One way Henry was successful at dealing with finance because he ended his reign solvent. He used Acts of Attainder to bring more money in, he also used bonds and recognisances which made him very unpopular. Extraordinary revenue he used included Benevolences and clerical taxes. These were successful at bringing money in but it made Henry unpopular. Another way he was successful was he organised an efficient system for collecting money, he changed from the exchequer system to the chamber system back to the Yorkist System.

Overall Henry VII was mainly successful with dealing with his problems. He managed to control the nobility through its size. Another success was the treaties made in his foreign policy. His marriage to Elizabeth established a dynasty. Financially Henry also managed to bring in more money and he remained solvent. However, Henry wasn’t completely as Henry’s financial policies made him very unpopular it could have been argued that Henry risked a revolution forming by the end of his reign. On the whole Henry, did successfully manage to reach stability as he ensured a dynasty and became recognised as a king by the rest of Europe.

Approx. Grade: High B

1529-1559: To what extent was the break with Rome the most significant factor in promoting religious change?

The break with Rome in 1534 was one of the most significant religious changes under Henry VIII’s reign as it instigated a shift from Catholicism to Protestantism. However, when making a judgment on whether it was the most significant religious change between 1529-1559, the religious change that occurred throughout this time must be evaluated and the significance of these events.

Before the break with Rome during Henry’s reign England was Catholic and he was a devoted Catholic himself but he wanted a divorce to marry Anne Boleyn to produce a male heir but he also wanted to challenge the Pope’s authority, these were Henry’s motives to break with Rome. The Act of Supremacy and acts in 1529-1534 gave more power to Henry VIII which was a success for him as it allowed him to marry Anne Boleyn and gain control of the church however it wasn’t significant to promoting religious change because it made religious change possible as it was lessening the pope’s power and Henry had the opportunity for complete Protestantism in England but it wasn’t inevitable as traditional Catholicism was still present. The dissolution of the monasteries was significant to religious change to an extent as it gave the gentry an interest for religious change but their motive was mainly for financial gain as the monasteries brought in a lot of wealth. The dissolution of the monasteries was a financial success for Henry but it didn’t contribute to promoting religious change because it wasn’t pushing the shift to Protestantism any further. Historians could ask the question here was Henry’s intention when breaking with Rome for religious