more unitary which was a significant success because it was more successful than Wolsey's attempts to revive the council in Wales and Wales now had more rights and got more involved in parliament. Welsh taxes also contributed to finance which was another advantage to the change.

Overall linking back to the question how successful was Henry VIII and his minister at bringing changes to government, I believe there was some change brought in that was significant for example improvements made to the law system and legal system. Cromwell in particular brought a lot of significant changes to finance that benefited government and he made government more efficient however even though there was change it was limited. There was little change to the relationship with the church and government under Wolsey and some change under Cromwell but not all changes were a success. Not all of Wolsey's changes were a success for example making resentment because of high taxation. Overall Henry VIII and his ministers were successful at bringing some change to government and especially Cromwell modernizing government but the changes were limited and not all changes were successes.

Approx. Grade: B/A

To what extent was the Edwardian legislation the most important of the religious changes 1529-1588? {30 Marks}

During Edward VI’s reign, there was a stronger protestant shift in comparison to Henry VIII’s religious change, this was due to the fact Edward was a strong protestant. The religious changes Edward made were significant in bringing complete Protestantism to England and his legislation played an important role in this but how important Edwardian legislation was in comparison to other religious changes made during 1529-1588 can be argued by historians.

One way in which Edward’s religious changes were important was the significance of his two prayer books. These prayer books were written in English which stated Edward’s protestant aim, also these books were more radical in comparison to his father’s bishops book. Also, contributing to a protestant England was Edward introduced more protestant doctrine this was significant because it spread protestant teachings.

The appearance of churches also changed church ornamentation was removed and transubstantiation was altered by the Black Rubric. Edward used the Black Rubric to lessen the meaning of the service but didn’t completely abolish it, this helped prevent further religious protest.

Overall in Edward VI’s reign his legislation established a protestant England to an extent however his reign was a short period of time and an historian could argue would he have achieved complete Protestantism with a longer reign? Linking to the question Edward’s changes were important as they removed some catholic traditions e.g church ornamentation and transubstantiation. However, to be evaluate the extent of importance the impact of Henry VIII’s break with Rome must be evaluated.