Henry. The Simnel rebellion was also clearly factionalistic, as all the major leaders of the rebellion were Yorkist. John de La Pole, Earl of Lincoln was a Yorkist, and the named successor of Richard III. Margaret of Burgundy, who sent 2000 soldiers to fight with Simnel, was Richard III’s Yorkist sister. Finally, the Earl of Kildare, who crowned Simnel as King, was Yorkist as Ireland was a yorkist stronghold. Since all the leaders of the rebellion were undoubtedly Yorkist, the rebellion can be seen to be caused by factionalism. The Warbeck rebellion can also be seen to be cause primarily by factionalism, but also by other political factors. Many different leaders helped Warbeck in order to distract England from international issues, such as Charles VIII of France and James IV. However the, like Simnel, got lots of support from Margaret of Burgundy, who was a Yorkist, and it was in her court that Warbeck trained to act as a Yorkist prince. Warbeck also tried to join the Cornish rebellion and harness some of their support, however the rebels in the Cornish rebellion were driven by only economic reasons rather than Warbeck’s political reasons.

In conclusion, the common rebellions were all caused by primarily economic reasons. This is very clear in the Cornish, Yorkshire and Amicable Grant rebellions as the cause of all three were heavy taxes. Economics were also the cause behind the Pilgrimage of Grace, because the religious changes from the dissolution of the monasteries affected the commoners economically. However all three political rebellions, the Simnel, Warbeck and Lovell rebellions, were all caused by factionalism, as the leaders of the rebellions were all Yorkists looking to usurp Henry VII from his throne.