

Unit Y306: Rebellion and Disorder under the Tudors 1485–1603

This theme focuses on the causes, nature and extent of disorder in England and Ireland during this period. The following revolts and rebellions should be studied: Lovel, Simnel, Yorkshire, Warbeck, Cornish, Amicable Grant, Kildare, Pilgrimage of Grace, Western, Kett, local unrest 1549, Northumberland, Wyatt, Shane O'Neill, Northern Earls, Fitzgerald, Geraldine, Tyrone, O'Neill,

Oxfordshire and Essex. The strands identified below are not to be studied in isolation to each other.

Learners are not expected to demonstrate a detailed knowledge of the specification content, except for the named in-depth studies, but are expected to know the main developments and turning points relevant to the theme.

| Thematic Study: Rebellion and Disorder under the Tudors 1485–1603 | |
|---|---|
| Key Topics | Content Learners should have studied the following: |
| The main causes of rebellion and disorder | Political factions; the succession; religion; taxation; famine; inflation; enclosures; social issues; mono and multi causal rebellions; causes of rebellion as reflected in the demands of the rebels and in their actions; the motives of the rebels; long- and short-term causes of unrest; main and subsidiary causes of rebellions. |
| The frequency and nature of disturbances | Location and regional variations including the importance of the peripheral regions and major towns and cities; objectives including the removal of the monarch, change to policies and removal of English rule from Ireland; size, frequency and duration of the rebellions; decline in support for rebellion; the support of the nobility, gentry, yeomen, clergy, commoners and foreign support for rebellions; leadership and the abilities of leaders; organisation; strategy and tactics of the rebels; differences between rebellions in England and Ireland; reasons for limited success and/or failure of rebellion. |
| The impact of the disturbances upon Tudor governments | Their response to the threat of disorder at the time and subsequently, including initial responses, pre-emptive measures, pardons, the raising of troops, military confrontation trials and retribution (e.g. changes in government strategy, policies, legislation, propaganda); the extent to which rebellions presented a serious threat to the government; the impact of rebellion on government and society. |
| The maintenance of political stability | The role of local and central authorities: the Crown, the Churr nobility, gentry, lieutenants, sheriffs, JPs, local officials; popu' attitudes towards authority. |

| Rebellion and Disorder under the Tudors 1485–1603 | |
|---|---|
| Depth Studies | Content Learners should be aware of debates surrounding the issues outlined for each in-depth topic: |
| Pilgrimage of Grace | Causes; regional variations including Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cumberland; objectives; support; leadership including Aske, Hussey and Darcy; organisation; reasons for its limited success and/or failure; the government response to the threat of disorder at the time and subsequently; the threat posed by the rebellion to the government; the role of central and local authorities in dealing with the unrest. |
| The Western Rebellion | Causes; regional variations between Devon and Cornwall; objectives; size; support; leadership, organisation; reasons for its limited success and/or failure; the government response to the threat of disorder at the time and subsequently; the threat posed by the rebellion to the government; the role of central and local authorities in dealing with the unrest. |
| Tyrone's Rebellion | Causes; objectives; size; support; leadership; organisation; reasons for its limited success and/or failure; the government response to the threat of disorder at the time and subsequently; the threat posed by the rebellion to the government; the role of central and local authorities in dealing with the unrest. |

A2 Tudor Rebellions Assessment

Two and a half hour exam =150 minutes. 40% of the whole course.

Section A: there will be two interpretations about one of the depth studies (POG,WR TR). One compulsory question worth 30 marks. It will be worded as below *Evaluate the interpretations in both of the passages and explain which you think is more convincing as an explanation of X (reasons for the Western rebellion/why the Pilgrimage of Grace failed).* Spend one hour doing this.

Section B You will have a choice of 3 questions and have to do 2 of them. You will have to spend one and a half hours on this section so 45 minutes per question. Weigh up relative importance of themes. Reach a supported judgement. Consider the whole time period.

Examples

- 'Poor organisation was the main reason why rebellions in Tudor England failed.' How far do you agree with this view?[25]
- 'The Northern Rebellion, more than any other rebellion, presented the most serious threat to Tudor government.' How far do you agree?[25]
- To what extent were Tudor governments able to maintain political stability in the period from 1485 to 1603? (25)