Conciliar politics and administration in the reign of Henry VII

Abstract
Since Elton's commentary on the absence of critical study of the early Tudor council in 1964, some progress has been made towards a wider, fuller, more detailed understanding of Henry VII's council and where it fits-or does not-into the development of council under the Tudors. However, the early Tudor council remains something of an enigma. Added to that is recent interest by late medieval historians in just how much power Henry VII exercised in the operation of his councils. Was Henry ruling, or were his bureaucratic counsellors ruling him? A re-examination of the various Elizabethan/Jacobean council extracts, as well as the examination of data contained in a wide variety of primary documents, such as the chamber account books, petitions, privy seal warrants and view books, provides evidence with which to suggest a more precisely defined and better organized council than that previously established for the first Tudor monarch, and also to demonstrate that Henry VII was actively involved in the business of the protean forms of that council, at Westminster or away. This thesis hopefully advances the picture of the conciliar and administrative matrix which was governing under Henry VII, its component parts, including an embryonic privy council, the personnel of that council, the systems through which conciliar business was developed, and the king's position at the head of that council in the most literal sense.

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when the rules of politics and political morality were redefined in the crucible of civil war. This article will argue that the redefinition of political morality in Henry's reign centred upon a redefinition of the nature of the household and the role of household servants. Notions of the 'New Monarchy' have largely been discredited and Henry VII has been labelled as just another medieval king, and not a particularly effective one at that. In this article I want to suggest that the years between 1485 and 1509 did witness the formulation of a distinctly Tudor political culture, one in which the rules of the game, so to. At the centre the royal household dominated administration and politics, as well as the production of art. Most of these were brought into existence during the reign of Henry VIII. During the reign of Henry I the estate passed to the Savage family. The Earl continued in office during the reign of Henry VII. An interesting letter, which he wrote in reply to an epistle from the Gherardini of Tuscany, is still extant. ... Cited from The Governments of Europe, by Frederic Austin Ogg. During the reign of Henry I the estate passed to the Savage family. The Earl continued in office during the reign of Henry VII. An interesting letter, which he wrote in reply to an epistle from the Gherardini of Tuscany, is still extant. ... Cited from An Illustrated History of Ireland from AD 400 to 1800, by Cusack.