

Henry essay



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

In response to Cromwell doings, marchers staged protests and armed demonstrations that came to be known as the Pilgrimage Of Grace.

The religious goals Of the participants of the Pilgrimage of Grace discussed the issues of Protestantism and the need for Catholicism to be firmly re-established. The participants also had religious and political concerns about the corruption of the church and Parliaments authority, resulting in political opposition about treason and government from those supporting Henry VIII. The Pilgrimage of Grace was sparked by many measures taken by Cromwell, many of which were religious such as the dissolution of monasteries and confiscation of Catholic lands. Documents 1 and 5 demonstrate examples of the religious goals that participants had in mind, mostly about getting rid of Protestantism. Marchers at York took an Oath of Honorable Men when the pilgrimage first started, and it stated that participants should only join if their interests were in God and if they trusted God completely. They wanted to eliminate the Protestant rulers and re-establish Catholicism to preserve the government (Doc.

). Selected articles from a petition written by Robert Asks that were presented to members of the Kings Council stated the desire to have Protestant reformers annulled and destroyed, to reform the church, have Cromwell punished, and have Parliament assemble in York. He, among others, was strongly opposed to the ideas of Protestant reformers and wanted more power handed to the people.

Since these requests were formed in a petition, it is reasonable to assume these were widely held views as a petition needs to be signed by multiple

people to be even considered (Doc. / POP). Participants of the Pilgrimage of Grace had religious and political concerns about the effects of Protestantism and the efficiency of Parliament Documents 2, 3, 4, 6, and 11 demonstrate the participants' concerns of the Protestant Reformation and Cromwell governmental policies.

A Marchers' Proclamation showed the political concerns that rulers were not doing their jobs in protecting the public from the Scottish and that people need to be prepared to support one another for protection, instead of separate based on religious views (Doc.). A re-creation of a banner that was carried by peasant marchers depicted the " Wounds of Christ," which represented religious concern of Catholicism being ruined and taken over by Protestantism (Doc.).

Marcher's ballad composed by Catholic monks depicted how monks were upset about the switch to Protestantism and felt robbed by Henry VIII when he took away monasteries and Church lands (Doc. 4). Concerns about the division of territory were also important. An anonymous pamphlet attributed to a former member of Parliament discussed the fact that each territory wants to elect its own clergy to represent the religion of that town, and that Parliament is just making rules under Cromwell where people do not have a say. It stressed the need for a democracy and since this document was anonymous, it is reasonable to assume that it is a reliable source as the author of the pamphlet had no intentions to be published (Doc.

6/POP). The final example of religious and political concern was the testimony given by Robert Asks shortly before his execution. He believed

that everything was done to profit the king and only the king. Prior to the Protestant Reformation, monasteries helped poor men, and once the monasteries were abolished, there was no more help and people were struggling to survive. All money earned from renting out farms and taverns went directly to the king, showing more economic concerns as well.

Since Robert Asks created a petition to present to the King's Council and continuously pushed his beliefs up to the point of his execution, he was a reliable source (Doc. 1/POP). In response to the Pilgrimage of Grace, there was a lot of political opposition by major officials in the government.

Documents 7, 8, 9, and 10 display the reactions of those opposed to the actions of the participants of the pilgrimage. Thomas Cromwell hired Richard Morrison to write about how there needs to be one successful ruler instead of multiple not as successful rulers.

He lived that it was necessary for the "wiser to rule the less wise" in a commonwealth, because otherwise, nobody will obey. Richard Morrison is not a reliable source as he was hired by Cromwell to do a job that specifically crafted to be published against the pilgrimage, showing bias (Doc. 7/POP).

Nicholas Lecher a Catholic parish priest, stated that the Pilgrimage of Grace went too far committing treason and could have been stopped (Doc. 8).

Henry VIII ended up granting the marchers a pardon even though the rebellion almost ruined the country.

He was dissatisfied with the fact they interacted with the Scots and that since they did not listen to him, they did not listen to God as God commands that they obey their sovereign ruler. He agreed to give the pardon nevertheless,

saying that all the events happened due to ignorance and provided that give in to his rule (Doc. 9).

Statistics about the first treason trials were collected from court records, and they showed that roughly 65% of the accused that were tried were convicted. The records also showed that the clergy had the highest percent Of people convicted at 80%, and the commoners had the largest number of people tried at 1 77 compared o the 21 gentleman and 25 clergy. This source is reliable as they are statistics that came from the Letters and Papers of Henry VIII who was keeping track of all the events going on (Doc. II/POP).

The religious goals of the participants of the Pilgrimage of Grace discussed the issues of Protestantism and the need for Catholicism to be firmly re-established. The participants also had religious and political concerns about the corruption of the church and Parliament's authority, resulting in political opposition about treason and government from those supporting Henry VIII. Participants were strongly opposed to the presence of the Protestant Church and wanted to re-establish Catholicism and bring back Parliament. They were also concerned with the dissolution of monasteries and how it was affecting the people economically, as all the money went directly to the king.

The opposition to the rebellion believed that there needs to be one strong ruler wiser than the rest of the public to rule, or else there would be no one to obey. They believed that the rebellion had gone too far and should have been stopped long ago, as it almost tore England apart, religiously and politically.