**LeeNa.. =)**

**Civilization 2**

**Franchise**:   
-Certain bodies, certain area where the control of the monarch is limited. It existed in medieval England but reached its peak in the 15th century (Franchises are granted by kings). One of these Franchises is "*Municipal Gilds*". Every gild has its own laws and rules to regulate the productions. These gilds were founded in the first place to regulate the production of wool and trade. The monarch can’t interval and he can't change the rules and regulations of the Municipal gilds.

-Another example of the Franchises is the *Nobel Franchises*. They enjoy certain privileges and rights that raise them above the rest. They an hold their own courts and trials. They also were exempted from certain duties. They can escape royal jurisdiction, and so, the consequences of corruption spread.

-The largest Franchise ever in Medieval England and 15th century *was the Church*. It was powerful. It became so powerful to the extent that any clergyman in order will have his first crime for free. The church had the right to grant sanctuary to whomever.

-Edward the first initiated a certain procedure called Quo Warranto, to stop the corruption in England because many people claimed they had Franchises.

- Franchises were one factor of the corruption because Franchises were abused by the ones having them.

**Henry of Tudors ( Later called Henry VII ):**- Hen won the **battle of Bosworth 1485** which ended the War of Roses. Right after Bosworth he summoned a parliament and in November 1485 it was held where he declared himself the King by the right of inheritance and that his coming is a divine well which is expressed by his victory. His mother was Margret of Lancaster and she was royalist. His wife was Elizabeth of York and she was a royalist too , but Henry VII himself was not.

**Factors that helped Henry VII's advent to the English Throne:**   
1-A lot of the nobilities were killed during the war of roses, so there was no competition.  
2-The mental state of England as a country was looking forward to having a time of peace. It was tired of wars over the throne.

**The internal changes and achievements Henry VII did:**

1-at the beginning he wanted to tame the unruly and mighty powerful elements of his subjects and limit their power by striking at the roots of their power which is their control over their districts. Henry VII strengthened the laws that forbade the landlords of having private armies. These armies were called "Retainers". The landlord maintained Retainers by giving them Livery (food and drink) and uniforms. Henry VII ordered that Livery should only be giving to people working within the household.

2-He stopped a practice called "**Maintenance**" which was practiced by landlords through their intervention to uphold trials in defense of their followers. Henry VII referred all cases to the royal council which is presided by the king himself. The royal council meet at Westminster palace at a room called the **star chamber**.

3-Before his reign most of the king's councilors were picked for him by the baronage. But Henry VII was the one who picked and chose the councilors and advisors for himself. He was a very firm and decisive person…. Most of his councilors were middle class people Like for example **: Bishop Morton**, he was assigned as a cardinal. Another character is **Richard Empson**, he was a lawyer. Another person who became the king's councilor is **Edward Dudley**.  
the advisors were chosen on their own merits, and Henry VII could see their potentials. Aside from their merits, he chose them from the middle class **(why)** so that they will owe everything they have to the king and that would insure their loyalty. Also, they weren't from the aristocrats and so they can't compete him to the throne.

-End-