**LeeNa.. =)**

**Civilization (3)**  
  
**Financial issues ::** Henry VII knew that Money is the key to his success -  
1- He used justice to increase the revenue of his treasury ( in what way?) he imposed heavy Fines on Crimes that other kings would punish by death .  
2- He reclaimed the feudal dues from the landlords and forced them to pay. Before Henry's coming they stopped paying the dues 'cause the monarch was weak.  
3- He forced the rich people to contribute financially, and their contribution was called "**Benevolences**".  
4- He conducted a personal and close supervision over the trade of wool.  
  
-------------------------------------------------------------------

\* The parliament was only held twice during Henry VII's reign.

\* After losing his two sons in the war of Roses , Edward IV died leaving his nephew " **Warwick**" as his heir. Henry VII threw him in the tower as he was his only left rival.   
  
 -------------------------------------------------------------------------

**External issues:**One of Henry's Top priorities was to secure the borders of England and to strengthen the Feudal ties that relate them to England.   
1- Ireland;

He started with Ireland, as it received the many opponents of the monarchs and it was being a threat to Henry VII. Ireland was ruled by **Earl of Kildare, he was also called Lord Deputy**. He was a vassal to the English king. Henry VII dismissed Earl of Kildare and sent a military campaign to Ireland, led by a very powerful Englishman called (**Edward Poyning**). Even though he couldn't reach Ulster, he was capable of insuring a full control over Ireland. He did that through two ways :  
 - ( Poyining Law ) No bull, Law , should be taken by the Irish parliament without it being approved by the Royal Council at England, Westminster  
 - All the laws of England should be applied to Ireland.

After two years Henry summoned back Poyining and put back Earl of Kildare but kept a watchful eye on Ireland and his vassal.

2- Scotland:

\* Scotland was a traditional enemy to England

\*After Bosworth, king of Scotland ( James IV) sent a military campaign to England offering 1000 pound on the head of Henry VII> but Henry defeated that campaign and forced king James to marry his daughter Margret. With this he insured a long term of peace and stability.

3- France:

During that time, the French king was thinking of invading Italy and in order to do that he needed a place that looked over the sea. He wanted to bring **Brittany** **duchy** under his rule. He married the Duchess of Brittany and so was able to use Brittany as a base for his set out. This made a threat to England and Henry VII prepared a military campaign that went across the canal to stop the French king from annexing Brittany. The French king struck deal with Henry it stated that Henry would leave the French armies alone and the French king would pay him money as a composition for the expenses Henry VII paid for his campaign and he also paid more money for Henry VII to leave the French armies continue the annexing process. The French king did all that because he was already preoccupied with invading Italy.

4- Spain:

King Henry allied himself with Spain because Spain was the supreme power of the world during that time. He married his eldest son **Arthur** to the Spanish king daughter (**Catherin of Aragon**). 5 months after the marriage, Prince Arthur died and in order to keep the relations they married Kathrin to the younger brother **Henry VIII** (who was younger than her **)** which was against the church but they convince the pope to give a special permission for Henry VIII.

**The intellectual state of Europe During the later decade- second half- of the 15th century:**

The wings of the renascence swept all over Europe, which is a revived interest in the Greek and Roman civilization. It started in Italy where they produced art, philosophy and literature, while the renascence in Northern Europe took up a more religious nature.

In the Netherlands (Holland), the renascence produced a person like **Erasmus**. He was a scholar, thinker and a priest. He had an attitude towards the supreme authority of the church in general and he criticized the abuses against Christianity on the hands of clergymen. He criticized the bribery going during the papal elections. Erasmus started on translating the **New Testament** from Greek into Latin and this translation indicated a lot of errors in the traditional authoritative book adapted by the church which was called (**The Vulgate)**.

In England -> the renascence produced people like **Dean** and **Colet.** They were clergymen and thinkers who approached the teachings of the church critically. They founded the St. Paul school. This school teaches theology but with a critical attitude towards the church.

Historians look upon the renascence as only a preparation for a yet a greater movement.

End.