

# The Kings Council In The Reign Of Edward Vi

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Explore the pivotal role and influential members of the Kings Council during the reign of Edward VI, a period marked by significant religious and political shifts. This body effectively governed Tudor England during the young king's minority, shaping the course of the English Reformation.

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## The King's Council in the Reign of Edward VI

This book describes the membership, business and procedure of the privy council during the minority of Henry VIII's son successor, Edward VI. It examines the policy-making, administrative and quasi-judicial functions of the central institution of Tudor government at a time of war, rebellion, financial instability, reform in the Church and potentially violent political change. Professor Hoak analyses the way in which, through the council - a body whose formal existence dated only from 1540 - the dukes of Somerset and Northumberland successively governed the realm in the effective absence of a king. He sheds light on the nature of Somerset's failure, Northumberland's purpose and achievements, as well as on the techniques by which he controlled both the king and council, and the politics of the Reformation in England at the moment of the Protestant's triumph, 1549-50. The book demonstrates the extent to which the Edwardian privy council confirmed and continued earlier 'revolutionary' reform in government; it establishes the uniqueness of the place of Edward's council in the history of Tudor government and of royal councils generally in the sixteenth-century Europe.

## Kingship and Politics in the Reign of Edward VI

This book offers a reappraisal of the kingship and politics of the reign of Edward VI, the third Tudor king of England who reigned from the age of nine in 1547 until his death in 1553. The reign has often been interpreted as a period of political instability, mainly because of Edward's age, but this account challenges the view that the king's minority was a time of political faction. It shows how Edward was shaped and educated from the start for adult kingship, and how Edwardian politics evolved to accommodate a maturing and able young king. The book also explores the political values of the men around the king, and tries to reconstruct the relationships of family and association that bound together the governing elite in the king's Council, his court, and in the universities. It also assesses the impact of Edward's reign on Elizabethan politics.

## Edward VI

Edward VI was the son of Henry VIII and his second wife, Jane Seymour. He ruled for only six years (1547-1553) and died at the age of sixteen. But these were years of fundamental importance in the history of the English state, and in particular of the English church. This new biography reveals for the first time that, despite his youth, Edward had a significant personal impact. Jennifer Loach draws a fresh portrait of the boy king as a highly precocious, well educated, intellectually confident, and remarkably decisive youth, with clear views on the future of the English church. Loach also offers a new understanding of Edward's health, arguing that the cause of his death was a severe infection of the lungs rather than tuberculosis, the commonly accepted diagnosis. The author views Edward not as a sickly child but as a healthy and vigorous boy, devoted to hunting and tournaments like any young aristocrat of the day. This book tells the story of the monarch and of his time. It supplies the dramatic context in which the short reign of Edward VI was played out—the momentous religious changes, factional fights, and popular risings. And it offers vivid details on Edward's increasing absorption in politics, his consciousness of his role as supreme head of the English church, his determination to lay the foundation for a Protestant regime, and how his failure in this ambition brought England to the brink of civil war.

## THE LAST TUDOR KING

The struggle for the soul of England after the death of Henry VIII In the death of Henry VIII, the crown passed to his nine-year-old son, Edward. However, real power went to the Protector, Edward's uncle, the Duke of Somerset. The court had been a hotbed of intrigue since the last days of Henry VIII. Without an adult monarch, the stakes were even higher. The first challenger was the duke's own brother: he seduced Henry VIII's former queen, Katherine Parr; having married her, he pursued Princess Elizabeth and later was accused of trying to kidnap the boy king at gunpoint. He was beheaded. Somerset ultimately met the same fate, after a coup d'etat organized by the Duke of Warwick. Chris Skidmore reveals how the countrywide rebellions of 1549 were orchestrated by the plotters at court and were all connected to the (literally) burning issue of religion: Henry VIII had left England in religious limbo. Court intrigue, deceit and treason very nearly plunged the country into civil war. Edward was a precocious child, as his letters in French and Latin demonstrate. He kept a secret diary, written partly in Greek, which few of his courtiers could read. In 1551, at the age of 14, he took part in his first jousting tournament, an essential demonstration of physical prowess in a very physical age. Within a year it is his signature we find at the bottom of the Council minutes, yet in early 1553 he contracted a chest infection and later died, rumours circulating that he might have been poisoned. Mary, Edward's eldest sister, and devoted Catholic, was proclaimed Queen. This is more than just a story of bloodthirsty power struggles, but how the Church moved so far along Protestant lines that Mary would be unable to turn the clock back. It is also the story of a boy born to absolute power, whose own writings and letters offer a compelling picture of a life full of promise, but tragically cut short.

## The Privy Council Under the Tudors

This publication is only available from the Stationery Office's on-demand service (January 2000)

## Reign of Edward the Sixth

Covering the period from 1547 to 1558, *The Mid Tudors* explores the reigns of Edward VI and Mary. Stephen J. Lee examines all the key issues debated by historians, including the question as to whether there was a mid-Tudor crisis. Using a wide variety of sources and historiography, Lee also looks at the Reformation and the Counter Reformation, as well as discussing government and foreign policy. The book starts with a chapter on Henry VIII to establish the overall perspective over the following two reigns – thereby providing a basis to examine their positive as well as negative features. Including both a chronology and glossary of key terms, this essential A Level book provides a vital resource for all students of this fascinating period of British history.

## The Reign of King Edward VI

"The short reign of Edward VI was a turbulent one, even by Tudor standards. In addition to such perennial problems as religious change, inflation, poor harvests, and war with Scotland and France - and to some extent as a result of them - the kingdom was threatened by widespread unrest, riots, and rebellions among the common people." "The riots and rebellions were, of course, put down, and their history was recorded by the educated ruling class. In this study, Barrett L. Beer looks at these dramatic events from the viewpoint of the rebellious commoners. Drawing on a variety of contemporary

manuscript sources, he analyzes the themes of discontent that motivated them, the radical demands that challenged the social order, and the acts of repression and reform by which the government responded. Above the clamor of the streets and countryside runs the intricate story of the interaction and often confusing relations among the commoners, the gentry who controlled local government, and the king's councillors in London." "Rebellion and Riot provides insights into the critical mid-Tudor period in England. The discontents these riots reflected helped shape the direction of later history."--BOOK JACKET.

## Edward VI

Reprint of the original, first published in 1861.

## The Court of Star Chamber and Its Records to the Reign of Elizabeth I

Although the young Edward VI's death in 1553 led to resounding defeat for his Protestant allies, his reign has a significance out of all proportion to its brief six-year span. For during its course England's rulers let loose an explosive form of Christianity within the realm. In this lavishly illustrated book, MacCulloch underlines the significance of Edward's turbulent and neglected reign. As well as the young king's life and beliefs he takes a fresh look at the ruthless politicians who jostled for position around him and explores the strange afterlife of Edward's attempt at the religious transformation of his kingdom. In this MacCulloch traces a connection through the civil wars of the 17th century up to the present day.

## The History of the Reformation of the Church of England: Reign of King Edward VI

Throughout Edward's short reign the young ruler kept a journal, a detailed diary recounting events in his kingdom. It is a fascinating record of Tudor England through the eyes of its monarch. The diary narrates all the momentous events in the young king's life but also observes the wider world, noting down news from England and keeping a watchful eye on Ireland, Scotland and mainland Europe.

## The Mid Tudors

Edward VI, the only son of Henry VIII, became king at the age of nine and died wholly unexpectedly at the age of fifteen. All around him loomed powerful men who hoped to use the child to further their own ends, but who were also playing a long game - assuming that Edward would long outlive them and become as commanding a figure as his father had been. Stephen Alford's wonderful book gives full play to the murky, sinister nature of Edward's reign, but is also a poignant account of a boy learning to rule, learning to enjoy his growing power and to come out of the shadows of the great aristocrats around him. England's last child monarch, Edward would have led his country in a quite different direction to the catastrophic one caused by his death.

## Kett's Rebellion in Norfolk

This work originally appeared as a chapter in *The Cambridge Modern History* published by Cambridge University Press, 1904.

## The Reign of Edward the Sixth

Royal proclamations were an important instrument of Tudor government and their legislative function has long been a subject of historical controversy, but the actual use of them by the Tudor monarchs has not been adequately studied. The main purpose of this book is to provide a systematic analysis of the use, authority and enforcement of proclamations in early Tudor England. Professor Heinze first attempts to establish a more accurate account of the proclamations issued; and then describes their formulation and promulgation. He also investigates the authority of proclamations as defined by Parliament and the role and power attributed to them by Tudor judges and legal writers. The main body of the study traces the actual use of proclamations and their relationship to statutory and common law. Separate chapters are devoted to the controversial Statute of Proclamations and the long neglected subject of enforcement.

Observations and remarks upon the lives and reigns of King Henry VIII., King Edward VI., Queen Mary I., Queen Elizabeth, and King James I., with particular characters ... of all their favourites, and the most eminent ... persons ... By the author of the *History of England* in 2 vol. 8o [i.e. *The history of England* faithfully extracted from authentic records, etc. London, 1702?]. Third edition

The work of G. R. Elton has inspired its own 'Tudor Revolution' in the historiography of Tudor and Stuart government and society. In this volume a distinguished gathering of eighteen historians, all now resident in North America, pay tribute to Professor Elton's broad influence in shaping modern interpretations of the sixteenth- and seventeenth-century constitution. Each contributor to this volume has addressed, directly or indirectly, some aspect of that tempestuous age which has been dubbed 'Elton's era', and each of the sections relates directly to particular problems or topics which have figured prominently in Professor Elton's own work. Most extend his findings in new directions and with new evidence from archival researches. Others take issue with some of his tentative conclusions, though admitting the extent to which his work has made such advances possible.

### The Reign of Mary Tudor

"Edward VI (12 October 1537 ? 6 July 1553) was King of England and Ireland from 28 January 1547 until his death. He was crowned on 20 February at the age of nine.[1] The son of Henry VIII and Jane Seymour, Edward was the third monarch of the Tudor dynasty and England's first monarch raised as a Protestant. During Edward's reign, the realm was governed by a Regency Council, because he never reached his majority."--Wikipedia.

### The Tudor Privy Council

Literary Remains of King Edward the Sixth