# Unit Y307: Tudor Foreign Policy 1485–1603

Note: Based on 3x 50 minute lessons per week

Terms based on 6 term year.

This theme focuses on the aims, methods and results of Tudor foreign policy. Policy aims, achievements and failures in relation to Spain, France, Scotland and Burgundy (later the Netherlands) should be studied within a changing context. The impact of foreign policy on England should make clear links between the impact and the policies themselves. The strands identified below are not to be studied in isolation to each other. Learners are not expected to demonstrate a detailed understanding of the specification content, except for the named in-depth studies, but are expected to know the main developments and turning points relevant to the theme. Please note – in this particular model, depth studies are integrated within the themes and care should be taken to ensure all specification points are covered.

| **Key Topic** | **Indicative content from specification** | **Extended Content** | **Week number** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **The aims and methods of Tudor foreign**  **policy** | The influence of financial, economic, religious, political personal and dynastic factors in shaping foreign policy; marriage, alliance, war and trade as instruments of foreign policy; Changes in England’s standing within Europe. | Henry VII   * Securing the throne following wars of the roses * Gaining European prestige * Dynastic policy * Increasing and maintaining customs revenue   Henry VIII   * Legacy from Henry VII, the situation in 1509 and the renaissance context. * Anti-French policy * Objectives in France and Scotland * Changing positions of Aragon and Holy Roman Empire meant peace had to be negotiated (1518) * Concerns of reputation * Henry’s ambitions and dreams of glory * Maintaining links with Netherlands due to cloth trade was vital * Initially wanted to be seen as peace maker in Europe. * Securing his dynasty through foreign marriages. * Grow finances   Edward VI | 1-4 |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | * Edward’s excitement at foreign policy / ‘adventure’ * Fear of invasion to restore Catholicism * Security concerns with France, Scotland and Charles V * Somerset’s aims – achieve marriage between Edward and Mary, Queen of Scots, complete the conquering of Scotland he started under Henry VIII, avoid war with France and prevent revival of Auld Alliance.   Mary I   * Marriage and desire to rejoin with papacy * Closer ties with Spain * Development of military forces   Elizabeth I   * Securing her rule * Marriage and dynastic considerations * The New World and conflict with Spain * Finances |  |
| **Scotland and France** | Relations with Scotland and France; when and why they ceased to be England’s traditional enemies; major turning points during  the period; Henry VII and Ayton; Battle of Flodden; ‘roughwooing’ and invasions under Henry VIII and Somerset; the Treaty of Edinburgh; | * Henry VII   + Threat of raids   + Sheltering of Yorkists   + Improvements made with James III   + Death of James III and initial deterioration of relations   + 9 year truce signing with Earl of Angus   + Arrival of Perkin Warbeck and subsequent consequences   + Truce of Ayton   + Treaty of Perpetual Peace (1502)   + Continuing border raids * Henry VIII   + First war with Scotland (1513)   + Second Scottish War (1542-7) including consequences and Battle of Solway Moss   + Treaty of Greenwich (1543) * Edward VI   + French troops deployed in 1547.   + Battle of Pinkie and subsequent garrison policy, pros and cons.   + French attacks in Scotland * Elizabeth I   + Mary Queen of Scots   + Protestant rebellion   + French support   + Dispatch of John Knox   + Treaty of Berwick   + Treaty of Edinburgh   + Civil war   + Relations with James VI | 4-9 |
| the departure of the French; Henry VII and Etaples; Henry VIII’s invasions; French threat under Somerset; loss of Calais; the Treaty of Blois. | * Henry VI   + The Brittany Crisis (1487-92)     - Charles VIII marriage proposal to Anne of Britanny     - Responses and reactions by Henry VII     - Treaty of Redon     - Treaty of Dordrecht     - Treaty of Medina del Campo (agreement with Spain to go to war with France to return lost land)     - Treaty of Etaples     - Britanny lost ultimately, but France became closed to Yorkists.   + The Italian Wars (1494-1509) – French invasion and English responses * Henry VIII   + Renewal of peace treaty   + Anglo-Spanish agreement to attack France (1511)   + First French War (1512-14) and its consequences, including Battle of the Spurs and Battle of Flodden   + Treaty of London (1518) and its consequences   + Field of Cloth of Gold (1520)   + Hasburg-Valois War – consequences for Henry VIII   + Second French War (1522-25) and its consequences   + Battle of Pavia and subsequent entente with France   + Third French War (1543-46) and its consequences * Edward VI   + French role in Scotland   + Siege of Boulogne,   + Treaty of Ardres (1554) * Mary I   + War with France   + Importance of Calais and condition under English rule   + Reasons why England went to war with France   + Event of and reasons for the loss of Calais and its significance, including impact.   + Treaty of Cateau-Cambresis   + French views on recovery of Calais * Elizabeth I   + Initial fear of Anglo-Spanish alliance   + Support from France for Mary, Queen of Scots.   + Military support for Scotland   + Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis   + French Wars of Religion   + The Huguenots   + Henry II death and subsequent internal divisions   + Significance of death of Francis, Duke of Anjou   + Edict of Nantes and Treaty of Vervins | * 9-14 |
| **Burgundy, the Netherlands and Spain** | Their importance in Tudor foreign affairs including trade and trade embargoes, strategic importance and security;  the reasons why relations with Spain changed from peace to war during the sixteenth century;  Henry VII and Medina del Campo;  Henry VIII and alliances against France;  impact of the divorce;  Mary Tudor and Philip’s marriage;  the impact of the Dutch Revolt;  the Armada. | * Henry VII   + Castilian Succession Crisis (1504-06) and its outcome   + Importance of the cloth trade   + Pro Yorkist Margaret of Burgundy   + Safe haven for Warbeck   + 1496: Magnus Intercursus,   + April 1506: Malus Intercursus * Henry VIII   + Negotiations with Charles V (Holy Roman Emperor, King of Spain, Lord of the Netherlands and Duke of Burgundy)   + Charles’ capture of the pope and consequences for Henry’s divorce plans for Catherine of Aragon (Charles’ aunt)   + War with Netherlands and consequences (1527-8)   + Dominance of Charles V in Europe and isolation of Henry VIII as a result.   + Alliance during the second Hasburg-Valois war and subsequent decline in relations * Edward VI   + Continuation of trade with Netherlands   + Relations with Charles V * Mary I   + Defence of the Netherlands   + Marriage to Philip of Spain   + Consequences of marriage to foreign policy.   + Dependence on Spanish advisors?   + Treaty of Cateau-Cambresis * Elizabeth I   + Relations with Philip   + Division of Hapsburg territories   + Revolt in Netherlands and impact on Anglo-Spanish relations   + Treat of Joinville   + Treaty of Nonsuch   + Union of Arras and the Union of Utrecht   + Conflict with Spain in the new world   + Causes, significance, events and results of the attempted invasion (Armada) including reasons for the defeat and reactions and propaganda in England, Spain and Europe.   + Support of Irish rebels post defeat of armada   + English support to Dutch rebels | * 14-20 |
| **The impact of foreign relations on domestic developments in England** | Effect on economic, financial, dynastic, political and religious affairs; impact on relations with Ireland. | * Henry VII   + Marriages for sons and daughters to foreign nobility   + 1487, Simnel crowned in Ireland and invaded England   + 1491-2 Warbeck in Ireland.   + Kept loyal by delegating government to trusted nobles.   + Irish Parliament to meet only with the King’s consent. * Henry VIII   + Impact on cloth industry from war with Netherlands forcing a truce.   + Break from Rome   + Financing of wars through dissolution of the monasteries, debasement of the coinage and large scale borrowing from Antwerp. * Edward VI   + English rebellions and the impact on Foreign policy.   + Ever decreasing financial situation   + Impact on religion * Mary I   + Impact of marriage to Philip on domestic developments – including Wyatt’s rebellion   + Protestant reactions * Elizabeth I   + Impact of Protestantism   + Effects on the economy and finances   + Dynastic considerations   + Spanish support of Irish rebels   + Tyrone’s Rebellion | * 20-24 |
|  | Assessment of Reigns: | * Henry VII   + Successes against rebels   + Border secured   + Little Irish progress   + Some Dynastic marriage success   + Limited success with commercial treaties   + Huge cost to domestic revenue in later years   + France was kept busy in Italy.   + England never dragged into a war – in no small part due to Henry’s diplomacy * Henry VIII   + Henry and Wolsey’s role in foreign policy.   + Some significant victories (Solway, Flodden, Boulogne, Tournai and Therouanne)   + England was still a weak European nation   + Shortage of money meant foreign adventures were always limited. * Edward VI   + No real direct role by Edward, Somerset and Northumberland did all the work.   + Dire financial position   + Improved relations with Charles V   + Rebellions of 1649 in England made worse by reluctance to use troops stationed in Scotland   + England was a peripheral nation on the European scene during reign * Mary I   + Loss of Calais had serious repercussions for Mary and her reign   + Foreign policy led to some rebellion internally   + Some dependence on Spain – though not fully * Elizabeth I   + Northern border secured   + Elizabeth successfully survived all external challenges   + War in Ireland led to legacy of hatred between protestant and Catholics.   + Huge financial implications (£4,500,000 appox)   + Achieved most foreign policy goals. | * 25 |

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