

VITY
 s the key difference between the
 etations of Ives and Scarisbrick in
 s 9.1 and 9.2?

arning trouble spot
 ges in religious and domestic
 were often closely linked to
 n affairs. See pages 161 and
 r a detailed explanation of how
 7's efforts to gain an annulment
 hampered by events abroad.

SOURCE 9.1 Eric Ives, *Anne Boleyn*, 1986, p. 102

The probabilities are ... in favour of a relationship which became serious only after the decision to divorce Katherine. In the first place it is clear that Wolsey ... was not aware how committed Henry was to Anne Boleyn until the autumn of 1527. In the second, no hint of Anne's involvement with the King has been discovered in any records before that date - an unlikely thing if the affair was already two years old ... The normally hawk-eyed Venetians did not become aware of Anne until February 1528.

SOURCE 9.2 J. J. Scarisbrick, *Henry VIII*, 1968, p. 149

By 1525-6 what had probably hitherto been a light dalliance with an 18- or 19-year-old girl had begun to grow into something deeper and more dangerous ... Anne refused to become his [Henry's] mistress ... and the more she resisted, the more, apparently, did Henry prize her ... The King, then, had tired of his wife and fallen in love with one who would give herself entirely to him only if he would give himself entirely to her.

	Event	Explanation
(cont)		
er	Wolsey was accused of <i>praemunire</i> , forced to surrender the Great Seal and replaced as Lord Chancellor by Thomas More.	<i>Praemunire</i> is the offence of recognising or responding to a foreign authority (in this case, the Pope) instead of the King. It is important to note that Henry chooses a layman rather than a man of the Church at this vital time in the annulment process.
mber	The 'Reformation Parliament' was assembled.	
ry	Anne's brother led a mission to the Pope and Charles V in Bologna to gain support for Henry's case. This failed. Cambridge and Oxford universities found in favour of Henry.	This marked the moment when Henry was pushed into a more radical solution - the rejection of papal authority.
amber	Edward Foxe and Thomas Cranmer presented Henry with their book <i>Collectanea Satis Copiosa</i> ('The Sufficiently Abundant Collections').	This justified Henry's annulment on legal grounds, based on historical principles. The authors argued that the English Church had always been under the authority of the monarchy. Henry could therefore claim control over his own matrimonial affairs perfectly legally without reference to the Pope. 'It was the work of the <i>Collectanea</i> that was to fuel the extraordinary self-confidence of the King's break with Rome' (D. MacCulloch, <i>Thomas Cranmer</i>).
l uary	The Convocation of Canterbury recognised Henry as 'Supreme Head of the Church so far as the law of Christ allows'.	This brought Henry into direct opposition to the power of the Pope.
2	Submission of the Clergy - the clergy accepted the King and not the Pope as their lawmaker.	This confirmed the strength of Henry's power within the Church.
ember	Anne became pregnant.	Anne's reluctance to have sex with Henry had evidently been overcome! The stakes for Henry could not now be any higher.
13 ary	Henry and Anne married in secret.	The ceremony was carried out by Cranmer, who was then made Archbishop of Canterbury (in February).
il	Cranmer ruled that Henry's marriage to Catherine was invalid, whereas his marriage to Anne was legal.	
y	Anne was crowned as Queen of England.	Anne was the only one of Henry's wives (other than Catherine of Aragon) to receive such an honour.