**England’s foreign policy, 1509-1529**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Event – what happened?** | **What was the aim?** | **Level of success** |
| 1512 |  |  |
| 1513- (Brest) |  |  |
| 1513 |  |  |
| 1514 |  |  |
| 1515 (Events in France and Scotland and the effect of these on England.) |  |  |
| 1516-17 (The inheritance of Charles Hapsburg and the effects of this on France and England) |  |  |
| 1518 |  |  |
| 1519Charles of Burgundy and King of Spain was elected Holy Roman Emperor |  |  |
| 1520 |  |  |
| 1521 |  |  |
| 1522 |  |  |
| 1523 |  |  |
| 1525 – Diplomatic Revolution |  |  |
| 1526 – Treaty of Cognac |  |  |
| 1527 – Treaty of Westminster |  |  |
| 1527 – Sack of Rome and Pope Clement Vll came under the control of Charles V. |  |  |
| 1528 – England declared war on Charles but could not afford to carry this out. For a short time the wool trade with the Netherlands was banned as it was thought that this would damage Charles but there were so may protests from English merchants that this policy had to be dropped. |  |  |
| 1529 – The Battle of Landriano |  |  |