

DOWNLOAD PDF JOHN DUDLEY, DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, 1504-1553

Chapter 1 : John Dudley, 1st Duke of Northumberland (1504 - 1553), English Stock Photo: - Alamy

John Dudley, 1st Duke of Northumberland KG (- 22 August) was an English general, admiral, and politician, who led the government of the young King Edward VI from until , and unsuccessfully tried to install Lady Jane Grey on the English throne after the King's death.

The King was hoping for the good services "which the said John Dudley is likely to do". Dudley and his wife contested this claim. Another member of the entourage was Anne Boleyn , who was soon to be queen. Dudley joined the land force that destroyed Edinburgh , after he had blown the main gate apart with a culverin. As Lord Admiral, Dudley was responsible for creating the Council for Marine Causes , which for the first time co-ordinated the various tasks of maintaining the navy functioning and thus made English naval administration the most efficient in Europe. Squadrons of ships, ordered by size and firepower, were to manoeuvre in formation, using co-ordinated gunfire. These were all new developments in the English navy. A tragic loss was the sinking of the Mary Rose with men aboard. Perceived as the most important man next the Protector, he was on friendly terms with Somerset, [39] who soon reopened the war with Scotland. Dudley accompanied him as second-in-command with a taste for personal combat. These were highly critical of landlords and left many commoners with the impression that enclosures were unlawful. Dudley offered Robert Kett a pardon on the condition that the peasant army disband at once. This was rejected and the next night Dudley stormed the rebel-held city with a small mercenary contingent and drove the rebels out after fierce street fighting; 49 prisoners he had immediately hanged. Two days later Kett, who had his main camp outside the city, confronted the royal army, resulting in a slaughter of over 2, peasants. In the following weeks Dudley conducted courts-martial which executed many rebels, perhaps up to What shall we then do? Shall we hold the plough ourselves, play the carters and labour the ground with our own hands? On 2 February he became Lord President of the Council , with the capacity to debar councillors from the body and appoint new ones. He was accused of having planned a "banquet massacre", in which the Council were to be assaulted and Dudley killed. He was executed on 22 January At the same time Cecil had intimate contact with the King because Edward worked closely with the secretaries of state. In fact, in the summer of 1546 a year before the succession crisis the cavalry bands were disbanded to save money. Dudley tried to intervene against the malpractices of middlemen by official searches for hidden corn and by fixing maximum prices for grain, meat, and other victuals. Landlords guilty of illegal enclosures were increasingly prosecuted. A process to centralise the administration of Crown revenue was underway and foreign debt had been eliminated. So soon as he was in power, Dudley put pressure on her to stop her from allowing her entire household and flocks of visitors to attend. She planned to flee the country but then could not make up her mind in the last minute. Mary continued to hear mass in a more private manner, while augmenting her landed property by exchanges with the Crown. Despite these being cherished projects of Archbishop Thomas Cranmer , [50] he was displeased with the way the government handled their issue. The most radical preachers thought that bishops, if needed at all, should be "unlorded". There was both public rejoicing and anger at the time, and some historians have condemned the peace as a shameful surrender of English-held territory. The threat of war with Scotland was also neutralised, England giving up some isolated garrisons in exchange. This matter was concluded in August by French arbitration. In due course Northumberland rejected requests for English help from both sides, which in the case of the Empire consisted of a demand for full-scale war based on an Anglo-Imperial treaty of These moves were taken seriously by the rival resident ambassadors, but were ended in June by the belligerents, the continuance of war being more advantageous to them. A planned voyage to China via the Northeast passage under Hugh Willoughby sailed in May 1553 King Edward watched their departure from his window. His sister Mary was invited to visit him, the Council doing "duty and obeisance to her as if she had been Queen of England". Although marked by magnificent festivities, at the time they took place the alliances were not seen as politically important, not even by the Imperial ambassador Jehan de Scheyfye, who was the most suspicious

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observer. Edward changed his text from "L Janes heires masles" to "L Jane and her heires masles". On the second occasion, 15 June, Northumberland kept a watchful eye over the proceedings. The Imperial ambassador, Jehan de Scheyfye, had been convinced for years that Dudley was engaged in some "mighty plot" to settle the Crown on his own head. The next morning Northumberland sent his son Robert into Hertfordshire with men to secure the person of Mary Tudor. It arrived on 10 July, the day Jane Grey was proclaimed as queen. He was the most experienced general in the kingdom, but he did not want to leave the government in the hands of his colleagues, in some of whom he had little confidence. In the circumstances the Duke deemed fighting a campaign hopeless. Dudley did not contemplate resistance. He was already losing his grip upon the situation before the council defected, and that was why they did it. The panels of the jury and judges were largely made up of his former colleagues. Dudley hinted that he had acted on the authority of Prince and Council and by warrant of the Great Seal. Answered that the Great Seal of a usurper was worth nothing, he asked "whether any such persons as were equally culpable of that crime I was I say induced thereunto by other[s], howbeit, God forbid that I should name any man unto you, I will name no man unto you, and therefore I beseech you look not for it. And one thing more good people I have to say unto you I could good people rehearse much more And after he had thus spoken he kneeled down

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Chapter 2 : John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland - David Loades - Oxford University Press

This book reconstructs the personal and political life of John Dudley (), Viscount Lisle, Earl of Warwick and Duke of Northumberland. For three and a half years () as Lord President of the Council, he was the leader of Edward VI's minority government.

Lisle died early in and Dudley was created Viscount Lisle on the 12th of March and was made warden of the Scottish marches in November, and Lord High Admiral of England in succession to his future rival, Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford. He was also created a knight of the garter and sworn of the privy council on the 23rd of April. In he accompanied Hertford to the capture and burning of Edinburgh. On the capture of Boulogne in September Lisle was given command of the town and of the Boulonnais; in he directed the operations of the fleet in the Solent which foiled the French attack on Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight; and he was sent to Paris to ratify the peace concluded in. He accompanied Somerset on his Pinkie campaign, and materially contributed to the winning of that victory. He played upon the prejudices of Protestants and Catholics alike, holding out to one the prospect of more vigorous reform and to the other hopes of a Catholic restoration, and to all gentry the promise of revenge upon the peasants. But the coalition split upon the religious question. Warwick threw over the Catholics and expelled them from office and from the privy council, and the hopes they entertained were rudely dashed to the ground. Warwick himself assumed no position of superiority over his colleagues, and he was never made Protector. But he gradually packed the council with his supporters, and excluded his enemies from office and from access to the King. He abandoned the Tudor designs on Scotland, and made a peace with France in by which it recovered Boulogne and was left free to pursue its advantage in Scotland. In domestic affairs Warwick pushed on the Reformation with none of the moderation shown by Somerset; and the difference between the two policies is illustrated by the change effected between the first and second Books of Common Prayer. Warwick therefore kept parliament from meeting, and the consequent lack of supplies drove him into the seizure of church plate, sale of chantry lands, and other violent financial expedients. At length he resolved to get rid of his opponent; his opposition was magnified into conspiracy, and in October, after Warwick had made himself Duke of Northumberland and his ally Dorset, Duke of Suffolk, and had scattered other rewards among his humbler followers, Somerset was arrested, condemned by the peers on a charge of felony, and executed on the 22nd of January. Parliament was permitted to meet on the following day, but for the next eighteen months Northumberland grew more and more unpopular. He saw that his life was safe only so long as he controlled the government and prevented the administration of justice. Its folly was almost delirious. Edward had no legal authority to exclude Mary, and the nation was at least nine-tenths in her favour. Northumberland bullied the council and overawed London for a few days; but the rest of England was in an uproar, and as he rode out to take the field against Mary, not a soul cried "God speed. He was tried for treason, professed himself a Catholic in the delusive hope of pardon, and was executed on the 22nd of August. He was a competent soldier and one of the subtlest intriguers in English history; but he had no principles. Pollard Encyclopedia Britannica, 11th Ed. Cambridge University Press,

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Chapter 3 : John Dudley KG () | WikiTree FREE Family Tree

John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland has 4 ratings and 0 reviews. This biography presents the whole career of the controversial sixteenth centur.

Guildford was appointed knight marshal of Calais in , and in he gave John a minor command within the garrison. John Dudley took part in several battles, and was knighted in by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk having distinguished himself at the crossing of the Somme. He was betrothed to Jane Guildford, daughter of his guardian and of Eleanor West around , and the couple likely married by the end of They had at least eight sons and two daughters. Dudley was a successful courtier by He was appointed a vice-admiral to keep the narrow seas in February , and went on embassy to Spain with Sir Thomas Wyatt the younger in October Despite these advances, he still had not obtained major preferment by He was appointed master of the horse to Anne of Cleves , which did not bring him the breakthrough he had anticipated, and in June Thomas Cromwell , his mentor, was executed. In he became knight of the shire for Staffordshire and warden-general of the Scottish marches. In he was made lord high admiral and therefore an ex officio member of the privy council , and became a Knight of the Garter. The will was read, stamped and sealed on 27 January , when the dying king was past speech. He died within hours, the next day. Thus, the executors of the will created a protectorate. These two men worked closely in governing the realm for a few years. However, by September , Warwick had turned against Somerset and he took a prominent role in the overthrow of the lord protector. Warwick assumed the title of lord president of the privy council in February In this position, he promoted the reformed religion, to which Edward VI was very devoted. Warwick was created Duke of Northumberland on 11 October His political star ascended in the next several years, and Edward VI became greatly attached to him. As a reward for his service, he was appointed earl marshal in April and warden-general of the marches of Scotland in October of the same year. Early found Edward VI unwell. For some months he had been concerned with his heirs, and his notes show him to have been obsessed with legitimacy and male succession. In his will, he bypassed both of his half-sisters as illegitimate, and started with an unborn son of his cousin Frances Grey niece of Henry VIII by his sister Mary Tudor , continuing with the sons of her young daughters. This new order of succession was not considered serious politics, and was never discussed by the privy council or mentioned in parliament. This was widely considered to be unlawful, and he was personally unpopular before the whole affair began. Ultimately, his attempts to install Jane as queen proved unsuccessful when his troops deserted him. He was imprisoned in the Tower of London on July 25, , and tried for high treason in August. With his death imminent, he renounced Protestantism, despite having promoted it for most of his life. His religion has always been subject to controversy, and this statement has been central in portraying him as a stereotypical wicked duke who may not have had any true religion at all. Perhaps renouncing Protestantism was his attempt to save them. Mary, having ascended the throne, ordered his execution which took place at Tower Hill on August 22,

Chapter 4 : Primary Sources - Oxford Scholarship

This book reconstructs the personal and political life of John Dudley (), Viscount Lisle, Earl of Warwick, and Duke of Northumberland. For three and a half years () as Lord President of the Council, he was leader of Edward VI's minority government.

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from to , during the minority of King Edward VI.

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Chapter 7 : John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland - Livros na Amazon Brasil-

This biography presents the whole career of the controversial sixteenth century statesman, John Dudley. As Lord President of the council which governed Edward VI's minority, he was the most powerful man in England between and , notorious for his attempt to alter the succession to the throne.

Chapter 8 : John Dudley, 1st Duke of Northumberland - Wikipedia

Titles. Viscount Lisle () Earl of Warwick () Duke of Northumberland () Biography. John Dudley was born around in London to Edmund Dudley, a favoured servant of Henry VII, and his second wife, Elizabeth Grey.

Chapter 9 : John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland | History On-line

Dudley, John, duke of Northumberland (), royal servant, was born in London, the eldest of three sons and heir of Edmund Dudley (c.), administrator, of Atherington in Sussex, and his second wife, Elizabeth (Ñ—/6), daughter of Edward Grey, first Baron Lisle, and his wife.