

## Chapter 1 : Magna Carta trial: The barons' treason must be exposed - Telegraph

*A common misrepresentation concerning the Elizabethan persecution of English and Irish Catholics from onwards is the statement that the victims devoted to imprisonment, torture, and death suffered not for their religious belief but for treason against the queen and her government.*

Law and Order Magna Carta trial: Alamy By Dominic Selwood 6: The charge the ancient nobles face could not be more serious. Their defence team will no doubt go to great lengths to milk this public sympathy. We will be asked to consider the priceless gift the barons left posterity – the cornerstone of parliamentary democracy, revered across the English-speaking world. On the other side of the Hall, the prosecution will have more of an uphill battle. However, they should be bolstered by knowing that the facts are on their side. The prosecution will begin with the facts, which are mercifully fairly simple. It was a catastrophe for the English crown – a second Battle of Hastings. They had been bled white to fund the ill-starred campaign, and in the end it had all come to nothing – no victory, no plunder, no continued power in France. It was brinkmanship with the highest stakes. England was having a tough time. This was not the moment to strike at the king. The rebels were largely based in the north of the country, but they soon brought the fight south, eventually seizing London. As the country collapsed into mayhem, Archbishop Stephen Langton of Canterbury pitched in, shuttling between both sides to broker a truce. The result of his efforts came on 15 June, when all parties met at Runnymede. The resulting peace treaty took the form of a spidery document called the Articles of the Barons. The peace did not last. Perhaps it had never been more than a stalling tactic for anyone. In any event, neither side ever did what they agreed in the document. The country descended into another civil war. Moving forward, the rest is well known. For the next 85 years, a succession of English kings periodically republished the Articles of the Barons, first changing its name to the Charter of Liberties, then splitting it into two: What was left of it eventually entered the statute book in 1297. During the process of multiple republications, the Articles suffered heavy surgery. Without this clause, Magna Carta was toothless. It became a piece of Plantagenet royal window dressing, a proclamation of good intentions, which could then be systematically ignored. They will dutifully point out that the privileges in Magna Carta relate only to the wealthy aristocracy of England, not the ordinary English person. It was never a charter for the good people of these isles, just extorted privileges for the nobility. Not many people read it these days, but instead rely on word of mouth. They can show that Magna Carta in fact contains no clauses guaranteeing every citizen trial by jury. Nor does it have anything to say about no taxation without representation. It is also not very supportive of Jewish moneylenders, who are deprived of their assets in various ways. If the judges are feeling mischievous tonight, they might ask the defence why, if Magna Carta is so important, Parliament has repealed all but three of its 63 clauses? That does not sound like a document we venerate as a cornerstone of our democracy. Louis went on to subdue half of England until, with spectacular timing, John played his trump card – by dying. Seeing a chance to get in with a new English king, the barons did a volte-face, told Louis to sling his hook back to France, and flocked to their new best friend, the young Henry. This, after all, is not how it was taught at school. The sordid tale of calling in Louis of France should lead the prosecution nicely into explaining that the barons did not even establish some great new constitutional principle by hogtying a tyrannical ruler. The reality was that kings in the period ruled by consent. The affirmations in the Articles of the Barons that John would listen to the barons was merely restating age-old tradition. It only became an instrument in the people-vs-king democracy debate when the English lawyer Sir Edward Coke dug it out in the early 17th century and claimed – entirely falsely, but it suited his anti-Stuart view – that it was an ancient constitutional document curtailing the power of kings. Over in the USA, lawyers drafting state constitutions were listening and receptive, and so the modern myth of Magna Carta was born. Witnesses always spice up trials. Sadly, neither the prosecution nor the defence will be able to call on much star-quality independent testimony. Innocent would be a strong prosecution witness, even though he and John were not what you would call good friends. Innocent a highly accomplished lawyer had only just lifted a four-year sentence of excommunication on John for a typical medieval church-state power struggle. Nevertheless, when Innocent heard of the agreement at

Runnymede, he was outraged, declaring that John was released from his sacred oaths under it as the treaty had been extorted by force and was therefore invalid. For good measure, he excommunicated the barons for their part in the scandal. When the nominated judge comes to sum up tonight, he will doubtless explain the elements of the offence of treason. So, how will the judges decide? They broke their feudal oaths of allegiance to John. They raised arms against their king. And they invited a Frenchman into London to take the throne. If that is not treason, then I do not know what is. I imagine a flunkey has already been delegated to hunt out three black caps.

## Chapter 2 : Catholics in the reign of Queen Elizabeth I

*The treason laws that got harsher and harsher condemned Catholics to being second class citizens until Catholics were defined as traitors, partly in reaction to the Bull, partly because of increasing paranoia.*

A common misrepresentation concerning the Elizabethan persecution of English and Irish Catholics from onwards is the statement that the victims devoted to imprisonment, torture, and death suffered not for their religious belief but for treason against the queen and her government. At the present day it frequently reappears as one of the stock accusations brought against the Church by Anglican controversialists of various types. The simple fact that in very many instances those condemned to death ostensibly for treason were offered their lives and liberty if they would attend Anglican worship, shows conclusively that the martyrs did in fact suffer for religion; but at this epoch religion and politics were so inextricably confused that this explanation, though valid in the case of individual martyrs, does not suffice to meet the general accusation. As a recent Anglican historian writes: Everything centres round the excommunication of Elizabeth by St. Pius V, 25 February, This act created a situation full of perplexity for English Catholics. It even underlies the history of the rising of the northern earls in , for when they rose they had reason to believe that the excommunication had already taken place. But they might well have urged that in so assailing the royal power they were doing no more against Elizabeth than Bolingbroke had done against Richard II, or Richmond against Richard III. The subsequent cases of Pym and Hampden, not to mention the successful revolutionaries of , show that success or failure is often made the real test between treason and rebellion. That a certain party of English Catholics was in rebellion against Elizabeth is not disputed, but justified rebellion ceases to be treason and may be the noblest patriotism. Thus Allen with many of the exiles of Douai and Louvain, and Persons with many of the Jesuits, saw in the rule of Elizabeth a greater danger to the highest interests of England than had previously been threatened in cases where history had justified the deposition of kings. And the supreme authority had sanctioned this view. Moreover, such exercise of papal prerogative was one of the recognized principles of the Middle Ages throughout which it had served to protect the rights of the people. This became evident later, when, after the decline of papal power, the autocratic power of the European sovereigns was greatly increased and always at the expense of the people. Nevertheless, it remains true that in the eyes of Elizabeth and her ministers such opposition was nothing less than high treason. But a large number of English Catholics refused to go so far as rebellion. The historian already quoted admits that the opposition which relied on avowedly treasonable methods was "limited to extremists" *ibid.* Elsewhere he says of the rank and file of English Catholics: Many contended that it had been issued by an incompetent authority; others that it could not bind the natives till it should be carried into actual execution by some foreign power; all agreed that it was in their regard an imprudent and cruel expedient, which rendered them liable to the suspicion of disloyalty, and afforded their enemies a presence to brand them with the name of traitors" *ibid.* The terrible strain of this dilemma was relieved by the next pope, Gregory XIII, who on 14 April, issued a declaration that though Elizabeth and her abettors remained subject to the excommunication, it was not to bind Catholics to their detriment. The large majority of English Catholics were relieved in conscience by this dispensation, and never gave the Government the least ground for suspecting their loyalty, but they persisted in the practice of their religion, which was made possible only by the coming of the seminary priests. With regard to these priests, who entered England at the risk of their lives to preserve the Catholic religion and to give facilities for Mass and the sacraments there could be no presumption of treason by the ancient laws of England. But in the panic which followed the Northern Rising, Parliament had passed a statute 13 Eliz. Thus for the first time purely religious acts were declared by Parliament to be treasonable, a position which no Catholic could admit. It is clear that persons suffering under such a law as this suffered for religion and not for treason. These two classes, really distinct, were purposely identified by the Government and treated as one for controversial purposes. This view was put forward officially in a pamphlet by Lord Burghley, which was not only published in English but translated into Latin and other languages for foreign circulation. The very title of this work indicates its scope: Whereupon some of the defeated rebels had fled into foreign countries and there alleged

that they were suffering for religion. Great stress is laid upon the Bull of excommunication ; and all Catholics living abroad are represented as engaged in seditious practices with a view to carrying the Bull into effect. The seminaries are exhibited merely as foundations established to assist in this disloyal object. They have been "erected to nurse seditious fugitives". This view is important as it shows the pretext put forth by the Government to defend the Act of by which it became high treason for any seminary priest simply to come to England. The pamphlet proceeds to declare that some of these "sowers of sedition" have been taken, convicted, and executed "not being dealt withal upon questions of religion, but justly condemned as traitors". They were so condemned "by the ancient realm made years past". Moreover, if they retracted their treasonable opinions their lives were spared. As "the foreign traitors continue sending of persons to move sedition in the realm" who cloak their real object of enforcing the Bulls under the pretext of religion and who "labour to bring the realm into a war external and domestical", it becomes the duty of the queen and her ministers to repel such rebellious practices. Burghley insists that before the excommunication no one had been charged with capital crimes on the ground of religion, and brings everything back to the question of the Bull. After many other points some of an historical nature addressed to foreign princes the writer anticipates the objection that many sufferers had been simple priests and unarmed scholars. He says "Many are traitors though they have no armour nor weapon. The very causes final of these rebellions and wars have been to depose her Majesty from her crown: The pamphlet ends by proposing six questions or tests by which traitors might be distinguished from simple scholars. This is the government case and it was promptly answered by Allen in his "Answer to the Libel of English Justice", published in , in which he joins issue on all points, showing "that many priests and other Catholics in England have been persecuted , condemned and executed for mere matter of religion and for transgression only of new statutes which make cases of conscience to be treason without all pretence or surmise of any old treasons or statutes for the same". In the following year , the Government took another step forward in their policy of drawing religious and indifferent acts into the political net. This was the statute 27 Eliz. Even so biased an historian as David Hume realized the injustice of this measure of which he says: The martyrs themselves constantly protested against this accusation of treason, and prayed for the queen on the scaffold. In very many instances they were offered a free pardon if they would attend the Protestant church, and some priests unfortunately yielded to the temptation. But the fact of the offer being made sufficiently shows that religion, not treason, was the ground of their offence. This is notably the case with regard to Blessed Thomas Percy who had himself been the leader of the Northern Rising and who yet was offered his liberty at the price of conformity. There are three beatified martyrs directly connected with the excommunication , Felton, Storey , and Woodhouse , who for that reason stand in a class apart from the other martyrs ; their cases have received special treatment by Father Pollen, S. It may not be amiss to state that so careful is the Holy See in such questions that the cause of beatification of James Laborne has been postponed for more careful consideration simply because of certain words he uttered about the queen. With regard to all the other martyrs there is no difficulty in showing that they died for their religion, and that the accusation of treason in their regard is false and unfounded. About this page APA citation. In The Catholic Encyclopedia. Robert Appleton Company, This article was transcribed for New Advent by Joseph E. The editor of New Advent is Kevin Knight. My email address is webmaster at newadvent. Dedicated to the Immaculate Heart of Mary.

**Chapter 3 : Excommunicated Henry VIII**

*The Eighty-five Martyrs of England and Wales are a group of men who were executed on charges of treason and related offences in the Kingdom of England between and Of the eighty-five, seventy-five (sixty-one priests and fourteen laymen) were executed under Jesuits, etc. Act*

At the present day it frequently reappears as one of the stock accusations brought against the Church by Anglican controversialists of various types. The simple fact that in very many instances those condemned to death ostensibly for treason were offered their lives and liberty if they would attend Anglican worship, shows conclusively that the martyrs did in fact suffer for religion; but at this epoch religion and politics were so inextricably confused that this explanation, though valid in the case of individual martyrs, does not suffice to meet the general accusation. As a recent Anglican historian writes: Everything centres round the excommunication of Elizabeth by St. Pius V, 25 February, This act created a situation full of perplexity for English Catholics. It even underlies the history of the rising of the northern earls in , for when they rose they had reason to believe that the excommunication had already taken place. But they might well have urged that in so assailing the royal power they were doing no more against Elizabeth than Bolingbroke had done against Richard II, or Richmond against Richard III. The subsequent cases of Pym and Hampden, not to mention the successful revolutionaries of , show that success or failure is often made the real test between treason and rebellion. That a certain party of English Catholics was in rebellion against Elizabeth is not disputed, but justified rebellion ceases to be treason and may be the noblest patriotism. Thus Allen with many of the exiles of Douai and Louvain, and Persons with many of the Jesuits, saw in the rule of Elizabeth a greater danger to the highest interests of England than had previously been threatened in cases where history had justified the deposition of kings. And the supreme authority had sanctioned this view. Moreover, such exercise of papal prerogative was one of the recognized principles of the Middle Ages throughout which it had served to protect the rights of the people. This became evident later, when, after the decline of papal power, the autocratic power of the European sovereigns was greatly increased and always at the expense of the people. Nevertheless, it remains true that in the eyes of Elizabeth and her ministers such opposition was nothing less than high treason. But a large number of English Catholics refused to go so far as rebellion. The historian already quoted admits that the opposition which relied on avowedly treasonable methods was "limited to extremists" *ibid.* Elsewhere he says of the rank and file of English Catholics: Many contended that it had been issued by an incompetent authority; others that it could not bind the natives till it should be carried into actual execution by some foreign power; all agreed that it was in their regard an imprudent and cruel expedient, which rendered them liable to the suspicion of disloyalty, and afforded their enemies a presence to brand them with the name of traitors" *ibid.* The terrible strain of this dilemma was relieved by the next pope, Gregory XIII, who on 14 April , issued a declaration that though Elizabeth and her abettors remained subject to the excommunication, it was not to bind Catholics to their detriment. The large majority of English Catholics were relieved in conscience by this dispensation, and never gave the Government the least ground for suspecting their loyalty, but they persisted in the practice of their religion, which was made possible only by the coming of the seminary priests. With regard to these priests, who entered England at the risk of their lives to preserve the Catholic religion and to give facilities for Mass and the sacraments there could be no presumption of treason by the ancient laws of England. But in the panic which followed the Northern Rising, Parliament had passed a statute 13 Eliz. Thus for the first time purely religious acts were declared by Parliament to be treasonable, a position which no Catholic could admit. It is clear that persons suffering under such a law as this suffered for religion and not for treason. These two classes, really distinct, were purposely identified by the Government and treated as one for controversial purposes. This view was put forward officially in a pamphlet by Lord Burghley, which was not only published in English but translated into Latin and other languages for foreign circulation. The very title of this work indicates its scope: Whereupon some of the defeated rebels had fled into foreign countries and there alleged that they were suffering for religion. Great stress is laid upon the Bull of excommunication ; and all Catholics living abroad are represented as engaged in

sedition practices with a view to carrying the Bull into effect. The seminaries are exhibited merely as foundations established to assist in this disloyal object. They have been "erected to nurse seditious fugitives". This view is important as it shows the pretext put forth by the Government to defend the Act of by which it became high treason for any seminary priest simply to come to England. The pamphlet proceeds to declare that some of these "sowers of sedition" have been taken, convicted, and executed "not being dealt withal upon questions of religion, but justly condemned as traitors". They were so condemned "by the ancient realm made years past". Moreover, if they retracted their treasonable opinions their lives were spared. As "the foreign traitors continue sending of persons to move sedition in the realm" who cloak their real object of enforcing the Bulls under the pretext of religion and who "labour to bring the realm into a war external and domestical", it becomes the duty of the queen and her ministers to repel such rebellious practices. Burghley insists that before the excommunication no one had been charged with capital crimes on the ground of religion, and brings everything back to the question of the Bull. After many other points some of an historical nature addressed to foreign princes the writer anticipates the objection that many sufferers had been simple priests and unarmed scholars. He says "Many are traitors though they have no armour nor weapon. The very causes final of these rebellions and wars have been to depose her Majesty from her crown: The pamphlet ends by proposing six questions or tests by which traitors might be distinguished from simple scholars. This is the government case and it was promptly answered by Allen in his "Answer to the Libel of English Justice", published in 1580, in which he joins issue on all points, showing "that many priests and other Catholics in England have been persecuted, condemned and executed for mere matter of religion and for transgression only of new statutes which make cases of conscience to be treason without all pretence or surmise of any old treasons or statutes for the same". In the following year, 1581, the Government took another step forward in their policy of drawing religious and indifferent acts into the political net. This was the statute 27 Eliz. Even so biased an historian as David Hume realized the injustice of this measure of which he says: The martyrs themselves constantly protested against this accusation of treason, and prayed for the queen on the scaffold. In very many instances they were offered a free pardon if they would attend the Protestant church, and some priests unfortunately yielded to the temptation. But the fact of the offer being made sufficiently shows that religion, not treason, was the ground of their offence. This is notably the case with regard to Blessed Thomas Percy who had himself been the leader of the Northern Rising and who yet was offered his liberty at the price of conformity. There are three beatified martyrs directly connected with the excommunication, Felton, Storey, and Woodhouse, who for that reason stand in a class apart from the other martyrs ; their cases have received special treatment by Father Pollen, S. It may not be amiss to state that so careful is the Holy See in such questions that the cause of beatification of James Laborne has been postponed for more careful consideration simply because of certain words he uttered about the queen. With regard to all the other martyrs there is no difficulty in showing that they died for their religion, and that the accusation of treason in their regard is false and unfounded.

**Chapter 4 : Study of the doctrine? No, is treason “ THE ISLAND OF PATMOS**

*"Corporations cannot commit treason, or be outlawed or excommunicated, for they have no souls." - Harold Coffin*  
*Corporations cannot commit treason, or be outlawed or excommunicated, for they have no souls.*

Papal Bull of Excommunication of Martin Luther and his followers Pope Leo X - Preamble Through the power given him from God, the Roman Pontiff has been appointed to administer spiritual and temporal punishments as each case severally deserves. The purpose of this is the repression of the wicked designs of misguided men, who have been so captivated by the debased impulse of their evil purposes as to forget the fear of the Lord, to set aside with contempt canonical decrees and apostolic commandments, and to dare to formulate new and false dogmas and to introduce the evil of schism into the Church of God”or to support, help and adhere to such schismatics, who make it their business to cleave asunder the seamless robe of our Redeemer and the unity of the orthodox faith. Hence it befits the Pontiff, lest the vessel of Peter appear to sail without pilot or oarsman, to take severe measures against such men and their followers, and by multiplying punitive measures and by other suitable remedies to see to it that these same overbearing men, devoted as they are to purposes of evil, along with their adherents, should not deceive the multitude of the simple by their lies and their deceitful devices, nor drag them along to share their own error and ruination, contaminating them with what amounts to a contagious disease. It also befits the Pontiff, having condemned the schismatics, to ensure their still greater confounding by publicly showing and openly declaring to all faithful Christians how formidable are the censures and punishments to which such guilt can lead; to the end that by such public declaration they themselves may return, in confusion and remorse, to their true selves, making an unqualified withdrawal from the prohibited conversation, fellowship and above all obedience to such accursed excommunicates; by this means they may escape divine vengeance and any degree of participation in their damnation. I [Here the Pope recounts his previous Bull Exsurge Domine and continues] II We have been informed that after this previous missive had been exhibited in public and the interval or intervals it prescribed had elapsed [60 days]”and we hereby give solemn notice to all faithful Christians that these intervals have and are elapsed”many of those who had followed the errors of Martin took cognisance of our missive and its warnings and injunctions; the spirit of a saner counsel brought them back to themselves, they confessed their errors and abjured the heresy at our instance, and by returning to the true Catholic faith obtained the blessing of absolution with which the self-same messengers had been empowered; and in several states and localities of the said Germany the books and writings of the said Martin were publicly burned, as we had enjoined. Nevertheless Martin himself”and it gives us grievous sorrow and perplexity to say this”the slave of a depraved mind, has scorned to revoke his errors within the prescribed interval and to send us word of such revocation, or to come to us himself; nay, like a stone of stumbling, he has feared not to write and preach worse things than before against us and this Holy See and the Catholic faith, and to lead others on to do the same. Our previous instructions were so clear and so effectively publicised and we shall adhere so strictly to our present decrees and declarations, that they will lack no proof, warning or citation. Our decrees which follow are passed against Martin and others who follow him in the obstinacy of his depraved and damnable purpose, as also against those who defend and protect him with a military bodyguard, and do not fear to support him with their own resources or in any other way, and have and do presume to offer and afford help, counsel and favour toward him. All their names, surnames and rank”however lofty and dazzling their dignity may be”we wish to be taken as included in these decrees with the same effect as if they were individually listed and could be so listed in their publication, which must be furthered with an energy to match their contents. On all these we decree the sentences of excommunication, of anathema, of our perpetual condemnation and interdict; of privation of dignities, honours and property on them and their descendants, and of declared unfitness for such possessions; of the confiscation of their goods and of the crime of treason; and these and the other sentences, censures and punishments which are inflicted by canon law on heretics and are set out in our aforesaid missive, we decree to have fallen on all these men to their damnation. IV We add to our present declaration, by our Apostolic authority, that states, territories, camps, towns and places in which

these men have temporarily lived or chanced to visit, along with their possessionsâ€”cities which house cathedrals and metropolitans, monasteries and other religious and sacred places, privileged or unprivilegedâ€”one and all are placed under our ecclesiastical interdict, while this interdict lasts, no pretext of Apostolic Indulgence except in cases the law allows, and even there, as it were, with the doors shut and those under excommunication and interdict excluded shall avail to allow the celebration of mass and the other divine offices. We prescribe and enjoin that the men in question are everywhere to be denounced publicly as excommunicated, accursed, condemned, interdicted, deprived of possessions and incapable of owning them. They are to be strictly shunned by all faithful Christians. V We would make known to all the small store that Martin, his followers and the other rebels have set on God and his Church by their obstinate and shameless temerity. We would protect the herd from one infectious animal, lest its infection spread to the healthy ones. Hence we lay the following injunction on each and every patriarch, archbishop, bishop, on the prelates of patriarchal, metropolitan, cathedral and collegiate churches, and on the religious of every Orderâ€”even the mendicantsâ€”privileged or unprivileged, wherever they may be stationed: Three days will be given: This shall take place on a Sunday or some other festival, when a large congregation assembles for worship. The banner of the cross shall be raised, the bells rung, the candles lit and after a time extinguished, cast on the ground and trampled under foot, and the stones shall be cast forth three times, and the other ceremonies observed which are usual in such cases. The faithful Christians, one and all, shall be enjoined strictly to shun these men. We would occasion still greater confounding on the said Martin and the other heretics we have mentioned, and on their adherents, followers and partisans: They shall not keep silence like dumb dogs that cannot bark, but incessantly cry and lift up their voice, preaching and causing to be preached the word of God and the truth of the Catholic faith against the damnable articles and heretics aforesaid. VI To each and every rector of the parish churches, to the rectors of all the Orders, even the mendicants, privileged or unprivileged, we enjoin in the same terms, on the strength of their vow of obedience, that appointed by the Lord as they are to be like clouds, they shall sprinkle spiritual showers on the people of God, and have no fear in giving the widest publicity to the condemnation of the aforesaid articles, as their office obliges them. It is written that perfect love casteth out fear. Let each and every one of you take up the burden of such a meritorious duty with complete devotion; show yourselves so punctilious in its execution, so zealous and eager in word and deed, that from your labours, by the favour of divine grace, the hoped-for harvest will come in, and that through your devotion you will not only earn that crown of glory which is the due recompense of all who promote religious causes, but also attain from us and the said Holy See the unbounded commendation that your proved diligence will deserve. VII However, since it would be difficult to deliver the present missive, with its declarations and announcements, to Martin and the other declared excommunicates in person, because of the strength of their faction, our wish is that the public nailing of this missive on the doors of two cathedralsâ€”either both metropolitan, or one cathedral and one metropolitan of the churches in the said Germanyâ€”by a messenger of ours in those places, shall have such binding force that Martin and the others we have declared shall be shown to be condemned at every point as decisively as if the missive had been personally made known and presented to them. VIII It would also be difficult to transmit this missive to every single place where its publication might be necessary. Hence our wish and authoritative decree is that copies of it, sealed by some ecclesiastical prelate or by one of our aforesaid messengers, and countersigned by the hand of some public notary, should everywhere bear the same authority as the production and exhibition of the original itself. IX No obstacle is afforded to our wishes by the Apostolic constitutions and orders, or by anything in our aforesaid earlier missive which we do not wish to stand in the way, or by any other pronouncements to the contrary. X No one whatsoever may infringe this our written decision, declaration, precept, injunction, assignation, will, decree; or rashly contravene it. Should anyone dare to attempt such a thing, let him know that he will incur the wrath of Almighty God and of the blessed Apostles Peter and Paul. Want to be automatically notified of new documents? If you would like to be automatically notified of site additions, changes, and when an entry for a Papal or Church document is added, become a fan our Facebook page. For more information about this site.

**Chapter 5 : Use convicted in a sentence | convicted sentence examples**

*Around 1534, Henry had Thomas More imprisoned in the Tower of England, convicted of high treason, and executed for refusing to take the oath of the terms of the Act of Supremacy (because his faith prevented him).*

He was subsequently appointed Earl Marshal of England and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland at age three, and was inducted into the Order of the Bath soon after. The day after the ceremony he was created Duke of York and a month or so later made Warden of the Scottish Marches. In May, he was appointed to the Order of the Garter. The reason for all the appointments to a small child was so his father could keep personal control of lucrative positions and not share them with established families. Young Henry was strictly supervised and did not appear in public. As a result, he ascended the throne "untrained in the exacting art of kingship". They were charged with high treason and were executed in 1534. Several who had been imprisoned by his father, including the Marquess of Dorset, were pardoned. About four months later, Catherine again became pregnant. After the grief of losing their first child, the couple were pleased to have a boy and festivities were held, [26] including a two-day joust known as the Westminster Tournament. However, the child died seven weeks later. It was revealed in that Henry had been conducting an affair with one of the sisters of Edward Stafford, 3rd Duke of Buckingham, either Elizabeth or Anne Hastings, Countess of Huntingdon. David Loades believes Henry had mistresses "only to a very limited extent", [31] whilst Alison Weir believes there were numerous other affairs. Certainly war with the combined might of the two powers would have been exceedingly difficult. Nevertheless, the French were pushed out of Italy soon after, and the alliance survived, with both parties keen to win further victories over the French. However, despite initial indications, he decided not to pursue a campaign. Francis I likewise became king of France upon the death of Louis in 1547, [48] leaving three relatively young rulers and an opportunity for a clean slate. The careful diplomacy of Cardinal Thomas Wolsey had resulted in the Treaty of London in 1518, aimed at uniting the kingdoms of western Europe in the wake of a new Ottoman threat, and it seemed that peace might be secured. Both hoped for friendly relations in place of the wars of the previous decade. The strong air of competition laid to rest any hopes of a renewal of the Treaty of London, however, and conflict was inevitable. Charles brought the Empire into war with France in 1546; Henry offered to mediate, but little was achieved and by the end of the year Henry had aligned England with Charles. Charles defeated and captured Francis at Pavia and could dictate peace; but he believed he owed Henry nothing. Sensing this, Henry decided to take England out of the war before his ally, signing the Treaty of the More on 30 August. It was this argument Henry took to Pope Clement VII in the hope of having his marriage to Catherine annulled, forgoing at least one less openly defiant line of attack. Knight was unsuccessful; the Pope could not be misled so easily. After less than two months of hearing evidence, Clement called the case back to Rome in July, from which it was clear that it would never re-emerge. He was charged with praemunire in October [64] and his fall from grace was "sudden and total". Anne was an unusually educated and intellectual woman for her time, and was keenly absorbed and engaged with the ideas of the Protestant Reformers, though the extent to which she herself was a committed Protestant is much debated. Five days later, on 28 May, Cranmer declared the marriage of Henry and Anne to be valid. In her place, Anne was crowned queen consort on 1 June. The royal couple enjoyed periods of calm and affection, but Anne refused to play the submissive role expected of her. The vivacity and opinionated intellect that had made her so attractive as an illicit lover made her too independent for the largely ceremonial role of a royal wife and it made her many enemies. After a false pregnancy or miscarriage in 1545, he saw her failure to give him a son as a betrayal. As early as Christmas, Henry was discussing with Cranmer and Cromwell the chances of leaving Anne without having to return to Catherine. A number of dissenting monks, including the first Carthusian Martyrs, were executed and many more pilloried. Fisher openly rejected Henry as the Supreme Head of the Church, but More was careful to avoid openly breaking the Treason Act, which unlike later acts did not forbid mere silence. Both men were subsequently convicted of high treason, however, on the evidence of a single conversation with Richard Rich, the Solicitor General. Both were duly executed in the summer of 1535. Aske told the rebels they had been successful and they could disperse and go home. In total, about rebels were

executed, and the disturbances ended. Later that month, the King was unhorsed in a tournament and was badly injured; it seemed for a time that his life was in danger. Even her own uncle, the Duke of Norfolk, had come to resent her attitude to her power. Whether it was primarily the result of allegations of conspiracy, adultery, or witchcraft remains a matter of debate among historians. Anne was also arrested, accused of treasonous adultery and incest. Although the evidence against them was unconvincing, the accused were found guilty and condemned to death. George Boleyn and the other accused men were executed on 17 May. At the time that this was painted, Henry was married to his sixth wife, Catherine Parr. They were married ten days later. At the time, Henry recovered quickly from the shock. In 1535, for example, Henry granted his assent to the Laws in Wales Act, which legally annexed Wales, uniting England and Wales into a single nation. The king was also granted the power to further determine the line of succession in his will, should he have no further issue. She also employed Francis Dereham, who had previously been informally engaged to her and had an affair with her prior to her marriage, as her secretary. It took another meeting of the council, however, before Henry believed the accusations against Dereham and went into a rage, blaming the council before consoling himself in hunting. Culpeper and Dereham were both executed, and Catherine too was beheaded on 13 February. Thomas Becket at Canterbury. Abbots and priors lost their seats in the House of Lords; only archbishops and bishops remained. Consequently, the Lords Spiritual – as members of the clergy with seats in the House of Lords were known – were for the first time outnumbered by the Lords Temporal. Rough Wooing The alliance between Francis and Charles had soured, eventually degenerating into renewed war. With Catherine of Aragon and Anne Boleyn dead, relations between Charles and Henry improved considerably, and Henry concluded a secret alliance with the Emperor and decided to enter the Italian War in favour of his new ally. An invasion of France was planned for 1544. The result was eight years of war between England and Scotland, a campaign later dubbed "the Rough Wooing". Henry finally went to France in June with a two-pronged attack. One force under Norfolk ineffectively besieged Montreuil. The other, under Suffolk, laid siege to Boulogne. Henry later took personal command, and Boulogne fell on 18 September. Francis attempted to invade England in the summer of 1545, but reached only the Isle of Wight before being repulsed in the Battle of the Solent. Henry secured Boulogne for eight years. Ultimately, Henry remained committed to an idiosyncratic mixture of Catholicism and Protestantism; the reactionary mood which had gained ground following the fall of Cromwell had neither eliminated his Protestant streak nor been overcome by it. The same act allowed Henry to determine further succession to the throne in his will. He was covered with painful, pus-filled boils and possibly suffered from gout. His obesity and other medical problems can be traced to the jousting accident in 1536 in which he suffered a leg wound. The accident re-opened and aggravated a previous injury he had sustained years earlier, to the extent that his doctors found it difficult to treat. The chronic wound festered for the remainder of his life and became ulcerated, thus preventing him from maintaining the level of physical activity he had previously enjoyed. This analysis identifies growth hormone deficiency GHD as the source for his increased adiposity but also significant behavioural changes noted in his later years, including his multiple marriages.

## Chapter 6 : MIKIPEDIA LAW BLOG: ACCUSATIONS OF TREASON

*\*treason\* \*and\* \*blasphemy\* (dieu et mon droit)?" MILOCH (MILOCH @calendrierdelascience.com) @ HOURS ON 20 MARCH "Just a CNN FYI at 6PM Pacific, their series on 'Finding Jesus' covers his.*

Engraving depicting the execution of Sir Thomas Armstrong in 1552, who was hanged, drawn and quartered. The British law of treason is entirely statutory and has been so since the Treason Act 25 Edw. The Act is written in Norman French, but is more commonly cited in its English translation. The Treason Act has since been amended several times, and currently provides for four categories of treasonable offences, namely: Another Act, the Treason Act 1 Anne stat. By virtue of the Treason Act, the law of treason in Scotland is the same as the law in England, save that in Scotland the slaying of the Lords of Session and Lords of Justiciary and counterfeiting the Great Seal of Scotland remain treason under sections 11 and 12 of the Treason Act respectively. Two acts of the former Parliament of Ireland passed in 1701 and 1702 create further treasons which apply in Northern Ireland. The penalty for treason was changed from death to a maximum of imprisonment for life in 1998 under the Crime And Disorder Act. Since the abolition of the death penalty for murder in an execution for treason was unlikely to have been carried out. Treason laws were used against Irish insurgents before Irish independence. However, members of the Provisional IRA and other militant republican groups were not prosecuted or executed for treason for levying war against the British government during the Troubles. They, along with members of loyalist paramilitary groups, were jailed for murder, violent crimes or terrorist offences. William Joyce "Lord Haw-Haw" was the last person to be put to death for treason, in 1946. On the following day Theodore Schurch was executed for treachery, a similar crime, and was the last man to be executed for a crime other than murder in the UK. As to who can commit treason, it depends on the ancient notion of allegiance. As such, all British nationals but not other Commonwealth citizens owe allegiance to the Queen in right of the United Kingdom wherever they may be, as do Commonwealth citizens and aliens present in the United Kingdom at the time of the treasonable act except diplomats and foreign invading forces, those who hold a British passport however obtained, and aliens who "having lived in Britain and gone abroad again" have left behind family and belongings. Nearly one hundred years later this rule was incorporated into the U. Constitution, which requires two witnesses to the same overt act. It also provided for a three-year time limit on bringing prosecutions for treason except for assassinating the king, another rule which has been imitated in some common law countries. The Sedition Act made it treason to imprison, restrain or wound the king. Although this law was abolished in the United Kingdom in 1796, it still continues to apply in some Commonwealth countries. Treason laws in the United States In the 1780s, opposition political parties were new and not fully accepted. Government leaders often considered their opponents to be traitors. Historian Ron Chernow reports that Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton and President George Washington "regarded much of the criticism fired at their administration as disloyal, even treasonous, in nature. To avoid the abuses of the English law, the scope of treason was specifically restricted in the United States Constitution. Article III, section 3 reads as follows: Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court. The Constitution does not itself create the offense; it only restricts the definition the first paragraph, permits the United States Congress to create the offense, and restricts any punishment for treason to only the convicted the second paragraph. The crime is prohibited by legislation passed by Congress. Therefore, the United States Code at 18 U. The requirement of testimony of two witnesses was inherited from the British Treason Act. However, Congress has passed laws creating related offenses that punish conduct that undermines the government or the national security, such as sedition in the Alien and Sedition Acts, or espionage and sedition in the Espionage Act of 1917, which do not require the testimony of two witnesses and have a much broader definition than Article Three treason. Some of these laws are still in effect. Some well-known spies, such as Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, have been convicted of espionage rather than treason. However, this occurred before the Constitution was written. Arnold became a general in the British Army, which protected him. Since

the Constitution came into effect, there have been fewer than 40 federal prosecutions for treason and even fewer convictions. Several men were convicted of treason in connection with the Whiskey Rebellion but were pardoned by President George Washington. Burr conspiracy The most famous treason trial, that of Aaron Burr in , resulted in acquittal. Immediately afterward, Burr was tried on a misdemeanor charge and was again acquitted. Jefferson Davis , the Confederate president, was indicted and held in prison for two years. The indictment was dropped in when the political scene had changed and it was possible he would be acquitted by a jury in Virginia. Grant assured all Confederate soldiers and officers a blanket amnesty, provided they returned to their homes and refrained from any further acts of hostility, and subsequently other Union generals issued similar terms of amnesty when accepting Confederate surrenders. As a result of prosecution witnesses having lied under oath, she was pardoned in In Tomoya Kawakita , a Japanese-American dual citizen was convicted of treason and sentenced to death for having worked as an interpreter at a Japanese POW camp and having mistreated American prisoners. He was recognized by a former prisoner at a department store in after having returned to the United States. He was released and deported in Cold War and after[ edit ] The Cold War saw frequent talk linking treason with support for Communist -led causes. The most memorable of these came from Senator Joseph McCarthy , who used rhetoric about the Democrats as guilty of "twenty years of treason". As chosen chair of the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee , McCarthy also investigated various government agencies for Soviet spy rings see the Venona project ; however, he acted as a political fact-finder rather than a criminal prosecutor. The Cold War period saw no prosecutions for explicit treason, but there were convictions and even executions for conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union , such as in the Julius and Ethel Rosenberg case. On October 11, , the United States government charged Adam Yahye Gadahn for videos in which he appeared as a spokesman for al-Qaeda and threatened attacks on American soil. The Extradition Clause specifically defines treason as an extraditable offense. Thomas Jefferson in said that any Virginia official who cooperated with the federal Bank of the United States proposed by Alexander Hamilton was guilty of "treason" against the state of Virginia and should be executed. The Bank opened and no one was prosecuted. Thomas Dorr was convicted for treason against the state of Rhode Island for his part in the Dorr Rebellion , but was eventually granted amnesty. John Brown was convicted of treason against the Commonwealth of Virginia for his part in the raid on Harpers Ferry , and was hanged. The Mormon prophet , Joseph Smith , was charged with treason against Missouri along with five others, at first in front of a state military court , but Smith was allowed to escape [43] to Illinois after his case was transferred to a civilian court for trial on charges of treason and other crimes. Muslim-majority countries[ edit ] Early in Islamic history , the only form of treason was seen as the attempt to overthrow a just government or waging war against the State. According to Islamic tradition, the prescribed punishment ranged from imprisonment to the severing of limbs and the death penalty depending on the severity of the crime. However, even in cases of treason the repentance of a person would have to be taken into account. In the 19th and early 20th century, the Iranian Cleric Sheikh Fazlollah Noori opposed the Iranian Constitutional Revolution by inciting insurrection against them through issuing fatwas and publishing pamphlets arguing that democracy would bring vice to the country. The new government executed him for treason in The State Security Law of was used to crush dissent that could be seen as treasonous, which was criticised for permitting severe human rights violations in accordance with Article One: The period of detention may not exceed three years. Searches may only be made and the measures provided for in the first paragraph may only be taken upon judicial writ. Both crimes are capital offences subject to the death penalty , although the former provision has not often been enforced since the beginning of effective security cooperation between the Israel Defense Forces , Israel Police , and Palestinian National Security Forces since the mids decade under the leadership of Prime Minister Salam Fayyad. Likewise, in the Gaza Strip under the Hamas -led government, any sort of cooperation or assistance to Israeli forces during military actions is also punishable by death. List of people convicted by country[ edit ].

**Chapter 7 : Linda Acaster: Gunpowder, Treason and Plot**

*accusations of treason A common misrepresentation concerning the Elizabethan persecution of English and Irish Catholics from onwards is the statement that the victims devoted to imprisonment, torture, and death suffered not for their religious belief but for treason against the queen and her government.*

Catholicism was effectively illegal, but it was for not attending church that Catholics were fined, not for simply being Catholic, and the fine applied to dissenting Puritans as well as to those of the Catholic faith. In , a 12 pence fine for refusing to go to church was created, and the loss of office for Catholic clergy refusing to take the oath of supremacy. Attendance at mass was to be punished by a fine of marks, but the saying of mass, or arranging for it to be said, carried the death penalty, although Elizabeth ensured that this was never implemented before as she disliked such extremism. As far as Elizabeth was concerned, so long as Catholics behaved themselves, were loyal to her, and attended church now and then, they were free to believe what they wished. Elizabeth tried to accommodate Catholic beliefs in her religious settlement so that they could go to church without feeling guilty or disloyal to their faith, and often turned a blind eye to Catholics who had secret services in their home. There was no attempt to ruthlessly seek out Catholics, and no desire to put ordinary men and women to death simply for their faith. It was only as the Catholic threat against Elizabeth from Europe heightened as the reign progressed, that the Elizabethan government had to take a harsher stance against Catholics than they had initially anticipated. For the first decade of the reign, the Catholics suffered little. It was not until the Papal Bull of that the situation changed. The new pope, Pius V, did not like Elizabeth. Like all Catholics, he believed she was illegitimate, and thus had no right to the throne of England. Catholics believed that the true Queen of the land was Mary Queen of Scots. In he issued a bull "Regnans in Excelsis" a papal document against Elizabeth, that excommunicated her and absolved all her subjects from allegiance to her and her laws. This was a drastic step, and one that was not approved of by Philip II of Spain, or some English Catholics, who knew that this would make things difficult for Catholics in England. Excommunication was a great disgrace to Catholics. An excommunicated person was not to be dealt with, as it was believed that they were unchristian and would go to hell. The excommunication of Elizabeth must have been a very painful experience for her Catholic subjects. Many Catholics probably never solved the dilemma, ignored it, or remained loyal to both, separating their spiritual and secular allegiances. From this moment on, Catholics were seen as a great threat to the Queen and the realm. The entrance of Jesuits into the country was prohibited by law in , but still they came in the hope of converting the English population to Catholicism. One such priest was John Gerard, and his autobiography provides a fascinating insight into life in the Elizabethan Catholic underworld. There were a number of priests living in secret in England and rich Catholic families would often have a "priest hole" built so their resident priest could hide in the event of their home being searched by the authorities. It was these priests who bore the brunt of the Catholic persecution. Many of them were executed for treason. William Cecil devised questions to be asked of English Jesuits and Priests, and the question over who they would support if the Pope invaded the country - Pope or Queen, was their downfall every time. This question became known as it is still known today, "The bloody question", as there was really only one answer that a true Catholic could give. One of the most famous Elizabethan civilian Catholic martyrs is Margaret Clitherow. The devout Catholic woman from York was arrested in for harbouring Catholic priests. She refused to plead innocent or guilty, which was a crime in itself, and for this was brutally put to death. She was made to lie on a sharp stone, covered with the door of her own house, and then slowly crushed to death as heavy rocks and stones were placed on the door. Politics and religion were so intricately connected in the Elizabethan period that it was difficult to determine one from the other. In an Act was passed that made it treason to withdraw English subjects from allegiance to the Queen or her Church, and fines for recusancy refusing to go to church were increased to twenty pounds - a phenomenal amount to the Elizabethans, considering that the annual income of a knight would only be about fifty pounds.

## Chapter 8 : Treason - Wikipedia

*Treason against the king was known as high treason and treason against a lesser superior was petty treason. A person who commits treason is known in law as a traitor. At times, the term traitor has been used as a political epithet, regardless of any verifiable treasonable action.*

He was probably convicted, but nothing further is heard of him. Compare the following passages: How could you let a little girl be alone with a convicted criminal long enough to be kidnapped? At his trial he was defended and betrayed by the infamous Leonard MacNally, and was convicted of treason; and after delivering an eloquent speech from the dock, was hanged on the 20th of September. The penalty for false witness was usually that which would have been awarded the convicted criminal. Other Zulu chiefs were convicted of various offences and sentenced to imprisonment. It was said that persons of high position were concerned in the crime; but although the government offered rewards for the apprehension of the perpetrators, and although General Moyle wrote to the duke of Newcastle that the criminals were "well-known by many of the inhabitants of the town," no one was ever convicted of participation in the murder. When a young man, in , he had been convicted of high treason and had been exiled, but afterwards in allowed to return. He held a prominent place in the New School branch of the Presbyterians, to which he adhered on the division of the denomination in ; he had been tried but not convicted for heresy in , the charge being particularly against the views expressed by him in Notes on Romans of the imputation of the sin of Adam, original sin and the atonement; the bitterness stirred up by this trial contributed towards widening the breach between the conservative and the progressive elements in the church. Convicted of wearing his hat while a religious procession was passing - as well as of blasphemy - he was accused as well of having mutilated a crucifix standing on the town bridge. At the age of seventy, having been accused by Pythodorus, and convicted of atheism, Protagoras fled from Athens, and on his way to Sicily was lost at sea. The suffrage is granted to all males resident in an election precinct for ten days, in the county for thirty days, in the state for six months, in the United States for one year, and 21 years of age, except those under guardianship or insane, and those convicted of treason or felony, unless restored to civil rights. A man could not be convicted of theft unless the goods were found in his possession. On the 6th of December he protested with three other peers against the measure sent up from the Commons enforcing the disarming of all convicted recusants and taking bail from them to keep the peace; he was the only peer to dissent from the motion declaring the existence of an Irish plot; and though believing in the guilt and voting for the death of Lord Stafford, he interceded, according to his own account, 3 with the king for him as well as for Langhorne and Plunket. His recommendations were adopted by the House of Commons, but his unpopularity in South Africa was great, and in he was convicted of libelling a Cape official. Insane persons and persons under guardianship are excluded by the constitution, and " all persons convicted of bribery, perjury, larceny or of infamous crime, or who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager the result of which shall depend upon any election," or who shall participate as principal, second or challenger in any duel, are excluded by legislative enactment. There is no penitentiary; the convicts are hired to the one highest bidder who contracts for their labour, and who undertakes, moreover, to lease all other persons convicted during the term of the lease, and sub-leases the prisoners. Krause, who was then in London, was arrested, tried and convicted for attempting to incite to murder, and sentenced to imprisonment. They were easily repulsed in an attack upon the Providence town arsenal, and Dorr, after a brief period of exile in Connecticut, was convicted of high treason on the 26th of April , and was sentenced to imprisonment for life. The suffrage now belongs to all male citizens of the United States at least twenty-one years of age who shall have resided in the state for six months, and in some one county sixty days preceding an election, except idiots and persons insane or convicted of some infamous crime. We lost his mother to cancer at an early age and his father is in jail, convicted of fraud. In the eyes of Peter, his son was now a self-convicted and most dangerous traitor, whose life was forfeit. Paupers, insane, and those convicted of treason, felony or bribery in an election are barred, " while the disability continues," and no person in the military, naval or marine service of the United States is deemed. Further floggings are

inflicted with the "cat" upon convicted prisoners for breaches of discipline in prison. Having been convicted of extortion, he committed suicide Cicero, De Legibus, i. Says that the lands of convicted felons shall be handed over to the lords of such lands and not kept by the king beyond a year and a day. In England, except in the peculiar case of imprisonment pending trial for heresy, or in the case of a clerk convicted of crime, these things could not be. Both were convicted of bribery, and Paetus subsequently joined Catiline in his first conspiracy. Thus in Nuremberg a regular saffron inspection was held, and in the 15th century we read of men being burned in the market-place along with their adulterated saffron, while on another occasion three persons convicted of the same crime were buried alive. Decreed the same penalty for sacrilege joined to superstition and impiety, and in the somewhat belated religious persecution of the duke of Bourbon in those convicted of larceny in churches, together with their accomplices, were condemned, the men to the galleys for life or for a term of years, the women to be branded with the letter V and imprisoned for life, or for a term. The lower chamber consists of 73 popular representatives, of whom 24 are elected by the burgesses of certain towns and 49 by the rural communities: Every citizen of 25 years of age, who has not been convicted and is not a pauper, has a vote. He had, in fact, been released on condition of becoming a government agent. The whipping-post was in still maintained in Delaware, and whipping continued to be prescribed as a punishment for a variety of offences, although in a law was passed which prescribed that " hereafter no female convicted of any crime in this state shall be whipped or made to stand in the pillory," and a law passed in prescribed that " in case of conviction of larceny, when the prisoner is of tender years, or is charged for the first time being shown to have before had a good character , the court may in its discretion omit from the sentence the infliction of lashes. A petition for a divorce may be presented after a residence within the state of one year immediately preceding, and a decree may be granted against the defendant if judged guilty of adultery, desertion for two years without reasonable cause, habitual drunkenness, such inhuman treatment as to endanger the life of the plaintiff, or if convicted of felony after marriage. And that the censures of admonition and excommunication be in due manner executed, for sinne, convicted, and obstinately stood in. He and his son-in-law, Jacob Milborne, were charged with treason for refusing to submit to Ingoldsby, were convicted, and on the r 6th of May were executed. He made a good defence, but on the absurdest of evidence the jury convicted him of treason, and on the 1st of July he was hanged, drawn and quartered at Tyburn. In the state reformatory at Elmira which, like that at Napanoch, is for men between sixteen and thirty years of age who have been convicted of a state prison offence for the first time only , the plan of committing adult felons on an indeterminate sentence to be determined by their behaviour was first tested in America in , and it has proved so satisfactory that it has been in part adopted for the state prisons. The Remonstrants were asked to file copious explanations of the five points in dispute Sententia Remonstrantium , but objecting to the manner in which they were catechized, they were, at the 57th sitting, dismissed from the synod as convicted "liars and deceivers. Various indictments were found: No one ever excelled him in daring and resource as a naval officer, but he suffered from serious defects of character, and even those who think him guiltless of the charge on which he was convicted in must feel that he had his own imprudence and want of self-command to thank for many of his misfortunes. He served his time for the crime they convicted him of doing; apparently it was not the murder and definitely not the murder of Annie Abbott. It is the duty of the surveyor to keep the highways in repair; and if a highway is out of repair, the surveyor may be summoned before justices and convicted in a penalty not exceedin ordered to complete the repairs within, a limited time.

### Chapter 9 : CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA: Accusations of Treason

*Henry VIII (28 June - 28 January ) was King of England from until his death. Henry was the second Tudor monarch, succeeding his father, Henry VII. Henry is best known for his six marriages, in particular his efforts to have his first marriage, to Catherine of Aragon, annulled.*

This diminished power was evident during the reign of Pope Clement VII, who became pope in at the age of forty-five, while Lutheranism was spreading in central Europe. Angelo in Rome, from which he could hear the screams of his flock as men, women and children were butchered. After six months he bought off some Imperial officers and escaped disguised as a peddler. He returned to a depopulated and devastated Rome within a year, in October Henry VIII a different power. Loyal to Catholicism he suppressed Protestantism with his standard brutality while making his court a center of Renaissance erudition. By the time he had turned forty-two he had come into conflict with Pope Clement regarding marriage. Henry wanted his twenty-four years of marriage to Catherine annulled. Pope Clement refused to annul the marriage, and Henry responded by assuming supremacy in his realm over religious matters. Henry I believed he was competent enough in theology to head the Church of England and he made himself the "Supreme Head in Earth of the Church of England. Henry stayed with Catholic doctrine and ceremony. In , the Parliament of England accommodated him with the Treasons Act, which made it high treason, punishable by death, to refuse to acknowledge the King as head of the Church of England. Pope Paul had to watch as Henry "nationalized" all Roman Church property in England into his personal ownership and sold off these properties to the highest bidders among the aristocracy and the gentry. Those who would not were dispossessed of their positions and livelihood, or if they made too much political noise they executed as "recusants" dissidents. Henry got rid of Anne. Torture and a confession led the case against her. She was charged with high treason, incest and adultery, with having slept with numerous men, including her brother charges that one might expect with the circumstances. Four men and her brother were executed. I solemnly swear on the damnation of my soul that I have never been unfaithful to my lord and husband, nor ever offended my body against him. She was executed on 19 May , a victim of the husband she chose to marry and the age in which she lived. Queens in Europe by the 21st century had reason to feel more secure. Anne was survived by a daughter, Elizabeth, born to her in , eight months after she had married Henry. Henry executed various Catholics and Protestants, and among them, on October 6, , was the gifted linguist William Tyndale. Tyndale, in addition to creating the Bible into modern English and gaining the wrath of the Catholic Church, had gained the wrath of Henry regarding his marriages. Tyndale was tied to a stake and, given his popularity, he was strangled as an act of mercy before being set afire. He is said to have regained consciousness and to have uttered the final words: