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Henry VII versus Henry VIII

Patrick's arguments that Henry VII was more successful	Elliott's arguments that Henry VIII was more successful
Stabilized the monarchy: Henry VII ended the Wars of the Roses and solidified the Tudor dynasty, securing his throne through strategic marriages and diplomacy.	Religious Revolution: Henry VIII's creation of the Church of England established the monarch's control over both church and state, a significant long-term impact.
Financial prudence: He left the crown solvent by carefully managing finances and avoiding costly wars.	Military Power: He expanded England's international military presence, unlike Henry VII, who avoided conflicts.
Diplomatic success: Henry VII built strong alliances, such as with Spain and Scotland, through marriage and diplomacy.	Strengthening Royal Authority: Henry VIII wielded far more personal control over nobility and Parliament.
Law and order: He strengthened central authority and reduced the power of unruly nobles.	Cultural Flourishing: His patronage sparked the English Renaissance.
Avoided war: Unlike his son, Henry VII preferred peaceful means over warfare, maintaining relative stability.	Expansion of Bureaucracy: He modernised the government structure.
Promoted trade: He expanded England's economy through trade treaties and support for merchants, laying the groundwork for future prosperity.	Territorial Ambitions: Henry VIII sought conquests, notably in France and Scotland, achieving notable military victories.

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