



جامعة الموصل

كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية

قسم التاريخ

## البحرية الإنجليزية في عهد آل تيودور

١٤٨٥-١٦٠٣ م

”دراسة تاريخية“

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رسالة ماجستير

التاريخ الحديث

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## ملخص الرسالة

يعد عهد آل تيودور (The Tudor) (1485-1603) نقطة تحول مهمة في تاريخ البحرية الإنجليزية، حيث تحولت إنجلترا خلال تلك الفترة إلى قوة بحرية متفوقة ودائمة فرضت سيطرتها على سواحلها، ثم بدأت بشن الهجمات على سواحل منافسيها، وهددت تجارتهم في أنحاء العالم، ومما ساعد على ذلك التصميمات الثورية للسفن وزيادة أعدادها في الأسطول الملكي، وإدخال أسلحة جديدة، إلى جانب تطور المهارات الملاحية وظهور بحارة بارزين بدأوا بالبحث عن المغامرة والثراء، فكان لملوك آل تيودور دورٌ في تشجيع البحارة الإنجليز على ارتياد واستكشاف أراضٍ جديدة، التي بدأت على نطاق واسع في نهاية القرن الخامس عشر، فأسهمت استكشافاتهم في فتح طرق تجارية مربحة مع أبعاد مناطق العالم. وكان لآل تيودور دورٌ كبيرٌ في الاهتمام بالموانئ وبناء الأحواض البحرية وإقامة التحصينات الساحلية. وذلك لما للموانئ من أهمية في عمليات الاستيراد والتصدير ما بين البر والبحر، وتعتبر الموانئ نقطة انطلاق الأسطول عند تعرض البلاد لأي هجوم، ويرجع ازدياد أعداد البحارة في عهد آل تيودور إلى ظهور موانئ مهمة على سواحل البلاد الشرقية والجنوبية الشرقية والجنوبية الغربية. وكان للأحواض البحرية أهمية كبيرة في بناء وإصلاح السفن، وذلك يأتي ضمن جهود ملوك آل تيودور لبناء أسطول بحريٍ يضاها أساطيل القوى الكبرى حينذاك إسبانيا وفرنسا والامبراطورية الرومانية المقدسة، فضلاً عن الاهتمام الدائم بالتحصينات الساحلية لحماية البلاد من الهجمات الخارجية، وفي عهد آل تيودور أدى ازدياد أعداد البحارة وبناء السفن إلى توسيع الإدارة البحرية فظهرت العديد من المكاتب التي اهتمت بالشؤون البحرية، عملت معاً بموجب ميثاق ملكي صدر من قبل الملك هنري الثامن في نيسان 1546، عرفت باسم (الهيئة البحرية) وكانت مكلفة في الإشراف على الشؤون الإدارية للبحرية الإنجليزية. وعلى الرغم من ذلك شهدت إنجلترا في عهد آل تيودور تهديداً دائماً من القوى المجاورة فرنسا وإسبانيا، حيث تورط ملوك آل تيودور في سلسلة من الحروب والمواجهات البحرية، وصلت ذروتها عام 1588 في حرب الأرمادا، التي أنهت السيادة البحرية الإسبانية لتنفرد بها إنجلترا لمدة طويلة بعد ذلك.

## **Abstract**

The past two decades witnessed a remarkable interest from Iraqi researchers in studying European history, and the outcome of this interest was a good number of master's theses and doctoral theses, which dealt with various aspects of modern and contemporary European history, starting with the political, economic, cultural and religious developments that Europe witnessed since the fifteenth century To the major revolutions that Europe witnessed, which changed the face of the world, such as the French Revolution, leading to the formation of nation states, and the accompanying political and military struggle that the European continent witnessed over several centuries. England in particular.

The Tudor era (1485-1603) is an important turning point in the history of the English Navy, as England turned during that period into a superior and permanent naval power that imposed its control over its coasts, and then began launching attacks on the coasts of its competitors, threatening their trade around the world This was helped by the revolutionary designs of ships, the increase in their numbers in the royal fleet, the introduction of new weapons, the development of navigational skills and the emergence of prominent sailors who began to search for adventure and wealth. The Tudor kings had a role in encouraging English sailors to go out and explore new lands, which began on At the end of the fifteenth century, their explorations contributed to opening profitable trade routes with the most distant regions of the world. The Tudors had a great role in caring for ports, building marine basins, and establishing coastal fortifications. This is due to the importance of the ports in the import and export operations between land and sea, and the ports are the starting point for the fleet when the country is exposed to any attack, and the increase in the number of sailors during the Tudor era is due to the emergence of important ports on the country's eastern, southeastern and southwestern coasts. The sea basins had a great importance in building and repairing ships, and this came within the efforts of the Tudor kings to build a naval fleet that would match the fleets of the major powers at the time, Spain, France and the Holy Roman Empire, as well as the constant interest in coastal fortifications to protect the country from external attacks. Sailors and shipbuilders expanded the maritime administration, so many offices appeared that were concerned with maritime affairs, and worked together under a royal charter issued by King Henry VIII in April 1546, known as (the Naval Authority) and was charged with supervising the administrative affairs of the English Navy. In spite of this, England witnessed during the era of the Tudors a constant threat from the neighboring powers France and Spain, where the Tudor kings were

involved in a series of wars and naval confrontations, which reached its climax in 1588 in the Armada War, which ended the Spanish naval supremacy to be unique to England for a long time after that. .

The study consisted of an introduction, a preface, and four chapters, as well as a conclusion, appendices, a list of sources and references, and an English summary.

The preface, which came under the title (The Development of the English Navy until 1485), was devoted to highlighting the geographical location of the English island surrounded by water from all directions, and the most prominent developments witnessed by the English Navy from the ninth century until the fifteenth century, by addressing the efforts of the kings who ruled the country in the interest of the navy and making it the first force in issues of trade and matters related to defense and defense of the country, and their efforts in the face of maritime piracy, and then addressing the maritime conflicts and wars in the Hundred War of 1337-1453 and the Wars of the Roses 1455-1485.

While the first chapter (The English Navy during the reign of King Henry VII (1485-1509)) consisted of three sections, the first section (Henry Tudor assuming the throne of England) carried a historical overview of the origins of the Tudor family, Henry Tudor, his birth and upbringing, and his attempts to seize the authority of England, and assuming the throne of England in 1485 AD, the second topic discussed (the efforts of King Henry VII to develop the English navy), the legislation of the Navigation and Shipbuilding Law between 1485-1489, the conclusion of trade agreements with European countries, and the establishment of the western port in Dover in 1495 AD. And the city of Portsmouth and the construction of its first dry dock, which included a historical overview of the city of Portsmouth and the construction of the dry dock 1495-1496, the naval campaigns represented by sea confrontations with Scotland, and the English naval campaign to eliminate the piracy of Philip of Cleves, Lord Rivenstein. While the third topic (Geographical discoveries in England during the reign of King Henry VII) dealt with the emergence of the geographical exploration movement and the importance of the port of Bristol in the English exploration voyages and John Cabot's voyage to the New World 1496-1498 AD and Matthew's ship after a voyage in 1497 AD and the commercial activity of William Weston and his expedition in 1499 AD And the British expeditions during the years 1501-1508 AD.

The second chapter dealt with (the situation of the English navy during the reign of King Henry VIII 1509-1547 AD), in which the chapter was divided into four sections, the first of which dealt with

(building, upbringing and maritime laws during the reign of King Henry VIII) King Henry VIII's birth, upbringing and accession to power and King Henry VIII and the construction of The English Navy and the establishment of marine arsenals, such as the construction of the Woolwich Dock in 1512 AD, the construction of the Deptford Dock in 1513 AD, the construction of the Erith Dock in 1514 AD, and the role of King Henry VIII in the repair and expansion of the Western Port in Dover during the years 1533-1535 AD, and its enactment of maritime laws such as the legislation of maritime shipping laws during the years 1531-1540 AD And the legislation of the Sea Crimes Act in 1536 AD, and discussed the second topic (the military operations of the English Navy during the years 1511-1522 AD) and was divided into two paragraphs, the first: the military operations of the English Navy between 1511-1512, including the elimination of Andrew Barton's piracy in 1511 and the Battle of St. Matthew in 1512, The second paragraph, the military operations of the English Navy during the years 1513-1522, including the construction of the Henry Grace Adeo ship during the years 1512-1514 and the establishment of the Trinity Syndicate House during the years 1512-1514, the English naval campaigns during the years 1513-1522, while the third topic (Geographical exploration trips and building coastal castles and forts during the reign of King Henry VIII) voyages of geographical explorations to the New World (the Americas) and William Hawkins' establishment of the triangular trade pattern in England and the construction of coastal castles and forts, including the separation of the English Church from the papacy and the emergence of the Catholic (French - Imperial) alliance against England in 1539 AD and the construction of coastal castles and forts during the years 1539-1543, and between the fourth topic (the military operations of the English Navy and the establishment of the Naval Authority during the years 1543-1546 AD) The military operations of the English Navy include the English-Imperial alliance in 1543, the war with Scotland and France during the years 1544-1546, attempts to restore the Mary Rose, the establishment of the Naval Authority in 1546 AD, the members of the body and the size of the royal fleet after the death of King Henry VIII.

In the third chapter, we dealt with (The English Navy during the reign of King Edward VI

)Edward VI) and Queen Mary I (Mary I) 1547-1558) The chapter was divided into four sections, the first was titled (The English Navy during the reign of King Edward VI) Edward VI, his birth, upbringing and accession to the rule and the English navy during the reign of King Edward VI and the sea confrontations with Scotland And France during

the years 1547-1549, and between the second topic (the maritime trade during the reign of King Edward VI) the return of Sebastian Cabot to England and the voyages of Thomas Wyndham to the Moroccan coast during the years 1551-1552 and the voyage of Hugh Willoughby to search for the northeastern passage in 1553 and the death of King Edward VI, While the third topic (the English navy during the reign of Queen Mary I) dealt with Mary I's birth, upbringing and assumption of power and the English navy during the reign of Queen Mary I, the fall of Calais and the death of Queen Mary I, and the fourth topic (the maritime trade during the reign of Queen Mary I) focused on English trade trips to The West Coast of Africa and the English trade trips to Russia, which also included the founding of the Moscow Company and the role of Chancellor Richard in promoting Anglo-Russian trade relations 1555-1556 and Stephen Borough's Expedition to Search for the Northeast Passage in 1556.

As for the fourth and final chapter, it bears the title (The English Navy during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I (1558-1603), which shows the most prominent developments in the English navy during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I, and is divided into four sections, the first of which bore the title (The Development of the Navy). The English in the era of Queen Elizabeth I) Elizabeth I: her birth, upbringing, assuming the rule, and the development of shipbuilding during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I. The second topic sheds light on (the maritime trade during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I), as it was divided into two paragraphs, the first: the establishment of commercial companies such as the Moscow Company in The reign of Queen Elizabeth I, the establishment of the Levant Company in 1581, the establishment of the Berber Country Company in 1585, the establishment of the English East India Company in 1600, and the second paragraph: trade trips to the coasts of West Africa and John Hawkins' tripartite trade in slaves during the years 1562-1567, and the third topic (Exploration Trips) Geography under Queen Elizabeth I) The Search for the Northwest Passage and Francis Drake's Circle of Globe 1577-1580 and the Founding of the British Colonies A ball in the new world, and the fourth topic (the military operations of the English navy during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I) deals with the British naval piracy during the years 1572-1587 and the Armada War, which was divided into three paragraphs: the first is war preparations, the second is the developments of the war, and the third is the results of the war. The English Navy during the years 1589-1603.

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**English Navy during the Tudor Period**  
**1485-1603 A.D**  
**"A History Study"**

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**Master Thesis**  
**History / Modern History**

**Supervised by**  
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