

Sir Thomas More:

Sir Thomas More is the earliest writer whose English is good. He has a modern significance in the fact that he was canonized quite recently, and has become St. Thomas More. He is perhaps the finest character of the period and his death is the indelible blot on Henry's reputation. He was allowed as brightest character by both Catholics and Protestants. He was born in 1478, was the son of an eminent lawyer (justice of the King's bench), being a Londoner by birth, he was educated there. He entered the household of Cardinal Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury who was a Lancastrian in sympathy. Being considered as a most promising man of his time, a great deal was expected from him. In 1497 he went to Oxford which was then under the influence of Greek revival. He studied there under two eminent scholars Linacre and Grocyn. In 1499 he returned to London to study law. In 1500, he lost his patron. Now he became an under-sheriff & as a lawyer a large practice. He fell under the displeasure of Henry VIII by opposing budget. In 1516 he

- went as an embassy and got the occasion
of writing a famous book 'Utopia' in English
- 1521 Knight hood was conferred on him
- 1523 became Speaker of the House of Commons
- 1529 " Lord Chancellor
- 1532 He resigned his office
- 1534 He was arrested on trumped-up
charges of bribery
- 1535 He was found guilty of treason

An honors mutant mores?

More inherited a strong Lancastrian prejudice as he was brought up in the household of Cardinal Morton. He was a man of
 & lived in his house at Chelsea on the banks of the Thames. was very fond of religious exercise & sang simple chorister in the church every Sunday.

In Pynshale court he went every day to receive his father's blessing. His daughter was Margaret married to W^m Roper. More and Cardinal had a controversy & on account of this contest, More lost much of the protestant sympathy. The party that finally assents itself demands history in a favorable view. More had through three objects in life. 1) desired peace among christian princes 2) Silencing of all heresies & union of all christian church. 3) Soft conclusion of the King's affair of marriage. It is only since the French Revolution that toleration was known so that persecution of those was considered quite a common thing in that time. Even Rousseau favours per-

execution. In 1532 he resigned the great
 seal on a holiday when there was a
 service. In 1534, he was arrested on
 the same charge as the Lord Chancellor
 Sir Francis Bacon. But the charge of
 bribery failed. At last, Henry VIII
 passed a bill making it a high treason
 not to admit the validity of Anne
 Boleyn. More refused to take the
 oath. He was tried in 1535. His daughter took
 down the head of his father. Kept it all
 her life + the head was buried with
 her.

Works of More:

1513? History of life & death of King
 Edward IV & the usurpation
 of Richard III.

Cardinal Morton wrote ^{his} Latin history
 of the period. More is greater
 a rendering, printed by Pope

about 1557

1516

Utopia in two parts (Marginalia)

1515

preliminary part
The main portion

This was a latin book. was tr.
 in 1551 by Rolp. Robinson.
 This is the result of wonderful
 discoveries that had been made in
 the new world. Ralph Hythoday
 was his name & talks with
 a Portuguese sailor Giles
 Utopia is the name of an island

1527 Dialogues in four books on
 religious subjects

" Supplication of soul.

1532 Confutation of Tyndal