

modern European history or Western Civilization surveys, because of its narrow focus. Young's book, however, would be a useful reference source for instructors seeking a concise overview of post-war political developments in Europe.

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Susan Doran and Christopher Durston. *Princes, Pastors and People: The Church and Religion in England, 1529-1689*. London and New York: Routledge, 1991. Pp. vii, 216. \$64.50; paper, \$15.95.

In 1529 while the English church remained a part of the church of Rome, events were already undermining this union. Henry VIII was seeking the Pope's annulment of his marriage, and what would become known as the Reformation Parliament began meeting. The Pope's refusal of the Crown's demand culminated in the creation of a separate English church headed by the King. Over the next century-and-a-half, state actions and religious change led to ecclesiastical fragmentation that culminated in the Act of Toleration of 1689. This recognition and legalization of the many dissenting religious groups alongside the official state church has lasted to the present day.

In *Princes, Pastors and People* Susan Doran and Christopher Durston examine changes in the church and religion during this period by focusing on a number of related topics in separate chapters, each of which stands as a separate essay. A brief introduction gives a chronological survey and subsequent chapters repeat this chronology. Changes in theology and liturgy are the subject of a single essay, followed by another on the closely related "fabric" (physical layout and decor) of the church. While these initial chapters describe basic changes in official religion, the following chapter puts these changes into the context of religious change on the Continent and into the political context of England's relationships with other European nations. Chapters on popular religious practices and beliefs and on heresy and dissent give further dimensions to changes in religion. There are separate essays on the bishops, parish clergy, and religious orders. (It is a stretch to relate the latter to the whole period, but it is done with surprising success.) The church's role in social control is the focus for the penultimate chapter, much of which is given to discussion of ecclesiastical courts. A final chapter is reserved for the authors' conclusions. The layering of related materials on a chronological grid enmeshes the reader in the period through sheer repetition. By the end of the book we have moved through the period ten times.

Although the authors, who teach at St. Mary's College, Strawberry Hill, and have published in the field of early modern English history, have not here engaged in primary research, they have synthesized the most recent work of scholars in the area. The book is punctuated with thoughtful discussions of important scholarly debates that are put in historiographical context. Among the scholarly debates given attention are those concerning the causes of the Reformation, the existence or growth of anticlericalism, the nature of the Elizabethan church, the relationship of Charles I's and Archbishop Laud's support of Arminianism (the doctrine of free will) to the English Revolution, and the impact of puritan control during the Interregnum. A "guide to further reading" at the end of each chapter (and sparse endnotes) aid the teacher or student who wants to delve into the issues further. Throughout the authors address problems with existing sources and caution that often historians do not have the means to determine answers to important questions because appropriate sources either never existed or are no longer extant. They warn against exaggeration and encourage moderation—sound advice, particularly in a field of history easily given to polemics and a discipline given to rewarding controversy for its own sake.

This book is a useful tool for the non-specialist, who can glean material for lectures, topic by topic, or assign it to students, for whom the repetition is helpful rather than tedious. It is clearly written, a glossary explains technical terms, and a substantial index allows cross-referencing among chapters. There are also some useful illustrations of church interiors and clerical dress. Some of this information about the church could be incorporated into classes on Western civilization and the book could be used as an additional text in a course on the Reformation. But its greatest utility lies in courses on early modern England, a longer span of English history, or Christianity and the church. It is a thorough and insightful book that provides a firm foundation of knowledge and an invitation to further study.

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Charles Cruickshank. *Henry VIII and the Invasion of France*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1990. Pp. xi, 193. \$35.00. (Originally published as *Army Royal*, 1966.)

This is the story of young Henry VIII's first major venture into international diplomacy on the battlefield in 1513. In 1511 Henry joined the Holy League to force the French out of Italy. The next year Henry sent a useless expedition of 18,000 troops into Navarre. And the next, armed with the Pope's blessing as the legitimate king of France and 2000 Imperial soldiers from Maximilian I, he led 25,000 Englishmen across the Channel to seize some French territory and win royal honor. Henry achieved that small honor after a four-month campaign, staging the invasion from English-held Calais, destroying Therouanne rather than the more strategic Bologne, winning the ill-named Battle of the Spurs (so-called for the speed at which the French cavalry ran away), and capturing the city of Tournai after a long siege. The price of princely honor was high: over £900,000—nearly six times his usual royal revenue. And only five years later Henry returned Tournai to the French king Francis I.

Cruickshank analyzes the campaign of 1513 in twelve chapters corresponding to the stages of Henry's military operation: Objective, Beach-head, Movement, Camp, Supply, Siege, Discipline, Battle, Prisoners, Negotiations, Capitulation, and Occupation. Each chapter provides a fine mix of theory and practice, describing how English actions fit within or perhaps modified traditional military practices over the previous two centuries and into the Elizabethan age.

Cruickshank's tale is told with a mastery of detail, insight, and wit. We learn that Henry divided his forces into three waves, which facilitated better movement across the Channel but retarded his effectiveness at mustering a striking force. We learn that Henry was accompanied by a personal retinue of 873 and bodyguard of 3500—14% of his total army. And we learn in the end that the great Harry did not win much here beyond making a mild honorific splash and fulfilling certain obligations to the Holy League and the Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I. The real winners, Cruickshank concludes, were Henry's supply master, Thomas Wolsey, who gained the title of the Bishop of Tournai and proved himself worthy for higher positions at the English court; and Maximilian I, who benefitted from Henry's distracting France's attention from Italy.

Henry's invasion of France in 1513 was a mistake. Certainly the misguided effort to take and hold Tournai, even for a brief time, drained resources that should have been applied to strengthening the more strategic Channel port. And, while highly critical of their military leaders (including the king), Cruickshank praises the quality and discipline of the English common soldiers. "They might well have been devoted to a better cause," he writes.

This is an interesting and well-written book full of penetrating insights into early Tudor society. But if you have *Army Royal* you need not purchase the new version for three reasons. First, the quality of the illustrations is uneven at best, with many quite muddy. "The Battle of