



Boleyn and annulment of Katharine of Aragon. She ironically emphasizes the dominance of male characters in her work of art which helps to look at history from a different point of view.

Many writers have tried their hand in fictionalizing Henry VIII through the eyes of other powerful characters in his court like Thomas Moore, Anne Boleyn, Jane Rochford, Katherine of Aragon, and Thomas Wyatt, but Mantel's view of Henry VIII's court through Thomas Cromwell, the son of an ordinary black-smith, who became the Prime Minister in Henry's court is a new effort. It has been encouraged and accepted by many contemporary historians.

This research paper seeks to psychologically analyze the personalities of main characters in Henry's court who are found mentioned in both the novels. Introducing a psycho-historical approach to the text helps in studying the psychological motivations behind the historical events. Psycho-history basically attempts to combine the insights of psychoanalysis with social studies in order to understand the social and political behavior of a groups or behavior of a nations past. The focus is mainly on individual persons, children, or family. Psycho-historians suggest that any form of violation, including crimes, war, and religious paranoia may be a self-destructive re-enactment of earlier abuse. Group psychology, which seeks to analyze the motivation of large groups of people and nations in history, is one of the thrust areas of the studies in psycho-history.

Psychoanalytic theories on personality help in analyzing the psyche of various historical characters in both the novels such as Henry VIII, Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, and Thomas Cromwell. It also helps in knowing more about Henry VIII's personal life and his personality through Mantel portrayal of him. The various metaphorical resonances used in Mantel's book also helps us to de-construct the history and find the hidden truths for various questions – Was Henry VIII a psychopathic personality?; Was he a sexually deviated personality?; Was Reformation in England a result of an individual's sexual deviation; Is it true that spiritual enlightenment happens through Sin?; Is religion interconnected with politics?; Is it true that 'Money' and 'Power' can 'change' the truth? Does Britain spread an un-healthy attitude to the world? Why don't historians reveal the real truth? This research paper impounds the most difficult questions and probes it to provide a valid answer for it thus providing a re-reading to the pages of history.

Personality psychology is a branch of psychology which studies individual's variant personalities and focuses on many areas which include: Investigation of human nature and finding psychological similarities between individual personalities, construction of a coherent picture of individual's psychological process, investigation of individual psychological differences etc. The study of personality has a varied and broad history in the field of psychology with an abundance of theoretical traditions. These theories are framed by various psychoanalysts who have identified themselves in various perspectives as, dispositional (traits), psychodynamic, humanistic, biological, behaviorist, evolutionary, and social learning. However, many psychoanalysts have differentiated themselves from the main stream theorists by proposing new modes of theories and taking an eclectic approach.

The word 'personality' has its origin in the Latin term '*persona*', which means 'a mask', which Greek actors wore while acting. In the modern context, the word refers to the dynamic totality which keeps on changing from period to period, because of the individual's interaction with the environment. As Munn defines "Personality may be defined as the most characteristic integration of an individual's structures, modes of behavior, interests, attitudes, capacities, abilities and aptitudes" (569). Personality is not just the organization of internal activities but it is also concerned with the external appearances. Personality is the integration of many characteristics such as values, habits, attitudes and skills, and differentiates one person from another. Gordon Allport defines personality as the "...dynamic organization within the individual of those psycho- physical systems that determine his unique adjustment to his environment." (2).

When the organization of psycho- physical qualities in a personality is not strongly built, it leads to difficulties in adjustment to the environment. Thus variances in percentage of an individual's mental balance leads to abnormality and disintegration. Psychopathic personalities are disintegrated personalities attributing many characteristics in their behavior such as anti-social, lacking discretion, inability to profit from insight or experience, emotional distortion, exhibiting chargeable and temporary activities, and

Mr. D. Wilfin John

sexual deviations. In the words of Prichard, a British psychologist, "... the moral and active principles of the mind are strongly perverted or depraved; the power of self-government is lost or greatly impaired, and the individual is found to be incapable, not of talking or reasoning upon any subject proposed to him, for this he will often do with shrewdness and volubility, but of conducting himself with decency and propriety in the business of life" (15).

It is important to know about the difference between psychopathic personality and other mentally instable personalities like psychotic and neurotic individuals. Psychopathic personalities neither experience delusion and hallucination which the psychotic individuals experience, nor the anxiety or the worry that neurotic individuals experience. Many psychopathic personalities are, to the contrary, physically well built and are intelligent and have an overall attractive personality. The main thing which differentiates them from normal people is that psychopathic personalities show complete indifference to all moral and social laws or any other kind of restriction.

Psychopathology is the scientific study of mental disorders, including efforts to understand their genetic, biological, psychological, and social causes. The term may also refer to the manifestation of behaviors that indicate the presence of a mental disorder. The word *psychopathology* has its Greek origin from 'psyche' which means 'soul', 'pathos' which means 'suffering', and 'logos' which means 'the study of', that is, 'the study of sufferings of the soul'. In ancient Greece early explanations for mental illnesses were influenced by religious beliefs and superstition. Psychological conditions that are now classified as mental disorders were initially attributed to possessions by evil spirits, demons, and the devil. This idea was widely accepted until the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Hilary Mantel's expresses Henry VIII's mental dilemma in the phrase "'Am I not a man like other men? Am I not? Am I not?'" (WH 442). This associates with his personality and gives layers of meaning. Mantel's text provides information about Henry VIII through other characters' voices as well as his own reactions to several situations. It further proves that Henry VIII is a paraphilically disordered personality. Paraphilia or paraphilic disorders are caused by intense sexual arousal. American Psychiatric Association's *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* defines:

The term *paraphilia* denotes any intense and persistent sexual interest other than sexual interest in genital stimulation or preparatory fondling with phenotypically normal, physically mature, consenting human partners.

A *paraphilic disorder* is a paraphilia that is currently causing distress or impairment to the individual or a paraphilia whose satisfaction has entailed personal harm, or risk of harm, to others. A paraphilia is a necessary but not a sufficient condition for having a paraphilic disorder, and a paraphilia by itself does not necessarily justify or require clinical intervention.(686)

In both the novels, Thomas Cromwell is portrayed as a faithful servant to Cardinal Wolsey who functions the Kings annulment from his first queen Katherine of Aragon. Wolsey discusses with Cromwell about Henry's desire to divorce his wife as she failed to produce a male heir to his throne during the eighteen years of their married life. Wolsey also tells Cromwell about how after difficult circumstances Katherine was made the queen of England. Katherine was first married to Henry's brother Arthur who died soon after their marriage. When Henry married her he was several years younger. "...he was eighteen, guileless" (WH 30).

When Wolsey failed to perform the process of annulment he fell out of favour and lost the position of King's Chancellor. It was only Cromwell who remained faithful to his master, supporting him till the end. Soon Wolsey was shifted from his house at York Place to his other residence at Esher. The king sent Harry Norris to give Wolsey a ring, as an extension of his continued love. Observing this, George Cavendish, a friend to Cromwell and a servant to Wolsey comments that Anne Boleyn, whom the King remarried was responsible for his master's downfall: "'How can the king be in two minds? How can my lord cardinal be dismissed if he doesn't want to dismiss him?... 'You would think so.' 'Or is it her? It must be. He's frightened of her, you know. She's a witch'" (WH 63).

The Duke of Norfolk played a clever role in making arrangements for the King's re-marriage with his niece Anne Boleyn and as a result Wolsey's York Place was turned into White Hall, a residence

Mr. D. Wilfin John

for Anne Boleyn. This may be one of the first reasons for Thomas Cromwell's role in Anne Boleyn's downfall later. The well wishers of Katherine, and even people who were in favour of Wolsey, thought that Anne was responsible in changing the King's behavior. However, the truth is that Henry was a sexually deviated person and in order to satisfy his sexual wants he went to all possible extremes, which can be understood through the course of his behavior. Chapuys, one of the indirect supporters of Katherine and the ambassador of Emperor Charles, speaks about Anne to Cromwell as:

...She is a witch, you know? She has put the king under an enchantment, so he risks everything – to be cast out of Christendom, to be damned. And I think he half knows it. I have seen him under her eye, his wits scattered and fleeing, his soul turning and twisting like a hare under the eye of a hawk. (WH 323)

Cromwell informed Wolsey about Henry's relationship with Anne's married sister, Mary Boleyn, the rumor that Henry as a young man lost his virginity with the mother of Anne and Mary Boleyn and the scandal of the King sleeping with the entire family. The reason Henry ensures for his annulment with Katherine was that she was not a virgin when she married him. This further proves that Henry even after many years of his married life wished to annul it for his selfish reasons and shows his sadistic characteristics. Psychologists analyze the reasons behind this kind of extramarital relations an individual develops and also mentions the causes for it. R.C. Fair notes, "Extramarital affairs occur because of lack of variety in an individual's life which leads them to seek satisfaction from other lovers besides their spouse" (46).

Katherine blamed Wolsey for being responsible for the annulment and refused to blame Henry. But Henry's cunningness is brought to light in the course of action of the novel. Mantel cleverly puts it through Cromwell's realization of Henry's character as:

If he wants someone stricken, he employs a subject to do it; he would not sully his own hand. It is true they sometimes disagree. But if Henry were to touch him, he would walk away. There are princes in Europe who want him. They make him offers; he could have castles. (BB 127)

Wolsey had already informed Cromwell about Henry's true nature and his changing colours. He had previously warned Cromwell:

...you know he will take the credit for your good ideas, and you the blame for his bad ones? When fortune turns against you, you will feel her lash: you always, he never. (WH 533)

Wolsey recalled how Henry expressed his love for Katherine during the early years of his married life. This gives proof that the process of annulment was not mediated by any other person but Henry himself as Katherine was aged and no longer able to fulfill his sensual pleasures. Wolsey recalled Henry's words when he had married Katherine of Aragon. This can be taken as an evidence for Henry flattering any woman and getting pleasures out of it:

...he told his intimates – she had recognised that she was never meant to be Arthur's wife, except in name; her body was reserved for him, the second son, upon whom she turned her beautiful blue-grey eyes, her compliant smile. She always loved me, the king would say. Seven years or so of diplomacy, if you can call it that, kept me from her side. But now I need fear no one. Rome has dispensed. The papers are in order. The alliances are set in place. I have married a virgin, since my poor brother did not touch her; I have married an alliance, her Spanish relatives; but, above all, I have married for love. (WH 30)

Katherine's conversation with Cromwell after her downfall further validates that Henry was celebrating his love for her when their first son was born. This adds to further confirmation that Katherine's inability to give birth to a male heir is not the problem with Henry VIII. Katherine tells Cromwell:

The king used to call me an angel. He used to call me a flower. When my first son was born, it was the depths of winter. All England lay under snow. There were no flowers to be had, I thought. But Henry gave me six dozen roses made of the purest white

Mr. D. Wilfin John

silk. "White as your hand, my love," he said, and kissed my fingertips. A twitch beneath the ermine tells him where a bunched fist lies now. 'I keep them in a chest, the roses. They at least do not fade. (BUB 86)

The same Henry, who had praised Katherine's beauty, calls her a 'stale old woman' later. Psychologists believe that these kinds of sadistic characteristics appear in individuals because of sexual deviations. Henry's preference to bed older women further proves that he is psychologically insane in sexual matters. In order to satisfy the sexual wants, the individual goes to any extreme, deviating from moral and social values. To quote McCabe, "... unless relationships fulfill basic needs for intimacy and companionship, then an individual is more likely to seek to escape or end the relationship..." (131-132). Henry's relationship with Katherine had not fulfilled even his basic needs, thus resulting in the annulment.

Henry VIII's perverted behavior resulted in losing his friendship with Emperor Charles and he was much frightened of being ex-communicated by the Pope for the annulment of the queen. Since Charles was the nephew of Katherine of Aragon and had captured Pope Clement in Rome, the Pope did nothing in the matter of Henry's wish to divorce his queen. In the interpretation of traditional psychological concepts, George Kelly defines Fear as "...a new construct, rather than a comprehensive construct, that seems about to take over" (494).

The critic Kelly also believed that fear is experienced by persons who feel when a friend who knows his positives and negatives soon turns into an enemy. According to Kelly, "Guilt arises when the individual becomes aware that he is alienated from the roles by which he maintains his most important relationships to other persons"(228). The repressed fear in Henry resulted in a dream in which his brother Arthur appeared before him complaining about his burial. Even though Thomas Cranmer and Cromwell were with him comforting Henry, he was guilt struck, telling them that his brother came to judge him for being in his place and misusing his wife:

'In my dream he stood and looked at me. He looked sad, so sad. He seemed to say I stood in his place. He seemed to say, you have taken my kingdom, and you have used my wife. He has come back to make me ashamed.'...Henry says. 'When I come to judgment my brother will plead against me. He has come back to make me ashamed and I must bear it.' The thought enrages him. 'I, I alone' (WH 275-276)

The strange feeling of guilt suppressed him, giving room for negative thoughts in everything that he did. Henry discussed with Charles Brandon the lack of scriptural support for the powers of the Catholic Church in its present state. Brandon's explanation that Christ came as a subject to the ruling authorities and so the priests should be subjects to the prince, whose power comes from parliament and from the people, satisfied Henry. Henry also discussed with Cromwell about transferring the riches of the church to the kingdom. But at last Henry was guilt struck and started experiencing a kind of paranoia. Dr. Ramnath Sharma writes, "Due to egotism one does not acknowledge his own faults or failures, and by sometimes accepting certain qualities as belonging to him, even when imaginary, one develop Paranoia" (349). Henry's annulment of marriage with Katherine, his break up with Rome, and his fear of his enemies, all created in him a huge trauma, resulting in Paranoia. Paranoia is nothing but an irrational fear or guilt experienced by a person influenced by anxiety, and resulting in delusion. The conversation between Cromwell and his son Gregory helps in better understanding Henry's paranoiac state of mind. Gregory asks his father whether he was responsible for executing the King's annulment with the queen. But Cromwell explains Gregory about Henry's true state of mind.

What is he, a monster? Even now he has affection for her; how could he not? And he has a soul he hopes may be saved. He confesses every day to one or other of his chaplains. Do you think the Emperor does so much, or King Francis? Henry's heart, I assure you, is a heart full of feeling; and Henry's soul, I swear, is the most scrutinised soul in Christendom. (WH 293)

This shows that Henry was a paranoiac who thought that his actions were always right. The sense of Paranoia he experienced was something out of guilt and fear of being ex-communicated and out of fear of supernatural powers. Finally, through Cromwell's words, the psychological state of Henry is brought

Mr. D. Wilfin John

out. Henry's sexual deviation slowly resulted in making him neurotic, especially with anxiety disorder and fear.

You would think, to look at Henry laughing, to look at Henry praying, to look at him leading his men through the forest path, that he sits as secure on his throne as he does on his horse. Looks can deceive. By night, he lies awake; he stares at the carved roof beams; he numbers his days. He says, 'Cromwell, Cromwell, what shall I do?' Cromwell, save me from the Emperor. Cromwell, save me from the Pope. Then he calls in his Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Cranmer, and demands to know, 'Is my soul damned?' (BB 8)

Psychologists associate this kind of behavior or change in oneself to Delusion. David Barlow and Mark Durand define delusion or 'disorder of thought content' as, "A belief that would be seen by most members of a society as a misrepresentation of reality..." (480). Delusion is also a symptom seen with paranoid people who are obsessed with their own thoughts.

It seems Henry doesn't believe in the power of armed guards, in locks and keys. He thinks an angel recruited by the Emperor Charles will make them fall away. When he travels, he takes with him a great iron lock, which is affixed to his chamber door by a servant who goes with him for the purpose. His food is tasted for poison and his bed examined, last thing at night, for concealed weapons, such as needles; but even so, he is afraid he will be murdered as he sleeps. (WH 587)

Psychologists call this kind of religious fear in individuals as 'Religious Paranoia' which is a form of irrational fear experienced by a believer of any religion. The individual feels that they are purposefully attacked or tested by an agent outside i.e., a fear of being a target of God or Satan. As a result of excessive fear, the paranoid starts to abuse everyone and even go to the extent of murdering for his own cause. It should be noted that the history depicting the life of Henry shows that many number of murders were done only after Henry promoted himself as the head of the church during the reformation process. Henry's conversation with Cromwell shows how Henry is psychologically insane and how he wanted the death of the pope. Paranoid persons also long for the life they once lived; past for them is not a memory to cherish but remains as a longing to live again.

...I wish Pope Clement in his grave,' Henry says. 'God knows he is a man of filthy life, and he is always ailing, so he ought to die. Sometimes,' he says, 'I pray that Katherine might be translated into glory. Is that wrong?' (WH 512)

Henry's desire to have Anne Boleyn in his bed landed him in new troubles. Anne resisted him as she did not want to be a mistress like her sister Mary, which further made Henry mad to do anything for her sake and to get his passion satisfied. Anne informed Cromwell about her interests in the works of William Tyndale, a protestant reformer and reading it to the King. Knowing about Henry spending time with Anne Boleyn, Cromwell asked Mary whether Anne is pregnant, with the intention that her child may also be considered illegitimate to the throne. Mary knows the truth that a woman who has been the mistress of Henry might be forced to be called his sister-in-law one day. She was contemptuous of her sister and informed him about Anne's cunningness of resisting Henry and further told him that both have not shared their bed. Mary observed both of their characters and concluded: "What Henry wants he will have, and what Anne wants she will have, and I can say that, because I know them both, who better?" (WH 137).

Anne Boleyn was once secretly married to Harry Percy, the heir of the Earl of Northumberland, and her marriage was consummated. Her preferring Henry was for earning titles and riches. She reacted furiously when she learned that Harry Percy's wife sued for divorce on the grounds that her husband was actually married to Anne Boleyn. Cromwell got to know about Anne's affairs with several others through Wyatt's conversation. Cromwell confronted Percy and explained that Anne would do anything in order to get married to Henry and that his marriage contract was meaningless. The conversation between Cromwell and Percy is important as it truly portrays Henry and Anne Boleyn's character:

Henry may be king but he is stealing another man's wife; Anne Boleyn is rightfully my wife, and how will he stand on the Day of Judgment, when he comes before God naked and stripped of his retinue? (WH 377)

If you think Lady Anne loves you, you could not be more mistaken. She hates you. The only service you can do her now, short of dying, is to unsay what you said to your poor wife, and take any oath that is required of you, to clear her path to become Queen of England.' (WH 379)

Harry Percy in conversation with Cavendish talked of his love for Anne Boleyn and his disappointment in marrying Mary Talbot out of his father's wish. He also told Cavendish that Anne Boleyn had accepted the king's offer only for the title. Cavendish ironically mocks, "...I think, the king had his eye cast on her, all that long time ago.' 'While he was close with Mary, he was thinking about sister Anne?'"(WH 79).

Henry VIII was a man of action, and preferred men who completed their tasks and dismissed the men who failed him. Thomas More replaced Wolsey's position of being the Cardinal. He brought forty-four charges against the Cardinal, including Wolsey's attempt to give the king the 'French pox' by 'breathing' on him which was ridiculous and proved that for the sake of the King's personal likes and dislikes, false charges were framed. At Hampton Court, the enemies of Wolsey soon celebrated and mocked him by staging a play 'The Cardinal's Descent into Hell' much to the delight of the Duke of Norfolk and Anne Boleyn. Seeing the performance, Anne laughed grotesquely, which made Cromwell feel irritated. He patiently waited for the right chance to take revenge. Henry was afraid, on seeing it and was again guilt-struck. When the situation is analyzed, the reason for Henry's fear may be deduced as being the impact of his thoughts of replacing himself in the Cardinal's troubled situation:

Anne sits laughing, pointing, applauding. He has never seen her like this before: lit up, glowing. Henry sits frozen by her side. Sometimes he laughs, but he thinks if you could get close you would see that his eyes are afraid. (WH 266)

Cromwell's character is also important to be psychologically analyzed. At first he supports the annulment out of fear of losing the favour, but soon after he establishes his cunningness. When Henry wanted to marry Anne, he played the chief role in settling the matters of Anne's several other affairs. When years later Henry wanted to annul his marriage again, he was responsible for his cunning plan of charging Anne with adultery with five persons including her brother George Rochford and finally executing her. Hence Cromwell's role in Henry's personal life as well as in the history of reformation can be focused to a maximum extend. The reference of Cromwell reading illegal and heretical books from Germany and his interests in the writings of Martin Luther and his followers and William Tyndale's *New Testament* written in English, gives a better understanding on Cromwell's role in Reformation. Mantel herself writes about her hero's character as:

No one knows where he has been and who he has met, and he is in no hurry to tell them. He never spares himself in the king service, he knows his worth and merits and makes sure of his reward: offices, perquisites and title deeds, manor houses and farms. He has a way of getting his way of getting his way, he has a method; he will charm a man or bribe him, coax him or threaten him, he will explain to a man where his true interests lie, and he will introduce that same man to aspects of himself he didn't know existed. (BB 6)

Henry's sexual deviation did not stop even after marrying Anne. He made an agreement with her on the grounds that "... if I [Anne Boleyn]die, say I die now, say I die of a fever and I die undelivered, then he can put another queen in my place.'" For which Henry replies "I cannot imagine another in your place. It is only notional. He must make provision for it."(WH 537). This further proves Henry's flattering words and his true nature of presenting himself as a virtuous man before others. Even when Anne made arrangements for her sister Mary to marry Richard Cromwell nephew of Cromwell, Henry decided that Richard Cromwell would not marry Mary Boleyn and further proposed instead to marry the daughter of the Lord Mayor of London. But later Cromwell explains the reasons to Richard that the king wanted to keep Mary for himself while Anne was pregnant. Henry also sent Cromwell to inform Katherine of Aragon of Anne's coronation and her annulment as she may not be surprised by the actions of him.

Henry was an ambitious renaissance ruler. He compared himself with other kings and felt that he was powerless and had no authority to establish his own rules on his subjects. His ambitiousness resulted

Mr. D. Wilfin John

in losing his blood relations who cared for him, as he replaced them with cunning and unfaithful persons. The Duchess of Suffolk, Henry's sister, refused to eat in the banquet in which Anne Boleyn sat in the place of the Queen with Henry. The Duke of Suffolk, who was also against the annulment felt, "There's no man in the room who doesn't want Henry to have what he wants. Their lives and fortunes depend on it." (WH 257). Similarly, Charles Brandon's wife, who was also Henry's sister, refused to go in attendance on Anne and called her a "whore" when King Henry and Anne went to France to make a treaty with Francis, the King of France. Francis' sister, the Queen of Navarre, also refused to attend. Comparing himself with Francis, Henry felt:

King François is richer by far than I am. I do not have a tenth of his subjects. He taxes them as he pleases. For my part, I must call Parliament. If I do not, there are riots.' He adds, bitterly, 'And riots if I do.' (WH 220)

Eustache Chapuys, the ambassador from Emperor Charles, warned Cromwell that the Tudor house might fall and be replaced by the old nobility if Henry continued his suit for a divorce. The conversation between Chapuys and Cromwell depict Henry's ambitious nature. Cromwell says,

Henry has no time for other women. He is too busy counting his money. He is growing very close, he doesn't want Parliament to know his income. I have difficulty getting him to part with anything for the universities, or to pay his builders, or even for the poor. He only thinks of ordnance. Munitions. Shipbuilding. Beacons. Forts. (WH 610)

Henry's declaration of himself as the head of the Church of England resulted in lack of money and forced him to implement new orders. Katherine of Aragon was forced to move to Hertfordshire and Thomas Cromwell warned that she would be separated from her daughter if she resisted. Henry, in order to raise money, told Cromwell that he would take over the colleges that Wolsey started, with an endowment. But it was Thomas Cromwell who suggested Henry about the idea of swindling the wealth from the monasteries, as Henry himself was now the head of the Church. Cromwell discussed the situation with Johane, his wife's sister, blaming Henry responsible for the dissolution of monasteries. The irony was that he himself initiated Henry in that matter and this shows Cromwell's cunningness:

Henry wants their silver and gold plate, their libraries, their yearly revenues and the land that produces the revenues; and he does not see why he should not have what he wants. The wealth of twenty-nine monasteries has gone into those foundations – suppressed by permission of the Pope, on condition that the proceeds were used for the colleges. But do you know, Henry says, I am beginning to care very little about the Pope and his permissions? (WH 218)

Henry declared himself as the head of the new church and helped his followers, especially those who were holding positions in court, to break the papal rule and establish their own rule. Thomas Cranmer who was appointed as the Archbishop of Canterbury secretly marries a lady in Germany. Thomas Cromwell also enjoyed the fruit of Henry's new order by confessing his love for his wife's sister Johane. Previously it was necessary to head a papal dispensation for a man to marry his wife's sister, but this was easily granted in Henry's England. Thomas More who was now the Cardinal continued to burn Protestants at the stake. Cromwell advised More to extend his support towards the king, swearing to the Act of Supremacy, which named the king as the Head of the Church of England. More refused and remained faithful to the papal dispensation. As a result, the king got tired of him and he was forced to resign the office of Lord Chancellor and all his goods were forfeited to the Crown.

It is also important to study Anne Boleyn's character as she too plays an important role in Henry's personal life as well as in the Reformation of England. She was the one to introduce Henry with the works of William Tyndale, the reformer and a follower of Luther. Wyatt's son Thomas was rumored to be one of Anne Boleyn's many lovers. He was also known to be one of Tyndale's followers and the one who had instructed Anne in Tyndale's teachings. Thomas Wyatt, friend of Cromwell, told him that if Anne Boleyn is not a virgin, it was not because of him. He was infatuated with her and she had let him kiss her numerous times, but it had gone no further. He also shared his experience with Anne which is important to be considered as it explains Anne's complete personality:

‘For two years,’ Wyatt says, ‘I was sick to my soul to think of any other man touching her. But what could I offer? I am a married man, and not the duke or prince she was fishing for, either. She liked me, I think, or she liked to have me in thrall to her, it amused her. We would be alone, she would let me kiss her, and I always thought ... but that is Anne’s tactic, you see, she says yes, yes, yes, then she says no.’ And of course, you are such a gentleman.’ ‘What, I should have raped her? If she says stop she means it – Henry knows that. But then another day would come and again she would let me kiss her. Yes, yes, yes, no. The worst of it is her hinting, her boasting almost, that she says no to me but yes to others. (WH 349)

Mantel’s representation of Anne as an ambitious woman, who was not afraid to argue even publicly with Henry or promote causes like religious reforms, is important. It depicts a woman who did not conform to the sixteenth century ideals of womanhood. If Anne’s relationship with Wyatt was Anne’s first experience of a flirtation with a married man, Anne’s near marriage to Henry Percy, the heir of the Earl of Northumberland, was her first experience in gaining the affections of a man from a higher social rank than herself. Her relationship with Henry might be, as Cromwell anticipated, a strategy in absorbing the investment of her new title of Marquess of Pembroke. Cromwell described her character as, “... She is like a serpent, you do not know when she will strike” (WH 204) and further says, “...Everything she does is calculated, like everything he does. He notes, as he has these many years, the careful deployment of her flashing eyes” (204).

Mantel’s description of Anne through the Cromwell’s portrayal of her as an intelligent, rational being and her carefully orchestrated rise to the position of Henry’s consort and further her Wyatt’s portrayal of her proves that Anne was a woman who could manipulate men because her sexual thrall. From the words of Wyatt, Anne is depicted as an intelligent woman who kept men at her feet:

She has made pets of the king’s friends, the gentlemen of his privy chamber: Henry Norris, William Brereton, those people, and her brother, of course, Lord Rochford. Anne is brittle in their company, and as ruthless with their compliments as a housewife snapping the necks of larks for the table. If her precise smile fades for a moment, they all lean forward, anxious to know how to please her. A bigger set of fools you would go far to seek. (WH 330)

Anne bore Henry a girl child named Elizabeth, but soon after her birth Henry’s passion for Anne went away and their married life was filled with quarrels and troubles as Henry started taking other mistress even during her pregnancy. Mary Boleyn became pregnant and Henry swore that it was not his child. Anne became suspicious and jealous and rejected her sister. It was Jane Rochford, the wife of Anne and Mary’s brother George, who exposed Mary. In retaliation, Mary rejected Jane with the support of Jane Seymour, her lady-in-waiting. Anne suspected that Henry was not faithful to her and slept with Mistress Shelton. Katherine was an adjusting wife in Henry’s sexual matters but Anne showed her dominance and Henry never liked that. Meanwhile Katherine died and Anne thought that it had put an end to her problems. With that mixture of naivety and arrogant complacency she further thought that Katherine’s daughter Mary would present her with no difficulties. She offered to be a mother to her, and when Mary replied with contempt, Anne pretended that her duty was done and concentrated on making her daughter Elizabeth the heir to the crown. Henry’s next affair with Jane Seymour, a lady-in-waiting in Anne’s court, further gave a heavy blow to Anne. Anne also had a miscarriage. Observing this Wriothesley says:

...it is Henry’s fault. It is because of the way he has been behaving, mooning over old Seymour’s daughter, dropping letters in her place in chapel and sending her sweetmeats from his table. When the queen saw he loved another, she was struck to the quick. The sorrow she has taken has made her viscera revolt and reject the tender child.(BB 182).

After the miscarriage Henry planned for a divorce from Anne, and she became no more secure than Katherine was before Henry divorced her. Henry had previously publicly acknowledged Anne’s pregnancy by speaking of the Princess Elizabeth’s impatience to meet her younger brother. Though the gossip ranged from her pregnancy, treasonable speculations that the unborn child was not Henry’s, to the

Mr. D. Wilfin John

everyday judgments about her fading looks, Anne thought that she deserved her position. But Cromwell knew that her position was not built on her own choice but it was he who does it. Before Cromwell was made in charge of executing the annulment of marriage, Anne had warned Cromwell:

‘I will advise you, Cremuel. Make terms with me before my child is born. Even if it is a girl I will have another. Henry will never abandon me. He waited for me long enough. I have made the wait worth his while. And if he turns his back on me he will turn his back on the great and marvellous work done in this realm since I became queen – I mean the work for the gospel. Henry will never return to Rome. He will never bow his knee. Since my coronation there is a new England. It cannot subsist without me.’ (BB 110)

Similarly Henry’s choice of preferring Cromwell in executing his annulment with Anne should be keenly observed. Henry directly demands at the same time request Cromwell to solve his dispute of executing Anne and replacing her with Jane which purely shows Henry’s cleverness in making his comrades act. In this situation the role of Cromwell and psychologically insanity is also depicted. Cromwell’s scheming plans might make the reader wonder, ‘Is Cromwell a murderer?’. However, Cromwell is not exactly a murderer but a fixer. Even in Thomas More’s trial he did not deny that he never allowed the jury to eat until they had pronounced him guilty, but he ‘didn’t carry an axe’ or threaten them violently. Also in the episode leading to the execution of Anne, She is complacently oblivious of the way her world collapses as everything happens fast. Cromwell starts his investigations by charging Anne with adultery on St George’s Day, 23 April, and he talks to Henry on the first of May about her trial. Soon Anne is taken from her residence to the Tower, accompanied by Cromwell and other members of the Privy Council and charged of treason and found guilty and finally beheaded. Hence the action which Cromwell plans makes no one escape freely from the trap. Mantel presents Cromwell’s real character through the words of his father Walter. Walter says, “...My boy Thomas, give him a dirty look and he’ll gouge your eye out. Trip him, and he’ll cut off your leg. But if you don’t cut across him, he’s a very gentleman. And he’ll stand anybody a drink” (BB 7).

Psychologists believe that persons with obsessive murdering thoughts as unhealthy persons. To quote Hergenbahr and Olson, “To overcome his or her difficulties, the unhealthy person must experience the love that he or she missed early in life”(202). Cromwell’s early life with his wife Liz is brought out in Mantel’s novel which helps in psychologically analyzing the true reasons for his change in behavior. After losing his wife and two daughters to the ‘Sweating sickness’, Cromwell’s behaviour changes. Mantel portrays Cromwell’s change in behavior:

He is not in the habit of explaining himself. He is not in the habit of discussing his success. But whenever good fortune has called on him, he has been there, planted on the threshold, ready to fling open the door to her timid scratch on the wood. (BB 7)

Cromwell’s low opinion of the clergy and his attitude towards them is portrayed in his conversation with the king. When Henry gave Cromwell permission to elaborate on his “loathing of those in the religious life” (WH 218), Cromwell’s diatribe against the corruption of “those in the religious life”(WH 218) . Mantel’s Cromwell also represented the Renaissance thinkers and the humanists, even though his working-class origins were often ridiculed or used by other courtiers to reinforce their superiority. Cromwell found relieved in the case of the four courtiers who ridiculed Wolsey in an entertainment performed for the court shortly after the cardinal’s death.

Henry’s conversation with Cromwell depicts how he made his comrades do what he wished for. Henry did not command but politely presented himself as an innocent and fooled others and got his passion satisfied.

... ‘I need something to sweeten my dreams. I wish I knew what it was. I have consulted Bishop Gardiner in this matter ...if I were forced to put away Anne, I must return to Katherine. And I cannot do it, Cromwell. I am resolved that even if the whole of Christendom comes against me, I can never touch that stale old woman again.’ (BB 57)

Chapuis ironically congratulated Cromwell for executing the Kings annulment and told him that he had succeeded where the Cardinal had failed. Further he says “...Henry has what he wants at last. (WH

Mr. D. Wilfin John

464).Rafe Sadler, a clerk of Cromwell shared his experience with Henry to his wife Helen. His conversation helps in knowing more about Henry's personality and his character. Rafe emphasis the need of "...a steady nerve, to be always with Henry."(BB 208).From the words of Rafe, it is important to note that Henry's behavior was the result of his childhood. Even as a child Henry always wanted to be happy and was kept in companion of women. Rafe says:

...Henry grew up believing that all the world was his friend and everybody wanted him to be happy. So any pain, any delay, frustration or stroke of ill-luck seems to him an anomaly, an outrage. ... if he cannot find some thread of pleasure he will avoid it...  
... He doesn't want people who say, 'No, but...' He wants people who say, 'Yes, and...'  
...Henry prides himself on understanding his councillors, their secret opinions and desires, but he is resolved that none of his councillors shall understand him. He is suspicious of any plan that doesn't originate with himself, or seem to.(BB 208)

Rafe also mentions about what sort of persons Henry liked and how should one behave with him. Mantel's presentation of Henry through Rafe helps further to have a better outlook on Henry's personality:

You can argue with him but you must be careful how and when. You are better to give way on every possible point until the vital point, and to pose yourself as one in need of guidance and instruction, rather than to maintain a fixed opinion from the start and let him think you believe you know better than he does...Remember he wants more than to be advised of his power, he wants to be told he is right. He is never in error. It is only that other people commit errors on his behalf or deceive him with false information. Henry wants to be told that he is behaving well, in the sight of God and man.

You can be merry with the king, you can share a joke with him. But as Thomas More used to say, it's like sporting with a tamed lion. You touse its mane and pull its ears, but all the time you're thinking, those claws, those claws, those claws. (BB 208)

Henry's Hyper-sexuality and his preference to know about "trades and crafts, simple things" (BB 222) and his behavior towards women is reflected through Rafe's portrayal of him. Karen Horney, a German psychoanalyst, calls this type of person as 'Compliant type', as they tend to move towards people, longing for love and affection and in some cases to seek attention and for sexual attraction: "In sum, this type needs to be linked, wanted, desired, loved; to feel accepted, welcomed, approved of, appreciated; to be needed, to be of importance to others, especially to one particular person; to be helped, protected, taken care of, guided"(83). On observing Henry's behavior Rafe says:

...With Henry, it's ladies: he finds something to like in almost any female who crosses his path, and will scratch up a compliment for her, though she be plain and old and sour. With the young ones, he is enraptured twice a day: has she not the finest eyes, is not her throat white, her voice sweet, her hand shapely? Generally it's look and don't touch: the most he will venture, blushing slightly, 'Don't you think she must have pretty little duckies?'(BB 222)

When Henry stayed in Wolf Hall, Jane Seymour's house, many of his comrades noticed Henry's attraction for Jane Seymour. They wondered about their King's attitude towards a lady-in-waiting to the queen. They also gossiped that Cromwell would make arrangements to satisfy the King's desire. The fall of Boleyn's family and the rise of Seymour's in Henry's court is clearly depicted in the below conversation:

The king does not mistreat his bedfellows. He is not a man who hates a woman once he has had her. He will write her verses, and with prompting he will give her an income, he will advance her folk; there are many families who have decided, since Anne Boleyn came up in the world, that to bask in the sunshine of Henry's regard is an Englishwoman's highest vocation. If they play this carefully, Edward Seymour will rise within the court, and give him an ally where allies are scarce. At this stage, Edward needs advice. Because he, Cromwell, has better business sense than the Seymours. He will not let Jane sell herself cheap.(BB 40)

Cromwell also observed Henry's change in behavior in taking excess of wine and addiction to excessive drinking. Mantel also portrays the physical appearance of Henry and Jane through the words of Cromwell:

Henry does not look like a tired child, as five years ago he might have done. He looks like any man in mid-life, lapsed into torpor after too heavy a meal; he looks bloated and puffy, and a vein is burst here and there, and even by candlelight you can see that his faded hair is graying Henry is a massive figure and Jane is like a little jointed puppet, her head not up to the king's shoulders. A broad man, a high man, Henry dominates any room; he would do it even if God had not given him the gift of kingship. (BB 18)

Henry's role in the Reformation of England is made clear through other characters that portray him. Reformation in England is not just a religious Movement but a major historical Movement in English history. Psycho-historians suggest that any form of violation in the past, which includes crimes, war and religious paranoia's, may be a self-destructive re-enactment of earlier abuse. James Bainham, a reformer, was arrested, tortured and executed. From Cromwell's words, the execution of Bainham and Henry's role in it can be better understood:

The date of James Bainham's execution is fixed for 30 April. He cannot go to the king, not with any hope of a pardon. Long ago Henry was given the title of Defender of the Faith; he is keen to show he deserves it still.(WH 365)

Anne Boleyn's conversation with Cromwell during one of her first meetings portrays how Henry was introduced to ideas of reformation. It is significant to note that it was through Anne's effort that the King himself refused to oblige to papal authority. Thus it can be stated that the birth of Protestantism, i.e., Reformation in England, was through a woman and her sexually deviated husband. Cromwell mocks Henry's behavior to the reaction against Henry's action against heretic books as:

Henry has not said no. He had not said, never. Though Tyndale's translation and any other translation is banned, he may, one day, permit a translation to be made by a scholar he approves. How can he say less? He wants to please Anne. (WH 303)

Observing the personality of Henry VIII, Anne Boleyn and Thomas Cromwell, psychopathic nature in them can be deduced. These three characters are in one way or the other sexually deviated and had registered their anti-social way of living. They are also to an extent sociopathic because of their anti-social behavior. History had presented that King Henry had executed many (Anne Boleyn, Thomas More, John Fisher) who had refused to oblige to his new church and support his annulment. But the irony is that all the execution had been done for personal reasons with no charge of treason or guilt but with framed charges and fake evidences. During that time, Elizabeth Barton, known as the Holy Maid in England claimed to have visions concerning the future events in England soon after the Kings marriage with Anne Boleyn. As she was popular with the people Henry's future was also ordered to be predicted and she predicted Henry's downfall and imminent death. Henry grew tired of her negative prophecies and imprisoned her in the Tower of London. She was also made to confess that her visions and miracles were all of her own invention.

Mantel has also portrayed several persons who were beheaded for not accepting Henry's annulment and himself being the head of the church. After the fall of Cardinal Wolsey, the Pope made Bishop Fisher the new Cardinal of England, but Henry ordered him to be executed for treason. Four monks were sent to their death by public disembowelment. Little Bilney, a Protestant scholar was burned at the stake for passing out William Tyndale's English translation of the *New Testament*. John Frith was burned at the stake for his Protestant beliefs, while the head of the Church of England, Thomas Cranmer hid his new wife. One may think that many people have had truly sacrificed their life to the Reformation Movement but the irony is that they were made as a sacrificial lamb in order to compensate their rulers sin. Hence Reformation in England can be said to be directly associated with these sexually deviated sinful characters. Protestantism and the Church of England are all the result of an individual, Henry VIII's sexual deviation. There is nothing Holy in the Reformation Movement to differentiate the practice of protestants from the original Catholic as everything is a result of an individual's undisciplined living.

Finally with the words of Terry Eagleton, a Post-Modern theorist that "...One, who is richest, holds the truth"(382). The history which failed to portray the truth projected a 'truth' framed by the people holding power and productivity. The truth that Henry VIII was a sexually deviated psychopath, his wife Anne Boleyn an adulterer, and his councilor Thomas Cromwell an evil murderer is not revealed to a full extend in histories. The contribution of these Characters to the Reformation Movement makes us doubt the portrayed history and helps us bringing a new dimensional outlook in ensuring that the birth of Reformation is from sin. This research paper doesn't hold here it can be expanded and renovated with multiple re-works in future.

#### **Abbreviation**

- |         |                            |
|---------|----------------------------|
| 1) WH-  | <i>Wolf Hall</i>           |
| 2) BUB- | <i>Bring up the Bodies</i> |

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