

The Treaty of Greenwich

1543

The Treaty of Greenwich also known as the Treaties of Greenwich contained two agreements both signed on July 1, 1543 in [Greenwich](#) between representatives of [England](#) and [Scotland](#). The accord, overall, entailed a plan developed by [Henry VIII of England](#) to unite both kingdoms i.e. [Union of the Crowns](#). The first sub-treaty helped to establish peace between the [Kingdom of England](#) and the [Kingdom of Scotland](#). The second sub-treaty was a marriage proposal between [Edward VI of England](#) and [Mary, Queen of Scots](#). In this part of the treaty, it was agreed that Mary would be accompanied by an English nobleman/ gentleman and his wife until she was ten years old. Afterwards, Mary would reside in England until the time of her marriage. Also, the Treaty of Greenwich permitted the Kingdom of Scotland to maintain its laws. Even though the [Earl of Arran](#) signed the accord on July 1 and ratified it on August 25, 1543, the Treaty of Greenwich was ultimately rejected by the [Scottish Parliament](#) on December 11, 1543, leading to eight years of Anglo-Scottish conflict known as the [Rough Wooing](#).