



Elizabeth I

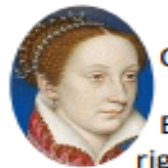


Henry VIII- Father of Elizabeth. Began the Tudor period of religious turmoil by breaking from Rome.

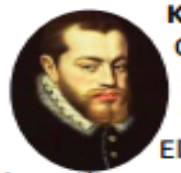


Queen Mary I – Following the protestant reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI, Mary sought to return England to

Catholicism. Over 200 religious dissenters were burnt at the stake, leading to her being nick-named '**Bloody Mary**' by protestants



Queen Mary of Scots- Catholic Queen of Scotland considered by many English Catholics as the rightful heir to the English throne. Several plots to replace Elizabeth with her failed. Eventually executed by Elizabeth I.




King Philip of Spain- Catholic. A one-time suitor of Elizabeth, he went to war with Elizabeth with the Spanish


Armada





Sir Francis Drake- Best known for his role in the defeat of the Spanish Armada. Also a 'privateer' (pirate) Explorer and slave trader.

Tudor Religious Turmoil

 **King Henry VIII**- broke from Rome & the Catholic Church

 **Edward VI**- Protestant. Persecution of Catholics.

 **Queen Mary**- Catholic. Persecution of Protestants

 **Elizabeth I**- Protestant

Catholicism

- Pope the head of Church.
- Bible & church services held in Latin.
- Mass an important ritual. Catholics believed in transubstantiation- that the bread and wine became Jesus' body
- Churches often elaborately decorated & priests wore vestments (ceremonial clothing)

Protestantism

- Luther, a German Monk, brought widespread change to Europe, leading to a new form of Christianity.
- Henry VIII broke from Rome, positioning himself as head of the English church. (largely because he needed to divorce Catherine of Aragon to have a male heir)
- Protestant churches believed the bible should be taught in the vernacular (local language) not latin.
- Did not believe in transubstantiation






Religious Settlement

Elizabeth needed to unite Protestants and Catholics. She aimed to avoid the religious extremism of previous monarchs and create a '**middle way**' between the two.

Act of Supremacy: made Elizabeth 'Supreme Governor' of the Church Of England. Denying her position was considered treason.

Act of uniformity: Protestantism made the official religion, fines introduced for recusants (those refusing to attend church) but aspects of Catholic worship preserved in churches (e.g. Holy Communion & priests wearing of vestments) and aspects of Catholicism preserved in **the book of common prayer**

What were the causes of the Spanish Armada?

- Execution of Catholic Queen Mary of Scots in 1587 
- Francis Drake's raid on Cadiz 
- Philip's desire to restore Catholicism to England. Pressure on Philip from Pope to act. 
- English raids by privateers (Sir Francis Drake) on Spanish shipping in the New World (South America) 
- Elizabeth's military support of Protestants in Netherlands and France (Huguenots) a threat to Catholic Spain and France. 

Key dates

1533- Born

1558- Becomes Queen

1559- Act of Supremacy and Uniformity passed

1587- Execution of Mary Queen of the Scots

1588- Spanish Armada defeated

1601- The Golden Speech

1603- Death

Elizabeth I- A golden Age?



Trade and Exploration

Sir Francis Drake
Circumnavigated the world
1577-1580. Many new lands
'discovered'. And gold, and
other precious commodities
traded

Sir Francis Drake completed some of
the earliest slaving trips, selling slaves
to the Spanish in the New World. First
attempts at establishing colonies in
America failed. Privateers were
motivated by wealth and Queen had
little control over them

Poverty

Introduction of **Elizabethan
Poor Laws in 1601**: the Rich
were taxed in order to
provide for the 'deserving
poor'. These laws were
largely unchanged until the
1834 Poor Laws.

Widescale shift from arable to
sheep farming saw increase in
unemployed. The Monasteries,
which had traditionally helped the
poor, were closed during the
1530s. Many harsh punishments
for 'vagabonds'. Life did not
improve for most people.

Education & The Arts

Shakespeare was writing during Elizabeth's reign. A boom in
theatre: The Globe opened in 1599
The **peace and stability** brought to England following years of
upheaval allowed the arts to flourish, and Elizabeth was a
significant **patron of the arts**.

Foreign Relations

Seminal victory of 1588 against Spanish Armada, beginning of the
English Navy's ascendancy; establishment of the East India
Company, and networks that formed the basis of an English
Empire; First colony of Roanoke in Virginia (named after the
Queen) English power maintained by Elizabeth's refusal to marry
a foreign prince.



The Spanish Armada



1560- English Privateers capture Spanish ships



1567- Spain invades the Netherlands. England allies with the Dutch.



1585- King Philip commissions ships for the Spanish Armada.



1587 February- Catholic Queen Mary of Scots executed by Elizabeth I.



1587 April- Sir Francis Drake raids Cadiz (Spain) destroying or
capturing over 100 ships.



1588- Spanish Armada sets sail for England, despite being weakened
by 1587 attack on Cadiz.



July 20-27 Spanish sail up Channel. Sporadic attacks by English, but
crescent formation of Spanish makes them unsuccessful



July 27th English attack Spanish fleet anchored at Calais using
fireships. Spanish cut anchors to flee.



July 28th Battle of Gravelines. English prevent Spanish from landing.



Spanish fleet forced to sail North, around Scotland and Ireland. Many
Spanish ships destroyed by storms. Cemented Elizabeth's reputation as
a powerful leader.

Despite the defeat, Spanish Empire continued to grow in influence for
the next 100 years.

GUNPOWDER PLOT

WHY WERE THE ENGLISH UNHAPPY?

RELIGION: At first James I had been soft on the Catholics, wanting to keep them happy. The Protestants didn't like it so he became harsher on the Catholics - he announced a plan to outlaw (ban) Catholicism.

HOW DID THEY PROTEST?

- Placed 36 barrels of Gunpowder in a cellar they had rented, under the Houses of Parliament.
- A suspicious letter was sent to Lord Mounteagle who took this to the King's Spy Master, Robert Cecil. The King worked out what the message meant and the cellars were searched 10 days later.
- Fawkes was discovered, tortured and confessed.

CONSEQUENCES:

- The King looked clever for working the plot out
- It made the Catholics look like a serious threat which gave King James an excuse to be harsher on the Catholics, including banning them from voting

ENGLISH CIVIL WAR

WHY WERE THE ENGLISH UNHAPPY?

RELIGION: Charles I married a Catholic and seemed to make the church less Protestant.

POWER: Charles refused to share power with Parliament, he ruled on his own for 11 years

MONEY: Charles raised taxes (Ship Money) without asking for Parliament's permission

HOW DID THEY PROTEST?

Oliver Cromwell created the New Model Army and led it against the King. They fought many small battles and 3 main ones. Parliament won and King Charles was executed.

CONSEQUENCES:

- This was the first time, in England, a monarch had been put on trial, and been executed, leading to a Republic.
- New groups emerged with new ideas on how to live, how to interpret the Bible, and what should be the obligations and responsibilities of those who ruled them.
- It led to England having a professional, organised and well trained army.
- Around 200,000 people died during the Civil War, disease spread rapidly and many towns and cities were destroyed.

THE STUARTS

Cromwell and the Republic

31 January 1649: King Charles I was executed and England became a Republic for the next 11 years.

- Oliver Cromwell became Lord Protector and led England.
- He used army leaders to keep strict control of England, shut down Parliament, killed the people of Drogheda, took land from Catholics and gave it to Protestants so that England would have friends in Ireland
- Shut Parliament down because they were taking too long to make decisions

Charles II and the Restoration

- When Oliver Cromwell died, his son Richard became Lord Protector but gave up the job.
- Parliament asked Charles' son to return from France and become Charles II.
- He was known as 'the Merry Monarch' as he reversed many of Cromwell's strict rules.

THE STUARTS

GLORIOUS REVOLUTION

WHY WERE THE ENGLISH UNHAPPY?

RELIGION: James II (Charles II's brother) became King and was openly Catholic. He allowed people to worship freely, including Catholics.

POWER: He created his own permanent army which Parliament were worried he would use against them.

RELIGION & POWER: His wife finally had a son who would be brought up Catholic

HOW DID THEY PROTEST?

7 Protestant nobles sent a letter to William of Orange (Charles I's grandson) in the Netherlands and asked him to invade. He did and many of the English soldiers deserted James II and joined William. James was allowed to escape to France and William, and his wife Mary (James II's daughter & William's cousin!) were crowned

CONSEQUENCES:

- England got rid of an unpopular monarch without any violence which was very rare
- Parliament forced William and Mary to give them more power, in exchange for giving William money to fight his wars in France
- Protestants were allowed to worship freely, but not Catholics