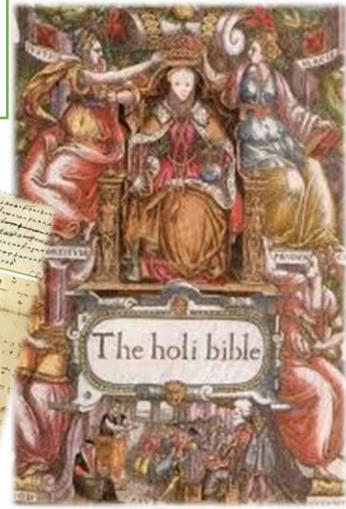


# Paper 2:B - Elizabethan England, 1568-1603

## Module 3: Trouble at Home and Abroad



### Part 3: Trouble at Home and Abroad

#### 2B: 3.1

Religious matters: the question of religion, English Catholicism and Protestantism; the nature and ideas of the Puritans and Puritanism. Elizabeth's excommunication; the missionaries. Elizabeth and her government's responses.

#### 2B: 3.2

Mary, Queen of Scots: background; Elizabeth and Parliament's treatment of Mary; the challenge posed by Mary; plots; execution and its impact.

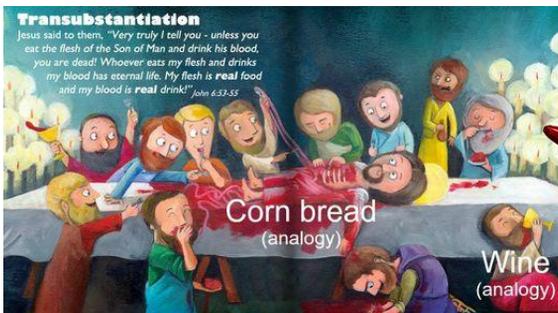
#### 2B: 3.3

Conflict with Spain: causes; events; naval warfare, including tactics and technology; the defeat of the Spanish Armada.



## Religion of Elizabeth:

Elizabeth was raised a **PROTESTANT**. When she became Queen she forbade priests from performing **MASS** in royal chapels, and she rejected the old Catholic idea of **TRANSUBSTANTIATION**.



However... Elizabeth DID like some aspects of Catholicism, such as **church decoration** and **church music**.

### Aims:

- **Heal divisions** between Catholics and Protestants before they led to civil unrest, or even civil war!
- **Maximise her own power** (and wealth) by taking as much control over the Church as she could.



Aww Hell Naw!!



Pope Pius V

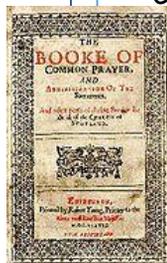
### Act of Supremacy, May 1559:

- ❖ Re-established **break from Rome** and an independent **Church of England**.
- ❖ Elizabeth gave herself the title of **SUPREME GOVERNOR**.
- ❖ All members of the **CLERGY** **swear an oath of loyalty** to the Queen.
- ❖ The Church would keep its pre-Reformation **EPISCOPAL structure** - 2 Archbishops (York and Canterbury) and bishops below them to help govern the Church.

### A 'Middle Way':

A second law was also passed in May 1559 - **The Act of Uniformity** - which introduced **57 rules** to be followed, and then the **Thirty-Nine Articles** in 1563.

- The Church created was **PROTESTANT**.
- A new book of **Common Prayer** was issued, containing radical Protestant ideas.
- Traditional Catholic **Mass was abandoned**.
- **Bible** was published in **English** (not Latin).
- **Services** were held in **English** (not Latin).
- Clergy were **allowed to marry**.
- **Pilgrimages** were **banned**.
- **Saints' images** were **banned**.



SHE'S TRYING TO KEEP US BOTH HAPPY



### Archbishops of Canterbury during Elizabeth's reign:

1. **Matthew Parker** (1559-75)  
Cambridge educated, Anne Boleyn's favourite. Avoided politics and tried to prevent the rise of Puritanism.
2. **Edmund Grindal** (1576-83)  
Cambridge educated, quarrelled with Elizabeth about **PROPHEYSING** (predicting the future), suspended and held under house arrest until his death.
3. **John Whitgift** (1583-1604)  
Cambridge educated, passionate about religious uniformity, hated Puritans, sat on the Privy Council.

## 2B. 3.1: Religious Matters - English Catholicism; Elizabeth's excommunication; the missionaries; Elizabeth and government response.

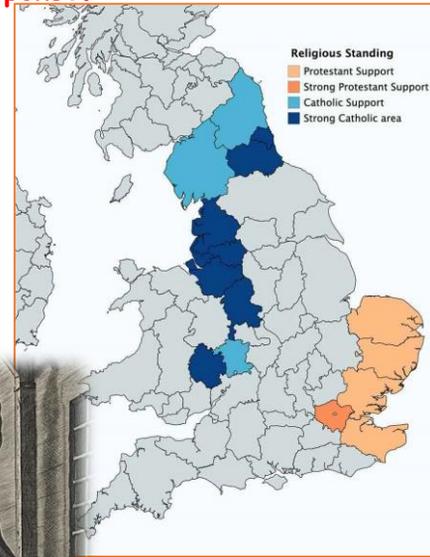
### Catholicism in England:

There were still plenty of Catholics in England (mainly in the North) who were **unwilling to accept Elizabeth as the Head of the Church**.

Attendance at the Anglican Church was made compulsory... BUT the **Pope ordered English Catholics not to go to these Anglican services!**

**RECUSANTS** - those who refused to follow orders - who obeyed the Pope were **fined a shilling** a week.

Attendance at **Mass** was also punished through fines. **Priests** found performing Mass **could face the death penalty!**



### Seminary Training Schools:

In **1568** William Allen set up a school for training Catholic priests in the Netherlands.

Its aim was to train English Catholics, and send them back to England to keep Catholicism alive.



### Dukes of Norfolk and Northumberland:

In **1569** the two Dukes led a **rebellion in the North**, aiming to overthrow Elizabeth.

### Excommunication:

In **1560**, Pope Pius V **EXCOMMUNICATED** Elizabeth - this meant that **Catholics no longer had to be loyal to the Queen**. The Pope gave direct orders to disobey Elizabeth's laws, or be excommunicated themselves!

Do you ever get the impression nobody likes you?!



### The Treason Act, 1571:

As a result of the above actions, Elizabeth was increasingly threatened by Catholic plots and assassination attempts. This Act stated that:

- Denying Elizabeth's supremacy could be **punishable by death**.
- Bringing the **PAPAL BULL** of excommunication to England - **punishable by death**. This was an attempt to stop English Catholics from going abroad to train as missionaries.

### Jesuits:

From the **1580's** a new Catholic threat emerged - the Jesuits! They were **dedicated to serving the Pope**.

Jesuit priests had rigorous training and were sent to England to try and **gain influence over rich and powerful families**, to turn them against the Queen and the Anglican Church.

**Edmund Campion** was one their most famous leaders. Campion went to wealthy homes in Lancashire and later, London. He would wear **disguises** and use '**safe houses**' to avoid arrest. Many houses had '**priest holes**' - cleverly concealed rooms where priests could hide and where illegal Masses could be celebrated.

### Government Response:

In **1581** new laws were passed:

- Fines raised to £20.
- Conversion to Catholicism attempts were made a treasonable offence - death!

**1585, Act Against Jesuits and Seminary Priests** - becoming a priest = TREASON. Plus, all priests ordered to leave England within 40 days or.... you guessed it, death!

**PURSUVIANTS**: officials that raided 'safe houses'.

- **Campion** caught after a year in England, tortured on the rack and offered release if he converted to Protestantism - **he died a martyr**.

**1590** - Large gatherings of Catholics made illegal.

**1593** - Catholics' freedom of movement was restricted - not allowed beyond 5 miles of their home.





**Protestants in England:**

Not only were Catholics unhappy with Elizabeth's compromise, but also **Puritans** were dissatisfied with the religious settlement. For them, the old **Roman Catholic Church was corrupt, and too many of its traditions were based on superstition - not the Bible.** Therefore, they found the Catholic parts of Elizabeth's 'Middle Way' offensive - particularly **bishops** and the **gowns** worn by the Anglican clergy.

**The Puritan Problem:**

From the **1570's onwards** Puritans became a particular problem for Elizabeth:

- Many senior people in **Court**, in the **Church** and in **Parliament** who sympathised with the Puritans.
- Even **Robert Dudley** was a Puritan.
- **Thomas Cartwright** - a **CALVINIST** - delivered speeches at Cambridge University in **1570** calling for the abolition of bishops. He also did not refer to Elizabeth as Supreme Governor. This, in particular horrified Elizabeth as the removal of the Church hierarchy **threatened her authority and was a dangerous revolutionary threat!**



**Angry Elizabeth's Response:**

- **1572** - Puritan printing press destroyed.
- Queen rejected any bills proposed in Parliament put forward by Puritans.
- **1576** - MP's no longer allowed to discuss religious matters without her permission.
- Imprisoned Puritan **Peter Wentworth** who challenged the previous decision.
- Queen fell out with **Archbishop of Canterbury, Edmund Grindal**, who she thought was spreading Puritanical ideas around the country. **Elizabeth had Grindal placed under house arrest** until his death 7 years later.

**Repression of Puritans:**

Grindal's replacement as the Archbishop of Canterbury, was **John Whitgift**.

- Whitgift **ended PROPHEYSING.**
- Issued the **Three Articles** - forcing all members of the clergy to swear absolute acceptance of bishops, the Prayer Book, and the Thirty-Nine Articles of 1563.
- **Suspended 300 ministers as a result** of them not agreeing to the Three Articles.
- Puritan, **William Stubbs**, had his **hands cut off** for publishing a pamphlet criticising Elizabeth.



John Whitgift

**Brownists:**

As a result of Whitgift's harsh approach some Puritans broke away from the Anglican Church altogether (known as **Separatists**). They were named **Brownists** after **Robert Browne**, who was imprisoned for setting up a separate congregation.

Later outrageous Puritan pamphlets appeared, anonymously in **1589**. **Their rude language and disrespectful tone turned a lot of people against the Puritans.**

In **1593** the government passed the **Act Against Seditious Sectaries** - this allowed the authorities to execute anyone suspected of being a Separatist.



Mary, Queen of Scots

**Background:**

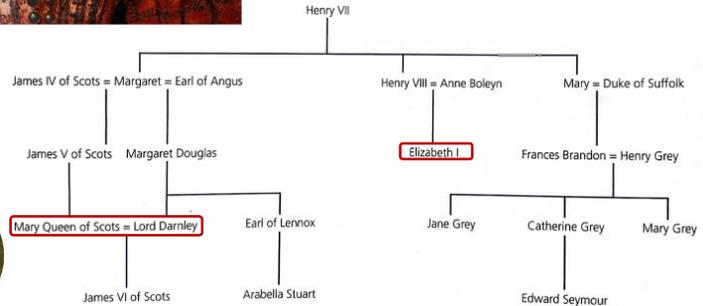
- **Mary Stuart** was born to **James V of Scotland** and **Marie de Guise** (France) in December **1542**.
- Became **Queen of Scotland** as a **baby** but lived in France between 1548-1561.
- She was brought up a **Catholic**.
- Mary was **well-educated** and was a **talented** and **capable** young woman



- Age 15 Mary married Francis II and became **queen of France**. Francis died after only 2 years of marriage.
- **Mary returned to Scotland in 1561** - after over a decade abroad.
- At this time Scotland was going through its own **Protestant Reformation** - which was unfortunate for the Catholic Mary.
- Although Mary was Queen of Scotland, **she was very much a foreigner in her own land**.

**Mary, the Rival:**

Elizabeth's refusal to marry and remain childless, meant that **Mary was a potential heir to the English throne** (see family tree on the right). Mary was keen to assert her claim... and Elizabeth became **suspicious**. Elizabeth instructed Robert Dudley marry Mary, as a way of controlling the Scottish Queen. Mary, instead, took her own cousin(!), **Lord Darnley** as her second husband - who was also descended from Henry VIII. **This marriage strengthened Mary's claim to the English throne**. This infuriated Elizabeth!



**Mary the murderer?:**

Mary's marriage to the drunken Darnley was not a success. **After two years Darnley was murdered** - there was suspicion **that Mary had a hand in the crime!** Rumours were strengthened after Mary very soon after Darnley's death **married Earl Bothwell**. **Civil war** broke out in Scotland and **Mary was forced to ABDICATE** in favour of her infant son, James VI.

Mary escaped captivity at Loch Leven in Scotland and fled to England. **Arriving disguised, and in a fishing boat in Cumberland in May 1568.**

Elizabeth chose to keep Mary under **HOUSE ARREST** far away in the North and Midlands, in isolated locations, far from the coast, and from London. **Hoping to limit any threat Mary might pose...**

On her arrival on English soil, Elizabeth had her moved, from Carlisle Castle, to Bolton Castle - to **avoid Mary being able to influence English Catholics in an uprising against her.**



1. The Northern Rebellion, 1569**Conspirators:**

**Duke of Norfolk** - most senior noble, Elizabeth's cousin, wealthiest landowner in the country. **Earl of Northumberland** and **Earl of Westmorland**.

**Plot:**

- Norfolk resented Cecil's power in court and felt under-rated by Elizabeth. Norfolk was a Catholic sympathiser and disagreed with Cecil's unfriendly policies towards Spain.
- Norfolk planned to marry Mary and set Mary up as Elizabeth's heir. Robert Dudley was included in this plot - but soon confessed everything to Elizabeth.
- Although Norfolk instructed fellow conspirators not to carry out a rebellion, an uprising had already been planned.
- 9<sup>th</sup> November 1569 the two Earls joined forces, their armies and 5000 rebels moved through the North of England.
- Rebels arrived at Hartlepool, expecting to be joined by the Spanish Ambassador - but the Spanish never arrived.
- Royal Army moved north; rebels retreated. 450 rebels and Northumberland beheaded, and Norfolk released!

3. The Throckmorton Plot, 1583**Conspirators:**

**Francis Throckmorton** - a councillor to Elizabeth (had been included in the original Norfolk conspiracy to marry Mary). Acted as an intermediary between Mary and the Spanish Ambassador.

**Plot:**

- A French Catholic army, backed by Spanish and Papal money, to invade England.
- Mary to be freed from house arrest.
- Catholic uprising, involving the Jesuits, seminary priests, and the English Catholic population.
- Walsingham discovered what was happening.
- Throckmorton placed under surveillance for 6 months, arrested, tortured on the rack and made a confession.
- Result - Bond of Association established - anybody involved in assassinating the Queen would benefit from her death in any way.
- No more Spanish Ambassadors were allowed to live in England for the rest of Elizabeth's reign.
- In ALL of the first 3 plots there was no evidence to show that Mary was directly involved.

2. The Ridolphi Plot, 1571**Conspirators:**

**Roberto Ridolphi** - Italian banker living in London. **Duke of Norfolk**... yes, again!

**Plot:**

- Elizabeth had been excommunicated by the Pope - so English Catholics free to rebel against the Queen.
- Assassinate Elizabeth and replace her with Mary, Queen of Scots.
- 6000 Spanish troops were to land at Essex and prompt a rebellion.
- Ridolphi predicted (optimistically) that over half the English nobles were Catholic and would be able to assemble 40,000 men.
- With Elizabeth murdered Mary would marry the Duke of Norfolk.
- Walsingham's spy network discovered the conspiracy.
- Ridolphi was abroad so escaped prosecution. Spanish Ambassador expelled from England. Norfolk arrested, found guilty of treason and beheaded.
- Parliament passed a law that anyone making a claim to the throne or planning to assassinate the monarch to be removed from succession - aimed at Mary.

4. The Babington Plot, 1586**Conspirators:**

**Mary, Queen of Scots, Sir Anthony Babington** - a Catholic recruited by a Jesuit priest, **John Ballard**.

**Pre-plot:**

Elizabeth had arranged for Mary to stop receiving any visitors and be guarded by a strict Puritan jailer, Amyas Paulet - this harsh punishment was to push Mary into another plot so that they could get evidence on her.

**Plot:**

- Mary began a secret correspondence with Babington and the French Ambassador.
- By mid-1586 a plan to kill Elizabeth and free Mary had been devised.
- Walsingham knew all about the letters being sent to and from Mary, and allowed them to keep being sent, in order to gather evidence.
- In July 1586 Mary wrote a coded letter consenting to Elizabeth's assassination.
- October 1586, Mary was placed on trial for treason, and was found guilty.
- Elizabeth was indecisive about signing Mary's death warrant, only in February 1587, after news of Spanish landing to rescue Mary, did Elizabeth finally sign the warrant.

**Twist!**

- ❖ When Elizabeth signed Mary's death warrant, she did so as a precautionary measure - **she really didn't want to kill her cousin** (she'd been in that position herself under Mary Tudor).
- ❖ Elizabeth gave strict instructions for the warrant **not to be sealed** (stamped with her personal insignia).
- ❖ The Council met, **without Elizabeth's knowledge, they sealed the death warrant** and sent it to Fotheringhay Castle - where Mary was being held.
- ❖ The next day, **8<sup>th</sup> February 1587**, Mary suffered a botched and bloody **beheading!**



Elizabeth was appalled that she appeared to have given permission for the murder of another monarch. **She was wracked with guilt over the REGICIDE.**

Elizabeth **banished Cecil** and refused to see or talk to him for 6 months. **She imprisoned her secretary, William Davison**, in the Tower of London.

In killing Mary, Elizabeth had made her a **MARTYR** for the Catholic cause - However, English Catholics did not rise up in protest.

England was already at war with **Spain**, and Mary's death maddened **Phillip II** even further.

**James VI** protested at his mother's murder, so too did Mary's brother-in-law, the Catholic **King of France.**



Elizabeth deflected all of the foreign anger by **claiming her innocence** in the whole affair and **blaming her secretary** for not following instructions on the death warrant.

**The Spanish Invasion...**

**King Phillip II of Spain** had already begun to seriously consider **an invasion of England**. When Mary, Queen of Scots was executed he and the rest of Catholic Europe were **outraged**. Many of whom saw it as an unjustified murder - Mary was not a citizen of England, so how could she be tried for treason?!

For Philip this was **the final straw!**

To be continued...



### Religious differences:

Ever since Elizabeth came to the throne, relations between England and Spain had been tense.

The Spanish king had been 'Bloody' Mary's husband - keen to keep his influence he **expected to marry** his former sister-in-law and proposed in **1559!** Elizabeth's rejection had humiliated and angered him.

Philip also hated Elizabeth's religious settlement. As a devout Catholic, Philip saw Elizabeth as a **HERETIC** who should not be on the throne.

Conquering England in order to restore Catholicism, to him, was a moral cause!



### Map of Spanish rule 1580's



### Rebellions in the Netherlands:

- Philip was having a hard time ruling lands hundreds of miles away.
- Unlike in Spain, many people in the Netherlands were **Protestant and disliked harsh Catholic rule.**
- Civil war broke out in **1566** and the **Duke of Alba** was sent with 100,000 troops, by Philip to deal with the rebels in a most brutal manner.
- This **brutality** only increased Dutch hatred of Spain... in steps Elizabeth!

### In come England:

Elizabeth had a strong interest in the events in the Netherlands - as their rebellion affected England.

- The **English economy relied on the cloth trade based at Antwerp** (North Sea port town). Various trade restrictions were brought in, which disrupted English business.



- It was in England's interests for the rebellion to be resolved - and for the **PROTESTANTS to overthrow Spanish rule.**
  - The Netherlands are on England's doorstep and Elizabeth did not want it occupied by a hostile Catholic power.
  - However, if England were too open in their support for the Netherlands, she could provoke a war with Spain - which she did not want!
- Solution - the **'Peace-Party'** on the Privy Council gave **INDIRECT** help to the rebels:

### Privateers, Plots and Persecution:

Other factors increased **Anglo-Spanish tensions**, such as:

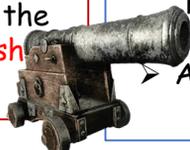
- ❖ Attacks on Spanish treasure ships by privateers such as **Francis Drake.**
- ❖ Elizabeth supported the French **HUGENOTS** (French Protestant rebels).
- ❖ Encouraged by the Pope, **Philip had also been plotting against Elizabeth.** The Spanish Ambassadors in England had been involved in the plots surrounding Mary, Queen of Scots.
- ❖ Elizabeth's reaction to the plots - **persecute English Catholics.**



- **Allowing rebel ships to stay in English ports.**
- **Allowing English pirates to attack and disrupt Spanish supply lines to the Netherlands.**
- From **1581** Elizabeth also **sent funds** to help their fight with Spain.

### Tension turns to war!

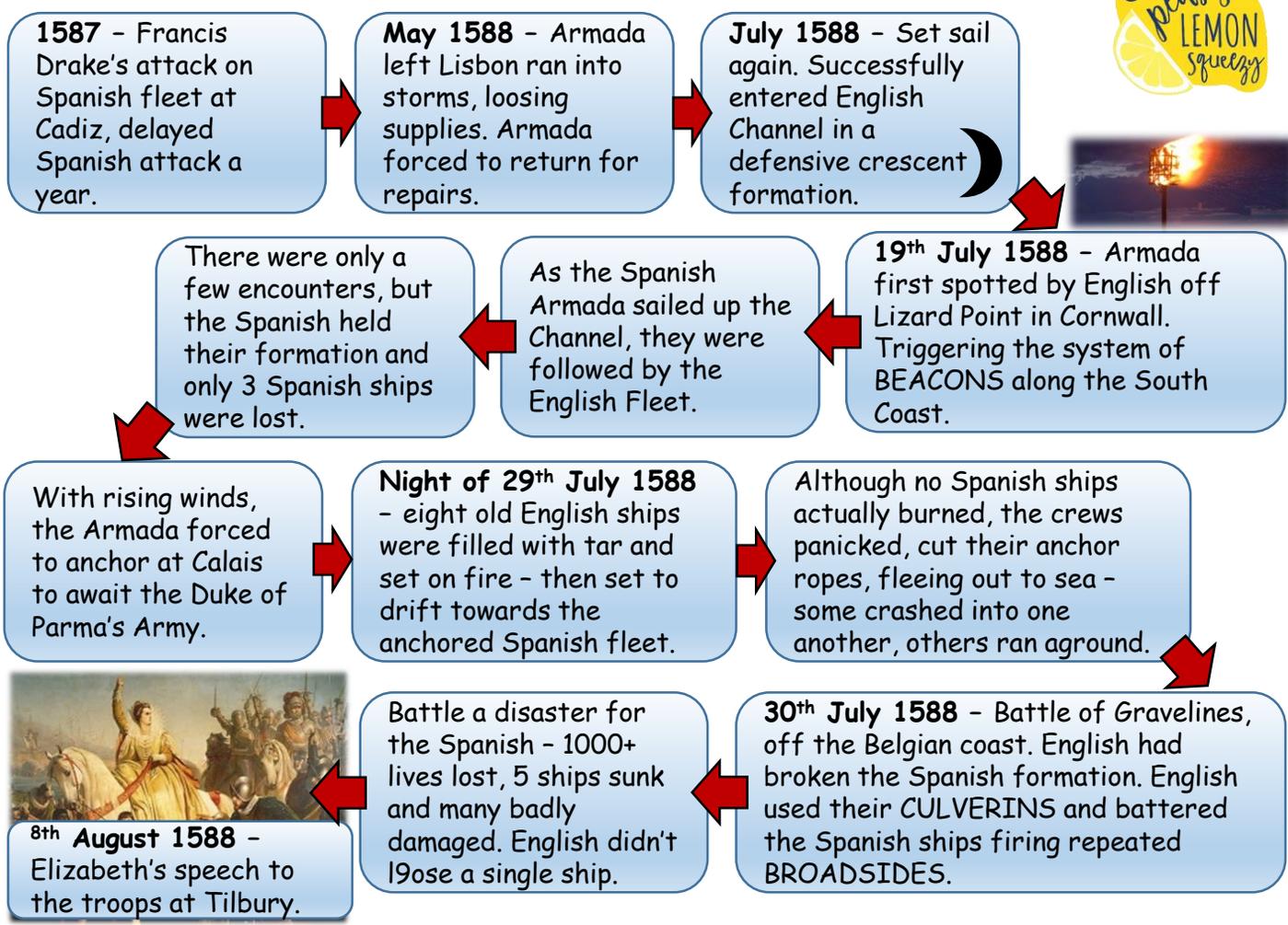
- Courtiers, such as **Walsingham** and **Dudley**, called for **military action.**
- Spain signed the **Treaty of Joinville, 1584**, with the French, a formal alliance.
- The Duke of Parma was **crushing the rebellion in the Netherlands** and had killed their leader. England was forced to make their own **alliance with Netherlands formal** and signed the **Treaty of Nonsuch, 1585.**
  - England sent **7000 troops**, led by Dudley to support the rebellion - **ENGLAND and SPAIN ARE NOW FORMALLY AT WAR!**
- And... you already know how Philip felt about **Mary Queen of Scots' execution!**

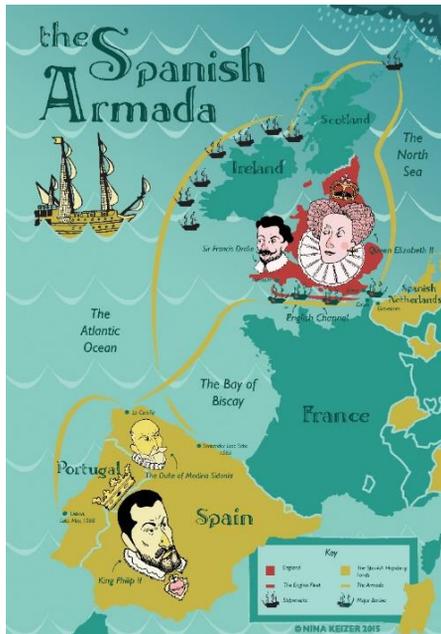


	English	Spanish
<b>Leaders</b>	<p><b>Lord Howard</b> - Lord High Admiral, the Queen's cousin and an expert seaman.</p> <p><b>Sir Francis Drake</b> - second-in-command, very experienced at hit-and-run attacks on Spanish ships.</p>	<p><b>Duke of Medina Sidonia</b> - Senior Spanish nobleman, chosen for his social rank, rather than experience, had NO experience of being at sea, reluctant to take the role.</p>
<b>Resources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plans in place to order every county to provide <b>soldiers - 20,000</b>.</li> <li>Little training or equipment.</li> <li><b>34 battleships</b>. Private individual's ships made available took total to 200 ships.</li> <li>Long-range cannons - <b>CULVERINS</b>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full-time professional Army, <b>17,000 soldiers well-trained and well equipped</b>.</li> <li><b>130 ships</b> fitted with <b>2,500 short-range guns</b> (cannons).</li> <li>+30,000 soldiers in Netherlands.</li> </ul>
<b>Ship design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Improved design by John Hawkins</b>.</li> <li>Light</li> <li>Fast</li> <li>Manoeuvrable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'<b>Floating castles</b>'</li> <li>Large</li> <li>Slow</li> <li>Designed for defence.</li> </ul>

### Spanish plan:

Sail up the English Channel - meet with Duke of Parma and Spanish Army in the Netherlands (30,000) - pick up the soldiers - cross the Channel - invasion force to march on London.





### Defeat of the Armada:

- After the Battle of Gravelines, the Spanish fleet was blown by **God's 'Protestant wind'** out into gales in the **North Sea**.
- This change in wind direction meant there was no longer any way the Armada could meet up with **Parma's troops in the Netherlands**.
- The Fleet had no choice to head home... the **only way back to Spain was to sail north**.
- The Armada was **chased by the English Fleet** as far as the Scottish border.
- In **September**, the Spanish sailed around the coast of Scotland and Ireland. They were **battered by storms, running short of supplies and lacked any accurate maps** of these areas.
- Many of the sailors fell ill, and many vessels were shipwrecked.
- Of Philip's mighty fleet, only **60 ships** made it back to Spain and an estimated **20,000 Spaniards had been killed!**



### Impact of Spain's defeat:

#### Short-term

- ❖ Philip bitterly disappointed and humiliated.
- ❖ Huge win for Elizabeth, big celebrations in England - enormous **propaganda value** for Elizabeth.
- ❖ National pride boosted in England. English independence remained and Protestantism preserved.
- ❖ England's victory = a sure sign of **God's approval** of Protestantism.

#### Long-term

- ❖ Established England as a **major naval power**.
- ❖ English commanders' creative tactics showed the **importance of guns** in sea battles and had a lasting impact on **naval tactics**.



English commemorative medal. Inscription reads 'He blew with His winds, and they were scattered'.

### Aftermath:

The Anglo-Spanish war dragged on long after 1588:

- England launched an unsuccessful **counter-Armada** against Spain in **1589**.
- Philip launched two further **Armadas** in **1596** and **1597**, both driven back by storms.
- Elizabeth continued to offer **help to the Dutch rebels**.
- English **privateers** continued to attack Spanish treasure ships and ports.
- Philip continued to stir up trouble amongst Elizabeth's Catholic subjects - even aiding a **rebellion in Ireland**.

The war lasted beyond the deaths of both Elizabeth and Philip - ending in 1604.

**Neither side really won.**



## Trouble at Home and Abroad - Quiz

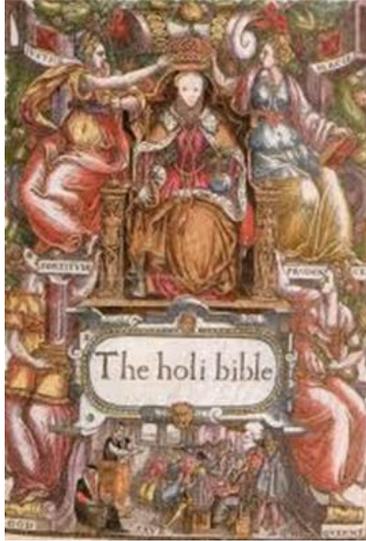
1. Name two things Elizabeth did not like about the Catholic Church.
2. Name two things Elizabeth did like about the Catholic Church?
3. What did Elizabeth fear would happen if she didn't solve the religious problems in England?
4. How did restructuring the hierarchy of the Church benefit Elizabeth?
5. Who would be unhappy - lose power - through this restructure of the Church?
6. When did Elizabeth pass the Act of Supremacy?
7. What title did this Act give Elizabeth?
8. List at least 4 rules brought in with the Act of Uniformity?
9. Where in England were the mostly Catholic areas?
10. What is a RECUSANT?
11. What is a MISSIONARY? How does this link to the Seminary Schools?
12. Why was being excommunicated by the Pope dangerous for Elizabeth?
13. Why did Elizabeth introduce the Treason Act 1571?
14. Who was Edmund Campion and why was he threat to Elizabeth?
15. What was the name of the group of people dedicated to serving the Pope?
16. Name 3 things the government did as a response to the Catholic threat.
17. What is the name given to extreme Protestants?
18. What were their main problems with the Middle Way?
19. Why might the Puritan problem be more difficult for Elizabeth to deal with?
20. For each of Elizabeth's responses to the Puritan problem, explain her reasons behind each one.
21. What changes did John Whitgift make?
22. Who were the Brownists? How much of a threat do you think they were to Elizabeth, why?
23. Explain why Mary, Queen of Scots had a strong claim to the throne.
24. What reasons did many Scots have for not accepting her?
25. How did Mary's marriage to Lord Darnley strengthen her claim to the throne?
26. What does ABDICATE mean?
27. Why do you think Mary fled to the north west of England? Why is this a threat to Elizabeth?
28. How did Elizabeth find out about the Northern Rebellion?
29. What was the main reason for the failure of the Northern Rebellion?
30. Who/what was the main reason for the failure of the final 3 plots?
31. Who was involved in the Ridolphi Plot, who was also involved in the Northern Rebellion? How was he able to escape execution after the first plot?!
32. What happened as a result of the Throckmorton Plot?
33. Why didn't Elizabeth have Mary arrested after any of the first 3 plots?
34. How did Elizabeth ensure Mary's involvement in the Babington Plot?
35. What reasons do you think Elizabeth had for not wanting to sign Mary's death warrant?
36. Why might Elizabeth have set up her secretary in being responsible for Mary's execution?
37. What is REGICIDE?
38. What is a MARTYR and why would Mary be considered as one?
39. What 3 other countries were mad about Mary's execution? Why?
40. What is a HERETIC and why did Philip of Spain regard Elizabeth as one?
41. Why were the Netherlands significant to Elizabeth/England?
42. Who/what was the 'Peace Party' and what were they responsible for doing?
43. Why did Elizabeth have to keep England's help of the rebels indirect?
44. What 3 other things was Elizabeth doing that would raise tensions with Spain?
45. Why were Spanish Ambassadors involved in the plots to rescue Mary, Queen of Scots?
46. What were the two formal treaties signed by Spain and France, and England and the Netherlands? Why would these lead to all-out war?
47. What are Culverins? Why are these advantageous?
48. What was the main issue/problem with the leader of the Spanish Armada? Why?
49. How did English exploration benefit the English Fleet in 1588? Give at least 2 examples.
50. What naval tactic did the English ships use to attack the Spanish ships at Gravelines? Explain how this works.
51. Give 3 examples of how the defeat of the Spanish was a big win for Elizabeth.
52. Give 3 reasons why the defeat of the Armada was not that significant.

# Trouble at Home and Abroad - Tasks

## Task 1:

Complete the table on the final page of this revision guide relating to Elizabeth's actions regarding the 'religious problem'. (Pages 1-3)

## Task 2:



Study **Source A** closely - the title page of the Bishop's Bible. Elizabeth is depicted in the centre, along with figures representing justice, fortitude, mercy and prudence. At the bottom, a congregation is being preached to and it says 'God save the Queen'. - what does this source tell you about Elizabeth's religious settlement?

Elizabeth is reported to have said, "I would not open windows into men's souls." What do you think she meant by this statement?

## Task 3:

Elizabeth's religious settlement (P.1)

- Why was Elizabeth's settlement known as the 'Middle Way'?
- Why did the Papal Bull make the Catholics a more serious threat to Elizabeth?
- How did Elizabeth's excommunication place **English Catholics** in greater danger?

## Task 4:

Catholic Threat (P.2)

- What is priest hole and why do you think Catholics incorporated them into their homes?
- Why was Elizabeth so concerned about Jesuits?
- How did the government persecute Catholics?
- Why did the government persecute Catholics so brutally?

## Task 5:

Puritan Threat (P.3)

- Why did Puritans disagree with Elizabeth's settlement?
- Why did Elizabeth quarrel with the Archbishop of Canterbury, Edmund Grindal?

## Trouble at Home and Abroad - Tasks

### Task 6:

Pages 1 -3.

- Where would you put Elizabeth's religious settlement on a scale of 1 - 5 (1 being strictly Protestant, 5 being strictly Catholic)? Explain your answer.
- Write a speech.

*The Catholics! Vile wretches, bloody priests and false traitors, here in our bosoms and beyond the seas. We have chopped off some of the enemy's branches but they will grow again.*

This is the opening part of a speech made by Sir Christopher Hatton in 1589 during a debate in Parliament about religious divisions in England. As a member of the Privy Council, he has been asked by Elizabeth to encourage support for the 'Middle Way' by spreading fear and suspicion of religious opponents.

Your task is to finish the speech off for him.

Consider including:

- information about the Middle Way and why people should be satisfied with it.
- the dangerous activities undertaken by the Catholics at home and abroad.
- the dangers posed by Puritans.
- what the government's harsh laws against religious opposition were.
- why the government's actions were justified.

### Task 7:

Mary, Queen of Scots (P.4)

- Why did Mary's presence in England pose a threat to Elizabeth?
- Study Source B. What impression does it give you of Mary's death?
- Do you think this source was created by a supporter or an opponent of Mary? Give your reasons.



**Source B:** the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots. A priest is holding a crucifix so Mary can touch it as she dies. To the left her clothes are being burned. She is dressed in red, the colour of Catholic martyrdom.

# Trouble at Home and Abroad - Tasks

## Task 8:

### Rebellions and Plots (P.5)

- What were the motives of those involved in the Northern Rebellion?
- Why did the Northern Rebellion fail?
- Read Source 5. Did Parliament regard Mary as a leader or a mere participant in the plots against Elizabeth?
- Read Source 6. Why did Elizabeth refuse to have Mary executed in 1572?

#### SOURCE 5

Parliament's charges against Mary in May 1572.

*She has wickedly challenged the crown of England. She has sought to withdraw the Duke of Norfolk from his natural obedience. She has stirred the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland to rebel. She has practised [tried] to procure [start] new rebellion to be raised within this realm. We, your true and obedient subjects, do most humbly beseech Your Majesty to punish and correct all the treasons and wicked attempts of the said Mary.*

#### SOURCE 6

Elizabeth's words to her Council in 1572, explaining her position on Mary, Queen of Scots.

*Can I put to death the bird that, to escape the pursuit of the hawk, has fled to my feet for protection? Honour and conscience forbid!*

- Why did Mary become involved in the Babington Plot?
- Why do you think Mary wrote letters in code?
- Why did Walsingham set up a conspiracy against Elizabeth?
- How do Elizabeth's views differ from Mary's according to Sources 9 and 10?
- In Source 11, what does Fraser suggest about Mary's trial?
- Read Source 12. Why do you think secretary Davison and the Council acted in the way they did?
- Read Source 13. How do you think people would have reacted to hearing the story of Mary's execution?
- How convincing is Source 14 about Elizabeth's reaction to Mary's death?

#### SOURCE 9

Mary's words spoken to her jailer, Sir Amyas Paulet, in October 1586.

*'As a sinner I am truly conscious of having often offended my Creator and I beg Him to forgive me, but as a Queen and Sovereign, I am aware of no fault or offence for which I have to render account to anyone here below.'*

#### SOURCE 10

Elizabeth's response to Mary's protests.

*'You have in various ways and manners attempted to take my life and to bring my kingdom to destruction by bloodshed.'*

#### SOURCE 11

From *Mary Queen of Scots* by Antonia Fraser, 1969.

*How, indeed, could it ever be legal for Mary as sovereign, the Queen of a foreign country, to be tried for treason, when she was in no sense one of Elizabeth's subjects?*

#### SOURCE 12

From *Tudor England* by John Guy (1988).

*[Davison] had [the warrant] sealed at once, and, at a crisis meeting of the eleven councillors... it was decided to despatch the warrant and not to inform the Queen 'before the execution were past'.*

#### SOURCE 13

From *The History of Britain Vol. 1* by Simon Schama, 2000.

*And when the executioner went to perform his obligatory duty of holding up the head and calling out 'God Save the Queen', he made the mistake of grasping it by the mass of auburn curls. It was, of course, a wig. To general horror, Mary's skull, covered only with a mat of grey stubble, fell from the hair and rolled across the floor like a bowling ball.*

#### SOURCE 14

From a letter written by Elizabeth to Mary's son, James VI of Scots, after the execution.

*My dearest Brother, I would to God thou knowest (but not that thou feltest) the incomparable grief my mind is perplexed with upon this lamentable accident, which is happened contrary to my meaning and intention.*

#### SOURCE 15

From *England under the Tudors* by G.R. Elton (1955).

*The martyrdom of the Queen of Scots remains a stain on the record of Elizabeth's reign.*

## Trouble at Home and Abroad - Tasks

### Task 9:

Pages 4-6.

- Do you think Mary WAS guilty of treason? Explain your answer.
- Did Elizabeth make a mistake in having Mary executed?
- Write an obituary for Mary, Queen of Scots showing your understanding of her life and her impact upon Elizabethan England. The obituary is to appear in a government publication in England, so it should be written in a one-sided manner. The whole piece should aim to justify Mary's death and defend Elizabeth's actions.

### Task 10:

Spanish Armada (Pages 7-9)

- Draw a mind map to summarise the key elements of the story of the Spanish Armada. Start with branches for:
  - The CAUSES of the conflict
  - The Spanish invasion plan
  - The leaders
  - Resources
  - Key Events
  - Technology and tactics
  - Role of the weather
  - Consequences for
    - England
    - Spain.
- At the start of 1588, which side appeared to be the strongest naval power?
- Why might the Spanish have wanted to invade England in 1588?
- Why would Elizabeth want Dutch rebels to succeed in overthrowing Spanish rule in the Netherlands?
- Why was the English use of fireships such a good strategy?
- Why did the Spanish lose the Battle of Gravelines?
- Find Elizabeth's famous speech to the troops at Tilbury. Why did Elizabeth make this speech?
- List the reasons why the English beat the Armada. Decide on the most important, in your opinion.
- Why did the Armada take such a long route home?
- Was the significance of the Armada's defeat exaggerated by English propaganda?

### Task 11:

Pages 7-9

- Add to your mind map three pieces of evidence for each of the following themes that explain the Armada's defeat:
  - Spanish weaknesses
  - English strengths
  - Luck
- Of these themes, which do you think was most important in the Spanish defeat?

## Trouble at Home and Abroad - Practice Questions

### Question 1 - Interpretations



**Interpretation A:** A painting of the Spanish fleet anchored at Calais being attacked by English fireships.

1. How convincing is Interpretation A about the reasons for the defeat of the Spanish Armada?

Explain your answer using the Interpretation and your contextual knowledge.

[8 marks]

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**Interpretation B:** From 'Mary Queen of Scots', by Antonia Fraser, 1969

[Mary's] own agreement [to the plot] was entirely in the context of a captive seeking to escape her guards, and may be compared to the actions of a prisoner who is prepared to escape by a certain route, even if may involve the slaying of a jailer by another hand.

1. How convincing is Interpretation B about Mary's involvement in the Catholic plots? Explain your answer using the Interpretation and your contextual knowledge.

[8 marks]

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**Interpretation C:** From 'Secret Chambers and Hiding Places' by Allen Fea (1908)

*With incomparable skill Owen knew how to conduct priests to a place of safety along subterranean passages, to hide them between walls and bury them in impenetrable recesses, and to entangle them in labyrinths and a thousand windings. But what was much more difficult of accomplishment, he so disguised the entrances to these as to make them most unlike what they really were.*

1. How convincing is Interpretation C about how English Catholics opposed Elizabeth's religious settlement?

Explain your answer using the Interpretation and your contextual knowledge.

[8 marks]

## Trouble at Home and Abroad - Practice Questions

### Question 2 - Explain significance/importance

2. Explain what was important about Mary, Queen of Scots' presence in England between 1568 and 1587. [8 marks]
2. Explain the reasons why England was at war with Spain in the 1580's. [8 marks]
2. Explain what was important about the Spanish Netherlands during the Elizabethan period. [8 marks]
2. Explain what was important about the Papal Bull of 1570. [8 marks]
2. Explain what was important about Mary, Queen of Scots during the Elizabethan period. [8 marks]

### Question 3 - Write an account

3. Write an account of the ways in which Puritans posed a challenge to Elizabeth and her regime? [8 marks]
3. Write an account of the ways in which Elizabeth and her government enforced the religious settlement. [8 marks]
3. Write an account of the ways Roman Catholics plotted to remove Elizabeth from the throne. [8 marks]
3. Write an account of the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588. [8 marks]
3. Write an account of the ways in which Mary, Queen of Scots affected Elizabethan England. [8 marks]
3. Write an account of the ways in which conflict with Spain affected Elizabethan England. [8 marks]

Year	What Elizabeth did...	Why she did it...	Catholic responses	Protestant/Puritan responses
1559				
1563				
1571				
1572				
1576				
1581				
1585				
1593				