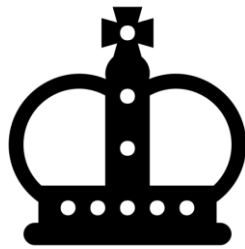


1

GCSE 9-1
Early Elizabethan
England
1558 - 1588



Key Topic 1
Queen, government and religion,
1558-69

Booklet 1 of 3

Name.....

Form..... History Group.....

History Teacher.....

Key topic 1: Queen, government and religion, 1558-69

| | | 😊 | 😐 | 😞 |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| 1 The situation on Elizabeth's accession | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elizabethan England in 1558: society and government. The Virgin Queen: the problem of her legitimacy, gender, marriage. Her character and strengths. Challenges at home and from abroad: the French threat, financial weaknesses. | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 The 'settlement' of religion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Religious divisions in England in 1558. Elizabeth's religious settlement (1559): its features and impact. The Church of England: its role in society. | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Challenge to the religious settlement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and extent of the Puritan challenge. The nature and extent of the Catholic challenge, including the role of the nobility, Papacy and foreign powers. | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 The problem of Mary, Queen of Scots | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mary, Queen of Scots: her claim to the English throne, her arrival in England in 1568. Relations between Elizabeth and Mary, 1568-69. | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |

Exam technique:

The Elizabeth paper (Paper 2) is made up of 3 questions worth 32 marks.

- **4 mark question**
Describe two features of....
- **12 mark question**
Explain why....
- **16 mark question** (from a choice of two)
How far do you agree....

There are 4 marks for SPaG* for the 16 mark question.

* Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar

Timeline of Elizabethan England

Birth of Elizabeth

1533

1536

Execution of Anne Boleyn

Henry VIII dies, Edward VI becomes king

1547

1553

Mary I becomes queen

Elizabeth becomes Queen of England

1558

1559

The Religious Settlement
England lose Calais after signing
The Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis
with France.

1563

Philip II bans imports of English cloth to
the Netherlands

The Dutch Revolt

1566

1568

Mary, Queen of Scots, arrives in England

The Revolt of the Northern Earls

1569

1570

Pope Pius V excommunicates Elizabeth

The Ridolfi Plot

1571

1572

The Vagabonds Act

The Poor Relief Act

1576

1577

Drake's circumnavigation

The Throckmorton Plot

1583

1585

The Treaty of Nonsuch
War breaks out between England and
Spain

The Babington Plot

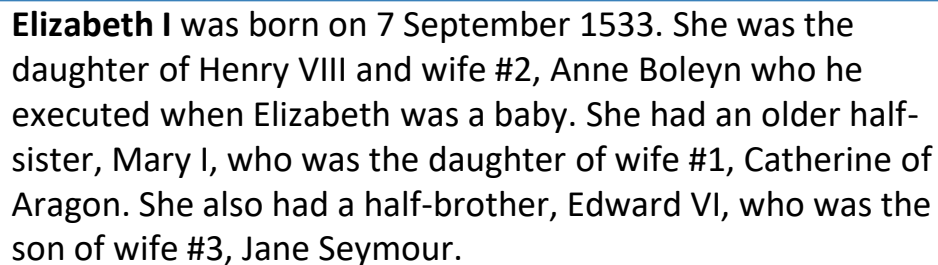
1586

1587

Attempt to establish Roanoke
Island Colony, Virginia
Mary Queen of Scots' execution

The Spanish Armada

1588



1- What was Elizabethan society and government like?

Key terms:

- **Hierarchy**- The order of people in a society
- **Patriarchal** -Men held authority over society

Elizabethan Society:

Elizabethan England was **violent and dangerous**, with **no police force** a clear **social hierarchy** and in their place.

Your place in the hierarchy was generally **determined by how much land (and therefore wealth) you owned**.

In **towns** the **hierarchy was based on wealth and occupation**.

Wherever you were, **you owed respect and obedience to those above you** and had a **duty of care to those below you**.

Households and families ran on similar lines with a clear **patriarchy placing men at the top**, hence **Elizabeth's position being both threatened and unusual**.

Exam Practise: Describe two features of... [4]

You need to set your answer out as follows:

Describe a feature (1) Give supporting details (1)

Describe a second feature (1) Give supporting details (1)

Practice exam question: Describe two features of Elizabethan society [4]

Example: Feature : One feature of Elizabethan society was that it was **hierarchical** [1]

Example: Detail: For example, in the countryside the nobility and the gentry were superior to tenant farmers followed by the landless/labouring poor. [1]

Example: Feature : Another feature of Elizabethan society was that it was **based on obedience** [1]

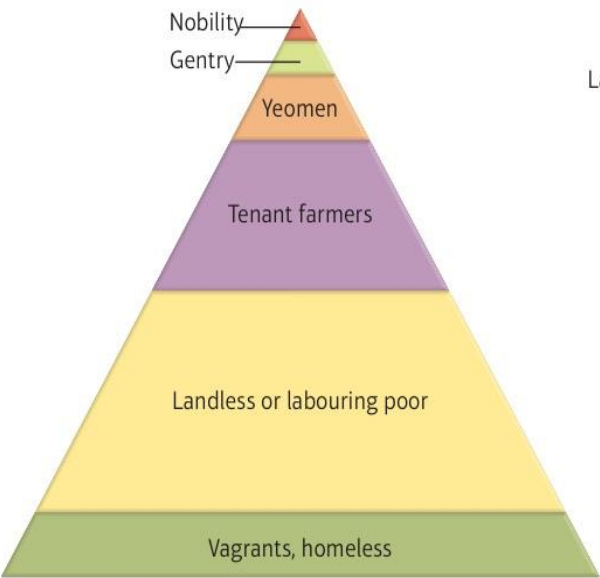
Example: Detail: For example, if you were a tenant farmer you would have to show obedience to the Yeomen, Gentry and Nobility. [1]

Feature : Another feature was _____

Detail : _____

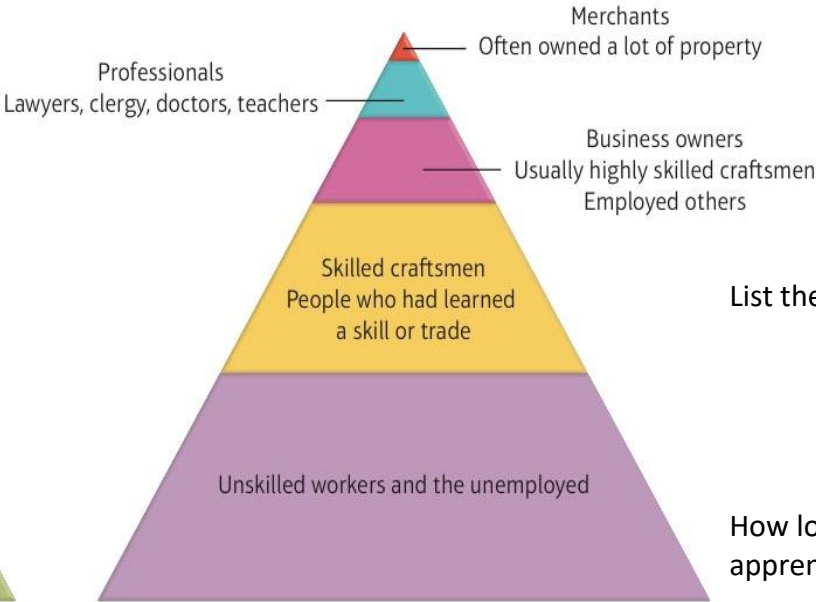
The social hierarchy of Elizabethan England

___% of the population lived in the countryside.



The social hierarchy of Elizabethan England

_____% of the population lived in the towns.
The structure was slightly different.



The social hierarchy of towns in Elizabethan England

List the trades:

How long was an apprenticeship?

| Benefits to Elizabeth | Threats to Elizabeth |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

Elizabethan government:

| Feature of Elizabethan Government | Details of feature | Why was this feature needed? |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| The Monarch | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Elizabeth could declare war and make peace.She could reward people with land or a title (this was called patronage).She chose the religion of the country. | |
| Court | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Was made up of nobility who public displayed the monarch's wealth and power.They were Elizabeth's key advisors, but courtiers only had influence rather than power. | |
| Privy Council | <ul style="list-style-type: none">There were approximately 19 members who advised Elizabeth.They met at least three times a week.They monitored the Justices of Peace and Parliament to keep law and order. | |
| The Secretary of State | <ul style="list-style-type: none">The most important member of the Privy Council and closest advisor.They advised the queen on matters important to the Crown, ensuring her safety and security. | |
| Parliament | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Would grant the monarch taxation.Passed laws and offered advice to the Queen. | |
| Lord Lieutenants | <ul style="list-style-type: none">They were members of the nobility.Raised and trained local militia to support the country's defences. | |
| Justice of Peace (JP's) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">They were members of the nobility.Acted as judges in local courts every three months for serious crimes.Gave out punishments. | |

Practice exam question: Describe two features of Elizabethan government [4]

Example: Feature :One feature of Elizabeth Government the Privy Council (1)

Example: Detail: This was made up of around 19 members who met three times a week to advise Elizabeth (1)

Feature : Another feature was _____

Detail : _____

2 - What challenges did Elizabeth I face in 1558?

Key terms:

- **Legitimacy** –The legal right to be king or queen.

Elizabeth's character and strengths



Elizabeth was an educated woman, especially for her time and gender. She learned to speak Latin, French and Greek. She also studied a variety of subjects that proved useful during her reign such as arithmetic, philosophy, theology, and rhetoric. She was extremely witty and clever, but Elizabeth was also famous for her temper, something she inherited from both her father (Henry VIII) and her mother (Anne Boleyn).

Elizabeth had an excellent grasp of politics. She understood the interests and ambitions of her subjects and was able to use her powers and patronage effectively.

She was confident and charismatic which enabled her to win over her subjects and command support in parliament. She was gaining more support as the number of Protestants in England was growing.

Elizabeth reinvented the role and used her strength to demonstrate that she did not need to marry and could govern England on her own. She portrayed herself as strong and legitimate and was branded 'Virgin Queen' – married to England and not a king.




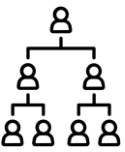





Why would it be advantageous for Elizabeth to speak foreign languages?

Why would Elizabeth have to use influential people to secure her power?





What was Elizabeth's biggest strength?

Patronage- the monarch could use the granting of lands, jobs and titles to reward her supporters.

How significant were the challenges faced by Elizabeth I in 1558?

| Challenge | Explanation of the challenged Elizabeth faced | Why was this a problem for Elizabeth? |  |
|--|--|---|--|
| Gender  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A female monarch ruling alone contradicted society's beliefs that men were superior to women. As a result, many felt that Elizabeth lacked the skills and intelligence to hold power on her own. Additionally, when England was previously ruled by a female, Mary I, her reign had been short and unsuccessful. This reinforced the patriarchal view that women | |  |
| Legitimacy  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some believed Elizabeth was not a true heir to the English throne as they did not recognise the marriage between her parents; Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn. Catholics argued Mary Queen of Scots was the rightful queen. | |  |
| Religious Divisions  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Religion was central to life in England, Elizabeth had inherited a mostly Catholic country,, especially in the north, and she was a protestant. Puritans expected her to be strict on Catholics due to the harsh treatment of Protestants under Mary I. | |  |
| Economic (financial threat)  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elizabeth inherited £300,000 worth of debt from her sister Mary I. Much of this debt was owed to foreign moneylenders such as the Antwerp Exchange which charged an interest rate of 14%. This meant her debts would rise if she didn't deal with them quickly, which exacerbated her financial problems. The crown had debased the coinage, by reducing silver and gold content. This had resulted in inflation. The total annual income of the Crown (Elizabeth's Government) was approximately £286,000. | <p>She could not afford an..... to</p> <p>This would make Elizabeth unpopular because to raise more money she would have to...</p> |  9 |

How significant were the challenges faced by Elizabeth I in 1558?

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <p>Threats from abroad</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • France and Spain were both Catholic countries. England under Mary I had fought wars with France. In 1559 the conflict ended with the signing of the Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis. Under the Treaty, England lost Calais. Humiliated by this, there was pressure on Elizabeth to regain it. However, war with France would be expensive and dangerous. • The relationship with France and Scotland was strong due to the Auld Alliance and the marriage of Francis II (King of France) and Mary Queen of Scots. If the French invaded, Scotland might as well which could mean English Catholics might rally to support Mary Queen of Scots. • Philip of Spain had promised the Pope he would protect Catholicism in Europe. | |  |
| <p>Mary, Queen of Scots</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catholics viewed Mary Queen of Scots as the rightful heir to the throne as she was Henry VII's great-granddaughter and there was no question about her legitimacy. • She was a beacon for Catholics. | |  |

Skill practice: Explain which problem was the most challenging for Elizabeth in 1558

The most significant challenge Elizabeth faced in 1558 was

Evidence for this is

As a result this was a significant challenge to Elizabeth in 1558 because

3 - Religion and The Religious Settlement Elizabethan England

Key terms:

- **Reformation** – C16th movement to reform the Catholic Church which led to the creation of the Protestant church
- **Pope** - Head of the Catholic Church
- **Papacy** – authority of the Catholic Church

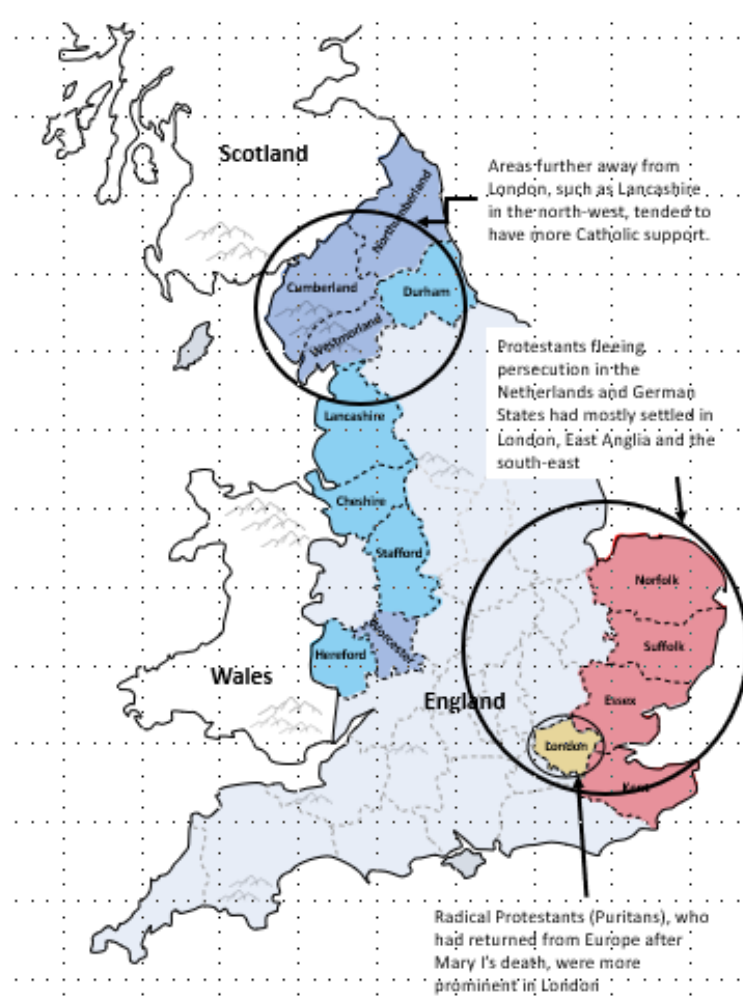
The Reformation in England:

For hundreds of years the **Catholic** religion dominated western Europe. Religion guided people's morals and behaviour. Everyone's lives were marked by special services and ceremonies called sacraments. Some of these were essential to keep your soul from Hell when you died.

In 1517, the **Reformation** began in Europe. A growing number of people believed the Catholic Church had become greedy and corrupt. Those who protested against the Catholic Church were known as **Protestants**.

Protestants abandoned the Catholic faith and rejected the idea that the Pope was Head of the Church. They also had different ideas about the best ways to worship God.

By 1558, the Reformation was causing much conflict across Europe. It had already had a powerful impact in England.



The importance of the Church in Society

| <u>Feature</u> | <u>Detail</u> |
|---|---|
| 1. The church offered guidance to communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The parish church was the central point of village life In times of hardship and uncertainty, people turned to the church for support |
| 2. The church gave power to the monarch | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a result of the Act of Supremacy, the Queen held the title 'Supreme Governor' of the Church of England. This meant that she was the ultimate source of authority in England. |
| 3. The church enforced the religious settlement of 1559 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bishops carried out visitations of the Church of England to ensure that the religious settlement was being followed |
| 4. The church ran the church courts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Church courts dealt with Church matters and a range of disputes on moral issues such as bigamy (being married to more than one person at a time) and slander (false insults) Church courts also dealt with wills and inheritance e.g. All wills had to be proven valid by the church courts before anyone could inherit anything |
| 5. The church controlled what was preached to the people | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priests required a license from the government to preach Therefore, Elizabeth was able to control what the clergy preached. She could ensure that they preached her religious and political message. |

Describe two features of the Church in Elizabethan England

(4 marks)

One feature of the Church in Elizabethan society was **that it offered guidance to communities (1)**. It was the Church that was the central point of life within villages across England **(1)**.

A second feature is _____

Catholic

Altar – the stone table in a Church where Mass was held.

Mass – the name used by Catholics for the service in which bread and wine are given.

Sacrament – special Church ceremonies.

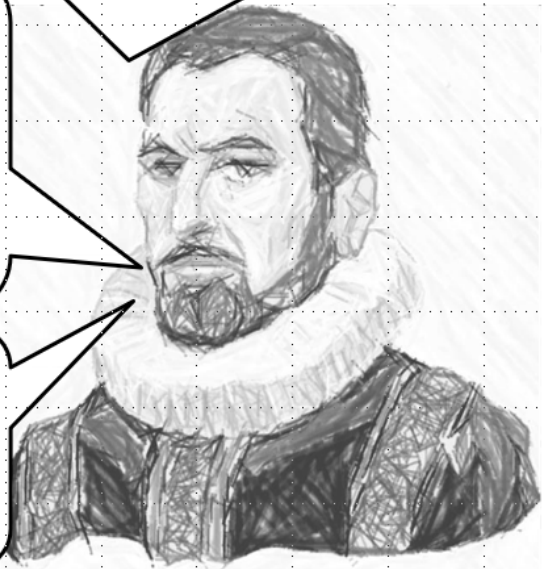
Vestments – fine robes worn by priests.

We hope Elizabeth will remember that the true Church is the Catholic Church. It was a wicked thing when her father, Henry VIII, broke with Rome just so he could get a divorce. The Pope is God's representative on Earth and the Cardinals, Archbishops and bishops all serve him. Surely, Elizabeth must know that only the Pope, not any other ruler, can be the Head of the Church.

The sacraments and the Mass, which should be in Latin, are a vital part of peoples lives. During Mass the bread and wine given by the priest is actually transformed into the body and blood of Jesus. What a beautiful way to remember that Jesus died for our sins and was resurrected.

Priests are very special and necessary. They are needed to help ordinary people understand God. Only priests should be allowed to read the Bible which must be written in Latin. Priests should remain unmarried as they have devoted their lives to the Lord. People should also remember that only the Church can forgive their sins and priests are an important part of this.

We must all celebrate in the glory of God with hymns and the playing of church organs. The inside of a church must also reflect the beauty of our Lord with wall paintings, statues, colourful altar cloths and richly decorated vestments for our priests. The Catholic Church has long punished those who do not share our beliefs. These heretics must change their ways or be burned to death. There is no other way.



Moderate Protestant

Cardinals - the most senior members of the clergy of the **Catholic Church**, being second only to the Pope.

Holy Communion – the name protestants use for the service at which bread and wine are given.

Last Supper – the last meal, mentioned in the Bible, that Jesus and his followers shared.

Elizabeth must realise the unhappiness caused by her Catholic sister Mary. The smell of burning flesh is not something you forget in a hurry! Hopefully, Elizabeth will take her place as the Head of the Church in England and leave behind the superstition of the Pope in Rome.

We don't need **Cardinals**. Our Archbishops and Bishops should be ready to once again serve a protestant monarch.

Church services are important and priests should be appointed by a bishop. We still want to celebrate God so singing and music are necessary parts of this. However, we don't believe in superstitious miracles! During **Holy Communion**, the bread and wine represent the **Last Supper**. It helps us to remember that Jesus died for our sins and was resurrected.

Why do the Catholics have services in Latin and use a Latin Bible? Surely it is better if ordinary people can understand what is being said in church! We should remember that sins can only be forgiven by God – not a priest. They are just ordinary men.

We still enjoy some modest decoration in church, nothing over the top like statues of saints or painted walls though! An altar with a plain cloth will do. We still like to see a priest wearing his vestment, as long as it's not too gaudy like those superstitious Catholics wear. Other religions must not be allowed. Those with the wrong kind of beliefs should be persuaded to follow our truthful ways or face punishment.



Puritan

Communion – the name used by puritans for the service in which bread and wine were given.

Last Supper – the last meal, mentioned in the Bible, that Jesus and his followers shared.

Oh what joy to be back in England again! Many of us had fled to the Netherlands while Mary Tudor burned those who refused to bend to her Catholic superstition. While abroad we came to realise the need to 'purify' the Christian religion even further than our protestant brothers and sisters.

We want to get rid of anything that does not appear in the Bible. There is no need for an organised Church who make all the rules. Where in the Bible does it mention a Pope, cardinals, bishops or Archbishops?

The Bible does mention Jesus giving His followers bread and wine at the **Last Supper**. We take **Communion** to help remember the sacrifice made by Christ for all our sins.

The worshippers themselves should decide how they want to manage their own churches. What makes priests so special? We can all communicate with God through prayer and the study of the Bible. That's why it should be written in English!

Stained glass, paintings, statues, bright colours and decoration must be avoided. Wooden tables, rather than an altar, and simple wooden benches will do. There should be absolutely no distraction of any kind from God when worshipping. Only He can forgive our sins. Other religions must not be allowed. Those with the wrong kind of beliefs should be persuaded to follow our truthful ways or face punishment



Describe two features of the Puritan religion in early Elizabethan England

(4 marks)

One key feature of the Puritan religion in early Elizabethan England was that the Bible should be someone's link to God, not church. [1] Therefore, the Bible should be in English so that everyone could understand it. [1]

A second key feature of the Puritan religion in early Elizabethan England was _____

The Elizabethan Religious Settlement, 1559

| <p><u>Act of Supremacy 1559</u> Made Elizabeth supreme governor of the Church of England</p> | <p><u>Act of Uniformity 1559</u> Established the appearance of churches and the services they held</p> | <p><u>Royal Injunctions 1559</u> A set of instructions to the clergy</p> |
|--|---|---|
| <p>➤ Elizabeth, not the Pope was now Head of the Church and was given the title 'Supreme Governor' of the Church of England, rather than 'Supreme Head'</p> <p>➤ All clergy and royal officials had to swear an oath of allegiance to show they accepted Elizabeth I's title. If they refused, they could be imprisoned.</p> <p>➤ An ecclesiastical High Commission was established to ensure that the changes were implemented at parish level and those whose loyalty was in doubt could be punished.</p> <p>Task:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Features the <u>Catholics</u> could accept about the new Elizabethan Church</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Features the <u>Puritans</u> could accept about the new Elizabethan Church</p> | <p>➤ The Bible and church services had to be in English (not Latin).</p> <p>➤ The Book of Common Prayer (a Protestant prayer book first introduced under Edward VI in 1552) had to be used in all churches. Clergy who refused to use it would be punished.</p> <p>➤ The wording of the communion service involving bread and wine was deliberately unclear. It could mean that the bread and wine became the body and blood of Christ or that the bread and wine simply commemorated the Last Supper</p> <p>➤ Everyone had to attend church on Sunday and other holy days, like Good Friday.</p> <p>➤ People who refused to attend church had to pay a fine of one shilling (12 pence) for every absence. These people were called recusants (In 1563, labourers earned up to 3p a day and servants earned up to 9p a week)</p> | <p>➤ These were a set of instructions to enforce the Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity. They were issued by William Cecil, Elizabeth's chief minister.</p> <p>➤ Clergy were instructed to observe and teach the Royal Supremacy (the monarch is head of the Church) and to denounce papal supremacy (the Pope as Head of the Church).</p> <p>➤ Catholic practices including processions, pilgrimages and monuments to 'fake' miracles were banned.</p> <p>➤ Images were allowed in churches</p> <p>➤ Recusants were to be denounced and reported to the Privy Council or to JPs.</p> <p>➤ Unlicensed preaching was forbidden.</p> <p>➤ Each parish was to have an English Bible</p> <p>➤ The clergy were to wear distinctive clerical dress (vestments) rather than the plain black gowns the Puritans preferred but they were now allowed to marry.</p> |

Extension- In your exercise book copy and answer the question:
Describe two features of Elizabeth's Religious Settlement 1559.

4 marks

4 -How serious was the Puritan challenge to Elizabeth's Religious Settlement

Key Terms:

- **Vestments** - Robes worn by members of the Church.
- **Crucifix** - A representation of a cross with the figure of Christ on it.
- **Controversy** - Strong or heated public disagreement.

Who were the Puritans?

- The Puritans were a small minority in Elizabethan society. Their strict views put them at odds with most ordinary people.
- There were puritans in the heart of government. Elizabeth's favourite, the Earl of Leicester and even her spymaster Francis Walsingham were noted puritans.
- By the 1570s, there were a fair number of Puritan MPs in Parliament.
- Puritanism was strong in the universities and in London.
- Puritanism was less strong in the rest of the country as fewer people could read their ideas and the Bible.
- The Puritans were divided. Some only wanted slight changes while others wanted to get rid of the Church completely.



What did they believe?

- Puritans openly criticised the Church. They wanted to remove any leftover Catholic ideas.

What did the puritans do?

- Puritans wanted to remove things they felt were too Catholic. They hated vestments and wanted priests to wear plain black gowns.
- Most puritans wanted to strengthen the Church of England from within rather than replace it.
- Puritans never called for Elizabeth to be removed as they feared ending up with a Catholic monarch.
- Many Puritans supported Elizabeth in her struggle with Catholic Spain.

How did the government respond?

- Elizabeth's government were determined and took strong action against Puritans who challenged the Religious Settlement.
- Puritans who failed to wear vestments were expelled from the Church.
- Elizabeth even closed Parliament to stop MPs discussing Puritan ideas.
- One Puritan even had his hand cut off after writing a pamphlet that criticized Elizabeth.

The Vestment Controversy

- What priests wore was another issue for Puritans.
- Some thought they shouldn't have any special clothing at all.
- Other Puritans believed it should be very plain and simple.
- **Elaborate vestments suggested priests were set apart from ordinary people.**
- In the Catholic Church they were special and could forgive sins.
- **This was not what Protestants believed, however, ultimately most wore her new vestments.**



The Crucifix Controversy

- Elizabethan **Puritans** believed that crucifixes were idols.
- **Elizabeth** liked them and wanted churches to keep their familiar look and feel.
- She also didn't want to anger her Catholic subjects by changing too much too fast.
- She demanded that each church should display a crucifix.
- **When some Puritan bishops threatened to resign, the Queen backed down.**
- However, she did insist on keeping a crucifix in the Royal Chapel.



1. How did the Puritans challenge Elizabeth's Religious Settlement?

2. How did Elizabeth deal with the Puritans who challenged her Religious Settlement?

3. Why were the Puritans only a limited threat to Elizabeth?

Extension: Describe two features of the Puritan resistance to the 1559 Religious Settlement

One key feature of the Puritan resistance to the 1559 religious settlement was that some Puritan clergy opposed displaying crucifixes in churches because they thought it was idolatry. [1] Elizabeth decided not to enforce the placement of crucifixes in Puritan churches because she didn't have enough clergy to replace those who objected. [1]

A second key feature of the Puritan resistance

5 - How serious was the Catholic challenge to Elizabeth's Religious Settlement?

Key Terms:

- **Recusants** - Catholics who refused to attend Protestant church services.
- **Holy Roman Empire** - A political organisation which brought together the German and Italian states. It was the most powerful empire in the C16th.
- **Martyr** - A believer who is prepared to die for their religion.

Read this Interpretation:

What does Barbara Mervyn suggest about Elizabeth's Religious Settlement by 1568?

Write a brief summary in the space below

Interpretation 1

From *The Reign of Elizabeth: England 1558–1603*, Barbara Mervyn talks about the effectiveness of Elizabeth's religious policies (2001).

By 1568, Elizabeth's policies seemed to be working. The early problems caused by the settlement seemed to be fading. The majority of Catholics outwardly conformed and, without any leadership from the Pope, were politically loyal.

Outwardly conforming

In public Catholics followed the Religious Settlement but in private they still held Catholic beliefs

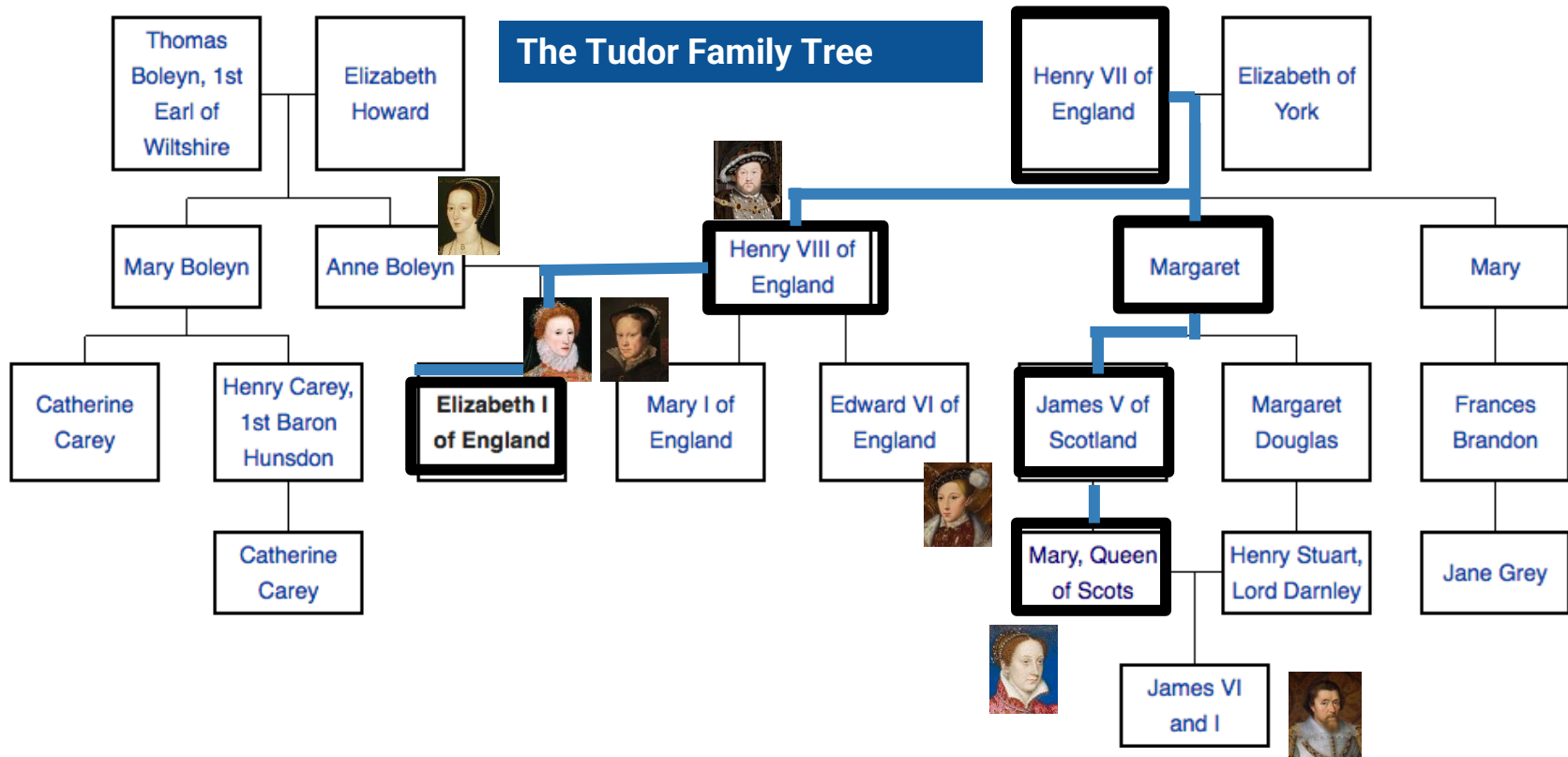
Barbara Mervyn suggests that Elizabeth's Religious Settlement was

| Opponent | Why were they a potential threat? | What extent was the threat? |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| The Papacy | <ul style="list-style-type: none">The Pope had the power to excommunicate people (even monarchs). He did this in 1570 which caused anger amongst Catholics in England.The Pope instructed not to attend Church of England services. They were more loyal to him than Elizabeth and it gave them reason to rebel.He could encourage Catholic powers such as France and Spain to attack England. | <p>[I]</p> <p>The Papacy threatened Elizabeth to a large extent. This is because the Pope had the power to excommunicate monarchs and did so to Elizabeth in 1570. As a result of this, Catholics, who were more loyal to the Pope than Elizabeth were encouraged not to attend Church of England services. This was a large threat at home as Elizabeth would appear weak as Catholics openly disobeyed Elizabeth’s Religious Settlement which stated all must attend. Furthermore, the Papacy had an influence over powerful Catholic countries such as France and Spain. This led to a significant threat to Elizabeth as she could have faced foreign invasion which would threaten her role of Monarch.</p> |
| The Catholic Nobility | <ul style="list-style-type: none">There were powerful Catholic families in the north of England who were unhappy with the Religious Settlement. 1/3 of the nobility were recusants (practised the Catholic religion in secret).Catholic nobility such as the Percy’s resented their loss of influence under Elizabeth who favoured Protestant advisors such as the Earl of Leicester. | <p>[WE]</p> <p>The Catholic Nobility presented a _____ threat to Elizabeth.</p> <p>For example,</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>As a result of this,</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> |
| France and Spain | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Elizabeth could not afford to upset both France and Spain as it would increase threats to her throne.Elizabeth supported French Protestants in 1562 hoping to take back Calais in return. This failed.The Privy Council feared that Spanish troops who were based in the Netherlands would attack as England sheltered Dutch rebels known as the ‘sea beggars’.The presence of Mary Queen of Scots encouraged the Spanish government to plot against Elizabeth. | <p>[YOU]</p> |



How were Mary Queen of Scots and Elizabeth related?

The Tudor Family Tree



Elizabeth and Mary, Queen of Scots were cousins. Elizabeth I was a **Protestant** while Mary Queen of Scots was a **Catholic**.



6 - Why was Mary, Queen of Scots a problem for Elizabeth?

Key Terms:

- **Anointed** - Most important part of coronation when the person becomes the monarch.
- **Abdicate** - A king or queen giving up their throne.

Barbara Mervyn suggests that by 1568 Elizabeth's religious settlement appeared to have eliminated the potential threat to Elizabeth from English Catholics. She argues that "the majority of Catholics outwardly conformed" which suggests, for example, that the ambiguity of bread and wine and the vestments for the priests enabled most Catholics to accept Elizabeth's Church of England.

However, from 1568 the nature of the Catholic threat to Elizabeth would change with the arrival of her cousin.

Who was Mary, Queen of Scots?

Mary Stuart, Mary, Queen of Scots (1542-1567), was the daughter of James V of Scotland, and the granddaughter of Margaret Tudor (Henry's VIII's sister) making her Elizabeth's cousin. She became Queen of Scotland at 6 days old but political instability meant that for her safety she was raised in France by her mother's (Mary of Guise) family. She was a Stuart, Catholic, beautiful and accomplished, making her a threat to Elizabeth.



A c. 1578 CE portrait by Nicholas Haillard (r. 1542-1567 CE). (Victoria and Albert Museum, London)

Why did Mary, Queen of Scots' have a legitimate claim to the English throne?

Mary, Queen of Scots' had a to the English throne. As the of, Mary, Queen of Scots had a direct link to the Tudor monarchy. If her, Elizabeth, remained Mary was the to the throne of England. Mary's claim to the throne posed a real problem for Elizabeth because Mary was a and was considered by some Catholics in England as the rightful Queen of England.

Why did the threat posed by Mary, Queen of Scots increase?

Minimal

Limited

Considerable

Great

| | Development | Effect on relationship between Mary, Queen of Scots and Elizabeth I |
|-------------|--|---|
| 1560 | The Scottish Protestant lords rebelled because they did not like the French, Catholic influence brought to Scotland by Mary of Guise who ruled Scotland whilst Mary, Queen of Scots was in France. Although Elizabeth was wary of sending help to a rebellion which would see the deposing of an anointed monarch, she was also under constant threat: with French help, Mary, Queen of Scots, could take her throne. With the encouragement of her advisers, Elizabeth secretly sent money to help the rebels, and eventually sent troops too. Mary of Guise was forced to sign The Treaty of Edinburgh which stated that Mary, Queen of Scots would give up her right to the throne. | <p>Example – Rebellion in Scotland against the Catholic influence meant the threat of Catholicism from Scotland was reduced.</p> <p>The Treaty of Edinburgh 1550 outlines that Mary Queen of Scots would give up her right to the English throne. Mary Queen of Scots didn't agree to it. Scotland was now run by Protestants after the treaty.</p> |
| 1561 | Mary returned to Scotland but the country was now ruled by Protestant lords. | |
| 1565 | Mary married Lord Darnley, who also had a claim to the English throne. | This was a problem for Elizabeth and caused strain in the relationship as now... |
| 1566 | Mary gave birth to her son James whilst Elizabeth remained childless. | This would make Mary more of a threat to Elizabeth as... |
| 1567 | Mary's husband is murdered. Elizabeth sent her sympathies to her 'sweet sister'. Mary married the chief suspect, the Earl of Bothwell, in Darnley's murder. | |
| 1568 | Mary arrived in England, asking for Elizabeth's help in regaining her throne. | Mary's presence in England could.... |
| 1569 | Elizabeth's preference was to restore Mary to her throne through negotiation rather than war. Elizabeth's councillors did not want Mary back in Scotland. Mary wrote to France, Spain, the Pope and English Catholics to gather support. | Support from France, Spain and the Pope, could cause tensions because... |

When Mary, Queen of Scots arrived in England in 1569, Elizabeth had several options on how to deal with her.

| Options | Reasons <u>for</u> this option | Reasons against this option |
|--|--|--|
| 1. Send an army to help Mary regain her throne in Scotland. | Mary was a Catholic. To some, she was seen as the rightful Queen of England. If she was no longer in England, her threat to Elizabeth would greatly reduce. | Elizabeth had agreed to help Scotland become a Protestant country in 1560. She needed to keep the support of the Scottish Protestant nobles to ensure the northern border of England was secure. |
| 2. Send Mary back to the Scottish Lords to stand trial. | Keeping Mary in England might provide Catholic nobles in England with an alternative queen to Elizabeth as Mary, Queen of Scots also had a claim to the English throne. | The Religious Settlement had provided ten years of stability. Therefore, sending Mary back to Scotland that might anger the Catholics in England. |
| 3. Let Mary return abroad to her relatives in France. | Same reason as above | Mary has much support in Catholic Europe, including powerful France and Spain. It could lead to alliances with a foreign power which could decide to launch a religious war on England. |
| 4. Keep Mary imprisoned in England. | Mary was Elizabeth’s cousin. She had just arrived in England and had committed no offence against Elizabeth. As long as she remained childless, Mary was the heir to throne. | Keeping Mary in England might provide Catholic nobles in England with an alternative queen to Elizabeth as Mary, Queen of Scots also had a claim to the English throne. |
| 5. Execute Mary! | Mary is a Catholic. To some, she was seen as the rightful Queen of England. Execution would remove her as heir to the throne. | Kings and Queens are appointed by God. If she is executed, Catholics in England and abroad may challenge Elizabeth |

Which would you have chosen?

Option _____because_____

The actual choice Elizabeth made in 1569 was option number_____.

Why do you think this was the option that Elizabeth chose? _____

What was the most significant threat to Elizabeth's Religious Settlement?



The most significant threat to Elizabeth's Religious Settlement was _____

Evidence for this is _____

As a result, this was a significant challenge to the Religious Settlement because _____

Practice questions:

4 mark

Describe two features of the challenges facing Elizabeth in 1558.

Describe two features of the role of the Church in society

Describe two features of the Puritan challenge to the Religious Settlement

Describe two features of the Privy Council.

Describe two features of the Elizabethan Religious Settlement.

12 mark

Explain why there was opposition to the Religious Settlement

You may use the following in your answer:

- Vestments
- Catholics

Explain why Elizabeth I was unwilling to execute Mary, Queen of Scots.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Mary was also a monarch
- Fear of foreign intervention

16 mark

‘The biggest challenge Elizabeth faced in 1558 came from abroad’ How far do you agree?

Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Debt
- The Papacy