



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.