

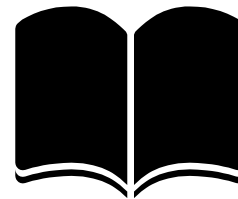


SCHOOL HISTORY

Part three: Troubles at home and abroad

Paper 2: Shaping the Nation
Section B: British Depth Studies
BC Elizabethan England, c1568–1603





Instructions for use

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Learning Objectives

At the end of the lesson, students should have good understanding of:

- ❑ Religious matters: English Catholicism and Protestantism; the Northern Rebellion; Elizabeth's excommunication; the missionaries; Catholic plots and the threat to the Elizabethan settlement; Puritans; Responses and policies towards religious matters.
- ❑ Mary Queen of Scots; Elizabeth and Parliament's treatment of Mary; the challenge posed by Mary; plots; execution and its impact.
- ❑ Conflict with Spain: reasons; events; naval warfare, including tactics and technology; the defeat of the Spanish Armada.



Important Keywords

Transubstantiation

Recusant

Papal bull

Puritan

Uniformity

Excommunicate

Protestant

Armada





The Queen's Highness is the only Supreme Governor of this realm and no foreign person or state has or ought to have any authority within this realm.

- Excerpt from the Act of Supremacy, 1559

Elizabeth, the pretend queen of England and the servant of crime has monstrously usurped the place of the Supreme Head of the Church in all England, reducing the said kingdom into a miserable and ruinous condition. We declare the aforesaid Elizabeth as being a heretic and to have incurred the sentence of excommunication. We do command and charge all people not to obey her.

- Excerpt from the the Papal Bull excommunicating Elizabeth, 1570



Understanding Queen Elizabeth's troubles at home and abroad

This module examines the challenges experienced at home and abroad as a consequence of the split from Rome. It specifically covers the following issues:

- Transitioning from Catholicism to Protestantism and the resistance that it met, including rebellions and assassination plots;
- How the government and Elizabeth sought to resolve the religious shift through legislation;
- Elizabeth's excommunication, Mary, Queen of Scots' execution, and the anger and threat of Catholic Spain;
- The rise in power and influence of Puritans.



Portrait of Elizabeth I (c. 1585-90)



Contextual overview:

Much of Elizabeth's troubles at home and abroad hinged on the issue of religion. Her position as queen was vulnerable because she was deemed illegitimate by some, a heretic by others, and a usurper by others still. As a Protestant, she gained powerful Catholic adversaries, being Spain and Mary, Queen of

SPAIN Newly unified, Spain had grown very wealthy thanks to gold and silver shipped from the New World. King Philip II was Elizabeth's brother-in-law and proposed marriage. Spain had close ties with Rome and ruled over the Low Countries, parts of Italy and Portugal.

SCOTLAND Ruled over by the Stuarts, who were closely related to the Tudors. Mary, Queen of Scots, was Elizabeth's cousin. Scotland was a traditional enemy of England and the two countries were at war often. Scotland's main ally was France, and both countries were strongly Catholic.

NETHERLANDS Ruled over by Catholic Spain, the Low Countries were important trading partners with England. The Protestant Reformation was shaping religious thought and identity for the Dutch, and Elizabeth offered assistance to them when they rebelled against Spain.

FRANCE Though the traditional enemy of England, Catholic France was too embroiled in internal religious conflict to pose a threat to England. England lost the last of its territories in France (Calais) during Mary's reign.



Religious matters: the question of religion, English Catholicism and Protestantism



Painting depicting Elizabeth I praying, 1569

By the time of Elizabeth's accession, nationalism in England was growing and the country was undergoing a religious transformation. The shifts between Catholicism and Protestantism were neither smooth nor peaceful. In fact, it was the hundreds of Protestants killed at the hands of Mary that earned her the nickname, Bloody Mary. Seeing the religious conflict in France too, Elizabeth sought a 'Middle Way' to usher in Protestantism while appeasing Catholics.

THE 'MIDDLE WAY'



Henry VIII Catholic



Edward VI Protestant



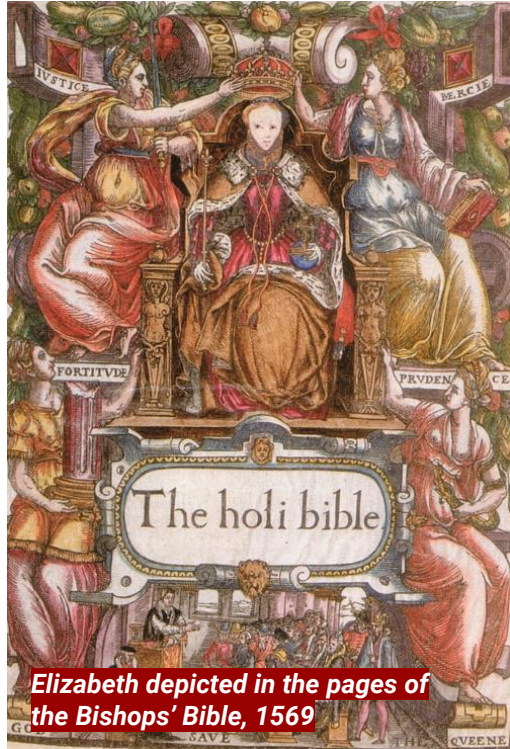
Elizabeth I Protestant



Mary I Catholic



Religious matters: the question of religion, English Catholicism and Protestantism



Elizabeth depicted in the pages of the Bishops' Bible, 1569

WHY THE CATHOLIC CHURCH REFUSED TO ACCEPT ELIZABETH

- Catholic Church refused to recognise Henry VIII's annulment from Catherine of Aragon making Elizabeth illegitimate.
- Henry VIII declared Elizabeth illegitimate on Anne Boleyn's execution.
- The Catholic Church regarded Catholic Mary, Queen of Scots, as the rightful heir and regarded Elizabeth I as a usurper.

WHY ELIZABETH REFUSED TO ACCEPT CATHOLICISM

- Elizabeth was educated and influenced by Protestant tutors.
- Elizabeth rejected the Catholic belief of transubstantiation. She, therefore, forbade traditional mass from being performed.
- Similarly, Catholicism revered saints, relics and religious iconography, which Protestants regarded as superstitious and corrupt.
- She was no religious radical, however, and sought a compromise so that Protestantism would grow in popularity and Catholicism would die out.



Religious matters: the question of religion, English Catholicism and Protestantism

The Pope Considered the substitute of Christ on Earth.
Believed to have a direct line to God.
The Pope speaks on behalf of Jesus.
Infallible.

Mass Catholics believe in transubstantiation - bread and wine in communion turns into body and blood of Christ. Only a priest can make this miracle happen.

Catholicism

Services All services, prayers and hymns are in Latin, as is the Bible. All congregants are required to go to a priest for explanation and interpretation.

Church Literally house of God. Gold and embellishment everywhere.

Protestantism

Services Services, hymns and the Bible should be in the language of the people so they can understand and interpret for themselves.

Church God lives in you and decor detracts from how you worship.

The Pope is human, like everyone else.
Is not infallible and sins like everyone else.
Spiritual authority comes from the Bible, not the Pope.

Mass Clergy isn't above anyone else. Act of taking bread and wine is purely symbolic





Religious matters: the question of religion, English Catholicism and Protestantism

Catholicism

Sins If you've sinned, they can be absolved by confessing to a priest who gives punishment and advice for achieving forgiveness.

The Bible An important tool but you can also go to the Church and Pope for advice on how to interpret something in the Bible.

Saints and idols

Pray to Mary, have figures of Jesus and biblical figures, lots of saints to pray to.

Heaven To get there, you need to do good work, follow the seven sacraments. Wait it out in purgatory to pay for your sins before going to heaven.

Protestantism

Saints and idols

Protestants believe you can only pray to Jesus and God. Anything else is an idol and forbidden.

Heaven If you believe in God, you can go to heaven when you die.

Sins The only way to forgiveness and absolution is to take your sins to God through prayer and only God can forgive them.

The Bible This is the final authority and absolute word of God. No deviations allowed.





Religious matters: the question of religion, English Catholicism and Protestantism

Elizabeth's religious problems didn't end with moving away from Catholicism to Protestantism. Puritans emerged from the ranks of Protestantism and were dissatisfied with Elizabeth's "Middle Way", demanding more radical reforms. To make matters more complicated, some powerful people were Puritans.



Puritan MPs

They didn't challenge Elizabeth's legitimacy, like Catholics, but they were wealthy and difficult to deal with.

In 1571, **Walter Strickland** introduced a bill into the House of Commons to change the Prayer Book to be more Puritan. This caused Elizabeth to close Parliament and banned all bills to do with religion.

Peter Wentworth, along with other MPs, challenged Elizabeth over freedom of speech so they could discuss religious policy. Elizabeth responded by imprisoning him.

In 1586, **Anthony Cope** was imprisoned with Wentworth for introducing a bill to amend the Religious Settlement.



L: Francis Walsingham

R: Robert Dudley



- Elizabeth also faced challenges from Puritans in the Privy Council.
- Unlike the radical MPs and priests, they were relatively moderate and hoped to introduce more reforms by taking a softer approach with Elizabeth.





Religious matters: the nature and ideas of the Puritans and Puritanism

What were Puritans all about?

Simplicity Puritans wanted simple, uncomplicated worship and way of life.

More reform Protestants who fled Mary I returned to England with radical ideas. Church of England was still too Catholic.

Belief They believed Catholic rituals, ceremonies and teachings went against God's intentions.

No order Puritans felt that church hierarchy (especially bishops) wasn't needed and congregations could organise themselves.

Modesty Things such as dancing, theatre and enjoyment were sinful and people should dress modestly. Sundays were for devout religious study.





Religious matters: the question of religion, English Catholicism and Protestantism

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Watch the video explainer, Early Elizabethan England: The difference between Catholics and Protestants, and discuss.

Video link:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P_SAHTOINpg&list=PLMM-LSvPFWr8BCgMP9Uv9liWjWuFzCr0t&index=7





Religious matters: responses and policies towards religious matters

It can be argued that Elizabeth's aims with the **'Middle Way'** were as much political as they were religious. Religious unrest could lead to civil war, which was costly and disruptive. By taking control of the Church, Elizabeth would also gain financially and maximise her power.

ACTS OF SUPREMACY

The AoS replaced the Pope as the head of the English church with the monarch. It gave legal sovereignty of civil laws over the laws of the Church of England

1534

Henry VIII designated himself head of the Church of England through the Act of Supremacy

1553

Mary took the throne, revoked the Act of Supremacy and reinstated Catholicism.

1559

Elizabeth acceded the throne and reinstated the Act of Supremacy.

Elizabeth made some changes when reinstating the AoS. She declared herself the Supreme Governor of the Church of England, rather than the divisive title of Supreme Head like her father and brother. The aim was to pacify Catholics who believed the Pope to be the Head of the church.

She instituted an **Oath of Supremacy**. This required anyone taking public or church office to swear allegiance to the monarch as Governor of the Church and State. Refusing was treason. She did, however, keep the pre-Reformation episcopal structure of two archbishops.



Religious matters: responses and policies towards religious matters

To implement the Middle Way, Elizabeth passed a second act in May 1559: **The Act of Uniformity**. The aim of this legislation was to bring an end to conflict between Catholics and Protestants by declaring exactly what the Church of England believed in. In July, a royal injunction was issued and the Thirty-Nine Articles of Religion followed in 1563 detailing the doctrines and practices of the Church of England.

The Religious Settlement, 1559

AIM: Create a religion that suited Catholics and Protestants.

Act of Supremacy, 1558

- All clergy and members of the government had to swear an oath of allegiance to her.
- This was important as it meant the clergy were first and foremost responsible to her and not the Pope.
- The Ecclesiastic High Commission was set up to ensure everyone was doing as they were told.

Act of Uniformity, 1559

- It governed the way churches looked (some decoration retained) and how services were held (English and no mass, a set service and use of the Book of Common Prayer).
- Attendance every Sunday was compulsory and skipping was punishable with a fine.
- Books and prayers were in English.
- Catholic practices like pilgrimages and images were banned.





Religious matters: responses and policies towards religious matters

Since Elizabeth was not a radical, some viewed the changes brought about by the Religious Settlement to be insufficient, while others believed them to be extreme. Below were some significant changes along with Catholic and Protestant responses.

CHANGES	CATHOLIC RESPONSE	PROTESTANT RESPONSE
Book of Common Prayer wording ambiguous / deliberately vague.	E.g. Communion sacrament. Catholic transubstantiation meant bread and wine was literally the body and blood of Christ.	E.g. Communion sacrament. Protestants could regard communion as an act of remembrance.
Elizabeth banned pilgrimages to and monuments of fake miracles.	Catholics were pleased because it still meant there were real miracles.	Protestants were pleased because it stopped money-makers duping people with fake miracles.
Use of Catholic elements allowed in the Church.	Catholics pleased.	Protestants wanted much less but could deal with elements. Puritans were very unhappy.

NOTE: Catholics who refused to adapt became known as recusants and practised in secret.





Religious matters: responses and policies towards religious matters

WAS THE RELIGIOUS SETTLEMENT A SUCCESS?

**YOU
DECIDE**



- The majority of the clergy in England accepted the terms of The Religious Settlement and adapted.
- Catholic bishops, particularly those appointed by Mary I, that rejected the Settlement were removed and replaced with Protestant bishops loyal to Elizabeth.
- The majority of the people in England accepted the Religious Settlement and attended the church services (but with a fine, was it a choice?).
- A minority, called Recusants, worshipped in the Catholic way in secret.
- All clergy were required to teach Royal Supremacy and report those who didn't attend church to the Privy Council. Fines were a week's wages making it fair across all classes.
- A war of religion was averted.
- Powerful Catholic enemies were created.
- Puritans grew in number and influence and wanted more radical reforms

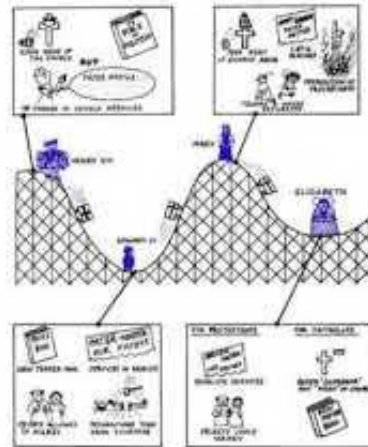




Religious matters: responses and policies towards religious matters



WHAT WAS THE POINT?



Watch the video explainer that summarises the Religious Settlement: Early Elizabethan England 1558-1588: The Religious settlement

Video Link:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-GbkZ_Y1AeQ&list=PLMM-LSvPFWr8BCgMP9Uv9liWjWuFzCr0t&index=8





Religious matters: responses and policies towards religious matters

CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES

Though there were many Catholics in England, the Church was concerned that Catholicism would die out under the Religious Settlement.

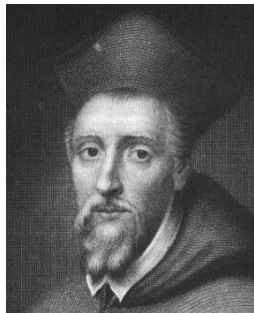
Consequently,

in **1568**,

a school for training English Catholic missionaries

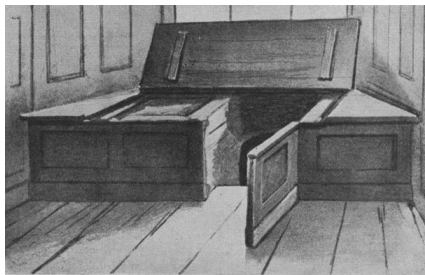
was established

in the Netherlands by **William Allen**, an English Cardinal.



CATHOLIC REJECTION OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

- Because up to two-thirds of the nobility and the majority of the gentry was Catholic in Elizabeth's early reign, Catholicism was initially tolerated.
- The settlement was met with significant opposition by the House of Lords, therefore, Elizabeth allowed Catholicism to be practised in private so long as outwardly the new religion was supported and loyalty given to Elizabeth.



Priest holes were hiding places for priests built into houses of wealthy Catholic families. Persecution of priests increased with subsequent Catholic plots against Elizabeth.



Religious matters: the Northern Rebellion, 1569

Elizabeth initially tolerated Catholics and recusants to end religious disagreements, to avoid creating Catholic martyrs, to avoid Catholic rebellions in England, and Catholic intervention from abroad...

Under Elizabeth, however, wealthy and influential Catholics - particularly those in the north that enjoyed favour under Mary - were beginning to lose power in court and the Privy Council.

Since the north was relatively isolated and policed their own lands, they were in a good position to form a rebellion. When the Pope gave them permission in 1566 to rebel, they acted.

- Also known as the **Rising of the North**, it aimed to depose Elizabeth and replace her with Mary, Queen of Scots, who had escaped to England from Scotland in 1568.
- What started as a court conspiracy developed into a Catholic plot driven by the wealthy Catholic sympathiser, the Duke of Norfolk.
- As the cousin of Elizabeth, Norfolk devised to marry Mary, QoS, to gain greater influence and establish Mary as Elizabeth's heir.
- Norfolk enlisted the help of Nicholas Throckmorton and Elizabeth's favourite, **Robert Dudley**, as he was keen to diminish Cecil's power.
- Guilt-stricken, Dudley revealed the plot Elizabeth and Cecil. > > >





Religious matters: the Northern Rebellion, 1569

- With the plot revealed, rumours of a rebellion persisted and Elizabeth summoned the powerful Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland to court. This actually triggered a Northern rebellion.
- From 9 November, nearly 5,000 rebels mobilised. After gathering for Mass in Durham Cathedral on 14 November, they began heading south.
- The Earl of Sussex was able to raise an army for Elizabeth with difficulty.
- By December, the Northerners had captured Barnard Castle and were awaiting help from Spain, as promised by the Spanish Ambassador.
- The rebellion collapsed when help failed to arrive - Spain was not happy with Mary, QoS, as she was pro-French - most Catholic nobility in the South remained loyal to Elizabeth, and there was no real plan of attack.

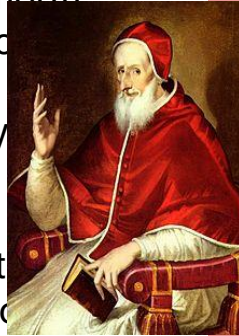




Religious matters: the Northern Rebellion, 1569

OUTCOME OF THE NORTHERN REBELLION

- As the Queen's army proceeded north many Northern Earls fled into Scotland.
- Westmorland fled abroad and Northumberland was betrayed by his own clans and beheaded in 1572.
- Elizabeth took the opportunity to reorganise the north by confiscating land from rebels and awarding them to loyal followers.
- Though the Privy Council wanted Norfolk executed, Elizabeth had him imprisoned in the Tower of London.
- **A MATTER OF TIMING:** The Pope had not yet excommunicated Elizabeth, which would have influenced the Southern Catholic Earls.



ELIZABETH'S EXCOMMUNICATION. 1570

- A year after the Rising of the North, **Pope Pius V** excommunicated Elizabeth, declaring her a heretic.
- His Papal Bull released Catholics from loyalty to her and called upon them to remove her from the throne.
- This put Elizabeth's Religious Settlement at stake and increased the risk of foreign Catholic intervention.
- The Pope overestimated his power over Catholics in Britain, however, as Welsh Catholics were in favour of Supremacy and remained loyal to Elizabeth.
- In 1571, Parliament cracked down on dissenters and made it illegal to carry out Papal Bulls in England and Wales.



Religious matters: Catholic plots

Plots against Elizabeth continued and she became increasingly suspicious of threats to her reign. Three of the most notable plots were...

The Ridolfi Plot (1571)



AIM: Overthrow Elizabeth and restore Catholicism through Mary, QoS.

WHO: Roberto di Ridolfi, an Italian Catholic banker and spy for the Pope.

OUTCOME: Cecil and Walsingham discovered the plot and executed involved Norfolk in 1572. Ridolfi escaped to Europe.

The Throckmorton Plot (1583)



AIM: Spain and France to invade England, overthrow Elizabeth and restore Catholicism.

WHO: Scottish Jesuits, Spanish Ambassador de Mendoza, Mary, QoS, Francis Throckmorton, cousin to Elizabeth's first lady, Bess Throckmorton

OUTCOME: Walsingham discovered the plot and foiled it.

The Babington Plot (1586)



AIM: Assassinate Elizabeth, Mary, QoS, for Queen. Restore Catholicism.

WHO: Sir Anthony Babington, recusant nobleman, John Ballard, Jesuit priest Mary, Queen of Scots

OUTCOME: Walsingham intercepted coded letters that implicated Mary in knowing about the plot. It led to Mary, QoS, execution.





Mary Queen of Scots

MARY'S BACKGROUND

Mary, Stuart, aka Mary, Queen of Scots (1542-1567), was the daughter of James V of Scotland, 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 family. She was a Stuart, Catholic, beautiful and accomplished, making her a nemesis of sorts to Elizabeth.

MARY'S TIMELINE

- Raised in France while Scotland ruled by regents.
- Married Francis II, King of France, in 1558. He died 1560.
- Mary returned to Scotland in 1561 and married Lord Darnley, in 1565. She had James in 1566.
- In February 1567, Darnley was found suspiciously murdered.
- Three months later, Mary married James Hepburn.
- Scandal erupted and Mary was forced to abdicate in July 1567.
- She fled to England, seeking protection from her cousin, Elizabeth.
- Feeling threatened, Elizabeth imprisoned her in various residences for 19 years.



Portrait of Mary, Queen of Scots, c1559



Mary Queen of Scots

MARY, THE THREAT



Portrait of Mary, Queen of Scots,
c1560-92

- England and Scotland had always had a difficult relationship.
- Elizabeth's refusal to marry and produce an heir complicated the matter of succession.
- As a Stuart, Mary was a potential heir to the throne and her claim deeply threatened Elizabeth.
- As a Catholic heir, she posed a threat to Elizabeth's Protestant movement and had powerful Catholic allies in England.
- In an attempt to control Mary, Elizabeth suggested Robert Dudley marry her.
- Instead, Mary married her drunk and violent cousin, Darnley, to strengthen the Stuart claim to the throne, which enraged Elizabeth.
- Mary's arrival in England was unwelcomed news to Elizabeth as it fueled questions of her legitimacy.
- Elizabeth worried that Mary's arrival in England would increase Catholic rebellion, which it did in 1569.





Mary Queen of Scots

“Mary had become a maximum security threat number one - not just a headache, but a magnet for conspiracy.”



Mary, Queen of Scots', execution in February 1587

THE FALL OF MARY, QoS

Mary was implicated in several plots to remove Elizabeth over the years, but there was never sufficient evidence to charge her of treason. Through Walsingham, Elizabeth had a sophisticated intelligence network to monitor the situation.

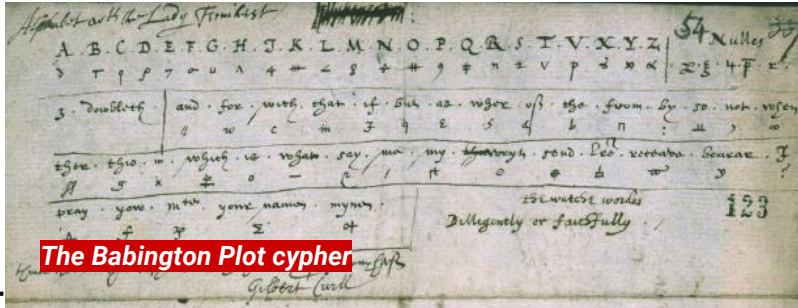
Elizabeth knew that removing Mary would create big problems for England, internally and from abroad, and refused to approve her execution for earlier plot involvement.

Imprisoned in Tutbury Castle in late 1585, Mary was guarded by strict Puritans, was allowed no visitors and all letters were checked. But this didn't stop a plot from developing > > >



Mary Queen of Scots

THE FALL OF MARY, QoS



The Babington Plot cypher

- After years of imprisonment and isolation, Mary was resentful.
- She began secret correspondence with a French Ambassador and Anthony Babington, a Catholic recusant.
- Letters written in code were smuggled out of Tutbury Castle but Walsingham knew about them and wanted Mary to entrap herself.
- When Mary consented to the assassination of Elizabeth, she was placed on trial and found guilty of treason.

- While Mary's six co-conspirators were hung, drawn and quartered, Elizabeth initially refused to sign Mary's death warrant, which angered the Privy Council.
- A year later, under threat of a Spanish invasion, Elizabeth signed the warrant but ordered it not to be sealed.
- The Privy Council met without her and sealed the death warrant.
- Mary was executed on 8 February 1587 in a bloody and botched beheading.
- Elizabeth was furious and wracked with guilt. She banished Cecil for 6 months and imprisoned her secretary in the Tower of London.
- While English Catholics did not rise up, it worsened matters in the war with Spain.





Conflict with Spain: reasons; events; naval warfare; the defeat of the Spanish Armada

There were several factors that led to Spain declaring war on England...

- Spain was a powerful and influential Catholic country when Elizabeth acceded.
- Elizabeth's push for Protestantism created tension.
- Spain had colonies in the New World and English pirates would plunder the gold-laden Spanish galleons.
- Tensions were high by 1585 as a consequence of privateering and England supporting the Low Countries against Spain, while Spain supported assassination plots against Elizabeth.
- Mary's execution in 1587 was the trigger to launch an invasion of England in 1588.



Historical map of the Spanish Armada and the British Isles



Conflict with Spain: reasons; events; naval warfare; the defeat of the Spanish Armada

COMPARING ADVERSARIES: COMMANDERS

- The **Duke of Medina Sidonia**
- A high-born courtier
- Competent soldier and distinguished administrator
- No naval experience
- Expressed doubts about the campaign but his message was blocked from getting to King Philip because courtiers believed God would see them succeed.



- Lord Howard of Effingham (1)**
- Statesman and Lord High Admiral
- Little experience fighting at sea, but supported by:
 - Francis Drake (2)**
Highly competent sea captain, privateer, slave trader, naval officer and explorer
 - John Hawkins (3)**
Highly competent slave trader, naval commander and administrator, merchant, navigator, shipbuilder and privateer.





Conflict with Spain: reasons; events; naval warfare; the defeat of the Spanish Armada

COMPARING ADVERSARIES: NAVIES

130 SHIPS

- ➔ 64 Battleships
- ➔ 22 Galleons
- ➔ 45 Converted merchant ships



200 SHIPS

- ➔ 54 Battleships
- ➔ 140 Converted merchant ships



- ❑ The Spanish treasure-fleet galleons were cumbersome and heavy.
- ❑ They carried up to 2,000 powerful cannons – best for short distances and slow to reload.
- ❑ Floating fortresses crowded with 20 000 soldiers ready for close combat.

- ❑ Hawkins developed the English galleon, which was lower, sleeker and consequently much faster and more manoeuvrable than Spanish galleons.
- ❑ The fleet had 200 smaller cannons that could fire over a long distance and quick to reload.





Conflict with Spain: reasons; events; naval warfare; the defeat of the Spanish Armada

EVENTS: THE ARMADA SETS SAIL

- The Spanish Armada attempted to leave Lisbon, Spain, on 28 May 1588.
- Storms and the need for repairs caused delays and it finally set sail two months later, on 21 July.
- With knowledge that a siege was coming, beacons along the south and southeastern coast were manned by watchmen around the clock.
- The Armada was sighted by the English from Lizard Point in Cornwall. (1) The warning beacons were lit and quickly spread the word the Spanish were coming.
- The Armada entered the Channel and took a fleet of 66 English ships by surprise, but they were not attacked.
- English ships prepared for battle began chasing the Armada but little damage is suffered.





Conflict with Spain: reasons; events; naval warfare; the defeat of the Spanish Armada

EVENTS: CALAIS

- The Armada anchored near Calais. More troops from the Netherlands were meant to join but didn't as they couldn't anchor to pick them up.
- The English deployed fire ships, which scattered the fleet and they broke formation.
- Upon scattering, the Spanish ships were blown towards dangerous sandbanks.



Painting depicting the battle between the British fleet and the Spanish Armada, 1588, Jean-Leon Huens



3. The Armada sails through the English Channel - little damage inflicted
4. The Armada anchors near Calais and the English send in fireships. The Armada panics and scatter out of their crescent formation.

In favour of England:

Wind
Currents
Familiarity of the area





Conflict with Spain: reasons; events; naval warfare; the defeat of the Spanish Armada

EVENTS: GRAVELINES

- The English attacked again in the Battle of Gravelines. The battle was at close range, and despite Spain's preference for close battle, they experienced significant damage.
- The Armada was forced north around the east coast of Britain and the English fleet turned back after food and ammunition supplies ran low.



*The Battle of Gravelines, 1588,
Hilliard, Nicholas, 1547-1619*



5. Strong storms/wind push the Spanish fleet towards Gravelines where 'The Battle of Gravelines' takes place. The English inflict heavy damage here.
6. The wind/ storm forces the Spanish fleet north and the English turn back.





Conflict with Spain: reasons; events; naval warfare; the defeat of the Spanish Armada

EVENTS: GRAVELINES

- English fire ships broke the Spanish formation on the night of 7 August.
- Sidonia's ships famously "scattered in a thousand directions."
- The English were wary of engaging but with wind and strong currents in their favour and the Spanish in danger of being driven onto the shore, England held the advantage.

- The Spanish anticipated English troops boarding their ships, but without this happening, they were unable to make use of their larger manpower.

The Armada had used a lot of its ammunition with front-line ships before the English closed in.



Watch the Encyclopedia Britannica video on the events of the Battle of Gravelines. Link provided.

Video link:
<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Armada-Spanish-naval-fleet/media/35029/211797>





Conflict with Spain: reasons; events; naval warfare; the defeat of the Spanish Armada

OUTCOME OF THE CHANNEL EVENTS

- In the Battle of Gravelines, England suffered almost no damage. The Spanish incurred some damage but not significantly.
- With the Spanish drifting towards the shoals, England broke off the fight in the evening.
- The following day, the winds shifted and the Spanish were able to move away from their dangerous situation and escape northwards.
- The Armada sailed north to go around Scotland and, though not followed by England who had turned back to resupply, that's where their troubles really began...



5. Strong storms/wind push the Spanish fleet towards Gravelines where 'The Battle of Gravelines' takes place. The English inflict heavy damage here.

6. The wind/ storm forces the Spanish fleet north and the English turn back.





Conflict with Spain: reasons; events; naval warfare; the defeat of the Spanish Armada

CONTINUED TROUBLE FOR THE ARMADA

- To return to Spain, the Armada needed to go around the top of Scotland and along the Irish coast.
- Severe weather caused significant losses for the fleet. Many ships sank or were wrecked on the coast and thousands of Spanish sailors drowned. Almost half their fleet was destroyed by the time they arrived back in Spain.
- The English celebrated the events as a mark of their status as the strongest nation in Europe.



Act of God

Spain: The defeat by the English was regarded as punishment by God.

England: The defeat of the Spanish was regarded as proof that God was on their side.

7. The Armada sails home but has to go around Scotland and Ireland - and many ships are wrecked.
8. The Spanish fleet arrives back home but most ships are lost.



Conflict with Spain: reasons; events; naval warfare; the defeat of the Spanish Armada

Why did the Armada fail?

Leaders Spain had inexperienced leaders, leading to fatal errors in planning and tactics.

Planning The Armada's strength lay in its crescent formation. When this broke up they were exposed to attack.

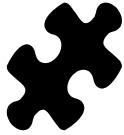
Weapons England's cannons could fire faster and longer distances. Spain had more, but lacked range and were slow.

No backup Spain relied on picking up the Duke of Parma's army to boost numbers, but couldn't anchor.

Weather Spain lacked somewhere to shelter in bad weather meaning they were buffeted by the wind. Thought God was siding with Elizabeth.

Tactics Spain planned on close up battles where their numbers would work in their favour. England never got close.





Glossary of terms

TRANSUBSTANTIATION

The Catholic belief in the transformation of a eucharist symbol into the body and blood of Christ.

EXCOMMUNICATE

Officially excluding someone from the church.

RECUSANT

During Elizabethan times, Catholics refused to adopt Protestantism, thereby going against the authority.

ACT OF SUPREMACY

An act that gave the monarch supreme power over a nation rather than the foreign power of the Pope in Rome.

PAPAL BULL

An edict issued by the Pope.

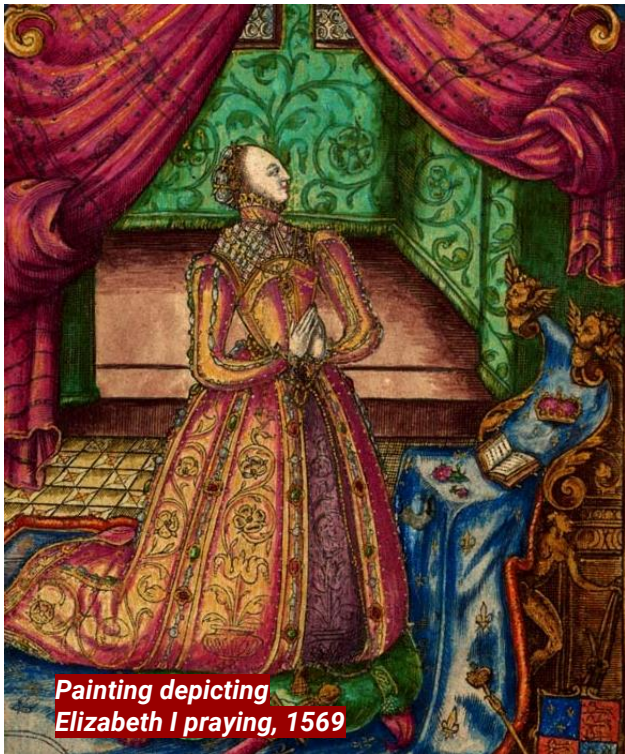
ARMADA

A fleet of warships. Spain sent a force in 1588 to invade England but failed due to storms.





Task #1



*Painting depicting
Elizabeth I praying, 1569*



Using your knowledge of history, discuss why Elizabeth pursued the “Middle Way”. What acts were put into place to establish the new religion? How did Catholics, Protestants and Puritans respond to the Religious Settlement.





Task #1



Using your knowledge of history, discuss why Elizabeth pursued the “Middle Way”. What acts were put into place to establish the new religion? How did Catholics, Protestants and Puritans respond to the Religious Settlement.

Guide answers:

The Middle Way: To avoid Catholic rebellion in England, to prevent Catholic intervention from foreign powers, to avoid the creation of Catholic martyrs, and to appease Catholic nobility and MPs while establishing the new religion.

Acts: The Act of Supremacy - Elizabeth now the head of the Church of England, not the Pope as head of the Catholic Church. The Act of Uniformity - It set the order of prayer to be used in the English Book of Common Prayer. The Thirty-Nine Articles of Religion followed in 1563 detailing the doctrines and practices of the Church of England.

Reactions: Some Catholics became recusants, practicing in secret while outwardly supporting Protestantism and exercising loyalty to the queen. Protestants were satisfied with the break from Rome. Puritans were dissatisfied with the compromise of the Religious Settlement and wanted more reforms to purge the new religion of all Catholic elements.






Task #2

SOURCE B



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 practiced [tired] 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.

- Parliament's charges against Mary, 1572



Read the charges against Mary, Queen of Scots, then answer the questions which follow.

- 1) Detail the direct ways Mary challenged Elizabeth for the crown.
- 2) Detail the covert ways Mary made a play for the English crown.
- 3) How did Mary's arrival in England stir up rebellion?
- 4) How was the Babington plot uncovered?
- 5) Why was the Babington plot Mary's downfall?



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Guide answers:

- 1) Mary was a Stuart and cousin of Elizabeth. Without marriage and an heir, Mary was next in line for the throne. She married her cousin Lord Darnley, also a Stuart, to improve her claim for the throne.
- 2) Though never proven, she was linked to the Ridolfi and Throckmorton Plots. The Rising of the North was the Catholic Northern Lords' attempt to unseat Elizabeth. Mary then entered into secret correspondence in the Babington Plot, which sought to assassinate Elizabeth with the help of Spain and place Mary on the throne.
- 3) Mary was Catholic and her arrival threatened Protestant Elizabeth who was dogged by questions of her legitimacy and was experiencing difficulty with her powerful Catholic nobility.
- 4) Mary was not allowed visitors and guarded by Puritans. Secret letters were intercepted by Walsingham and decoded.
- 5) Prior plots against Elizabeth had no concrete ties to Mary. Here, she gave her approval to kill Elizabeth - treason.





Task #3



Painting depicting the battle between the British fleet and the Spanish Armada, 1588, Jean-Léon Huens



Using your knowledge of the Spanish armada, write an essay in which you cover the following topics:

- The cause of the conflict
- The leaders and resources of the Spanish and English forces
- The Spanish plan of attack
- Key events
- Successful and unsuccessful naval tactics
- The role of the weather
- Outcomes for England and Spain



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Guide answers:

CAUSES: Catholic Spain was a wealthy superpower. It had taken power in the Low Countries, which were undergoing Protestant Reformation. England provided armies to the Netherlands and raided Spanish galleons coming back from the New World.

LEADERS AND RESOURCES: Spain's Duke of Medina Sidonia was an inexperienced naval commander. Spain had 120 ships, 2000 cannons and 20 000 soldiers on deck. The ships were cumbersome and hard to manoeuvre. Cannons could fire short distances but were slow to reload. Preferred close combat.

England's commanders included Drake and Hawkins who were very experienced naval commanders. England had 200 ships, many of which were converted merchant ships, but the battleships were designed to be easier to move, lighter and faster based on experienced combat with Spain. England had 200 cannons that were quick to load and could fire longer distances. There were only 14 000 men on ships, but armed with longbows, they could avoid close combat. England had the advantage of knowing the wind, currents and tide.

KEY EVENTS: The armada set sail from Lisbon in May 1588. From 20 to 27 July, the English fleet attacked the Armada as it sailed up the English Channel but its crescent formation was difficult to attack. On 27 July, the Spanish fleet anchored off Calais and the English sent fireships, which broke up the Spanish fleets' important formation. 28 July, the English attacked in the Battle of Gravelines. Combined with heavy storms, the Spanish were prevented from landing in England. Spain was forced to sail around the north of Scotland and the west coast of Ireland, where many ships were sunk by storms. Thousands of Spanish soldiers died from drowning, starvation and disease.

OUTCOME: Catholics and Protestants believed God was on their side. The defeat of the armada saw England rejoice. But the war with Spain dragged on, Elizabeth and Parliament continued to butt heads, and though Spain was temporarily halted, the empire continued to grow.





Homework Time!

Prepare for the next module by completing the task below at home.

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT: THE GLOBE THEATRE

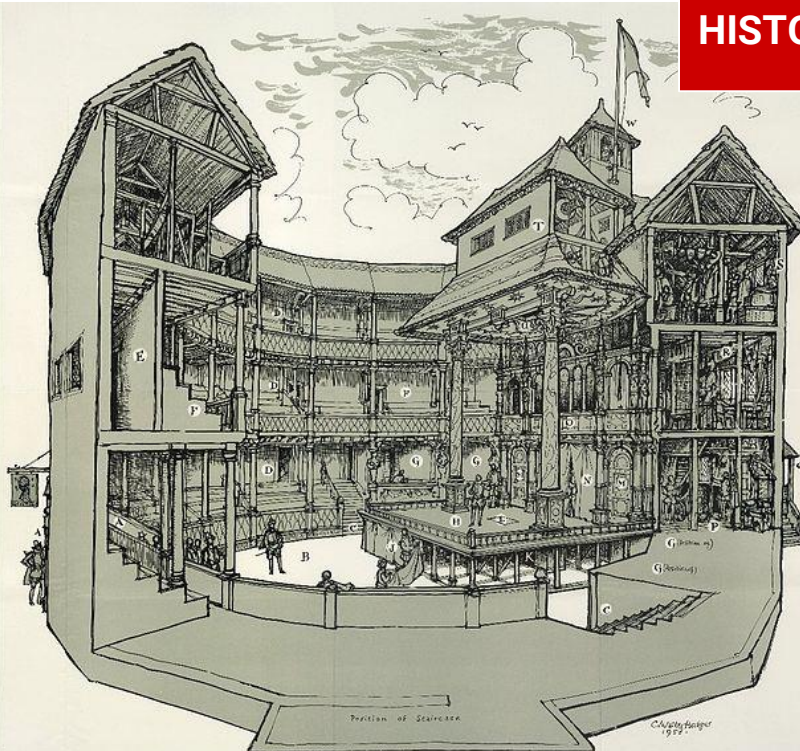
The GLOBE PLAYHOUSE

1599–1613

A Conjectural Reconstruction by
C. Walter Hodges



- KEY**
- AA Main entrance
 - B The 'yard' where the 'preaching' stand (for one penny admission)
 - CC Entrance to lower gallery (for payment of another penny)
 - D Entrance to audience and upper galleries
 - E Corridor connecting the different sections of the middle gallery
 - F Middle gallery (The 'Taverning Room')
 - G 'Godwin's Room' or 'Lark's Room'
 - H The stage
 - J The balcony being put up round the stage (that is, one feature that was limited to)
 - K The 'box' under the stage
 - L The stage trap, leading down to the Hell
 - MM Stage door, leading into the stage-house
 - N 'Columbus' place behind the stage - a room where several fine special scenes
 - O Gallery above the stage, used as a regular secret passage by musicians, sometimes by 'Romeo and Juliet'
 - P Balcony over the stage-house
 - Q Entrance door
 - R Backstage door
 - S Warehouse and storage
 - T The bar leading to the kitchen for 'boozing'
 - U 'Kitchen gate', etc., to the stage
 - W The 'Houses'
 - X Hearing the playhouse flag



FAMILIARISE YOURSELF WITH THE BELOW CONCEPTS

- Location
- Function
- Structure
- People connected to the site
- How the design reflected the culture, values, fashions of the people at the time
- Important events/developments connected to the site.

