

1. Character & Aims

1	The Devyse	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Edward's Devyse proclaimed Lady Jane Grey queen on the 9th July. Mary issued a proclamation stating her own claim and gathered forces at Framlingham Castle. The Council and Northumberland were eventually forced to accept Mary as Queen.
2	How prepared for Queenship was Mary I?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mary had been educated to be a Queen Consort. As heir presumptive for 15 years, she received some education to help her rule. Made illegitimate twice meant she lacked some necessary skills for governing.
3	What were Mary's key aims?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Restore Papal Supremacy and the Catholic faith in England. Marry Philip II of Spain and secure a Catholic heir to the throne.
4	Plans for the succession	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mary tried to have a Catholic heir, but her age and health made this difficult. She reluctantly named her Protestant half-sister Elizabeth as her successor.

2. Government

1	The Council	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mary had to choose between her loyal advisors who had little government experience, and those of her brothers' council who had more experience. Mary was served by 50 councillors during the course of her reign. Her trusted advisors included those who were not part of the council – including Cardinal Pole and the Spanish ambassador Simon Renard.
2	What were Mary's relations with her council like?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> She was a Catholic queen inheriting a kingdom and council with a strong Protestant contingent. Mary was never quite at ease with her councilors. Her relationship with Parliament was usually one of cautious cooperation, but there were notable examples of opposition to Crown policies.
3	What problems did Mary face?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> There were two major harvest failures. Harvest failures led to increased death rates in influenza epidemics. Difficulties passing her religious reforms through Parliament.

Key Word	Definition
Imperial	Relating to an Empire. In this case, the Holy Roman Empire.
Queen Consort	The wife of a reigning king – holds no real political power.
Queen Regnant	A female monarch, equivalent in rank to a king, who reigns in her own right
Crown Matrimonial	A person's right to co-reign equally with his or her spouse.
Heir presumptive	An heir whose claim may be set aside by the birth of another heir
Recoinage	The act or process of making new money or coins.
Book of Rates	Published in 1558. It detailed the customs duties that would go to the Crown.
Poor Relief	Assistance given to the poor from state or local funds.
Catholic	A Christian who recognises the Pope as the head of the Church.
Protestant	A Christian who recognizes the monarch as the head of the Church.
Papal Legate	The Pope's ambassador to a certain country.
Papacy	The office or authority of the Pope
Heresy	The denial of the validity of the key doctrines of the Church.
Martyr	A person who is killed because of their religious or other beliefs

Key dates

1	1553	Mary succeeds her half-brother Edward VI to become Queen.
2	1554	Mary marries Philip II of Spain. Wyatt's Rebellion. Execution of Lady Jane Grey.
3	1555	Heresy laws reinstated. Harvest failures.
4	1556	Execution of Thomas Cranmer
5	1557	French invasion of Scarborough. War with France.
6	1558	Loss of Calais. Death of Mary I.

3. Foreign Policy

1	The Spanish Marriage	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mary's preferred choice for a husband was Philip of Spain. There was some hostility to the match from those who wanted to avoid any foreign influence in England. A marriage treaty was drawn up that prevented Philip or any Spaniard from having too much power and influence in England. The marriage took place in 1554, but it was not a happy union and resulted in no children.
2	War with France	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mary wanted to avoid being dragged into the Franco-Spanish war. French troops landing at Scarborough in 1557 forced Mary to declare war on France. There were some successes at St Quentin early in the campaign.
3	What was the impact of war with France?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mary's involvement put her at odds with the fiercely anti-Spanish Pope Paul IV. Calais was lost in 1558 – a national humiliation. An attack on the port of Brest also failed miserably.

5. Religion & Thinking

1	What were Mary's religious reforms?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Religious laws passed by Edward VI were repealed. Order of service at the time of Henry VIII's death reinstated. Clergy who had married deprived of their livings. Act of Repeal revoking Royal Supremacy and reinstating Papal Supremacy Restoration of the heresy laws. Execution by burning of 289 Protestants. Improved quality of pastoral provision of bishops and priests.
2	Protestants and Humanists	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Little influence of humanism as the Catholic Church distanced itself from humanist scholars. Protestant exiles were not a united group. A split between those who wanted to be more radical and those who worked within existing structures.

4. Economy & Society

1	What were the causes of Wyatt's rebellion?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Religion: Many supporters in the south west held strongly Protestant views. Xenophobia: Fear of the Spanish influence at court. The Spanish Marriage: Disapproval of Mary's marriage to Philip II of Spain and the impact this would have on England. Economic: Decline in local cloth industries. Political: Some gentry who had lost office joined the rebels. Political: Replace Mary with Lady Jane Grey or Elizabeth.
2	What economic reforms were introduced?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Some changes recommended by Northumberland were introduced in 1554. Improvements included changes to Court of the Exchequer. Marian government became more active in poor relief. Introduced the Book of Rates in 1558 Recoinage boosted Crown finances
3	Marian Society	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A religiously divided country. Poor harvests and influenza epidemics were serious problems between 1556 and 1558. Laws passed against grain hoarders. Poor relief a response to the problems of the reign.

Key People

Mary I	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Catholic Queen of England 1553 – 1558.
Philip II	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> King of England from 1554 – 1558. King of Spain from 1556 – 1598.
Charles V	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Holy Roman Emperor and King of Spain from 1516 – 1556.
Thomas Cranmer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Former Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury. Executed for heresy in 1556
Edward Courtenay	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Catholic noble and possible suitor for Mary I. Involved in Wyatt's Rebellion in 1554.
Princess Elizabeth	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Protestant half-sister of Mary I and her heir presumptive.
Stephen Gardiner	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Former secretary to Henry VIII, imprisoned by Edward VI for religious views. One of Mary's closest councilors, although she never fully trusted him.
Lady Jane Grey	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Proclaimed Queen by Edward's 'Devysse' Executed in 1554.
William Paget	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Moderate religious councillor who served Henry VIII, Edward and Mary I.
Pope Paul IV	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Anti-Spanish Pope
Reginald Pole	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cardinal and Papal Legate Mary's close advisor
Thomas Wyatt	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Led rebellion in Kent against Mary in 1554.