

1. Why was religion important?

1. How did Tudor monarchs deal with religion?

1. England was made Protestant after Henry VIII's Reformation.
2. Edward VI (1547-53) made extra rules and introduced the Book of Common Prayer.
3. Mary (1553-58) reversed this and made the country Catholic. She burned 300 Protestants at the stake in 5 years.
4. When Elizabeth took the throne religion was a difficult issue causing huge divisions.

2. What did Catholics and Protestants believe?

1. **Catholic beliefs:** Pope as head of Church, Bible and services in Latin, unmarried priests, decorated churches, people talk to God through priests, transubstantiation (bread and wine are literally body and blood of Jesus).
2. **Protestant beliefs:** Monarch as head of church, Bible and services in English, priests can marry, plain churches, people talk to God through prayer, consubstantiation (bread and wine represent the body and blood of Jesus).
3. **Shared beliefs:** Priests have important role, God created the world and everything in it, Jesus was son of God, each religion is the true faith and should challenge unbelievers.

3. What was Elizabeth's religious settlement?

1. Elizabeth wanted a practical solution to the religious problems.
2. She was a Protestant but tried to compromise with Catholics.
3. She allowed priests to marry, brought back the Book of Common Prayer, and ensured services would be held in English.
4. She made herself 'governor' of the Church, and allowed Catholics to worship in private.
5. She appointed the moderate Protestant Matthew Parker as head of the Church.

4. Who were the Puritans?

1. Puritans were extreme Protestants who would not compromise.
2. Elizabeth appointed some bishops with Puritan views but ensured that they kept to the rules in order to keep their jobs.
3. By 1668 most Puritans conformed though the Presbyterians continued to oppose her. Some Puritans set up separatist churches.
4. There were some powerful Puritans including Walsingham who stopped Elizabeth cracking down on Puritans too harshly.
5. In 1583 Archbishop Whitgift introduced new rules as part of a harsher approach to Puritans. Although there was some resistance Whitgift was able to stop Puritans becoming an organized threat.

2. How did people react to Elizabeth's religious changes?

1. How did English Catholics react to the changes?

1. Many Catholics feared revenge after Mary's reign, but Elizabeth generally tried to compromise with them.
2. Recusancy fines for not attending church were low.
3. In 1570 the Pope excommunicated Elizabeth and called for rebellion against Elizabeth in a papal 'bull' (order).
4. Elizabeth's policy became harsher after this. Fines rose and attending mass or sheltering Catholic priests became treason. Limits were also placed on Catholics being allowed to travel.
5. There were four major Catholic plots against Elizabeth: Northern Rebellion 1569, Ridolfi Plot 1571, Throckmorton Plot 1583, Babington Plot 1586.

2. How did foreign Catholics react to the changes?

1. A seminary was established in the Netherlands to train Catholic priests. It sent its first missionaries to England in 1574.
2. The Jesuits arrived in England in 1580 aiming to boost Catholic conversion in England. The 1585 Act Against Jesuits and Seminary Priests aimed to drive them out of England and they could be executed.
3. Both France and Spain began to support rebellion against Elizabeth by encouraging missionaries and paying for priests to be trained, though stopped short of declaring war.
4. After the death of MQOS in 1586 and the defeat of the Armada in 1588, Catholics lost hope of getting rid of Elizabeth.

3. Why and how did Elizabeth's policy change during her reign?

1. In the 1580s tolerance of Catholics declined.
2. Elizabeth faced a threat from Catholics in the North of England and in Europe, so felt vulnerable.
3. The Jesuit Edmund Campion arrived in England in 1580 and began to preach to ordinary people.
4. He was caught and tortured, before being executed in December 1581.
5. Elizabeth introduced new laws including:
 - 1571:** Created recusancy fines and banned ownership of Catholic items such as rosary beads.
 - 1581:** Increased recusancy fines to £20.
 - 1585:** Catholic priests were declared traitors and faced execution, along with anyone protecting them.
 - 1593:** Statute of confinement: Catholics could not travel more than 5 miles from their home.

Key Word

Definition

Book of Common Prayer

A Protestant text that was the basis of all services

Excommunication

Being expelled from the Catholic church and declared a traitor

Jesuit

A member of the Society of Jesus, a group of priests who sought to convert people to Catholicism

Mass

A Catholic service

Missionaries

Priests who visit a country to preach and seek converts

Puritan

An extreme Protestant who refuses to compromise over issues of faith

Seminary

A place where Catholic priests are trained

Transubstantiation

The Catholic belief that communion bread and wine is literally the body and blood of Jesus rather than just a representation

3. Mary, Queen of Scots

1 Who was Mary, Queen of Scots?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mary (1542-1587) was Elizabeth's cousin who became Queen of Scotland at 8 days old. She married the heir to the French throne in 1558. He became King in 1559 making Mary Queen of Scotland and of France, but died in 1560. The Catholic Mary returned to Scotland but Protestant beliefs had become more common and she was widely unpopular. She fled to England in 1567 after the death of her second husband. Many Protestants feared Mary's influence and called for her execution, but Elizabeth let her live as a prisoner for 19 years. Mary believed she was the rightful Queen of England and became an inspiration to Catholic plotters seeking to replace Elizabeth. Eventually she became involved in the Babington Plot of 1586 and Elizabeth was forced to support Parliament's call for her execution.
2. Why was Mary's execution important?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mary went on trial in October 1586 in front of 36 nobles including Walsingham, who had discovered the plot, and William Cecil. She said the trial was unfair and that she had not seen the evidence, and as a foreigner could not be guilty of reason. Elizabeth was not keen to have her executed as it might lead France or Spain to seek revenge, but agreed reluctantly on 1 February 1587. Mary was executed in private a week later.
3. Did executing Mary solve Elizabeth's problems?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Yes: It removed an important Catholic rival and made Catholic plots less likely. Yes: Although France and Spain expressed outrage they did nothing about it. No: It outraged Catholics and convinced many that Elizabeth was an evil monarch, just as the Pope said. No: It made Mary a martyr and Catholic heroine.

4. Foreign conflict and warfare

1. Why was Spain a threat and rival?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Philip II had been Mary I's husband and proposed to Elizabeth, but she refused. Spain was an incredibly rich and powerful trade and military nation, but English raiders such as Drake had been stealing their wealth for years. Spain was a Catholic nation with the support of the Pope, who had called for rebellion against Elizabeth in 1570.
2. How did England and Spain come into conflict?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Spain ruled the Netherlands, which had a large, rebellious Protestant population. Elizabeth agreed to support the Protestant Dutch rebels against Spanish rule, offering them money and the use of English ports up until 1572. In 1585, she sent troops commanded by Dudley to help – an act of war.

5. The Spanish Armada, 1588

1. The English navy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Henry VIII had made building a strong navy a priority due to England's position. He changed ships from a mode of transport to a fighting force in themselves, with strong defences and impressive weaponry. They raided other ships and ports. Drake became a brilliant naval commander, even attacking the Spanish navy in port in 1587, which was known as "singeing the King of Spain's beard". Elizabeth gave Drake and others licences to carry out piracy against Spanish ships using English ships and supplies. These people were known as privateers.
2. What advances were made in tactics and technology?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fireships were commonly used, where an old or damaged ship would be filled with flammable goods, set on fire and aimed at enemy ships or formations. The line of battle was used where all ships would form a single line and fire their cannons at the enemy to try and sink their ships. Faster ships, more powerful weapons and better navigation also contributed.
3. What was the Spanish Armada?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Philip wanted to send a huge fleet to England, pick up an army from the Netherlands, and invade England. He hoped English Catholics would swear loyalty and support the invasion. The invasion force consisted of 151 ships, 7,000 sailors, 34,000 soldiers and 180 priests and monks. It had enough supplies for 4 weeks and was commanded by the Duke of Medina-Sidonia, who was a loyal commander but had no naval background. Once the fleet reached the English Channel on 6 August 1588, Drake waited for night to fall and then sent fireships in, causing the fleet to break up. The next day, the English ships attacked at the Battle of Gravelines and defeated the Spanish fleet, which fled. Bad weather then struck and drove the Spanish ships up England's east coast. Many ships were wrecked and only 65 ships ever made it back to Spain. The victory proved England could be a major naval power and Elizabeth made improving the navy a priority. Philip tried to plan a second Armada but never succeeded and Spain lost credibility as a rival to England. Most English Catholics accepted Elizabeth instead.

Key Word	Definition
Duke of Medina-Sidonia	Commander of the Armada, an inexperienced nobleman
Fireships	Old or damaged ships filled with flammable goods, set on fire and aimed at enemies
Line of battle	A naval tactic where ships formed into a single line to fire on enemy ships
Martyr	A person who dies for their faith and is seen as a hero
Mary Queen of Scots	Elizabeth's cousin who saw herself as rightful Queen of England
Privateers	Licensed pirates given support and funding by Elizabeth
Spanish Armada	The invasion force that attempted to invade England in August 1588