

## Knowledge Organiser: Religious Settlement in Elizabethan England

Catholics	Protestants	Puritans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Church is headed by Pope</li><li>• Bible &amp; Church services in Latin</li><li>• Belief in saints and pilgrimages</li><li>• Elaborate decoration in Churches</li><li>• Belief in Transubstantiation</li><li>• Clergy not allowed to marry</li><li>• Church can forgive sins</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Church headed by monarch</li><li>• Bible &amp; Church services in English</li><li>• No saints or pilgrimages</li><li>• Fewer decorations in Church</li><li>• Clergy can marry</li><li>• Only God can forgive sins</li></ul>	Extreme form of Protestants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There should be no head of the Church or bishops</li><li>• Churches to have no decorations or crucifixes</li><li>• Live according to what is written in the Bible</li></ul>

## Religious Settlement of 1559

<b>Act of Supremacy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Establishes Elizabeth as Supreme Governor of the Church</li><li>• All clergy must swear allegiance to Elizabeth Ecclesiastical High Commission established to maintain discipline</li></ul>
<b>Act of Uniformity</b>	Established appearance of churches and the form of services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Book of Common Prayer to be used in all churches</li><li>• Wording in the prayer book deliberately unclear so it can be interpreted differently by Catholics and Protestants.</li><li>• Everyone to attend church on Sunday and holy days, or else be fined one shilling for every absence (only nobles could afford to do this)</li></ul>
<b>Royal Injunctions</b>	A set of instructions to enforce the religious settlement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Anyone who refused to attend church to be reported to the Privy Council</li><li>• Each parish to have a copy of the Bible in English</li><li>• No one allowed to preach without a licence from the government</li><li>• Pilgrimages and “fake” miracles were banned (leaves possibility that there might be real ones)</li><li>• Clergy to wear special clothing</li></ul>

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### Key Terms

<b>Clergy</b>	Religious leaders such as priests and bishops.
<b>Divine Right</b>	The belief that a monarch's right to rule came from God.
<b>Ecclesiastic</b>	Something to do with the Church.
<b>Excommunication</b>	A severe punishment, imposed by the Pope, where a person is expelled from the Catholic church.
<b>Mass</b>	Roman Catholic service in which bread and wine is given.
<b>Pilgrimage</b>	A journey to an important religious place.
<b>Recusants</b>	Catholics who are unwilling to attend Protestant church services.
<b>Reformation</b>	The movement, which began in the early 16th century, to challenge the teachings and power of the Catholic Church.
<b>Saint</b>	Someone who has lived an exceptional holy life.
<b>Transubstantiation</b>	The Catholic belief that the bread and wine given during Mass is miraculously transformed into the body and blood of Christ.

### SUMMARY OF THE TOPIC

Although Elizabeth was Protestant, she wanted to heal the divisions in England between Catholics and Protestants and make sure people were loyal to her. Her religious settlement made England a Protestant country but it accommodated the beliefs of Catholics as much as possible. As long as people outwardly conformed, she did not want to persecute them for their privately held beliefs. People mostly accepted the religious settlement although northern parts of the country continued to have large numbers of people still practising Catholicism. Wealthy nobles often held Catholic services privately in their homes.

## Knowledge Organiser: Plots & Revolts at Home in Elizabethan England

### Key Characters

<b>Mary, Queen of Scots</b>	Elizabeth's Catholic second cousin, has legitimate claim to the English throne. Seeks refuge in England after being driven out of Scotland. Has produced an heir (future King James I). At the centre of plots to depose Elizabeth. Executed for treason after Babington plot is uncovered.
<b>Duke of Norfolk</b>	Protestant nobleman with close links to Catholics. Involved in plots to marry Mary, Queen of Scots, and depose Elizabeth. Is executed in 1572 after Ridolfi plot.
<b>Earls of Northumberland &amp; Westmorland</b>	Catholic earls from ancient noble families in the north. Unhappy at loss of their power under Elizabeth, they rebelled in 1569.
<b>Sir William Cecil</b>	Elizabeth's most important advisor. Was Secretary of State until 1573, then raised to the nobility as Lord Burghley.
<b>Sir Francis Walsingham</b>	Secretary of State from 1573. Managed a network of spies to uncover plots against Elizabeth.

### Key Terminology

<b>Conspiracy</b>	A secret plan with the aim of doing something against the law. Another word for plot.
<b>Hanged, drawn and quartered</b>	A type of punishment used for people guilty of treason. The accused would be hanged until nearly dead, cut open, have their intestines removed, and were chopped into 4 pieces.
<b>Papal Bull</b>	A written order issued by the Pope.
<b>Privy Council</b>	A council of senior government officials and nobles that advised the queen.
<b>Secretary of State</b>	The most senior member of the Privy Council, acts as the queen's chief adviser.
<b>Treason</b>	The crime of betraying one's country, especially by attempting to kill or overthrow the monarch.

## Knowledge Organiser: Plots & Revolts at Home in Elizabethan England

### Key Dates & Events

<b>1568</b>	Mary, Queen of Scots arrives in England and is imprisoned by Elizabeth.
<b>1569</b>	<u>Rebellion of Northern Earls</u> Catholic earls take Durham cathedral, destroy Protestant prayer books and celebrate Catholic mass. Their plan is to march down south, free Mary, queen of Scots, and depose Elizabeth. However, Elizabeth raises a large army and is able to put down the rebellion. 450 rebels are executed, including earl of Northumberland. The Duke of Norfolk is implicated in the plot but gets cold feet and backs down. He is imprisoned but not executed.
<b>1570</b>	Papal Bull excommunicated Elizabeth. This means her Catholic subjects no longer have to obey her. From this point on, the loyalty of Catholics to Elizabeth is always in doubt.
<b>1571</b>	<u>Ridolfi Plot</u> Plot hatched by Italian banker, Ridolfi, to murder Elizabeth and replace her with Mary, Queen of Scots, who planned to marry the Duke of Norfolk. Plot uncovered by Walsingham's spies and Norfolk executed.
<b>1583</b>	<u>Throckmorton Plot</u> Plot to overthrow Elizabeth and put Mary on the throne, with the assistance of an invading army from the French Duke of Guise. Again, plot was uncovered by Walsingham. After this, life became harder for Catholics in England as they came under more suspicion.
<b>1586</b>	<u>Babington Plot</u> Plot to murder Elizabeth and put Mary on the throne, again with the help of the French Duke of Guise and the support of Philip II of Spain and the pope. Letters to Mary were intercepted by Walsingham and the evidence against her was so strong that Mary was finally tried for treason by the Privy Council and found guilty.
<b>1587</b>	Mary, Queen of Scots, is executed

## Knowledge Organiser: Threats from Abroad in Elizabethan England

### Key Characters

<b>Philip II King of Spain,</b>	King of Spain, also ruled over the Netherlands. From 1580, became king of Portugal. Was married to Elizabeth's sister, Mary. A staunch Catholic, Philip wanted to eradicate the Protestant faith from Europe.
<b>Robert Dudley,</b> Earl of Leicester	Elizabeth's favourite adviser and childhood friend. Commanded English army in the Netherlands.
<b>William of Orange</b>	The leader of the Dutch Protestant rebels, assassinated in July 1584.
<b>Sir Francis Drake</b>	An English merchant who made his name and fortune trading in the New World. He was the first Englishman to circumnavigate the globe. He also worked for Elizabeth as a privateer, capturing Spanish ships and their treasure. He played a key role in the English attack on Cadiz and in defending England from the Armada.
<b>Duke of Alençon</b>	Catholic heir to the French throne, friendly to the Protestant Huguenots in France. Came to England in 1581 to court Elizabeth for marriage but was turned down.

### Key Terminology

<b>Autonomy</b>	The right for people to govern themselves.
<b>Circumnavigate</b>	To travel all the way around the world.
<b>Civil war</b>	A war between people of the same country.
<b>Mercenary</b>	A soldier who fights for money rather than a nation or cause.
<b>Privateer</b>	A person whose ships attacked and plundered other ships, usually with the authorisation or support of their government.
<b>Sacking</b>	To rob a town or city using violence, causing a lot of damage.
<b>Sea Beggars</b>	Dutch rebels who attacked Spanish ships in the English Channel. From 1567, Elizabeth began allowing them to shelter in English harbours.

## Knowledge Organiser: Threats from Abroad in Elizabethan England

### Key Dates & Events

<b>1566</b>	Dutch Revolt begins, in protest against Spanish rule in the Netherlands. Spain sends Duke of Alba with army of 10,000 men to crush the revolt.
<b>1576</b>	Spanish forces in the Netherland, who had gone for months without being paid, sack the town of Antwerp. This is known as the Spanish Fury. The violence unites all 17 Dutch provinces against Spain. They draw up the Pacification of Ghent, which demands all Spanish troops to leave the Netherlands and for the restoration of political autonomy. Elizabeth sends a loan of £100,000 to the Dutch rebels.
<b>1577</b> - <b>1579</b>	Phillip II's brother, Don Juan, arrives in the Netherland and agrees to all the terms of the Pacification of Ghent. However, less than 6 months later, Phillip II breaks the treaty by sending a new army, under the command of the Duke of Parma, to attack the Dutch. Elizabeth hires a mercenary, John Casimir, and finances an army of 6,000 men to fight the Spanish. However, Casimir attacks Dutch Catholic churches, persuading Dutch Catholics to make peace with Spain. By 1579, the Spanish have gained the upper hand.
<b>1582</b>	Duke of Alençon leads an unsuccessful campaign, financed by Elizabeth, to gain control of the Netherlands.
<b>1584</b>	1584 Assassination of William of Orange leaves Dutch rebels without a leader. Duke of Alençon dies, and his heir is Protestant Henri of Navarre. This leads to civil war in France between Protestants and Catholics. French Catholic League makes an alliance with Spain in Treaty of Joinville. A French/Spanish alliance is too much of a threat for Elizabeth to ignore.
<b>1585</b>	Treaty of Nonsuch, between England and the Dutch Protestants. England agrees to finance an army of 7,400 troops in the Netherlands under the command of the earl of Leicester. This was in effect a declaration of war against Spain.
<b>1587</b>	Attack on Spanish port of Cadiz by Sir Francis Drake, also known as the singeing of the King of Spain's beard. Drake destroyed 30 Spanish ships
<b>1588</b>	Philip II launches Spanish Armada.