

	ELIZABETH			
Elizabeth's Government	<p><u>The Popularity of the Queen</u> <u>Her Coronation</u> 15 January 1559, Cost £15,000. Huge spectacle – conveyed impression of her power. Propaganda - The people saw their Queen and it created a bond between them. <u>Royal Progresses</u> – 10 weeks each summer. Helped to ensure loyalty of her nobles. Saved her money - nobles had to pay the costs of her visit. Staged routes were excellent propaganda. <u>Portraits</u> – propaganda - used symbolism to show her power e.g. pearls = purity; crown = power. <u>Personality</u> – educated, spoke 4 languages, cautious with money, avoided religious extremes</p>	<p><u>The Royal Court & Privy Council</u> <u>Royal Court</u> based at Palace of Whitehall. Ambitious nobles needed her <u>patronage</u>. Factions & disputes could develop but, until 1590s, successful in playing off one against the other <u>Privy Council</u> – 12-20 members. Advised Queen. Principal minister – Secretary of State – held by William Cecil (Protestant) 1558-1598. Robert Dudley (Puritan) - rival to Cecil. Francis Walsingham (Puritan) – spymaster. Uncovered the Babington Plot to murder Elizabeth 1586</p>	<p><u>Local Government</u> <u>Lord Lieutenant</u>- 1 per county; controlled local militia & work of JPs <u>The Sheriff</u> – appointed juries, collected taxes, delivered people to court <u>Justices of Peace</u> – 30-60 per county - unpaid. Administered the poor law, organised the parish constable & overseer of the poor, made repairs to highways <u>Parish Constable</u> – unpaid post Policing inns, night watches, looking out for vagabonds. <u>Overseer of the Poor</u> – collected tax (poor rate) distributed money for the poor.</p>	<p><u>Parliament & Taxation</u> <u>Parliament</u> - met 13 times during her reign. 450 elected members of House of Commons, 100 unelected members of House of Lords <u>Purpose</u> - raise taxes, pass laws e.g. 1585 Act Against Jesuit & Seminary Priests (made to leave the country), discuss important issues e.g. The Religious Settlement 1559 <u>Taxation</u> - Elizabeth short of money: why -inflation, cost of foreign wars, Marian debt (£227,000). Cut costs, paid off Mary's debt <u>Local Taxation</u> - increased because of the large numbers of poor. <u>Increasing challenges</u> 1570 onwards from Puritans e.g. Walter Strickland. <u>Largely successful</u> - able Privy Council, patronage worked, strong character, local government efficient BUT Puritan challenge in Parliament</p>
Lifestyles of the Rich & Poor	<p><u>How Was Society Organised</u> <u>Great Chain of Being</u> - God at the top, then humans, animals & plants <u>Social Hierarchy</u>: <u>Queen, Nobles</u> (50 families earning £6000 per year), <u>Gentry</u> – (10,000 families earning £200 per year) <u>Wealthy Merchants</u> 30,000 families, <u>Professionals</u> – emerging middle class e.g. doctors and clergy. <u>Yeoman</u> – owned property some servants <u>Tenant Farmers</u> – rented 10-30 acres of land (100,000 families). <u>Cottagers</u> – small gardens <u>Skilled Artisans</u> – men with a trade. <u>unskilled labourers</u> – often unemployed in winter</p>	<p><u>Homes of the Rich, the Gentry & the Poor</u> <u>Rich</u>: 'Great Rebuilding' symmetrical houses (E or H shape). Used bricks. Large glass leaded windows, large fireplaces. Long Gallery for socialising. Family & servant wings. Landscaped gardens. Burghley House 1587, Longleat 1580. <u>Gentry</u>: Built of stone, brick or half-timbered. Mullion windows, upper floors created with oak staircases, panelled walls, fireplaces and brick-built chimneys. Servants section. <u>Poor</u>: one room - often shared with animals, earth floor, timber frame walls. Wattle and Daub infill with thatched roofs. Possibly bed, table, stools</p>	<p><u>Fashion & Education</u> <u>Rich: Fashion</u> – finest material e.g. silk. Men (doublet, ruff, hose, jerkin, leather shoes) women (farthingale, ruff, gown, leather shoes), fine jewels. <u>Education</u> – home tutored in classics and languages, Daughters taught how to run a household. <u>Gentry: Fashion</u> modern, stylish outfits, BUT without fine threads of gold or silver or jewels. <u>Education</u> – boys only - 360 grammar schools - strict 6am-5pm, floggings for poor behaviour. Oxford, Cambridge Universities, Inns of Court (lawyers). Built social skills- music, dancing, hunting, tennis <u>Poor</u>: a few attended parish school, local inns, gambling on cruel sports, fishing, archery, watch strolling players.</p>	<p><u>Increase in the Poor</u> <u>Why? Rural Depopulation</u> – poor harvests - unemployed move to towns. <u>Rack renting</u> – increase in rents- tenant farmers evicted <u>Costly foreign wars</u> – France, Scotland, Spain. Taxes to pay for them & subsequent unemployed soldiers <u>Rising population</u> – rose by 35% (2.7 million to 4.1 million) - food prices rose. <u>Enclosures</u> - switch from crops to sheep farming - fewer jobs. <u>Dissolution of monasteries</u> - 1536-1539- loss of charity. <u>Bad Harvests</u> e.g. 1596/97</p>
	<p><u>Types of Poor</u> <u>Impotent poor</u>- unable to work, needed poor relief <u>Able-bodied poor</u>- capable of work, but unwilling to. 10,000 Vagabonds: <u>Hooker/angler</u> – checked houses to see what could be stolen - returned at night with long wooden stick. <u>Clapper dudgeon</u> – put arsenic on their skin to make it bleed - hoped for sympathy <u>Doxy</u> – a female beggar who carried a big bag of what looked like knitting, but was in fact things she had stolen. <u>Abraham man</u> – pretended to be crazy to get donations. <u>Ruffler</u> – ex soldiers who steal to eat</p>	<p><u>Government Action: 1563 - Statute of Artificers</u> Compulsory for boys to serve a 7 year apprenticeship in a craft or trade. Maximum wage limit set <u>1572 - Vagabonds Act</u> Harsh punishments (death penalty for 3rd offence), JPs to keep register of poor. Poor Rate(tax) - Overseers of the Poor to help collect this. <u>1576 - Act for the Relief of the Poor</u> JPs to build two Houses of Correction in every county. Kept materials in every town to provide work for those unable to find a job. <u>1598 Act for the Relief of the Poor</u> 4 Overseers per parish. Work found for able-bodied men and women, Poor children to learn a trade, All people pay a Poor Rate. <u>1598 - Act for the Punishment of Rogues</u> Houses of Correction for rogues and vagabonds, Begging strictly forbidden – whipped & returned to place of birth <u>1601 Poor law</u> - temporary 1598 Poor Law permanent. <u>Gap between rich & poor widened</u>. Poor laws did not end poverty but introduced organised support. Did not tackle the causes of poverty BUT accepted government responsibility. Risk of rebellion reduced. Elizabeth's poor law system lasts 200 years.</p>		

Popular Entertainment	<u>Cruel Sports</u> <u>Bear and bull-baiting</u> – bears chained to stake and attacked by dogs. Alternatively would be blindfold and attacked by men with whips. The “Bear Garden” in Southwark London could hold 1000. Betting on which dogs would survive the longest Bull baiting - Tethered to stake and attacked by trained bulldogs <u>Cockfighting</u> – took place in pits with people betting on which cock would win. Up to 20 birds fought to the death.	<u>Entertainment</u> <u>The Rich:</u> Hunting-in their own deer parks Hawking- use of peregrines & hawks Dancing, music and singing- the rich employed musicians to entertain them - dances e.g. paven, galliard, gavotte. Instruments: viol, lute. Ball Games – tennis popular with upper classes. Bowls played by all. <u>Everyone Else:</u> Hawking- kestrels & sparrow hawks for the poor. Archery- men over 24 expected to practice on Sunday - used long bow and cross bow. Football - few rules, no proper goals or limits on numbers taking part, frequently violent with occasional deaths	<u>Theatre</u> <u>Bands of Strolling Players</u> touring actors -popular with lower classes. Private performances for the wealthy Adventures of Robin Hood a popular story. <u>Formation of Theatre Companies</u> <u>Why ?</u> Fears over health (crowds might help plague to spread), concern over subject matter (plays might encourage people to rebel). 1572 banned strolling players who did not have a licence. Financial support from wealthy noblemen e.g. Earl of Leicester's Players 1574, Queen's Men 1583 & Lord Chamberlain's Men 1594 <u>Building Permanent Theatres</u> The Theatre Shoreditch, London 1576, The Rose 1587, The Globe 1599. By 1595 thousands attended each week. <u>Design</u> Round or octagonal in shape, timber frames, lime washed walls, raised stage, open centre into which stage jutted. Seated galleries around walls (more expensive). Performed during daylight hours. Flags or cannons heralded start time. Outside of city walls - not controlled by Mayors	<u>Theatre</u> <u>Famous Actors:</u> Richard Burbage-a tragic actor (did serious roles) Will Kempe - dancer and comic actor e.g. Falstaff in Henry 1V <u>Famous Playwrights</u> William Shakespeare - 37 plays e.g. Macbeth, Christopher Marlowe e.g. Dr Faustus <u>Support- cheap</u> entertainment, large audiences from all social classes. <u>gripping storylines and characters.</u> <u>patriotic messages</u> in support of the queen e.g. 'Alarum in London' - anti-Spanish story during 1580s when fears over possible Spanish invasion. <u>Against-</u> London population increased from 50,000 - 200,000 - large theatre crowds seen as a threat to law and order- <u>increase in crime.</u> <u>Spread of disease.</u> Puritans saw it as the work of the devil - the plays <u>encouraged sin.</u> <u>Cruel Sports</u> - Less popular at end of reign. <u>New entertainment - theatres - rapid growth e.g. 7 theatres in London. Aroused bitter opposition - particularly from Puritans</u>
The Religious Settlement	<u>Opposition & Compromise</u> <u>Catholics</u> – said Elizabeth was illegitimate, many thought Mary Queen of Scots was the rightful ruler. <u>Protestants</u> – more than 50% of population - extreme Protestants (Puritans) wanted to wipe out all traces of Catholicism <u>Foreign Powers</u> <u>France</u> – Mary Q of S, married to Catholic King Francis II - he could interfere. <u>Spain</u> – Catholic King Phillip II had been husband of Mary I and did not want France or Scotland to gain influence. <u>Scotland</u> – Ruled by Catholic French regent, Mary of Guise (Mary Stuart's mother), Scottish nobles were Protestants who disliked Mary. <u>The Pope</u> – If he excommunicated Elizabeth, subjects could feel free to rebel <u>Solution - The Middle Way</u> <u>Protestant</u> - official religion. Prayer book & Bible in English, simple churches, with priests that can marry. <u>Catholic</u> - kept bishops, vestments, candles & ornaments. <u>Fined Catholics</u> for not attending church - did not persecute them	<u>Acts of Supremacy & Uniformity</u> <u>Supremacy:</u> (1559) Monarch 'Supreme Governor' of C of E. Priests & Officials to swear an oath of loyalty to her - refusal 3 times - could be executed. Bishops to govern the new church. Marian heresy laws repealed <u>Uniformity:</u> (1559) 1552 Protestant Book of Common Prayer to be used and services to be in English. Communion (bread and wine are symbolic - they do not become the body & blood of Jesus Christ) Ornaments allowed, recusants fined (1shilling) if absent from church. Clergy - allowed vestments & to marry.	<u>Measures to Enforce the Acts</u> <u>Royal Injunctions</u> (1559) – set of rules: ensure uniformity of worship e.g. kneel when at prayer; priests wear identical clothes e.g. surplice (white gown), Bible in English, identify & fine recusants - report them to Privy Council, condemn Catholic practices e.g. 'fake' miracles <u>Visitations</u> – 125 commissioners paid to monitor church - 400 clergy resigned/sacked (1559-1564) <u>Act of Exchange</u> (1559) – allowed Elizabeth to take church land - it loses wealth (& power) <u>The Episcopacy</u> – bishops responsible for running church. (BUT some - those returning after 1558 were Calvinists and saw Acts as the start not the end of reform.) <u>Thirty-Nine Articles</u> (1563) – laid down beliefs of the C o E. Approved by Elizabeth 1571	<u>Reactions to the settlement</u> <u>Reactions at home</u> By 1565 most accepted new church. Matthew Parker - new Archbishop of Canterbury - respected. Oath of loyalty - only 250 priests out of 9000 refused. Catholic bishops resigned - replaced by Protestants loyal to Elizabeth. Recusancy fines weren't strictly enforced. Opposition emerged later. <u>Reactions Abroad</u> France- civil war - no desire to interfere. Spain (King Phillip 11) - hoped new changes wouldn't last. Pope also hoped changes wouldn't last <u>Religious War averted & persecution stopped BUT majority of nobility were Catholic. Recusants opposed her. Puritan opposition grew and wanted more reform to her Religious Settlement</u> <u>Foreign Powers</u> - reaction limited BUT in the 1570s & 1580s more involved in plots against Elizabeth e.g. Papal Bull

The Catholic Threat	<u>The Changing Threat to Elizabeth</u> <u>Early Tolerance</u> : 1560s, Elizabeth feared her Catholic nobles, the 'Catholicism of her people' & of potential interference from foreign Catholic powers e.g. Spain <u>Recusancy</u> – those who refused to attend church services. <u>Seminary Priests</u> : 1568, William Allen set up a college for priests in Douai, Flanders. From 1574 onwards - 438 priests smuggled to England. <u>Jesuits</u> – Part of the ‘Society of Jesus’, tried to destroy Protestantism (which was heresy). Arrived in England in 1580, swearing an oath of loyalty to the Pope. <u>Edmund Campion</u> Jesuit. Arrived in England 1580, arrested in 1581 then hanged for treason. <u>Elizabeth's Response</u> : Recusants: 1581 - fines increased - £20 Seminary Priests: 1585 - ordered to leave by Parliament, 98 sentenced to death. Catholics: 1593 - large Catholic gatherings forbidden, known Catholics confined to 8Km radius of home	<u>Mary Queen of Scots</u> <u>Husbands</u> : sent to France aged 6 (Mother, Mary of Guise, becomes regent). <u>Francis 11</u> becomes King 1559 - dies a year later 1561 <u>Lord Darnley</u> . Gave birth to James (1566). 1566, Darnley stabbed Mary's Italian secretary, Rizzio, to death. 1567, Darnley became ill with smallpox, Mary put him in a house in Edinburgh which blew up later that year with Darnley's body strangled outside. Married <u>Bothwell</u> (who was accused of the murder) but forced to abdicate. Fled to England <u>What Would Elizabeth do with Mary?</u> Keep her a prisoner. Send her back to Scotland. Execute her - Make her the heir (BUT - she's Catholic!!!). Allow her into France. Help her get her throne back.	<u>Plots & Rebellions - 1569 Onwards</u> <u>The Rebellion of the Northern Earls - 1569</u> <u>Who?</u> Earls of Westmorland & Northumberland (plus his brother -in-law, Duke of Norfolk). <u>Why?</u> Mary is in England - 1568. Elizabeth refuses to marry - has no heir. Planned to depose Elizabeth and marry Mary to Norfolk. <u>Events</u> – November 1569, 4,600 men march to Durham. BUT Plans to besiege York failed - Elizabeth sends army north under Earl of Sussex. Rebels flee to Scotland. <u>The Aftermath</u> – Northumberland beheaded 1572, Westmorland died in Flanders Norfolk released from prison. 800 rebels executed. <u>Reasons for the Failure</u> – Poor planning & leadership, lack of foreign support, Elizabeth was very popular. <u>Excommunication of Elizabeth, 1570</u> <u>Who?</u> Pope Pius V Issued a Papal Bull. <u>Why?</u> Told Catholics to remove Elizabeth. Gave them permission to revolt & foreign rulers to intervene in replacing her with Mary Q of S <u>Response</u> Parliament passed Treason Act in 1571. Made it treason to agree or publish Papal Bull. Confiscated property of Catholics who fled abroad Council of the North - headed by Puritan Earl of Huntingdon - to reduce power of the Catholic earls by reducing control over their peasants	<table><tr><th>Ridolfi</th><th>Throckmorton</th><th>Babington</th></tr><tr><td>1571</td><td>1583-1584</td><td>1586</td></tr><tr><td>Replace Elizabeth with Mary Q of S</td><td>Replace Elizabeth with Mary Q of S</td><td>Replace Elizabeth with Mary Q of S</td></tr><tr><td>Roberto Ridolfi - organiser. Duke of Norfolk - to marry Mary Philip 11 of Spain - send army Pope supports De Spes - Sp. Ambassador</td><td>Francis Thockmorton - organiser French troops Philip 11 of Spain - money Pope -money Mendoza - Sp. Ambassador</td><td>Anthony Babington - organiser Philip 11 -send army Walsingham - intercepted letters. Proof Mary wants Elizabeth dead</td></tr><tr><td>Norfolk executed Ridolfi & De Spes expelled Elizabeth refuses to execute Mary</td><td>Throckmorton executed Mendoza expelled Mary moved to Tutbury Castle - visitor banned & mail checked</td><td>Babington executed. Mary had agreed Elizabeth's death - executed 8 Feb 1587</td></tr></table>	Ridolfi	Throckmorton	Babington	1571	1583-1584	1586	Replace Elizabeth with Mary Q of S	Replace Elizabeth with Mary Q of S	Replace Elizabeth with Mary Q of S	Roberto Ridolfi - organiser. Duke of Norfolk - to marry Mary Philip 11 of Spain - send army Pope supports De Spes - Sp. Ambassador	Francis Thockmorton - organiser French troops Philip 11 of Spain - money Pope -money Mendoza - Sp. Ambassador	Anthony Babington - organiser Philip 11 -send army Walsingham - intercepted letters. Proof Mary wants Elizabeth dead	Norfolk executed Ridolfi & De Spes expelled Elizabeth refuses to execute Mary	Throckmorton executed Mendoza expelled Mary moved to Tutbury Castle - visitor banned & mail checked	Babington executed. Mary had agreed Elizabeth's death - executed 8 Feb 1587
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Were the Catholics a serious threat? Did not accept the Religious Settlement. Increased threat in 1570s & 1580s - seminary priests, then Jesuits - all wished to replace Elizabeth with Mary. Multiple plots BUT foreign attack did not happen until 1588 Many Catholics still remained loyal to Elizabeth																			
The Spanish Armada	<u>Reasons for the Spanish Armada</u> 1. <u>Religion</u> Phillip II of Spain – wanted to halt Protestantism. 1559, Elizabeth's Religious Settlement - created Protestant church. 2. <u>The Spanish Netherlands</u> – in 1566 revolt against Spanish rule by Dutch Protestants. Failed BUT Elizabeth had supplied them with money and weapons. 1575 2nd rebellion; by 1579 country split into two: Union of Arras loyal to Spain and Union of Utrecht loyal to William of Orange. William assassinated 1584. Elizabeth signed 'Treaty of Nonsuch' - sent an army of 6000 under the Earl of Leicester. Failed. 3. <u>English Privateers (pirates) in the Spanish Main</u> – 1570s & 1580s - Sir Francis Drake stole £140,000 worth of riches (200 million)	<u>The Plan</u> Sail north from Lisbon, destroy English fleet, then anchor off Calais. Protect Parma's army crossing the Channel. They would march to London & overthrow Elizabeth. <u>Drake's attack on Cadiz- 1587</u> Destroyed 37 ships & key timber supplies - impacted on the food supplies. delaying the A by 1 year. <u>Changes to the Plan-</u> February 1558, Phillip appointed the Duke of Medina Sidonia - inexperienced & got seasick. April 1588, it was met by huge storm. Repairs at Corunna	<u>The threat English Army</u> - didn't know where Spanish army might land. 20,000. Soldiers were poorly trained <u>Spanish Army</u> 30,000 force (including 19,000 well trained soldiers) plus 17,000 soldiers led by Parma. <u>English Navy</u> Led by Howard, Drake and Hawkins. 54 battleships. BUT faster and had long range cannons. 140 merchant ships converted into battleships). <u>Spanish fleet</u> was much bigger 130 galleons (including 64 battleships), BUT cannon shot poor quality. Set up line of warning beacons	<u>Events 29 July-</u> Warning beacons set off. Armada sailed in a crescent formation - difficult to break. <u>6 August-</u> Armada anchored off Calais, lost 2 ships. Parma's army delayed due to Dutch rebellion. <u>7 August</u> Drake took advantage, releasing 8 hellburners, full of tar, gunpowder and cannons into the Spanish fleet. Ships forced to cut anchors in escape, breaking their formation. <u>8 August</u> Battle of the Gravelines - 1000 Spanish dead, 50 English. <u>9 August</u> Elizabeth's Tilbury speech. The wind forced Spanish to go north - pursued by English Lacked sea charts. Storms - 2 ships wrecked off Scotland, 25 off Ireland, 67 of 130 returned to Spain in September & October.															

The Puritan Threat

Who Were the Puritans? Puritans were extreme Protestants.

Moderate Puritans – accepted the Religious Settlement of 1559 but hoped to further reform and purify the church.

Presbyterians – wanted reform and called for abolition of bishops and for changes with Presbyters (local elders) leading the church.

Separatists – wanted to break away from the national church and wanted each church to be self-run. Sometimes called 'Brownists'

Beliefs The Role of Bishops Opposed the role of bishops, believed they were puppets of the Pope or Queen & not mentioned in Bible. Challenge to Elizabeth. BUT some bishops who were sympathetic to Puritan ideas believed they could change the church from within: e.g. John Jewel – Bishop of Salisbury

In church opposed to anything not directly written in the bible: e.g. Bowing when the name of Jesus said, Using a ring to formalise marriage, The display of ornaments, paintings and stained glass, Playing organ music Every day life strict code: Sunday was 'The Lord's Day' - devoted to religious study & no entertainment, No gambling, pubs (alehouses), theatres, No swearing or drunkenness

Puritan Opposition in Parliament

Privy Council Puritans included Sir Francis Walsingham and the Earl of Leicester

Parliament

Walter Strickland (1571) – proposed a bill of reform; new Book of Common Prayer, ban on the use of a ring in marriage, ban on wearing vestments etc. Failed - prevented from attending House of Commons. 39 Articles finally approved 1571

John Field and Thomas Wilcox (1572)- wrote books that argued for Presbyterianism: bishops not mentioned in Bible etc, both were imprisoned for a year for breaking the Act of Uniformity. Puritan printing presses destroyed.

Peter Wentworth (1576)- claimed that MPs did not have freedom of speech to discuss religion, locked in the Tower of London for a month. Elizabeth closed down Parliament

Peter Turner (1584)- failed to get a bill passed to change government of the church based on Calvin's ideas in Geneva

Anthony Cope (1586-1587)- called for a bill to replace the Book of Common Prayer and introduce Calvin's Geneva book of prayer. Wentworth supported the bill but were both imprisoned in the tower for several months.

Puritan Challenges to Settlement

The Vestments Controversy 1566

Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, issued a "Book of Advertisements" which told clergy how to wear vestments (similarities with Catholic priests). 37 Puritan priests dismissed from their posts for refusing Puritans failed to achieve reform

Proposals by Thomas Cartwright 1570

- He argued for a Presbyterian system. Wanted to abolish the archbishop & bishops and for churches to be run locally by congregations with ministers elected by their own congregations. His views were opposed by the government and he fled to Geneva.

Pamphlet of John Stubbs, 1579

- Pamphlet criticising Elizabeth's marriage talks with the Duke of Anjou. (A French-Roman Catholic). He had his right hand cut off and was imprisoned for 18 months.

The Marprelate Tracts, 1588-89

- Anonymous pamphlets published attacking the church and its' bishops. Lost the Puritans support as it criticised Elizabeth. Protestant pamphlets counter attacked e.g. Richard Hooker 1593

Measures taken to Deal with the Puritan Challenge

Archbishop Grindal and Prophesyings 1570s

- meetings held by Puritans to discuss sermons. Elizabeth ordered the Archbishop to ban these meetings, but he refused as he was sympathetic and so was confined to Lambeth Palace. Elizabeth issued the ban.

John Whitgift. New Archbishop. Issued

'Three Articles' 1583 - all clergy to swear acceptance of bishops, Book of Common Prayer and 39 Articles. Up to 400 refused but Whitgift largely successful.

Development of the Separatist Movement, 1580s

- Puritans limited by Whitgift's strict rules. e.g. Robert Browne and the Brownists in Norwich. He wanted true Christians to set up separate 'pure' gatherings. Imprisoned; escaped to Holland in 1582. 1583 two Brownists hung

Act Against Seditious Sectaries 1593

(Puritanism/ Separatism/ treason). Henry Barrow, John Perry executed May 1593

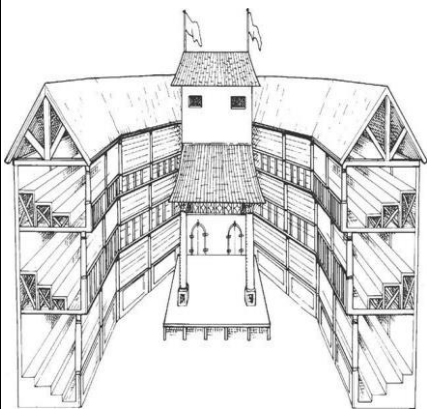
An Increasing Threat?

Queen refused to allow any change to Religious Settlement

Increasingly saw Presbyterians as threat - repression meant more extreme actions

e.g. prophesying

Separatists posed main threat - would take away Elizabeth's power over church



Low countries divided by Union of Utrecht



