

Remember - This section will look at the challenge to her settlement, not her crown

Challenges to the Religious Settlement



from abroad

Serious opposition from abroad?

Write a letter to Elizabeth explaining the situation in Europe, include potential dangers as well as how the danger wasn't so great

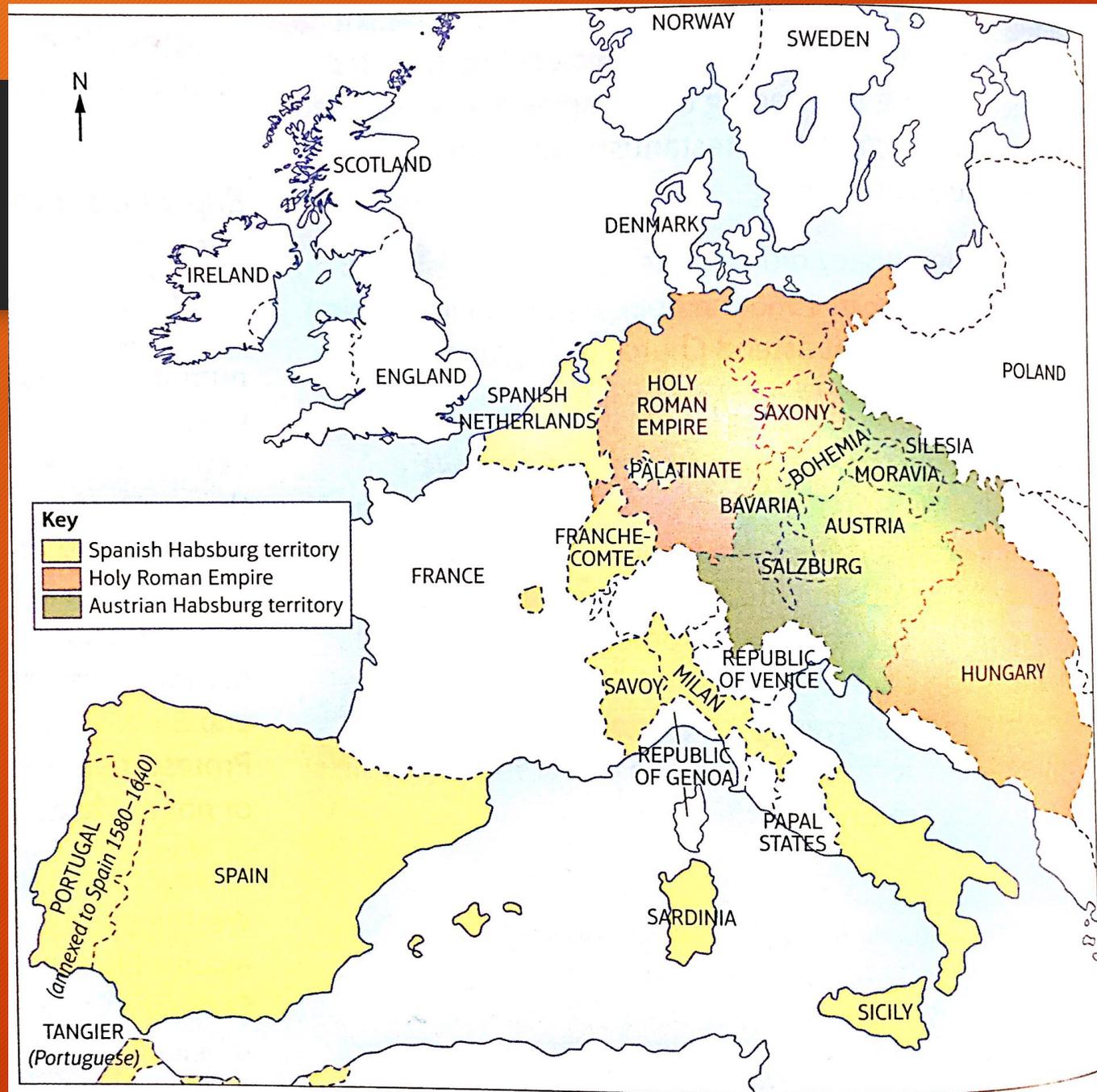


- The Pope was God's man on earth and so what he says goes! He influenced all other Catholic rulers as well as normal Catholics around Europe, including England.
- Spain were busy dealing with the Netherlands and so initially weren't interested in supporting Catholics in England
- France were also dealing with their own religious civil war so too weren't too bothered about England
- Even Philip II of Spain would rather have had Elizabeth over Mary Queen of Scots - **Why?**
- Catholics wanted Elizabeth 'excommunicated' by the Pope but this didn't happen until 1570 - **However it will lead to threats and plots very soon...**



Protestantism was grown around Europe, even in strong Catholic countries, so the Catholic powers were determined to stop it spreading, uniting these countries.

Europe



Opposition to the Settlement from Europe...



- Religious war broke out in France in 1562 (3 years after Elizabeth's Settlement)
- Elizabeth worried that it would encourage rebellion in England
- She helped French Protestants, hoping to get Calais back, this backfired when the French Protestants made peace
- She ultimately lost Calais forever and annoyed Philip II of Spain

Threats from Europe

<<<< France

Spain (Spanish Netherlands)

>>>>

- Philip II was angry Elizabeth helped Scottish & French Protestants
- He banned English cloth to the Netherlands as he had conquered them.
- Elizabeth responded by stopping trade with the Spanish Netherlands, affecting both country's economies
- The Trade Embargo ended after 1 year because she was worried Spain would join forces with France

The Dutch Revolt



- When Philip II took over The Netherlands, he introduced the Spanish inquisition, burning and torturing anyone they thought was a Protestant.
- The Dutch Protestants and Catholics joined forces to fight this, but were defeated in 1568 by a Spanish army of 10,000 men lead by the Duke of Alba
- Many of the Dutch Protestants fled to England

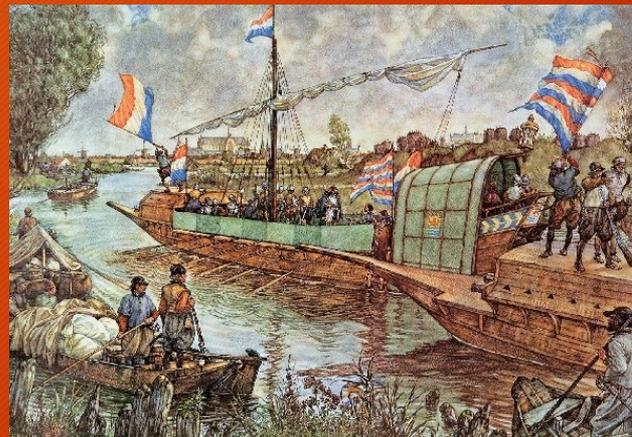
Why was Elizabeth worried about this revolt?

- Alba had a large army with a mission against Protestantism, within striking distance
- Elizabeth didn't want to become Europe's leading Protestant monarch, she was trying to avoid war and openly condemned the Dutch rebels.
- Dutch rebels fled to sea and became known as 'Sea Beggars', they attacked Spanish ships in the English Channel. Elizabeth allowed them to shelter in England

1568 - Genoese Loan



- Dutch Sea Beggars forced Spanish ships to take refuge in English ports
- These ships had gold on to pay Alba
- Elizabeth took the gold - **How might this make Philip II feel? Is she crazy?**



Elizabeth was trying to make Spain's task as difficult as possible in The Netherlands, hoping they'd just leave and let the Dutch govern themselves.

This strategy became riskier in 1568 when Mary Queen of Scots arrived in England, and then Northern Rebellion in 1569.

Source B

Colour engraving from 1567 showing the Spanish Inquisition arriving in the Netherlands. The Duke of Alba established a Council of Troubles to persecute not only rebels but heretics. Hundreds were killed.



What can you see happening here? How might this have made Elizabeth feel?

So how dangerous was this threat?



Elizabeth has no money or resources for fighting

A war fought over religion could lead to Civil War in England

Elizabeth had to avoid war at all costs

The Privy Council were pressuring her to deal with Alba



It seemed Europe was now at war Catholics Vs. Protestants

More importantly, she feared France & Spain joining forces

She feared further fighting with France

Elizabeth is very aware of the dangers posed by Spain's mission in The Netherlands

Complete this chart then using your notes & pages 29-30 add to your letter how the situation in Europe is developing and explaining the growing threat

Summary

- Challenges to the religious settlement came from both at home and abroad.
- In England, the Catholic challenge to the religious settlement was limited until 1569.
- The Puritans challenged both the use of crucifixes and vestments.
- Elizabeth sent troops and financial assistance to deal with the Catholic challenge to Protestants in Scotland (1560) and France (1562) but did not do so for the Dutch (1566).
- England's relations with Spain got much worse after the Dutch Revolt began.
- The Dutch Revolt caused concern to England because of the large Spanish army sent to the Netherlands to put it down and crush Protestant heresy.
- By sheltering the Sea Beggars and seizing gold bullion from Philip II's ships, Elizabeth hoped to make it too difficult for Spanish forces to remain in the Netherlands.

Checkpoint

Strengthen

- S1** Describe the crucifix and vestments controversies and their outcomes.
- S2** Give two reasons why the Catholic threat in England was not serious until 1569.
- S3** What was the Dutch Revolt about and why was Spain involved?
- S4** Give two reasons why the Dutch Revolt worried Elizabeth so much.
- S5** Give two examples of things Elizabeth did that annoyed Spain.

Challenge

- C1** Explain why Elizabeth intervened to help Protestants in France but not in the Netherlands.
- C2** Explain how developments in England and the Netherlands combined during the 1560s to change England's relationship with Spain.

For these questions, it might be helpful to draw a timeline of events. Having a visual representation of the period may make things clearer when writing your answers.