

TUDOR to STUART – Who were the Stuarts and why did they take the throne?



Overall topic question: Had England been turned upside down by 1660?

Who were the Stuarts and what had they inherited in 1603?

By early 1603 Queen Elizabeth I became seriously ill with a lung disease. She had never married or had any children. Her advisors were worried about who would rule after her.

What did Elizabeth need and by not having one, maybe caused a succession crisis? **An heir**





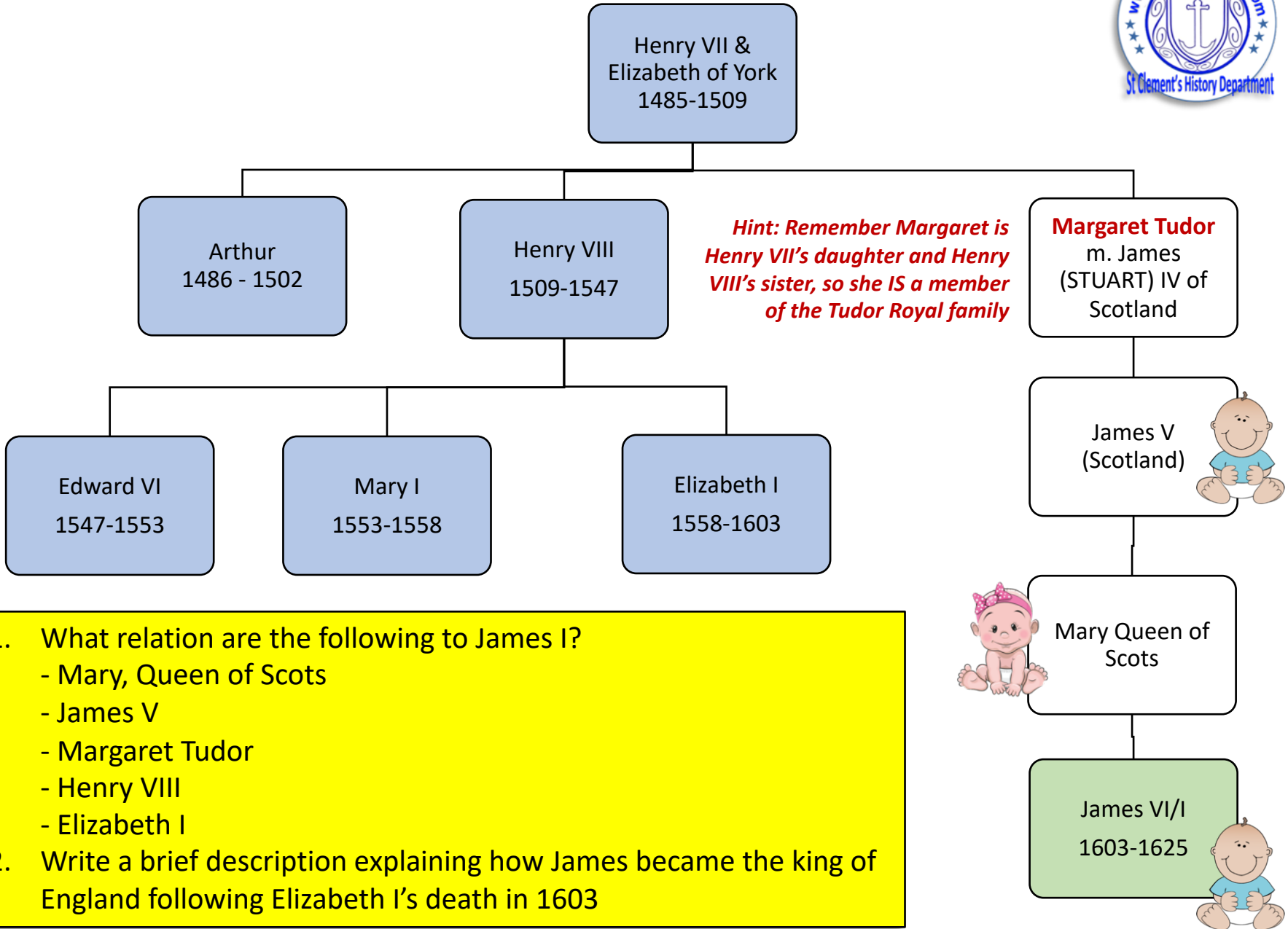
Before we meet the Stuarts in more depth, one tiny note to mention that might confuse you...

This is **King James I**, he becomes King of England after Elizabeth I dies in 1603. This is because there has never been another King James before. He is also the first monarch to rule over England and Scotland at the same time.

However, he is already king in Scotland and there have been 5 previous James' so you might see him referred to as **King James VI**

So, to be clear, King James I of England is the same person as King James VI of Scotland.

How were the Stuarts related to the Tudors?



- 1. What relation are the following to James I?
 - Mary, Queen of Scots
 - James V
 - Margaret Tudor
 - Henry VIII
 - Elizabeth I
- 2. Write a brief description explaining how James became the king of England following Elizabeth I's death in 1603



With the death of Elizabeth I, Tudor England ended with James I's accession in 1603 meaning we entered STUART ENGLAND...

(if you thought the Tudors were crazy, you've seen nothing yet...)

What do we know about the Stuarts?

Fact file of King James:



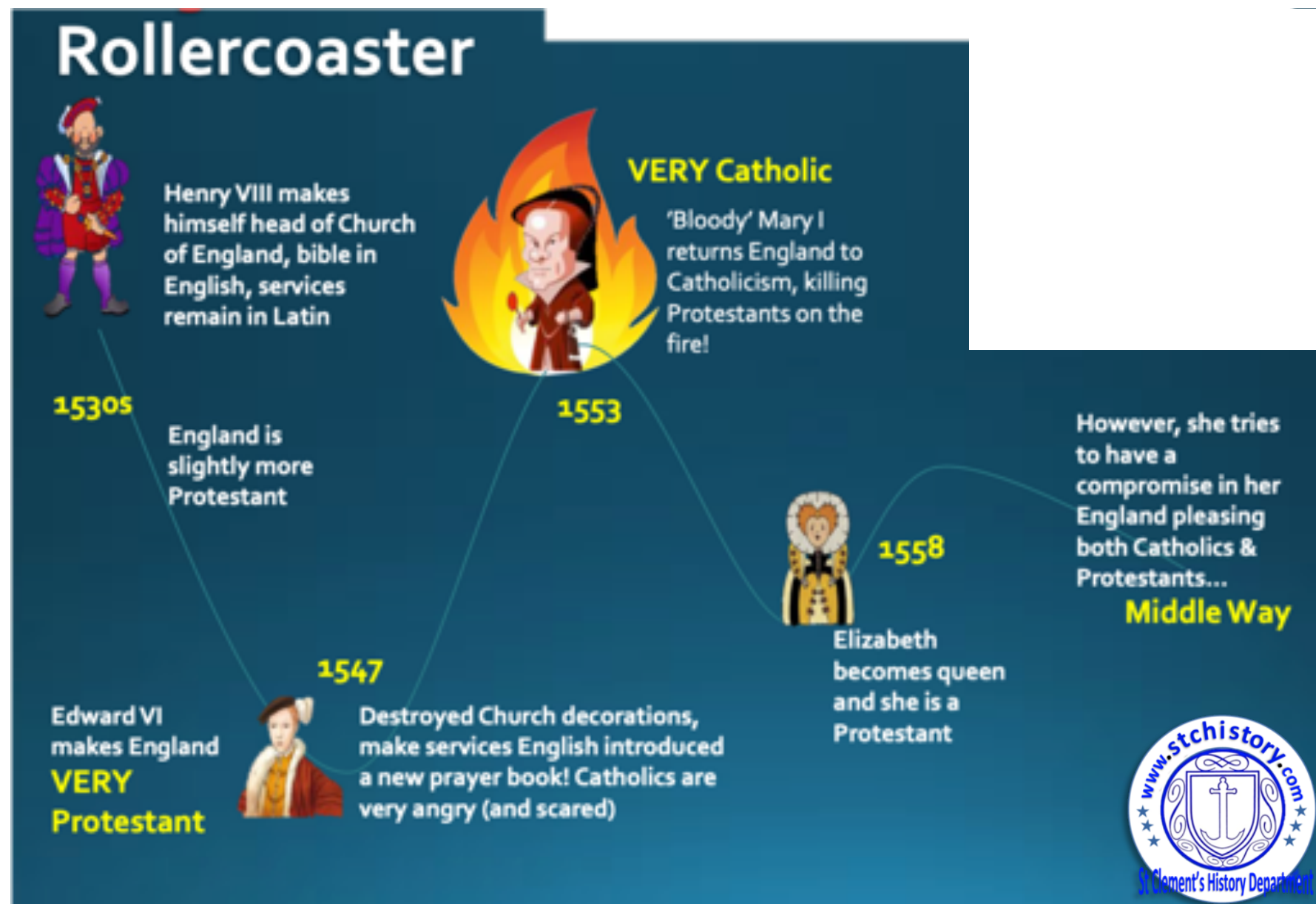
1. I only visited Scotland once during my reign.
2. I'm Protestant and married to a Protestant (although some suspect she is a catholic)
3. I'm very well educated.
4. I am the only son of Mary Queen of Scots
5. By becoming King of England I am uniting England and Scotland.
6. I stayed loyal to Queen Elizabeth even when she ordered the execution of my mother.
7. I believe in the **Divine Rights of Kings**.
8. My favourite subject was Witchcraft and am obsessed with killing witches
9. I never wash, I swear all the time and like to pick my nose
10. I am also bisexual, but shush, I think everyone knows but its not allowed

DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS: The king's power comes from god and cannot be challenged by the people; essentially he can do as he pleases.



Religion Recap:

What can we remember about religion in Tudor England? (**hint – rollercoaster**)





What religion has Elizabeth left England following?

Will England be happy with a Protestant king in 1603?

What about the rumours that he is married to a Catholic?

James knew that one of his most important problems would be religion - it had troubled England's kings and Queens for years and people still quarrelled about it.

Task

Can you put these examples of religious conflict into chronological order:

1. Henry VIII triggers the Reformation in England
2. Henry VIII wants a divorce.
3. Bloody Mary burns Protestants alive
4. The English defeat the Spanish Armada
5. Mary Queen of Scots is executed

Henry 8th Wants a divorce

- Catherine has produced no male heirs
- He wants to marry Anne Boleyn.
- The Pope would not grant Henry a divorce

The Reformation

- Henry sets up the church of England
- He grants himself a divorce
- He breaks away from the Catholic church
- Henry is now head of the church, not the pope.

Bloody Mary burns Protestants

- Mary I is Catholic
- She turns England Catholic again.

Mary Queen of Scots executed

- Mary was Catholic
- Many Catholics wanted to put her on the throne instead of Elizabeth
- Elizabeth had her executed.

The English defeat the Spanish

- Catholic Spain tries to Invade.



If I am the only son of Mary, Queen of Scots, what won't there be (that might be good for)?

Is it a good thing me becoming king of England and Scotland and uniting the countries? Remember there has been lots of tension and wars between England and Scotland over the years, the most serious when we fought against Edward I.

In 1606, James held a competition to find a new flag that united both countries



These designs were rejected. The first Union Flag – 1606.



Throughout all of the struggles my cousin Elizabeth faced with my mother Mary, Queen of Scots, eventually chopping her head off, I stayed loyal to Elizabeth I.

Was this wise? Why do you think I did this?





Thinking about this Divine Right of Kings, what does it mean again?

Why would I be so keen on this idea?

Why might Parliament not be too keen on it?

Can you think of a previous king who might have met some opposition from Parliament for doing what he wanted?



INTERPRETATION A A description of James I (VI) written in 1650 by Sir Anthony Weldon in his book *The Court and Character of James I*. Sir Anthony had worked for James but was sacked by him in 1617. He wrote this when the Stuart family no longer ruled the country (following the English Civil War).

'He was fat. His eyes were large, ever rolling after any stranger that came into his presence. His tongue was too large for his mouth. His drink came out of each side of his mouth and dribbled back into his cup. He never washed his hands. He was crafty and cunning in small things but a fool in important matters.'

Answer the following Qs

1. Is the author's view of James positive or negative? How do you know? (copy out a short quote, about 1 sentence, to prove that this is how the author viewed James).
2. Can you trust the author? Is there a reason they might lie or exaggerate? Try to give reasons why you can trust him as well as maybe why you might not



True or False?

- James was Catholic
- James was religious
- James wrote about Witches
- James was Scottish
- Parliament loved the idea of 'the Divine Right of Kings'
- James was Elizabeth's uncle