

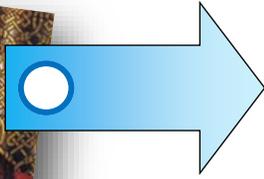
Elizabeth Takes The Throne



Queen Elizabeth Takes the Throne - early problems.

 **Mission** : to complete the tasks outlined below !

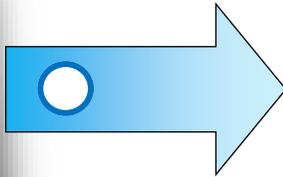
Task : 1 : colour code or label (1- 4) each of the four circles below. **2** : Read the sources provided and colour code / match the content **3** : Write a short summary of your findings under each heading. **4** : Answer the questions set.



Elizabeth's Background

1: _____
2: _____
3: _____
4: _____

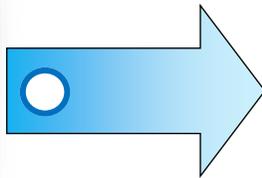
Was Elizabeth a Protestant or a Catholic ?



Elizabeth's Character

1: _____
2: _____
3: _____
4: _____

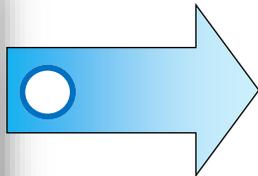
What does her coronation speech tell us about her ?



Problems she faced upon taking the throne (1)

1: _____
2: _____
3: _____
4: _____

Research : how many queens had ruled before Elizabeth?



Problems she faced upon taking the throne (2)

5: _____
6: _____
7: _____
8: _____

Why was Spain England's enemy in 1588 ?

Elizabeth, the daughter of Henry VIII and of Anne Boleyn, was five-and-twenty years of age when she came to the throne. At that moment she found herself with an empty exchequer and a ruined fleet; with a country engaged in the interests of Spain on a French war which could only be disastrous. Financial dishonesty and the debasement of the coinage had disorganised trade; agricultural depression was at its worst, having been aggravated by bad seasons.

Since the death of Cromwell, no statesman had emerged whom as an efficient guide and support for the young queen; there were clever men in Queen Mary's council, but those whose honesty was to be relied on were not amongst that number. The outlook would have been black enough for a new king whose title to the throne was beyond cavil. It seemed still blacker for a girl of five-and-twenty whose title was very far indeed from being indisputable.

After successfully defeating Northumberland's attempt to prevent her from succeeding to the throne, Mary triumphantly made her way to London. Elizabeth was given the privilege of riding with the new queen, and the two daughters of the much revered, if much feared, Henry VIII were welcomed by cheering crowds. Mary's accession had thus begun well for Elizabeth. However, the irreconcilable differences between the two women, primarily their differing faiths, soon caused problems. Mary was suspicious of her younger half-sister, and was reluctant to acknowledge her as heir to the throne. Indeed, it was not until her final illness that she did accept Elizabeth as the heir. Now that she was Queen, Mary set about restoring the Catholic faith in England.

Elizabeth's life was troubled from the moment she was born. Henry VIII had changed the course of his country's history in order to marry Anne Boleyn, hoping that she would bear him the strong and healthy son that Catherine of Aragon never did. But, on September 7, 1533 in Greenwich Palace, Anne bore Elizabeth instead. Anne did eventually conceive a son, but he was stillborn. By that point, Henry had begun to grow tired of Anne and began to orchestrate her downfall. Most, if not all, historians agree that Henry's charges of incest and adultery against Anne were false, but they were all he needed to sign her execution warrant. She was beheaded on the Tower Green on May 19, 1536, before Elizabeth was even three years old.

There still remained an undecided question of great importance. Whom should the young Queen of England marry? All England took it for granted that she must marry somebody, if only in order to settle the succession. Elizabeth herself had probably made up her mind from the outset that she would not marry at all.

When hearing about the death of her half sister, Mary, Elizabeth was overcome with emotion, she sank to her knees and said in Latin *"This is the Lord's doing: it is marvelous in our eyes"*.

But Elizabeth could not possibly be legitimate in the eyes of any Romanist, because in the eyes of any Romanist Henry's marriage with Katharine was valid, and his marriage with Elizabeth's mother was void.

"My lords, the law of nature moveth me to sorrow for my sister; the burden that is fallen upon me maketh me amazed; and yet, considering I am God's creature, ordained to obey His appointment, I will thereto yield, desiring from the bottom of my heart that I may have assistance of His grace to be the minister of His heavenly will in this office now committed to me. And as I am but one body naturally considered, though by His permission a body politic to govern, so I shall desire you all, my lords (chiefly you of the nobility, everyone in his degree and power), to be assistant to me, that I with my ruling and you with your service may make a good account to almighty God and leave some comfort to our posterity in earth. I mean to direct all my actions by good advice and counsel.
An extract from the coronation speech of Queen Elizabeth in November, 1558.

For the remainder of her reign, Mary persecuted Protestants, and came to be known as "Bloody Mary" among her enemies; although her sister Elizabeth would execute more Catholics than Mary did Protestants, she would do so over a reign many times longer. Mary urged Elizabeth to take the faith, but the princess lied about her intentions and kept up a skillful show of allegiance to suit her own conscience and ambitions.



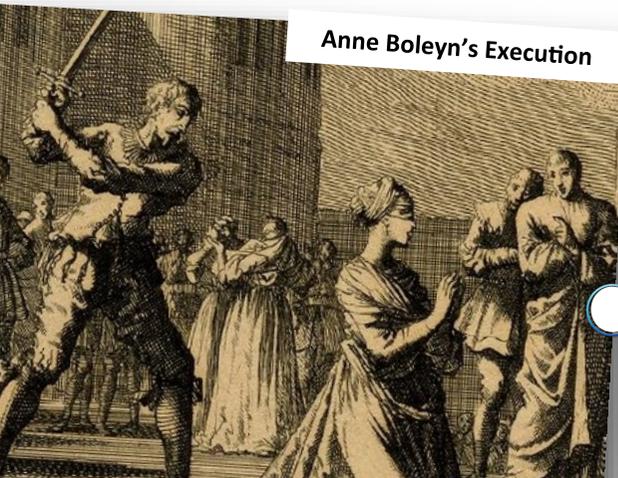
Elizabeth Tudor

Wyatt's Rebellion in 1554 sought to prevent Mary from marrying Philip and, after its failure, Elizabeth was imprisoned in the Tower of London. There were demands for Elizabeth's execution, but Mary did not wish to put her sister to death. Mary attempted to remove Elizabeth from the line of succession, but Parliament would not allow it. After two months in the Tower, Elizabeth was put under house arrest under the guard of Sir Henry Bedingfield.



Conflict with Spain

In terms of personality, Elizabeth was far more like her mother than her father: neurotic, glamorous, flirtatious, and charismatic. Elizabeth also inherited her mother's delicate bone structure, physique, facial features, and onyx black eyes, and petite girth. She did not inherit her father's enormous weight, but from him she inherited her red hair. Mary I contracted a marriage with the Spanish prince Philip, later King Philip II of Spain, and she worried that the people might depose her and put Elizabeth on the throne instead.



Anne Boleyn's Execution

RELIGION REVIEW

Henry VIII

Edward Tudor

Priests Very Important

Fancy Churches

Anne Boleyn

Stained Glass Windows

Henry VII

The Kingdom of Spain

Catherine Aragon

Direct link with God

Elizabeth I

Church of England

Mary Tudor

Transubstantiation

Sacraments

Philip II

Elizabeth II

Christianity

The Pope



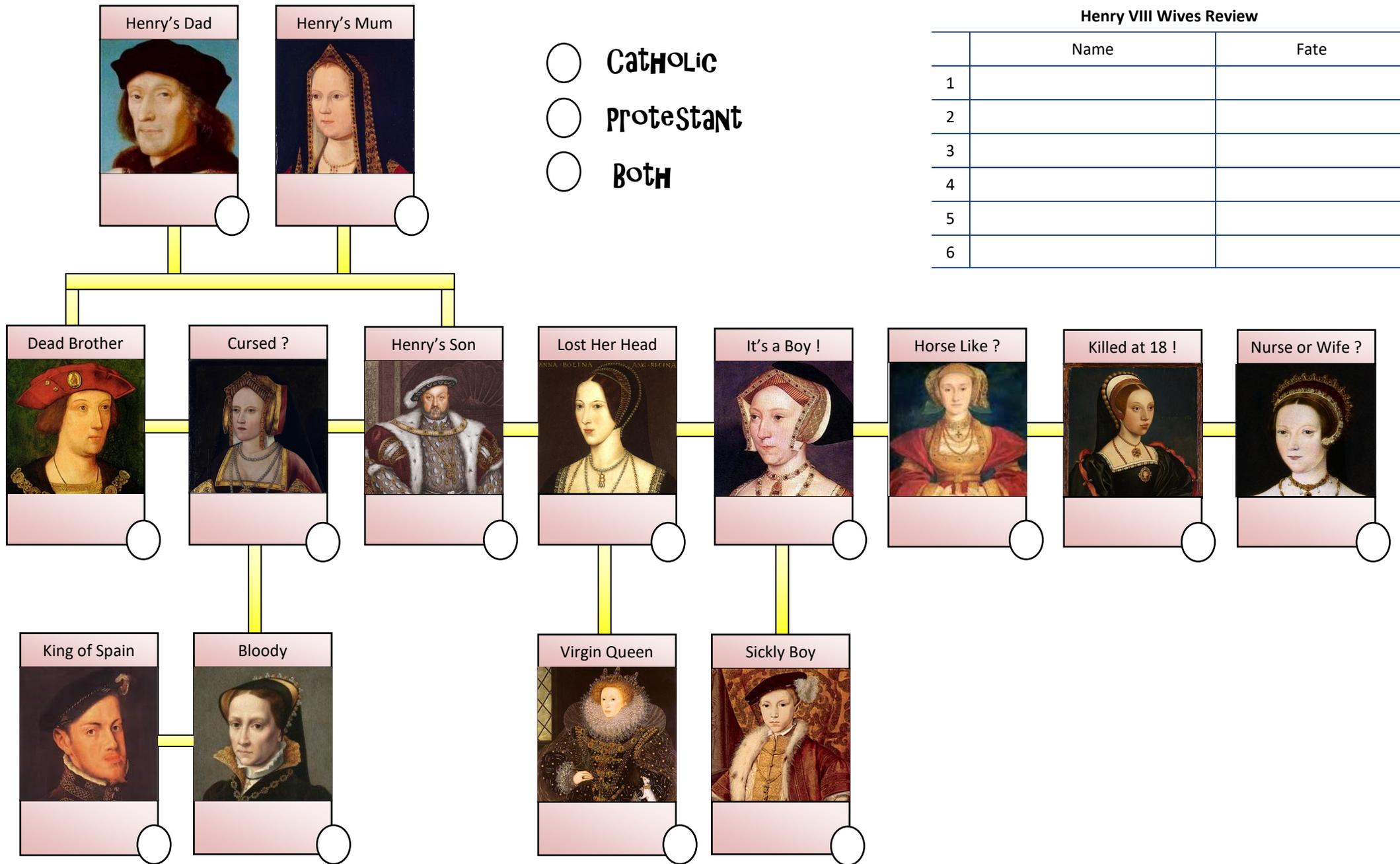
Protestant

Catholic

Both

The Tudor Family Tree - who is who ?

Mission : to add the names of the characters below and indicate if they were a Protestant or a Catholic.



Henry VIII Wives Review

	Name	Fate
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

The problems Elizabeth faced when she came to power.

 **Mission :** to compile a list of problems faced by Elizabeth and debate / rank them ?

Class Brainstorm ?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

My Rank Ordered List ?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

Agreed Pair / Group Order

Most
Important

Least
Important

Elizabeth Tudor : background and early problems.



Discover: the family history of Elizabeth I **Explore :** the religious problems during Tudor times. **Skill :** vocab + language development, S.P.A.G.



Fix Errors



Mathlete



Guess



Investigate



Choose



M. Choice



Unscramble



True : False



P. Tense

King Henry VIII was Elizabeths father.
Henry's first wife was Catherine of Aragon.
However, she did not provide him with the
male heir that he was so desperate for. She
did give birth to a boy, Mary.
1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____

Increasingly, Henry believes that his
marriage to Catherine is cursed because he
had married his dead brother's wife. He be-
comes convinced this was the reason she
couldn't give birth to a boy.
1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____

Henry had also fallen in love with Anne
Boleyn so he looked to divorce Catherine. At
this time divorce was seen as a _____ and
the Pope would not _____ Henry the
divorce. Give : Rule : **Proceed** : Offer :
Sin : No no : Grant : Pain

To get his own way, Henry broke from the
Catholic Church and created his own Church
of _____. This made Protestantism
the official religion of the country.
Henry : England : Europe : Catholics

Henry married Anne Boleyn. She ...
A : Gave birth to 2 girls, Mary and Elizabeth.
B : Gave birth to a boy, Edward.
C : Gave birth to a girl, Elizabeth.
D : Had no children.

charges tired of Anne and plotting had her
Henry executed on grew of against him.

Henry Died 1547 : After marrying a further
4 times and having been given a son, Edward,
by Jane Seymour. Edward would rule for just
6 years until he died at the age of _____.

1553: A New Queen. Following the ques-
tionable 9 day rule of Lady Jane Grey, Mary
Tudor became Queen. Not including Lady
Jane , there have been 6 queens and 37 kings
of the UK. What percentage have been
queens ? _____ %

Mary would change the official
religion of England back to
Catholicism. This would cause
many problems as _____
Protestants were burned.



Why did Mary change the religion of England
back to Catholicism?

Mary Dies 1558: When Mary died Elizabeth
took the throne. She faced many problems.

1: _____
2: _____
3: _____
4: _____
5: _____

Henry was a Catholic : T / F
Catherine was a Catholic : T / F
Mary was a Protestant : T / F
Henry was a Christian : T / F
Elizabeth was a Catholic : T / F
A Catholic is a Christian : T / F
A Buddhist is a Christian : T / F

Elizabeth's Background, character and legitimacy

by Spark Notes part 1.

Her 45-year reign, earning her the title "the Great", was not merely the result of chance, but the result of her strong will, intelligence, popularity with the people, and personal character. By the end of her reign, especially after the defeat of the supposedly invincible Spanish Armada, Elizabeth began to be held in almost supernatural awe throughout Europe, and to her own subjects she became a sort of secular saint.

She had extremely long, slender hands and fingers. Her eye-color is not definitively known, but from portraits they appear to have been brown, or golden-brown. In old age, her voice was reported as high and shrill. Elizabeth was also an expert horsewoman, who loved to ride her horse at a gallop, frightening everyone (including Master of the Horse Robert Dudley) with her equestrian antics. She mastered the art of appearing stately and regal when it mattered, but in private, she moved and walked quickly. Her obsession with dancing was famous, and she enjoyed watching dancers as much as she liked to dance herself. She loved fine clothing and jewelry, and her attire was the height of glamour and fashion in the period.

The Queen was not just for show, however. She had both natural talent and a willingness to study and deliberate. She was always cautious in foreign affairs, preferring in most cases to wait and see what happened, and decide what to do at the last moment. This patience often gave England an advantage over European nations led by more hotheaded rulers.

Elizabeth's fear of committing to action in foreign affairs, particularly her aversion to any and all war, was largely a product of her childhood, in which she had often witnessed the high costs of failure in politics. Extraordinarily stingy for a woman so wealthy, she believed wars expensive, and peace cheap. She came off as high-strung and nervous, which was not surprising, for England was in a very bad international position at the time. With no clear successor to follow her, France and Spain were both jockeying for control of England after her death. Thus, Elizabeth hesitated to intervene when Mary of Guise was overthrown, despite Cecil's council. Also, when Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded, Elizabeth recognized the need for her opponent's death, but wished it could have been carried out through a quieter method like poisoning.

Elizabeth was similarly guarded on issues of religion, always preferring compromise to definitive actions. Thus although she wished the English clergy to be celibate, because she knew this went against the Protestant view she did not challenge the English clergy's practice of marrying. Regarding communion and the great Protestant-Catholic spiritual debates of the Reformation, over which so many people were killing each other, Elizabeth refrained from comment, saying, "Some think one thing, some another, and only God can say whose judgment is best."

Elizabeth's Background, character and legitimacy

by Spark Notes part 2.

Like many famous historical people, Elizabeth is the subject of several myths. One story claims that she went more or less bald after age 30. This is untrue. Certainly she was fond of wearing wigs, especially as her hair grayed, but nearly everyone wore wigs at that time, as it was the fashion. Another humorous story, this one true, revolves around her hatred of bad smells. Toilets in the day were fairly disgusting and unsanitary affairs, and Elizabeth suffered them the same as everyone else until an inventor friend of hers designed and built one of the earliest "water-closets" for her at her Richmond palace. Also, it is often reported that in her old age, Elizabeth became spiteful and treated married women with cruelty; although the truth of this is contested, one can certainly speculate that Elizabeth did not like it when the men she was trying to manipulate married other women instead; perhaps she did bear ill will against these women.

Elizabeth never married. This was certainly unexpected: she easily could have had her choice of husbands, and the Privy Council and her closest advisors constantly begged her to marry. As a result of her aversion to matrimony, she began to be called the "Virgin Queen." However, although it is clear that she never married, her status as a lifelong virgin is under considerable doubt. Sex was far from a polite discussion topic at the time and her affairs were not recorded in the same explicit detail as they might be today. Yet there is strong evidence that she likely had several affairs.

The Queen's relations with men were often couched in romantic terms. She maintained likely romantic friendships with Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor from 1587 to 1591, Sir Walter Raleigh, and, in her old age, with the much younger Robert Devereux (the Earl of Essex). But of all her liaisons, the most overt and most certain was with her Master of the Horse, Lord Robert Dudley, whom she named the Earl of Leicester in 1564. During most of his career as Master of the Horse, Leicester (Lord Dudley) lived apart from his wife and very close to the Queen. Dudley's wife was slowly dying, probably of breast cancer, but Dudley left his dying wife in their lonely castle by herself, preferring nearly constant service to the Queen, despite the fact that his post was a decorative and fairly unimportant one. Needless to say, the fact that Dudley was married to a slowly dying woman made for even juicier gossip in Elizabethan England. Elizabeth's obvious favoritism in making Dudley into the Earl of Leicester raised some eyebrows, but most were already well aware of the situation between the two. Elizabeth's affection for Dudley was so great that she hardly cared about the public gossip. It was said that she kept a picture of Dudley in her room with which she refused to part. When Lady Dudley fell down some stairs and died from a broken neck, many English people speculated that Leicester had pushed her, murdering his wife so he could marry Elizabeth. Others theorized that it was Elizabeth herself who had commissioned the murder, though most scholars dismiss this idea.

Elizabeth

I



- My appearance
- My character
- My Interests
- My legitimacy
- My policies
- My myths

I had long ones ...

My subjects called me this ...

I did this and it frightened people ..

I was extraordinarily ..

I was better than hot-headed European rulers because ..

This was invented for me ...

My biggest strength was ..

These countries wanted to take control as they thought my claim was weak ..



I was cautious about this ...

I probably wasn't a ...

I liked to wear ...

Some people thought this but it wasn't true ..

My mum



I had her killed ..



I said only God could judge this ...

Some people thought this and it was true ...

My religion was ...

My biggest weakness was ..

Some people did think I should be Queen because ..

I loved to ..



I never married because ...



I slept with ...

I did not have any ...

I defeated the invincible..

My lover ?



Early Challenges to Elizabeth's rule.

 **Task** : colour code the images and information below (2) Insert the statements into the basic essay plan on the right - remember PEEL.



France was a large, powerful, Catholic country and an enemy of England.

Henry VIII had sold lots of Crown wealth / assets to pay for these wars.

The cost of fighting previous wars

The Auld Alliance - an alliance with Scotland

She was the Queen consort of Scotland, a country that hated England.



Mary Queen of Scots was also half French and married to Francis, the next in line for the French throne.

Many Catholics did not accept Elizabeth as the true Queen and supported Mary Queen of Scots

When she took power the Crown was in debt to the sum of £300 000. This weakened her.



I ntro
P oint
E xample
E xplain
L ink / Ev
P oints
E xample
E xplain
L ink / Ev
P oints
E xample
E xplain
L ink / Ev
C onclude

Elizabeth faced challenges both domestic and foreign ... (date she became Queen)

Financial Problems

Mary Queen of Scots

France

What was the most important factor?
Do the factors connect in any way ?

Early Challenges to Elizabeth's rule - home and abroad.

Mission : to develop your basic plan with further reading and research .

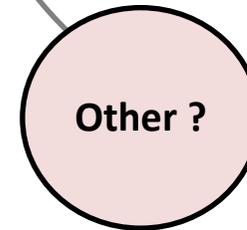
Point :
Example 1 :
Explain :
Example 2:
Explain :
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Point :
Example 1 :
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Point :
Example 1 :
Explain :
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Explain :
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Example 1 :
Explain :
Example 2:
Explain :
Link :

An interview with:

Queen Elizabeth I

Agenda: The life and times of Elizabeth I.

By Royal Reporter:

Date: Nov 25th, 1589.



Your Majesty, it is an honour to meet you again. Are you well today?

You are greatly loved by your subjects, why do you think this is ?

My Queen, when not ruling the country how do you prefer spend your time?

What has been your greatest achievement to date ?

Have you made any mistakes, if so, what were they?

Beg my pardon, and I hope this question isn't too personal. Are you a virgin ?

Your Royal Highness, despite your golden rule you have not provided an heir to rule when you are gone. Why not and is this going to be a problem ?

I have another question your Majesty...

Thank you for your honest answers, I have just one more thing to ask you...



'Elizabeth, Queen of England. is the servant of wickedness. This woman, having seized the kingdom of England and has reduced it into a miserable and ruinous condition. We do out of the fullness of our apostolic power declare the foresaid Elizabeth to be a heretic and favorer of heretics, and her adherents in the matters aforesaid to have incurred the sentence of excommunication and to be cut off from the unity of the body of Christ. And moreover (we declare) her to be deprived of her pretended title to the aforesaid crown and of all lordship, dignity and privilege whatsoever "

Pope Pius V made this public statement in 1570 .

Who created this source: _____ their job, role or position: _____

Who is it for / audience: _____

When was it created : Year: _____ Century: _____ BCE CE Primary Secondary Tertiary

Where is the person who created the source from ?

What type of source is it: Letter / Speech / Diary / Other :

What is the content of the source. Summarise this in your own words rather than just copy out lines.

The MAIN point of the source is : _____

Furthermore it reveals : _____

Additionally it illustrates : _____

Finally it shows us : _____

Use the 5W indicators below to help decide if the source is reliable or unreliable / biased.

Consider 1: Content 2: Provenance 3: Motive 4: Corroboration

C O N T E N T	Unreliable	What	Reliable	P R O V E N A N C E	Who	When	Where	M O T I V E	Why
	Uses opinions One sided Strong Language Emotional Confused Boastful Exaggerates Subjective Disrespectful	Uses facts Balanced Softer Language Calm Clear Modest Understates Objective Respectful	Could the person know things others do not? Does the person have an important job or role? Is the person trustworthy or of good standing? Could their 'audience' influence what is said or written?		Primary sources from a good eyewitness may be truthful, <u>but</u> they can also be confused or emotional. Primary sources may be recorded a long time after the event so the person may have forgotten some details. Secondary sources may get changed over time. The person was not there, <u>but</u> they can be written with less emotion and using more information not available at the time..	Where a person comes from may influence the reliability of a source. For example, a German in 1942 may be biased towards a Jewish person. Think national or regional bias!	Does the person have motive or a reason to lie? Does the person have a reason to tell the truth? Could it be propaganda and / or persuasion?		

Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 **Reliable**

1: The source content (what) may may not make the source reliable because : _____

Example : ' _____ ,

2 : The source provenance (origins) may may not make the source reliable because : _____

Example from the source : ' _____ ,

3: The source motive (why) may may not make the source reliable because : _____

4 : Any other ideas why the source may or may not be reliable. Is the source supported / **corroborated**?



**END OF
Part 1**

ichistory