

Themes: How did relations with foreign powers change?

Charles V up to 1551:

Charles V unchallenged position in west since death of Francis I in 1547.

Charles won victory against Protestant princes of Germany at Battle of Muhlberg, 1547.

Ottomans turned attention to attacking Persia.

Charles V from 1551-1555:

In the west, Henry II captured Imperial towns of Metz, Toul and Verdun and attacked Charles in the Netherlands.

In Central Europe, German princes had allied with Henry II and drove Charles out of Germany.

Ottoman Turks in East had resumed their advance into Eastern Europe. In 1555, Charles V abdicated.

Form foreign policy took- Somerset and his aims:

Sought to continue war with Scotland, in hope of a marriage between Edward and Mary, Queen of Scots.

The campaign against the Scots had been conducted by Somerset from 1544.

The 'auld alliance' between France and Scotland remained, and English fears would continue to be dominated by the prospect of facing war on two fronts.

Somerset defeated Scots at Battle of Pinkie in September 1547. Too expensive to garrison 25 border forts (£200,000 a year) and failed to prevent French from relieving Edinburgh with 10,000 troops.

In July 1548, the French took Mary to France and married her to French heir.

1549- England threatened with a French invasion. France declares war on England. August- French attacked Boulogne.

1549- ratified the Anglo-Imperial alliance with Charles V, which was a show of friendship.

October 1549- Somerset fell from power.

Somerset and Northumberland 1547-1553

Form foreign policy-Northumberland and his aims:

1550- negotiated a settlement with French. Treaty of Boulogne. Ended war, Boulogne returned in exchange for 400,000 crowns. England pulled troops out of Scotland.

Defensive alliance with France. Edward VI engaged to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry II in 1551 by Treaty of Angers. Scotland- borders in 1552 as were before Henry VIII's campaigns.

Trade with Netherlands- broke down because of English Protestantism. 1551- trade embargo on sale of cloth to Netherlands- improved by June 1552.

Followed a policy of neutrality with Charles V, refusing to be dragged into Hapsburg-Valois wars.

Henry II of France- *determined to make an impact. He had been held prisoner as a child by Charles V and sought revenge.*

1552- treaty with German princes made him major figure in Europe.

Conclusions- how far did relations with foreign powers change?

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Form foreign policy took- what were Mary I's aims:

Desire to restore papal supremacy and to advance Philip II's cause as her choice of husband- achieved 1554. Seen as a 'pawn' of the Habsburgs. Mary sought peace.

Mary I 1553-1558

Naval and militia reforms:

Armed forces strengthened. The navy was reorganised and improved. Naval treasurer appointed. Number of ships made available for active duty increased from 3 (in 1555) -21 in 1557.

Army recruitment- replaced with a militia, under which Lords Lieutenants and JPS in each county given responsibility for raising troops.

France: 1555- *Gravelines, Mary acted as mediator between France and Charles V. The truce that was brokered (treaty of Vaucelles, 1556) ended when Philip attacked Pope Paul IV, who was allied to the French.*

At war with England June 1557 and indirectly with the papacy, as Pope Paul IV was anti-Spanish. French launched a surprise attack of 27,000 troops against Calais in 1558.

English raised an army of 7,000 and a fleet of 140 ships to attack Brest but only captured Le Conquet. Peace negotiations- Treaty of Cateau Cambresis, October 1558. Completed in April 1559. Calais was lost. A 'cripplingly blow' to England.

Habsburg-Valois wars came to an end. November 17th 1558: Mary I died.

Spain: Marriage to Philip II in 1554.

September 1555- Philip left England.

Demanded English support against France.

England sent 6,000 troops to Netherlands.

Stafford (Protestant exile, supported by the French) invasion of Scarborough led to England declaring war on France- 1557 June.

Scottish launched raids against English, 1557.

7,000 soldiers sent to aid Spanish and Imperial forces fighting the French. At the Battle of St. Quentin, Philip defeated Henry.

October 1555- Charles V's brother Ferdinand became HRE, with control only of Germany. Charles' son Philip became ruler of Spain, Spanish America, Netherlands and Naples

Conclusions- how far did relations with foreign powers change?

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Relations with Spain- up to 1570:

Started cordially as Philip proposed marriage but by late 1560s relations deteriorated.

e.g. John Hawkins' trading activity threatened Spanish trading monopoly in the Caribbean.

1568- English seized Spanish vessels and confiscated bullion they carried- which was intended to pay the Spanish army in the Netherlands. Led to trade embargo with Netherlands.

Philip supported Northern rebellion-1569.

Scotland up to 1560: English supported the Protestants (Cecil strongly supported intervention) rebels drive out the French, confirmed by Treaty of Edinburgh. Scotland ruled by protestants, Mary, Queen of Scots had to accept this.

Elizabeth I

Deterioration of Anglo-Spanish relations 1585-

1584- Treaty of Joinville with Catholic League in France.

As a result, Elizabeth made Treaty of Nonsuch with Dutch rebels. Troops sent to Netherlands under command of Earl of Leicester. War with Spain- 1585.

1587- English attacked Spanish ships at Cadiz, delaying the launch of Spanish Armada.

1588-Leicester returned to England. Philip's set sail with Armada- which failed.

War at sea: Off Western Europe and Caribbean. Was at great expense. 1589- Sir Francis Vere was made commander of English forces in Netherlands. He worked with Dutch Protestants and expelled from North in 1594. Country divided into independent Protestant North and Catholic South, under Spanish authority.

Attacks on Spanish shipping mounted both by professional seamen such as Hawkins, Drake and Frobisher and courtiers such as Walter Raleigh.

Philip ordered invasion of England in 1596 but defeated by storms.

War ended in 1604 at deaths of both Philip and Elizabeth.

Netherlands/Spain up to 1585:

¾ of all England's overseas trade passed through Antwerp (based on woollen cloth). Concern by Spain that English traders were trying to spread Protestantism in Netherlands.

1563- Philip's chief minister in Netherlands, Granvelle banned import of all English cloth. Elizabeth retaliated and banned all imports from Netherlands. Trade restored in 1564.

Outbreak of Calvinist riots led to Philip sending a vast Spanish army under Duke of Alva to crush heresy in 1567.

Trade embargo- 1568.

Between 1568-1572- Elizabeth and Philip looked for ways to cause each other trouble.

1571- Philip backed the Ridolfi plot. Elizabeth didn't stop English seamen attacking Spanish ships.

1572- Philip and Elizabeth settle differences- Trade restored and Convention of Nymegen in 1573, Elizabeth withdrew her support for English pirates in Caribbean as a result of Treaty of Bristol.

1572- Elizabeth expelled sea beggars- these were Dutch Protestants privateers who had been sheltering in English ports. When they returned to Netherlands the revolt of the Netherlands began.

1570s/1580s Relations continued to deteriorate as privateers captured huge quantities of Spanish bullion on its way to Europe from the New World.

Portugal and the claim of Don Antonio:

Philip gained control of Portugal- uniting two wealthy oceanic empires.

Don Antonio- member of Portuguese royal family and claim to throne.

Philip crowned King in 1580.

Foreign policy aims 1558- 1564: End war with France. Consolidate position. Protect cloth trade and borders.

France up to 1564:

1559- Treaty of Cateau-Cambresis, ended the French war. France would retain Calais for 8 years and thereafter pay England 500,000 crowns or return it.

1562- conflict between Catholics and Protestants- known as Huguenots broke out. England aids French protestants. In 1564, Treaty of Troyes England permanently lost Calais.

France after 1564:

Elizabeth looked to improve relations with France- marriage negotiations began between Elizabeth and Duke of Anjou in 1570, Treaty of Blois was signed in 1572. But Massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572 strained relations with death of 500 Protestants by Catholics.

Attitudes of councillors/divisions in privy council: Divided over support for support to Dutch rebels. Leicester and Walsingham urging support and Cecil against it.

Conclusions: How did relations with foreign powers change?

Foreign policy broadly successful.

Very expensive.

Dynastic considerations as well as desire for glory.

Conflict with Spain long-running, expensive and bought limited gain.

Themes: How far did intellectual and religious ideas change and develop and with what effects?

Churches: Hierarchy of the church remained largely intact. There was little attempt to alter the interior of churches. Services remained largely traditional in form

Religious changes under Somerset:- what were they?

Somerset was a moderate reformer, although Edward VI had been brought up to favour more radical religious change.

1547- Treason Act, allowing religious issues to be discussed and removed censorship.

1545- Act passed to dissolve Chantries, had not been enforced but in 1547 was enacted.

1549 Cranmer introduced the Protestant Book of Common Prayer to be used for all church services. This was enforced by Act of Uniformity- ambiguous in relation to Eucharist.

42 Articles- Cranmer: 1553. Official Protestant statement of doctrine- never implemented because of Edward's death.

Impact on society- evidence from wills:

Services became plainer and traditional religious practices declined.

People became less inclined to leave money to their Parish church.

Public unco-operative to reform.

Changes did affect people e.g. loss of charitable functions of monasteries and chantries, including care of sick and elderly.

Erasmianism/ Early Protestantism: Six Articles weakened cause of religious reform. Doctrine had been influenced by Protestantism.

1539-Act of 6 Articles:

Reasserted Catholic doctrine and transubstantiation. There were severe punishments for those who went against the Act.

Iconoclasm: In London, there was widespread destruction. The Injunctions of 1538 against pilgrimages and other traditional Catholic practices were reissued in 1547.

Act for the Advancement of True Religion, 1543:

This restricted access to the English bible to upper class men/noblewomen only.

Somerset and Northumberland 1547-1553

European reformers- 40

reformers from Europe came to England on Cranmer's invitation. They provided ideas and preached. Bucer- Professor at Cambridge. Martyr- Professor at Oxford. Ochino- prebend at Canterbury.

Henry's last years 1539-1547

King's book, 1543: Revised the Bishops Book, largely conservative- defended Transubstantiation, Six Articles. It encouraged preaching and attacked the use of images.. It was written by Henry himself.

Renaissance ideas: In intellectual life and culture took hold. Humanism spread through schools and universities.

Religious changes under Northumberland:- what were they?

Northumberland made increasingly radical reforms. Edward VI influenced policy, especially destroy idolatry. These were:
Removal of altars and reforms to Church services- combining Calvinist and Lutheran influences.
1552 Book of Common Prayer and Act of Uniformity- much more Protestant.
Banned traditional vestments.
Restricted church music.

Influence of humanism- Stephen Gardiner influenced by Erasmus as was Cranmer. William Cecil encouraged humanist scholars at Cambridge.

Henry's last years: dominated by faction between reformists(e.g. Parr), Seymour) and conservatives (e.g. Gardiner, Norfolk). Reformists.

Conclusions on how far did intellectual and religious ideas change and develop and with what effects?:

Influence of Hooper: leader of Evangelical Protestants- spearheaded push towards radical Protestantism. Made Bishop of Gloucester, 1550. Ridley- Bishop of London.

Themes: How far did intellectual and religious ideas change and develop and with what effects?

Influence of humanism:

Reintroduction of Catholicism weakened the influence of Humanism. Pope Paul IV regarded Erasmus as a heretic and banned Catholics from reading his books.

Catholic Reformation: 1553, Mary repealed earlier religious legislation and reinstated Catholic faith. It was Mary's desire as queen to restore the Catholic faith in a church in England. In most areas, local people began restoring Catholic practices even before Mary's government ordered religious changes. Religious thought was centred on Catholic reform at a parish level. Edward Bonner, Bishop of London, published *A Profitable and Necessary Doctrine*, explained the faith in a straightforward manner. A new Book of Homilies also published 1555,

Key religious reform- Acts passed through Parliament:

Protestant clergy- including 7 bishops, were deprived of their living. Foreign protestants ordered to leave the country. 80 MPs voted against religious changes. **First Parliament, October 1553:** Edwardian religious legislation repealed. Legal status of church upheld. Church restored to state 1547. Married clergy deprived of living. **1554:** - Pope Julius agreed to not claim back church land that had been sold. Cardinal Pole sent back to England as legate and as Archbishop of Canterbury. **Third Parliament Nov 1554-Jan 1555: - Act of Repeal** restored the heresy laws. Punishable by death to deny papal supremacy. Act of supremacy made Pope head of church.

Pope's attitude: Pope Julius III demanded that the Church submit to Rome before dispensations to landowners of ex-Church property could be granted. Act of Repeal produced a lot of anger towards the Pope. Paul IV, Pope from 1555, dismissed Pole as Papal legate in April 1557. When Mary entered war against the French she was indirectly against the fiercely anti-Spanish Pope.

Pole's legatine synod Pole tried to introduce reforms into the church and increase the number of priests. He appointed new bishops who were to preach and to oversee the religious life of their parishes. He proposed that each cathedral should have a seminary for training priests.

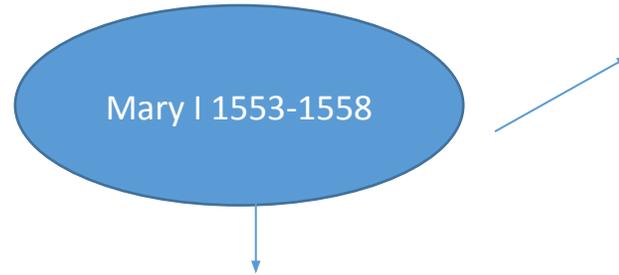
Burning of heretics: Under heresy laws, Mary persecuted Protestants, including the Oxford Martyrs- Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer. Around 280 Protestants were burnt, mostly in the south-east and East Anglia

Protestantism: 800 forced into exile. Protestants used 1552 prayer book but still operated within existing structures. Others such as John Knox wanted to continue to move into a more radical direction.

Foxe's book of Martyrs, 1563: exiled Protestant. Attacked Mary for her persecutions and for being a woman.

Simon Renard: Imperial ambassador for Charles V and trusted adviser to Mary.

Conclusions on how far did intellectual and religious ideas change and develop and with what effects?:



Themes: How far did intellectual and religious ideas change and develop and with what effects?

El's personal beliefs: conservative tendencies with religion. She disapproved of clergy marrying, she distrusted preaching and enjoyed the musical culture of cathedrals and university colleges. Elizabeth viewed the settlement as an act of state, defining the relationship between Crown and church but not making 'windows into men's souls.' Others including Cecil and Dudley believed the settlement was a starting point for the development of a Puritan church.

Elizabeth I
1558-1603

Matthew Parker: In December, 1559 all but 1 Marian bishop refused to consecrate Parker as the new Archbishop of Canterbury. Parker was a Cambridge Don of moderate views. The bishops were replaced by Protestants exiled under Mary, such as Grindal, who became Bishop of London in 1560.

Religious Settlement: Elizabeth sought to re-establish royal supremacy over church in England. The Elizabethan church settlement of 1559 provided the framework for this, creating a 'via media' between Catholicism and Protestantism. This settlement enacted in the first Parliament, Jan-April 1559 established royal supremacy but set out the way the church was to be organised and the content and conduct of services. It was a compromise. It left Elizabeth under pressure from the Puritans and Catholic bishops and conservative peers in the House of Lords, who strongly opposed the uniformity bill, believing the settlement too protestant.

Act of Supremacy, 1559: Repealed the papal supremacy and Marian heresy laws. Reinstated the religious legislation of Henry VIII's reign and revived the powers of royal visitation of the church. Made the queen 'supreme governor' rather than supreme head of church. Demanded an oath of supremacy from all clergymen and church officials.

Act of Uniformity 1559: It demanded everyone go to church once a week or pay a 12p fine. It established the use of the new Common Book of Prayer (a compromise between the Edwardian Prayer books of 1549-1552). The established book was a version of 1552- it was more acceptable to traditionally minded worshippers, e.g. carefully worded to allow variations in Eucharist belief.

Royal Injunctions 1559: It nominated visitors to inspect the church and gave specific instructions e.g. removal of 'things superstitious' from churches; purchase of an English bible and a copy of Erasmus's Paraphrases by every Parish church; celebration of Eucharist at a simple communion table (not altar); suppression of catholic practices i.e. pilgrimages and use of candles; requirement that any prospective wife of clergymen had to produce a certificate, signed by two JPs, to indicate her fitness for the role.

39 Articles of religion: 1563- This replaced the 42 Articles of 1552- it was drawn up the church and confirmed by Parliament in 1571, sought to define the doctrine of the church.

It was based on Cranmer's earlier articles, it broadly supported reformed doctrine. E.g. they denied teachings concerning transubstantiation and affirmed the scripture was final authority on salvation. They stated that both bread and wine should be served to all the communion service and ministers could marry. Church was protestant, along Calvinist lines. While the settlement reformed doctrine, it did not go far enough to please leading Protestants in its reforms of the church's structures, disciplinary procedures and clerical dress. In effect, the church of England was becoming Calvinist in doctrine but only 'half-reformed' in its structures.

Foxe's book of Martyrs, 1563, Protestant writer.

Conclusions on how far did intellectual and religious ideas change and develop and with what effects?:

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Harsh laws and defeat of the Spanish Armada reduced the perceived threat of Catholicism. It became more of a 'country-house' religion than the popular faith it had been in 1560s.

John Whitgift: Replaced Grindal and in 1583 published his Three Articles. These demanded acceptance from the clergy of the royal supremacy, prayer book and the 39 articles.

Vestments controversy: 1566. This was over the wearing of vestments. Archbishop Parker issued his advertisements making vestments compulsory. 37 puritans were deprived of their livings. Showed queen's determination to enforce the religious settlement.

Religious Settlement: *Broad acceptance of the 'via media'. Most worshippers accepted the changes in their parishes. Churches lost some of their statuary and plate, with communion tables replacing altars. There were some who had strong religious convictions and actively worked against the settlement.*

Recusants action: *Catholics who paid fines instead of attend Anglican church services.*

Harsh penalties against Catholics-1571 and 1581.

In 1581: *Act to retain the Queen's majesty's subjects in their due obedience made- non-allegiance to the queen or church treasonable. Saying Mass punishable by a heavy fine and imprisonment. Fine for non-attendance at church £20 per month.*

Jesuits action: *From 1580, Jesuits arrived led by Robert Parsons and Edmund Campion with the mission to reconvert England. Jesuits were harshly treated by the authorities. Missions had limited success. 15 Catholic priests executed 1581-82.*

1585: *Act made it treasonable for Catholic priests to enter England.*

Excommunication and Papal Bull: 1570. By 1571, it was treason to publish or own a copy of the bull.

Elizabeth I
1558-1603

Act of Seditious Sectaries, 1593: *this brought the arrest of separatists, those who had separated from the church of England. The leaders of the London movement were tried and excommunicated for circulating 'seditious books'*

Seminary priests action: *Trained at Douai-Spanish Netherlands from 1568. In 1574 onwards, Catholic priests came to England to uphold and spread Catholicism, They operated in secret from the country house at catholic gentry and aristocracy.*

After the excommunication of Elizabeth, the church became more protestant. As a result the catholic faction became more active: It linked up with movements on the continent for counter-reformation in 1570s and 1580s It supported the activities of English priests trained abroad.

Puritans believed in the eradication of popish superstition.

Conclusions on how far did intellectual and religious ideas change and develop and with what effects?:

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Elizabeth I
1558-1603

Puritanism:

This arose from 1563 Convocation of Canterbury failed to get reforms in the church.

1566: Vestments controversy

1583 Whitgift's 3 articles

1585 Lambeth Articles. This reaffirmed the Calvinist beliefs of the church of England and proved acceptable to both Puritans and their opponents.

Martin Marprelate tracts: A set of satirical attacks written by Presbyterians in late 1580s about some of the Bishops.

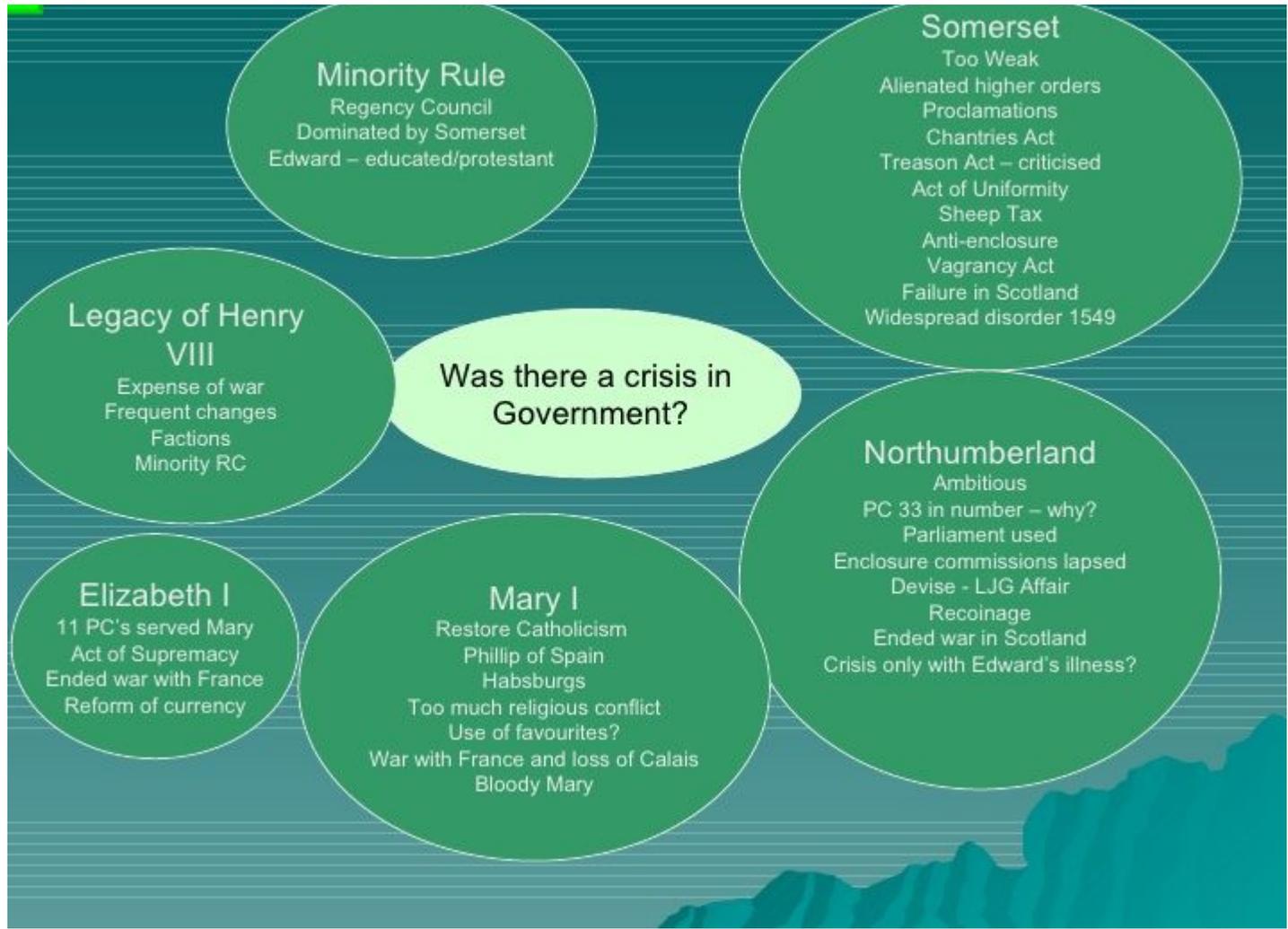
Puritans emerged in the 1560s. From 1570, a puritan faction grew and contained Presbyterians and Separatists.

Separatists:
They were dissatisfied with the pace of Protestantism reform and wanted it to go further.
Led by Henry Barrow and John Greenwood.
They were extremists who wanted to separate from the church of England. They wanted to create independent church organisations without the queen as supreme governor.
They emerged in 1580s but only had small followings in Norwich and London.
The act of seditious sectaries arrested separatists and executed leaders.

Puritans began to reconcile themselves to Elizabethan settlement, especially with the threat of Catholicism diminishing. Also the deaths of Leicester, Mildmay and Walsingham in late 1580s who were its political supporters at court. By the time of Elizabeth's death in 1603, religion was no longer a serious issue and the 'godly' puritans were accepted within the church.

Conclusions on how far did intellectual and religious ideas change and develop and with what effects?:

Presbyterianism:
These were those who derived their ideas from Calvinism and wanted to remove the bishops. It developed after the vestments controversy. It had important supporters such as Earl of Leicester and Earl of Huntingdon. It was a small movement in London, south-east and parts of the Midlands.
Cartwright, Professor at Cambridge was the leader.
1572: John Field and John Wilcox wrote the Admonition to Parliament. They demanded removal of catholic practices and more focus on scriptures and church ministers and elders instead of bishops. Both men were imprisoned.
1584-87: Peter Turner and Anthony Cope introduced bills in Parliament. They wanted to replace the Book of Common Prayer with a new prayer book stripped of 'popish' elements. Bills were rejected.
Late 1580s: Presbyterianism declined.



Themes: How was the succession secured?

How did Henry secure the succession?:

Children and Marriage alliances- Arthur (then Henry) to Catherine of Aragon. Oldest daughter Margaret to James IV of Scotland. Youngest daughter marriage (in 1514) to King of France.

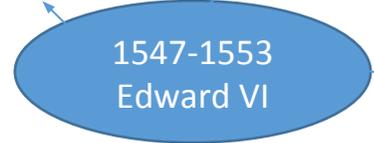
Death of Arthur 1502 and Elizabeth (wife) in 1503. Henry heir but child! Succession insecure- Yorkists claim (Earl of Suffolk, although imprisoned in 1506).

Regency Council: established by Henry VIII to govern during Edward's minority. 16 members, supported by 12 members. Made up of religious conservatives e.g. Wriothesley, Paulet, Tunstall and reformers: Seymour, Cranmer and Denny. Also administrators and lawyers. Within days the council had delegated powers to Seymour who awarded himself Duke of Somerset and became Lord Protector.

The Device: Written by Edward on advice of Northumberland to alter the succession. June 1553, Mary and Elizabeth were declared illegitimate, in favour of the Protestant Lady Jane Grey. However, Parliament did not ratify this and without it the device (Devyse) had no status. Edward died 6th July. Northumberland still proclaimed Lady Jane Grey as queen on 9th July 1553.

Succession Act 1534:

Henry's marriage to Catherine was invalid and replaced with marriage to Anne. Crown now passed to Henry and Anne's children. Oath had to be taken to uphold their marriage. Treasonable offence to attack/deny marriage.



Succession Act 1536: Repeals the 1534 Act, declares Elizabeth illegitimate and lays down that Henry can determine the succession by will in the absence of an heir apparent.

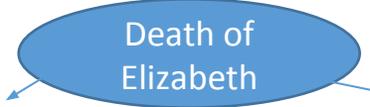
Mary's accession- reaction: Privy Council initially agreed to Device but changed allegiance. Jane was committed to Tower and executed February 1554. There was popular support for Mary. Mary became queen on 20th July. Mary's accession restored Henry's will as established under succession act, 1544.

Henry's will 1546:

Confirms the terms of 1544 Succession Act and lays down that in default of heirs to Edward, Mary and Elizabeth the succession should pass to the heirs of his sister Mary.

Succession Act 1544: Repeals the 1536 Act, reinstates Mary and Elizabeth in the succession and reaffirms that Henry could determine the will by succession.

Elizabeth's inheritance/ reaction: Succeeded as a Protestant at age of 25. Councillors accepted her accession. Elizabeth proceeded quickly to her coronation- 15th January



Death of Mary and reaction: Mary formally named Elizabeth as her successor on 6th November 1558, she died on 17th November. 1544 Succession Act confirmed that Elizabeth would succeed Mary. (Mary had confined Elizabeth to Tower in 1554 but no proof that she was involved in the succession)

Parliament's role in the succession issue? Natural successor Mary, Queen of Scots. Issues of succession and marriage lay within royal prerogative. Parliament pressed Elizabeth to marry and name a successor in 1563. Suitors were: Dudley, Erik of Sweden, Francois, Duke of Anjou(also known as Alencon), Archdukes Ferdinand and Charles, Philip of Spain.

How was the succession secured? Refused to name a successor. Succeeded in 1603 by James VI of Scotland, was Protestant.

Conclusions- how was the succession secured?

Themes: How did society and economy change and with what effects?

Somerset and Northumberland 1547-1553

Wyatt's rebellion, 1554: Mary's determination to marry Philip of Spain provoked a rebellion. Anti-Spanish feeling but also Mary's religion. Hope to unseat Mary and place Elizabeth or Lady Jane Grey on the throne. 4 risings- only serious one in Kent. 3,000 men. Aim to march to London but forced to surrender. Led to execution of Lady Jane Grey and Elizabeth imprisoned in the Tower of London.

Mary I 1553-1558

Western and Kett's rebellion, June/July 1549: Western- Devon and Cornwall: prompted by religious grievances especially the new Book of Common Prayer and the sheep tax. Rebels besieged Exeter but defeated by Lord Russell's troops.

Kett's- Norfolk: July- motivated by hatred of local

Officials, resentment of enclosure and local frustration about the maladministration of nobility (Howard family). Somerset sent an army led by Dudley. Rebellion suppressed and Kett was hanged.

Other risings motivated by:

Inflation and high food prices.

Religious grievances.

Resentment of taxation.

Rebellions led to Somerset's fall.

Enclosure commission: Serious problem in Edward's reign. Duke of Somerset (Lord Protector) took action against enclosure and tax on sheep. This harmed small farmers, who relied on sheep for subsistence.

Debasement: Continued by Somerset to finance war with Scotland. Produced inflation.

Northumberland (Lord President) ended costly wars with France and Scotland gained £133,333 as a French payment for return of Boulogne. He debased coinage. He increased revenue from the church, including the melting down of church plate. He set up a commission under Mildmay to improve financial administration. Changes implemented in 1554 e.g. The court of Exchequer took over church funds.

Prosperity and depression 1547-1558: Economic situation was poor and continued to worsen throughout the period. Unemployment was high. Growth in population throughout period. Increasing enclosure. Inflation and social distress. Fall in demand for English cloth exports. Limited increase in productivity. Series of bad harvests- 1548, 1555 and 1556. Severe shortage of food. High mortality rate. High taxation to pay for war against France.

Financial reforms:

Northumberland's commission-1553.

1556-8: recoinage plans implemented in Elizabeth's reign.

Encouragement given to conversion of pasture land to crop farming especially after the bad harvests.

Enforcement of laws against grain hoarders after bad harvests.

Movement of industries from town to countryside was discouraged in an attempt to reduce urban unemployment.

Reorganisation of administration and finance of the navy. 6 new ships were built and others repaired.

New Book of Rates 1558- raised customs revenue.

Mary's thoroughness and preparation enabled efficient implementation under Elizabeth.

Sound financial record.

Poverty: 1547- Edward VI's reign. A new law ordered that all beggars should be whipped and branded on the forehead with the letter V. Then they would become a slave for 2 years. If they tried to escape they would be made a slave for life. If they tried to escape again they would be executed. The law was repelled in 1550.

Late 1540s and 1550s- Compulsory taxes had been imposed in most of the larger towns- London, York and Norwich. These were later adopted in Chester, Cambridge and Exeter.

1550- Parliament passed a law stating that every parish had to build a workhouse for the poor.

1552- Each parish kept a register of the poor. A collector of alms created in each parish.

1555- poor law act extended act of 1552 ordered licensed beggars to wear badges. Intention was to encourage fellow parishioners to donate more alms for poor relief. Mary was active in poor relief

Sweating sickness: 1557-8 and outbreak of the Plague. Death toll worst of the century.

Themes: How did society and the economy change and with what effects?

Population increases: By 1600- 4 million.

Economic situation in 1558:

Poor state. Inflation- 1561 due to debasement of coinage. (Elizabeth put forward plans to replace the debased coinage with soundly minted ones. Limited effect. Fall in real wages. Concern about masterless (unapprenticed) men in towns and report of increased vagabondage and

Growth of London: Largest, wealthiest city. Centre of communication. First theatre and printing presses there. Provided a market for international goods.

Elizabeth I

Poverty, Vagrancy and Poor relief:

Act of 1563

Parishes given the power to raise funds to support the poor. Fines for those who refused to contribute to poor relief.

The poor were put into 2 Categories: *Deserving and Undeserving Poor.*

Act of 1572

It was made compulsory that all people pay a local poor tax.

Beggars to be whipped and bored through the ear.

If they were caught three times they would be executed.

Act of 1576

Houses of correction were established to put the poor to work. Provision for employment for the deserving poor.

1597 Act for the Relief of the Poor

It was made law that every district have an 'Overseer of the Poor'.

Act of 1597: Act for the Punishment of Rogues, Vagabonds and Sturdy beggars.

First time offenders whipped and sent back to the Parish; repeat offenders executed.

1601 Poor Law passed. Created a national system for poor relief based on the parish. E.g. each parish required to raise rates for and administer poor relief through an overseer of the poor. Impotent poor were to be cared for in a poorhouse. Able-bodied poor given work in a house of industry and idle poor and vagrants sent to a house of correction or prison. Pauper children were to be apprenticed to a trade.

Sweating sickness: Plague outbreak in 1563 in London.

Harvest failures: 1594-97- serious poverty.

1596-97 subsistence crisis. Far North e.g. Newcastle- deaths due to starvation.

Local initiatives- Statute of Artificers- 1563:

response to vagabonds in towns, increasing crime and workers calling for higher wages. Statute sought to fix prices, impose minimum wages, restrict workers freedom of movement and regulate training. Established a 7 year apprenticeship. Difficult to enforce.

Patterns of Trade: Trade grew considerably, although internal trade more valuable e.g. coal from Newcastle to London.

Cloth trade with Netherlands. Broadening of overseas markets e.g. Muscovy Company-established in 1555 under Mary, Eastland Company to the Baltics, Turkish company and East India Company to Asia

Expeditions of Hawkins to Africa to gain slaves to transport to South America in exchange for goods.

Exploration/Colonisation:

1580-Drake circumnavigated the world. Gilbert and Hakluyt highlighted potential of North America. Led to 1584 expedition to Raonoke Island. Further expeditions 1585 and 1587 failed to establish permanent settlement.

Prosperity and depression: Many signs of growing prosperity.

Agricultural production did increase.

Cloth making in rural areas increased. Some decline in old established areas e.g. Winchester.

New urban settlements developed e.g. Manchester, Plymouth.

Shipbuilding and associate ports grew.

South-East flourished, followed by Norfolk, Suffolk, Somerset, Gloucestershire and Wiltshire. Poorest counties- North and West Midlands.

Legislation to regulate trade and industry. The taxes and duties that it led to brought wealth to the country as a whole- e.g. there were acts to regulate trade in cloth, leather, iron, coal, grain and timber. 2 Navigation acts to promote use of English ships. Statute of Artificers.