

Rebellion and foreign policy

What happened first		What happened next	
16th November 1553	House of Commons petitions Mary not to marry Philip of Spain. Mary resolves to do so anyway	Plan depended on secrecy	Plan depended on secrecy, but upon hearing whispers something was afoot, Gardiner managed to get Courtenay to reveal the plan to him
November- December 1553	Group of conspirators is formed made up of well-connected members of gentry families- Sir Thomas Wyatt, Sir Peter Carew and Sir James Croft. Also Duke of Suffolk, Lady Jane Grey's father involved	Uprisings bungled	Panicking as news broke, plotters decided to go early on January 25th. Despite pumping out anti-Spanish propaganda, all but Wyatt failed to get their counties to rise. Wyatt managed to raise between 2000/3000 men from Kent, not least motivated by the trade slump in Kent
The plan	On Palm Sunday 1554 before the arrival of Philip of Spain would be simultaneous mass uprisings led by Wyatt in Kent, Carew in Devon, Croft in Herefordshire and Suffolk in Leicestershire. The French would man the coast and stop Mary fleeing. Mary would be deposed and replaced by Princess Elizabeth who would marry Courtenay. Backup plan to restore Lady Jane Grey if it didn't work	Initial response	Troops are sent to stop Wyatt led by the now very old Duke of Norfolk. Many of them defect to Wyatt
		Wyatt's path	Wyatt does not rush. He settles old scores on his march to London and does not make quick progress. Mary takes to the Guildhall where prospective mayors speak. She labels her enemies as heretical traitors and convinced the people to support her. In the meantime the privy council took steps to defend London.
Reasons	Mixed. Thomas has argued because Mary was excluding people at court and the Catholic marriage upset people, Fletcher suggested because was no legal and constitutional way to reject the marriage. Likely religiously and xenophobically motivated	Wyatt's end	By time Wyatt neared London he became trapped by the reinforcements carried out and was defeated. However, Paget urged mercy on the conspirators and fewer than 100 were executed. Notably Guildford Dudley, Jane Grey, and Suffolk were all killed by 23rd February. Elizabeth was kept in the Tower for several weeks.
Extent of threat	Historians tend to agree posed a very serious threat as conspirators got so close to London, but ultimately failed because of incompetence and Mary's ability to raise London to her side		
Foreign policy			
Situation by mid 1550s	Habsburg and Valois wars continued to go on (France-Spain). By marriage to Philip was expected Mary would follow an anti-French policy, restoring that of her father, but going against the situation under Northumberland	What happened	Troops firstly joined with Spanish and won Battle of San Quentin
First attempt	Philip first attempts to get England to declare war on France. England in the middle of an economic crisis and Mary refuses- poor harvests and financial situation mean she says no	Next...	By one year later French have recovered and fight back. Calais is lost as last overseas English possession
Thomas Stafford attacks 1557	Protestant in exile Thomas Stafford attacks Scarborough Castle supported by two French ships. Better weather meant harvest would be better. Not same pressures in England. Philip asks again for support and this time Mary declares war on France in June 1557	Mary's end	November 1558 Mary dies. Has lost possession of Calais and there are few mourners at her passing. If not wholly unsuccessful, her reign has been decidedly unspectacular