History of England

Midterm Study Guide

11/06/2015

Don’t Fail, Please

My use of semicolons is far from grammatically correct; deal.

Information up to November 2nd, 2015

Major Figures and significance since 1st Midterm:

* Mary 1st- Daughter of Henry 8th and Katherine of Aragon; defies H8th’s reforms; devoted to her mother and Catholicism; continually threatened by Henry’s advisors
  + Rises to prominence following Edward dies in 1553; faces continual papal pressure to marry Philip II, who is her nephew (he calls her *tia*)
    - Ties to Spain viewed as negative; exterior influence is an innovation, and worse, a Catholic infusion in Protestant England
  + Faces pressure from landed elites who benefitted from the dissolution of monasteries; important to note the tie between Protestantism and property!
    - Vested interest in maintaining Protestant traditions is key, particularly as we progress into the reign of James and Charles
  + Arraigned marriage between Mary and Philip II; PII as Consort troubled many, as they again feared a corruption of English values
    - Parliament disapproves of the Union; Mary dismisses their opinion
      * Precedent of Parl. involvement in monarchy set by H8th and Reformation Parliament
  + Wyatt’s Rebellion began out of Kent (guess who led it??) as a petition to the Queen, expressing grievances over this marriage to Philip II; fully expected redress
    - Londoners rise in support of Mary following an impassioned appeal at Guild Hall
  + Philip arrives and is crowned King Consort in 1554; clearly below Mary (*tia*); served on silver plates, etc.; PII forced to pay for his own household
    - Mary pregnant in 1554 (38 years old); fears of England becoming a Hapsburg colony; exacerbated by the abdication of Charles V as Holy Roman Emperor in 1555, and his determination that rulers determine the religion of the land (Peace of Augsburg)
  + Mary targets heresy and shepherds; Cranmer viewed as #1 target; Mary ties heresy to loyalty to the crown; forces Cranmer to publicly sign recantation
    - Cranmer agrees initially; Mary burns him anyway; famously takes back his recantation; Cranmer taken to Oxford (he was a Cambridge man); offers his right hand first; immortalized in Fox’s “Book of Martyrs”
      * These burnings become galvanizing events for Protestants; Bishop Lattimore burned with Ridley; “We are lighting a candle that should never be put out”; Mary burns over 300 Protestants; many depart
        + Known as Marian Exiles
  + Reign of Bloody Mary ties Catholicism to death and despair; attempts to raise funds fall flat; Mary’s bible is tear stained on pages concerning unity of marriage and support of women in childbirth; late 1557-two false pregnancies; national support has dwindled
    - Mary spends end of life extremely depressed and lonely; realizes she may not alter line of succession; Elizabeth crowned
* Elizabeth I of England
  + Crowned on November 17, 1558; her faith is quietly known, yet she does not publicly avow anything, yet; Eliz concerned with tensions in Scotland and declarations from Mary Queen of Scots (MQS)
    - E1 sends forces into Scotland to suppress John Knox (advocate of kirk self-determination; roots of Presbyterianism); British forces defeated; MQS claims E1’s illegitimacy; MQS also leading defender of Catholicism
      * MQS married to Francis II of France; his death leaves MQS as Queen of Scotland, paired off vs. Eliz; two women on throne seems unnatural to many
        + “First Blast of Trumpet Against the Monstrous Regiment of Women”; growing push to remove Elizabeth from throne
  + Wars of France are very bloody; French king intends to marry his daughter Margot to Henri of Navarre; outbreak of violence on Aug 24, 1572 aimed at decimating French Protestantism (St. Bartholomew’s Day Massacre); Henri barely escapes assassination; converts to Catholicism: “Paris is worth a Mass”
    - Again seen as a test for Protestant faithful; extremely important theme
  + Elizabeth relies on William Cecil; Cecil “I am made of the willow, not the oak”; tender consciousness frequently cited as passive resistance to monarchial dictum; England is thoroughly Protestant by 1559
    - Catholics view E1 as illegitimate; militant Jesuits spread in influence; Eliz is a constant target for assassination; Council of Trent and Ignatius of Loyola both hugely influential in this pursuit of Elizabeth
    - Jon Calvin rejects the findings of the Council of Trent; claims God already knows the future/God is timeless and everywhere; predestination; those not of the elect need not be listened to
      * Calvinism seen as a threat to established rule; traditional hierarchy dissolved under Calvinism
  + Elizabeth seeks a settlement between various ideologies; “I have no desire to make windows into men’s souls”; E1 sought to make a comprehensive church, with only fanatics discriminated against; doctrinal differences take backseat to domestic stability
    - Robert Dudley named Earl of Lester; moderate Archbishop Parker appointed
    - Known as the Elizabethan Settlement; passes by one vote (a tiebreaker); 39 Articles adopted; Queen serves as supreme governor)
      * Pushed for outward obedience; convocations in charge of clerical reforms; Elizabeth likes the pageantry of services; considered these aspects adiaphorous; Calvinists felt these aspects were distracting from the word of God
        + ‘Puritans’ are the furthest remove from pageantry, etc.
      * Parliament begins to hear Puritan arguments; hints of early political parties
        + 1565 Vestiary controversy; Puritan focus on garb; tensions grow
    - 1567- Parker dies (stabilizing force); Puritans reject church led through bishops; E1 feared chaos; Admonition movement grows
      * Calvinist attempt to purify church; Book of Common Prayer is rejected; end of episcopy demanded; led by Cartwright; crown has no power to organize
        + Cartwright loses debate to Whitgift (supporter of E1); Cartwright exiled to Scotland; Whitgift and Hooker write of the union between church and state; Elizabeth executes only for treason, rather than belief
    - 1569- Revolt of the Northern Earls- organized by Percy and Howard families; plan for uprising; Elizabeth removed; MQS placed on throne; Duke of Norfolk plans to marry MQS
    - Three Oaths created: swear to uphold supremacy of the Queen; accept 39 Articles; use the Book of Common Prayer
      * Prosecution of those who refuse; no loyal opposition; rise of separatists
  + Increasingly a target for assassination; multiple MQS threats; Spanish attempt to pressure England; Jesuits attempt to blend in at court (a would be assassin forgets his knife); Pope appeals to Irish uprising, twice; 1584 penal laws forbid communication w/Catholics; 1579 Papal Bull-murder of Elizabeth would be a Godly Act
    - Babbington Plot of 1586 exposed; Elizabeth finally agrees to have MQS executed; makes herself a martyr (dresses in red; actually wearing a wig)
    - Philip II calls for creation of an Armada; Sir Francis Drake aims to ‘singe the King’s beard’ at Cadiz
  + Geneva Bible explodes in popularity; many English learn to read from this piece; seemingly eliminated need for clerical hierarchy; 1 in 6 people owned a Geneva Bible; used to seal contracts; divided into chapter and verse
    - “Saucy to princes”- King James
  + Idolatry of Elizabeth; very important going forward; she enjoyed relative domestic peace during her reign; embattled; utilized her femininity; frequently stops in public to adore the masses; writes emotional speeches; wears armor in public prior to advance of the Armada; 1601 Golden Speech
    - Elizabeth seen as saving England and Ireland, Scotland from Catholicism; Dutch also saved by E (they give her lots of tulips, and clogs); E1 goes on frequent progresses (very expensive to those she visits)
      * Doubts of succession litter Elizabeth’s reign; Virgin Queen; uses her eligibility to curry favor and forge alliances
  + Fiscally independent of Parliament (yay!); runs a tight ship; balanced advisors; grants some monopolies (boo!); Famously ruffly Sir Walter Raleigh granted lace monopoly; used to show favoritism
    - Stability enjoyed; Cecil is great counselor; E1 reluctant to grant titles; H of Lords only at 40 during her reign
    - House of Commons rapidly changed due to division of land throughout H8th and Bloody Mary’s reigns; many Common figures are anti-Catholic; made money through non-traditional methods
      * Commons supposed to be private/without leaks/free speech
        + Leaks occur; people are pissed
      * Cecil dies; E1’s influence wanes slightly; her survival and longevity both indicate the chosen nature of the Church of England
        + Tensions grow as E1 ages and is clearly on way out
* Earl of Essex- displays himself as representative of landed elites; threatened class in his mind’s eye; Essex plays up E1’s ego; flirts endlessly; generally a shit
  + Despises new men and merchants; Essex pushes for Spanish conflict; sent to Ireland (knights a shit load of people; Elizabeth pissed); claims to arrange a truce; again, E1 pissed
  + Fighting in House of Commons continues; Elizabeth smacks Essex; he goes to draw his sword; later walks in on Queen in her bedchamber; E1 puts him on house arrest; Essex marches to London, in an attempt to free Queen from Cecil; Essex refused by London
    - Key example of divide between court and country; big theme; essay?
* James I- Stuart; MQS’s son; Scottish; brought to London; not spared the rod during his youth; hates crowds; unseemly behavior at court; extremely well educated
  + Believes alliances may still be forged through marriage; “wisest fool in Christendom”; creates numerous titles
  + James expands the privy council; huge deficit emerges; calls Parliament in 1607; Parliament amasses grievances
    - Huge beginning of comparison between James and Elizabeth; the Golden Age of England under Elizabeth is an unattainable marker against which all Stuarts are compared
      * Lack of Parliamentary representation in court gives rise to the ‘Constitutional Conflict’ declaration
        + James begrudgingly grants rights of speech and freedom to Parliament, despite these rights being inherent

Tendency towards arbitrary rule; viewed as Catholic (oh shit!)

* + Develops King James Bible; no explanations or annotations; stripped down version of the Bible; “no bishop no king” as response to Presbyterian request for reorganization
  + Gunpowder Plot- November 5, 1605- Guy Fox confesses to packing Parliament w/gunpowder on day of James’s coronation
    - Any moderation under James is now thrown out; James faces questions of legality in raises taxes; Bates case states crown is subject to same financial rules of moderation; no arbitrary rule (cannot be overstated)
    - Godwin vs. Fortesque- James demands Godwin be seated despite electorate loss; another example of overstepping Constitutional rights
    - Francis Bacon- advisor of James; ‘judges should be lions at the king’s feet’
  + Cecil’s Great Contract: King willing to give up arbitrary powers for a fixed income; motion fails; Cecil dismissed
  + Favorites: recently gone over, so we won’t waste too much time
    - Robert Carr: Scottish nobody who catches the attention of James; example of courtly corruption; contemporary of baronet title and their sale; this is highly offensive to landed elites
      * His rise is coupled with ineffective Addled Parliament (no bills passed); James holds anticipated revenues
      * Overbury scandal erupts; public knowledge of corruption in London; Carr increasingly corruptible; becomes Earl of Somerset w.incredible allowance; furthers debt
        + Davenport Collections damn Carr in plot to kill Overbury; Carr disparaged
    - George Villiers rises as new favorite; rapidly replaces Carr; known as King’s Dog; made Duke of Buckingham in 1618; the only Duke by 1619; contemporary of Arminius and Calvinist growth
      * Arminian beliefs refute absolute predestination; following grows in England; suspicion of Arminians grips the court of James

Note the transitions and tensions throughout this period.

-Elizabethan Settlement vs. Catholic influence

-Golden Age vs. James

- Mushrooms vs. Landed elites

- Favorites vs. Parliament

- Court vs. Country

- Know that Spaniards speak with a lisp, and that James was smelly.

Good luck!