**Mid-Tudor Crisis**

**1547**

* Duke of Somerset appointed Protector
* **Feb -** Denunciation of images in London
* **July -** Injunctions introduced
* **Sep –** Battle of Pinkie – against Scotland
* **Dec** – dissolution of chantries and guilds

**1549**

* **Jan –** Act of Uniformity
* Book of common prayer introduced
* **March –** Thomas Seymour executed
* **June-Aug -** Western rebellion – described as the prayer book rebellion – rebels wanted to reverse religious reforms
  + **4th Aug** – rebels defeated at Clyst Heath – by Lord Russel
  + **17th Aug** – final defeat of rebels at Sampford Courtenay
* **July-Aug -** Kett’s rebellion – in East Anglia
  + **27th Aug** – rebels defeated by forces led by the earl of Northumberland
* **Oct –** Fall of Somerset
* Earl of Warwick takes over leadership of the government

**1552**

* **March -** Second act of uniformity
* **Dec -** Revised book of common prayer
* **1552 – 1555** – Acts passed to deal with poverty – Elizabeth continued process

**1553**

* **June -** Forty-two articles published
* Crown started to confiscate church plate
* **6th July –** Edward VI’s dies
* **10th July –** Lady Jane Grey proclaimed Queen
* **19th July –** Privy Council proclaimed Mary as Queen
* First Statute of Repeal – repealed religious legislation of Edward IV’s reign
* Pole appointed papal legate to England

**1554**

* **Jan** – Treaty of marriage between Mary and Philip drawn up
* **Jan – Feb –** Wyatt’s rebellion
* **July**  – Mary I marries Philip of Spain
* Parliament prevented bill on including Philip with Mary in new law on treason
* **Nov** – Mary’s third parliament assembled – Heresy laws restored – Return of Cardinal Pole to England
* **Nov** – Heresy laws restored – Cardinal Pole arrived in England – to take up position as legate and Archbishop of Canterbury

**1555**

* Parliament prevented Philip’s coronation as King
* Second statute of repeal – revoking royal supremacy from Henry VIII’s reign
* **Feb –** First burnings for heresy
* **May -** Pope Marcellus II died – succeeded by anti-Spanish Pope Paul IV – hostile towards Philip – regarded Pole as heretic
* **(until 1556)** – harvest failure – severe food shortages – strain on real wages for poor

**1556**

* **21 March -** Burning of Archbishop Cranmer
* **(Until 1558)** – plans for recoinage drawn up – Mary’s thorough preparation abled implementation under Elizabeth
* **(until 1558)**  – dreadful years – huge mortality rate – from influenza epidemic – harvest failures – taxation high

**1557**

* **April -** Scarborough raid – England declared war on France – led by Thomas Stafford
* **April**  – Pope Paul IV – dismissed Cardinal Pole as legate - New legate, William Peto
* **(Until 1558)** – ‘sweating sickness’ – swept through country

**1558**

* **Jan** – England loses Calais
* **6th Nov** – Mary formally named Elizabeth as her successor
* **17Th Nov** – Nicholas Heath announced Mary’s death – proclaimed Elizabeth’s succession
* **Nov -** William Cecil appointed secretary

**1559**

* **15th Jan** – Elizabeth’s coronation
* The Act of Supremacy – oath of supremacy taken by clergymen and church officials – restored legal position of the crown – in relegation to the church
* The Act of Uniformity – specified single use of book of common prayer
* Fourth set of Royal injunctions – set of instructions about conduction of church services – removal of superstitious things – parish churches required to purchase English bible – copy of Erasmus’s paraphrases
* **April -** The Treaty of Cateau-Cambresis – ended war with France – peace treaty – agreement over Calais – France would retain Calais for 8 years – then restored to English control – if England kept peace – if France failed to return – agreed to pay 500,000 crowns
* **June** – death of Henry II – succeeded by Francis II– Mary queen of Scots husband – main Catholic claimant to English throne
  + Francis’s accession – brought strongly Catholic Guise faction to power in France
  + Guise’s sort to use Scotland as an instrument of French policy
  + French troops sent to garrison major Scottish fortresses
  + John Knox – leader of Scottish reformation – and allies the Lords of the congregation – Protestant Scottish nobles – requesting assistance to fellow Protestants
  + Cecil persuaded Elizabeth to intervene – he wanted to incorporate Scotland within wider ‘imperial’ England

**1560**

* **Feb** – Treaty of Berwick – offered conditional support to the Lords of the congregation
* **March** – army sent north – blockaded Leith – outside Edinburgh – siege failed – other circumstances forced French withdrawal – French severely damaged by storm – regent Mary of Guise died
* **July** – Treaty of Edinburgh - Lords of the congregation – accepted as a provisional conciliar government
* **Dec**– death of Francis II – Guises fell from power - Cecil triumphed – interests of Scottish protestants protected – political influence of Mary significantly reduced - Success achieved through good fortune

**1562**

**March** – conflict broke out between Catholics and Protestants in France - Earl of Leicester – Robert Dudley – encouraged Elizabeth to pressure France – when it was weak – to ensure return of Calais

**Oct** – English intervention in France – on the side of the Huguenots

* + Huguenot army defeated – Conde captured – Duke of Guise assassinated – both sides leaderless – French factions agreed to accept peace terms
  + French factions united to drive the English out of Le Havre

**1563**

* Act passed to deal with poverty
  + It was not until the 1570s that parliament was starting to get to grips with problem of poverty – national legislation lagged behind local provision
  + Scheme announced for withdrawal of debased coins – replacement by soundly minted coins – in circulation
* Mathew Parker – appointed Archbishop of Canterbury – most new bishops were returning exiles
* Publication of Thirty-Nine Articles – sought to define difference between church of England and Catholic church – revised version of forty-two articles – published in 1553