**Elizabeth I**

**1559**

* **Jan** – parliament first raised issue of marriage
* Act of Supremacy – laid down fines for not attending church

**1560**

* Elizabeth proclaimed ‘supreme governor’ of the Church of Ireland
  + Lacked power to impose Protestantism on population that was largely Catholic
  + Bad relations with Irish – due to frequent use of martial law
* **1560s** – Relations with Spain deteriorated - Because of trading activity of John Hawkins – attempted to break Spanish trading monopoly in the Caribbean – infuriated Spanish
* **1560s and 1570s** – puritanism – an important influence – believed in eradication of popish superstition

**1562**

* **Oct** – Elizabeth stricken with smallpox
* John Hawkins who invented slave trade – made 3 expeditions

**1563**

* Parliament met again – succession crisis – civil war – foreign invasion – religious conflict
* State of religion broadly positive – Elizabeth achieved a settlement she largely desired

**1566**

* Parliament pressed Elizabeth to marry – some MPs prompted by members of privy council – banished Earl of Leicester and Pembroke from presence chamber – summoned both houses of parliament – for tongue lashing
* Advertisements – by Archbishop parker and 5 bishops – required clergy to follow one uniformity of rites and manners

**1567**

* Mary Queen of Scots flees to England

**1568**

* **Sep** – John Hawkins fleet blockaded – in Mexican port – only 2 ships able to escape
* **1568** – college founded in Douai – Spanish Netherlands – to train Catholic priests to be sent to England

**1569**

* Desmond Rebellion – Irish rebellion against English rule
* Philip of Spain encourages Northern rebellion
* **Nov- Dec – The Northern** **Rebellion** – took place in Durham and the North Riding of Yorkshire

**1570**

* **Jan -** Rising in Cumberland – linked to Northern Rebellion - Northumberland’s cousin – Leonard Dacre
* **25th Feb -** Excommunication of England – problem of plots grew worse – by Pope Pius V
* Mary Queen of Scots – became focus of plots – to overthrow Elizabeth

**1571**

* Ridolfi plot– conspiracy for Mary Queen of Scots to marry Duke of Norfolk – overthrow Elizabeth
* Act made the Publication of Papal bulls treasonable

**1572**

* Elizabeth expelled sea beggars from English ports – forced to land in the Dutch port of Brielle – sparked off revolt against the rule of Spain
* Act added branding to punishments for undeserving poor (under Poor Law Act)
* the Council of the North was reconstructed – placed under the control off the earl of Huntingdon who was outsider with no local ties – was a relative of the queen - had strong puritan inclinations

**1576**

* The Poor Law Act– towns required to make provisions for employment of deserving poor – attempt at creating national system of poor relief

**1579**

* Elizabeth declared still capable of bearing a child – prospect of marrying Francois – Duke of Anjou – brother of King Henry III of France
* Outbreak of second rebellion against English rule in Ireland – brutally supressed by Lord Grey of Wilton

**1580**

* Elizabeth supports Spanish pretender – Don Antonio
* **1580 onwards** – Netherland’s situation deteriorated
* **1580s** – Presbyterian movement grew – attracted high ranking support – earl of Huntingdon, Leicester, Lord Burghley – Late 1580s - Presbyterianism was in decline – very few prepared to break with church by not accepting 3 articles
* **1580s** – radical puritans emerged – small yet alarmed authorities - Henry Barrow and John Greenwood led separatist movement in London
* **1580** – society of Jesus – began sending Jesuit priests to England

**1581**

* Act made it treasonable to withdraw allegiance to queen or Church of England
  + Saying Mass became punishable by heavy fine or imprisonment
  + Fine for not attending church raised to £20 a month
* 4 Catholic priests executed

**1582**

* 11 Catholic Priests executed

**1583**

* **Aug** – John Whitgift appointed Archbishop of Canterbury
* Throckmorton plot – foreign landing in Sussex – followed by overthrow of Elizabeth – replacement by Mary – foiled by Sir Francis Walsingham’s espionage network

**1584**

* **Oct**– drafting of the bond of association for the preservation of the queen’s majesty’s royal person – by Burghley and Walsingham in October – in response to the Throckmorton plot - Anyone who took oath of association – required to execute anyone who attempted to usurp crown
* **Dec**– Treaty of Joinville – Philip II and Catholic League in France – came to agreement – alarmed Elizabeth as Guise family led Catholic League – Philip could support Mary Queen of Scots

**1585**

* Parry plot to assassinate queen
* **Aug -** Treaty of Nonsuch– Elizabeth made alliance with Dutch Protestants – sent troops to the Netherlands – under command of Earl of Leicester
* **1585 – 1587** – England enjoyed success with small-scale naval attacks in the Caribbean and on mainland Spain
* Act against Jesuits and Seminary priests – made it treasonable ordained under pope’s authority to enter England – 123 priests convicted and executed under this Act
* Catholic missions sufficient to face death penalty – had to operate in secret – from houses of Catholic gentry – humble Catholic ignored – became country house religion
* Start of war between England and Spain

**1586**

* Babington plot - Mary involved in plot to assassinate Elizabeth – exposed by Walsingham’s codebreaker – Thomas Phelippes – she consented to assassination in letter
* Treaty of Berwick between England and Scotland

**1587**

* **8th Feb –** Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots
* **April** – successful English attack on Spanish ships – in harbour at Cadiz – delayed Armada
* Presbyterian movement attempts to bring change through parliament – failed – despite attempts of Peter Turner and Anthony Cope
* Law tightened fines against Catholics– failure of making payment – could lead to two thirds of estate seized

**1588**

* **Jan**– Leicester returned to England from Netherlands– resigned his command
* **July-Aug 1588** – Spanish Armada
* **Sep**– death of Earl of Leicester
* **1588 – 1604** – the war against Spain dragged on for further 16 years – peace not concluded until deaths of both Philip II and Elizabeth

**1590**

* **1590s** – Burghley’s effectiveness diminished – Elizabeth refused to allow him to retire
* **1590s** – coherence of government began to diminish – clashes between Robert Cecil, Earl of Essex – made governance difficult
* **1590s** – decline in royal authority – quality of administration
* **1590s** – severe harvest failure – rising prices – outbreaks of plague – created desperate situation – social stability broadly held up - Food riots took place in Kent, Hampshire and Norfolk
* Death of Walsingham

**1591**

* Death of Sir Christopher Hatton
* Robert Cecil promoted to Privy Council

**1593**

* Peter Wentworth and three colleagues imprisoned – for arguing for named successor
* Vestiarian controversyled to passing of Act against Seditious Sectaries - Leaders tried and executed for ‘devising and circulating seditious books’ - Separatism was destroyed

**1594**

* **(until 1597)** – helped to shape the reform of the poor law – enacted in 1598 and 1601 – limited worse effects of poverty – for deserving poor

**1595**

* Outbreak of third rebellion against English rule in Ireland – closely linked to Anglo-Spanish war – difficult – expensive for English crown to supress – included in the Armada of 1596

**1596**

* **July –** Robert Cecil made secretary of State
* Philip again ordered a fleet to invade England – defeated by storms
* **‘**Oxfordshire rising’– not a rising – ill-thought out scheme by group of four men – made desperate by their experience of poverty – to size armaments and march on London

**1597**

* Act passed where undeserving poor - first time offenders should be whipped – sent back to parish of birth – repeat offenders could be executed

**1598**

* **Aug –** Death of Lord Burghley
* **Aug** – Irish triumph at Battle of Yellow Ford

**1599**

* Fear of invasion created huge panic in England – naval activity directed at preventing Spanish landings – costly – little achieved at great cost
* Earl of Essex becomes Lord Lieutenant of Ireland – makes an unauthorised return to England in September
  + Essex disobeyed queen – instead of confronting Tyrone – made truce
  + As soon as truce expired Tyrone moved south near Kinsale – hoping to link up with Spanish army

**1600**

* **1600s** – influence of traditional conservative aristocracy reduced – downfall and execution of Norfolk – death of Lord Treasurer Winchester

**1601**

* **Feb** – Essex ‘rebellion’
* **Nov** – Golden Speech
* **Dec** – English force under Lord Mountjoy defeat Irish rebels at Kinsale
* Poor Law Act – parish designated as institution required to raise rates for – and to administer poor relief

**1603**

* **24th March** – Elizabeth dies and James ascends the thron