

# Passion, Politics and Protest: The English Reformation -- Mary Tudor (1553-1558)

- ❑ Lady Jane Grey (1553)
  - ❑ Legitimacy of her claim to the Throne
  - ❑ Queen for a Day?
  - ❑ Personality?
  - ❑ What happens to her?

# Passion, Politics and Protest: The English Reformation -- Mary Tudor (1553-1558)

- A Tudor – Stubborn and Controlling
- Staunchly Catholic
- Proclaimed herself Queen of England
  - No real opposition

# Passion, Politics and Protest: The English Reformation -- Mary Tudor (1553-1558)

- Return to Catholicism
  - Supreme Head of Church of England
  - Parliament repeals Edwardian legislation
    - Church back to 1547
  - Mary still in control
    - No talk about Henry's Acts
    - No talk about reconciliation with Rome

# Passion, Politics and Protest: The English Reformation -- Mary Tudor (1553-1558)

- Publication of Injunctions (1554)
  - Required all bishops to restore old order
    - Remove married priests
    - Keep holy days
    - Deprive clergy holding heretical opinions (20%)
    - Churches restored – relics and stone alters
      - Vestments repaired and used

# Passion, Politics and Protest: The English Reformation -- Mary Tudor (1553-1558)

- Imprisonment of Bishops Hooper, Latimer, Ridley, and Archbishop Cranmer
  - Catholic clergy return to England
- Reactions
  - Little disturbance
  - Only 4 years of change – return to what average person was accustomed to

# Passion, Politics and Protest: The English Reformation -- Mary Tudor (1553-1558)

- Spanish Wedding – announced  
January 12, 1554
  - Phillip II – King of Spain
  - Wedding in July 1554
  - Spain's pawn in Europe
  - Need to reconcile with Rome

# Passion, Politics and Protest: The English Reformation -- Mary Tudor (1553-1558)

- Reconciliation with Rome
  - Stumbling Block – spoilation of church under Henry VIII
    - Would gentry/merchants be required to return property to church
  - Reginald Pole dispatched back to England as Cardinal Legate – to assist England's return to Rome
  - Parliament revives old laws against heresy (11/1554)
  - Act of Repeal - turns back Henry VIII's laws, with exception of dissolution of monasteries
    - "to call us home again into the right way fromwhence we have all this long while wandered and strayed abroad"
  - 11/30/1554 Cardinal Pole absolved England from schism

# Passion, Politics and Protest: The English Reformation -- Mary Tudor (1553-1558)

- The Road to Disaster
  - Flight from England
  - Burning Out Protestantism – 1555 - Bishops Hooper, Latimer, Ridley, and Archbishop Cranmer
  - England dragged into war with France (because of Phillip) and Pope
    - Nationalistic fever – return to papal allegiance meant loss of national prestige
  - Extent and savagery of religious persecutions – disgusted population
  - Clerical marriage – give up wives and children
- Welcoming of Mary's death



# Passion, Politics and Protest: The English Reformation -- Elizabeth I (1558-1603)

- Religious Settlement
  - Wedded to Protestantism by birth
  - Political Stability needed
  - Intense religious and political climate
  - “windows into mens’ souls”

# Passion, Politics and Protest: The English Reformation -- Elizabeth I (1558-1603)

- **1559 Act of Supremacy**
  - Abolished papal allegiance
  - Recognized Elizabeth as Supreme Governor of Church of England
- **1559 Act of Uniformity**
  - Restored the 2<sup>nd</sup> Prayer Book
  - Established the only form of public worship
  - Set up the Court of High Commission to enforce uniformity

# Passion, Politics and Protest: The English Reformation -- Elizabeth I (1558-1603)

- 1562 Parliament passes 39 Articles
  - Revision from 42 Articles
  - Note this was a political act
- Other Parliamentary legislation
  - Oath of Allegiance to Elizabeth as Queen and new Governor of the Church – required by all government and church officials
  - Accepted, by and large, with little opposition, initially.

# Passion, Politics and Protest: The English Reformation – Elizabeth I (1558-1603)

## Catholic Reaction to Elizabethan Compromise

- ❑ 1570 Papal Excommunication of Elizabeth
- ❑ Jesuit proselytizing
- ❑ Catholic opposition awakened in England
- ❑ Fines for non-attendance of church services and for saying or hearing Catholic Mass
  - ❑ Priests charged with treason
  - ❑ @200 Catholics executed during her reign
- ❑ Plots against Elizabeth's life
- ❑ Mary Queen of Scots executed 1587
- ❑ 1588 – Spanish Armada – God is an Englishman

# Passion, Politics and Protest: The English Reformation – Elizabeth I (1558-1603)

- Protestant Reaction to Elizabethan Compromise
  - Puritans and other separatists
    - Court of High Commission tried all cases of nonconformity – required political uniformity
- Successor James I of Scotland named on deathbed