



# HISTORY OF ENGLAND, WINTER QUARTER WEEK SEVENTEEN Queen Mary I

Institute for the Study of Western Civilization





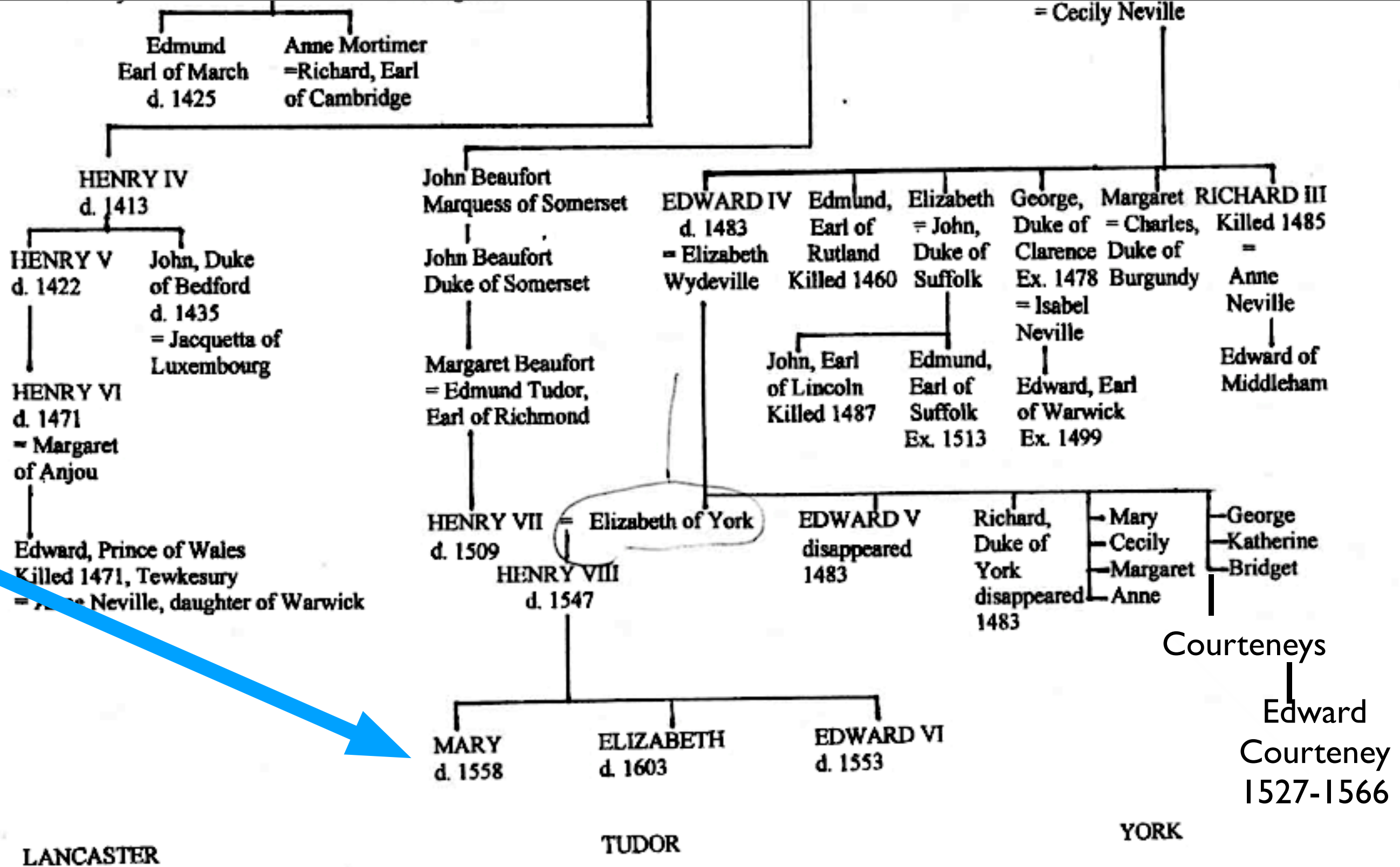


Henry VII, King  
1485-1509

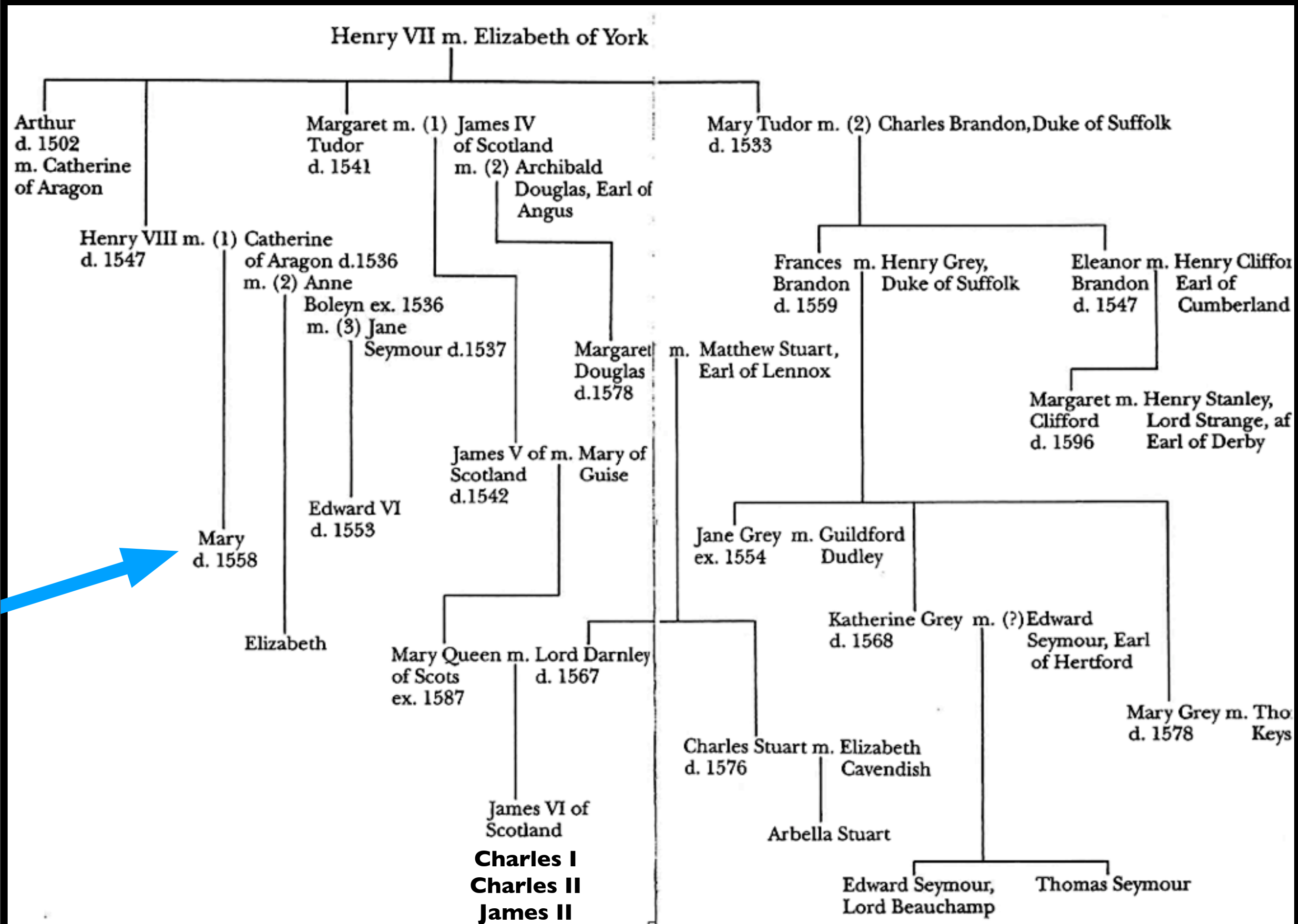


Elizabeth of York,  
1466 - 1503











Arthur m.  
Catherine  
of Aragon

Margaret m.  
James IV of  
Scotland

James V

Mary, Queen  
of Scots

JAMES I England/  
VI of Scotland

HENRY VIII

Catherine of Aragon

Mary

Anne Boleyn

Elizabeth

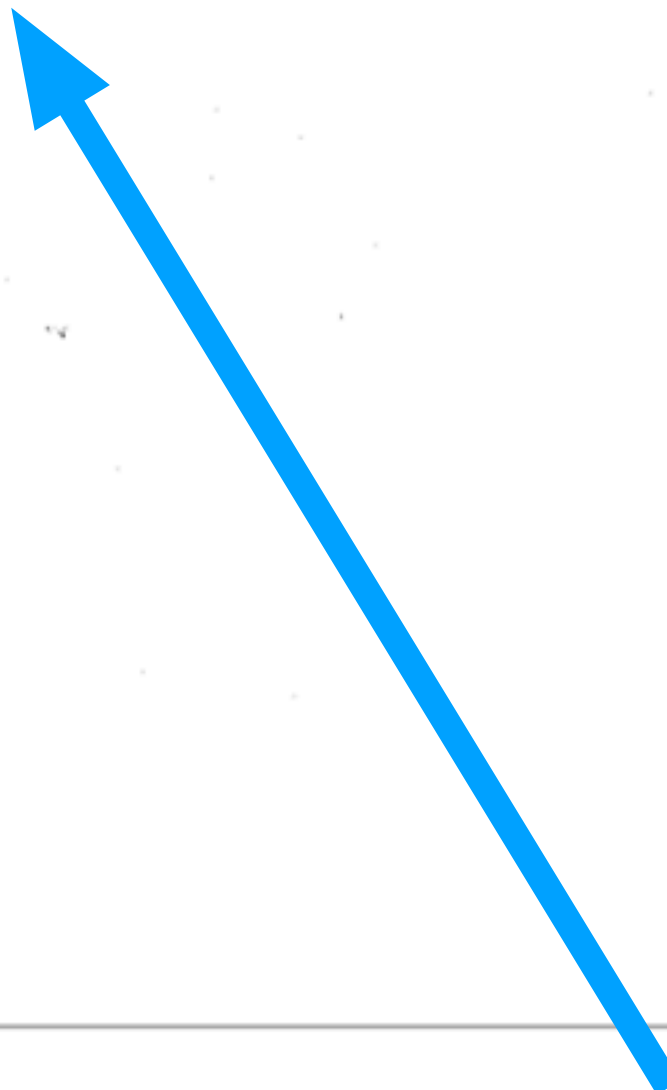
Jane Seymour

EDWARD VI

Mary m.  
(1) Louis XII of  
France  
(2) Charles  
Brandon, Duke  
of Suffolk

Frances Brandon  
m. Henry,  
Marquess of  
Dorset

Lady Jane Grey









# Ferdinand and Isabella wedding portrait 1469





# 1486: Catherine of Aragon betrothed to Arthur Tudor





# June 1509: Henry VIII marries Catherine of Aragon





# Catherine and Henry and their daughter Mary born 1516





# CATHERINE'S SISTER JUANA MARRIES IN FLANDERS

Juana and Philip marry 1496, six children including Charles





# Juana, Philip, and Charles







Charles, King of Spain  
and Holy Roman Empire,  
1500-1558

Mary treats Charles  
as her "father"  
(he is her cousin)  
friend, advisor, protector.  
This comes out of the  
20 years when she is in  
danger, especially the six  
years of the reign of  
her brother Protestant  
Edward VI.



Charles born here Feb 21, 1500, Ghent (Gent)







1519: Charles elected  
Holy Roman Emperor,  
(1500-1558)



Charles and Mary engaged til 1525





# 1525-1527: Anne at Court: Her charm, her wit





# 1527 THE KING'S GREAT MATTER



## ANNULMENT



# 1527: Court realizes battle going on





# 1527: Court realizes battle going on



## Mary is emotionally scarred by this for the rest of her life.



# Feb 1531: Parliament declares Henry Supreme Head of church





# Appoint Thomas Cranmer Archbishop of Canterbury





# 1530-1540





# Jan 25, 1533: Quiet wedding for Henry & Anne





# The Act of Supremacy of November 1534





# MARY REFUSES TO SIGN OATH

The Act of Supremacy of November 1534 was an Act of the Parliament of England under King Henry VIII declaring that he was "the only supreme head on Earth of the Church of England" and that the English crown shall enjoy "all honors, dignities, preeminences, jurisdictions, privileges, authorities, immunities, profits, and commodities to the said dignity." The wording of the Act made clear that Parliament was not granting the King the title (thereby suggesting that they had the right to withdraw it later); rather, it was acknowledging an established fact. In the Act of Supremacy, Henry abandoned Rome completely. He thereby asserted the independence of the *Ecclesia Anglicana*. He appointed himself and his successors as the supreme rulers of the English church. Henry had been declared "Defender of the Faith" (*Fidei Defensor*) in 1521 by Pope Leo X for his pamphlet accusing Martin Luther of heresy. Parliament later conferred this title upon Henry in 1544.



# Birth of Elizabeth, September 7, 1533



Mary out of court; does not see her father; not allowed to see her mother; 1533-1537 an outcast.



# Sir Thomas More Refuses to Sign Oath of Supremacy



# 1535: Arrest, Trial and of Thomas More





# 1535: Execution of Sir Thomas More



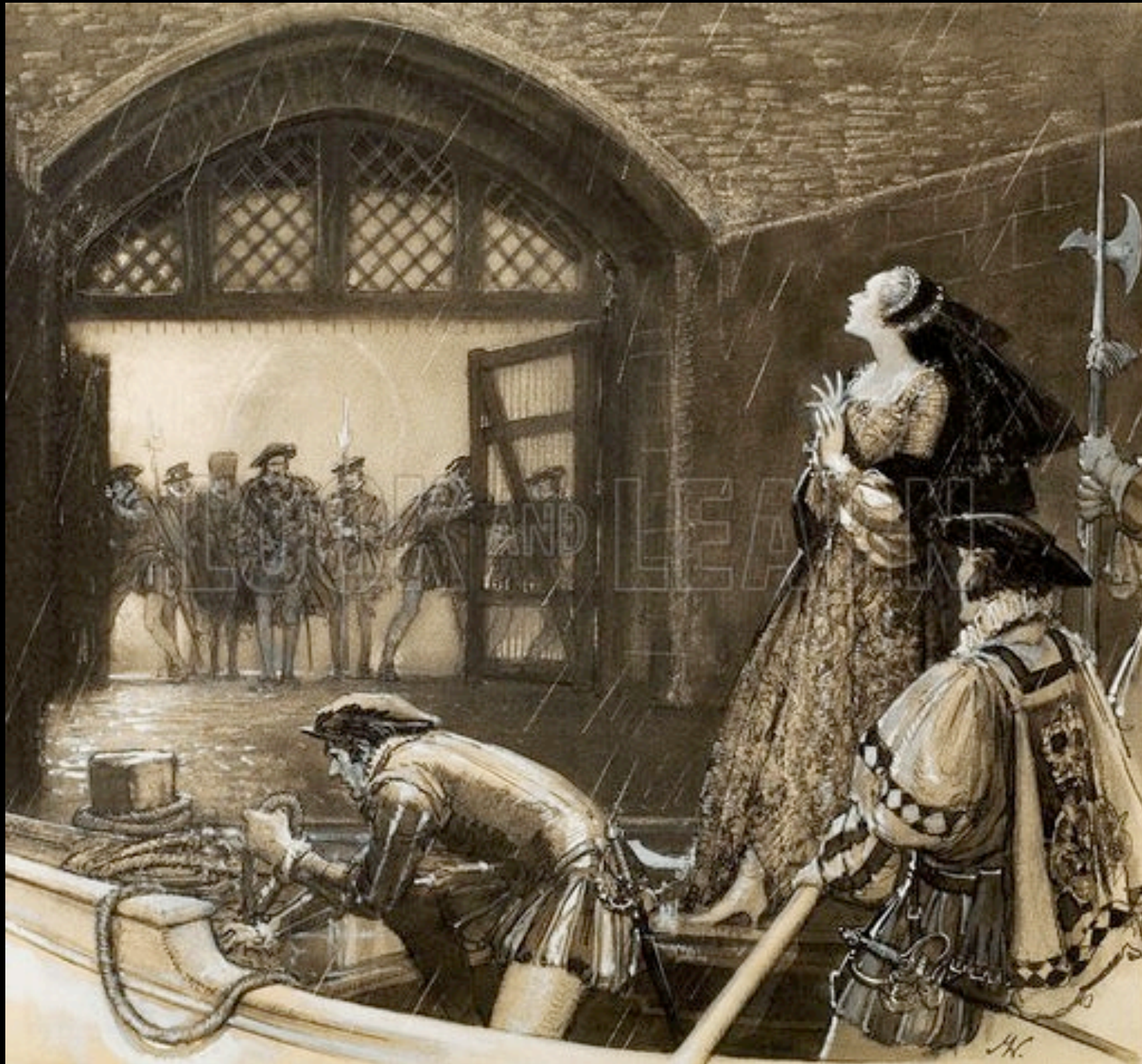


Jan 7, 1536: death of Catherine of Aragon of cancer





# April 1536: Anne arrested sent to Tower





# Execution of Anne Boleyn from “Anne of a Thousand Days”





# Cranmer and Luther



Mary becomes most famous resistance to new Protestant party in England. Will remain so right up to her accession in 1553.



By 1533, Henry has 2 advisors who are secretly Pro-Luther



But they have to be very careful since they know it is all very dangerous; Henry wants his annulment then he wants everything to go back to where it was, but of course that will not happen. From 1533 to 1558 it will be dangerous for anyone to be a Lutheran in Eng.





Henry married Jane Seymour on May 30, 1536 at Whitehall



Summer  
1536



Jane begins to work on reconciliation between father and daughter Princess Mary. Mary signs oath. Father-daughter reconciliation. Much joy at court. General public pleased. Mary comes to court. Becomes dear friend to Jane.



# CHRISTMAS 1536 FAMILY TOGETHER



**BABY ELIZ**





EDWARD VI  
Oct 12, 1537  
to  
July 6, 1553



Jane dies on October 24, only 12 days after birth of Edward





# THE DEATH OF JANE SEYMOUR OPENED UP THE COURT AND COUNCIL TO CROMWELL 1537-1540 HE IS IN COMPLETE CONTROL



ANNE OF CLEVES

1537-1540 Cromwell will be working to keep England in the Protestant camp  
His enemies: the Howards (Duke of Norfolk) & Bishop Stephen Gardiner





## Anne of Cleves 1515-1557

Anne is extremely kind to Mary, and when Anne is the former "wife" in her gorgeous castles she and Mary socialize and are good friends.

This continues through the reign of Edward VI.



# THE TRIUMPH OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC FACTION AT THE COURT OF HENRY VII "STOP THE REFORMATION"

THOMAS  
HOWARD  
DUKE OF  
NORFOLK  
1473-1554





# Henry's sixth wife: Katherine Parr (1512-1548)



Hen married to Katherine  
1542-1547



# Henry's sixth wife: Katherine Parr (1512-1548)



Hen married to Katherine  
1542-1547



# Henry's sixth wife: Katherine Parr (1512-1548)

## Katherine is Queen 1542-1547



Katherine brings about another happy family reconciliation.  
All the children together. Mary is now 26 years old.  
Katherine and Elizabeth become close friends.



# Death of Henry VIII, Jan 28, 1547



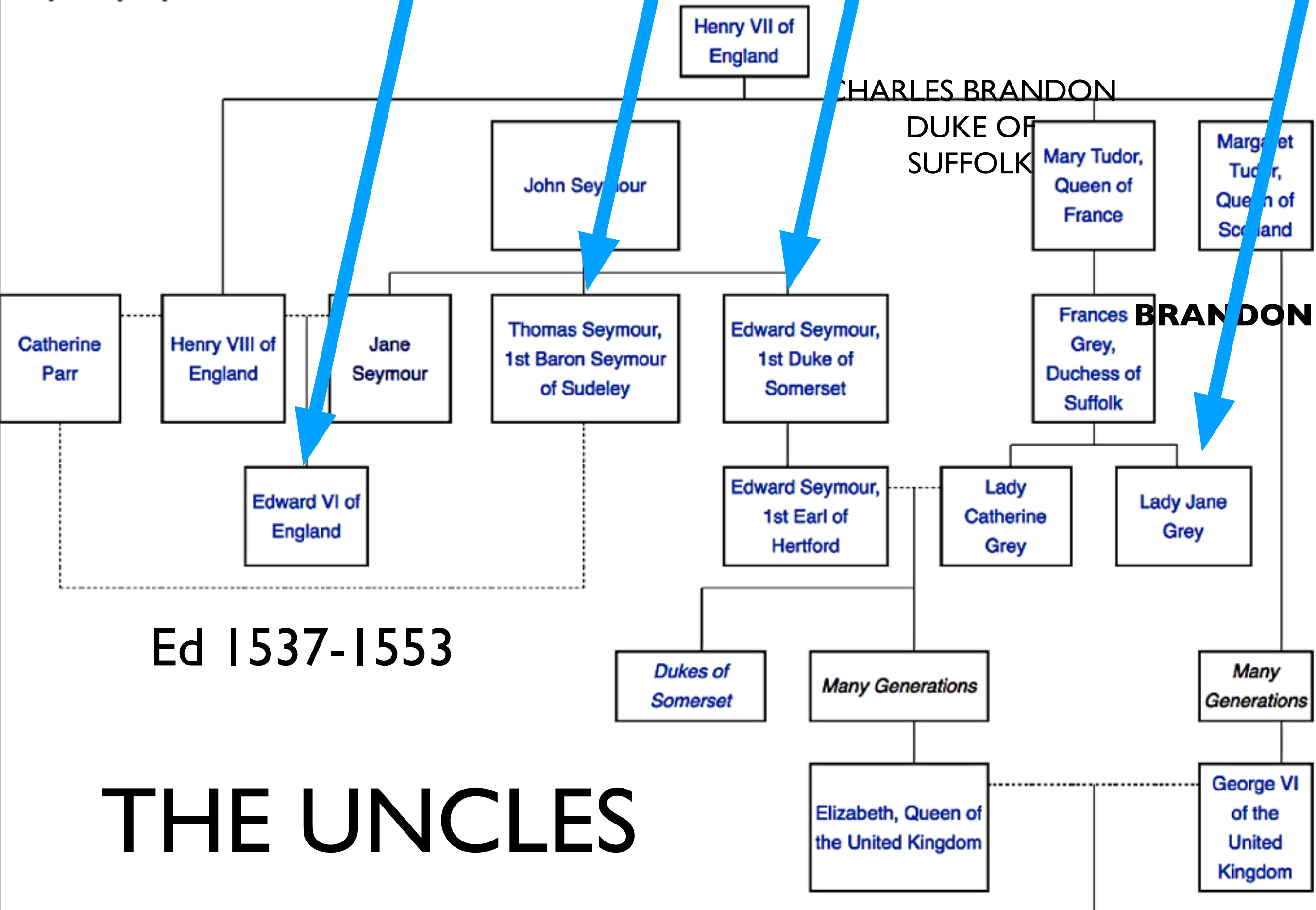


# THE REIGN OF KING EDWARD VI, 1547-1553



1547-1553 Mary's worst years  
She resists her brother's Protestant moves





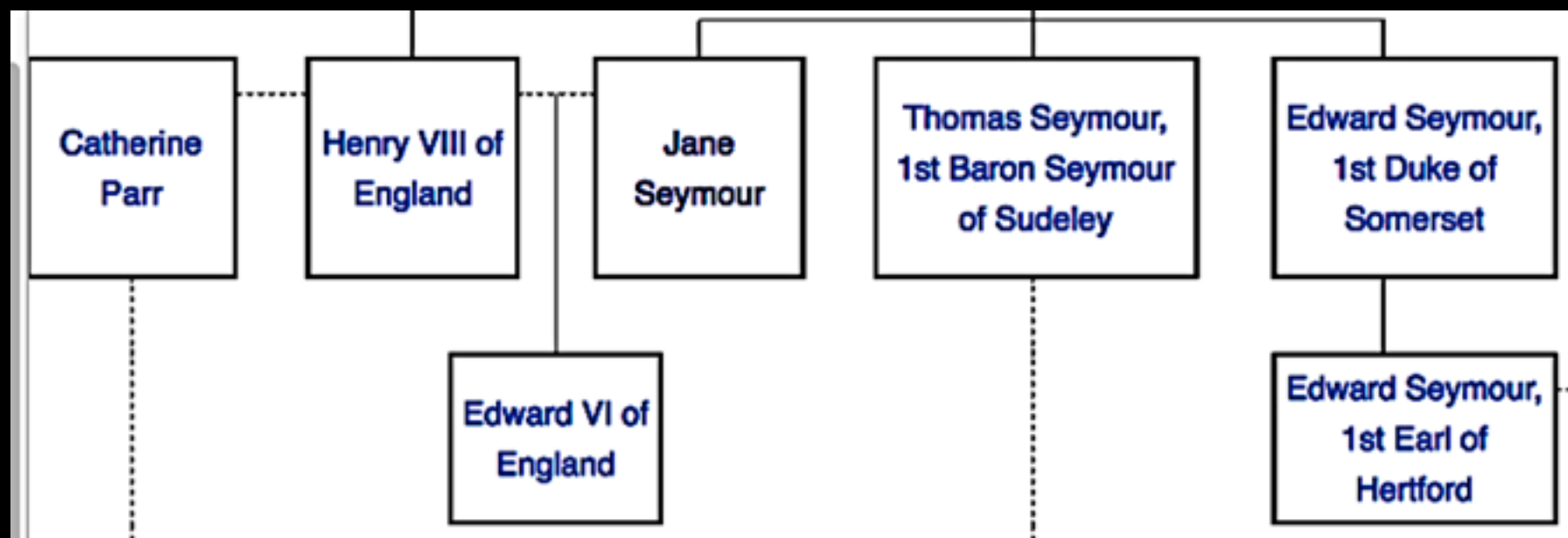


# THE REIGN OF THE LORD PROTECTOR 1547-1549

## EDWARD SEYMOUR DUKE OF SOMERSET

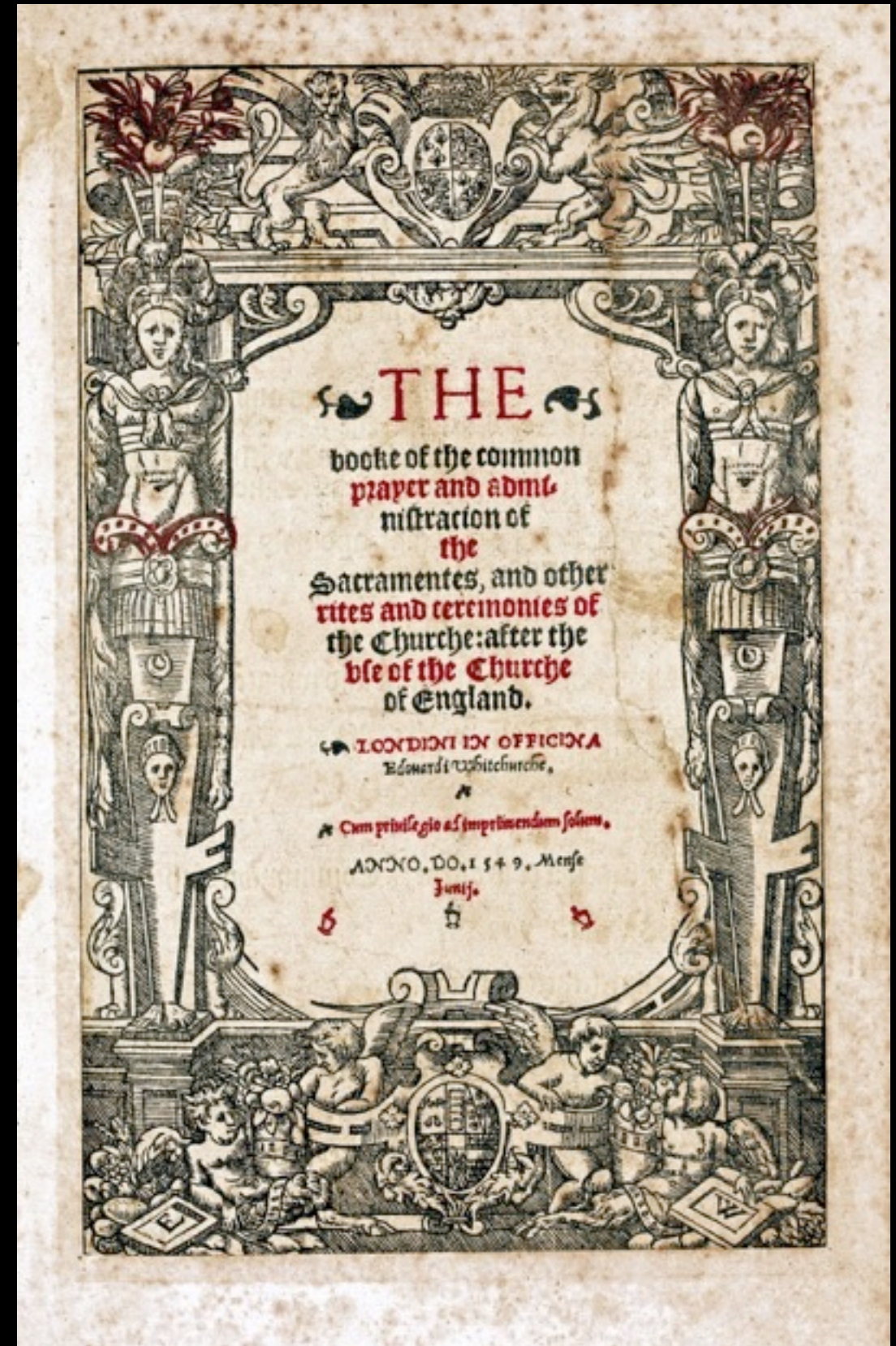


Edward Seymour,  
1500-1552





# Book of Common Prayer





1549 Mary in Danger: Her cousin the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V warns the English government not to harm her.  
Some inside the gov want her executed.

## Act of Uniformity 1549

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**The Act of Uniformity 1548** (2 & 3 Edw 6 c 1), also referred to as the **Act of Uniformity 1549**,<sup>[3]</sup> was an Act of the Parliament of England.

It was the logical successor of the Edwardian Injunctions of 1547 and the Sacrament Act of the same year which had taken piecemeal steps towards the official introduction of Protestant doctrine and practice into England and Wales.<sup>[4]</sup> It established The Book of Common Prayer (*The Book of the Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments, and other rites and ceremonies of the Church after the use of the Church of England*) as the sole legal form of worship in England. Before 1549, the churches of England used various different versions of the Latin-language Missal.<sup>[5]</sup>

### The Act of Uniformity 1548<sup>[1]</sup>



Parliament of England

**Long title** An Acte for the unyformytie of Service and Admynistracion of the Sacramentes throughout the Realme.<sup>[2]</sup>

**Chapter** 2 & 3 Edw 6 c 1

**Status:** Repealed





# John Dudley, Duke of Northampton 1504-1553



Reign of John Dudley  
President of the Council  
1550-1553



# John Dudley and Edward VI



Dudley wants total control of Edward so that he has total control of the government. He wants to advance his interests and his family. He was ruthless, unprincipled and in pursuit of an increase in his own wealth and power. He was one of the worst men ever to have power in England. He ruined his own family, the king, Lady Jane Grey, and the Grey family. And he went to the block in 1553.

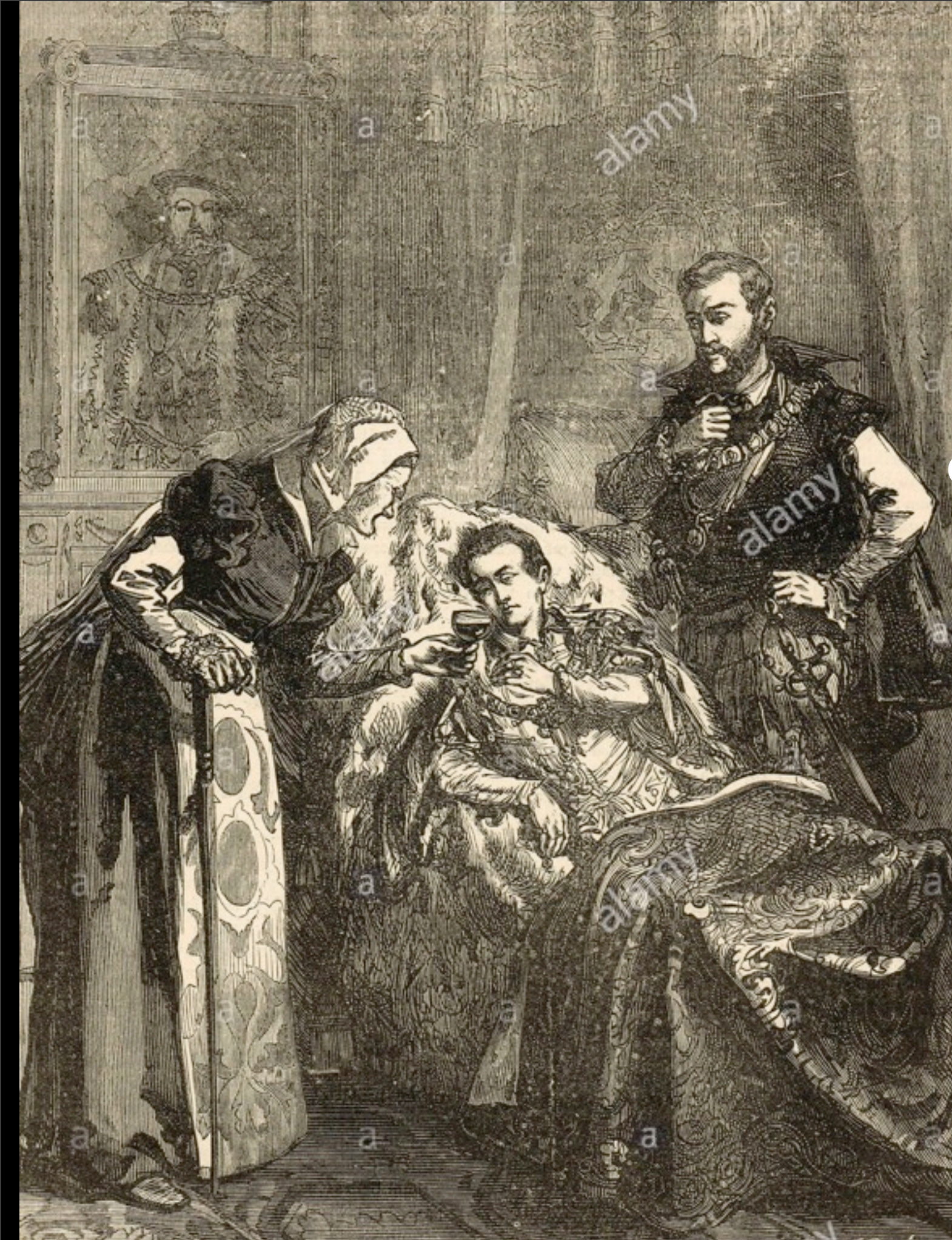


# John Dudley and Edward VI



1550-1553 are the three most dangerous years of her life. Many want her dead to prevent a return of Roman Catholicism.



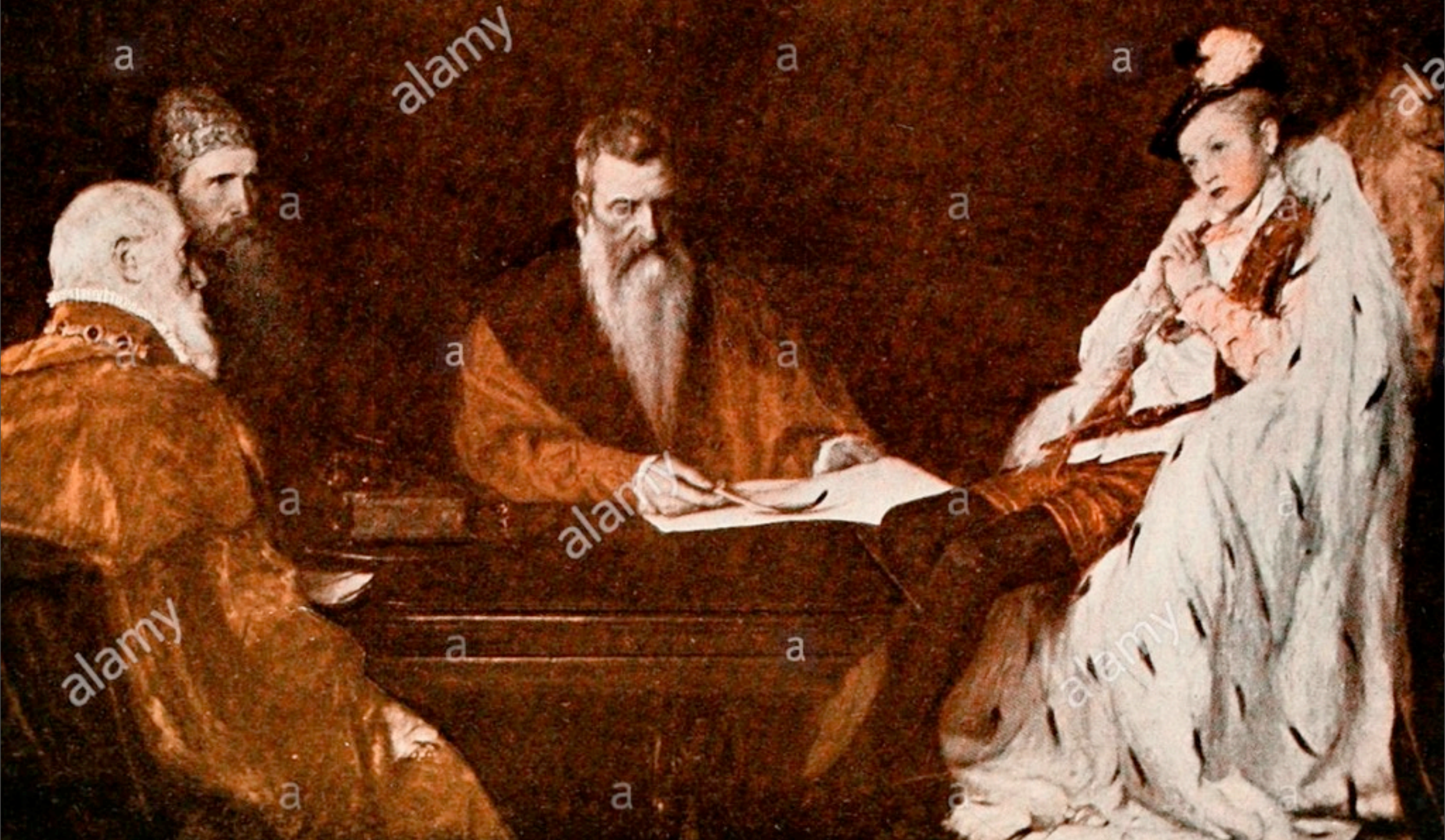


Jan-July 1553  
The slow agonizing death of King Edward VI. He was being kept alive using arsenic, but it was also poisoning him.

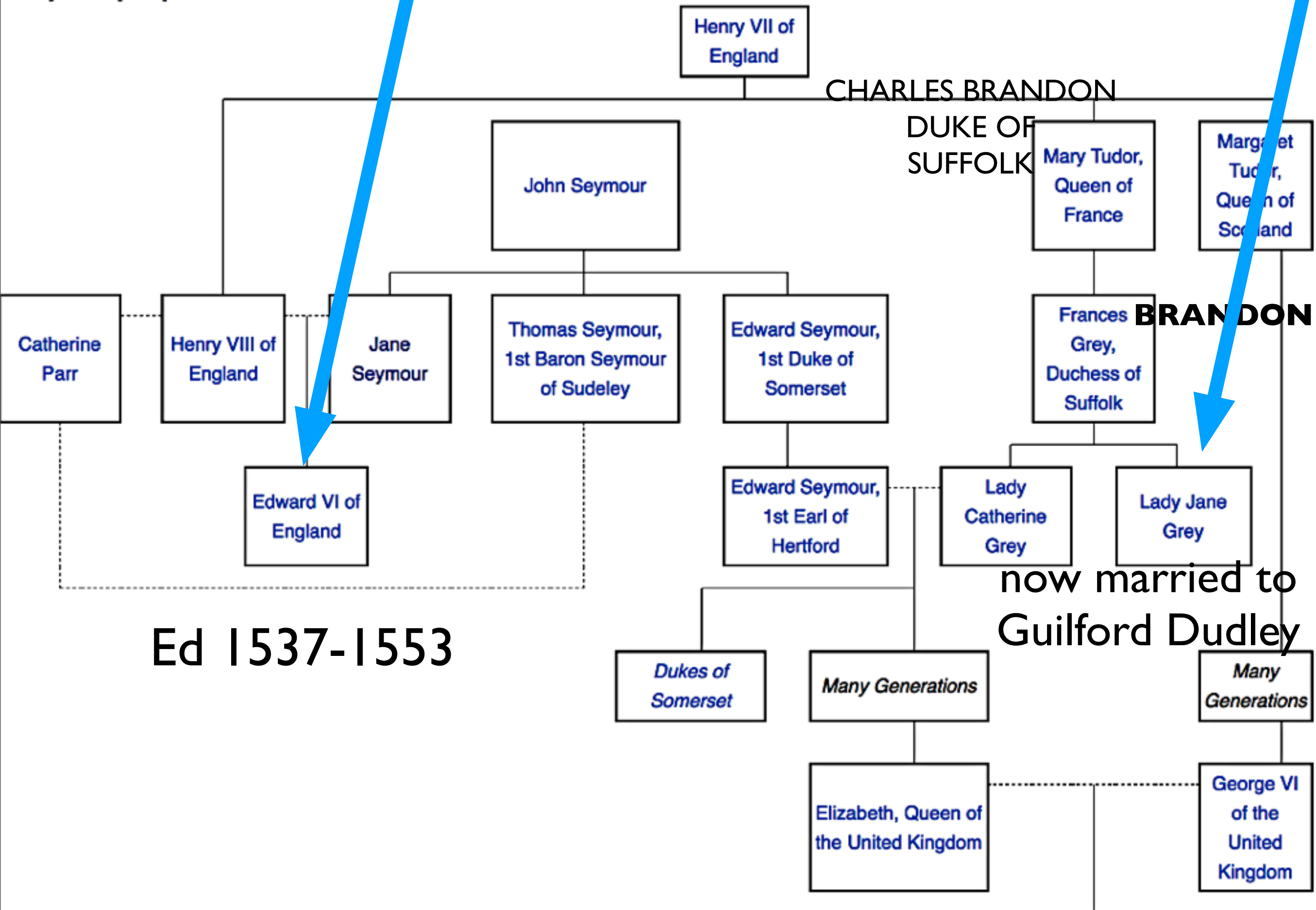
Dudley and the quack doctor-magician.



Dudley prevails upon Edward to write a new will (illegal to do it) nullifying Henry VIII's will, taking his sisters out of the line and putting Jane Grey in.











Movie: Lady Jane Grey  
Helena Bonham Carter  
Cary Elwes  
1986





Frances Brandon, husband Henry Grey, John Dudley



Sara Kestelman. Patrick Stewart, John Wood



Jane refuses to marry Dudley so mother beats her.





Jane gives in and Jane and Guilford are married.





# DEATH OF KING EDWARD VI JULY 6, 1553





July 10, 1553, Lady Jane Grey crowned Queen Jane

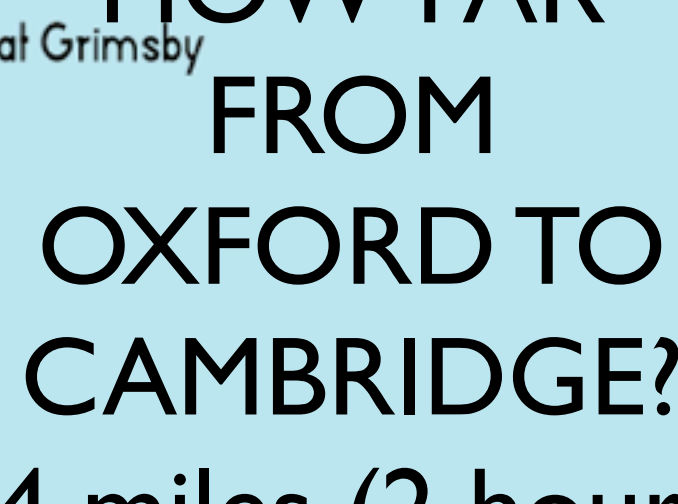




A landscape photograph of Framlingham Castle at sunset. The castle is visible in the background, silhouetted against the warm, orange glow of the setting sun. In the foreground, there is a marshy area with tall grasses and a small stream or river winding through it. The overall scene is peaceful and scenic.

# PRO-MARY BANDS OF CITIZENS, FARMERS, NOBLES CONVERGE ON FRAMLINGHAM





HOW FAR  
FROM  
OXFORD TO  
CAMBRIDGE?

Great Grimsby

84 miles (2 hours)



**CAMBRIDGE TO NORWICH**  
**(1 hour)**



# Sandringham



## Framlingham Castle





Framlingham Castle, East Anglia, Mary organized here 1553  
Duke of Norfolk is key supporter, She rewards him.



# The Duke of Norfolk and Queen Mary I









Thousands of supporters converge on Framlingham  
At the maximum crisis it was said 50,000 men here.



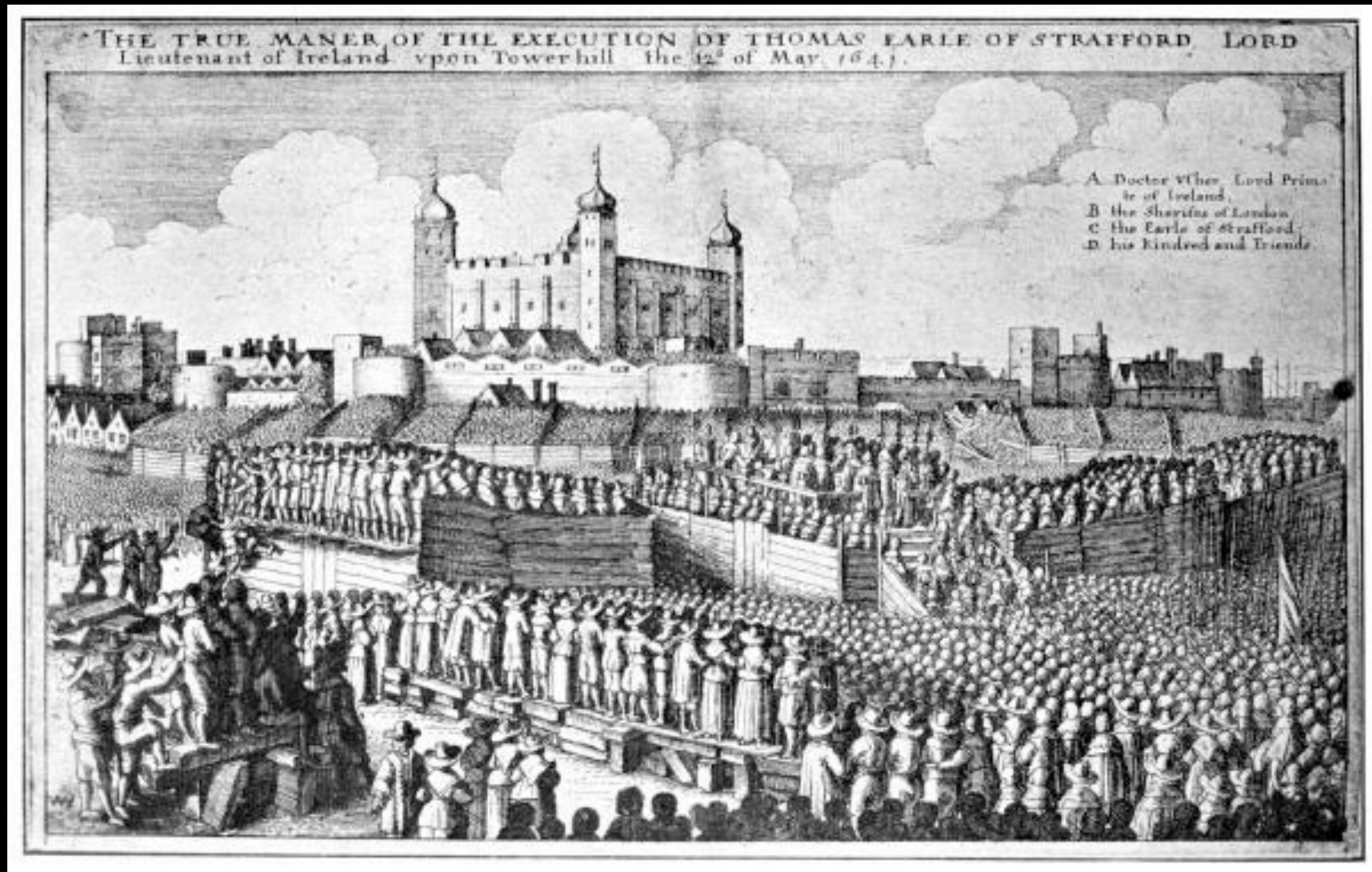


Thousands of supporters converge on Framlingham  
At the maximum crisis it was said 50,000 men here.





Dudley marches out of London with troops, but many desert. All over the country people are rallying to Queen Mary I





Thousands of supporters converge on Framlingham  
At the maximum crisis it was said 50,000 men here.





AUG 3, LONDON GREETES MARY WITH GREATEST  
CELEBRATION OF ANY MONARCH TO DATE.







On 3rd August 1553 Queen Mary I rode into London after being proclaimed Queen, she rode alongside her Elizabeth, her half sister. They travelled from Wanstead to Aldgate where Mary was greeted by the Lord Mayor of London who handed her '*the scepter perteyninge to the office*' Mary handed the sceptre back to the Lord Mayor and entered the city followed by Sir Anthony Browne, the Duchess of Norfolk, Marquess of Exeter and in front of Mary travelled the Lord Major with the sceptre and the Earl of Arundel holding the sword of state.





**From August to Dec 1553**

Queen Mary enjoys  
an undiluted honeymoon  
with the people of England.

She is Good King Henry's  
daughter and that was all  
she needed.



# Jan 1554, Trouble for Queen Mary The Spanish marriage.



The Honeymoon is over. Mary never regains their affection.



Lord Chancellor Gardiner and the House of Commons unsuccessfully petitioned her to consider marrying an Englishman, fearing that England would be relegated to a dependency of the Habsburgs





Prince Philip  
( King of Spain Philip II)  
born 1527  
(ten years younger  
than his wife)





# Jan 1554, Trouble for Queen Mary The Spanish marriage.





JANUARY 1554

# Wyatt's rebellion



<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:HolbeinThomasWyatt.jpg>

- The Wyatt Rebellion, or Wyatt Revolt, is a popular uprising that took place in England in 1554, named after its leader, Thomas Wyatt the Younger.
- The rebellion arose from the determination of Queen Mary I to take Philip of Spain for a husband. This choice of a foreign marriage was unpopular among the English.



# A National Plot

The revolt of 1554 was highly ambitious and uprisings were planned all over England

Although Wyatt's Rebellion was restricted to Kent and London, its architects initially envisaged a nationwide revolution. The four principal ringleaders were to raise troops in different parts of the country and then simultaneously march on London. The map shows that the regions picked were almost ideally placed for a consuming advance on the capital in addition to French military attacks on Calais and landings in Scotland. Queen Mary had to take the rebellion seriously.





# WYATTS REBELLION DEFEATED MARY'S TOLERANT ATTITUDE DISAPPEARS EXECUTIONS BEGIN





# WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL





# Mary marries Philip at Winchester Cathedral July 25, 1554







Philip of Spain  
most eligible bachelor  
in all of Europe



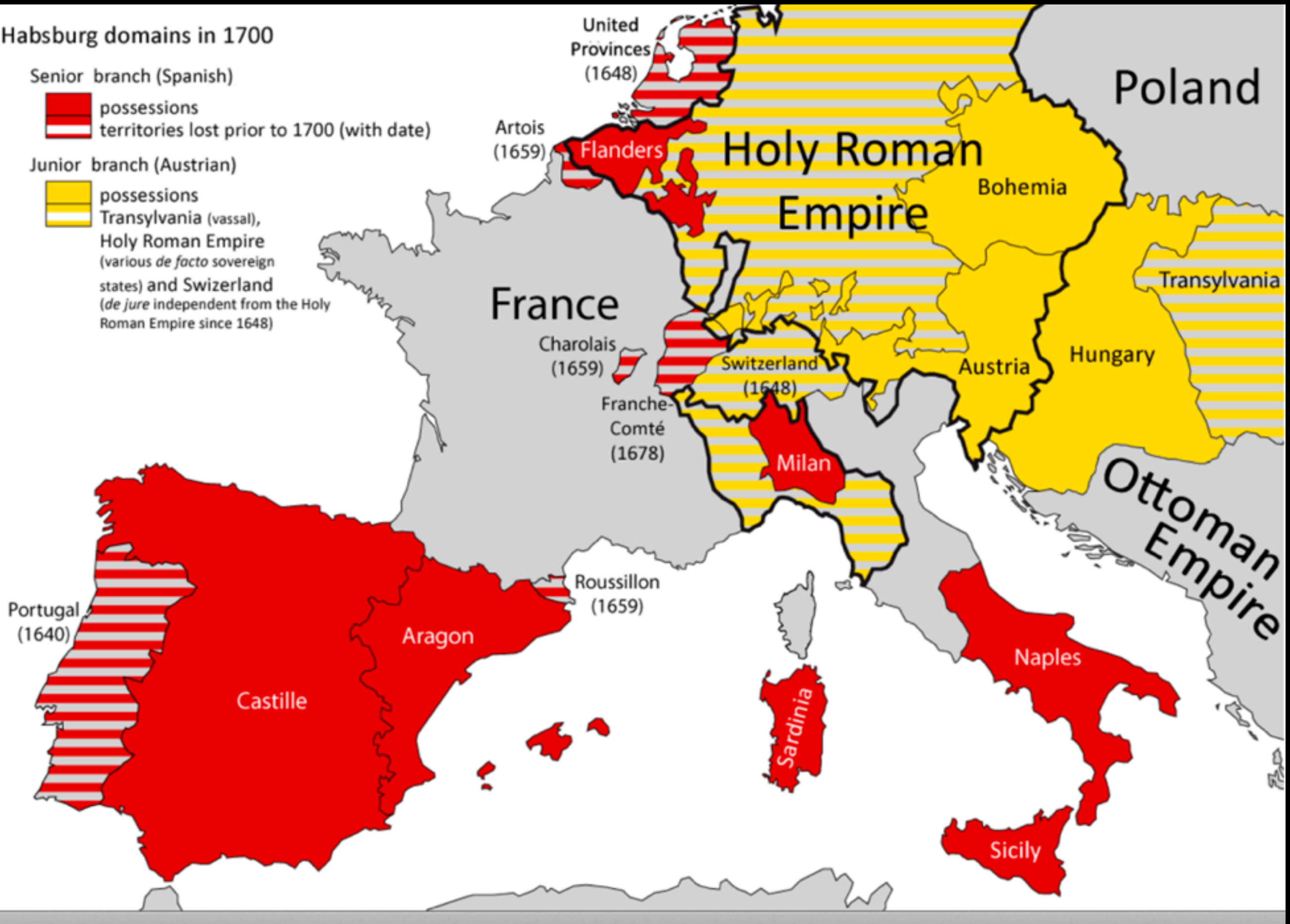
## Habsburg domains in 1700

Senior branch (Spanish)

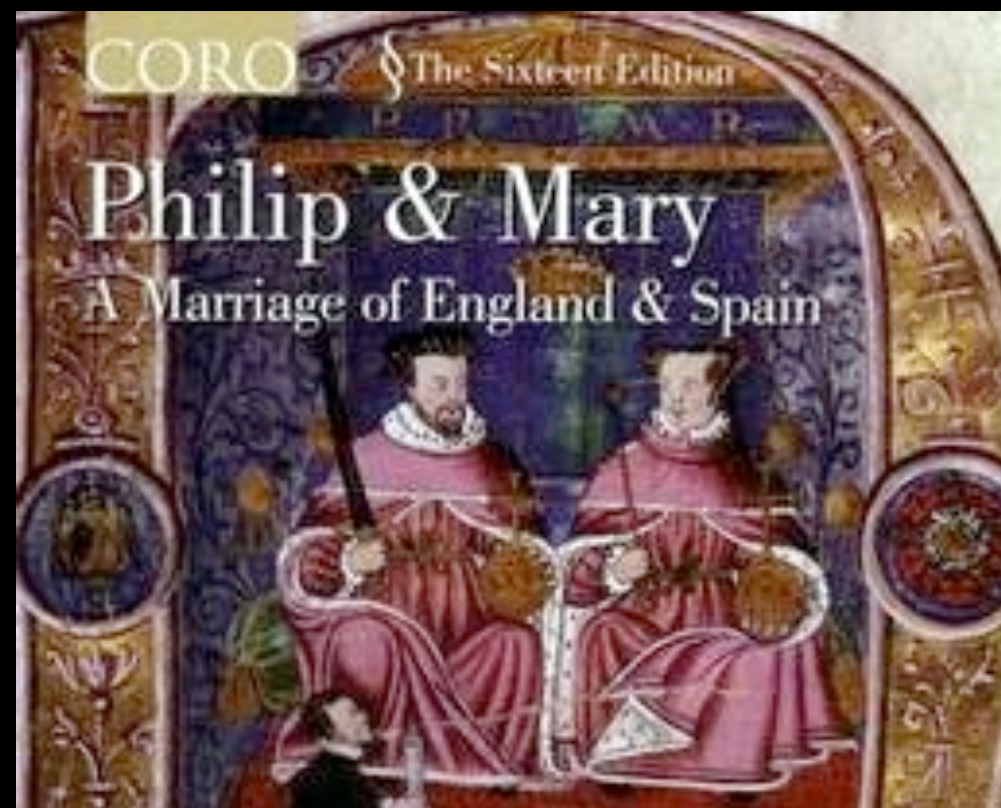
- possessions
- territories lost prior to 1700 (with date)

Junior branch (Austrian)

- possessions
- Transylvania (vassal), Holy Roman Empire (various *de facto* sovereign states) and Swizerland (*de jure* independent from the Holy Roman Empire since 1648)







1554-1558







# 1555 ENGLAND AND ROME





# THE CHURCH ACTS TO CLARIFY FAITH



1545  
POPE PAUL III  
CALLS FOR  
AN CHURCH  
COUNCIL  
TO REFORM  
THE CHURCH  
AND ANSWER  
THE PROTESTANTS



# Council of Trent

Recognizing the need to redefine the doctrines of Catholic faith, Pope Paul III convened the Council of Trent in 1545. Delegates examined Catholic practices and clarified teaching on important points.

## ***Reforms***

- Delegates addressed abuses
- Reforms addressed corruption of clergy
- Training of priests regulated
- Financial abuses curbed
- Sale of indulgences abolished

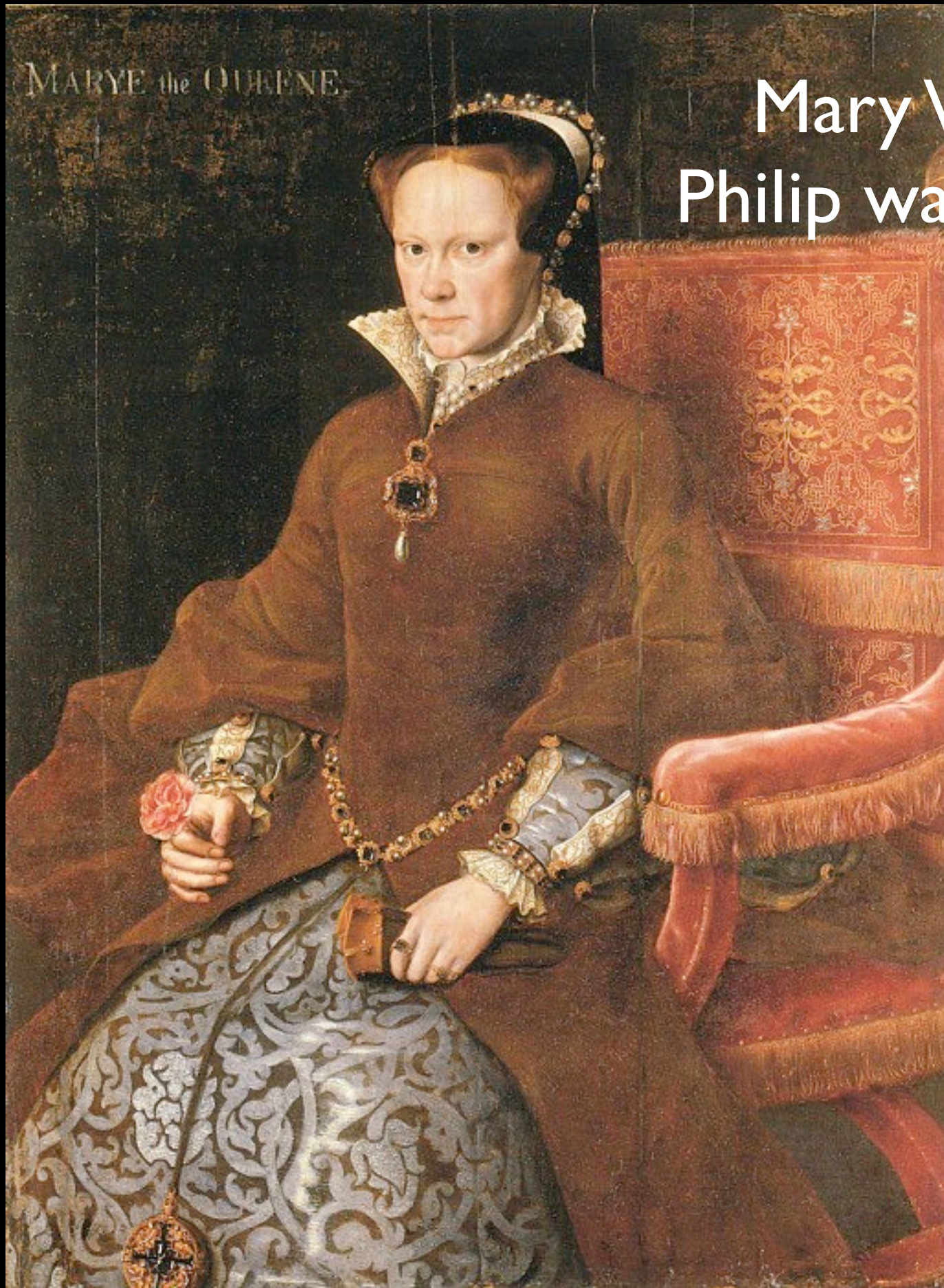
## ***Mystery***

- Rejected Protestants' emphasis on self-discipline, individual faith
- Argued church help believers achieve salvation using mystery, magnificent ceremonies to inspire faith

## ***No Compromise***

- No compromise between Catholicism, Protestantism
- Bold action great boost to Catholicism, renewed energy, confidence
- Jesuit schools expanded scope of church worldwide





Mary Wants to Return to Rome  
Philip warns her not to move so fast.





# Cardinal Reginald Pole 1500-1558



In 1554, Cardinal Pole came to England to receive the kingdom back into the Catholic fold . November 1554,



As Papal Legate, Pole negotiated a papal dispensation allowing the new owners of confiscated former monastic lands to retain them, and in return Parliament enabled the Revival of the Heresy Acts in January 1555.<sup>[</sup> This revived former measures against heresy: On 13 November 1555, Thomas Cranmer was officially deprived of the See of Canterbury. The Pope appointed Pole a cardinal-priest and administrator of the See of Canterbury on 11 December 1555.







As well as his religious duties, Pole was in effect the Queen's chief minister and adviser. Many former enemies, including Cranmer, signed recantations affirming their religious belief in transubstantiation and papal supremacy. Despite this, which should have absolved them under Mary's own Revival of the Heresy Acts, the Queen could not forget their responsibility for her mother's unhappy divorce.,



# Dec 1554: Mary Begins the Crackdown on the Protestants



It was Mary's fervent desire that heresy should be entirely eradicated from her realm, and shortly before Christmas, **Parliament**, whose members were still fired with the spirit of reconciliation, prepared to carry out her wishes. **Wyatt's rebellion** had left the government with a conviction that all heretics were would-be traitors and that heresy must therefore be eliminated in the interests of state security. The Queen wanted the heresy laws passed by Richard II, Henry IV and Henry V in the late fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries revived, and Pole, Philip and Gardiner supported her in this. Gardiner wanted to make an example of the heretics to deter others from adopting their beliefs; Pole wanted it rooted out so that his task of reforming the Church was made easier.



# December 18, 1554: Parliament passes the Heresy Laws



On 18 December, **'An Act for the Renewing of Three Statutes made for the Punishment of Heresies'** became law just six days after its introduction. This gave the bishops, who were in favor of the Act being passed, the power to investigate cases of suspected heresy, and provided for the Church to hand over those found guilty to the secular authorities for burning at the stake. Each execution was to be authorized by the Queen's writ. The property of a convicted heretic would then automatically revert to the Crown. Weir, Alison. *The Children of Henry VIII*



In 1555, Queen Mary began permitting the burning of Anglicans for heresy. Over 300 people were burned to death in hideous public executions that the English public opposed. **These persecutions contributed to the ultimate victory of the English Reformation,**





October 16, 1555.  
Burning of  
Bishop Latimer  
and Bishop Ridley



On 16 October, Latimer and Ridley, both well-known and well-loved Reformation bishops, went to the stake in the ditch outside the town walls of Oxford. Cranmer was compelled to watch, so as to make him recant his Protestant beliefs, which would place a powerful propaganda weapon in the government's hands. "If he can be brought to repent, the Church will derive no little profit from the salvation of a single soul," wrote Pole.



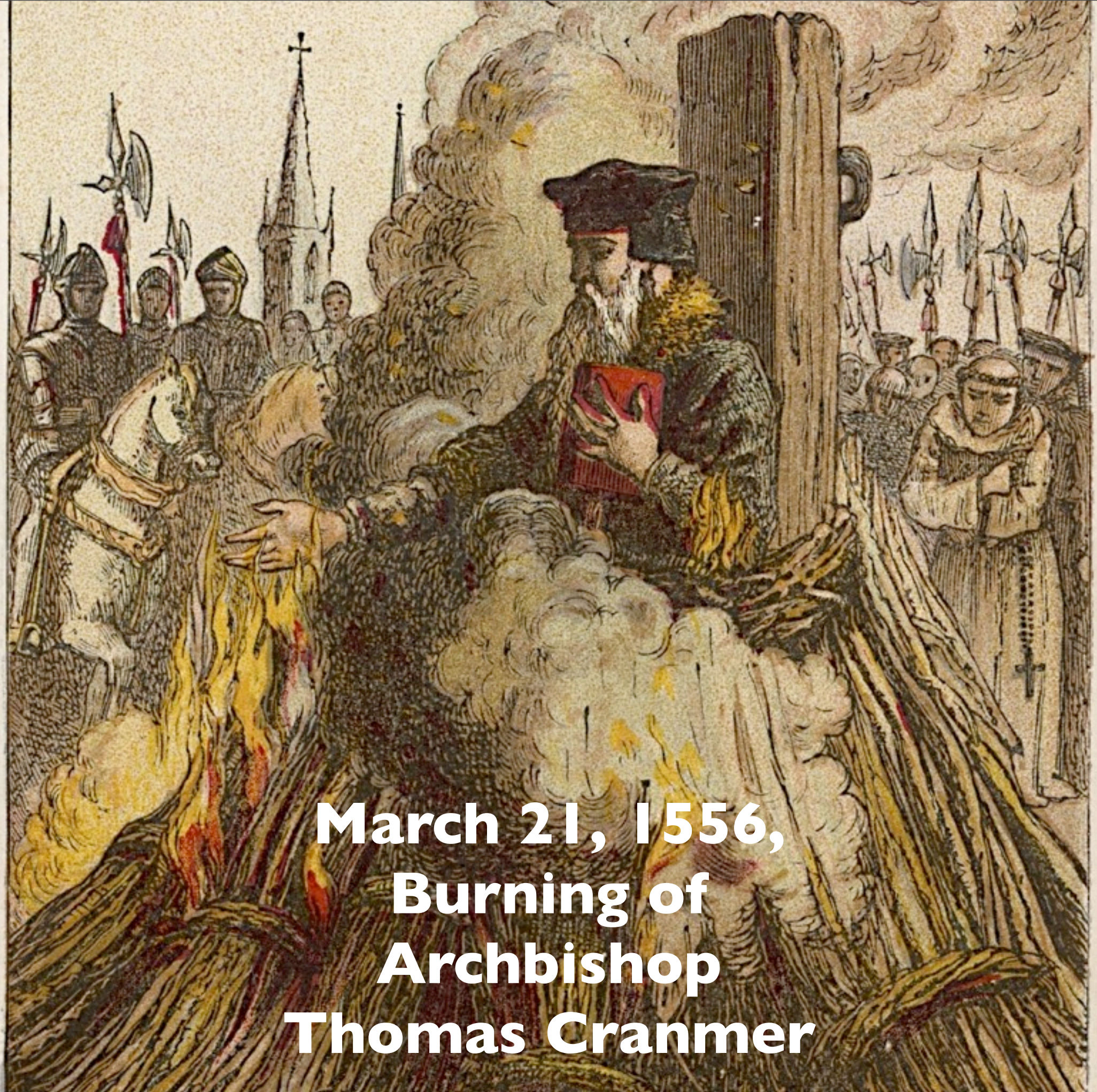
# Bishop Latimer and Bishop Ridley



As they were chained to the stake, Latimer comforted Ridley with prophetic words that would ring down the centuries: "**Be of good comfort, Master Ridley, and play the man! We shall this day light such a candle, by God's grace, in England, as I trust shall never be put out.**" He died quite quickly, but Ridley's sufferings were immense, for he burned for three-quarters of an hour.

*Alison Weir, The Children of Henry VIII (p. 321). Random House*





**March 21, 1556,  
Burning of  
Archbishop  
Thomas Cranmer**



The Burnings were universally denounced and turned the whole realm against Mary. They soon hated her. No one could convince her to stop. Her Lord Chancellor Gardiner tried to stop it. Her husband tried to stop it. No one could.







By late 1555, the public outcry against the burnings had intensified, and there were often violent demonstrations at executions. In the minds of the English, Roman Catholicism was increasingly becoming identified with brutal persecution, and many longed for the Queen to die and be succeeded by Elizabeth.

*Alison Weir. The Children of Henry VIII*



There was only one person in England who benefited from the burnings: Elizabeth. Slowly, the nation turned to her and hoped and prayed that soon she would become the next Queen of England and stop the horror.

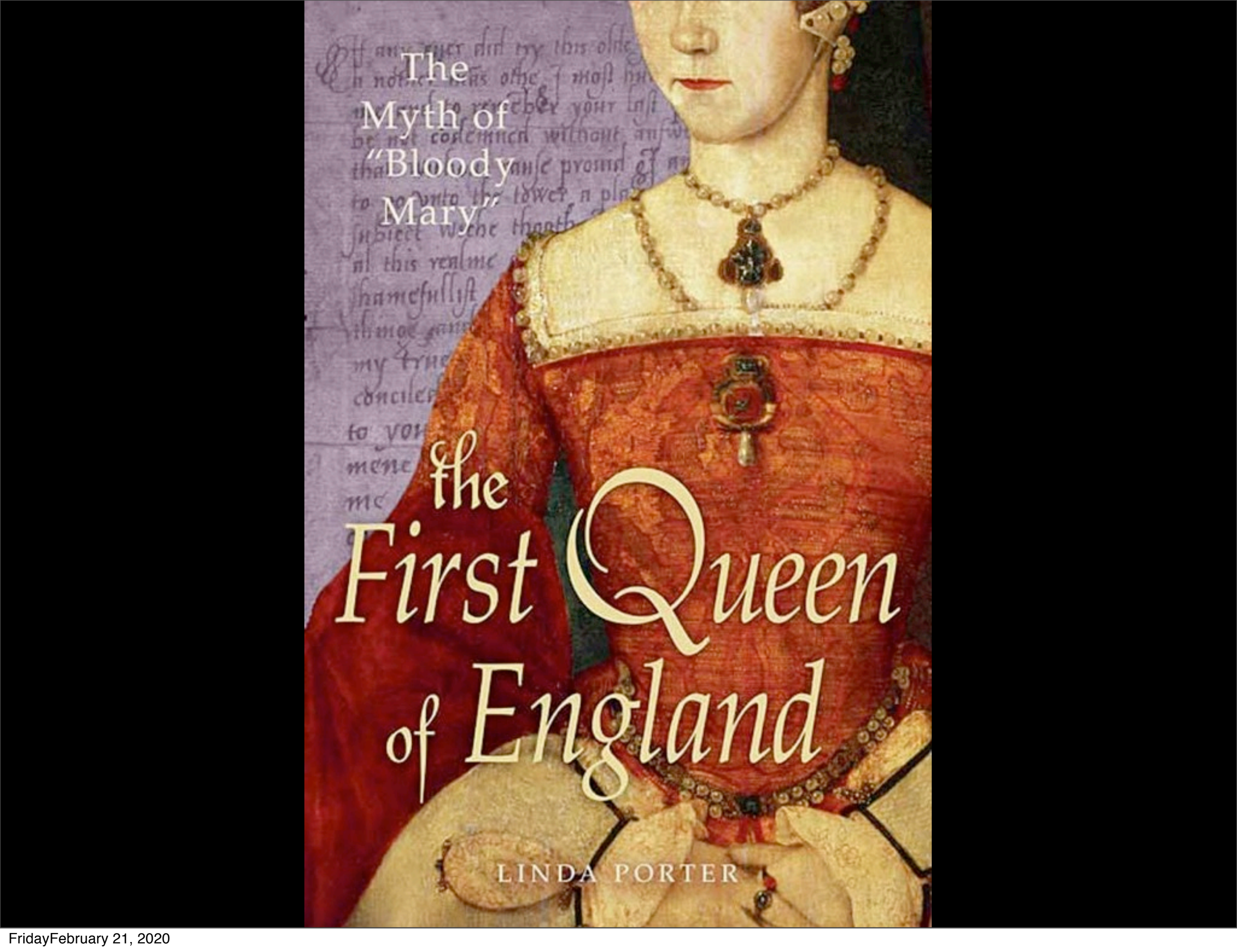






Mary died on November 17, 1558 of stomach cancer. She died alone. Philip was gone. She was angry, depressed, hated. No sovereign's death was ever so celebrated as was this one. By Nov 1558, the whole nation hated her. Her policy of burnings had turned all Englishmen into anti-papal Anglicans. They hated Rome. Everything she did turned out to be a disaster. England is still to this day anti-Roman Catholic.



The background of the slide is a portrait of a woman, likely a historical figure, wearing a red dress and a gold necklace. Overlaid on the left side of the portrait is a snippet of a historical document in Old English script. The text in the document is partially obscured by the title text.

The  
Myth of  
"Bloody  
Mary"

the  
*First Queen  
of England*

LINDA PORTER





# HISTORY OF ENGLAND, WINTER QUARTER WEEK SEVENTEEN Queen Mary I

Institute for the Study of Western Civilization











