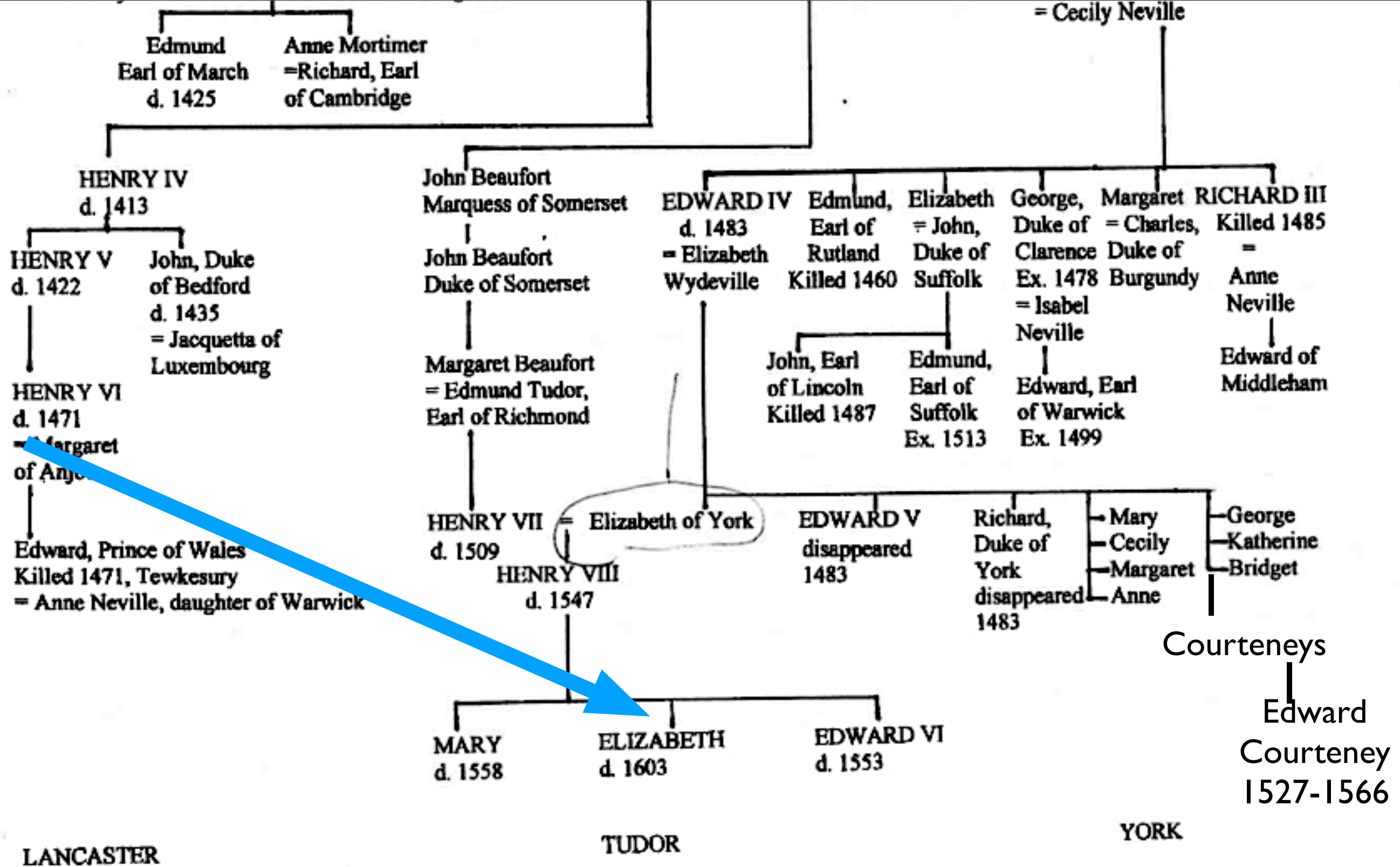


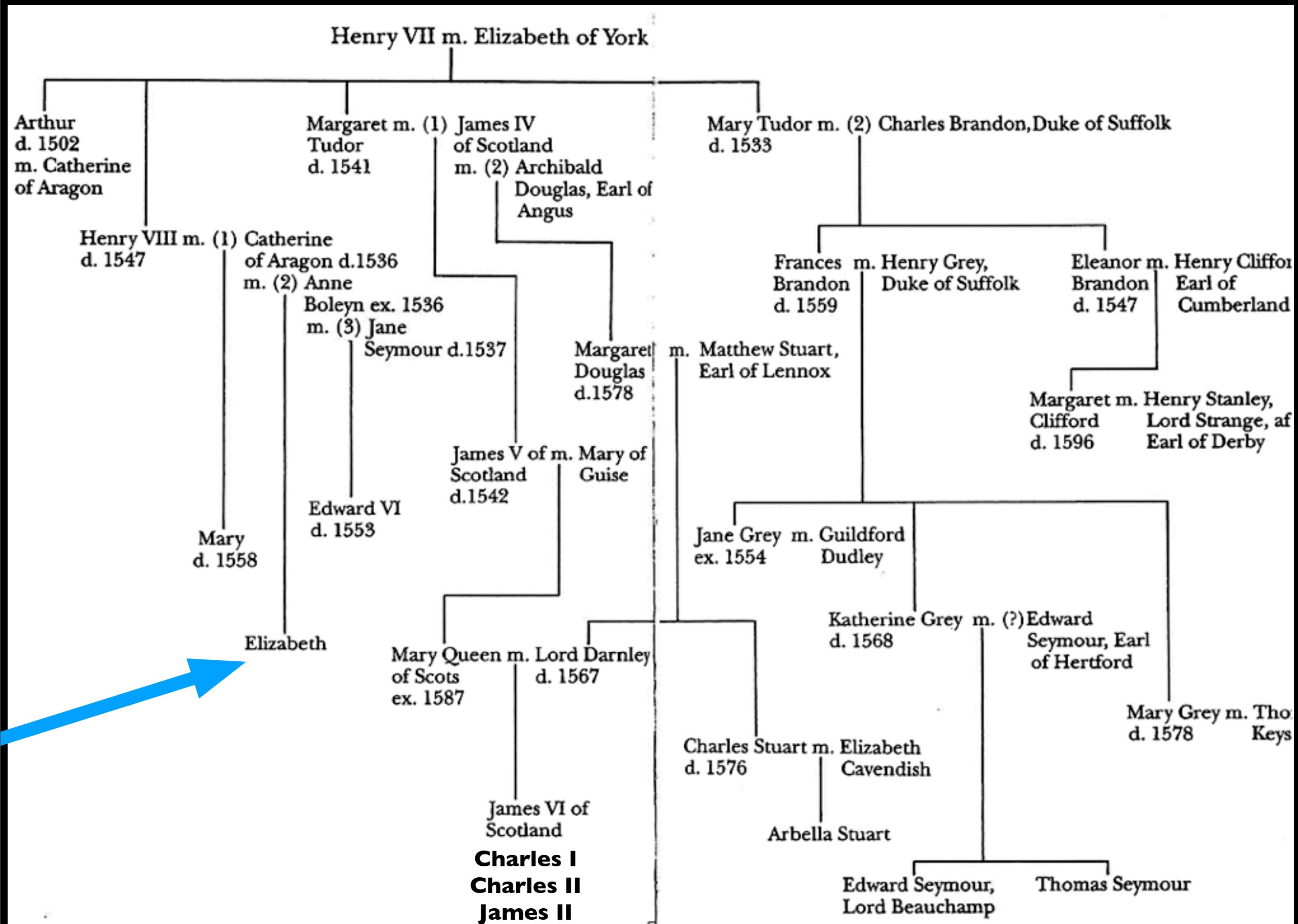


# HISTORY OF ENGLAND, WINTER QUARTER WEEK EIGHTEEN Queen Elizabeth I

Institute for the Study of Western Civilization









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





# 1527 THE KING'S GREAT MATTER



## ANNULMENT



# 1527: Court realizes battle going on





# 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.

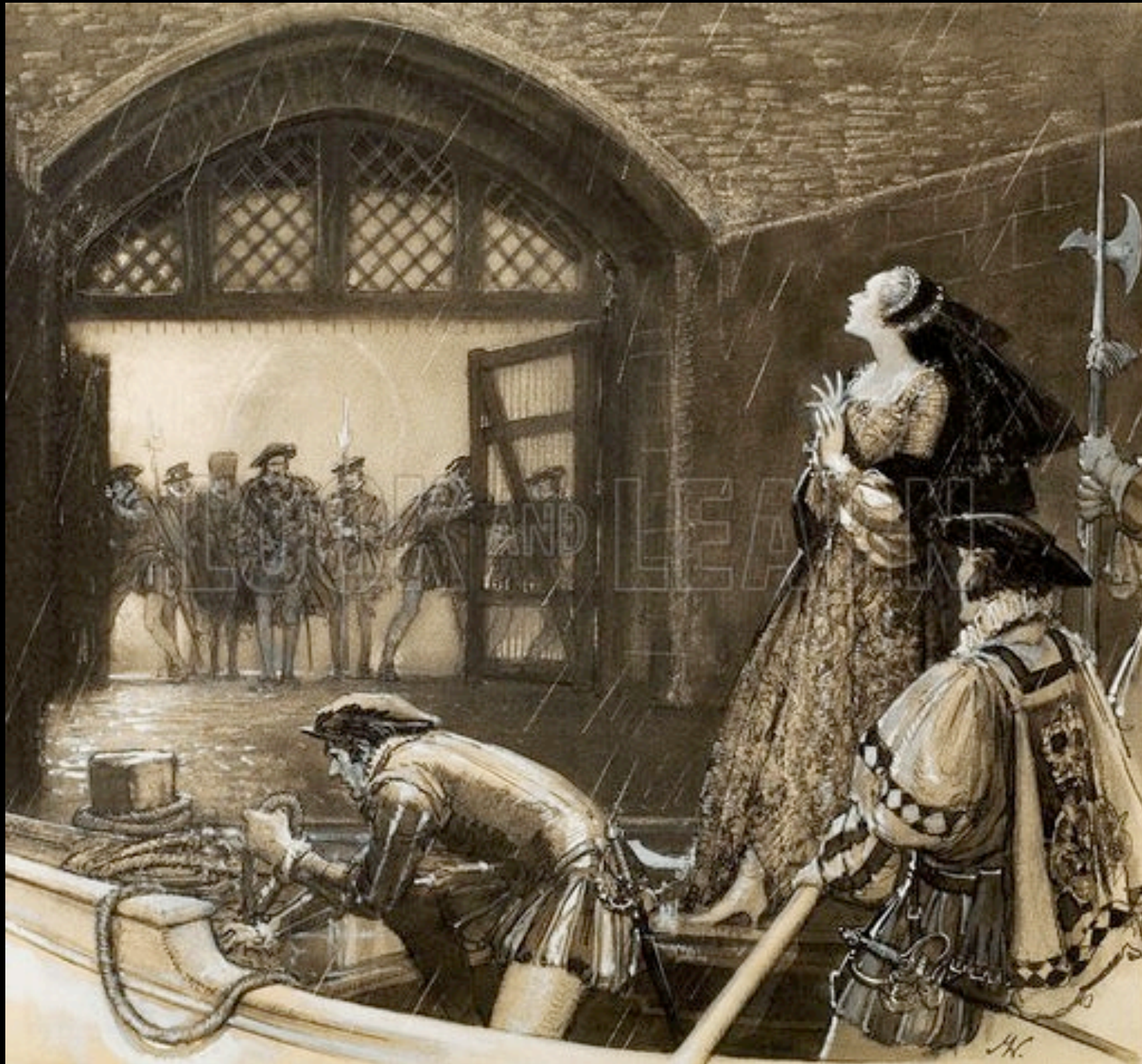


Jan 7, 1536: death of Catherine of Aragon of cancer





# April 1536: Anne arrested sent to Tower





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









Summer  
1536



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



# 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)

## 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



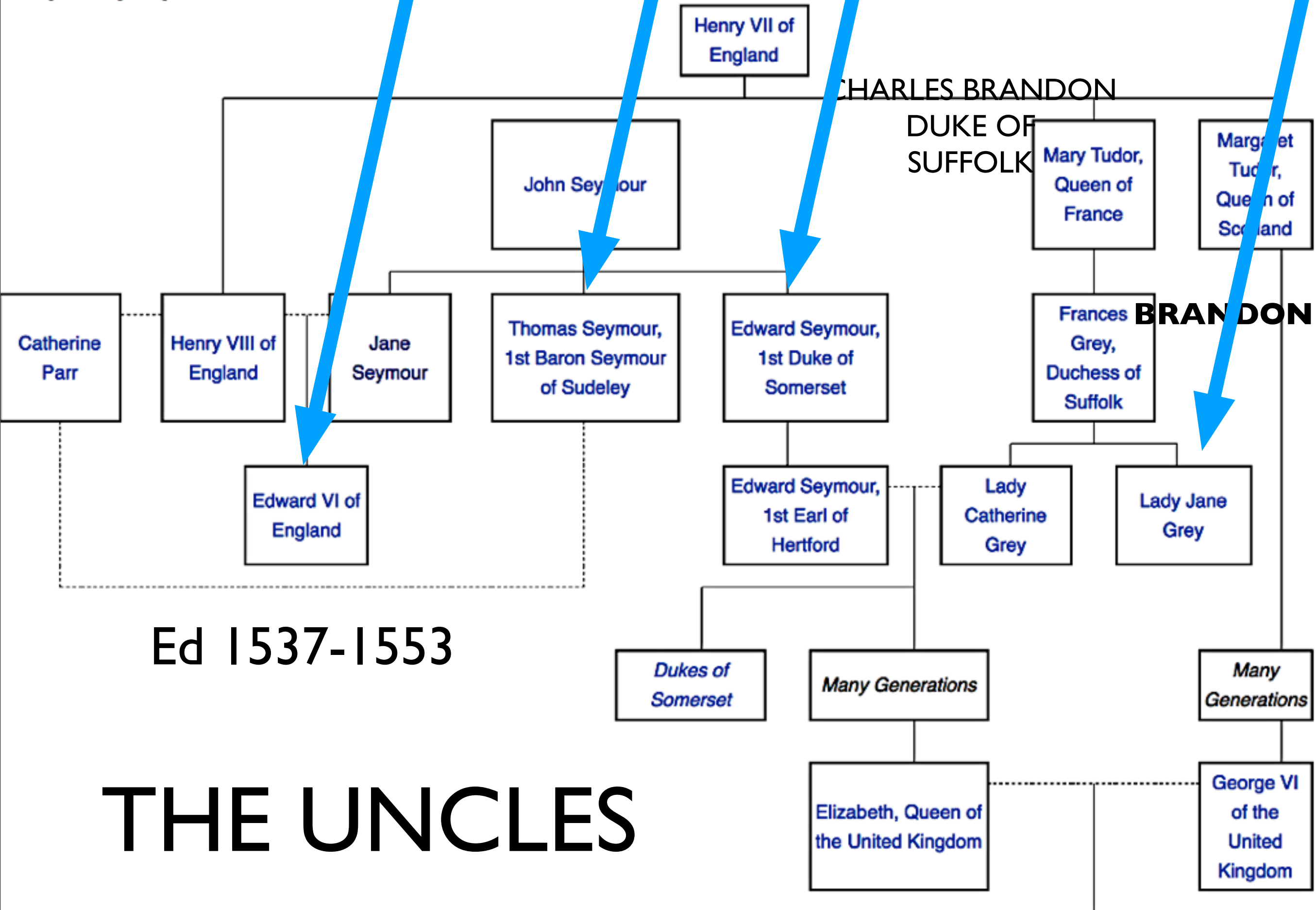


# THE REIGN OF KING EDWARD VI, 1547-1553



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





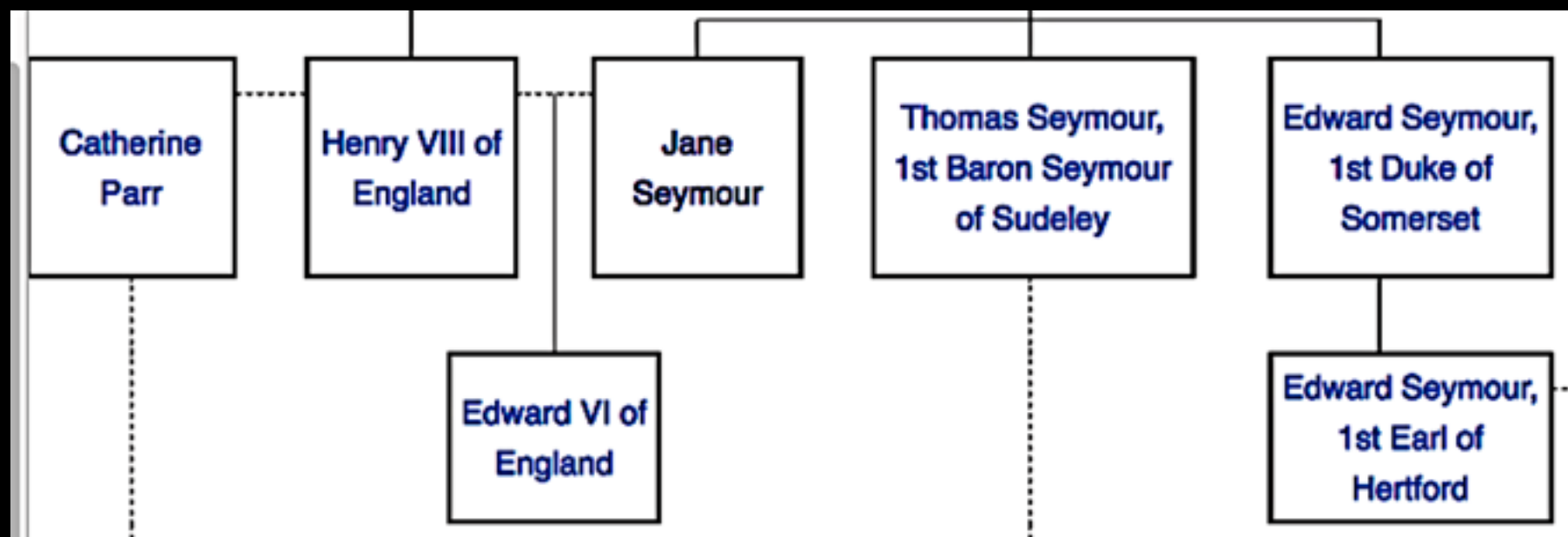


# THE REIGN OF THE LORD PROTECTOR 1547-1549

## EDWARD SEYMOUR DUKE OF SOMERSET

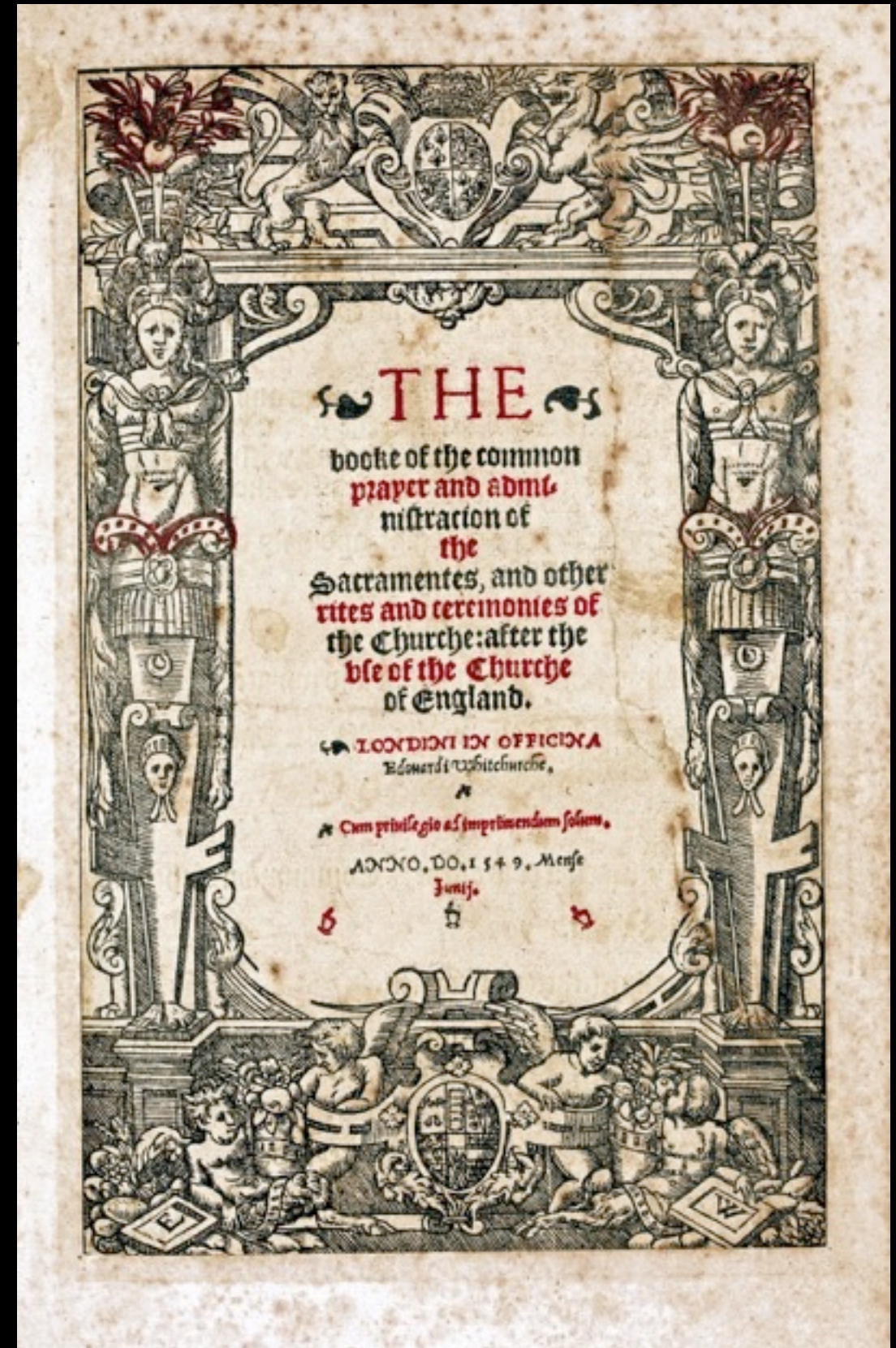


Edward Seymour,  
1500-1552





# Book of Common Prayer





# 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

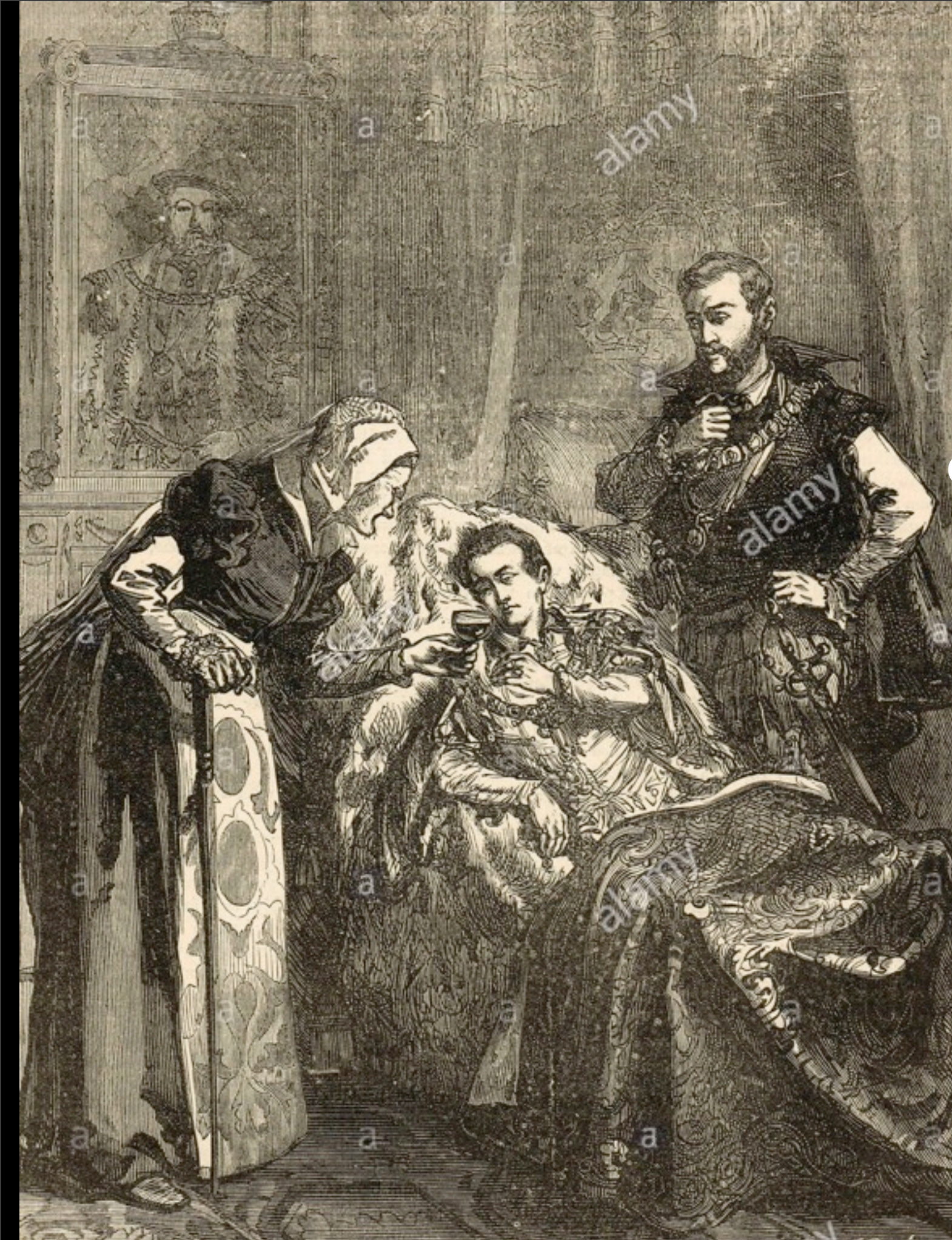


# John Dudley and Edward VI



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.



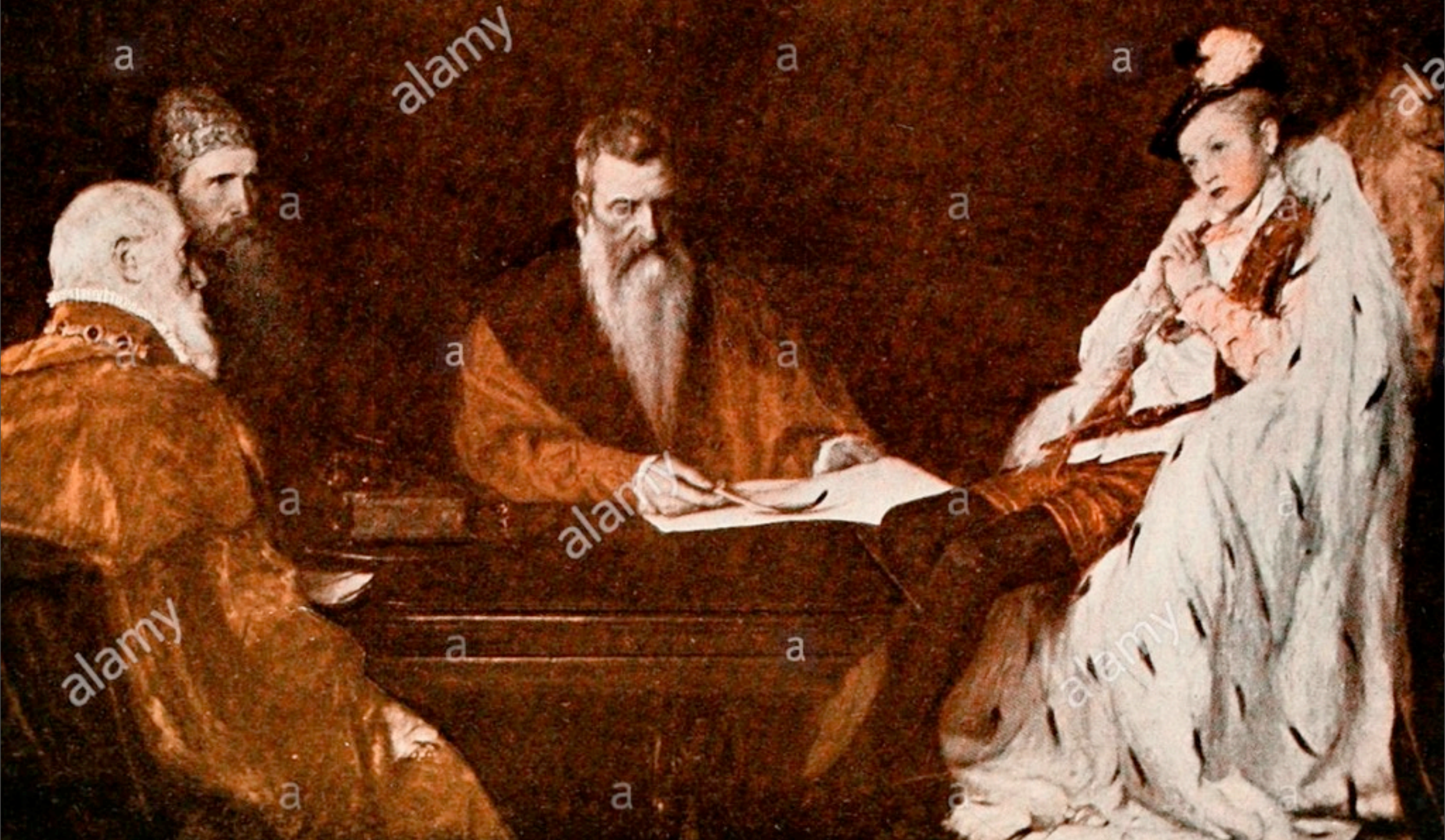


Jan-July 1553  
The slow agonizing death of King Edward VI. He was being kept alive using arsenic, but it was also poisoning him.

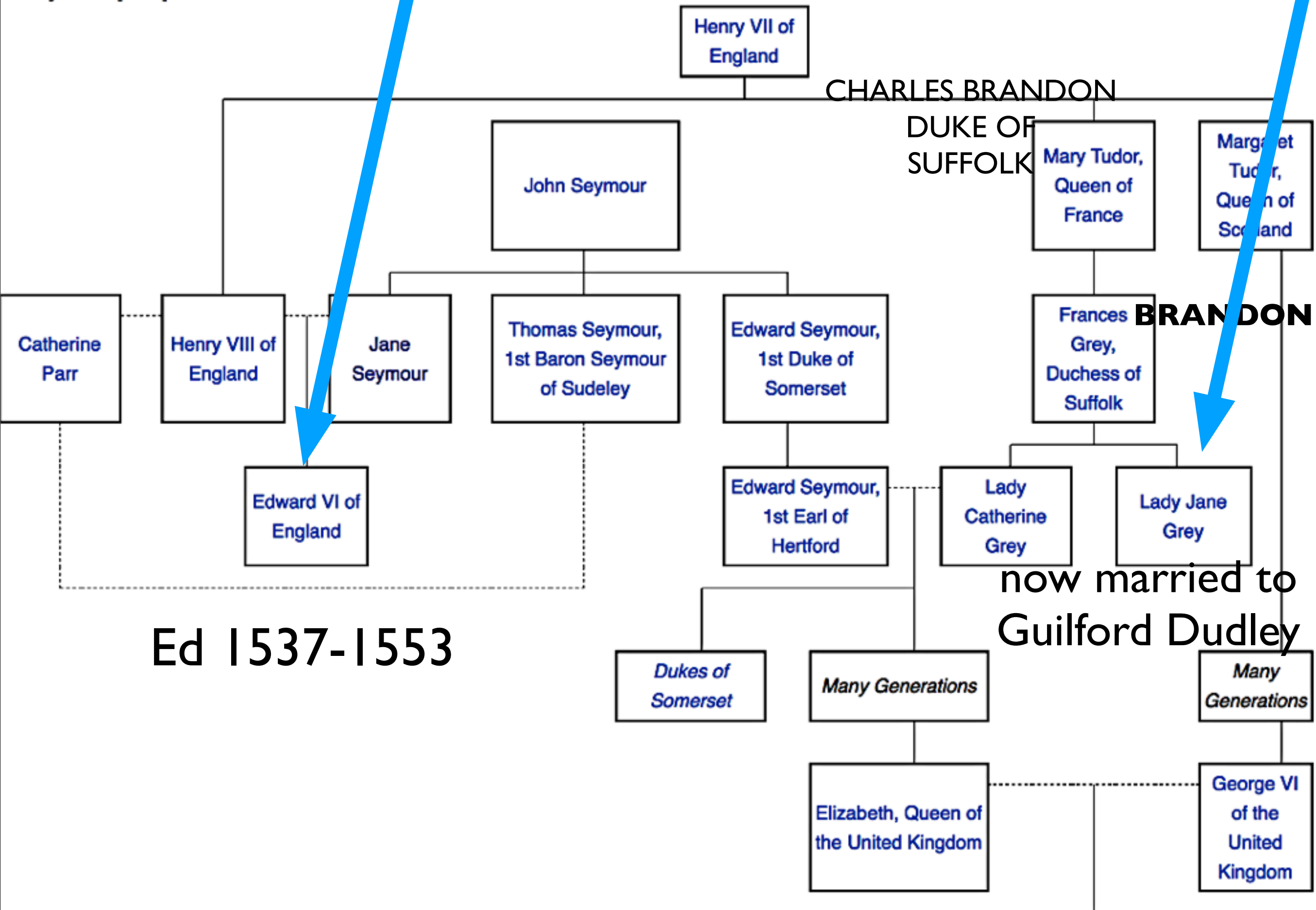
Dudley and the quack doctor-magician.



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 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







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





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







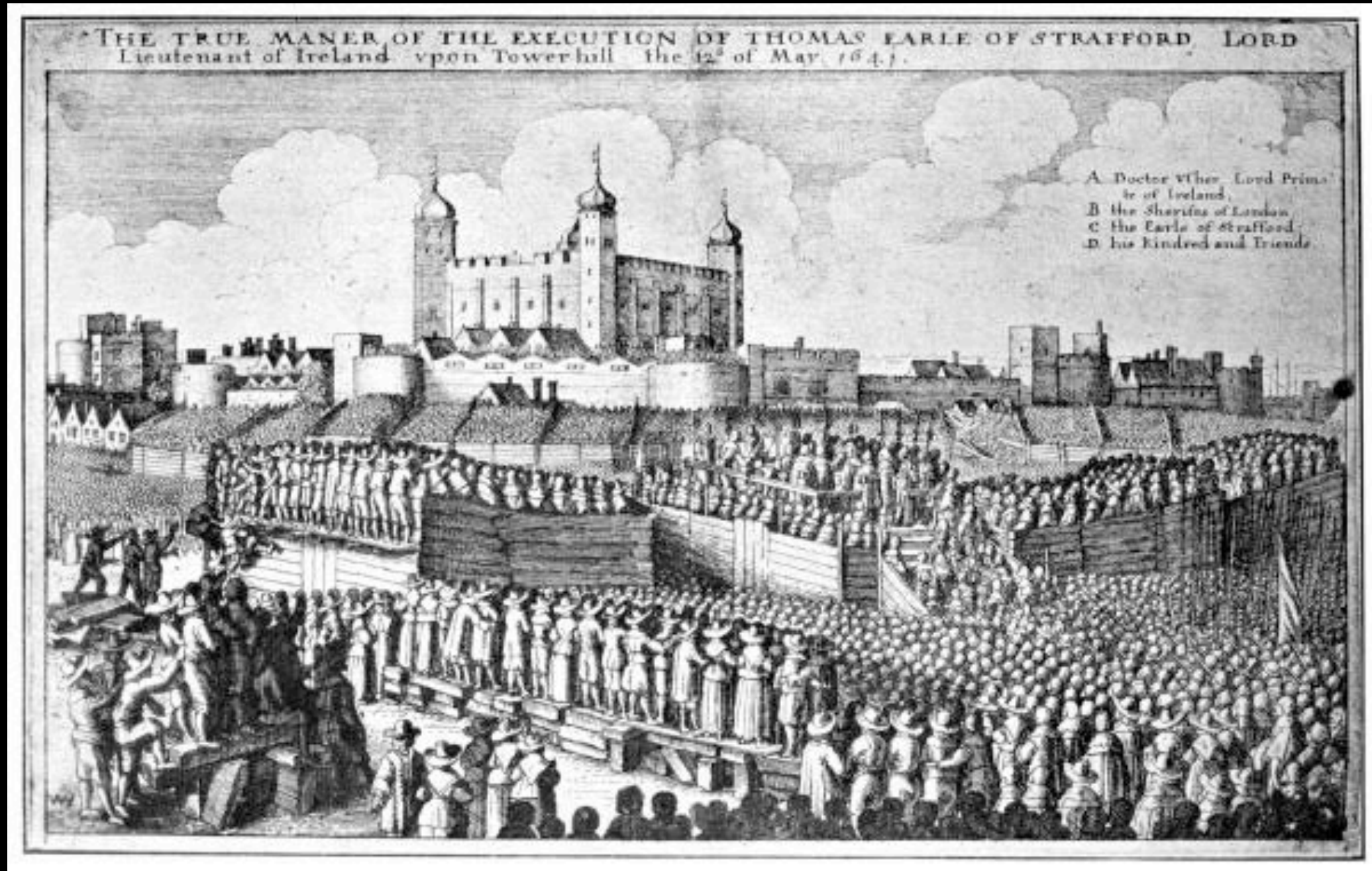


Thousands of supporters converge on Framlingham  
At the maximum crisis it was said 50,000 men here.





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 & ELIZABETH WITH GREATEST CELEBRATION OF ANY MONARCH







**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.



# 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.





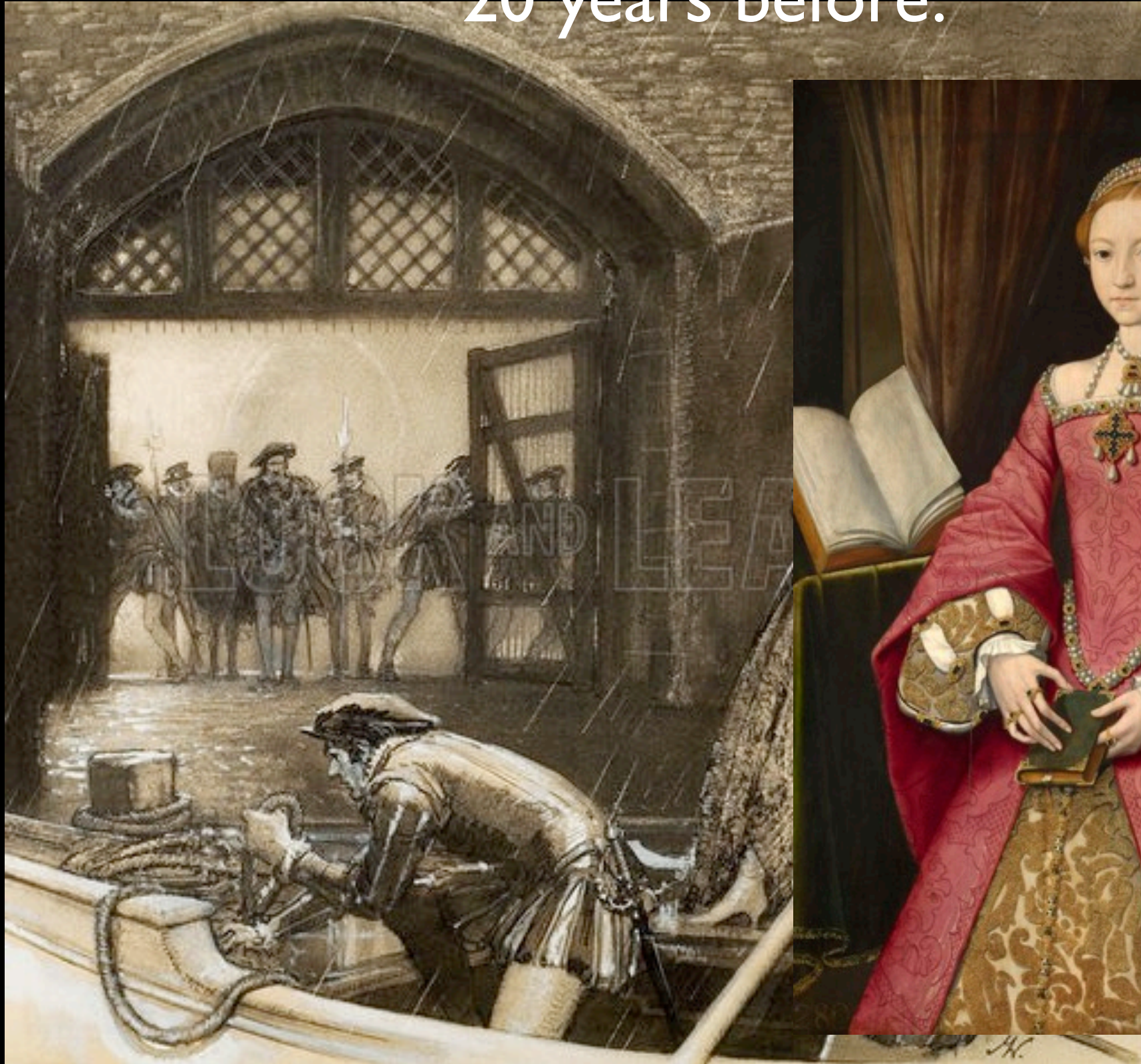
# Elizabeth dragged into Wyatt's Rebellion goes to tower



Most  
dangerous  
days  
for  
Eliz.  
Many  
telling  
Mary  
to  
execute  
Eliz.



1554: Elizabeth taken to the tower to the same "Traitors Gate" through which her mother had been taken almost 20 years before.





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





# Mary marries Philip at Winchester Cathedral July 25, 1554



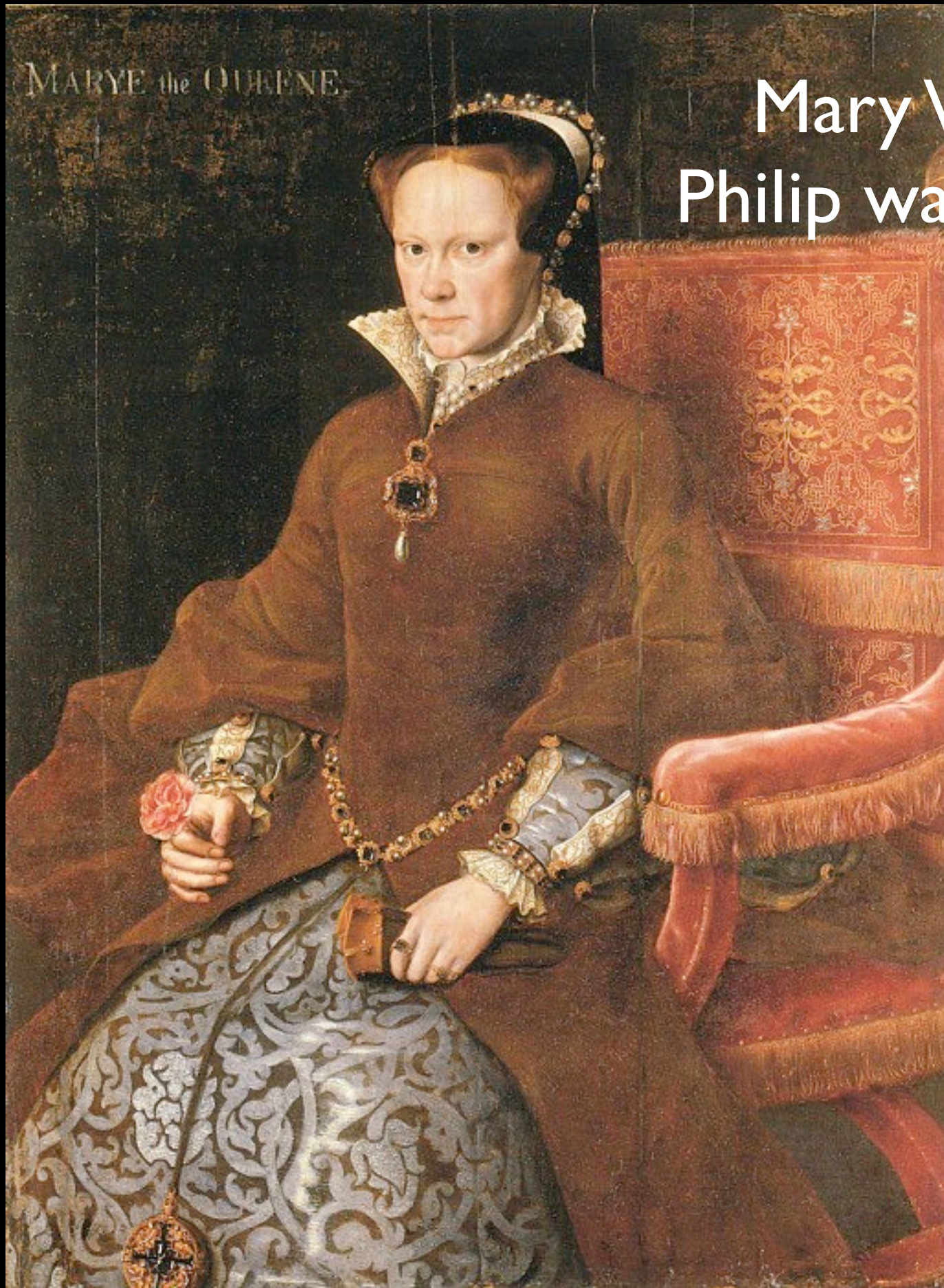




# 1555 ENGLAND AND ROME







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,



# 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,**



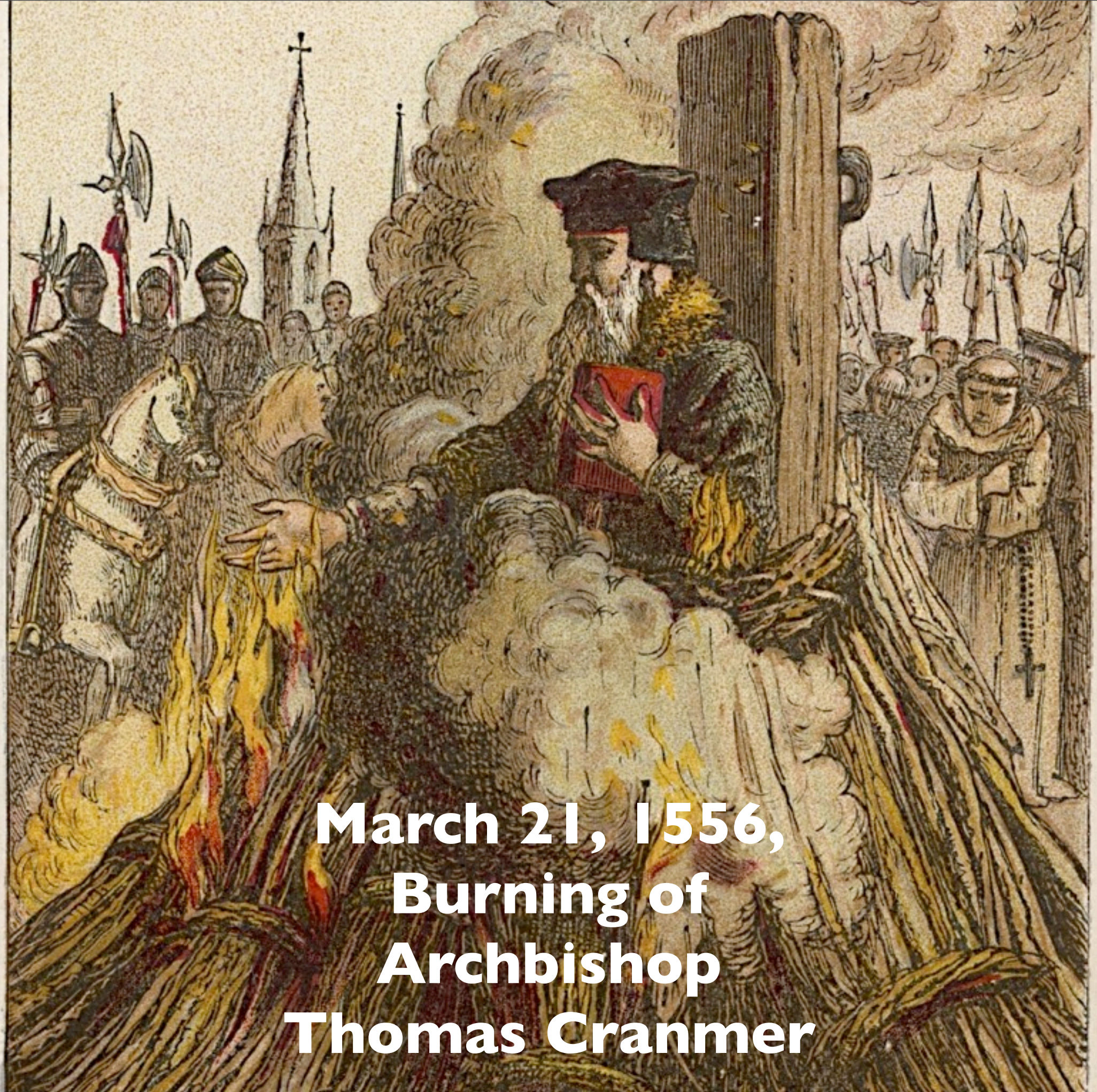


October 16, 1555.  
Burning of  
Bishop Latimer  
and Bishop Ridley



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.





**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*



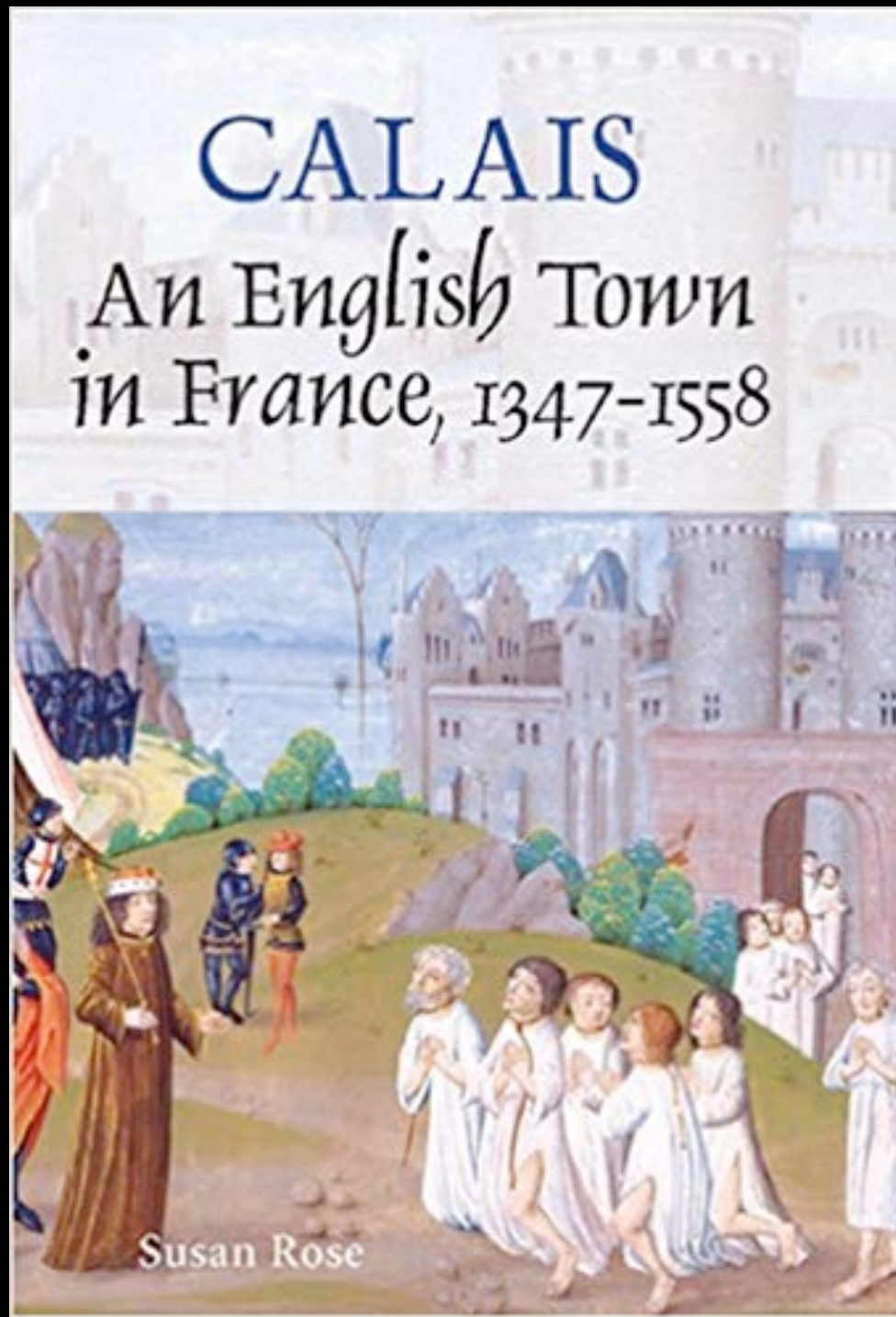
There was only one person in England who benefited from the burnings: Elizabeth. Slowly, the nation turned to her and hoped and prayed that soon she would become the next Queen of England and stop the horror.

Philip protects Elizabeth.





# Jan 1558 THE FALL OF CALAIS





# Queen Mary and the Fall of Calais





In 1560, Sir Thomas Smith,  
Secretary of State under Edward VI, recalled,  
"I never saw England weaker in strength, money, men and  
riches. As much affectionate as you know me to be to my  
country and countrymen, I assure you I was ashamed of  
them both. Here was nothing but fining, heading, hanging,  
quartering and burning, taxing, levying and beggaring, and  
losing our strongholds abroad. A few priests ruled all, who,  
with setting up of six foot roods, thought to make all  
cocksure."

Alison Weir. *The Children of Henry VIII* (p. 350). Random House Publishing Group.



And in 1558 Armagil Waad, another of Edward VI's  
councillors, reported,

"The Queen is poor, the realm exhausted, the  
nobility poor and decayed. The people are out of  
order. Justice is not executed. All things are dear.  
There are divisions amongst ourselves, wars with  
France and Scotland. The French King is bestriding  
this realm. There is steadfast enmity but no steady  
friendship abroad."

Weir, Alison. *The Children of Henry VIII* (p. 350). Random House Publishing Group. .





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.







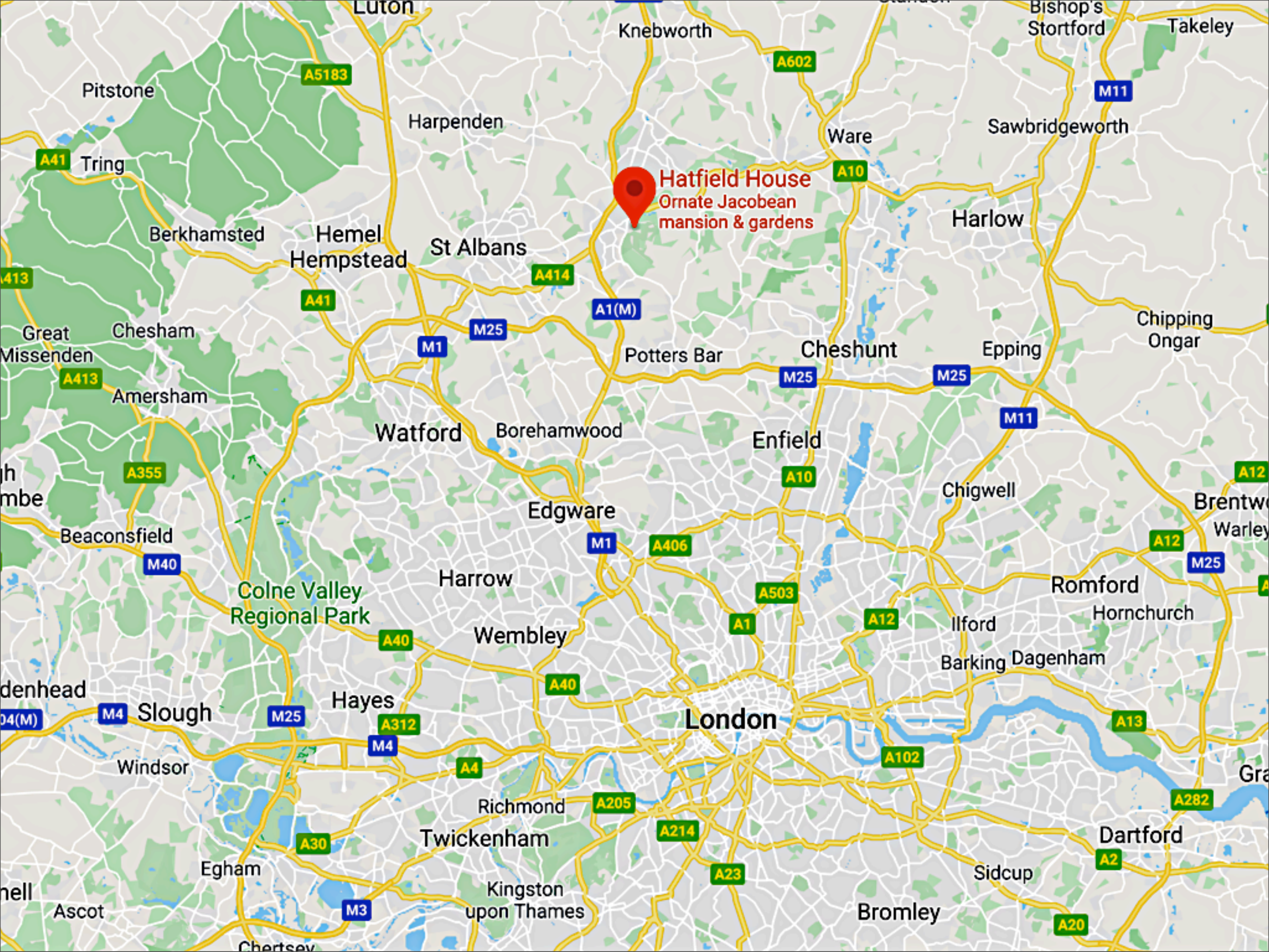


November 17, 1558 Between eleven and twelve o'clock on the morning of 17

November 1558, large crowds gathered outside the Palace of Westminster and at other places in London. Presently, heralds appeared, announced the death, earlier that morning, of Mary I, and proclaimed her half-sister Elizabeth Queen of England. Even as they spoke, the Lord Chancellor Nicholas Heath, Archbishop of York, was announcing the new monarch's accession to the House of Lords. As Londoners joyfully celebrated the death of the woman whom they had of late come to regard as a tyrant and her replacement by one widely looked upon as their deliverer, the lords of the Privy Council were arriving at the royal palace at Hatfield in Hertfordshire, where the Lady Elizabeth had been living in judicious obscurity after narrowly evading her half-sister's attempts to deprive her of the crown. Here, as noon approached, the princess, unheeding of the bitter cold, was taking the air in the park surrounding the palace, seated beneath an old oak tree, reading a book.

Weir, Alison. *The Life of Elizabeth I* (p. 1). Random House Publishing Group. Kindle Edition.





**Hatfield House**  
Ornate Jacobean  
mansion & gardens









Robert Gascoyne-Cecil, 7th Marquess of Salisbury













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# QUEEN ELIZABETH, JAN 15, 1559







Queen Elizabeth age 25  
dignified  
always stately in bearing  
vain,  
wilful,  
dictatorial,  
temperamental  
imperious.  
(typical Tudor behavior)





The good Elizabeth  
warm and compassionate  
particularly towards the old  
and the sick, the bereaved  
those who had suffered misfortune  
  
unwavering courage,  
both in her convictions  
and in the face of danger  
(1588, she is a rock)  
tolerant in an age of intolerance  
esp in religion...Eng an island





She saw herself as a  
**paragon of 'honor  
and honesty'**  
who dealt with others in  
a straightforward manner  
and would stand by 'the  
word of a prince'





BUT  
She could  
prevaricate,  
dissemble  
deceive as well as any  
other ruler of her  
time.

And endless  
procrastination,  
delay,  
excuses

all of which drove her  
advisors crazy.





She had  
wisdom,  
common-sense,  
staying power,  
integrity and  
tenacity,  
ability to compromise,  
sense of realism,  
devious, subtle brain,  
a huge circle of friends  
(all men)





"Men might despise her sex, and they might mistake her finely-calculated sense of timing for dithering, but they learned to appreciate her abilities, even if they did not always understand how her mind worked, her unpredictability, her tendency to unconventional behavior, and – above all – her ability to change her mind far more than they deemed necessary, or put off making decisions for what seemed an inordinate length of time."  
Weir, Alison. *The Life of Elizabeth I*



# William Cecil, Lord Burghley 1520-1598



Cecil was now thirty-eight.  
The only son of a  
**Northamptonshire** squire  
who had served Henry VIII,

he had – like Roger Ascham –  
been educated at  
**Cambridge** and similarly  
influenced by the humanist-  
reformist movement which  
flourished there.

Cecil was strongly Protestant.

After university, he was sent  
by his father to **Grays Inn** to  
study law,

He had served in Ed VI admin

Elizabeth's closest confidant and life-long first minister





Sir William Cecil.  
Lord Burleigh  
1520-1598  
In office: 1558-1598





# QUEEN ELIZABETH LOVE AND MARRIAGE





"The Queen must marry."





# "The Queen must marry."

There is no doubt that she found it an advantage being a young, marriageable female in a court of men: **flirtation was her life blood**, and she was well aware that her attraction for men was not entirely due to her exalted status. Like her mother, she knew how to charm the opposite sex into thinking her beautiful by her wit and vivacity, her lively conversation and her expressive eyes. Her personality was compelling and charismatic: she was, as one courtier claimed, at once 'so effervescent, so intimate and so regal'. She was far more at ease in the company of men than in that of women, and was never happier than when indulging in the games of courtly love.

Weir, Alison.



# Candidates for the Hand in Marriage: King Philip II of Spain (1527-1598)





# Candidates for the Hand in Marriage: King Philip II of Spain (1527-1598)



In **Spanish Ambassador De Feria's** opinion, there was only one suitable match for Elizabeth, and that was King Philip himself. The advantages of such a union would be manifold on both sides. On 21 November the Count wrote to his master: 'The more I think about this business, the more certain I am that everything depends upon the husband this woman may take.' There was little doubt in his mind that, if King Philip proposed, Elizabeth would accept him. 'If she decides to marry out of the country, she will at once fix her eyes on Your Majesty.'



# Candidates for the Hand in Marriage: King Philip II of Spain (1527-1598)





# Candidates for the Hand in Marriage: Prince Eric of Sweden, later King (1533-1577)





# Candidates for the Hand in Marriage: son of HRE Ferdinand: Archduke Charles (1540-1590)







How About an Englishman?

"The Queen must marry."





Of course, Elizabeth could always marry one of her own subjects, which was what the majority of Englishmen desired her to do. 'We are all of us in favor of one of our own countrymen in preference to a stranger,' wrote Roger Ascham, and Amb. Schifanoia reported how everyone 'agreed in wishing her to take an Englishman'. Weir, Alison. The Life of Elizabeth I



# Why Not Stay Single?

Privately, she was inclined towards a single existence.

In 1559, she confided to a **German envoy** that 'she had found the celibate life so agreeable, and was so accustomed to it that she would rather go into a nunnery, or for that matter suffer death', than be forced to renounce it.

The **Imperial ambassador** was informed by her that she would much prefer to be a 'beggarwoman and single, far rather than a queen and married'. On another occasion she stated that she took the issue of her marriage very seriously, it was a matter of earnest with her, and she could not marry as others did.

She once told **Parliament**, 'If I were a milkmaid with a pail on my arm, whereby my private person might be little set by, I would not forsake that poor and single state to match with the greatest monarch.' She seems to have regarded marriage as a refuge for those who could not contain their lust: in 1576, she told Parliament that she held nothing against matrimony, nor would she 'judge amiss of such as, forced by necessity, cannot dispose themselves to another life'. She herself was determined not to give in to such fleshly weakness.

Weir, Alison. The Life of Elizabeth I





She did choose to stay single.  
Why?

1. freedom
2. "Marriage" bad marriages
2. fear of sex
3. fear of childbirth killing her.
4. politics.
5. candidates & religion

Was the choice a mistake?  
Yes.



# The Virgin Queen?

French ambassador, Michel de Castelnau, Sieur de la Mauvissière, having been acquainted with Elizabeth for a quarter of a century, stated: 'If attempts were made falsely to accuse her of love affairs, I can say with truth that these were sheer inventions of the malicious and of the ambassadorial staffs, to put off those who would have found an alliance with her useful.' Most Spanish ambassadors were hostile to the English Queen, but one, de Silva, admitted that he was never able to find any truth in the rumours about her virtue. Elizabeth herself had told him: 'I do not live in a corner. A thousand eyes see all I do, and calumny will not fasten on me for ever.' There was no question in the minds of most of the Queen's subjects that she was inviolably chaste. Years later, the Lord Chief Justice, the brilliant Francis Bacon, described her as 'certainly good and moral; and as such she desired to appear' and his sentiments were echoed by others who knew her well, such as William Cecil and Sir Francis Walsingham, successive Secretaries of State.

Weir, Alison. The Life of Elizabeth



# The Case of Lord Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, 1533-1588









# Bonny Sweet Robin

"Lord Robert has come so much into favor that he does whatever he likes with affairs. It is even said that Her Majesty visits him in his chamber day and night. People talk of this so freely that they go so far as to say that his wife has a malady in one of her breasts, and that the Queen is only waiting for her to die to marry Lord Robert. I can assure Your Majesty that matters have reached such a pass that I have been brought to consider whether it would be well to approach Lord Robert on Your Majesty's behalf, promising him your help and favour and coming to terms with him."

Weir, Alison. The Life of Elizabeth









# SCANDAL 1559

On 10 May, Il Ambassador Schifanoya observed, 'My Lord Robert Dudley is in great favor and very intimate with Her Majesty. On this subject I ought to report the opinion of many, but I doubt whether my letters may not miscarry or be read, wherefore it is better to keep silence than to speak ill.' Clearly, the most scurrilous of rumours were already circulating about the affair, but that was hardly surprising, since Dudley was a married man. Many were scandalized that Elizabeth should show him such favour, not the least of them William Cecil, who saw in Dudley's ascendancy a threat to his own power. Already, Elizabeth was consulting Dudley on state affairs, and there are indications that he had influenced her to stand her ground against the bishops during the discussions that preceded the recent religious legislation. Certainly he was instrumental in the advancement of no less than twenty-seven of the higher clergy during the early years of the reign.

Weir, Alison. The Life of Elizabeth I



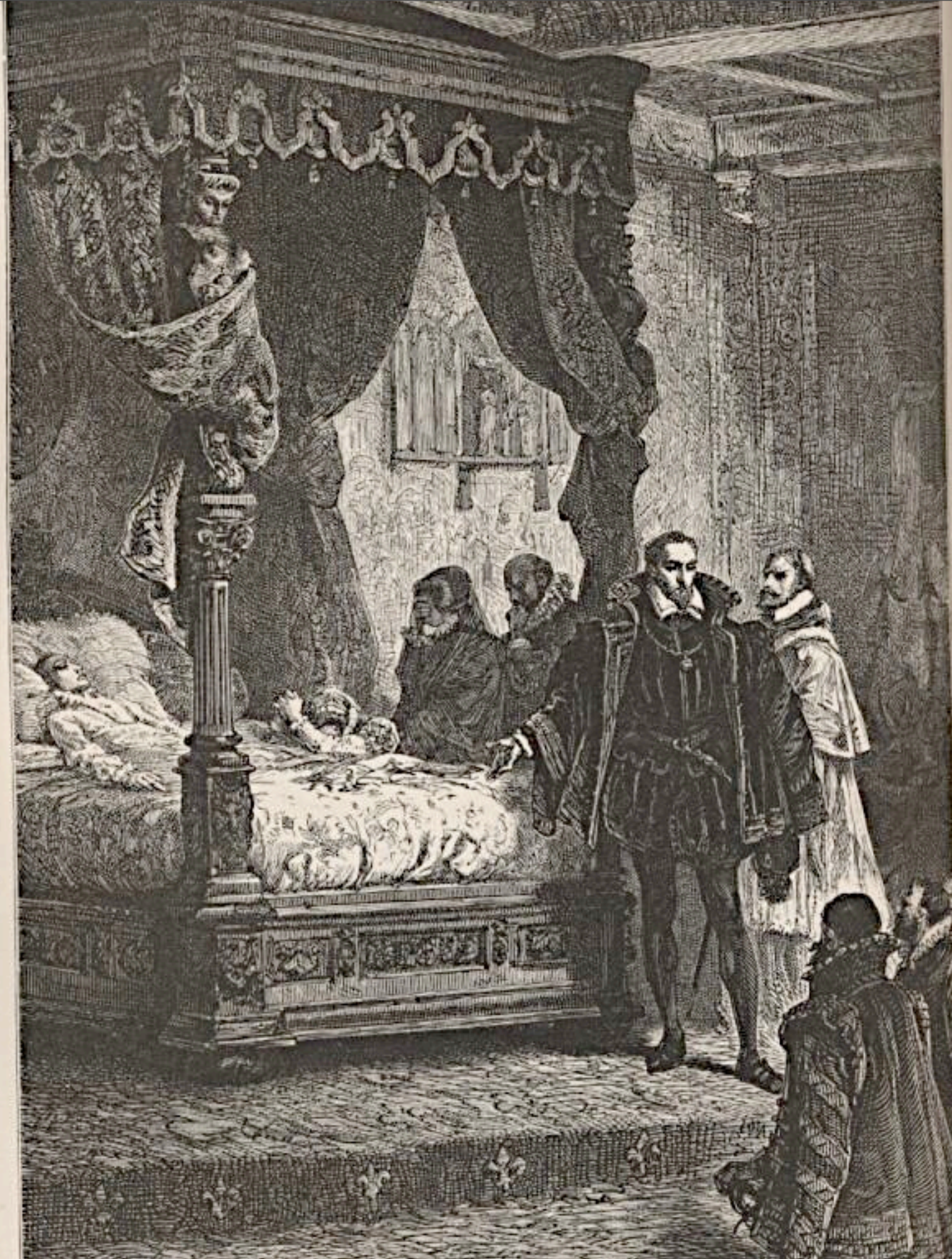
# Summer 1559

It was during this summer that Elizabeth's relations with Dudley grew increasingly intense, and as their intimacy became more obvious, so too, proportionately, did the scandal surrounding their affair escalate. If Dudley had been unpopular before, he could now be accounted **one of the most hated men in England.**

Weir, Alison. The Life of Elizabeth I







Death of  
Henry II  
King of  
France,  
July 27  
1559





# The Tournament, Paris, July 1559





Henri II,  
1519-1559  
King:  
1547-1559





King Francis II and wife Mary, Queen of Scots 1559-1560

ThursdayFebruary 27, 2020



## 1560 SCOTLAND

Death of Mary of Guise, Regent

On 11 June, 1560, Mary of Guise died of dropsy, and the French signified that they were ready to sue for peace. Elizabeth decided to

**send William Cecil to Scotland** to negotiate a treaty with the Scots and French on terms advantageous to England. Throckmorton, hearing of her decision, was worried: without Cecil's restraining hand, the Queen might well do something rash. 'Who can or will stand fast against the Queen's arguments and doubtful devices? Who will speedily resolve the doubtful delays' in decision-making? Elizabeth was notorious already for not making up her mind. 'Who shall make despatch of anything?'

Weir, Alison. The Life of Elizabeth

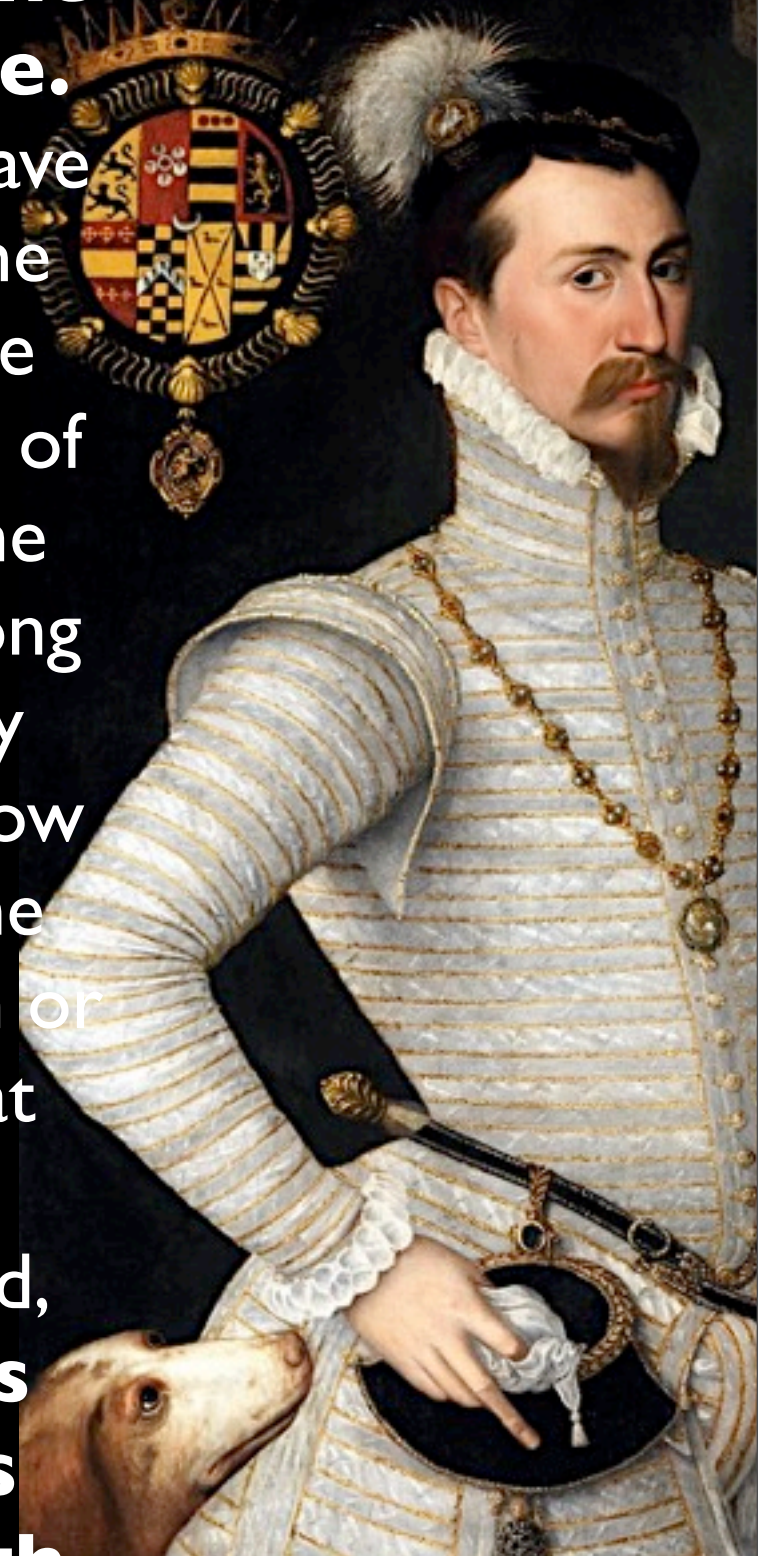
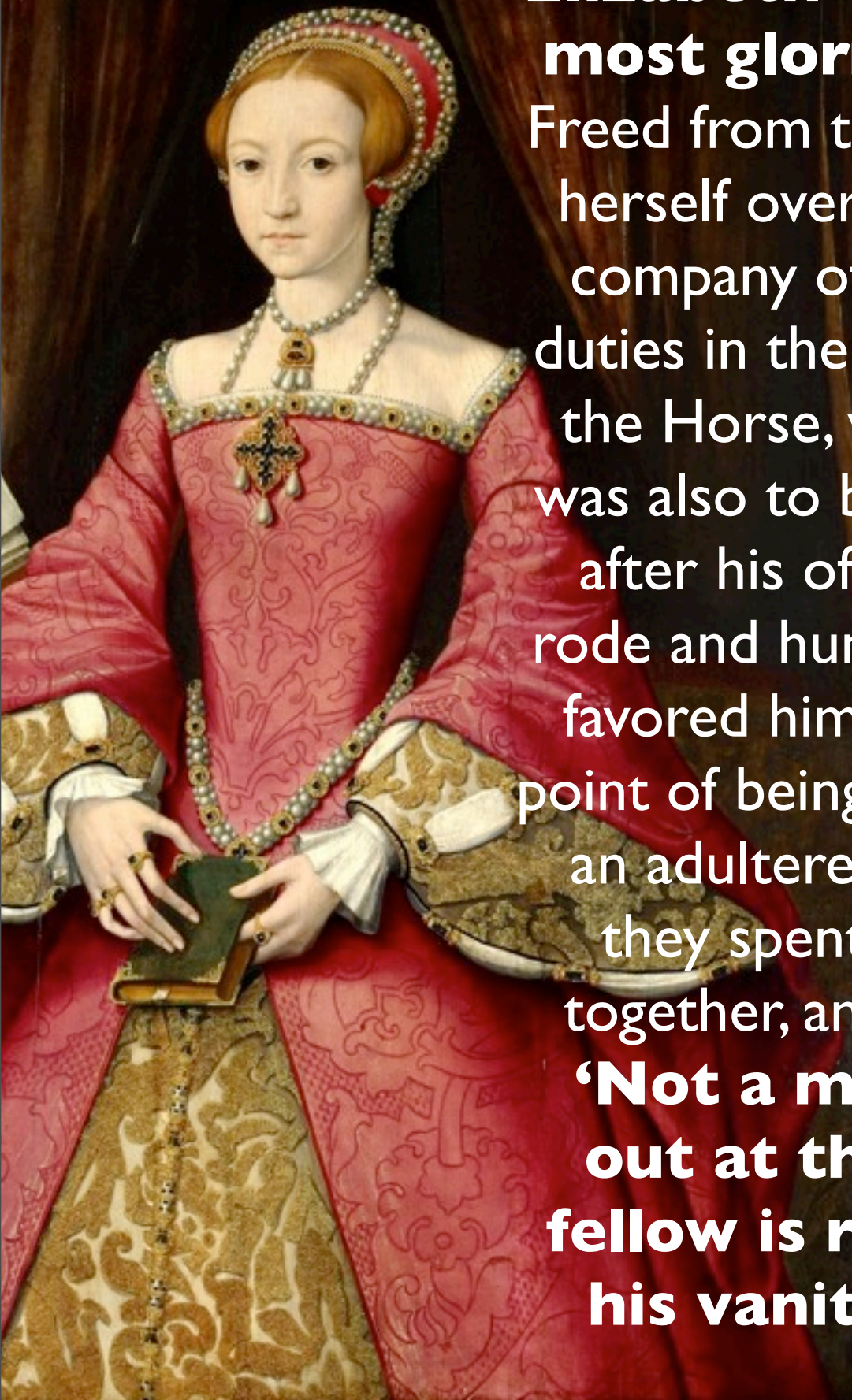




# Summer 1560

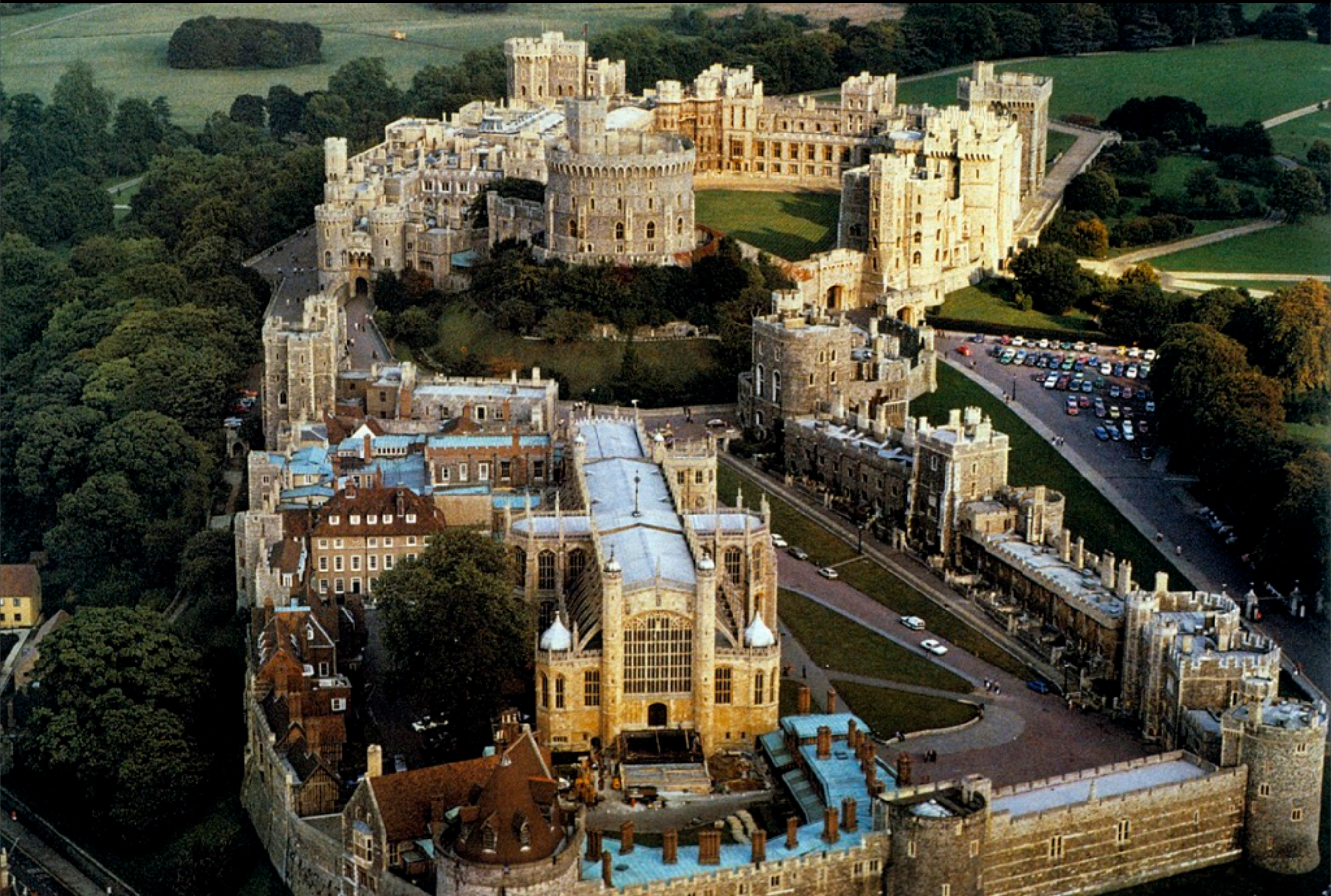
**Elizabeth was, in fact, enjoying the most glorious summer of her life.**

Freed from the threat of war, she now gave herself over to a season of revelry in the company of Dudley, neglecting her state duties in the process. Dudley, as Master of the Horse, was much in evidence, but he was also to be seen at Elizabeth's side long after his official duties were done. They rode and hunted nearly every day, she now favored him with all her attention to the point of being accused of being a wanton or an adulteress. The gossips reported that they spent whole days closeted alone together, and one courtier expostulated, **'Not a man in England but cries out at the top of his voice, this fellow is ruining the country with his vanity!'** Weir, Alison. The Life of Elizabeth I





FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 6, 1560





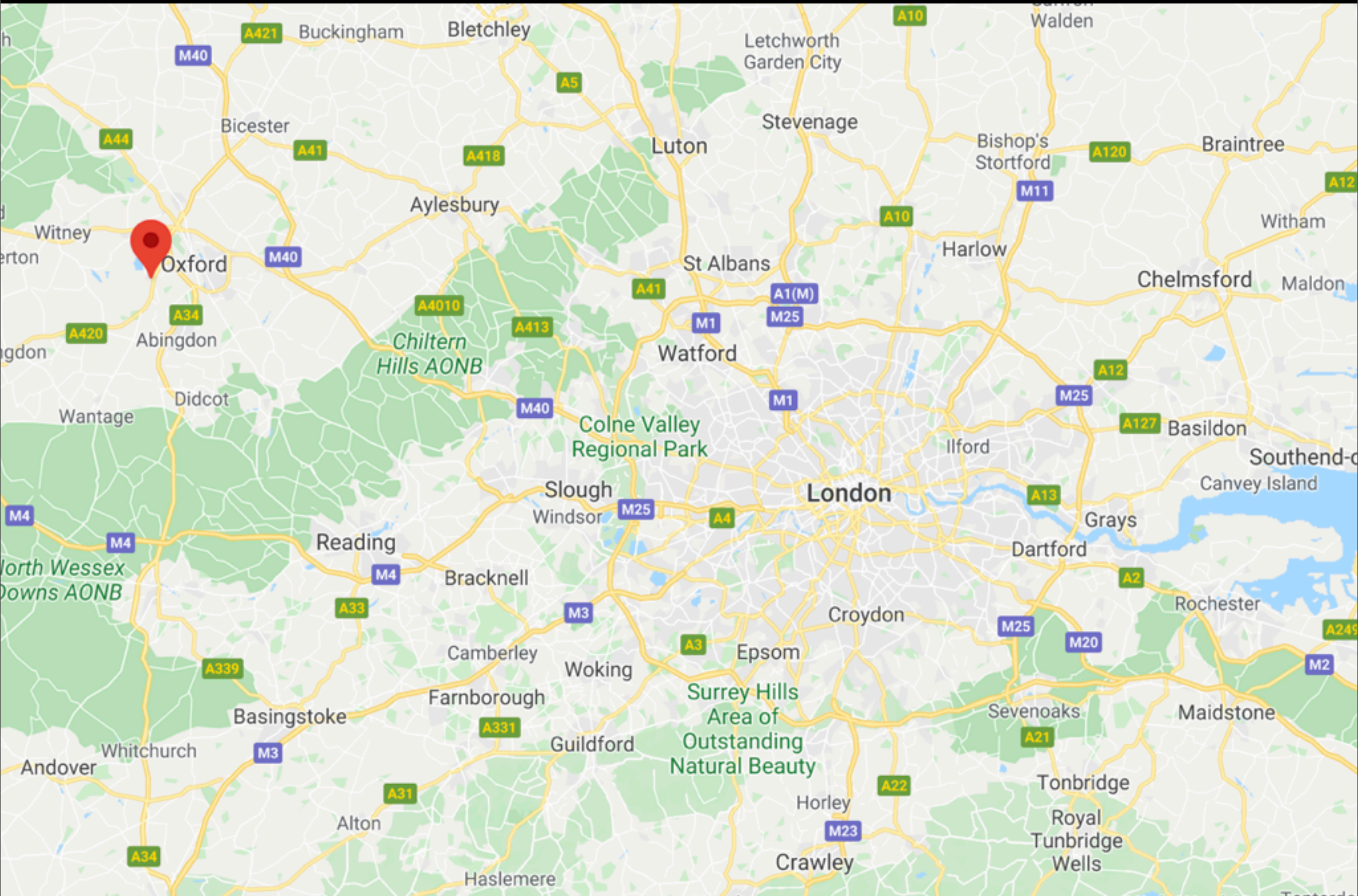


On Friday, 6 September, Ambassador Bishop de Quadra arrived at Windsor Castle. On the 11th, he wrote for the Duchess of Parma, King Philip's sister, a report of what had taken place that weekend, but nowhere in it did he state the actual days on which the events he related occurred; however, it is possible to work out their chronology from the evidence in his report. **Saturday the 7th was Elizabeth's twenty-seventh birthday**, and the ambassador hoped to be able to convey his master's congratulations, but she had something less felicitous to discuss. 'The Queen told me, on her return from hunting, that Lord Robert's wife was dying and begged me to say nothing about it.' Her Majesty gave no details, and de Quadra seems to have assumed that Amy was dying of the **breast cancer** she had long been rumoured to have contracted. Because of the speculation that would naturally arise out of such a circumstance, it was natural for Elizabeth to enjoin de Quadra to silence.

Weir, Alison. The Life of Elizabeth I

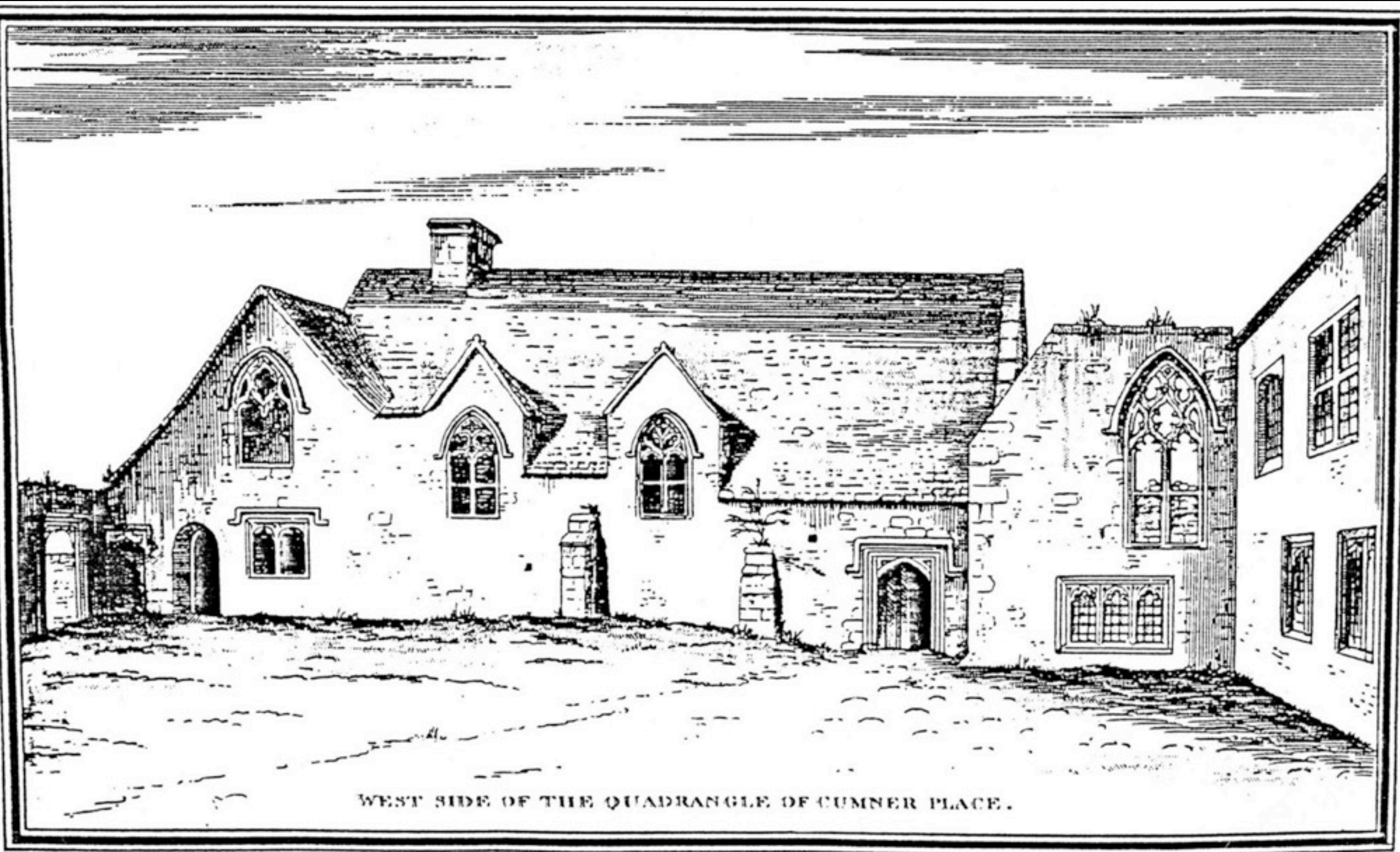


# Sept 1560 Cunmor Place, Oxford





# Cunmor Place Manor House where Amy Dudley Living





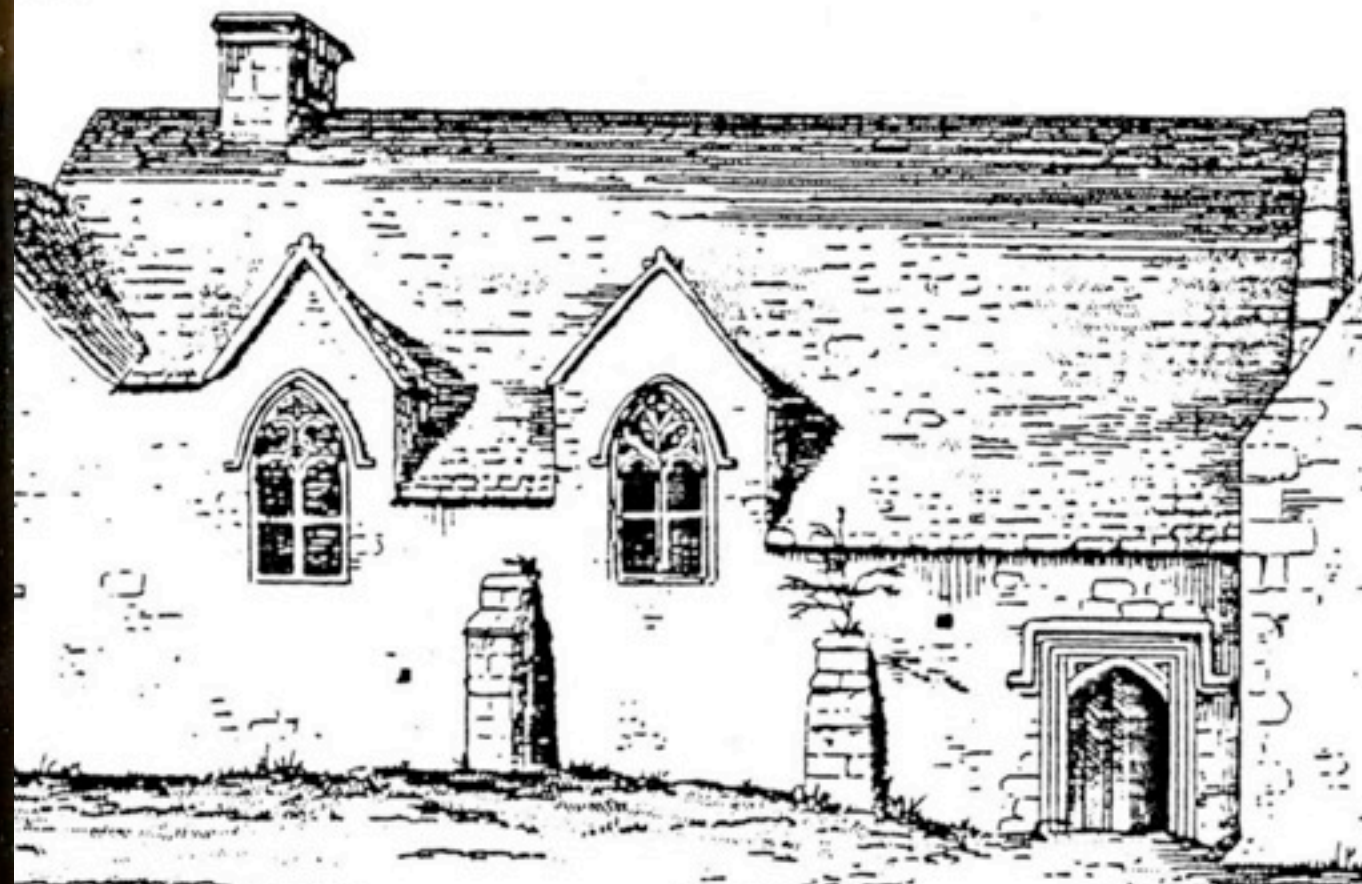
# Amy and Robert Dudley at their wedding 1550



Amy Dudley  
1532-Sept 8, 1560



# Cunmor Place Manor House where Amy Dudley Living



WEST SIDE OF THE QUADRANGLE OF CUMNER PLACE.



# Sunday September 9, 1560 Abington Fair

Amy orders servants  
to go to fair.

"Lady Dudley would not that day suffer one of her own sort to tarry at home, and was so earnest to have them gone to the fair, that with any of her own sort that made reason of tarrying at home she was very angry, and came to Mrs. Odingsells ... who refused that day to go to the fair, and was very angry with her also. Because [Mrs. Odingsells] said it was no day for gentlewomen to go ... Whereunto my lady answered and said that she might choose and go at her pleasure, but all hers should go; and was very angry. They asked who should keep her company if all they went; she said Mrs. Owen should keep her company at dinner; the same tale doth Mrs Picto, who doth dearly love her, confirm. Certainly, my Lord, as little while as I have been here, I have heard divers tales of her that maketh me judge her to be a strange woman of mind"





THE  
DEATH  
OF  
AMY  
DUDLEY  
Sunday  
September 8,  
1560





When her servants returned to Cumnor Place late that afternoon, they were shocked and bewildered to find Amy Dudley's body at the foot of a shallow flight of stone steps that led from her rooms to the hall, with her neck broken. The same author refers to the body being discovered at the foot of 'a pair of stairs', i.e. a staircase with a landing in the middle, which corroborates contemporary accounts. A manservant, one Bowes, was dispatched at once to Windsor to convey the news to Dudley.





# Windsor Monday SEPTEMBER 9, 1560

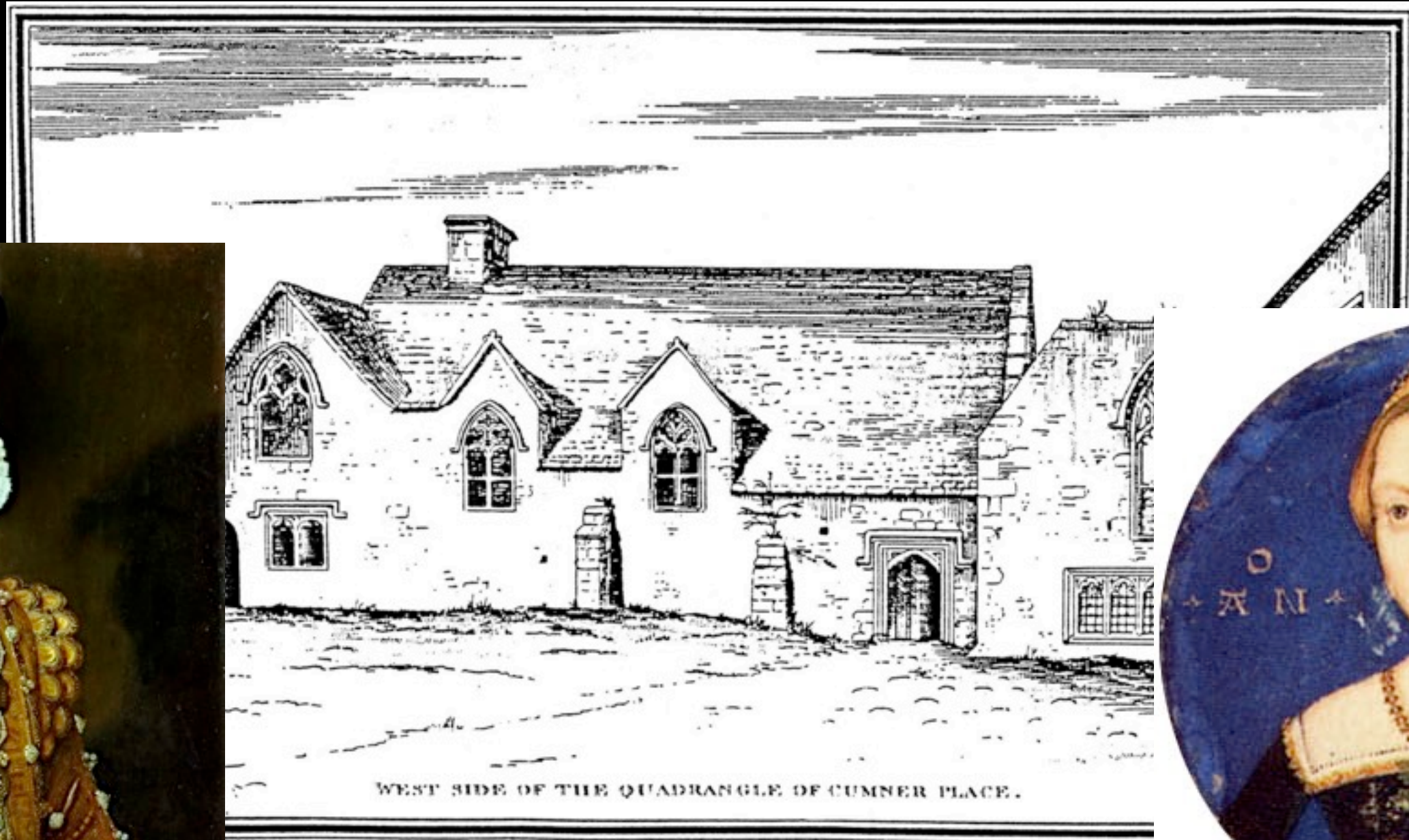








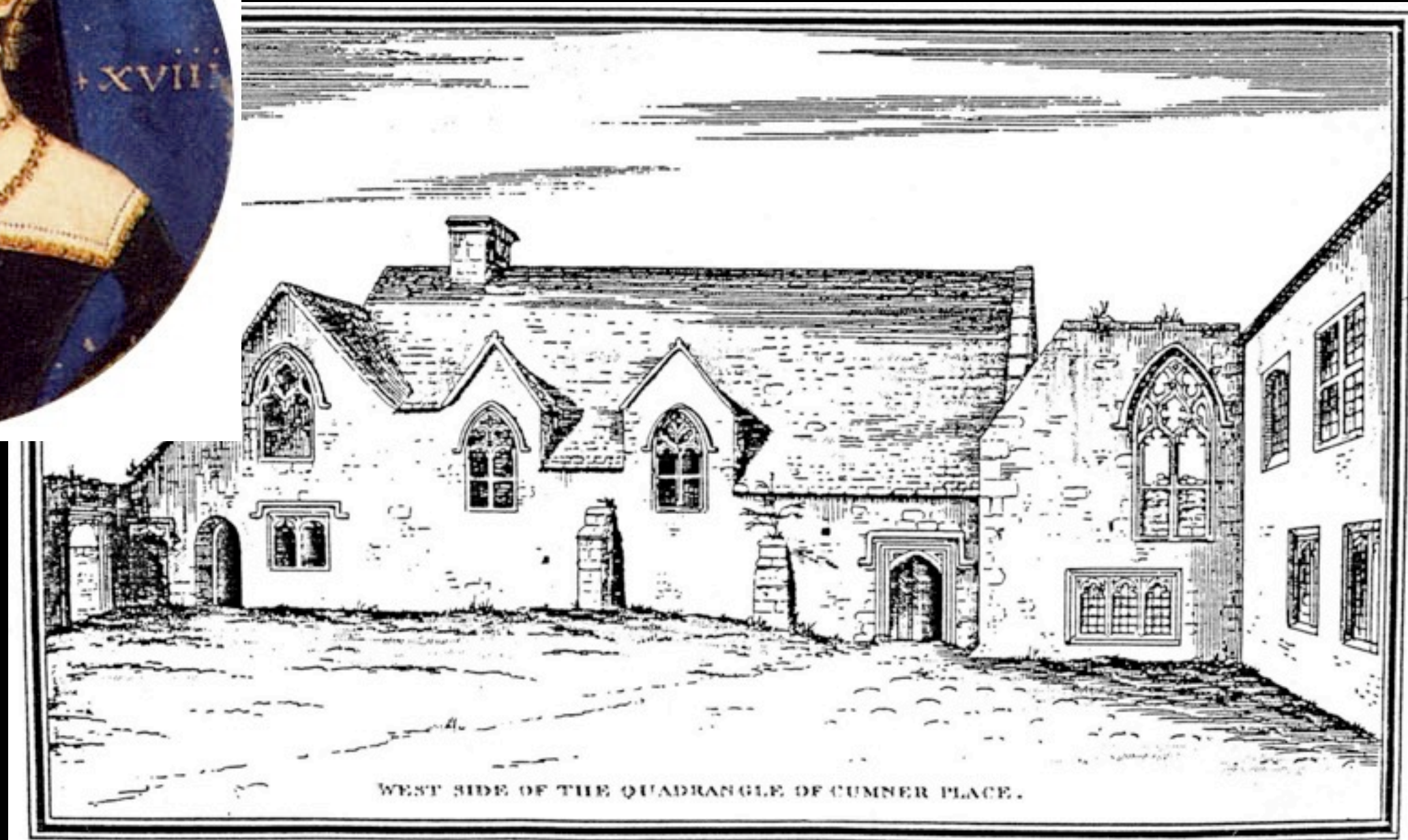
# Cunmor Place Manor House where Amy Dudley Living





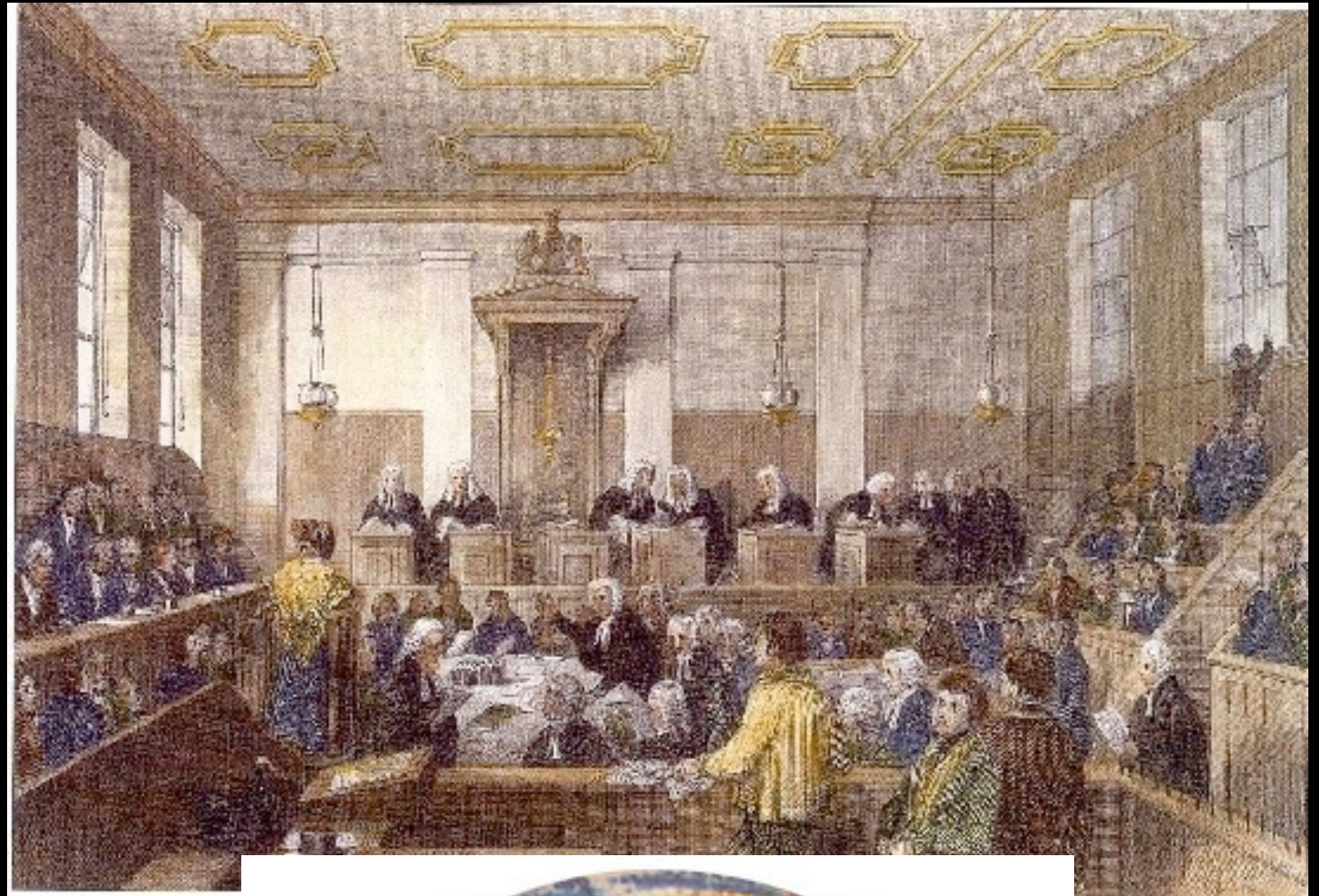
September 8, 1560

How did Amy Dudley Die?





# A Grand Jury Appointed Sept 1560

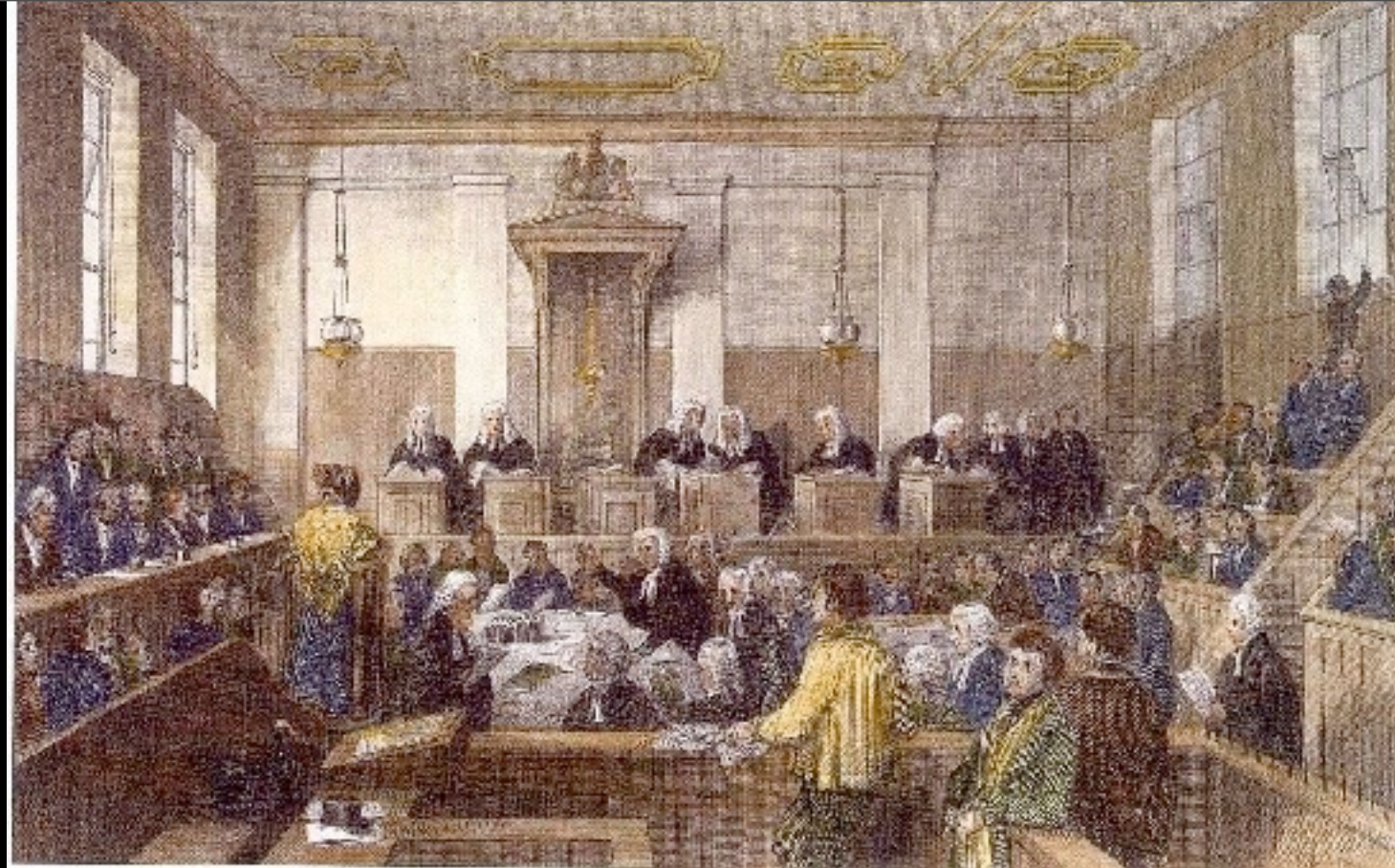






The coroner and the 15 jurors were local gentlemen and yeomen of substance. A few days later Blount wrote that some of the jury were no friends of Anthony Forster (a good sign that they would not "conceal any fault, if any be") and that they were proceeding very thoroughly: They be very secret, and yet do I hear a whispering that they can find no presumptions of evil. And if I may say to your Lordship my conscience: I think some of them be sorry for it, God forgive me. ... Mine own opinion is much quieted ... the circumstances and as many things as I can learn doth persuade me that only misfortune hath done it, and nothing else. The jury's foreman assured Robert Dudley in a letter of his own that for all they could find out, it appeared to be an accident. Dudley, desperately seeking to avert damage from what he called "my case", was relieved to hear the impending outcome, but thought "another substantial





The coroner's verdict, pronounced at the local Assizes on 1 August 1561,<sup>[45]</sup> was that Lady Dudley, "being alone in a certain chamber ... accidentally fell precipitously down" the adjoining stairs "to the very bottom of the same".<sup>[46]</sup> She had sustained two head injuries—one "of the depth of a quarter of a thumb", the other "of the depth of two thumbs".<sup>[47]</sup> <sup>[note 3]</sup> She had also, "by reason of the accidental injury or of that fall and of Lady Amy's own body weight falling down the aforesaid stairs", broken her neck, "on account of which ... the same Lady Amy then and there died instantly; ... and thus the jurors say on their oath that the Lady Amy ... by misfortune came to her death and not otherwise, as they are able to agree at present".<sup>[46]</sup>





Robert  
Dudley  
After the  
Death of Amy  
Dudley



THE DEATH OF AMY DUDLEY ENDED  
PERMANENTLY THE POSSIBILITY OF ELIZABETH  
MARRYING DUDLEY.







# HISTORY OF ENGLAND, WINTER QUARTER WEEK EIGHTEEN Queen Elizabeth I

Institute for the Study of Western Civilization



