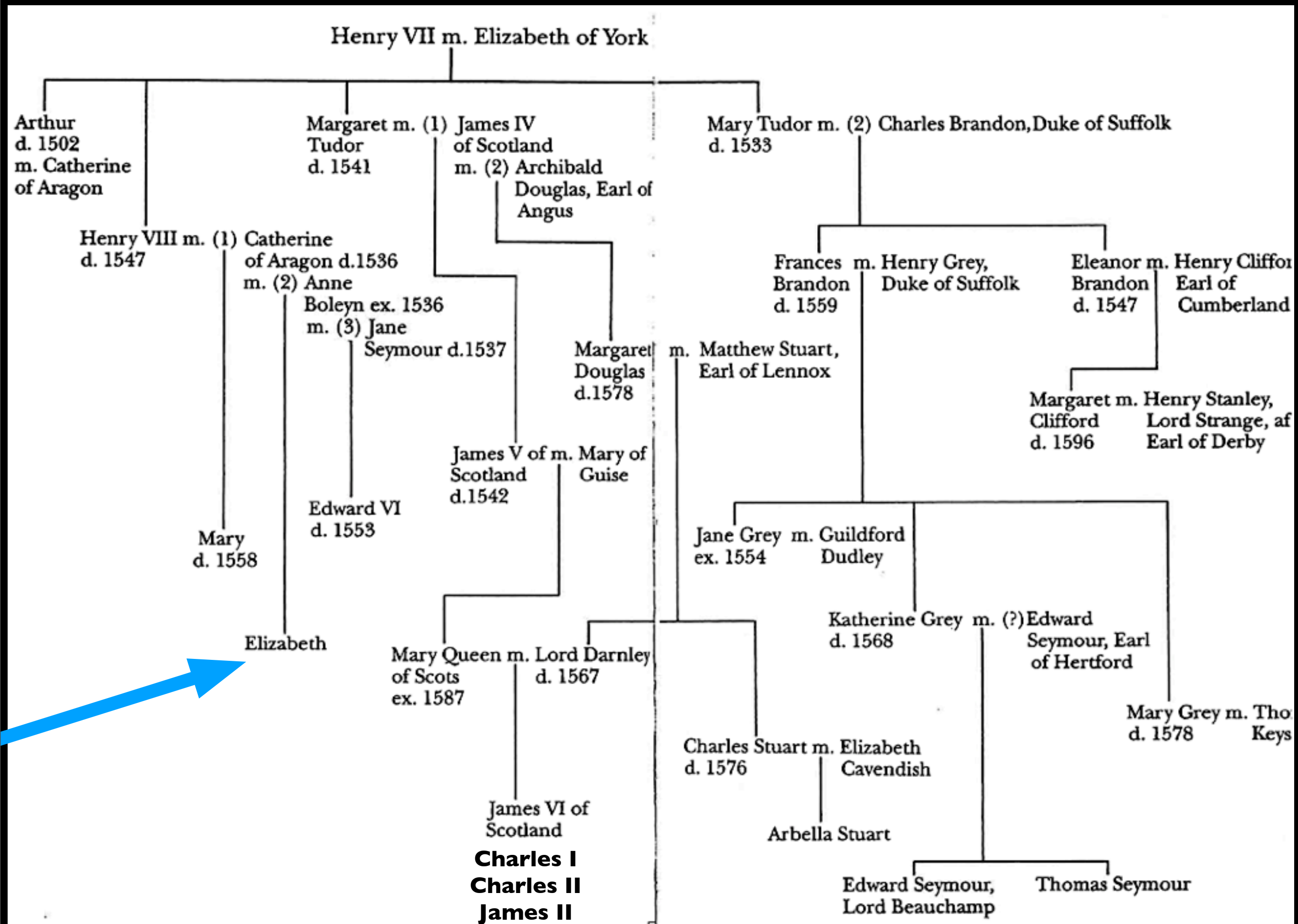




HISTORY OF ENGLAND, WINTER QUARTER WEEK TWENTY Queen Elizabeth I

Institute for the Study of Western Civilization





QUEEN ELIZABETH, JAN 15, 1559





The
Elizabethan
Administration:
Elizabeth.
Cecil
Walsingham.
all three
1. Classical Trad.
2. Protestant
3. Pro-Dutch



Robert Dudley
1533-1588
Earl of Leicester



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







Caterina de'
Medici
1519-1589

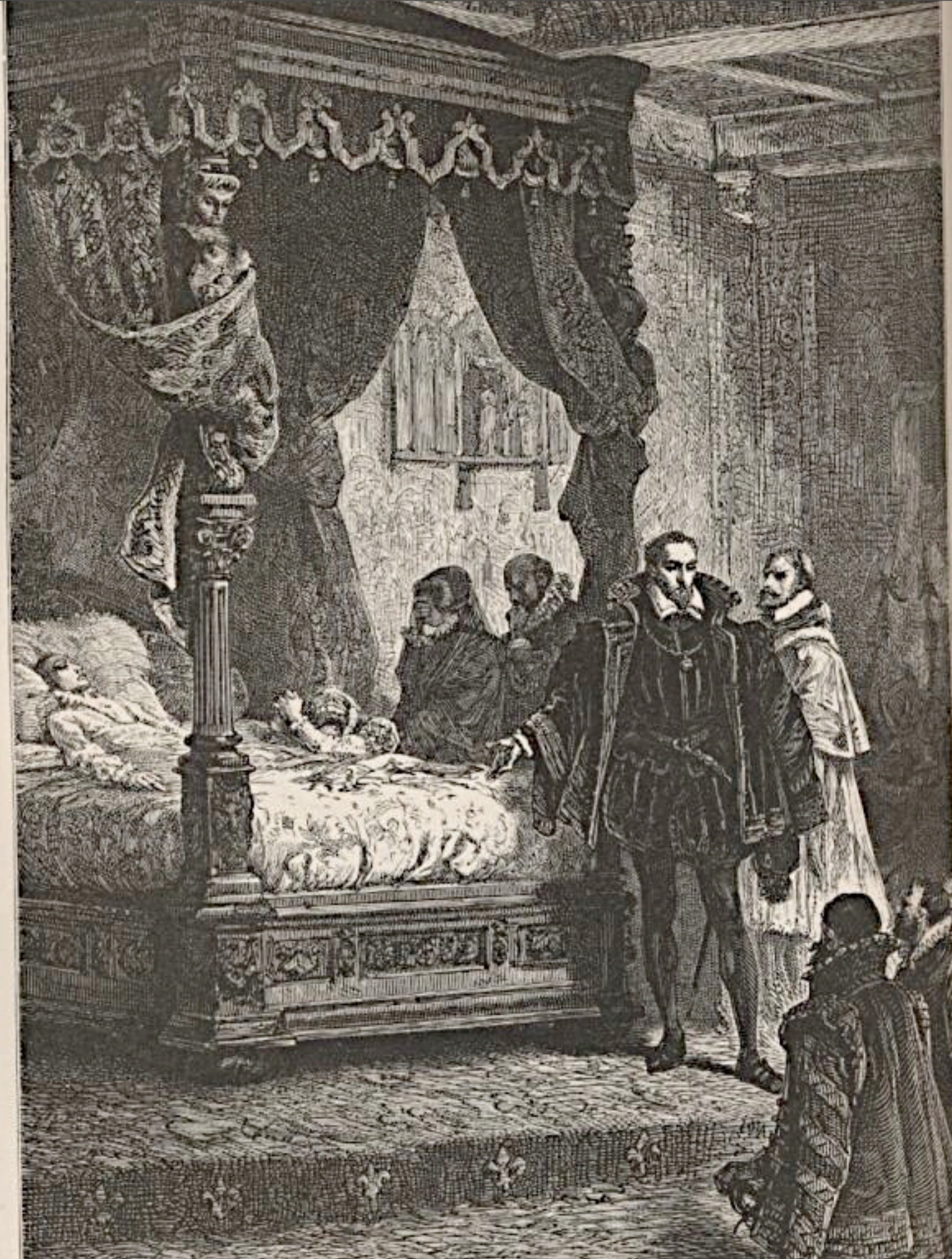
CATHERINE NEWLY WED IN FRANCE



1519-1559

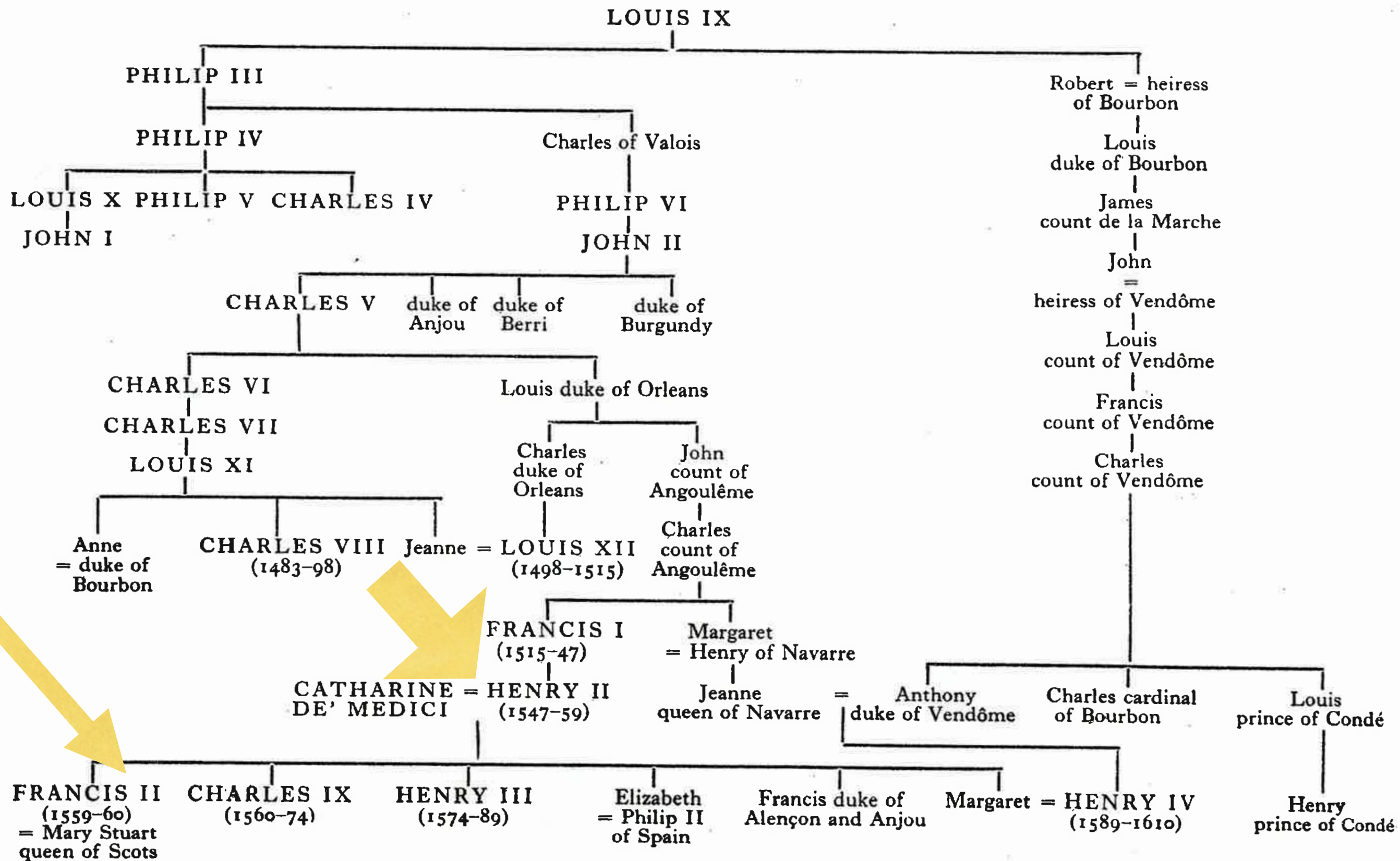


1519-1589



Death of
Henry II
King of
France,
July 27
1559

THE HOUSES OF VALOIS AND BOURBON (to 1610)



married to Mary Queen of Scots



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



Dec 5, 1560
Death of King Francis II

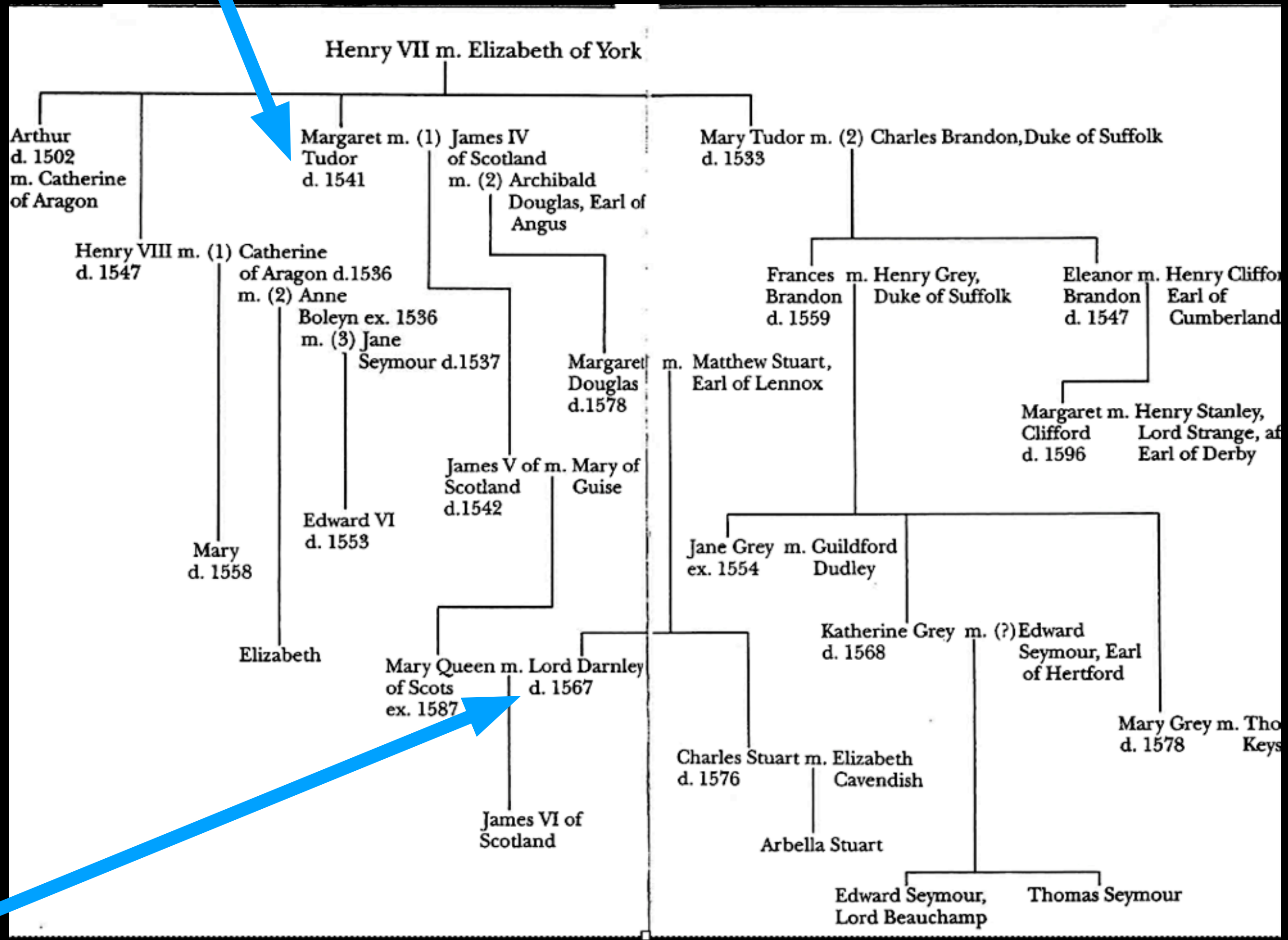


Mary Returns to Scotland, August 19, 1561



1565 Lord Darnly Comes to Scotland, Mary in love







Henry Stuart
Lord Darnley
Dec 5, 1545-
Feb 10, 1567
(age 21)

July 1565 Mary and Darnley are married (RC rites)



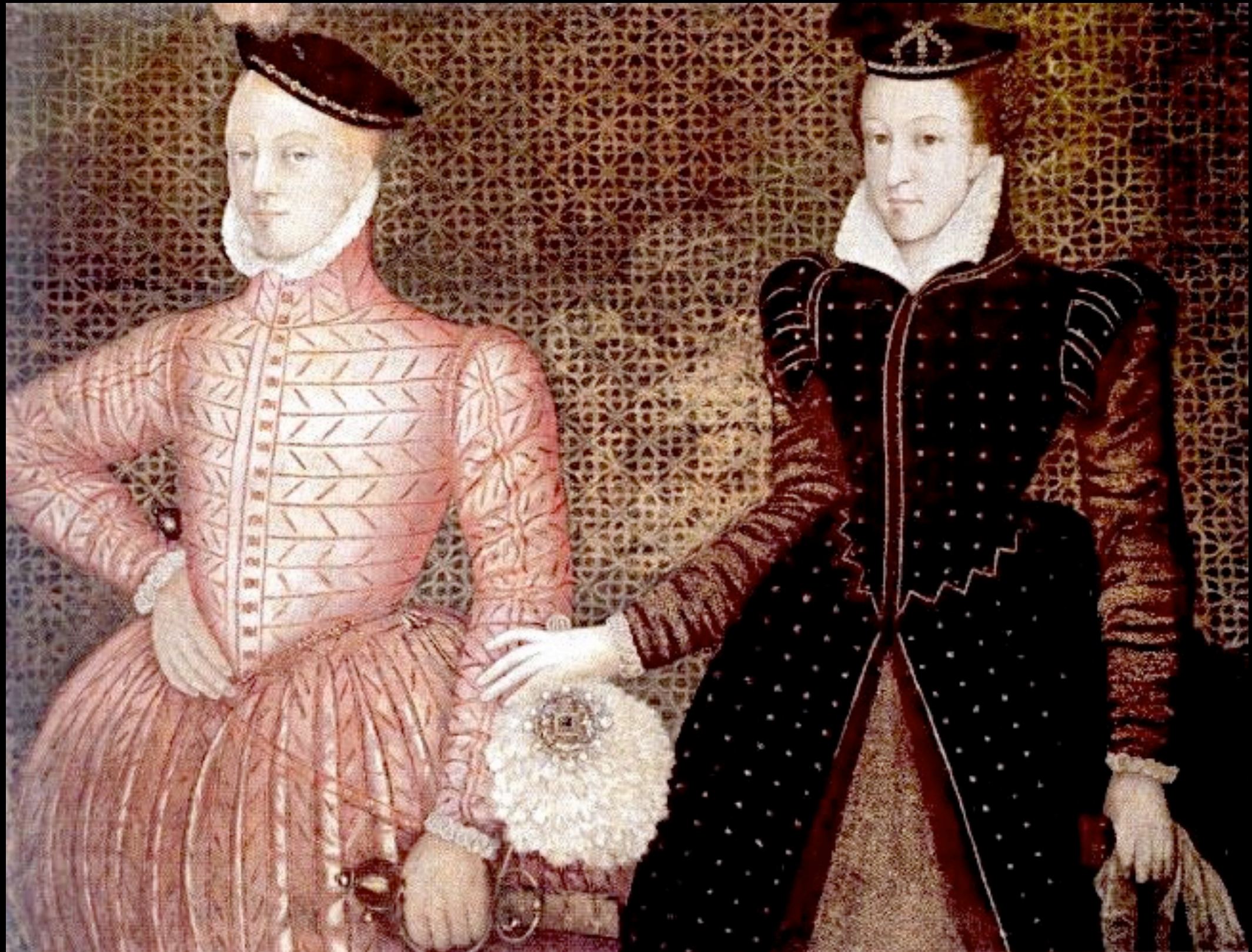
March 9, 1566, Murder of David Rizzio in Mary's presence.





June 19, 1566
Queen Mary
gives birth
to her only child
James who will
become
King James I
of Scotland
and
England

Mary now hates and detests her husband
as do all the nobles of Scotland





James Hepburn
Earl of Bothwell
1534-
1578
3rd husband of
Mary Queen of Scots

Feb 10, 1567, THE MURDER OF LORD DARNLEY



Marriage of Mary and Bothwell May 15, 1567



Mary on the Run 1567



Mary Escapes Scotland to England



1567-1587





YORK





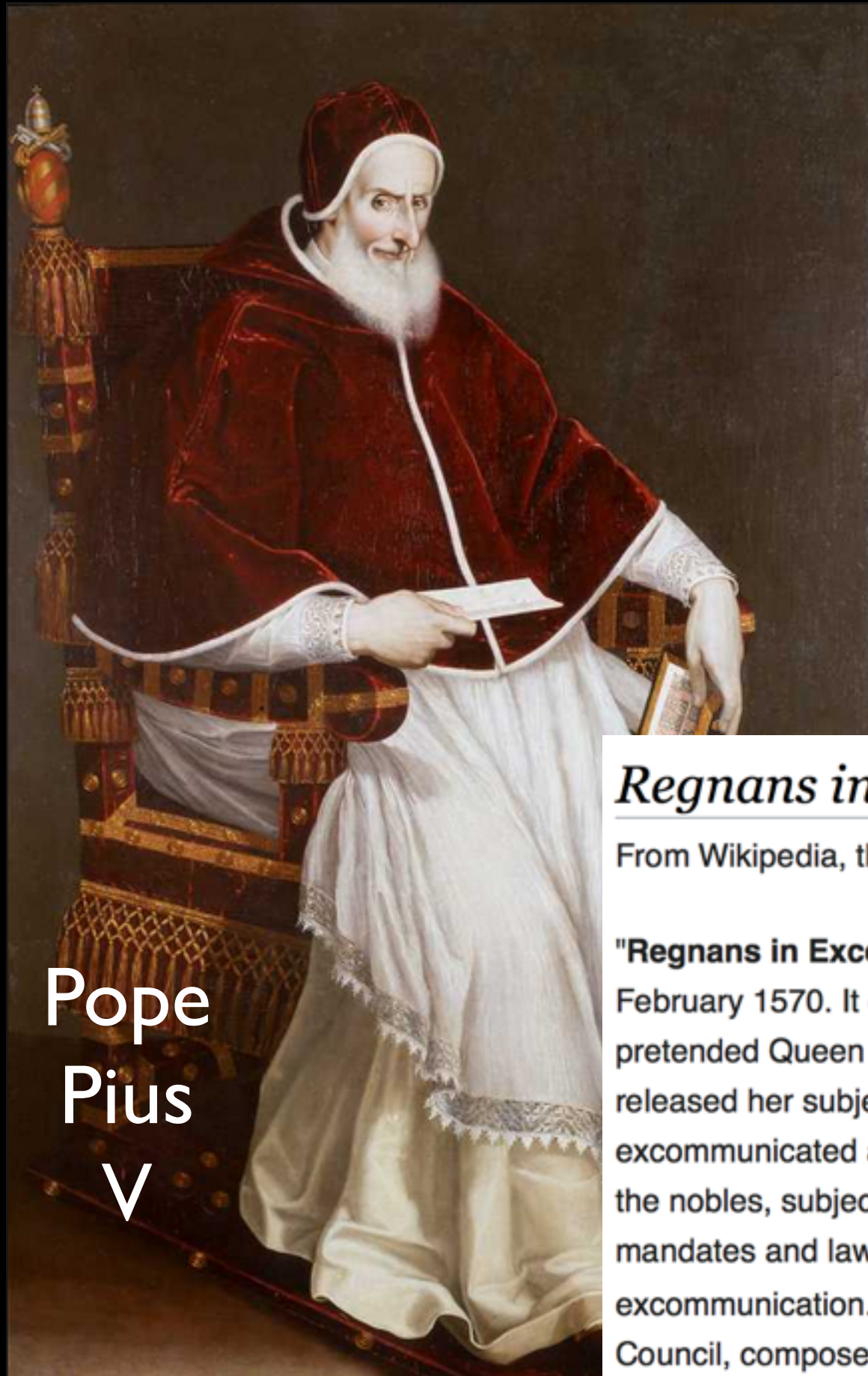






1570s

- 1570 The Pope excommunicates Elizabeth, in effect authorizing Catholic rebellion against her and in favor of Mary.
SCOTLAND: The Earl of Moray is assassinated.
- 1571 An international conspiracy to marry Mary to the Duke of Norfolk (the Ridolfi Plot) is uncovered.
- 1572 The DUKE OF NORFOLK is executed. Parliament passes a bill defining conversion to Catholicism as high treason.
- 1572 AUG 24: The St Bartholomew's Day massacre of Protestants
- 1573 Sir Francis Walsingham is made chief Secretary of State.
- 1574 Richard Burbage receives a license to open a theater in London.
- 1575 Leicester lavishly entertains the Queen at Kenilworth Castle.
Edmund Grindal becomes Archbishop of Canterbury,
Tangles with ELIZ who tells him to suppress Puritans.



Pope
Pius
V

Feb 1570 Papal Bull Excommunicates Eliz

Regnans in Excelsis

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"**Regnans in Excelsis**" ("Reigning on High") is a [papal bull](#) that [Pope Pius V](#) issued on 25 February 1570. It [excommunicated Queen Elizabeth I of England](#), referring to her as "the pretended Queen of England and the servant of crime", declared her a heretic, and released her subjects from allegiance to her, even those who had "sworn oaths to her", and excommunicated any who obeyed her orders: "We charge and command all and singular the nobles, subjects, peoples and others afore said that they do not dare obey her orders, mandates and laws. Those who shall act to the contrary we include in the like sentence of excommunication."^[1]^[2] Among the queen's alleged offences, "She has removed the royal Council, composed of the nobility of England, and has filled it with obscure men, being heretics."^[2]

Pope Pius V
Feb 1570 Papal Bull
Excommunicates Eliz

1571-72 Ridolfi Plot
Roberto Ridolfi

The **Ridolfi plot** was a plot in 1571 to assassinate Queen Elizabeth I of England and replace her with Mary, Queen of Scots. The plot was hatched and planned by Roberto Ridolfi, an international banker who was able to travel between Brussels, Rome and Madrid to gather support without attracting too much suspicion.



Feb 1570 Papal Bull
Excommunicates Eliz

1571-72 Ridolfi Plot

What was the significance of the Ridolfi Plot?

Coming so soon after the Papal Bull of excommunication, the Ridolfi Plot reinforced fears of Catholicism in England.

Norfolk was tried and executed while Ridolfi was made a Papal Senator and led a wealthy existence.

Fears about Spanish motives increased and the Spanish ambassador was expelled from England.

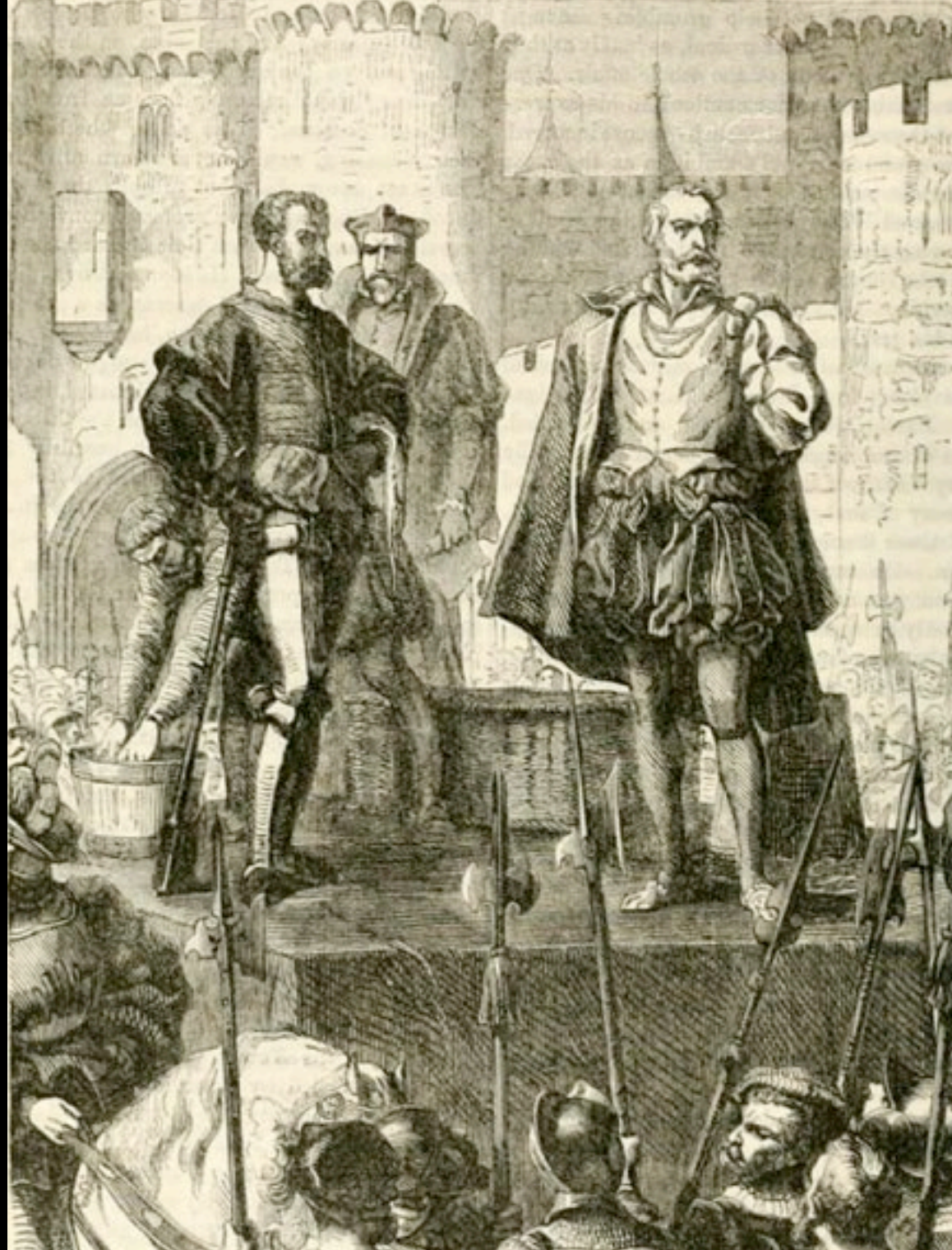
Elizabeth focused on improving relations with France to deal with the potential Spanish threat.





Thomas Howard,
4th Duke of Norfolk
1536-1572 (36)
was an English nobleman and
politician. Although hailing
from a family with strong
Catholic leanings, he was
raised a Protestant. He was a
second cousin of Queen
Elizabeth I through her
maternal grandmother
Katherine Howard Boleyn, and
held many high offices during
her reign.

Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk Executed Tower Hill



Buried in Church of St Peter ad Vincula
between Anne Boleyn and Katherine Howard

St Bartholomew's Day Massacre Paris Aug 24, 1572



St Bartholomew's Day Massacre Paris Aug 24, 1572



Sir Francis Walsingham

(1532 – 6 April 1590) was principal secretary to Queen Elizabeth I of England from December 1573 until his death and is popularly remembered as her "spymaster".

Born to a well-connected family of gentry, Walsingham attended Cambridge University and travelled in continental Europe before embarking on a career in law at the age of twenty. A committed Protestant, during the reign of the Catholic Queen Mary I of England he joined other expatriates in exile in Switzerland and northern Italy until Mary's death and the accession of her Protestant half-sister, Elizabeth.



SECRET MARRIAGE OF DUDLEY TO LETTICE KNOLLYS 1540-1634)

THEY KEEP THE SECRET
FOR A YEAR



Mary Boleyn was her
Grandmother
Catherine Carey was
her mother
Lettice was Elizabeth's
Second Cousin
The former Countess
of Essex
Now the Countess of
Leicester
Mother of Robert
Devereaux

The Boleyn Family Tree

m = married

Sir William Boleyn — *m* — Lady Margaret Butler

Anne Boleyn
1475-1555

— *m* — Sir John
Shelton
1476-1539

Thomas
1477-1539

— *m* — Elizabeth Howard
1480-1538

Daughter of Thomas
Howard, 2nd Duke
of Norfolk.

James — *m* — Elizabeth Wood
?-1561 ??

Anne Boleyn's aunt
who was with her
during her
imprisonment.

Margaret
(Madge)
unknown-1570

Mary?
(Perhaps
Margaret's twin)

plus four
more children

George — *m* — Jane Parker
1504-1536 1505-1542

Anne — *m* — Henry VIII
1501*-1536 1491-1547

William Carey — *m1* — Mary — *m2* — William
1500-1528 1500-1543 Stafford
1500-1528

(1st marriage)

(2nd marriage,
two children)

Elizabeth I of England
1533-1603

Katherine
1522-1569

Henry
1526-1596

*I have yet to be convinced of an earlier birth year for Anne.
This essay explains why:
wendyjdunn.com/the-age-of-anne-boleyn-wendy-j-dunn/

The mother of
Lettice Knollys

SECRET MARRIAGE OF DUDLEY Mary Boleyn was her TO LETTICE KNOLLYS (1540-1634)



Grandmother
Catherine Carey was
her mother
Lettice was Elizabeth's
Second Cousin
The former Countess
of Essex
Now the Countess of
Leicester
Mother of Robert
Devereaux

Her father was Sir Francis Knollys
1511-1596

Elizabeth Jealous and Enraged



Elizabeth and Catherine d' Medici

Try to hold things together for England and France

Both Fear Spain



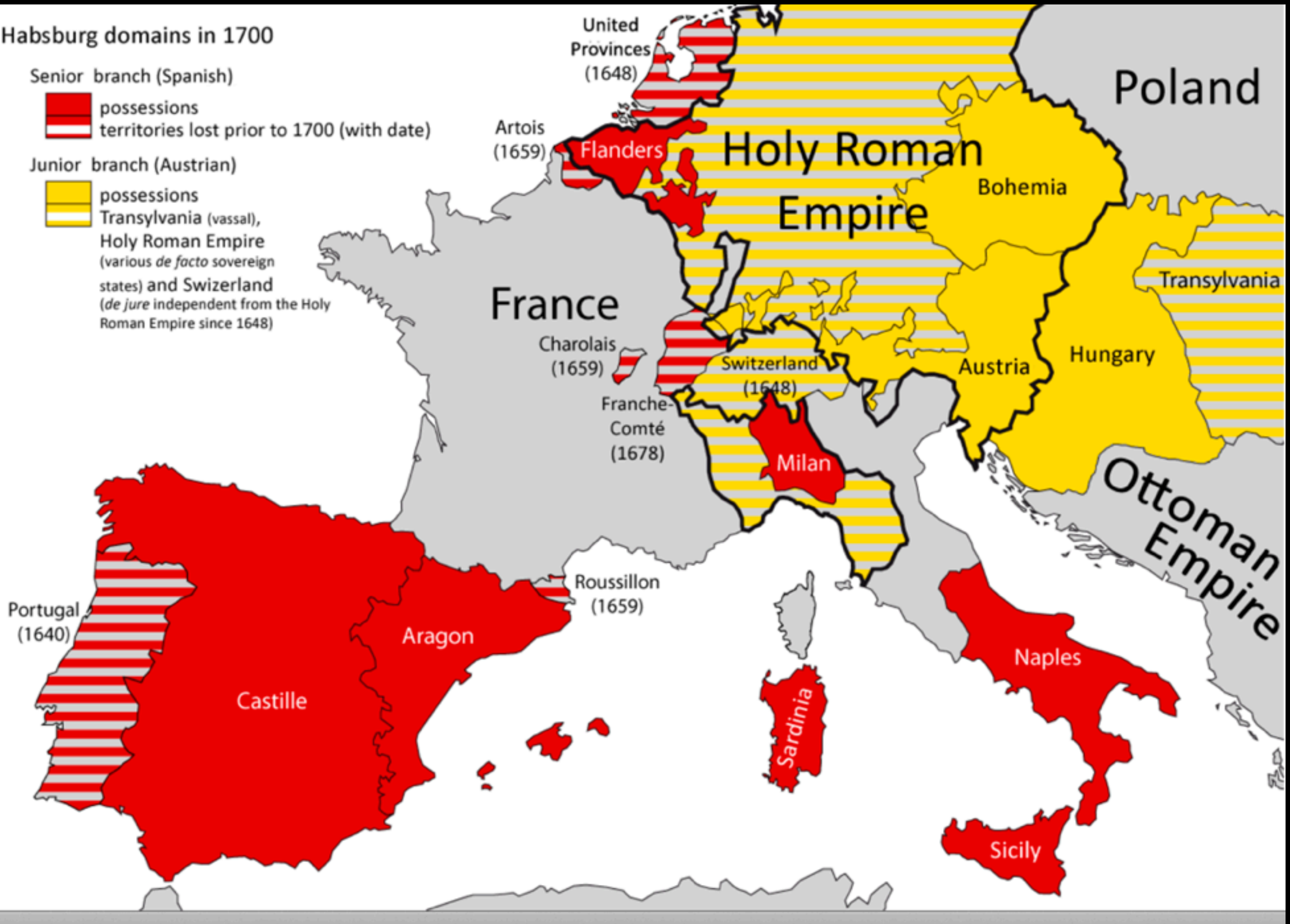
Habsburg domains in 1700

Senior branch (Spanish)

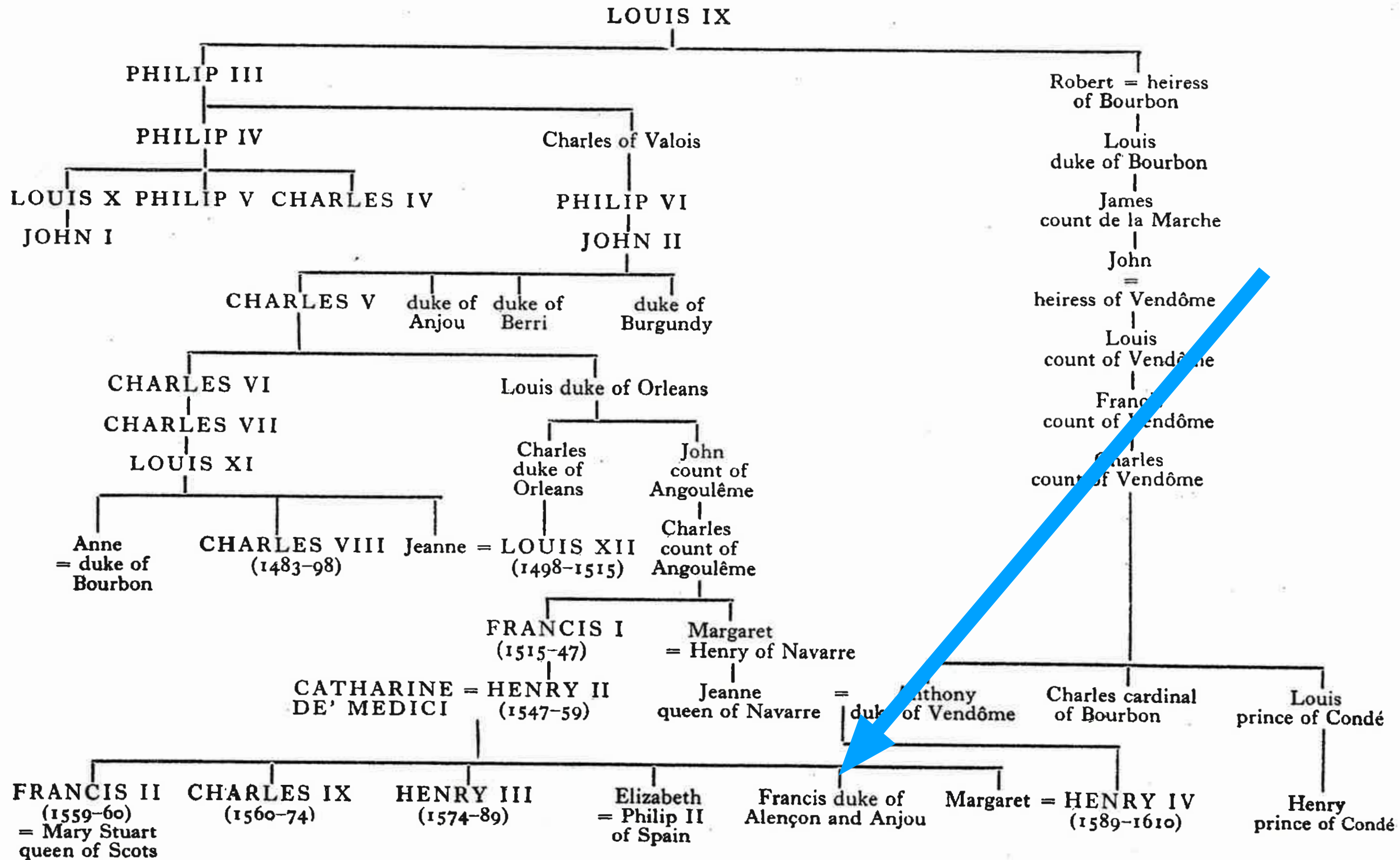
- possessions
- territories lost prior to 1700 (with date)

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)



THE HOUSES OF VALOIS AND BOURBON (to 1610)



Elizabeth I

MARRIAGE TO DUKE OF
ANJOU
SUMMER 1579
Francis
Duke of Anjou
1555-1584



AUGUST 1579
THE FRENCH DUKE COMES TO ENGLAND
ACTIVELY COURTS ELIZABETH
SHE IS WILDLY ATTRACTED
TO THE VIRILE YOUNG DUKE



and
probably
mad
at
Dudley

Her Council Opposes (religion)
Dudley Opposes (afraid of Anjou influence)
Parliament opposes (religion)



She gives in and sends him away

On Monsieur's Departure

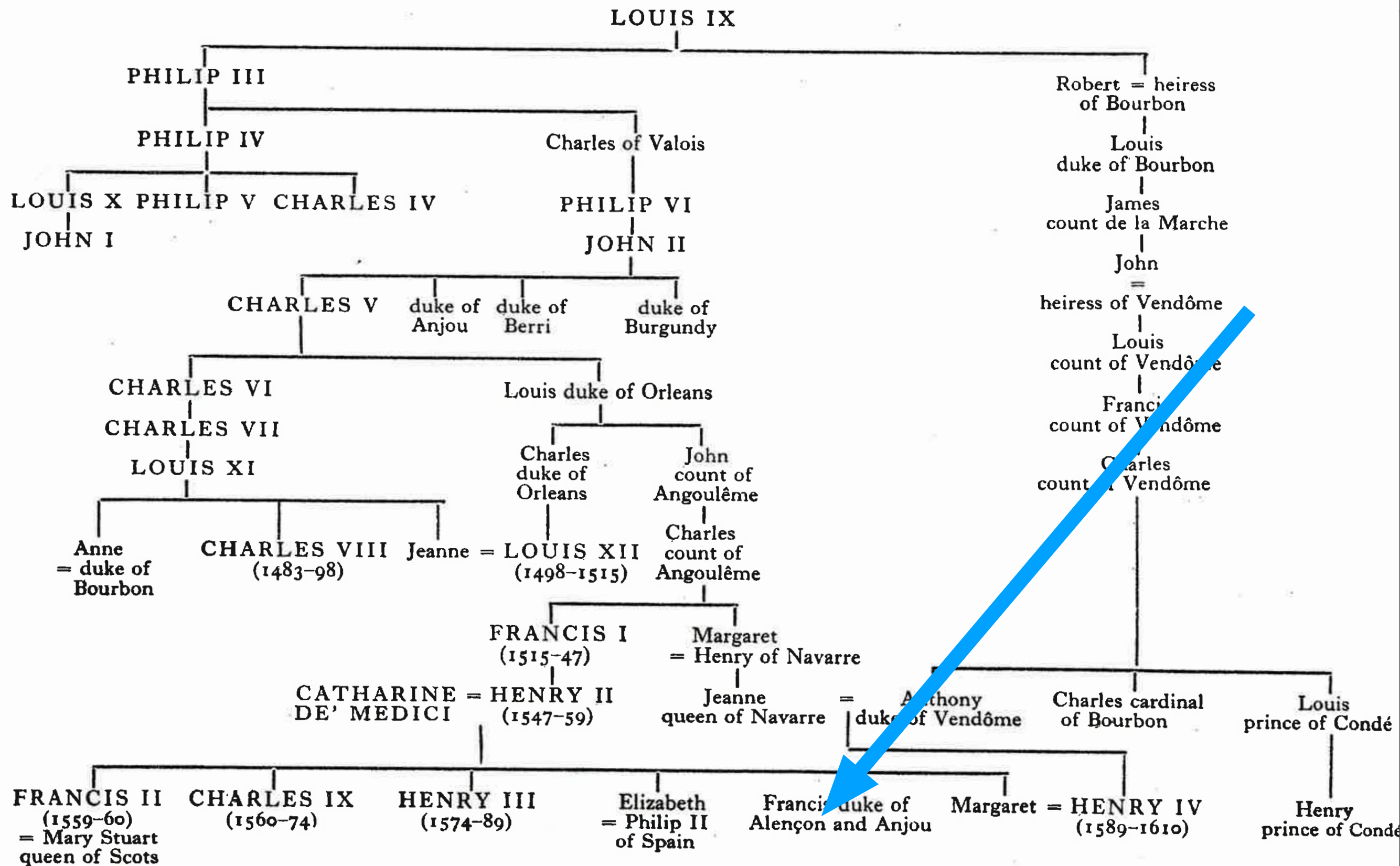
September
1579
Duke of
Anjou
Goes
Home

I grieve and dare not show my discontent;
I love, and yet am forced to seem to hate;
I do, yet dare not say I ever meant;
I seem stark mute, but inwardly do prate.

I am, and not; I freeze and yet am burned,
Since from myself another self I turned.
My care is like my shadow in the sun—
Follows me flying, flies when I pursue it,
Stands, and lies by me, doth what I have done;
His too familiar care doth make me rue it.

No means I find to rid him from my breast,
Till by the end of things it be suppressed.
Some gentler passion slide into my mind,
For I am soft and made of melting snow;
Or be more cruel, Love, and so be kind.
Let me or float or sink, be high or low;
Or let me live with some more sweet content,
Or die, and so forget what love e'er meant.

THE HOUSES OF VALOIS AND BOURBON (to 1610)

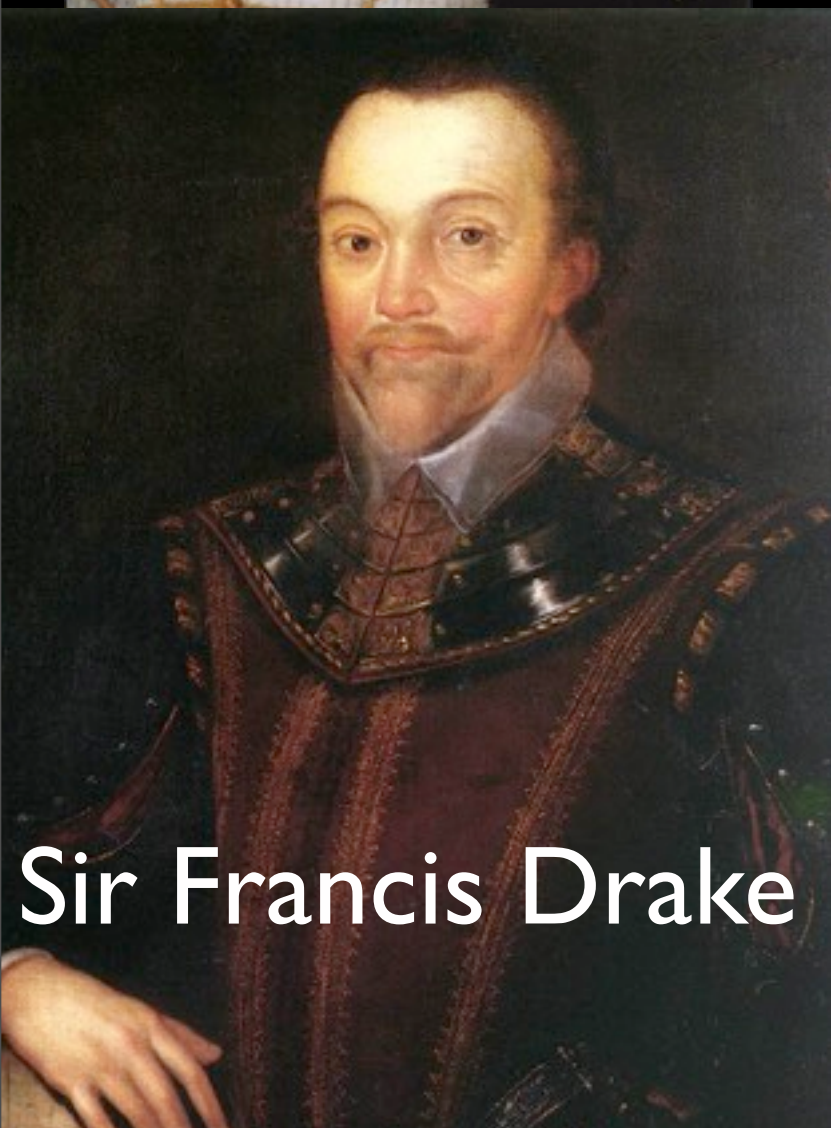




Dudley losing his charms for the Queen
Older (50 in 1583)

Greyer
Fatter
Married

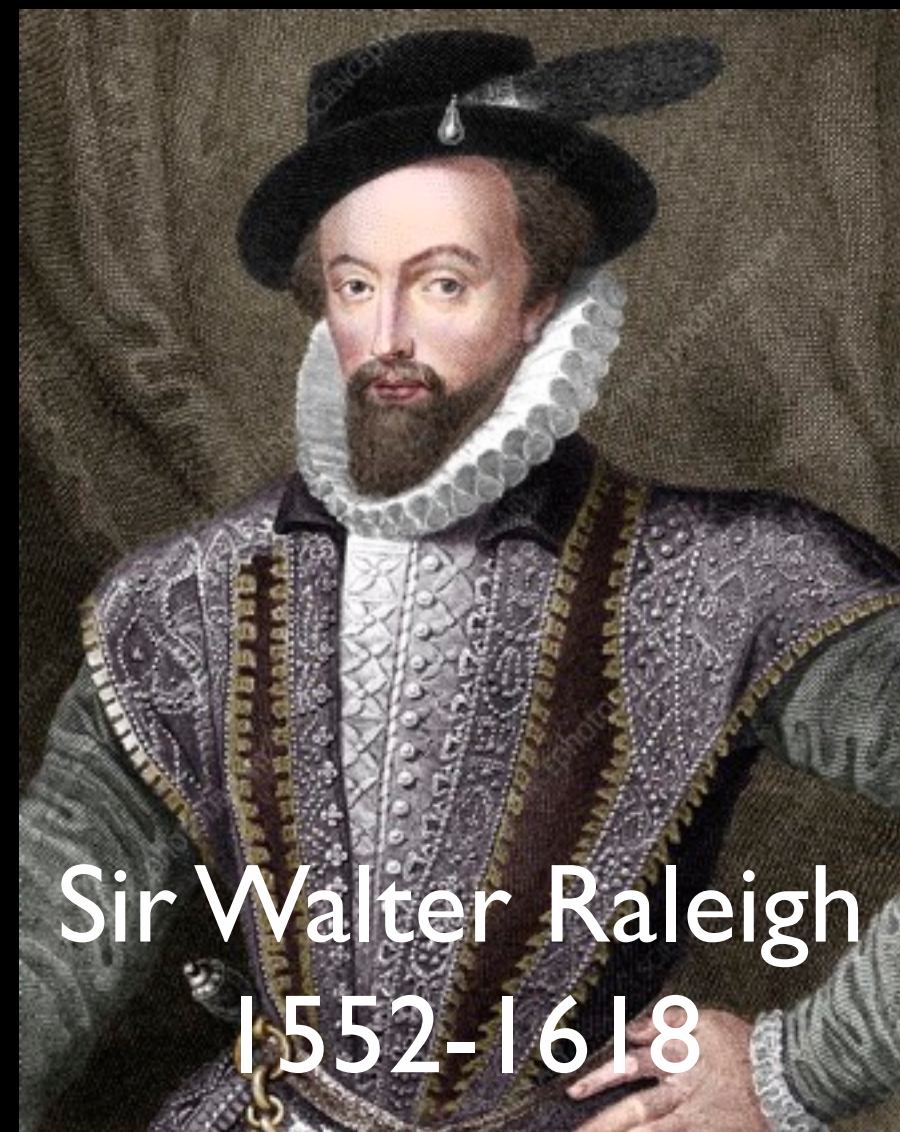
The Queen's younger boys at Court



Sir Francis Drake

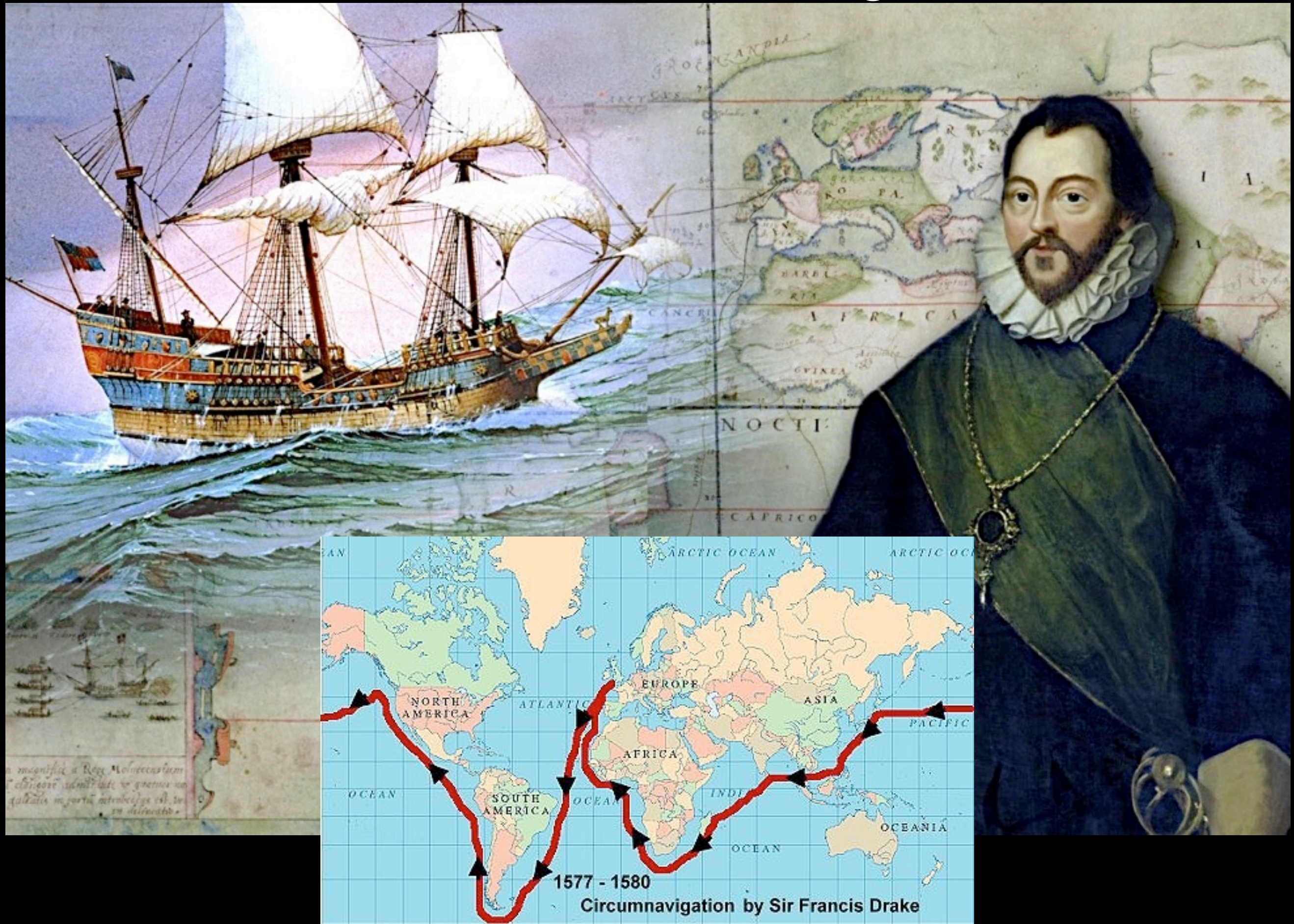


Sir Christopher Hatton



Sir Walter Raleigh
1552-1618

1577 Sir Francis Drake Circumnavigates the world





1590s An Even Younger Boyfriend

Robert Devereaux (1565-1601)

Earl of Essex

Robert Dudley's stepson

Son of Elizabeth's hated rival

Lettice Knollys

Brilliant

A poet

Arrogant

Gorgeous

Sexy

Emotional

Unstable

Both son and lover to Elizabeth

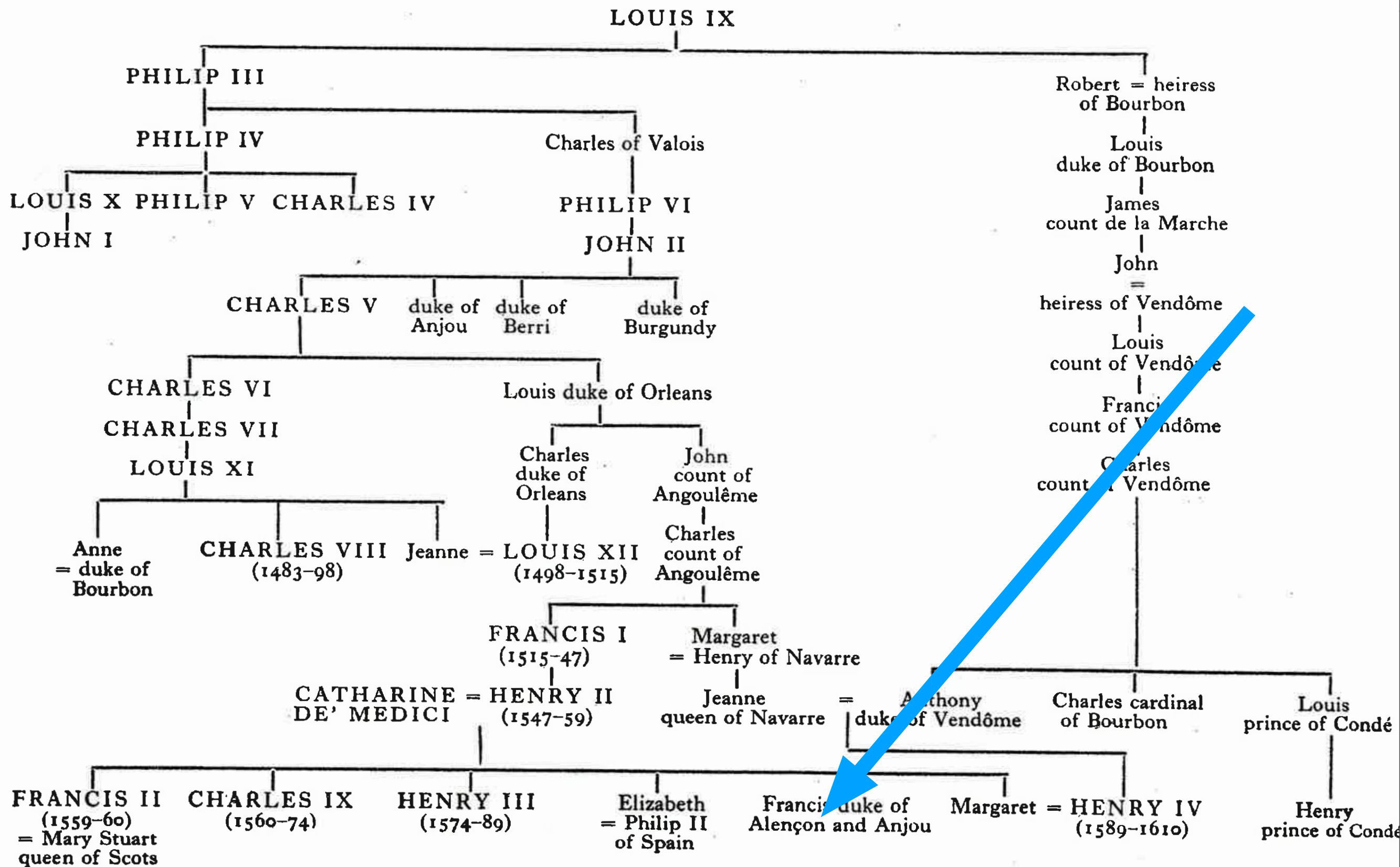


June 19, 1584 Death of the Duke of Anjou in France



Elizabeth devastated. Orders Court Mourning.

THE HOUSES OF VALOIS AND BOURBON (to 1610)

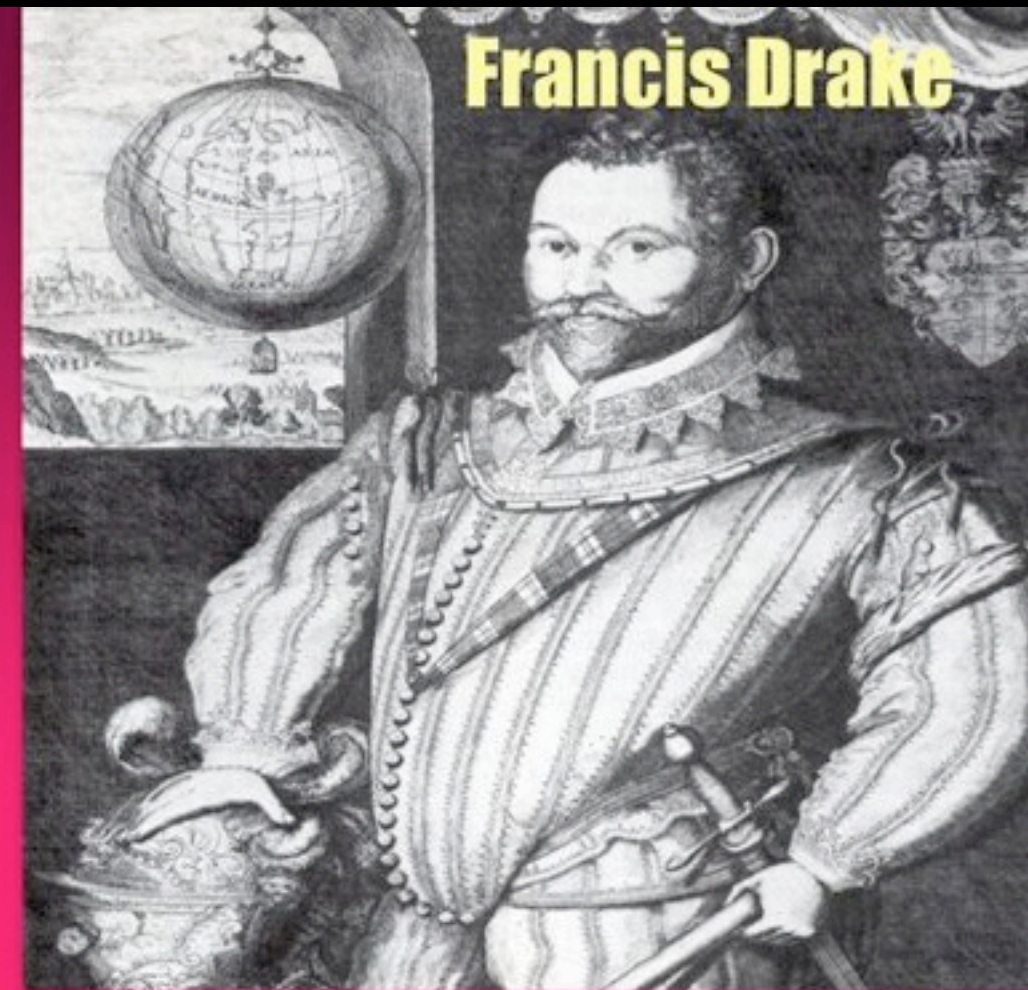


1555-1584

1580s: England VS Spain; Elizabeth VS Philip



Robbing the Spanish



Francis Drake

Since the 1560's, Spanish settlements in South America and Spanish treasure ships had been attacked by English sailors such as Francis Drake and Elizabeth secretly encouraged them.



July 10, 1584
Assassination
of William of
Orange
Protestant
leader in
Holland
by
Jesuit
fanatic.

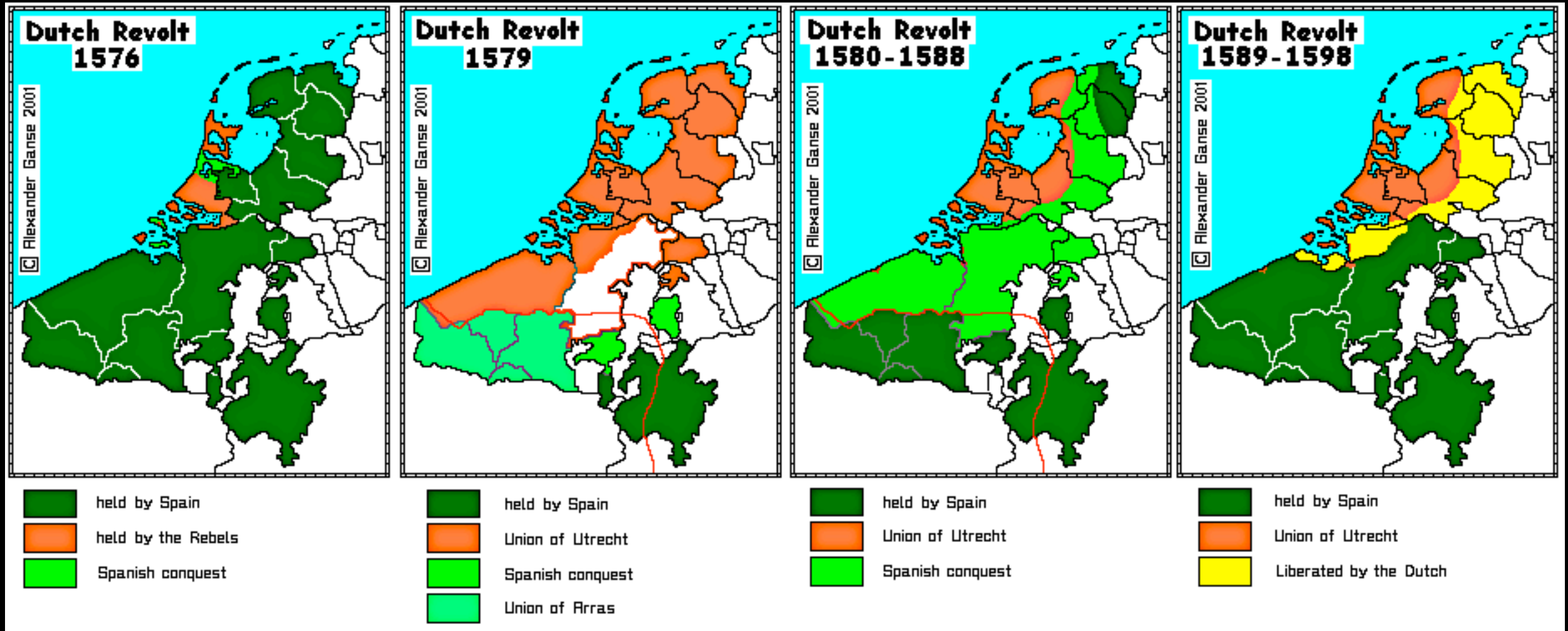




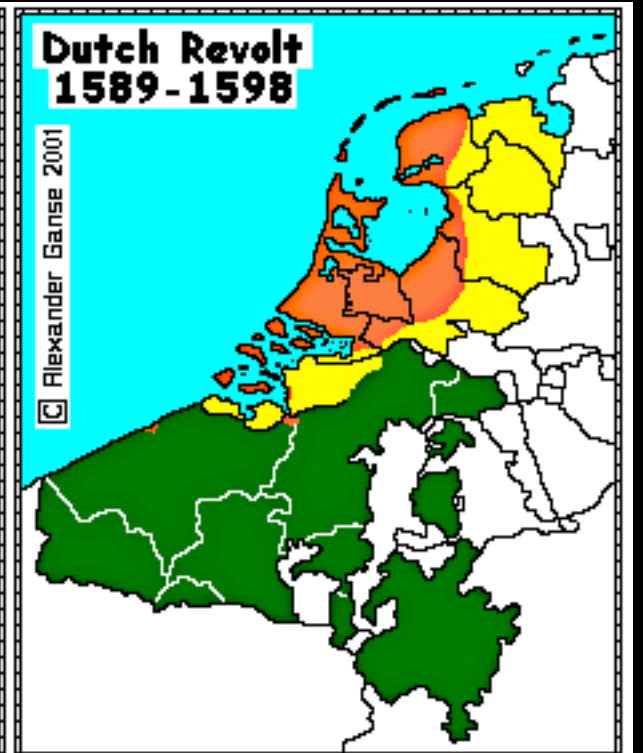
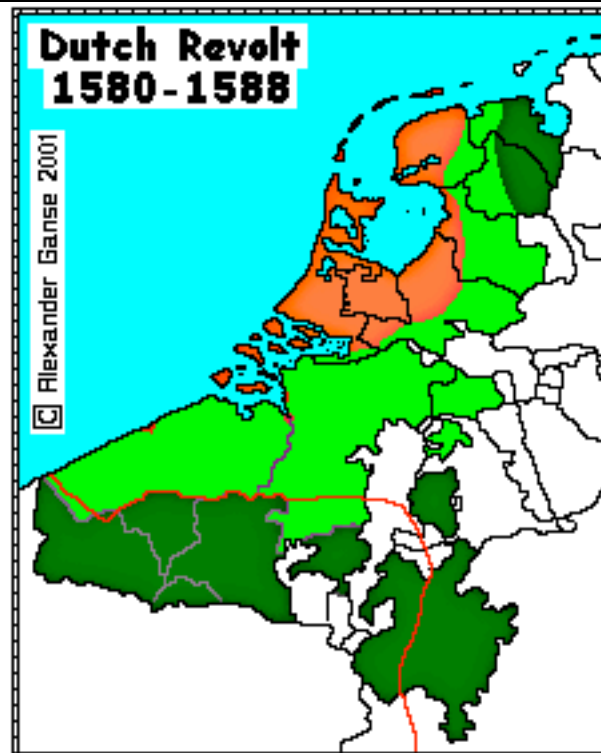
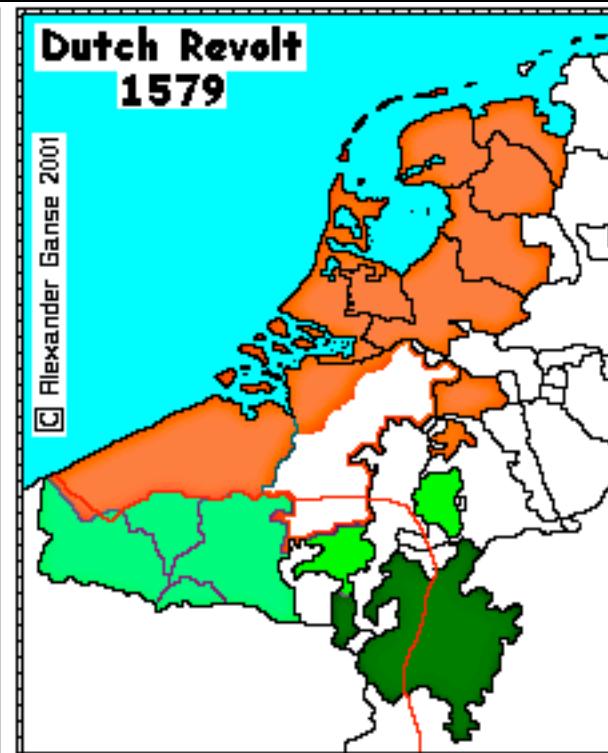
William of Orange, Father of his Nation, New Church, Delft



THE NETHERLANDS THE DUTCH REVOLT



THE NETHERLANDS THE DUTCH REVOLT



held by Spain
Union of Utrecht
Spanish conquest
Union of Arras

held by Spain
Union of Utrecht
Spanish conquest

held by Spain
Union of Utrecht

Will England Help the Dutch?



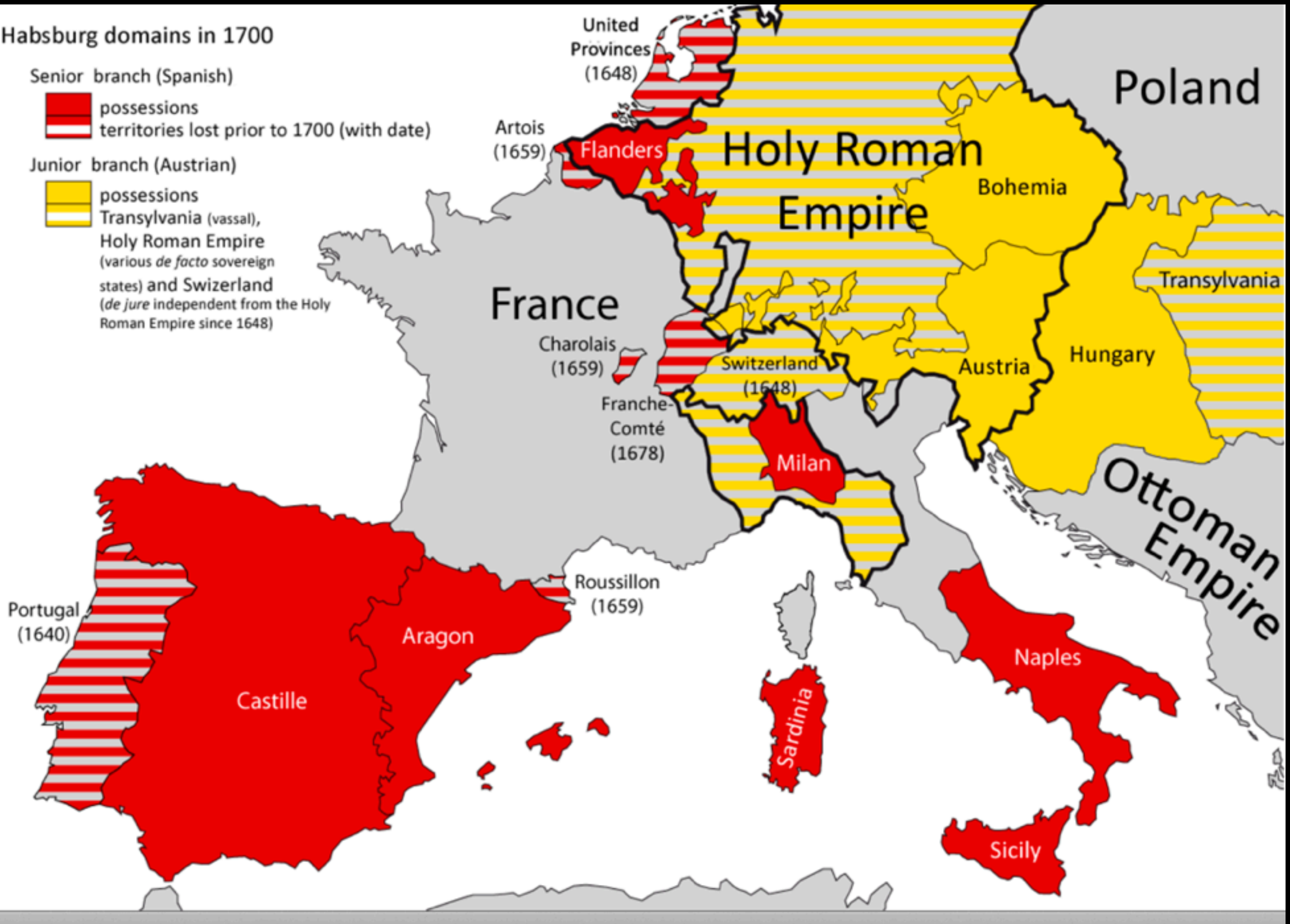
Habsburg domains in 1700

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)



Yes: Treaty of Nonsuch August 10, 1585



Treaty of Nonsuch August 10, 1585



In 1585, a string of victories by Parma against the Dutch rebels forced Elizabeth's hand. With France weakened and divided by the ongoing Wars of Religion between Catholics and Protestant Huguenots, **Spain was coming dangerously near to total supremacy** in Western Europe, and with the ports of the Dutch coast firmly in her hands, would be in a position to launch an overwhelming attack on England. So in August 1585, swallowing her doubts, Elizabeth signed the Treaty of Nonesuch with the rebel Dutch provinces, by which she was bound to supply financial assistance, and the support of a 7,000-strong English army under the Earl of Leicester.

1586 Babington Plot



A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	V	X	Y	Z	W
/	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	
h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	a	b	c	d	
e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	a	
Nutter . x . x . f . f . f . x . c . z . ff . a . v . B . f . w . z																							
January . February . March . April . May . June . July . August . Septembe																							
X: f: F: X: #: a: v: #: w:																							

This note I shall always double the Characters, I
 giving the same .

This . □ . for the pointing, &
 of periods & sentences



x	The Pope	+	Charles of Anjou	-	the L. of Angers	-	Madame	1	ways	L	you	x	for
x	The King of France	+	Charles of Orleans	-	the L. of Artois	-	Maestrie	n	receave	y	your	k	to
+	the L. of Spain	=	Charles of Sussex	+	the L. of Bayle	+	your Maestrie	o	day	y	with	o	will
f	the Emperor	x	Charles of Anjou	+	the L. of Artois	+	My good brother	c	sent	v	which	f	was
f	the L. of Denmark	v	the L. of Leicester	+	the L. of Gony	+	My lord	a	send	x	what	f	was
+	the Q. of England	m	the L. of Howard	+	the L. of Huntly	+	Maestrie	+	affice	v	when	y	was
x	the Q. of Scotland	g	the L. of Shrewsbury	+	the L. of Glasgow	+	I pray you	q	counsell	m	have	z	was
f	the Q. of France	z	the L. of Humberston	+	the L. of Limerick	+	most	v	service	7	had	k	was
+	the Q. of Navarre	h	the L. of Tournay	+	the L. of Limerick	+	counsell	+	suppore	+	had	x	be
+	the Q. of Navarre	z	the L. of Limerick	+	the L. of Limerick	+	humble	2	religion	a	shall	q	be
+	the L. of Scotland	y	the L. of Limerick	+	the L. of Limerick	+	humble	3	practice	v	that	o	be
St	the Duke of Artois	+	the L. of Limerick	+	the L. of Limerick	+	command	3	reprise	m	the	q	be
+	the Imperatrix	x	the L. of Bedford	+	the L. of Bedford	+	friends	2	understand	q	the	q	be
w	the Duke of Burgundy	+	the L. of Bedford	+	the L. of Bedford	+	manor	n	cause	n	from	o	be
z	the Duke of Florence	m	the L. of Bedford	+	the L. of Bedford	+	Intelligence	f	Intelligence	f	Intelligence	4	his
M	the Duke of Lorraine	o	the L. of Bedford	+	the L. of Bedford	+	affine	d	affine	f	Intelligence	m	him
+	the Duke of Guise	w	the L. of Bedford	+	the L. of Bedford	+	dispute	+	dispute	+	dispute	v	the
+	the Duke of Orange	q	the L. of Bedford	+	the L. of Bedford	+	gache	4	gache	x	soldiers	L	her
+	the Duke of Mayne	x	the L. of Bedford	+	the L. of Bedford	+	Letter	3	Letter	-	manor	o	any
+	the Duke of Lorraine	z	the L. of Bedford	+	the L. of Bedford	+	answer	o	answer	x	muntions	2	may
c	the Duke of Barre	g	the L. of Bedford	+	the L. of Bedford	+	sear	6	sear	+	sear	o	of
f	the Duke of Guise	q	the L. of Bedford	+	the L. of Bedford	+	write	n	write	x	haaven	8	me
+	the Duke of Artois	7	the L. of Bedford	+	the L. of Bedford	+	secret	o	secret	+	secret	24	my
v	the Duke of Lorraine	4	the L. of Bedford	+	the L. of Bedford	+	advice	L	advice	+	advice	24	to
+	the Duke of Lorraine	2	the L. of Bedford	+	the L. of Bedford	+	advice	6	advice	+	advice	24	to

Hi michi sunt Comites quos ipse paravit ducere



Babington with his Complices



At that time was I
Northumberland
pected to be of com-
morsion and the I
Guises to invade

In quo quis peccat
In eo puniatur.

ff r l c o f a n o m o e n d f r c o d r o m a z m c a n i e g a d m b d i r a f a f e n a
b o f a e v o l o n s n i a d o h a d u i f r a n f e z 4 i e n o g f a l d o o n f n o f n
o v r d f r c o n a n f m b s o f e g a d e v f a c a t f r o c f o m e i d a f a l a
o f g a i v f a d y n o f c o a n n u x g f f b z a c f e m f e c b o e f a n n o m
m o g f r m f a f a n a m o n a d a o f f e f r a i s o n a z a f d f l a n a n d c u
a n f m g e m o n g o o f f e m n o n f x e i r e v e i n s o f e i l c n o f u g a
c o l s f v l a o n a z n f f a n f n o g z b d o m s c f s v d a c o o n f a o n
n g a z a v i o p o f o n c a f g v f a s f i c g a a f a c f e v g d

x e o t a t a t z b b m z o
l i o l u y u n a m l o n e y p r a y z o n m l y n e m y m
u p t y o a z o z n a z

This alphabet I have sent to Sir Gilbert Curle

Cipher in the following Do. Sec. D. M. L. B. Bal.

a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r s t u x y
o + a + a a f o i t n o f v s n f a e c y o
X u l l o r . f . r . d . m . Doublets . o

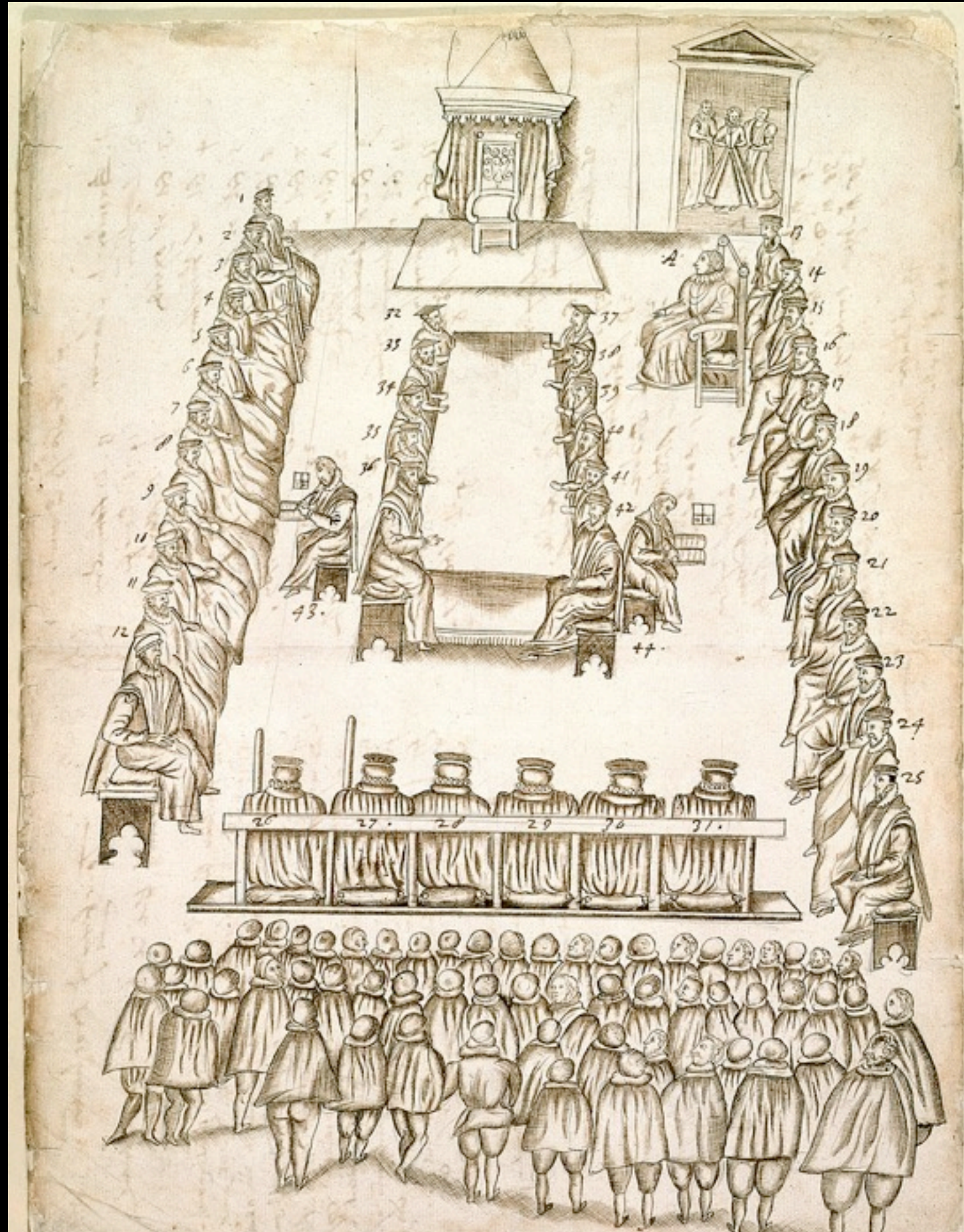
and for was that if she were at of the form by p not used
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

the m n o p q r s t u x y
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

m n o p q r s t u x y

This was the alphabet of Babington
his name is Gilbert Curle

Trial of Mary Queen of Scots, October, 1586





"On February 7, 1587, the representatives of the English Queen, reached the Castle of Fotheringay, where the Queen of Scotland was confined at that time, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon. In the presence of her jailer, Paulet, they read their commission regarding the execution of the prisoner, and said that they would proceed with their task the next morning between seven and eight o'clock. The jailer was then ordered to have everything in readiness.

Execution of Mary Queen of Scots Feb 8, 1587



1588: SHOWDOWN

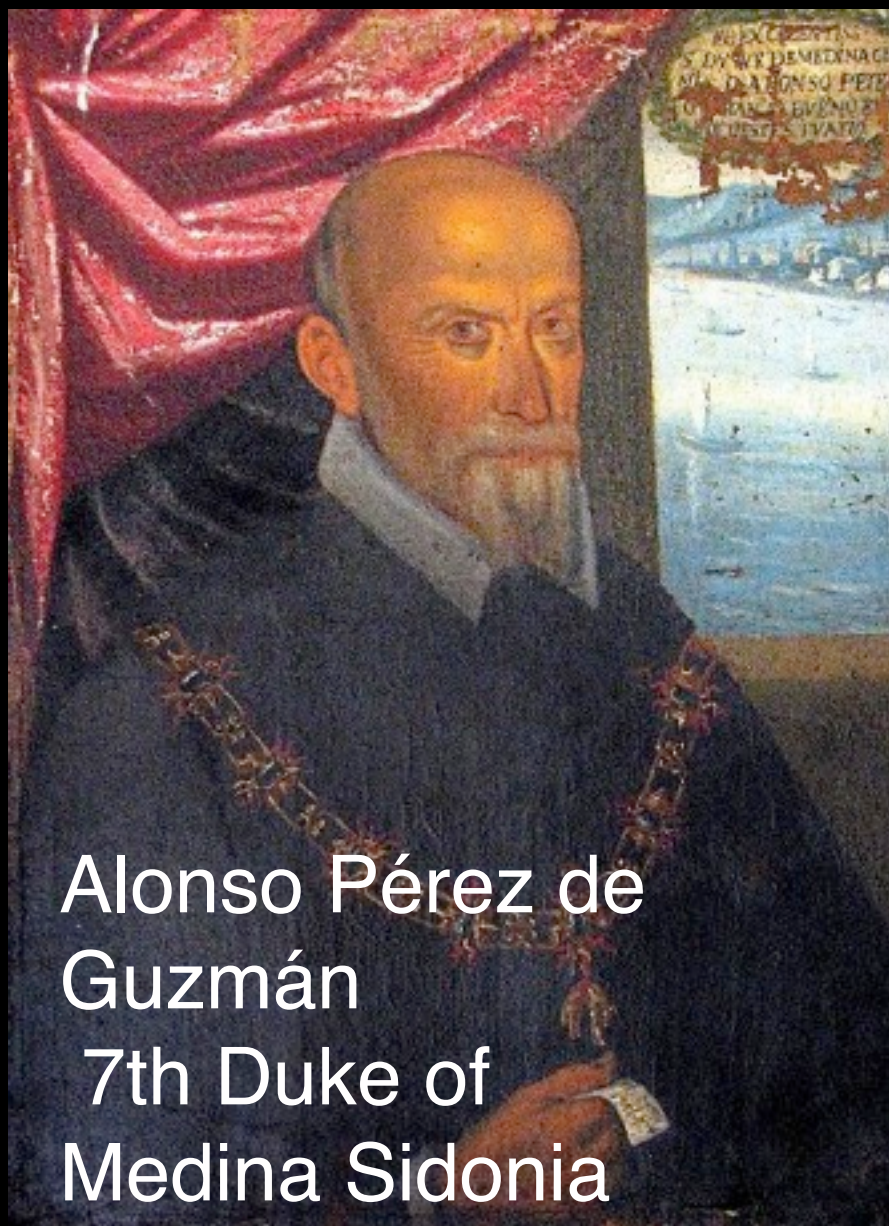


Throughout the opening months of 1587 ships, men and supplies continued to be gathered at Lisbon. **The port of Cadiz** in Andalusia was an important staging post where the Duke of Medina Sidonia skilfully orchestrated the rendezvous of ships and stores from Southern Spain and the Mediterranean before despatching them to Santa Cruz at Lisbon.

THE
ENTERPRISE
OF
ENGLAND

REMOVING
ELIZABETH





Alonso Pérez de
Guzmán
7th Duke of
Medina Sidonia

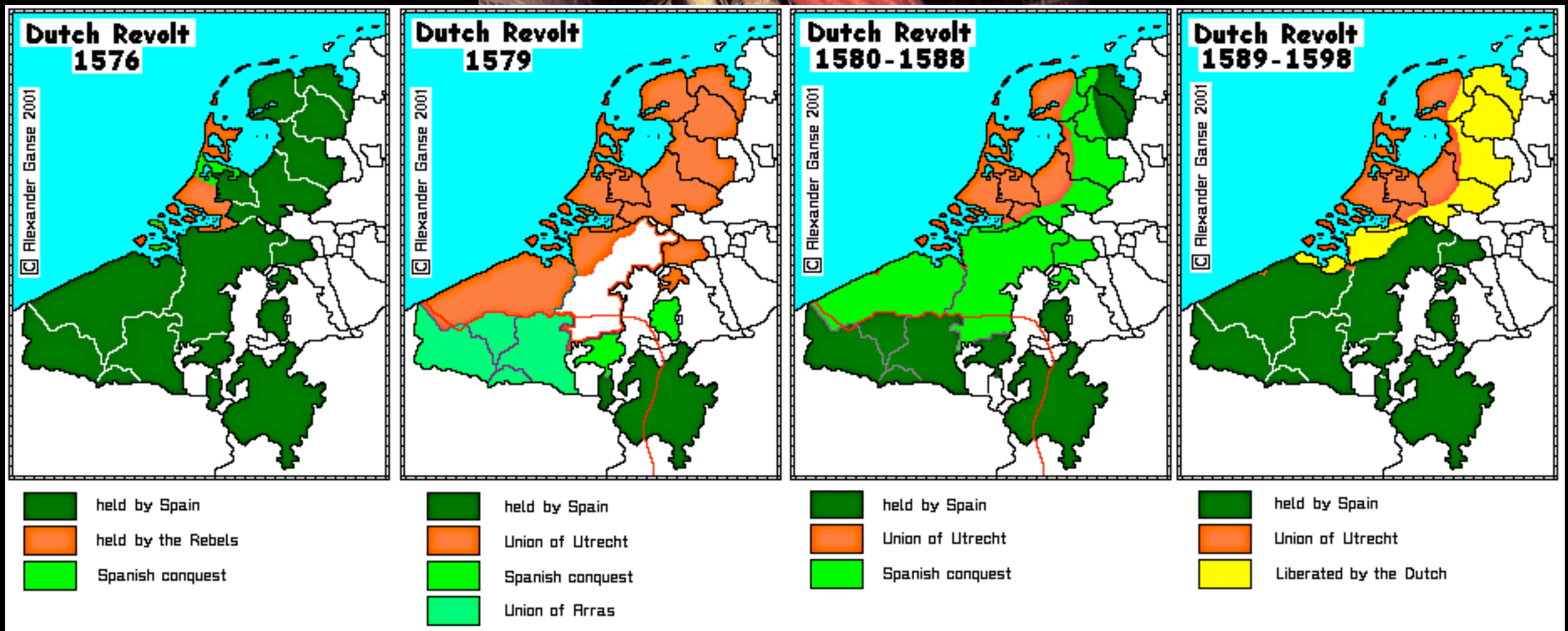
1588 Spanish Plans

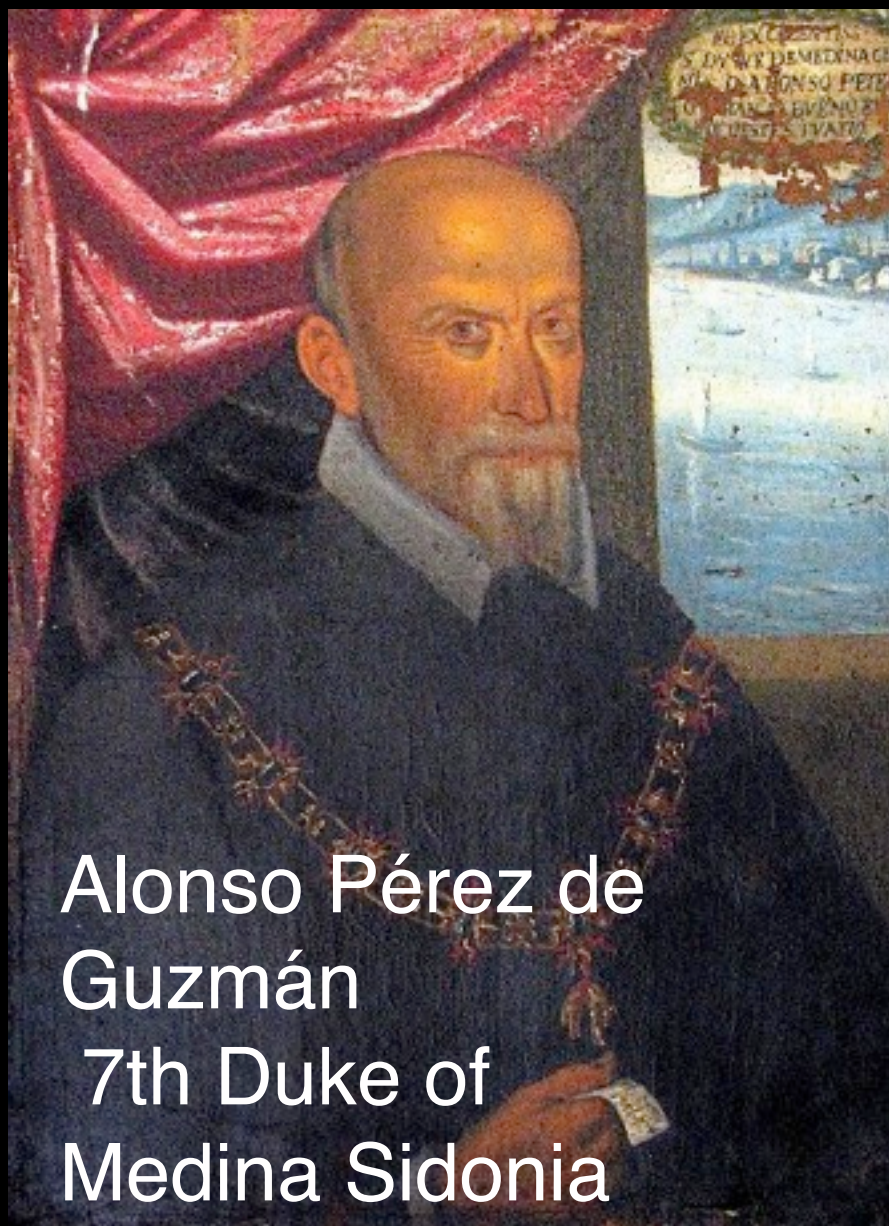


Alessandro Farnese
1545-1592



Leaks from various sources had by now revealed to the English at least the broad outlines of the plan devised by Santa Cruz and Parma, and the latter's idea of making a surprise crossing of the Channel was certainly no longer feasible. It was equally apparent that with the ships – approximately 130 – he was likely to muster, Medina Sidonia would be unable to transport enough troops to carry out the invasion unaided. A joint operation was therefore essential, and it was at this point that Spanish planning began to encounter difficulties.





Alonso Pérez de
Guzmán
7th Duke of
Medina Sidonia

1588 Spanish Plans



Alessandro Farnese
1545-1592



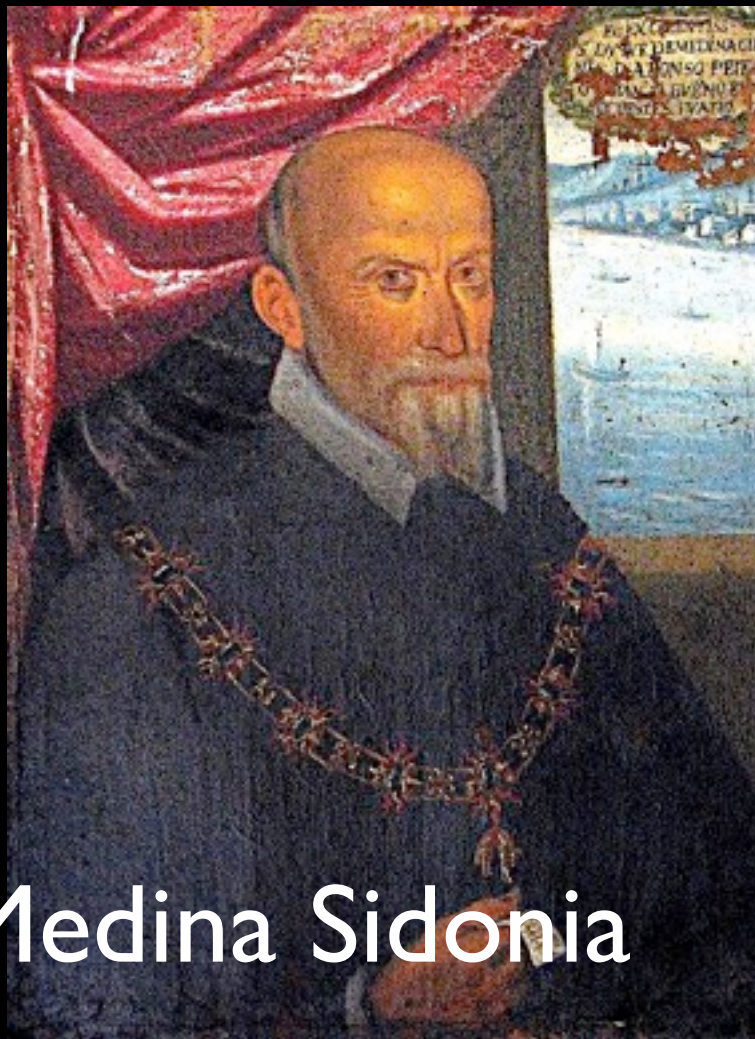
Leaks from various sources had by now revealed to the English at least the broad outlines of the plan devised by Santa Cruz and Parma, and the latter's idea of making a surprise crossing of the Channel was certainly no longer feasible. It was equally apparent that with the ships – approximately 130 – he was likely to muster, Medina Sidonia would be unable to transport enough troops to carry out the invasion unaided. A joint operation was therefore essential, and it was at this point that Spanish planning began to encounter difficulties.



The Plan: Parma warns problems linking up Parma force with Medina Sidonia in Channel



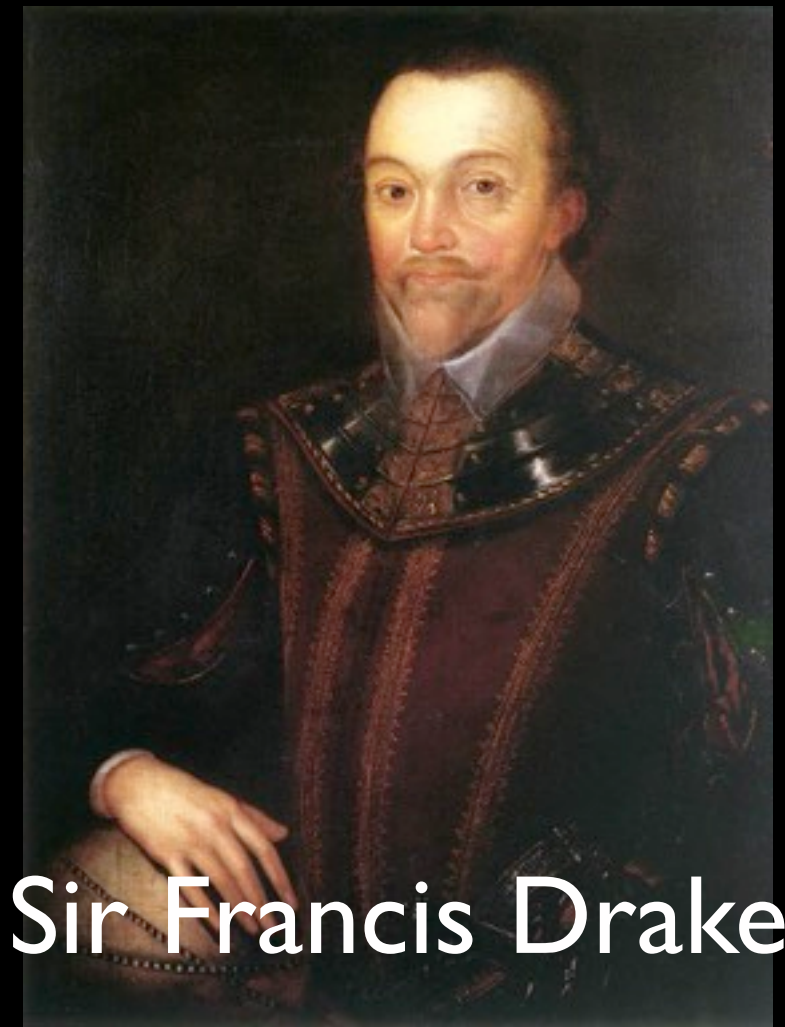
‘With regard to my going out to join [Medina Sidonia], he will plainly see that with these little, low, flat boats, built for the rivers and not for the sea, I cannot change from the short direct passage across which was agreed upon. It will be a great mercy of God, indeed if, even when our passage is protected and the Channel free from the enemy’s vessels, we are able to reach land in these boats... If I were to attempt such a thing by going out to meet the duke, and we came across any of the armed English or rebel ships, they could destroy us with the greatest of ease. This must be obvious, and neither the valour of our men nor any other human effort could save us.’



Medina Sidonia



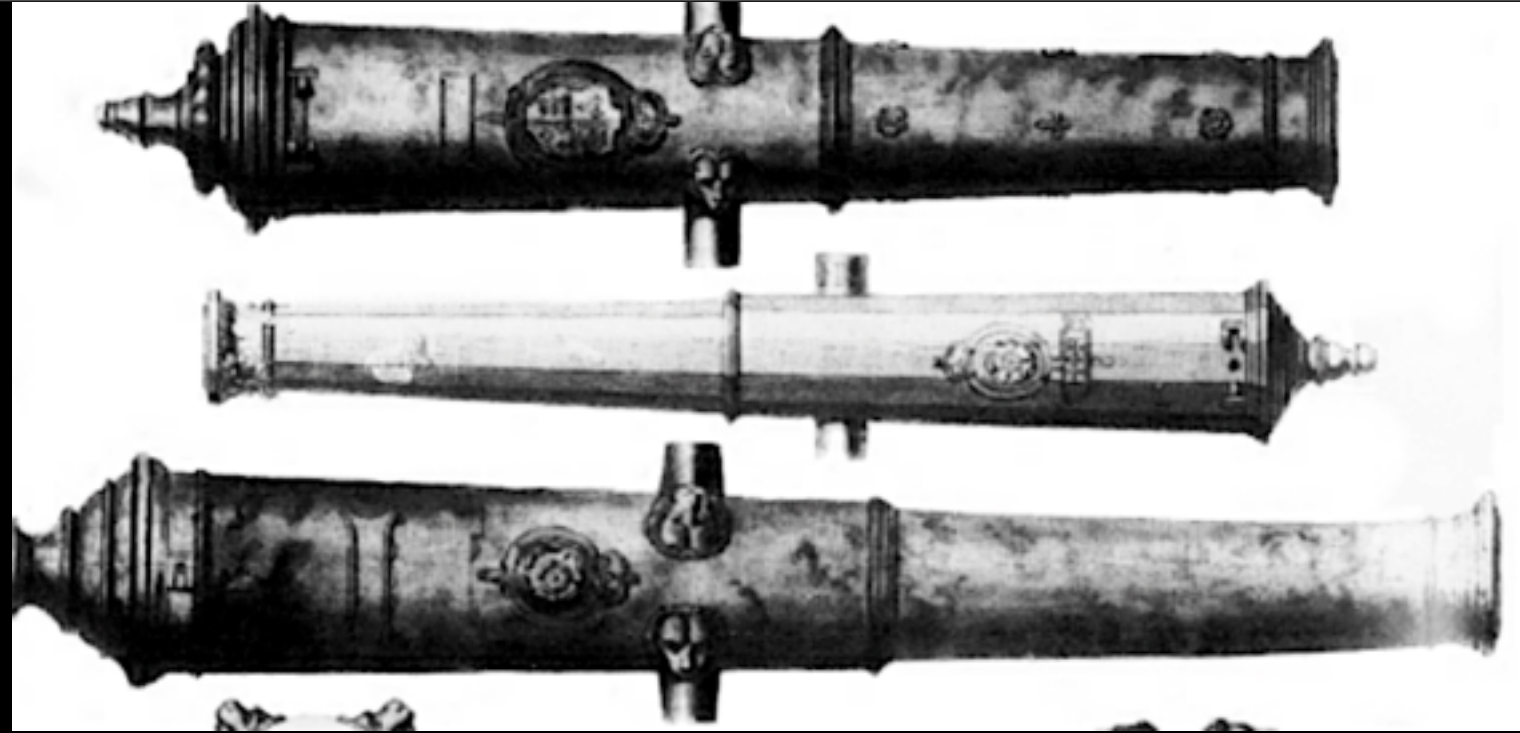
Parma



Sir Francis Drake

Medina Sidonia eventually sailed with about 130 ships, carrying 30,000 men, of whom about 19,000 were soldiers and the remainder seamen, volunteers. Howard would at various times have some 197 ships under his command, crewed by around 15,900 men, most of them seamen. On shore, the Duke of Parma had in the region of 17,000 men, drawn from the Army of Flanders, designated to form his invasion force. He would be opposed by a mixed English force composed of volunteers, the retinues of some of the leading nobility, and county trained bands and militias, whose numbers fluctuated continually. But while they theoretically outnumbered Parma considerably, the vast majority could in no way be compared to the Spanish veterans in terms of training, equipment, or experience.

GUNS



"The English possessed another advantage, which proved decisive. Spanish guns were mounted on old two-wheeled gun carriages, which were usually lashed to the side of the ship to absorb recoil. It was difficult to manhandle inboard for reloading, and often resulted in a gunner having to reload 'outboard', awkwardly straddling the barrel and exposed to enemy fire. Spanish ships carried fewer trained gunners than their English counterparts, and while the gunners loaded and sighted each piece, the actual gun-handling was carried out by soldiers. The outcome was a painfully slow rate of fire, often amounting to no more than one shot per gun per hour, once the initial, previously loaded, broadside had been fired. English guns, however, were mounted on four-wheeled carriages secured by ropes and pulleys, which allowed them to be drawn inboard for reloading. With more gunners and better-trained crews, the outcome was a much faster rate of fire than the Spaniards: perhaps three or four shots per hour."

John Barratt . *Armada 1588*:



Spaniards set sail
July 23, 1588

Soon after 3.00 am on 23 July, the
required south-easterly wind sprang up,
and by that evening the whole Armada
was at sea, bound at last for England.

Storms attack the Spanish ships, 5 lost



So, even before he encountered the English fleet, Medina Sidonia had lost five valuable fighting ships. It is sometimes claimed that the Spanish crews were unused to coping with such stormy conditions. But in fact most of the seamen had considerable experience of voyages in the Atlantic and the West Indies, although many of the Mediterranean crewmen in the galleys and the Levanters, like Medina Sidonia himself, would not have had experience of Atlantic gales.



When dawn broke on 26 July, Medina Sidonia found that forty of his ships had parted company during the gale. His small boats were despatched to round them up, and bring them to the agreed rendezvous off the Scilly Isles, which Medina Sidonia himself reached on the 29th. But it was late on the following morning (Saturday, 30 July) before the last of the stragglers rejoined, among them the capitana (flagship) of the galleasses, San Lorenzo, whose rudder had been damaged. Medina Sidonia observed gloomily: 'These craft are really very fragile for heavy seas.'



The first sighting of the Armada at sea was by Captain Thomas Fleming's bark (a small sailing ship), Golden Hind (Sir Francis Drake), one of a line of small craft deployed by Howard to the west of Plymouth to provide warning of the enemy's approach. Early on the afternoon of the 30th, Fleming entered Plymouth Sound to bring word that the Armada had arrived.



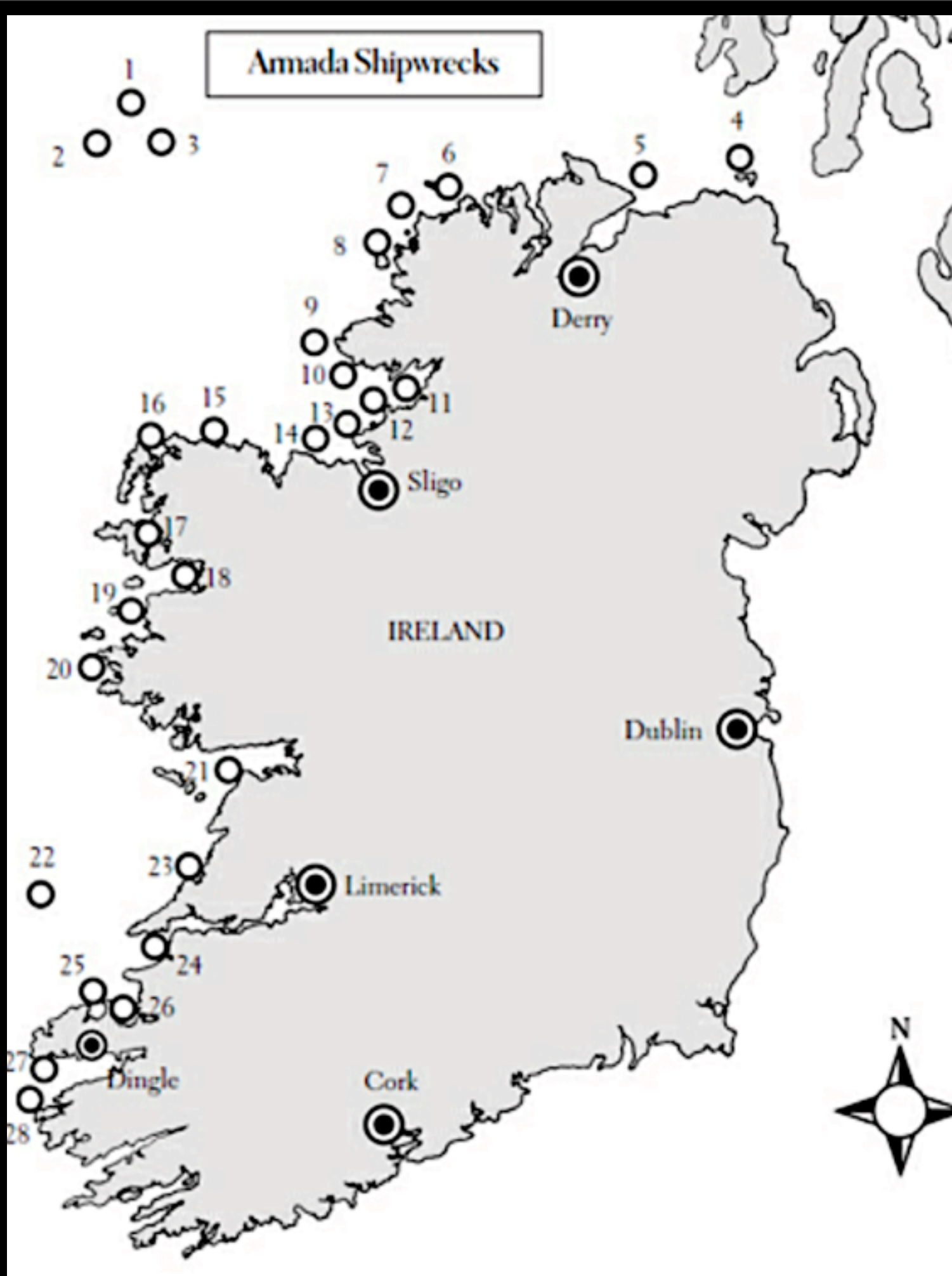
The English were overawed by their first sight of the mighty Armada. Henry Whyte, captain of the 200-ton Bark Talbot, admitted even to the formidable Sir Francis Walsingham that: 'The majesty of the enemy's fleet, the good order they held, and the private consideration of our own wards, did cause, in my opinion, our first onset to be more coldly done than became the valor of our nation and the credit of the English navy.'

THE ENGLISH PUSH BURNING SHIPS INTO THE SPANISH





Armada Shipwrecks



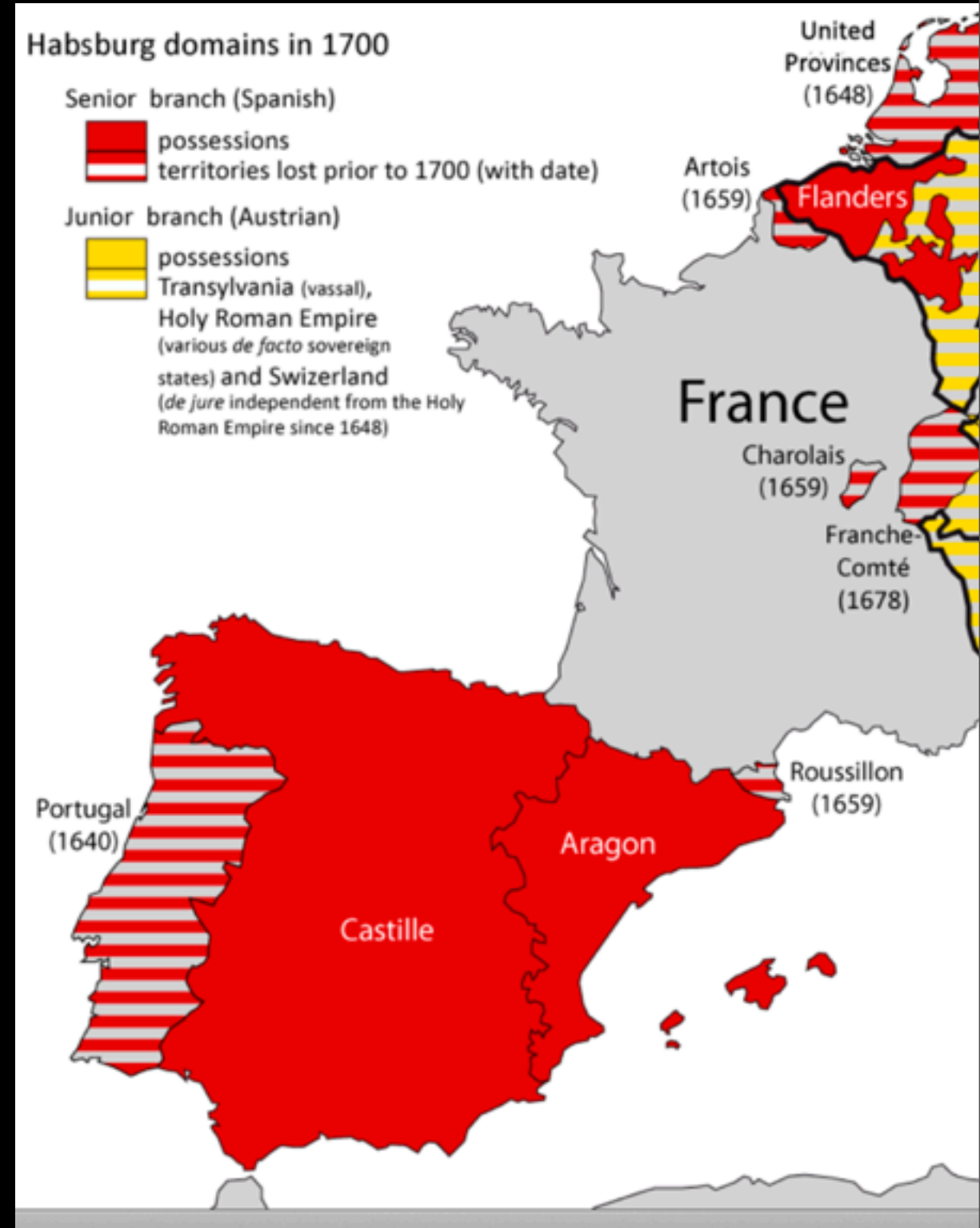
DISASTER ON THE WAY HOME

By mid-October it was becoming obvious that few, if any, of the remaining missing ships of the Armada would ever be seen again. Philip admitted the full extent of the catastrophe, commenting after studying a report of the disaster in Ireland: 'I have read it all, although I would rather not have done, because it hurts so much.' It was now apparent that perhaps as many as seventy vessels of the Armada had failed to return. Some of the hulks and smaller ships may have reached port without being recorded, but at the lowest estimate perhaps one-third of the fleet's 130 ships had been lost.



Phillip's plans to invade England had been effectively quashed, the weather having played a large part: "I sent my ships to fight against the English, not against the elements". The Spanish-English conflict was viewed all over Europe as a contest between Catholicism and Protestantism. The unlikely victory was viewed by the English as being proof of God's support for the Protestant cause, church services in thanks were held across the country and a number of medals were produced in England and the Dutch Republic to commemorate the event.

SPAIN LOSES IN THE BATTLE OF 1588, BEGINNING OF DECLINE





DEATH OF KING CARLOS II WITH NO HEIRS

The End of the Habsburgs in Spain

1700 THE WAR OF SPANISH SUCCESSION

AFTER ARMADA TRIUMPH- HEARTBREAK

4 September 1588 – Death of Robert Dudley

Leicester had been suffering from a recurring stomach ailment and was actually on his way to Buxton to take the waters. Unfortunately, he never made it. He was taken ill at Cornbury and never left.

Elizabeth I was devastated by the death of the man she referred to as her "Eyes", or as "Sweet Robin".

It was reported that she shut herself in her chamber for days and refused to speak to anyone. It got so bad that William Cecil, Lord Burghley, gave the order for her doors to be broken down.¹ She kept the farewell letter he wrote her in a special treasure box which she kept at the side of her bed and it was found still in the box when Elizabeth died in 1603. The official cause of Dudley's death was malaria but some historians now wonder if he had stomach cancer or a heart condition.



Beauchamp Chapel, Collegiate Church of St Mary in Warwick

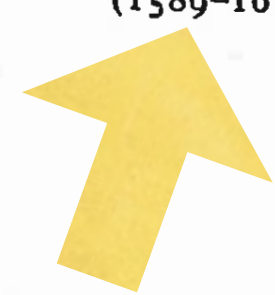
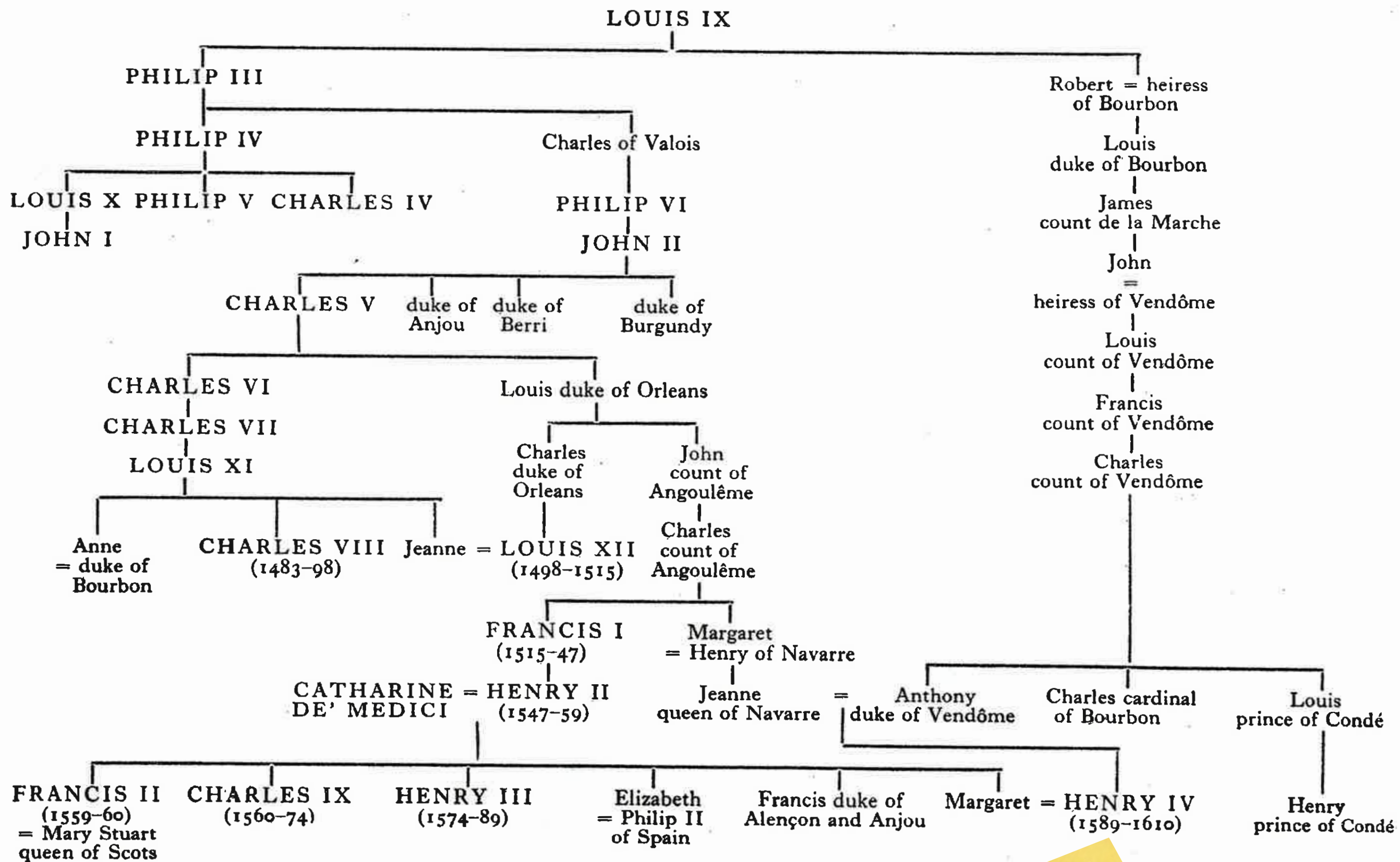
Assassination in France. July 1589





King Henri III, 1551-1589, Reign, 1574-1589

THE HOUSES OF VALOIS AND BOURBON (to 1610)





King Henri IV, (1589-1610) and wife Marguerite Valois



Catherine de'
Medici
Queen of France
1547-1559
Queen Mother
1559-1589

April 1590, Elizabeth loses
another of her key supporters



Sir Francis Walsingham
(1532 – 6 April 1590)

1590s: Old Men Gone, New Man Essex

- 1590 Death of Sir Francis Walsingham. Possible first performances of Parts 2 and 3 of Shakespeare's *Henry VI*. Edmund Spenser's *The Fairy Queen*, Books 1-3.
- 1591 ROBERT DEVEREUX, SECOND EARL OF ESSEX is appointed to the Privy Council, as is Robert Cecil, the son of Lord Burghley. For the next ten years, the rivalry of Essex and Cecil parallels the earlier rivalry of Burghley and Leicester. Essex recruits the considerable assistance of Francis and Anthony Bacon.
- 1592 The first recorded reference to Shakespeare as a playwright (by Robert Greene, a rival author) quotes 3 *Henry VI*.
- 1594 The Chamberlain's Men, a theatrical company, is formed; Shakespeare is a charter member.
- 1595 The English launch a generally unsuccessful raid on Spanish shipping in the Caribbean. A Spanish attack on Cornwall burns Penzance and Mousehole. Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, the chieftain of Ulster, launches an open attack on the English, with Spanish support. Probable first performances of *Richard II* and *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.
- 1596 England, under the leadership of the Earl of Essex, attacks and briefly takes Cadiz, but a subsequent expedition in the Azores is unsuccessful. ROBERT CECIL is appointed as Elizabeth's principal secretary.
- 1597 A further naval operation against Spanish shipping is even more unsuccessful than those of the previous two years. A second Spanish armada is scattered by storms.
- 1598 FRANCE, under Henry IV, makes peace with Spain. Edict of Nantes granting religious toleration to Huguenots. PHILIP II dies and is succeeded by Philip III. In an angry exchange over appointment of the Irish deputy, Essex turns his back on the Queen, and she boxes ears. Deeply offended, he withdraws from court, but returns after three months.





DEATH OF KING PHILIP II OF SPAIN SEPT 13, 1598





Ermine
Portrait
1585
Hatfield
House
by
William
Segar



The Armada Portrait, 1588, Woburn Abbey

1603, The Death of Queen Elizabeth I





James Stuart

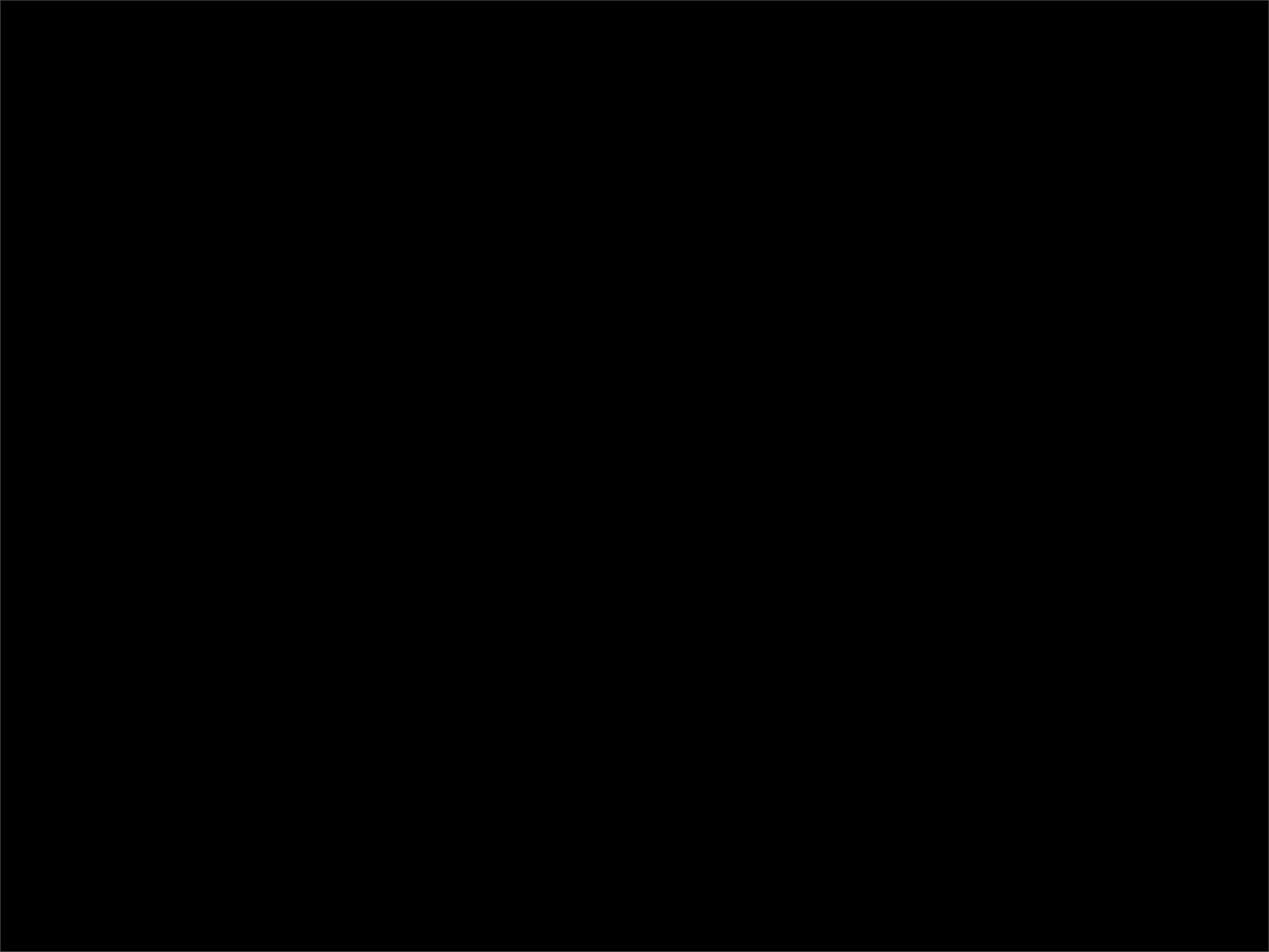
King James I

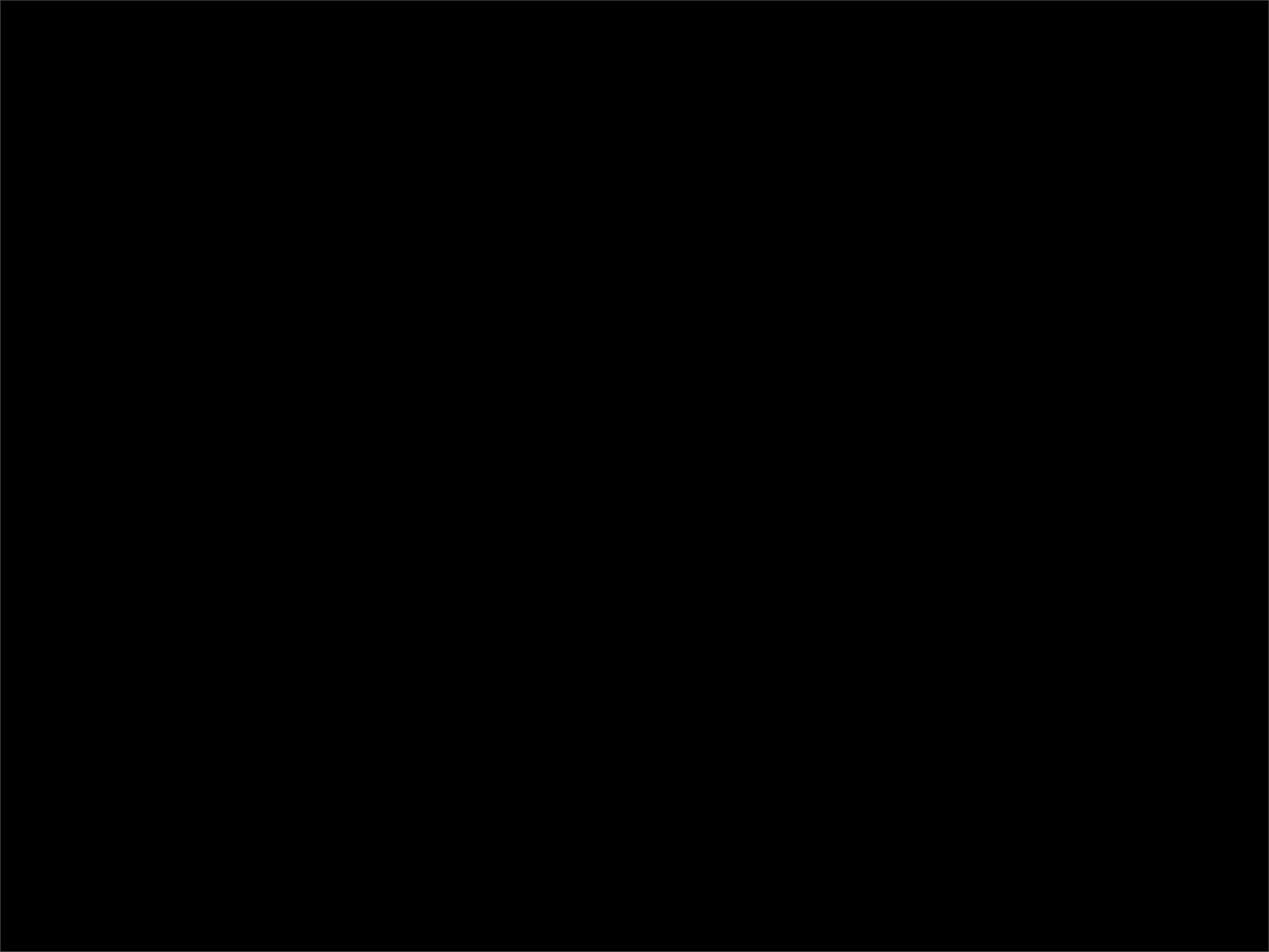
King: 1603-1625

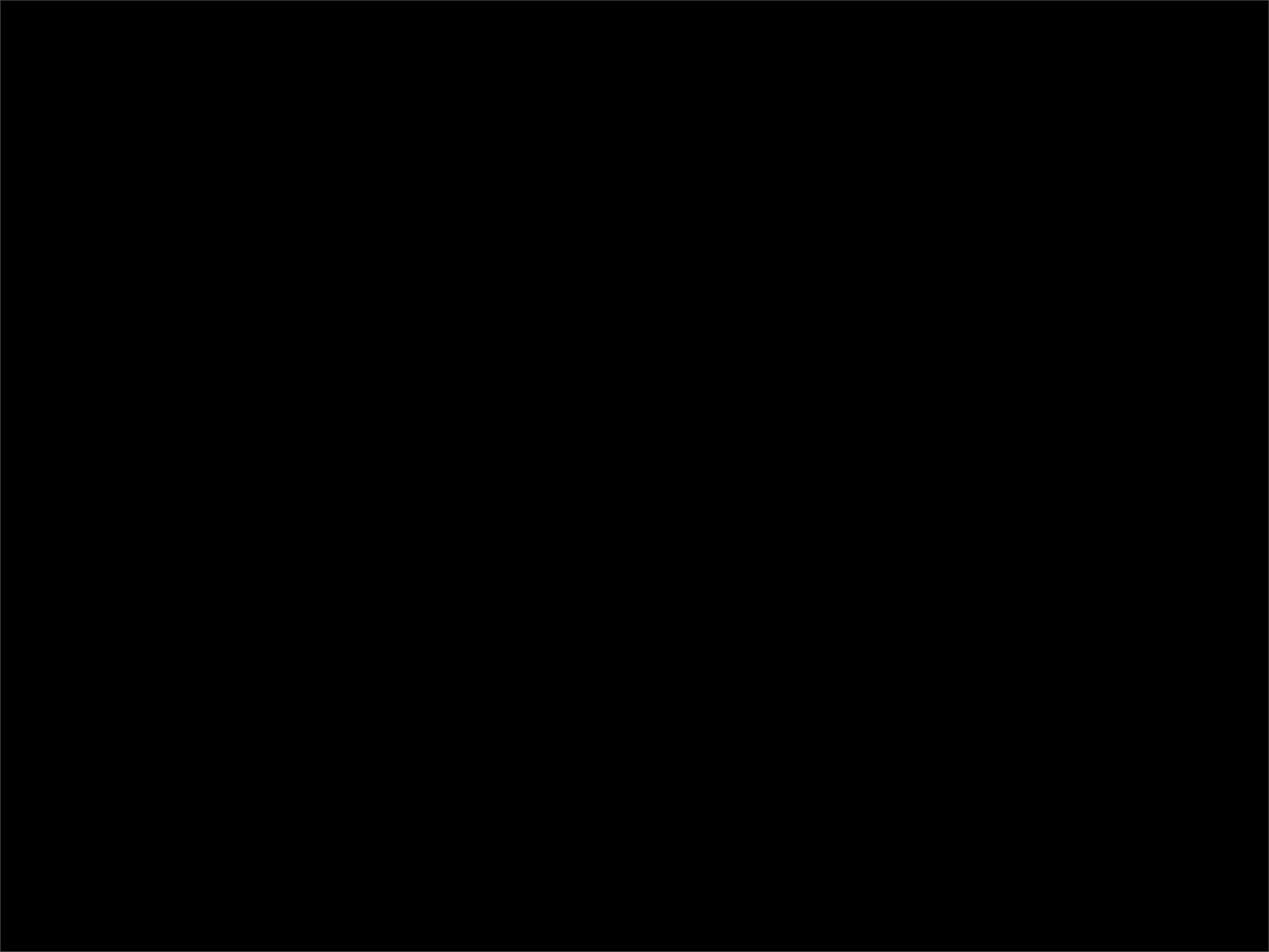


HISTORY OF ENGLAND, WINTER QUARTER WEEK TWENTY Queen Elizabeth I

Institute for the Study of Western Civilization







"I ask you, what could a woman do, left by the death of her husband with five little children on her arms, and two families of France who were thinking of grasping the crown—our own, the Bourbons, and the Guises? Was she not compelled to play strange parts to deceive first one and then the other, in order to guard, as she did, her sons, who successively reigned through the wise conduct of that shrewd woman? I am surprised that she never did worse." King Henry IV of France

