Direct involvement in the Netherlands

Treaty of Joinville 1584:

France & Spain sign the Treaty of Joinville, Philip II promised to help against the French protestants. Significance of this treaty is basically France and Spain have joined forces against the Protestant religion!
“You’ve been defensive long enough Elizabeth! We’ve spent years trying to put pressure on Spain and help the protestants INDIRECTLY, it’s now time for action! The Treaty of Joinville is surely the last straw!?! Come on, your privy council advises we intervene DIRECTLY! We understand your reservations, but we can’t sit back any longer”
Elizabeth would fund an army of 7400 English troops under a commander of her choosing who would work with the rebel’s government; She chose Robert Dudley, the Earl of Leicester. She also sent Sir Francis Drake to raid Spanish New World settlements to disrupt Philip’s flow of money and resources. All this did was anger Philip so much he told the Pope he would now invade England.

The significance of the Treaty of Nonsuch in 1585 was that it
Earl of Leicester’s campaign:

• Elizabeth did not accept the Dutch rebels offer to make her Queen of the Netherlands because she saw that as deposing Philip as an anointed Monarch
• Despite Nonsuch, she still didn’t really take the initiative, hoping to negotiate with Spain instead
• Leicester was not given enough money to mount a large campaign (on purpose)

How successful was the campaign?

It started badly, Leicester accepted the title **GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE NETHERLANDS** on Elizabeth’s behalf, effectively making him leader of the Netherlands. This implied he had overthrown Philip II.

English captain Rowland York and Sir William Stanley defected to the Spanish side giving English forts to Spain, after this, the Dutch wouldn’t trust Leicester again as he appointed Stanley.

Despite this, Leicester did stop the Duke of Palma taking control of the deep waters around the Channel which will be important in 1588.
Why was the campaign a disaster?

Write an answer under each reason saying why it led to failure

• Elizabeth herself

Elizabeth was never fully behind the rebels, she still wanted to negotiate with Spain and didn't give Leicester enough funds to mount a large campaign.

• Aims of Elizabeth & Leicester

Leicester and Elizabeth had different aims, Leicester wanted to liberate (free) the Netherlands from Spanish rule, making it independent. Elizabeth wanted to a return to how the Netherlands had been governed in 1548 (still Spanish owned but with autonomy – ruling themselves).

• Relations with the English and Dutch rebel leaders

Relations were strained and poor because of Elizabeth's lack of commitment and the English captains changing sides.
Philip had been building his Armada since 1586 in preparation to invade England. In March 1587, Elizabeth ordered Drake to attack Spain’s navy in Cadiz (the most important Spanish naval port).

- Drake destroyed 30 ships
- He also destroyed a great deal of provisions / supplies
- He then attacked Portugal & other Spanish colonies leading to Spain stopping their Armada prep to defend against Drake

This basically helped delay the inevitable invasion by a year, but also angered Philip even more. This attack became know as the Singeing of the King of Spain’s beard.
Possible Exam Question

• Explain why war broke out between England and Spain in 1585 [12]

[Diagram with nodes:
- Philip goes to war in the Netherlands
- Elizabeth’s involvement DIRECT & INDIRECT in the Netherlands - Nonsuch 1585
- Loss of Antwerp cloth market led to explorers seeking new opportunities in the New World
- Trade & commercial rivalry particularly in the New World
- Religious disputes – Protestantism Vs Catholicism
- Political rivalry in Europe & Americas]
Spanish Armada 1588:
Revision Summary:

Summary

- Elizabeth I promised to help the Dutch and signed the Treaty of Nonsuch in 1585.
- However, England’s intervention in the Netherlands was not very successful.
- The Earl of Leicester made little progress in the Netherlands as he did not have enough men or resources and so did not get on well with the Dutch.
- Elizabeth sent Sir Francis Drake to raid Spanish New World settlements in 1585.
- In 1587, Drake ‘singed the King of Spain’s beard’ and delayed the launch of the Armada.

Checkpoint

Strengthen

S1 Give one term from the Treaty of Nonsuch and one reason Elizabeth I agreed to the treaty.
S2 Give two reasons why the Earl of Leicester failed in the Netherlands.
S3 Give two examples when Francis Drake angered Philip II and two examples in which he helped England after 1585.

Challenge

C1 Explain how a combination of two factors led to the outbreak of war between England and Spain. Factors could include religion, the Dutch Revolt, politics, or the role of the individual, such as Elizabeth I, Philip II, or Francis Drake.
C2 Explain why Elizabeth was partly to blame for the Earl of Leicester’s failure in the Netherlands.

These questions ask you to take into consideration not just things in this section, but everything you have learned in Chapter 2 so far. If you are struggling, review your notes from the previous sections of this chapter.