Aim: To plan an essay on the importance of key events in the relationship with Spain.
Relations with Spain: Indirect Action

L.O- to describe what indirect action is
- to explain why Elizabeth used indirect action
- to give examples of the indirect action used
Recap

• How has the discovery of the ‘New World’ strained the relationship of Philip & Elizabeth?

• What is the religious issue straining their relationship?

• What about territory & wealth?
Create a quick brainstorm reminding yourself of the situation in the Netherlands.

Privy Council

Robert Dudley
Earl of Leicester

William Cecil
Chief Advisor

What has the Privy Council got to do with The Netherlands?

Following the Spanish Inquisition, they were putting Elizabeth under immense pressure to help the Protestant Dutch rebels. Will she or won't she....
What did she do about it then?

- She was reluctant to help Dutch Protestants at first – WHY?

- Instead she hoped to apply some pressure on Spain to allow the Dutch to govern themselves without Spanish interference as had been agreed back in 1548. HOW

- Indirectly (and unofficially) helping the Dutch Protestants resist the Spanish
- By allowing Spanish shipping and colonies to come under attack from English privateers
- Pursuing friendly relations with France – She offered a promise to marry the Duke of Alencon of France
- Encourage others (Alencon) to fight the Spanish in the Netherlands giving him £70,000 - NOTE – She had to be careful in case France won and became too powerful themselves
The Spanish Fury 1576

- Philip II was almost bankrupt by 1576 due to the Dutch wars & Drake
- Due to not being paid for months, the Spanish army sacked Antwerp in such violence it brought all of the Netherlands (Protestants & Catholics) together (The Pacification of Ghent), the Dutch demanded:
  - All Spanish troops were to be expelled
  - Dutch Political autonomy (control)
  - An end to religious persecution
- Elizabeth send a loan of £100,000 to the Dutch rebels and agreed to send an army later on
- 1577 – Philip’s brother Don Juan came to Netherlands and agreed to all demands of the Dutch

Explain the importance of the Spanish Fury and Pacification of Ghent
## Summary so far...

### The international situation in 1578
- Spain was financially weak.
- France and England were allies.
- Don Juan’s army was not very successful.
- The Dutch leader, William of Orange, was popular and able to rally all the Dutch states against the Spanish, uniting Catholics and Protestants.
- The Duke of Alençon led an army into the Netherlands to fight the Spanish.

### The international situation in 1579
- Spain was still financially weak.
- France and England were still allies.
- Don Juan was replaced by the Duke of Parma as governor of the Netherlands.
- Spain’s armies began making headway against the Dutch.
- John Casimir’s troops violently attacked Catholic churches in the Netherlands.
- The southern Dutch Catholic provinces made peace with the Spanish.
- Alençon withdrew from the Netherlands.
However, within 6 months, Philip had sent another army into The Netherlands.

Elizabeth sent John Casimir (a mercenary) and financed him to raise an army of 6000 English and Scottish volunteers.

An independent, strong, Protestant Netherlands would be great for England.

Duke of Palma replaced Don Juan and was much better, taking control of Spanish Netherlands.

Philip took control of Portugal in 1580 along with its navy and empire making them even stronger.

Alencon returned to Netherlands twice more but with no success.

Explain the importance of Spain’s acquisition of Portugal.
A turning point in Anglo-Spanish relations

- 10 June 1584: Alencon died
- 10 July 1584: William of Orange assassinated

Elizabeth still favoured a cautious approach to Netherlands. Cecil agreed. Leicester however was determined to get her to support the Dutch

By the end of 1584, France & Spain had signed the treaty of Joinville joining both together in a fight against Protestantism

Explain the importance of the deaths of Alencon & William of Orange
It wasn’t me!

- How far was it Elizabeth’s fault that Spain got stronger in the Netherlands?

100% Elizabeth’s mistakes beyond her control

Text books 50-57 will help
Write a Whatsapp / Twitter / Facebook conversation between Cecil (Lord Burghley) and Dudley (Earl of Leicester)

The question between them is:

*Should we go into the Netherlands and help the Dutch Protestants? Reasons for going and reasons not to...*

Page 54 Elizabeth cloud diagram will help

You need to make sure you show both points of view and understanding the situation England was in

**HOMEWORK:**

**REVISE** for a 16 mark assessment about Anglo Spanish relations.
Exam Question

• ‘The Decline in Anglo-Spanish relations in the years 1568-85 was caused by Elizabeth I’
How far do you agree? [16]

You may use the following in your answer
- Drake’s voyages to the new world
- The Netherlands
- One more example / reason of your own

REMEMBER – Your answer / opinion to this question will be VERY similar to ANY question asking about Anglo Spanish relations, the only thing that changes is the focus of the Question and what you refer back to in your answer – in the above case the focus is the fault of Elizabeth, it could be The Netherlands in the main question or Drake!
The Decline in Anglo-Spanish relations in the years 1568-85 was caused by Elizabeth I’
How far do you agree? [16]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes, Elizabeth was to blame</th>
<th>No, some things were not her fault / beyond her control</th>
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1) Look at the bullet points given and decide which side of the table they go on.
2) Go through your books and find any events that helped to damage Anglo-Spanish relations and add it to your table. REMEMBER they must fit the dates of the question!!
3) Decide if you are going to mainly argue for or against the statement before you write your intro.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes, Elizabeth was to blame</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drakes voyages to the new world-</td>
<td>The Dutch Revolt-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secret orders to attack Spanish 1577</td>
<td>Cruel treatment of Dutch Protestants,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Albion, £400,000 treasure</td>
<td>Spain put threatening army on her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knights Drake 1581</td>
<td>doorstep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Dutch Revolt-</td>
<td>Philip’s involvement in plots against</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genoese Loan 1568</td>
<td>Elizabeth eg the Ridolfi plot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirectly helping Dutch</td>
<td>Papal Bull excommunicates Elizabeth 1570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sending missionaries - Casimir</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allows privateers to attack Spanish ships</td>
<td>Death of Alencon and William of Orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encouraged the French (Alencon) to attack the Spanish in the Netherlands.</td>
<td>leads to French-Spanish alliance- Treaty of Joinville- 1584</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
In many ways the decline in relations was Elizabeth’s fault as she used Drake’s exploration of the new world to anger the Spanish.

E- now back up this point with lots of evidence and examples. Show off your knowledge.

for example she gave Drake secret instructions when he set off on his exploration of 1577 to attack Spanish ships and colonies. When Drake returned he had circumnavigate the globe, taken part of California (Nova Albion) in Elizabeth’s name and had 400,000 of Spanish treasure.

E- now link back to the question- why would this ruin relations and why was it Elizabeth’s fault?

This behaviour helped relations decline because Philip felt Elizabeth was encouraging pirate-like behaviour and was showing no regard for Spanish territory and possessions. The final straw must have been Elizabeth’s open defiance when she knighted Drake on board the Golden Hind a clearly antagonistic act to provoke Philip of Spain and totally in Elizabeth’s control.
Summary

- Relations with Spain worsened between 1569 and 1585.
- Elizabeth I's foreign policy was defensive – she wanted to avoid war.
- The Dutch Revolt led to a large Spanish military force being sent to the Netherlands. It was seen as very threatening to England.
- English support for Dutch rebels was limited and indirect until 1585.
- Elizabeth I used friendship with France as well as mercenaries to support the Dutch rebels.
- Sir Francis Drake provoked Philip II's anger with his actions in the New World.
- Members of Elizabeth I's Privy Council were frustrated by her hesitation, especially in 1578.
- In 1584, circumstances beyond Elizabeth I's control finally led to her intervening directly in the Netherlands in 1585.

Checkpoint

Strengthen

S1 Give two aims of Elizabeth I's foreign policy.
S2 Write a sentence explaining the importance of the following events in worsening Anglo–Spanish relations 1569–84.
   a  Francis Drake's expeditions to the New World.
   b  The Dutch Revolt in the Netherlands (including the Pacification of Ghent in 1576).
   c  The Treaty of Joinville in 1584.
S3 Elizabeth I tried to avoid direct conflict with Spain but still indirectly put pressure on Spain to leave the Netherlands alone. Describe, and give examples, of two ways in which she did this.

Challenge

C1 Identify one turning point in the deterioration of Anglo–Spanish relations in the 1570s and explain its importance.
C2 Write a paragraph, with examples from the 1570s and 1580s, explaining how Elizabeth I caused the deterioration in Anglo–Spanish relations?
C3 Write a paragraph, with examples from the 1570s and 1580s, explaining how Philip II caused the deterioration in Anglo–Spanish relations?
C4 Why was the death of the Duke of Alençon in 1584 so important for Elizabeth I?
C5 Explain why Elizabeth I knighted Francis Drake in 1581. You must refer to both what he had achieved, and the circumstances the queen faced, by 1581.

To help with these questions, you might find it useful to draw a timeline dating the important moments in Anglo–Spanish relations in the 1570s and 1580s.