



How did the Catholics challenge Elizabeth's Religious Settlement at home?

AIM:

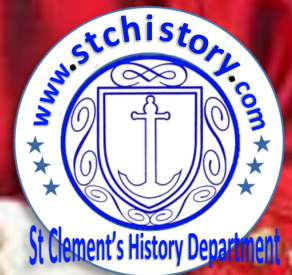
To know what the Catholics did to oppose the Religious Settlement, and evaluate if the Catholic challenge was more dangerous than the Puritan challenge.



Key terms:

Papal Bull: A letter from the Pope with a message usually encouraging war or to excommunicate a member of The Church

Excommunication: A punishment from the Pope banning you from taking communion and therefore not being able to get into heaven. This was a **SERIOUS** threat in Tudor times





The Pope

The power of
the Bishops
from Mary's
reign

The fear of
Catholic
Nobles

Papal Bull &
Excommunication

Elizabeth not
being strict
enough

English
people not
attending
church

England 90%
Catholic

Mary,
Queen of
Scots

Which of these are threats generally and which are threats directly to the Settlement?

As we go through this next part of today's lesson, fill in the spaces on your sheet.

The Catholic Challenges to Elizabeth's Religious Settlement



Challenge 1: The Pope



What does the Pope want to happen?

What did the Pope tell English Catholics to do in 1566?

What did Elizabeth do about it?

What did Elizabeth NOT want to create? And why?

Challenge 2: England's Northern Nobility (Dukes, Earls, Gentry)



What is a RECUSANT and how many of them were there?

Who were the leaders of the Northern Rebellion in 1569?

Why were they unhappy with Elizabeth?

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The Catholic Challenge 1: The Pope (Papacy)



Although the Catholic Church (pope) was trying to stop the spread of Protestantism throughout Europe, it was also trying to restore the power of Catholicism by persecuting heretics and encouraging war against Protestants (**Counter-Reformation**).

How might this affect England?



How dangerous to Elizabeth & the Religious Settlement was the papacy?
1 Not at all - 5 Extremely – Write an explanation of your judgement...

1566: The Pope issued an instruction to the English Catholics that they should not attend Elizabeth's Church of England (CofE)

Although Elizabeth's punishments for not attending were generally not aggressively enforced, following this order from The Pope, repeat offenders (recusants) were punished with fines, imprisonment, loss of property, job and even life!

Elizabeth was cautious to not create '**MARTYRS**' and ignored smaller examples of disobedience

Why would the people not going to church be a problem for Elizabeth?



By 1568, Elizabeth's policies seemed to be working. The early problems caused by the Settlement seemed to be fading. The majority of Catholics outwardly (publicly) conformed (followed the rules and expectations), without any real leadership from the Pope, they were politically loyal to Elizabeth.

Interpretation:
Barbara Mervyn
(Tudor Historian)

What is the view of this interpretation?
Do you agree?





Catholic Challenge 2: **The Catholic Nobility**

Most of England's nobles were Catholic, especially in the north. Elizabeth relied on these nobles for war and maintaining order around the country. They also paid her a lot of money (Feudal System).



It is estimated that 1/3 of the nobles were 'recusants', especially in the north-west

The Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland were very powerful northern nobles who remained Catholic

- They had been very powerful and influential during the reign of Mary I, but lost their power and influence at Court under Elizabeth I.

The Nobility also hated the fact that Elizabeth's favourites at Court were lower born nobility or not noble at all, Robert Dudley and William Cecil.



The Northern Rebellion: 1569



Westmorland and Northumberland led a rebellion in the north of England

They took Durham Cathedral and celebrated a full public Catholic mass.

Part of its aim was to marry Mary, Queen of Scots to Duke of Norfolk then replace Elizabeth making England Catholic

Many other northern Catholics joined the rebellion as it marched south

Elizabeth dealt with the rebels extremely with very public and brutal executions – **WHY did she do this?**

Copy the events of the Northern Rebellion



Other Catholic opposition

Large numbers of Catholic nobles / Marian Bishops in the House of Lords presented a continuing threat to the Settlement both before and after it being passed

The fear of a Catholic noble uprising was ever present based on their power and resources especially after the Settlement was passed

The Papal Bull of excommunication 1570 and telling Catholics not to attend Elizabeth's Church was a massive challenge (90% of England Catholic)

The Settlement being so moderate meant it was continually challenged

Explain why Elizabeth faced threats to her Religious Settlement from the Catholics [12]

The Northern Rebellion was the biggest challenge from the Catholics to Elizabeth's Religious Settlement. How far do you agree? [16]

