Aim: To plan an essay on the importance of key events in the relationship with Spain
Recap

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

• What is the religious issue straining their relationship?

• What about territory & wealth?
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.

- 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
## Summary of events so far...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The international situation in 1578</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Spain was financially weak.</td>
<td>• Spain was still financially weak.</td>
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<td>• France and England were allies.</td>
<td>• France and England were still allies.</td>
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<td>• Don Juan’s army was not very successful.</td>
<td>• Don Juan was replaced by the Duke of Parma as governor of the Netherlands.</td>
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<td>• The Dutch leader, William of Orange, was popular and able to rally all the Dutch states against</td>
<td>• Spain’s armies began making headway against the Dutch.</td>
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<td>the Spanish, uniting Catholics and Protestants.</td>
<td>• John Casimir’s troops violently attacked Catholic churches in the Netherlands.</td>
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<td>• The Duke of Alençon led an army into the Netherlands to fight the Spanish.</td>
<td>• The southern Dutch Catholic provinces made peace with the Spanish.</td>
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<td>• Alençon withdrew from the Netherlands.</td>
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Philip II was almost bankrupt by 1576 due to the Dutch wars. Spain’s forces sacked Antwerp in such violence it brought all of the Netherlands together (*The Pacification of Ghent*), they demanded:

- All Spanish troops were to be expelled
- Dutch Political autonomy (control)
- An end to religious persecution

Elizabeth sent 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**
“…eso es lo que piensas”

- 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 Spain.
- 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.
The deaths of the Duke of Alençon and William of Orange cause problems for Elizabeth’s foreign policy because:

- he could no longer fight the Spanish in the Netherlands
- although France’s new heir to the throne was Henri of Navarre, a Protestant, leading French Catholics formed a Catholic League to stop him
- it led to a religious war in France, meaning it was too unstable to be a useful ally to England.

- it showed how easy it was for a leader like Elizabeth to be assassinated
- Dutch Protestants needed a leader and looked to Elizabeth. She did not want this role as she could be seen as trying to overthrow Philip II.
- without a leader, the Dutch rebels could be defeated by Spain, leaving England as Philip II’s next target.
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 Spain’s improving position in the Netherlands in 1579 a result in Elizabeth’s mistakes?

100% Elizabeth’s mistakes
100% beyond her control

Text books 50-57 will help
Possible Exam Question

• ‘The Decline in Anglo-Spanish relations in the years 1569-85 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!
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.
HOMEWORK:

Write a conversation between Cecil (Lord Burghley) and Dudley (Earl of Leicester)

The question between them is:

Why was there so much uncertainty between 1584-85 over whether to help the Dutch

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

+ REVISE for a 16 mark assessment about the changes in Anglo-Spanish relations