

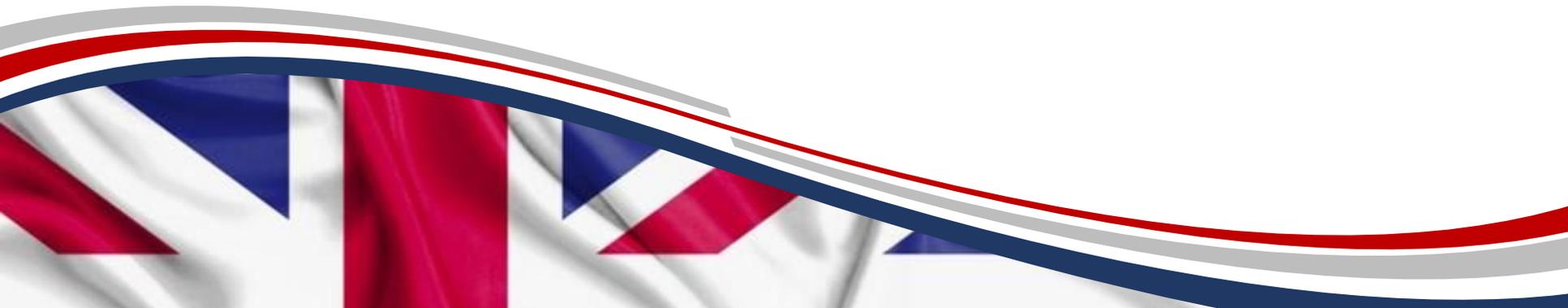


THE BIRTH OF THE NATION STATE

LECTURE 6

Plan

- 1. The Tudors**
- 2. Henry VII and Henry VIII**
- 3. The Reformation**
- 4. The Protestant - Catholic struggle**
- 5. Elizabeth I. The Golden Age in the history of England**



THE TUDORS

- 1485-1603

Famous for:

- advances in navigation,
- geographical exploration (discovering the Americas, the coast of Africa, etc.),
- setting of colonies,
- new wave of the Renaissance,
- the Reformation.

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HENRY VII

- the first king (1485-1509) of the Tudor dynasty
- believed that war and glory were bad for business, and that business was good for the state,
- avoided quarrels either with Scotland in the north, or France in the south,
- restore the authority of the crown (forbade anyone, except himself, to keep armed men),
- policy of absolutism (avoided cooperation with Parliament),

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HENRY VII

- made the Crown financially independent,
- imposition of heavy fines and taxes,
- never spent money unless there was a necessity (but freely spend money on building of ships for a merchant fleet),
- was careful to keep the friendship of the merchant and poor class (they wanted peace and prosperity as he)
- gather immense wealth in the royal coffers (left £2 million, about fifteen years' worth of income)

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HENRY VIII

- The king of England from 1509 to 1547,
- In youth was a typical Renaissance prince (tall and handsome, well-educated, speaking several languages, a sportsman, a poet and a musician),
- In the later life was cruel, wasteful with money, and interested in pleasing himself,
- was always looking for new sources of money.

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The Reformation

The movement that proclaimed church in England independent from the Catholic Church headed by the Pope in Rome.

The reasons:

- ✓ church in England was an international organisation, it was out of Henry's control,
- ✓ the taxes paid to the Church reduced Henry VII's income,
- ✓ Henry VIII's personal life.

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The Reformation

- between 1532 and 1536,
- several Acts of Parliament,
- England became politically a Protestant country, even though the popular religion was still Catholic.

Consequence:

- between 1536 and 1539, 560 monasteries and other religious houses were closed,
- much of the monasteries' lands were sold to landowners and merchants.

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Edward VI

- was only a child when he became king,
- the country was ruled by a council.
- died in 1553 aged sixteen.

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MARY

- became queen in 1553 was till 1558,
- was the first queen of England since Matilda, 400 years earlier,
- chose to marry King Philip of Spain (it was an unfortunate choice),
- began burning Protestants (300 people died in this way during her five-year reign) – nickname ***Bloody Mary***,
- died while preventing a rebellion.

Elizabeth I: The Golden Age

- 7 September 1533 – 24 March 1603,
- was third in line behind half-brother Edward and half-sister Mary to succeeding to the throne,
- received good education,
- in 1558, succeeded her half-sister Mary to the throne and became queen at the age of 25.

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The inherited problems

- war with France,
- Protestant and Catholic struggle.
 - ✓ first session of Parliament in 1559, Elizabeth I re-established the Church of England, and created a common prayer book.
 - ✓ People had to go to church on Sundays by law and they were fined if they stayed away.
 - ✓ People were taught that rebellion against the Crown was a sin against God.
 - ✓ "There is one Jesus Christ," she said. "The rest is a dispute over trifles."

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Achievements

✓ *Royal Navy and defeat of the Armada*

- 1588 the Spanish Armada attack the English navy,
- it was a fiasco for Spain.

Reasons:

- Elizabeth made naval strength a high priority,
- English ships sailed faster and maneuvered better and permitted heavier guns.

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Achievements

✓ *Colonising the New World*

- Britain needed colonies of **trade**,
- organized many ***chartered companies*** (the late 16th century). Private companies established by the crown).
- had the exclusive right to do business in a certain part of the globe.
- If the countries were not strong enough, the English gradually took complete control,
- the first colony in India and the East Indies,
- the first English settlement in America (Virginia).

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Achievements

✓ *Science, technology*

- Sir Isaac Newton and the Royal Society,
- astronomers Thomas Digges and Thomas Harriot,
- William Gilbert published his study of magnetism, *De Magnete*, in 1600,
- John Dee developed cartography,
- Sir Francis Drake circumnavigated the globe between 1577 and 1581,
- Martin Frobisher explored the Arctic,
- in 1564 Guiliam Boonen invented spring-suspension coach (a replacement for the litters and carts of an earlier transportation mode).

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Achievements

✓ *Education*

- It was necessary for boys to attend grammar school,
- girls were allowed only to petty schools,
- boys of poor families were able to attend school if they were not needed to work at home,
- Boys (girls?) from families of nobility would often be taught at home by a private tutor.

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Achievements

✓ *The Art, Theatre, Music*

- Elisabeth I loved music and could play the lute herself, seported court musicians and invited artists from other country,
- Elisabeth also enjoyed dancing and watching plays.
- theatre flourished during Elizabeth's time with the creation of works by such greats as William Shakespeare and Christopher Marlowe,
- artists honored Elizabeth by painting her portrait. (the fine arts were dominated by foreign and imported talent, thou a native school of painting was developing).
- travelling musicians were in great demand at Court, in churches, at country houses, and at local festivals.

Achievements

✓ LANGUAGE

- from the mid-14th century, **London English**, itself a mixture of south Midland and Southeastern English, had become accepted as **standard English**.
- Printing made this standard English more widely accepted amongst the literate population.
- educated people began to speak "correct" English,
- by the 17th century about half the population could read and write.

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Internal enemy

- **Mary Stuart**, the Scottish queen, was the heir to the English throne (Elizabeth's closest living relative).
- organised few riots against Elizabeth I,
- was kept in Tower of as a prisoner for almost twenty years,
- During that time Elizabeth discovered several secret Catholic plots, some of which clearly aimed at making Mary queen of England,
- Mary was executed in 1587,
- **James I**, the son of her former rival, Mary Stuart, succeeded Elizabeth on the throne.

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ATTENTION!**

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