

### Task sheet

1. Study the interpretation below. What problem is the historian suggesting that Mary posed?
2. Use the table on p.2. Read the statements and tick which of the three 'Possible actions' each supports. Extension task: which option would you recommend Elizabeth to follow? Why?
3. Study the timeline of Mary in England. Answer the following questions:
  - a Why do you think Mary was very angry when she discovered the potential marriage plans to the Duke of Norfolk?
  - b Mary was gradually moved around England further away from Scotland each time. Can you see a reason for this?
  - c Go back to the three options that Elizabeth had regarding Mary. Did you make the right choice? Is there any evidence here that supports one of the options in particular?
4. Go back to Susan Brigden's interpretation. What evidence can you find to support her view?

### Interpretation

Whether in England or in Scotland or in France, Mary posed a perpetual menace, for she always pressed her claim to the English throne, and sought by any means to free herself from a protection which became captivity.

**Susan Brigden, *New Worlds, Lost Worlds* (2000)**

Statement	Possible action		
	Help Mary to regain her throne	Hand Mary over to the Scottish lords	Keep Mary in England
A strong ally on the Scottish throne would help keep England secure.			
If Elizabeth was seen to be supporting the removal of a monarch this may have encouraged some to rebel against her.			
The Scottish Lords were protestant and seemed to suggest they would bring a stable rule.			
Mary was Catholic.			
Mary had a claim on the throne of England.			
Elizabeth didn't have a successor. Mary was probably the next in line for the throne.			
Mary had been directly implicated in at least one murder whilst in Scotland. Many felt she should return to Scotland to face trial.			

**Mary in England 1568-9**

<b>16 May 1568</b>	Disguised as an ordinary woman, Mary crossed the River Solway and landed in England.
<b>18 May 1568</b>	Mary was escorted to Carlisle Castle.
<b>8 June 1568</b>	Elizabeth sent her emissary to announce that she would not receive Mary in London until she has been cleared of all accusations against her at an enquiry to be set up by Elizabeth. Mary was moved to Bolton Castle.
<b>October 1568</b>	The Conference of York began with the Scottish Lord, Moray producing the forged 'Casket Letters' to prove Mary's guilt in the murder of Darnley. The conference ended without a verdict on Mary although it was concluded that Mary had not managed to prove that the Scottish Lords had rebelled against her unjustly, and she was remanded in custody.
<b>3 February 1569</b>	Mary was moved to Tutbury Castle.
<b>June 1569</b>	Mary applied to the Pope for a divorce from Bothwell in view of a possible marriage to the powerful English Noble, the Duke of Norfolk who was also a Catholic.
<b>July 1569</b>	A very angry Elizabeth discovered the marriage plot and sent Norfolk to the Tower.
<b>November 1569</b>	The Northern Rebellion, an uprising by two English Northern Earls failed. They planned to free Mary from her imprisonment and force Elizabeth to name her as a successor. Although Mary did not approve, she was sent further away from the rebels to Coventry Castle.

