

### Task sheet

#### Activity one

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Sort the statements (p.3) into the table (p.4) to explain the reasons behind, and the significance of the religious settlement.

#### Activity two

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How do the sources on p.4 compare in how they see Elizabeth's religious settlement?

#### Activity three

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Read the impact statements on p.5.

a. Would the following be happy or unhappy? Why?

- Puritans (strict protestants)
- Catholics
- Spain and France
- Privy Council

b. Had Elizabeth achieved what she wanted?

#### Extension task

It was said that Elizabeth had claimed 'she had no wish to make windows on men's souls'. What do you think was meant? Did she achieve this?

## What was Elizabeth's religious settlement like?

Area of settlement	Reason	Significance
<b>Act of Supremacy 1559</b>		
<b>Act of Uniformity 1559</b>		
<b>Royal injunctions 1559</b>		
<b>Thirty-nine Articles of Religion 1563</b>		

**Statements**

a To restore the royal supremacy in the Church, which had been removed in Queen Mary's reign

b It restored the legal position of the Crown in relation to the church, which had been first established in the reign of Henry VIII. It gave legislative authority for the crown to act in matters relating to the church

c To restore a single form of worship

d It provided for the issue of a new Book of Common Prayer. It required churches to use a communion table rather than the altar.

e To make provision for the implementation of the Act of Uniformity at the level of the individual parish church.

f It required local officials to adopt a 'Protestant' view of forms of worship and practice in parish churches.

g To defend the faith of the Elizabethan Church

h Article 17 emphasised the importance of predestination, thereby linking the church of England with the doctrines associated with John Calvin.

### Source A: Sir John Neale's traditional view of the settlement:

The Queen, knowing the precarious international situation wanted confirmation of royal supremacy & delayed significant change.

### Source B: Historian Winthrop-Hudson in 1980:

Elizabeth and ministers always intended the settlement be Protestant but appearances had to be maintained to keep House of Lords on side.

### Impact statements

All members of the Church had to take the oath of supremacy if they wished to keep their posts. 8,000 of the clergy did so.

Many Extreme Protestants, known as Puritans felt the reforms hadn't gone far enough and pressed for further change through church movements and parliament.

Despite consistent challenge from both Catholics and Puritans Elizabeth made no further religious change

Some individuals refused to conform and attend church. They were known as Recusants. There were various punishments for recusants; the most common was a fine of £20.

Only one Bishop agreed to take the oath. The others all were forced to step down and Elizabeth appointed 27 new bishops.

Elizabeth only faced one religious rebellion during her reign of 45 years.