

His 2500, Presentation

* = presenter; B = bibliographer; P = picture researcher; Q = quotemaster [my thoughts in brackets]

Plays, movies, and histories of the Elizabethan Age usually focus on the Queen herself, and perhaps rightly so. They often present the young Elizabeth in peril, surviving against adversity to ascend to the throne; they present sometimes the middle-aged Elizabeth, triumphing against the Armada of the largest empire in the World in 1588; they less often present the ageing Elizabeth (though even here, *Shakespeare in Love* manages to make her declining years seem wise instead of wizened). One can understand why plays and movies present history as biography—a life is a ready-made narrative thread of birth, achievement, and denouement. It is less easy to see why historians focus so much on Elizabeth herself.

The students of His 2500, Historical Research and Methods, this semester have examined the sources and historiography of the Elizabethan Age. This required course for undergraduate majors aims, among other things, to develop familiarity with various sources and the conventions of citing those sources in historical writing. Thus, it is about the wider craft of history, and the students had no familiarity (well, a few had some familiarity), with either the history of the late-sixteenth century or of England before they began the semester. So this has been a steep learning curve and, to keep them from getting overwhelmed in both the facts and historiography (what historians argue) of the period, we have kept the device of biography, but made it “group biography” or prosopography.

Today, the students will present a portrait of the Elizabethan Age somewhat different from that of preceding presentations or that of the Elizabeth exhibit: they present the age from the viewpoint of other actors—what we have called the anti-Elizabethan view as a shorthand. Viewing the voice of “the Other,” has been a prominent feature of Imperial studies in the past decade. Thus, one might want to view Elizabeth from the point of view of Native Americans (did they *want* to be incorporated into a Virginia, named after Elizabeth?); or from the point of view of Moroccans slave-raiders (even through the reign of her successor, there were more English slaves in North Africa, than English settlers in the New World); or from the point of view of the handful of Jews, Muslims, or Blacks surreptitiously living in London. But this “Other,” as interesting as it might be, would present insurmountable obstacles of sources for the students. So, instead, they have examined other views of Elizabeth, Elizabeth’s Court, and Elizabethan policy made by her own Colonizers and Privateers, the Spaniards and their English Allies, the Catholics (especially Jesuits) and the Puritans (and the Scots Presbyterians), and, finally, the view of other Female Rulers (and the view of women within Elizabeth’s own Court).

Presenters [Put together hypotheses from your group’s biographies; support these with brief biographies and quotes; tell other members of your group (especially picture researchers) what bulleted points you want on the screen and what quotes.]

Mike Swinford (Colonizers)

Anthony Aguilar (Colonizers)

Brian Beccue (Spaniards)

Nick Gober (Catholics)

Adam Panozzo (Catholics)

Amanda Chorak (Puritans/Presybeterians)
Nancy Lurkins (Female Rulers)
Steve Proutsos (Female Rulers)

Bibliographers [Pull together all the source/works in your group, add a couple more, format in correct Turabian style, alphabetize, and print out in Word Document along with quotes from Quote master, see below]

Darius Frazer (Colonizers)
Matt Franks (Spaniards)
Krishna Balasubramanian (Catholics/Puritans)
Heidi Uphoff (Female Rulers)

Quote Masters [Pull together all quotes from your group, with references; make sure second references are brief, and print out in Word Document along with bibliography from Bibliographer for your group, see above]

Alex Finiak (Colonizers)
Greg Bailey (Spaniards)
Adam Panozzo (Catholics/Puritans)
Monica Barkman (Catholics/Puritans)
Emily Betz (Female Rulers)

Picture Researchers [assemble PowerPoint slide show for your group—rest of group is responsible to help you; using bulleted list, names, birth-death dates, quotes, and brief references provided by others in your group, along with portraits, with proper references to portraits (and/or other pictures)]

Rachel Harper (Colonizers)
Ruby Harden(Spaniards)
Grace Hastings (Catholics/Puritans)
Richard Gullion (Female Rulers)

Advisor

Newton Key

Colonizers/Privateers

- * Sir Humphrey Gilbert and Sir Richard Grenville (Mike Swinford)
Hypothesis: [? Is your argument that both of these are pirates and plunderers or that Elizabeth kept them from doing what good they could have, or both? Explain use of quotes below.]
Sir Humphrey Gilbert
Biography: Gilbert was born around 1539 into a powerful and wealthy West Country family which also included Raleigh and Grenville as members [really? how closely related?]. Gilbert served Queen Elizabeth in Ireland by squashing numerous rebellions and acting as president of the Ulster plantation endeavor. [Discuss his ruthlessness there?]

He had been petitioning the Queen for a charter to colonize in North America since 1566, but she didn't grant a charter until 1578. Gilbert was finally able to sail to Newfoundland in 1583. He established a colony which lasted 15 days before he and the colonists set sail to return to England. On that return trip, Gilbert's ship sunk and he was lost at sea.

Sources:

Stephen, Sir Leslie and Sir Sidney Lee, ed. *Dictionary of National Biography*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1922, "Gilbert, Sir Humphrey."

Hakluyt, Richard. "Voyage of Sir Humfrey Gilbert Knight, 1583," in *Original Narratives of Early American History*. Vol. 1, *Early English and French Voyages*, ed. J. Franklin Jameson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1906.

Quotes:

- (1). In Ireland, Gilbert ordered "that the heads of all of those (of what sort soever they were) which were killed in the day, should be cut off from their bodies and brought to the place where he [Gilbert] encamped at night..." [T. Churchyard], *_A General Rehearsall of Warres_* (1579); quoted in Newton Key and Robert Bucholz, eds., *Sources and Debates in English History, 1485-1714* (Oxford: Blackwell, 2004)[, p. #, see me for the book]
- (2). The Irish campaign might have been a dress rehearsal for domination of America. "When they met resistance, the English intensified their military activities until finally there was a full-blown policy terror and attrition in Munster under Sir Humphrey Gilbert." Karen Ordahl Kupperman, *Roanoke, The Abandoned Colony* (Totowa, NJ: Rowman and Allanheld, 1984), 68.

Portrait:

"Sir Humphrey Gilbert ca. 1584," <<http://www.heritage.nf.ca/exploration/gilbert.html>>
Sir Richard Grenville

Biography: Grenville was born into the powerful West Country nobility in about 1541. He served in Ireland to quell the rebellions and commanded the first unsuccessful attempt to colonize Virginia in 1585. He was killed in the Azores in 1591 during a conflict with the Spanish.

Sources:

DNB, ["Grenville, Sir Richard."?]

Rowse, A.L. *Sir Richard Grenville of the "Revenge". An Elizabethan Hero*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1937.

Quotes:

- (1). "not receiving it [a stolen silver cup] according to his promise, we burnt, and spoiled their corn, and Town, all the people being fled." John White quoted in Karen Ordahl Kupperman, *Roanoke: The Abandoned Colony* (Totowa, NJ: Rowman and Allanheld, 1984), 74. [This shows?]

Picture:

frontispiece, Rowse.

B Sir Francis Drake (Darrius Frazer)

Biography: Sir Francis Drake was an explorer as well as a military genius for England. He became the first Englishman to navigate around the world. In doing so, he was respected the English, feared and hated by the Spanish. Drake led an exhibition of raids on Spanish and Portuguese ships from 1567. He raided Spanish ships and looted ports in the western hemisphere. Queen Elizabeth encouraged this because it brought gold, silver, jewels, and other supplies. [Did she care about this? Is looting good? Did his raids intensify in the 1580s?] Queen Elizabeth, while encouraging this behavior since it brought England's currency to new heights, did not want to go to war unless she absolutely had to. [Expand: key for your argument.] Such acts lead to a confrontation in the summer of 1588, when King Philip of Spain sent the "Invincible Armada" to England to avenge Drake's deeds. As much as Drake appreciated Elizabeth, he reserved personal feelings against the queen to himself. In some ways, Drake unintentionally put Elizabeth in compromising positions in her dealings with King Philip II in search of Drake's personal glory. [Expand on last phrase. Indeed, I am not sure what the last two sentences mean.]

Position (hypothesis): [?]

Quotes: [?]

Portrait: [?]

Recommended sources:

- (1) *World Book Encyclopedia*, 2000 edition, "Drake, Sir Francis."
- (2) *World Book Encyclopedia*, "England."
- (3) *World Book Encyclopedia*, "Spanish Armada."
- (4) Rogers, Cameron. *Drake's Quest*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc., 1928. [a bit dated, yes? Is this of any value?]
- (5) Sugden, John. *Sir Francis Drake*. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1990.

Q Sir Martin Frobisher (Alex Finiak)

Biography: Sir Martin Frobisher was an Elizabethan privateer who led many expeditions to North America, the African coastline, and French Guinea. He was given the rank of Vice Admiral in 1585 and helped to defeat the Spanish Armada in 1588 in which he was knighted for his actions. In the next six years, he commanded several English squadrons that pillaged Spanish treasure ships in the Azores. He died from wounds suffered during a sea battle in 1594. [born?; Source?]

Position (hypothesis): Sir Martin Frobisher grew to find many faults within Elizabeth's ruling style during his career, particularly her constant indecisiveness on important matters and her unwillingness to take action first. [Good. Works for whole group?

Emphasize need for action (vs. Elizabeth's inaction) and need for booty (encouraged? by Elizabeth's need for money)?]

Quotes (with sources):

- (1). "And if Her Majesty should now give this enemy any encouragement it would encourage those in Spain against our fleet, for they will take a great courage upon a small victory." (McFee, p.246) [This shows...?]

- (2). "The Queen's majesty were better bestow a hundred th(ousand) pounds to over throw them if she gain not one penny by (it, than to) let them pass..." (McDermott, p.383) ["them" refers to?]

Portrait: Martin Frobisher, by Cornelius Kettel (1577), found in McDermott, *Martin Frobisher* [, p. #?]

two biographical sources:

- (1). McDermott, James. *Martin Frobisher: Elizabethan Privateer*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2001.
- (2). McFee, William. *The Life of Sir Martin Frobisher*. New York: Harper and Brothers Publishing, 1928. [a bit ancient, yes? value?]

P Sir Walter Raleigh (Rachel Harper)

Biography: [?]

Position (hypothesis): Elizabeth ruled through fear. [Yes, but expand. Did Raleigh want her to act more to terrorize less, or both? Are you pro-Raleigh? If so, what did he do that was good that Elizabeth did not want him to or wanted him to go more slowly? Or is he an example of what is bad in Elizabeth's court?]

Quotes(with sources):

- (1). "when she did well, what did there else amiss? When she did ill, what empires could have pleased? No other power effecting woe or bliss. She gave, she took, she wounded, she appeased." Walter Raleigh, "Book of the Ocean to Cynthia," in A.L. Rowse, *Sir Walter Raleigh: His Family and Private Life* (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1962), 165. [Thus, she is capricious as well?]
- (2). "The hard reverberation of this creature filled the air, her feet twinkled in a septuageriarian dance, she made progresses and rude metallic jokes, she exploited a temper naturally violent..." E.M. Forster, Edward Thompson, *Sir Walter Raleigh: Last of the Elizabethans* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1936), 41. [I don't understand, is Forster, quoted in Edward Thompson, *Sir Walter Raleigh?* Forster is a novelist.]

Portrait (who and with source):

Sir Walter Raleigh, from Raleigh Trevelyan, *Sir Walter Raleigh* (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 2002)[, p. #?]

Recommended biographical sources:

Rowse, A.L.. *Sir Walter Raleigh: His Family and Private Life*. New York: Harper and Brothers Publishers, 1962. [a bit unreliable]

Thompson, Edward. *Sir Walter Raleigh: Last of the Elizabethans*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1936. [By the way, I fixed these citations, but your originals were very off!]

* Sir Walter Raleigh (Anthony Aguilar)

Biography: Sir Walter Raleigh was involved in the Queens first projects to colonize America, and was also involved in Ireland. [dates for these?] His successes involved a

settlement in Virginia and his writings [*History of the World* and his poetry]. He was a member of Parliament as well as a privateer. [birth? death? Positive or negative? Source?]

Hypothesis: [We need one. Raleigh can be used to play up the factionalism and back-biting of Elizabeth's Court. Presumably if she was a better ruler, she could have kept this in check. Or do you want to argue that he was strong and she kept his forward looking ideas in check? Or do you want to say that Raleigh was money-hungry and this is the sort of men she surrounded herself with? Which of these arguments do you have information to support?]

Portrait:

Raleigh, in <<http://www.luminarium.org/renlit/raleigh.htm>>.

Quotes:

- (1). "Cowards [may] fear to die; but courage stout,
Rather than live in snuff, will be put out." Quoted in
<<http://www.luminarium.org/renlit/raleigh.htm>>. This quote suggests Raleigh held cowards in a poor opinion. Probably he also viewed his Queen's less than valiant heart against the Spanish poorly.
- (2). "Shall I, like an hermit, dwell
On a rock or in a cell?" Quoted in
<<http://www.luminarium.org/renlit/raleigh.htm>>. The possible meaning of his poem suggests his service to the Queen was intolerable. [Really? I don't see a smoking gun here. You need to go back to the historians and get a hypothesis and some secondary sources to back it up. This is possible, but not probable, and, thus, won't convince our audience.]

Biographical sources:

- (1). Hum, Martin A. *Sir Walter Raleigh*. New York: Longman, Green & Company, 1934.
[Awfully dated source; there are many more recent biographies. And articles? Or even *DNB*?]
- (2). Anthony, Irvin. *Raleigh and His World*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1934.
[Awfully dated source; there are many more recent biographies. And articles? Or even *DNB*?]

Spaniards and their allies

P Philip II (Ruby Harden)

Biography: Philip II was the son of Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor and King of Spain. By 1555 Philip became the ruler of the Netherlands and the king of Naples and Sicily, and he took over his father's rule except for the H.R.E., which went to his uncle. Philip was a very religious ruler, attending Mass daily. For many years, his main focus was protecting the Christian Mediterranean from invasion by the Ottoman Turks. Philip was not an aggressive leader, but he worked to keep control over his many lands during the 1560s through the 1580s. Philip did not attack Elizabeth immediately after her accession in 1558. Only after 1585, was Philip forced to take action against Elizabeth when she

pledged to support the rebels in the Netherlands. Also in 1585 and 1586, Sir Francis Drake raided Spanish ships and forts both in the Caribbean as well as on the Spanish mainland. Although he had raided Spanish bullion ships from the early 1570s, these raids after 1585 were becoming expensive for the Spanish government.

Position (hypothesis): Philip was not an aggressive leader but when he is pushed to take action he will do whatever it takes. Destructive actions by England against Spanish interests in the mid-1580s are the reason for the Spanish Armada. [birth and death dates? source?]

Quotes:

- (1). “The Spanish Ambassador in Rome, the Count of Olivares, suggested by July 1585 that if Antwerp fell to Spain ‘your majesty might instruct your ministers to consider whether it would be better to prefer the conquest of England to that of Holland and Zealand, bearing in mind the greater facility with which the former could be carried out.’” Parker[, p. #? The conquest of England, then, was suggested by others and as a fall back, if the defense of the Netherlands collapsed. It was not the primary goal.]
- (2). “Philip, frankly, did not like any of the proposals. He informed his ambassador of France, the Netherland Jean Baptiste Detassis, that he was not party to any plot against the thrones of France and England.” Kamen[, p. #?]

Portrait:

Plate in Kamen (see bibliography).

Sources:

- (1). Kamen, Henry. *Philip of Spain*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1998.
- (2). Parker, Geoffrey. *Philip II*, Chicago: Open Court, 1995.
- [(3). Rodriguez-Salgado, M.J. “The Spanish story of the 1588 Armada reassessed.” *Historical Journal* 33 (1990): 461-78. Might this be useful? Or the following?
- (4). Adams, Simon. “The Spanish Armada : the lurch into war.” *History Today* 38, 5 (1988): 18-25.]

* Alonso, Duke of Medina-Sidonia (Brian Beccue)

Biography: When the first commander that King Phillip picked to lead the Armada died, Philip ordered the Duke of Medina-Sidonia to command. Medina-Sidonia was a leading military leader in Spain, not a naval commander. He tried to protest his appointment, but finally took the command. On the travel to England, the Armada ran into a violent storm that broke up formation of the ships and lost a couple of his ships. When the Armada reach the channel the English picked off the Armada ships one-by-one and the ships never reach Duke of Parma. The Armada failed and went around the English isles, then back to Spain. [Born? Later career? Died?]

Position (hypothesis): The English provoked the Spanish to attack, not just because they differed in religion, but more importantly because they provided military help to the Netherlands.

Quotes (with sources):

- (1). "To return unto his church a great many of contrite souls, that are oppressed by the heretick enemies to our holy catholick faith." Alonso, Duke of Medina-Sidonia, "Orders set down by the Duke of Medina," in *Harleian Miscellany*, ed. William Oldys and Thomas Park (New York, AMS Press, 1965), 1:115. This suggests that Medina-Sidonia's main goal was to bring the Catholic religion back to the formerly Catholic English, whom he considers oppressed.
- (2). "I do charge and command you, to have particular care, that no soldier, mariner, or other, that serveth in this Army, do blaspheme, or rage against God." Medina-Sidonia, "Orders," *Harleian Miscellany*, 1:115. This quote emphasizes that Medina-Sidonia wanted the Armada to be godly and not just a punitive raid, just as did King Philip.

Portrait (who and with source):

Medina-Sidonia, <<http://ahoy.tk-jk.net/macsllog/EnglandversusSpainTheDefe.html>>.

Recommended biographical sources:

- (1). Pierson, Peter. *Commander of the Armada*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1989.
- (2). Martin, Colin and Geoffrey Parker. *The Spanish Armada*. New York: Penguin, 1989.
- [(3). Howarth, David Armine. *The voyage of the Armada: the Spanish story*. London: Cassell Military, 2001. Might this be useful?]

B Alexander Farnese, Duke of Parma (Matt Franks)

Biography: [In 158_?,] the Duke of Parma was already in the Netherlands awaiting to meet the ships of the Armada from Spain. If his battle-hardened troops had been able to board the Armada, Parma wanted to reestablish the Catholic Church of England.

[Expand. Relate to his goals in the Netherlands.]

Position (hypothesis): [Explain as we discussed.]

Quotes (with Sources):

- (1). "Do not ows in these days live obscured in Flanders, either not having where withal to manage any war, or not putting on arms but to defend themselves when the enemy shall procure them." Quoted in Wallace MacCaffrey, *Elizabeth I War and Politics, 1588-1603* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1992), 79. [What does this signify? How does it fit your hypothesis (as revised)? What is "ows"??]
- (2). "Are thus Your Majesty at a trifling cost. But what is better, the effect of the this treason must be to show great suspicion between the English and the rebels so that hereafter no one will know whom to trust." Quoted in Garrett Mattingly, *The Armada* (Cambridge, Mass.: The Riverside Press, 1959)[, p. #? Words missing at beginning of quote? It shows?]
- (3). "I am grieved [at Mary Queen of Scot's death in 1587]," Philip wrote, "since she would have been the most suitable instrument for leading those countries (England and Scotland) back to the Catholic faith. But since God in his wisdom has ordained otherwise, he will raise up other instruments

for the triumph of his cause." Quoted in Mattingly, *The Armada*, 81.

Portrait:

(1). Duke of Parma, on "Spanish Armada, 1588," 1999-2000,

<<http://www.theotherside.co.uk/tm-heritage/background/span-armada.htm>>

(2). Parma, by John Pine, in Glover, *Exploring the Spanish Armada* (see bibliography), 27.

Recommended Biographical Sources:

(1). Glover, Winfred. *Exploring the Spanish Armada*. Dublin: The O'Brien Press, 2000.

(2). ~~Wernham, R.B. *The Return of the Armadas*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1994. [Isn't this book about the 1590s? Indeed, this is about 1595-1603. Don't use.]~~

Q Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumberland/Charles Neville, Earl of Westmorland (Greg Bailey)

Biography: Sir Thomas Percy, 7th Earl of Northumberland, was the head of one of the oldest and most noble families in England. Under the reign of Elizabeth Percy's wealth and status starts to slip away. [Birth? Death? Supporters? Response by Elizabeth? Source?]

Position (hypothesis): In the northern rebellion of 1569, Northumberland and Westmorland wanted to prevent association with Spain (although their main goals were similar to those of Spain). The Northern Rebellion was an attempt to reinstate Catholicism in England and Scotland, free Mary Queen of Scots from imprisonment, and to remove Elizabeth from power because of her favoring Protestant nobles in the northern English counties. [Did Elizabeth respond rationally or normally to the plots? In 1569, Elizabeth broke with almost universal precedent and refused to pardon even the lower-class rebels who had thrown down their arms; between 500 and 600 of the "meaner sort" were executed on hastily-erected gallows. Can you use this?]

Quotes:

(1). "[A]nd also have by the space of twelve years nowe past, set upp, and mayntayed a new found religion and heresie, contrarie to Gods word."
"The Proclamation of the Earls (1569), quoted in Anthony Fletcher and Diarmaid MacCulloch, *Tudor Rebellions*, 4th ed. (London: Longman, 1997), 150.

(2). "Our first object in assembling was the reformation of religion and preservation of the person of the Queen of Scots, as next heir, failing issue of Her Majesty, which causes I believed were greatly favoured by most of the noblemen of the realm." [Source?]

Portrait:

Thomas Percy 7th Earl of Northumberland,

<[http://www.tudorplace.com.ar/Bios?ThomasPercy\(7ENorthumberland\).htm](http://www.tudorplace.com.ar/Bios?ThomasPercy(7ENorthumberland).htm)>

Biographical sources:

1.) Fletcher, Anthony, and Diarmaid MacCulloch. *Tudor Rebellions*, 4th ed. London and New York: Longman, 1997.

2.) Law, Thomas Graves. "Mary Stewart."

<<http://www.uni-mannheim.de/mateo/camenaref/cmh/cmh308.html#281>> .

Protestants and Catholics

- * Edmund Campion, SJ (Nick Gober) [What is wrong with (1) Elizabeth's religious settlement according to the Jesuits?; (2) her "political" attack on the "religious" Jesuits?]
 Biography: Campion was born 25 Jan 1540 and executed in 1581 by Queen Elizabeth's henchmen. He was a very intelligent and skilled orator who started out as a cleric in the Church of England. However, sensing the errors of the church, he decided to escape England and go to Rome. He became a Jesuit in 1578 and in 1581 returned to England secretly to proselytize the Roman Catholic faith. He was arrested that year and tried for treason. He was given the option to renounce his Catholic faith and live, but declared it was better to die a martyr for the true faith than to renounce it and become a heretic.
 Hypothesis: The Catholic faith had been England's religion for centuries, but Elizabeth arbitrarily outlawed it after she came to power. The fact that she allowed some 300+ Catholics to be executed suggests she was intolerant and, in some ways, a religious bigot.

Quotes:

- (1). "I am a Catholic man and a priest; in that faith I have lived and in that faith I intend to die. If you esteem my religion treason, then I am guilty: as for other treason I never committed any, God is my judge." Waugh, *Campion*, 227.
- (2). "Yea, for Elizabeth your Queen and my Queen, unto whom I wish a long quiet reign with all prosperity." Waugh, *Campion*, 229. [Have you checked out "Campion's Brag,"
 <<http://www.cin.org/saints/campion-brag.html>>?]

Portrait: [?]

Sources:

- (1). Evelyn Waugh. *Edmund Campion*. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1946.
- (2). *Dictionary of National Biography*, III and IV, 850-854, ["Campion, Edmund." ?]
- [(3). Holleran, James V., ed. *A Jesuit challenge: Edmund Campion's debates at the Tower of London in 1581*. New York: Fordham University Press, 1999. Might this be useful?]

Q Robert Parsons, SJ (Adam Panozzo)

Biography: Robert Parsons was one of the most important members of the Society of Jesus during the Elizabethan Age. Parsons was educated at Oxford and later taught at Balliol College. Parsons is most famous for his collaboration with Edmund Campion to restore the Catholic faith to England in 1580. Parsons mission of 1580-81 is much disputed because some historians view it more as a political mission than a mission to strengthen Catholicism in England. Parsons was less saintly but more effective than Campion. Parsons' mission of 1580-1581 is much disputed because many historians view it more as a political mission than a mission to strengthen Catholicism in England. He was in charge of the English College in Rome from 1597 until his death in 1620.
 Hypothesis: Parsons viewed Elizabethan England as not just an intolerant country, but

one where there was an actual war against Catholics.

Quotes:

- (1). "The mission entrusted to me is of the greatest importance both for the reputation of the Society and for the restoration of this kingdom as also for the cause in general of the Catholic church." Michael L. Carrafiello,, "English Catholicism and Jesuit mission of 1580-1581," *Historical Journal* 37 (1994): 764.
- (2). "The more we consider of the great Importance of the matter both spiritually and temporally...there is no other way of health or salvation....but by living and dying in the union of the general and universal Catholic church and faith." Carrafellio, 768. [These show that religion, rather than political rule, was uppermost in the thought of the Jesuits?]

Portrait: Parsons and Campion, in Johann Sommerville, His 361, "The Emergence of Modern Britain 1485-1660," <<http://history.wisc.edu/sommerville/361/361-18.htm>>.

Sources:

- [(1). McCoog, Thomas M., ed. *The reckoned expense: Edmund Campion and the early English Jesuits: essays in celebration of the first centenary of Campion Hall, Oxford, 1896-1996*. Woodbridge and Rochester, NY: Boydell, 1996. Might this collection be useful for both Campion and Parsons? For example, it includes John Bossy, "The heart of Robert Persons."]

Q Mary Queen of Scots (Monica Barkman)

Biography: [?]

Position (hypothesis): Mary Queen of Scots died a martyr for the Catholic faith. [Yes, but reword. "Martyr" is one of those words that makes your argument less believable.] She was the rightful heir to the throne, however Elizabeth's hatred of Catholics led her to execute her own cousin.

Portrait (who and with source):

Mary Queen of Scots, <<http://marileecody.com/maryqosimages.html>>.

Biographical sources:

- (1). Cannon, John. *The Oxford Companion to British History*. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 1997, 341-3.
- (2). Routh, C.R.N. *Who's Who in History*. Vol II, *England 1485-1603*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1964, 184-197.

Quotes regarding Mary:

- (1). 8 February 1587, To the most Christian king, my brother and old ally [This is written to whom?, King of France?, presumably from Mary Queen of Scots?],
 Royal brother, having by God's will, for my sins I think, thrown myself into the power of the Queen my cousin, at whose hands I have suffered much for almost twenty years, I have finally been condemned to death by her and her Estates. I have asked for my papers, which they have

taken away, in order that I might make my will, but I have been unable to recover anything of use to me, or even get leave either to make my will freely or to have my body conveyed after my death, as I would wish, to your kingdom where I had the honor to be queen, your sister and old ally....

The Catholic faith and the assertion of my God-given right to the English crown are the two issues on which I am condemned, and yet I am not allowed to say that it is for the Catholic religion that I die, but for fear of interference with theirs.” From, [title?, author?,] <<http://englishhistory.net/tudor/primary.html>>.

(2). Account of Mary's execution recorded by Robert Wynkfielde.[I have deleted this long description because, while interesting, it doesn't advance your hypothesis that Mary defended Catholicism and was hounded unfairly by Elizabeth. Do you have anything else? You might check <<http://www.nls.uk/digitallibrary/mqs/index.html>>, The Last Letter of Mary, Queen of Scots]

- B Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk (Krishna Balasubramanian) [report?]
 Biography: Thomas Howard III, the fourth Duke of Norfolk (1536-1572) was about 11 when his father was executed, and about 17 when Queen Mary released his grandfather, from prison in 1553. Thus, his childhood saw his family checked by Protestants Henry VIII and Edward VI and brought back into favor under the Catholic Mary. He became the Duke of Norfolk when his grandfather died on August 25, 1554. Norfolk was in favor at court during Mary's reign. After Elizabeth I's accession to the throne in 1558, she appointed him to lead the military campaign for the removal of French troops from Scotland, and, in 1561, appointed him to the Privy Council. After Mary fled to England in 1568, Norfolk urged Queen Elizabeth to marry without which Mary would be chosen as her successor. Maitland of Lethington urged him to marry Mary Queen of Scots, which would lead to her restoration to the Scottish throne and eventually as Elizabeth's successor. Norfolk who disliked the earl of Leicester later joined with him. He made a truce with Cecil in order to secure his help in persuading Elizabeth to agree to his plan. Norfolk showed his loyalty to Elizabeth, but he was arrested on October 8, 1569 and placed in the Tower. After his release on August 3, 1570, and renounced his plan of marrying Mary. But he conspired with Ridolfi who drew up a plan for a Spanish invasion of England. Norfolk involvement in the Ridolfi plot led to his arrest on September 5, 1570. He was brought to trial on charges of high treason on January 16, 1572. He was not allowed to have counsel, or a copy of the indictment. The witnesses against him were never produced in court. Norfolk was executed on June 2, 1572 at Tower Hill. [I have begun shortening this. But it needs to be shortened to a paragraph. Keep working on it.]
 Hypothesis: Elizabeth had no right to curtail the powers of aristocrats. The fact that Thomas Howard, the 4th Duke of Norfolk was Catholic and planned to wed Mary Queen of Scots did not mean that she had to give her approval for executing the Duke. This shows that Elizabeth was intolerant of other religious beliefs and practices. She was

guilty of religious persecution. [Norfolk's actions can be defended because...?]

Quotes: [?]

Portrait: [?]

Sources: *Dictionary of National Bibliography*, Volumes IX and X, 67-71.[?]

P John Knox (Grace Hastings)

Biography: John Knox was born in 1505 in Scotland, a Catholic, and became a Catholic priest. In 1547 he started to follow and believe in the [Calvinist,] Protestant ministry. He wrote *The First Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women* in 1558. This book was seen as an attack on the two Catholic rulers, Mary of England and Mary of Guise in Scotland, because it claimed women didn't have the right to hold power. His book, however, also applied to the Protestant Queen Elizabeth I who came into power that year. Elizabeth exiled Knox from England and he returned to Scotland. In 1561, Knox publicly denounced Mary Stuart from his Edinburgh pulpit. After that, Mary politically marginalized John Knox [although he helped oust her in?]. [His work energized Presbyterians in Scotland and Puritans in England.] At the end of his life, Knox had become sick and his health only declined till he had died in 1572. From Cannon, *The Oxford Companion to British History*, 551; and Gardiner, *The Columbian Companion to British History*, 454 (see bibliography)

Position (hypothesis): John Knox saw Elizabeth as an unworthy ruler because of her sex. [Good, but did he also attack her because she did not go far enough towards Protestant Reformation? Do you have a quote for that?]

Quotes (with sources):

- (1). "I cannot deny the writing of a book against the usurped authority and unjust regiment of women; neither yet am I minded to retreat or call back any principal point or position of the same till truth and verity do further appear." Knox [date?], quoted in J.E. Neale, *Queen Elizabeth* (New York: Harcourt, Brace Company, 1934)[, p. #]
- (2). "Forget your birth," he adjured her, "and all title which there upon doth hang; and consider deeply how, for fear of your life, you did decline from God and bow in idolatry. Let it not appear a small offence in your eyes." Knox, quoted in Neale, [p. 3? Do we also have his opinion of Elizabeth? Do we have his criticism of her religious settlement? *First Blast*, <<http://www.swrb.com/newslett/actualnls/FirBlast.htm>>, also *A Brief Exhortation to England, for the Speedy Embracing of the Gospel Heretofore by the Tyranny of Mary Suppressed and Banished*, 1559 by John Knox <<http://www.swrb.com/newslett/actualnls/BriefExh.htm>>]

Portrait (who and with source):

John Knox, in Miles Hodges, "The Protestant Reformation (Early 1500s to Mid 1600s)," <<http://www.newgenevacenter.org/west/reformation2.htm>>, [accessed 31 March 2004].

Recommended Biographical Sources:

- (1). Cannon, John, ed. *The Oxford Companion to British History*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1997, 551.

(2). Gardiner, Juliet, ed. *The Columbian Companion to British History*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1985, 454.

* Edmund Grindal, Archbishop of Canterbury (Amanda Chorak)

Biography: [?]

Position (hypothesis): Archbishop Grindal felt Elizabeth placed herself above God by not allowing discussion of the scriptures. [And also stymied the way to further Reformation? Explain what a Puritan was and why someone might want to be with or agree with one.]

Quotes (with sources):

- (1). “Remember, madam, that you are a mortal creature... And although ye are a mighty prince, yet remember that He which dwelleth in heaven is mightier.” Archbishop Grindal to Elizabeth on Propheysings, (December 20, 1576), quoted in Newton Key and Robert Bucholz, eds., *Sources and Debates in English History, 1485-1714* (Oxford: Blackwell, 2004), 100-1.
- (2). “[B]ut if any shall attempt or continue or renew the same, we will you not only commit them unto prison as maintainers of disorders, but also to advertise usor our Council of the names and qualities of them.” Elizabeth to the Bishops on Propheysings (May 7, 1577), quoted in Key and Bucholz, 101-2.

Portrait (who and with source):

Grindal, in William Haller, *Elizabeth I and the Puritans* (Charlottesville?: University Press of Virginia, 1964), 8.

Recommended biographical sources:

- (1). *Dictionary of National Biography*, [“Grindal, Edmund”? full?]
- (2). *Oxford Companion to British* [full reference?]

Female Rulers

B Mary Queen of Scots (Heidi Uphoff)

Biography: Mary Stuart was born in 1542 to King James of Scotland and Mary of Guise. She was betrothed to Francis the heir to the French throne, but he died within less than three years. She then left France to rule Scotland. Most did not question her rule; she was received with joy and celebration. Although a devout Catholic she was tolerant of the Protestants under her rule. She did not persecute them, and even gave 1/6 of all church benefices to Protestant ministers to relieve their poverty. She was also good friends with a well known Protestant: George Buchanan. [In date?], she was forced to give up the crown by rebels and fled to England where she lived under house arrest until she was executed [in date?].

Position (hypothesis): Mary Queen of Scots was more tolerant with religion than Elizabeth I. Mary’s religious policy persecuted Protestants much less than her cousin Elizabeth persecuted Catholics.

Quotes (with sources):

- (1) After Darnley killed her servant David Riccio (or Rizzio), Mary had a breakdown and her half brother, the Earl of Moray was in charge in her

absence. She told him, "I have pressed none of you that professes religion by your conscience.... I pray you, brother earl of Moray, that you trouble none." Antonia Fraser, *Mary Queen of Scots* (London: Granada Publishing, 1972), 332. [This shows that she was determined to tolerate Protestants?]

- (2) Jesuit missionary Father William Weston wrote of England: "Catholics now saw their own country, the country of their birth, turned into a ruthless and unloving land." Fraser, 551. [And this contrasts with Scotland—quote for proof?]
- (3). In the last letter she wrote before her execution: "The Catholic faith and the assertion of my God-given right to the English crown are the two issues on which I am condemned." "The Last Letter of Mary Queen of Scots," National Library of Scotland, <http://www.nls.uk/digitallibrary/mqs/trans2.htm> (accessed 12 April 2004).

Portrait (who and with source):

Mary Queen of Scots, in Jane Dunn, *Elizabeth and Mary: Queens, Cousins, Rivals* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2003), 244, picture 14.

Recommended biographical sources:

Dunn, Jane. *Elizabeth and Mary: Queens, Cousins, Rivals*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2003.

Fraser, Antonia. *Mary Queen of Scots*. London: Granada Publishing Limited, 1972.

- * Catherine de Medici (Nancy Lurkins)
 Biography: Catherine de Medici (1519-1589) was the Italian wife of Henry II of France. After Henry's unexpected death in 1559, her sons ruled (while she was regent) and she was very influential in French politics for 30 years. [Her crowning achievement was? I paraphrased the following from <http://www.angelfire.com/anime2/100import/medici.htm>]. She bore seven children who lived to maturity. She ruled as regent in 1552 while Henry fought, and experienced what it was like to rule. When her husband died, she stood against those who opposed the crown. By 1560, in the Edict of Ambroise and then the Romorantin, she differentiated between sedition and heresy and separated faith and allegiance. Over the next decade she faced many civil wars, but managed to keep her family in power. She is often blamed for the massacre of Protestants (Huguenots) in St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre, August 23 and 24, 1572. But her greatest achievement was to turn over France long enough for her formerly Huguenot son-in-law, Henry IV of the Bourbons, to assume the throne in 1589.]
 Position (hypothesis): Catherine receives little recognition for being a strong female ruler in her time period, and this is largely the result of Elizabeth ruling England at the same time. [Even though Catherine was a foreigner, a woman, and never officially queen-regnant, she was the power behind the throne and a "survivor" for 30 years. Her achievements can stand comparison with those of Elizabeth, and include.... (see above).]
 Quotes (with sources): [?]

Portrait:

- (1). Catherine (older), <<http://www.drhuri.com/images/catherinedemedici.jpg>>.
- (2). Catherine, <<http://tudorhistory.org/people/medici/medici.jpg>>.
- (3). Catherine (younger), <<http://www.scentsovertime.com/fragrance/img/history/catherine.jpg>>.

Biographical sources:

- (1). [Full reference?] *The Companion to British History*, s.v. "Catherine de Medici," by Charles Arnold-Baker.
- (2). [Full reference?] *Historical Dictionary of the Elizabethan World*, s.v. "Medici, Catherine de," by John A. Wagner.

P Katherine Ashley and Women of Elizabeth's Court (Richard Gullion)

Biography: [?]

Position (hypothesis): The queen abused her powers. [As we noted, we can be more specific than this. Relate it to issues of women at court.]

Quotes (with sources):

- (1). 20th August 1594.

The Queen is much incensed at hearing of the marriage of the Lady Bridget Manners, one of her favourite ladies-in-waiting, that took place in the country without her consent.

Two months since, the Countess of Rutland, the Lady's mother, concluded with the executors of Mr. Tyrwhitt for the wardship of his young son, and in July wrote asking that her Majesty would allow her daughter to visit her, whom she had not seen these five years. The Queen having given her consent, the Lady Bridget returned home to her mother and in a short while after is wedded to Mr. Tyrwhitt.

Now that the marriage is known, the Queen is especially enraged with the Countess, refusing to believe that she could be ignorant of it, for the marriage was in her own house, and by her own chaplain, nor will she believe that the Lady Bridget is so undutiful a daughter to have adventured so great a breach of duty without her mother's acquaintance and consent had first been obtained. Her Majesty has therefore ordered that Mr. Tyrwhitt and his wife be sent to London, the former to be committed to prison, the latter, by her favour, not imprisone but put in custody of some lady. [Source?: I know the source, but am annoyed that you copied the page without the date (1594), so it took me some time to find it. Also, this is a great story; how might you shorten it to show the point briefly? Use it to create a new hypothesis that is tighter. Second quote?]

Portrait (who and with source):

Katherine Ashley, in Jorge H Castelli, "Welcome to my Tudor Court,"

<<http://www.tudorplace.com.ar/Bros/KateAshlgy>>.

Lettice Knollys, in David Nash Ford. "Royal Berkshire History,"

<<http://www.berkshirehistory.com/bios/lknollys.htm>>.

Recommended biographical sources:

(1). Jorge H Castelli. "Welcome to my Tudor Court,"

<<http://www.tudorplace.com.ar/Bios/KateAshlgy>>.

(2). Wagner, John A. *Historical Dictionary of the Elizabethan World*. Phoenix: The Oryx Press, 1999, 18, 175.

[(3). Brown, Elizabeth A. "'Companion me with my mistress': Cleopatra, Elizabeth I, and their waiting women." In *Maids and mistresses, cousins and queens: women's alliances in early modern England*, ed. Susan Frye and Karen Robertson (New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1998), 131-148. This might well be useful.]

* Mary Tudor (Steve Proutsos)

Biography: Mary Tudor was the first queen of England, who was the only surviving child of the twenty-year old marriage of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon. She was a devout Catholic, who ruled as Queen of England from 1553-1558. She died on November 17, 1558. That day, the Lords went into Parliament and declared "The Lady Elizabeth might forwirth be proclaimed Queen."

Position (hypothesis): Queen Mary had a difficult time because she was virtually the first female monarch that England had ever seen. Because of her rule (and relative success), Elizabeth had an easier time. As the first queen for any length of time, Mary had to be stern and strong in front of the ruling elite, especially in front of Elizabeth, so that people would take her rule seriously.

Quotes (with sources):

(1). "I stood in danger of my life, my sister was so incensed against me. I did differ from her in religion and I was sought for divers ways." Thus stated Elizabeth, quoted in Jane Dunne, *Elizabeth and Mary* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2003), 113 [But how does this prove your point?]

(2). "We shall not be hereafter molested any more with her disguised and colourable letters," stated Mary about Elizabeth [in, date?]; quoted in Dunne, 123. [This shows that Mary was constantly being threatened by risings in support of Elizabeth (whether or not Elizabeth agreed to such risings, similar to the risings for Mary Queen of Scots in Elizabeth's reign. If she responded harshly, there was certainly provocation.)]

(3). [Steve: What about the following, which is Mary's speech after the word of Wyatt's rebellion, at Guildhall, Jan-Feb. 1554? Doesn't it show Mary

to be just as steadfast as Elizabeth? “I am your Queen, to whom at my coronation, when I was wedded to the realm and laws of the same (the spousal ring whereof I have on my finger, which never hitherto was, not hereafter shall be, left off), you promised your allegiance and obedience to me.... And I say to you, on the word of a Prince, I cannot tell how naturally the mother loveth the child, for I was never the mother of any; but certainly, if a Prince and Governor may as naturally and earnestly love her subjects as the mother doth love the child, then assure yourselves that I, being your lady and mistress, do as earnestly and tenderly love and favour you. And I, thus loving you, cannot but think that ye as heartily and faithfully love me; and then I doubt not but we shall give these rebels a short and speedy overthrow.” 1554, Mary’s Speech at Guildhall, from John Foxe, *The Actes and Monuments of these latter and perillous dayes*, at <http://www.englishhistory.net/tudor/maryspee.html>.]

Portrait (who and with source):

Mary, in <http://www.castles-abbeyes.co.uk/Framlingham-Castle/queen-mary-tudor.jpg>.

Biographical sources:

The Lady Mary; a biography of Mary Tudor, 1516-1558. -Mary Tudor [Fine but full source?]

[check out Judith Richard, “Mary Tudor” Renaissance Queen of England,” in “*High and Mighty Queens*” of *Early Modern England*, ed. Carole Levin et. al.]

- Q William Shakespeare? (Emily Betz) [certainly a lot on queenship in plays by Shakespeare; might you need to go to other literature of the period <http://www.luminarium.org/renlit/> to find some more negative views of queenship? There is also a complete text of Webster’s *Duchess of Malfi* at <http://darkwing.uoregon.edu/~rbear/webster1.html>.]
- Biography: William Shakespeare (1564-1616), married in 1582, and had 3 children. His first poem was entered in Stationers’ Registrar on the 18th of April, 1593. He is credited with 37 plays and numerous poems. [Relation to Female Rulers?]
- Position (hypothesis): Any negative images of monarchy and the Queen had to be placed in a different country or time period during the age of Elizabeth for the playwright’s political safety. [But just after her death, we can see that Shakespeare developed a picture of rule by a queen as...? And? We need this developed.]
- Quotes (with sources):
- (1). “We were dissuaded by our wicked queen.” *Cymbeline*: V, v
 - (2). “To be a queen, and crown’d with infamy!” *King Henry VI, part II*: III, ii

- (3). “Some troops pursue the bloody-minded queen.” *King Henry VI, part III*: II, vi
- (4). “The queen is put in anger.” *King Henry VIII*: II, iv [This shows?]
- (5). “See, ruthless queen, a hapless father's tears.” *King Henry VI, part III*: I, iv
- (6). “Of this dead butcher and his fiend-like queen.” *Macbeth*: V, viii [OK. But what do these show? Expand on *Macbeth*. Also, for Shakespeare search, and for others, you might consider words like “woman,” because woman’s rule is often discussed as being out of the ordinary.]

Portrait (who and with source):

Shakespeare, <<http://www.wortorganic.com/Shakespeare/>> [Which to use?]

Recommended biographical sources:

Drake, Nathan. *Shakespeare and his times; including the biography of the poet; criticisms on his genius and writings; a new chronology of his plays; a disquisition on the object of his sonnets; and a history of the manners, customs, amusements, superstitions, poetry, and elegant literature of his age*. New York: B. Franklin, [originally published when? Franklin is a reprint company,]1969. [Perhaps more than a bit dated? I have a Frank Kermode, *The Age of Shakespeare* (2004), which is a brief, but clear work that places the plays in context. See me to use.]

Holden, Anthony. *William Shakespeare: the Man behind the Genius*. Boston : Little, Brown, 1999.