**Measures to Enforce the Acts –**

Royal Injunctions (1559) – ensure uniformity of worship Visitations – 125 commissioners paid to monitor supremacy Act of Exchange (1559) – allowed Liz to take church land The Episcopacy – bishop responsible for running church. Thirty-Nine Articles (1563) – laid down rules of the CoE

**Reactions to the settlement**

**Reactions at home –** Matthew Parker (ABoC) demanded respect. 250 priests refused to take oath. Catholic bishops mainly resigned, recusancy fines weren’t enforced. Opposition emerged later. **Reactions Abroad –** France had civil problems, King Phillip and Pope didn’t think it would last. By 70s and 80s attitudes hardened.

Uniformity (1559) – spelled out the form of service. Protestant book of common prayer and English services. Ornaments allowed, recusants to pay fine. Clergy = vestments.

Supremacy (1559) – monarch’s authority over church. ‘Supreme Governor of COE’, swear an oath of loyalty. Bishops helped run the church.

**Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity**

**Different Attitude to Elizabeth in 1559**

**Catholic –** Elizabeth was illegitimate, many thought Mary Stuart (Queen of Scots) was the rightful ruler. Protestant – Puritans posed a potential threat, wanted to wipe out all traces of Catholicism

Reaching a compromise –Elizabeth had to satisfy everyone

Catholics / Protestants / Puritans Highly decorated / Little decoration / No decoration Pope is head / Monarch is head / No head of church Transubstantiation / Body and blood / Bread and wine Church services and bible in Latin / All in English

**The ‘Middle Way’**

Known as ‘Via Media’ at the time.

Protestantism – to be the official religion

Introduced a new prayer book, a Bible in English, simple churches, with priests that can marry.

Refused to give way to extreme protestant beliefs.

Kept bishops, cathedrals, decoration and priests could wear vestments.

Fined Catholics for not attending church rather than persecuting them.

**Aims of the Religious Settlement –**

There were many factors for her to consider-

* France – Mary Stuart, married to King Francis II
* Spain – King Phillip II had been husband of Mary I and did not want France + Scotland to gain power.
* Scotland – Ruled by French regent, Mary of Guise, many nobles were protestants who disliked her.
* The Pope – If he excommunicated her, subjects could rebel against her rule.
* Lords and MPs – most Lords were Catholics but most MPs were protestants.
* Protestant Exiles – many returned, influenced by ideas of John Calvin.

Elizabeth’s own religious beliefs –

1. Protestant upbringing, taught by Matthew Parker

2. Her life had been at risk, under house arrest in Tower of London.

3. A moderate protestant, in favour of some areas of the Catholic, priests should wear vestments, she liked ornaments and decorations like candles.

**Religious Problems in 1559**

Henry VIII – Replaced pope as head of church and England. Introduced English bible but did not change services. Edward VI – influenced by protestant advisers, he introduced a new ‘Protestant Prayer Book’ and ‘Communion’. Services now in English not Latin, decorations torn down, priest not allowed to marry. Mary I - restored pope as head of church, restored Latin mass and catholic doctrines

The Problem of Religion