**LeeNa.. =)**

**Civilization 9**

There was a rebellion at the north but they were crushed down. **Northumberland** tried to convince King Edward to change the line of succession on the ground that both Elizabeth and Mary were declared illegitimate through an act passed by the parliament.

King Edward's death was kept a secret but after Mary found out, she fled to the north so that they won't kill her in order to have **Jane Grey** a queen and during the journey she announced herself Queen of England. Once she arrived to the north she was welcomed there because people were fed up with Northumberland.

**Northumberland** sent two of his sons with troops to catch Mary but on the way and before reaching the North the troops Mutinied and joined Mary's troops. **Northumberland** went to the north himself but again his people mutinied against him and Mary beame the queen of England.

Her soul was scared because she went through a lot during her childhood. She was separated from her mother at a very early age, she was proclaimed as a bastard and she was excluded from the line of succession.

The first thing she did was setting the two bishops: **Bishop Gardiner** and **Bishop Bonner**.

She had them as her advisors. She held a parliament in 1553 to achieve the following things:

1-restore the old service and it was in Latin again and she dropped the Two prayer books.

2-put England back under the Catholic faith and under the leadership of the pope.

3-repeal all the acts that has to do with religion, the ones were issued after her father's death.

4-she canceled the divorce of her mother and father.

She chose prince Philip of Spain to be her husband. He was 11 years her senior and the parliament agreed on her marriage but under **two conditions:**

1-after the death of Queen Mary, Prince Philip should not be the king of England.

2-none of his followers would occupy an English official position.

\*The marriage treaty was signed by Mary and Prince Philip while the parliament was off session.

In order to bring England under the pope's control the pope sent his legate **Cardinal Pole.** Henry VIII has imposed an act against Cardinal Pole and he fled to Italy. The pope sent him back to England as his legate and later he replaced Cranmer as the archbishop of Canterbury.

There was a conspiracy against Queen Mary but the people were caught and executed. Princess Elizabeth was imprisoned in the tower.

\*in 1554 the parliament was on session and they passed an act of England being Catholic again and the head of church was the Pope himself.

\*Mary repealed all the acts taken from 1529 forward. The parliament accepted under the condition that that confiscated lands will not return to the church.

**Persecution**:

She was known for persecuting the Protestants. It has been said that one third of the clergymen were burned and one fifth of the Protestants she killed were women.

One third of the persecutions took place in East Anglia and one Half of it took place in London. **Bishop Ridley** and **Cranmer** were executed as well.

**The public reaction:**

At the beginning the public attended those persecutions with a holiday spirit but later they started to feel sympathy towards the executed people.

\* Prince Philip left to Spain to take his place as king of Spain after his father's death. But returned later to have England and Spain as allies and launch war against France. The French troops on and **Calais** was lost. It was the last French land that as under the English control.

Queen Mary seemed to be pregnant but later it was found out that she wasn't and she had an internal disease. **She died at 1558** and Princess Elizabeth was declared the queen of England.

**Queen Elizabeth:**

She was very well-read and she spoke many languages. Her childhood taught her to be very cautious the first thing she did was:

1- Have the smart, wise and knowledgeable **Sir William Cecil** as her advisor.

2- The second thing was calling in the debased coins.

3- Peace with France.

There were no immediate changes in relation to religion.

2thirds of the nation was catholic. Elizabeth, her followers, and most of the parliament members were Protestants. In 1559 she passed the **Act of supremacy and uniformity** and severed all relations with Rome. And after that act she gained the title **(The supreme Governor in All Thing Spiritual).** She took up the First prayer book and the service was in English again.

During that time every adult must attend the Sunday mass and who doesn’t attend would be fined Twelvepence. Those who want their own catholic prayers can do them at their houses not in public.

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