Feb: Spain resumed war with France, and Philip looked to England for support
  o Parallel with this, Henri II allowed English Protestants to use France as a base from which to attack England: forced Mary into war
July: England joined Spain in war against France
  o Protestants incl. Northumberland’s three sons, and Wyatt conspirators
    Vaughan, Croft, Carew and Earl of Bedford fought for Mary, proving their loyalty
Aug: Early victory over French at Battle of St Quentin
Anglo-French War 1557-1559:
  o “the most disastrous of the century” – Elton
  o “it is hard to think of any subsequent English campaign which has resulted in less material gain and more loss of face” – Tittler
- 1558
  Jan: loss of Calais
    o Significant blow to morale
    o Protestants saw it as punishment by God for Mary’s rule
- 1559
  • Revolt of the Protestant Lords of the Congregation
    o Led by half-brother to MQoS, Lord James Stuart
    o Cecil persuaded E to send money to help rebels fight French there
  • Dec: English fleet sent to intercept French troops at Firth of Forth
    o French fleet damaged in storm
  • Treaty of Cateau-Cambresis: end to Habsburg/Valois conflict, and therefore England’s involvement in it
  • Philip II of Spain proposed marriage
1560s
- 1560
  • Feb: Treaty of Berwick offered Scottish Protestants E’s protection
    o 8,000 English troops marched on Leith
  • July: Treaty of Edinburgh
    o Both English and French troops withdrew from Scotland
    o Freedom of worship guaranteed
    o MQoS recognised E as queen of England
  • Death of Francis II
- 1561
  • Earl of Sussex campaigned against rebellion lead by Shane O’Neill in Ireland
- 1562
  • Treaty of Hampton Court
    o Huguenots to receive money/troops under Earl of Warwick to protect Le Havre; failed after English tried to exchange LH for Calais
    o English expelled by joint Catholic/Huguenot forces
- 1563
  • Spain impose embargo on English exports to Antwerp, fearing E’s involvement in an international Protestant conspiracy
- 1564