- Lady Jane Grey was executed (as a result of her dad), but it meant one less pretender to the throne.
- Elizabeth was arrested and confined to the Tower

Was it a crisis?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-It had been planned for several months, it was not just a spontaneous uprising.</td>
<td>-Only 1 of 4 uprisings actually took place. It did not have foreign support or substantial backing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Sign Mary was not universally loved.</td>
<td>-3000 men is minor in comparison to previous rebellions (Pilgrimage of Grace had 30k men).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-3000 armed men arrived in London, only stopped as a result of delays.</td>
<td>-Wyatt originally only wanted to convince Mary to not marry Philip, not necessarily kill her.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Wyatt was able to outsmart the Duke of Norfolk,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>-Mary had limited backup options.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The political consequences
- The rebellion made Philip even more reluctant to marry his cousin and he delayed leaving for England, eventually arriving on the 20th July
- By this point his main supporter Paget had fallen out of power and Gardiner his main opponent had become the Queens leading councillor. Although Mary still liked him, his reception at court was less friendly
- 25th July 1554 – They both married, however Philip soon soured of Mary and English court

A happy marriage?
- Philip stayed to do his duty as a husband and rumours often spread that he had fathered an heir, but these were all false

A marriage with few benefits
- Philip was constantly regarded with suspicion by Mary's councillors and at court
- In return Philip never attempted to identify with the interests of the English
- The marriage never had an heir so the throne would pass to Protestant Elizabeth
- The marriage would drag England into European politics with the Habsburg-Valios conflict, which would prove to be a costly mistake

Religious Policy
Initially

How had previous religious changes been taken?
- Henry VII – Full Catholic – No religious changes – No uprisings
- Henry VIII – Moderate Catholic – Power changes – Pilgrimage of Grace
- Somerset – Moderate Protestantism – Ceremonial changes – Western Rebellion
- Northumberland – Full Protestantism – Doctrinal changes – No serious uprisings

Was the conversion of Catholicism surprising?
- There was never any doubt that England would return to papal jurisdiction, the only question was when and by what means it would take place
- Mary’s ascendancy to the throne has been described as a “religious revolution”, and generally Catholicism was well received. However there were still obstacles in her way...

What were the main obstacles to any religious changes?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Bad, they were all seen as martyrs and they could see Mary was dying</th>
<th>Repressive, Protestantism is gaining momentum due to more martyrs and key figures coming back to England</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10th November 1558</td>
<td>Five Protestants were burned at the stake in Canterbury. In all, about 300 people were executed during Mary’s reign. Thomas Bentham, a returned exile, was ministering to the Protestants of London</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17th November 1558</td>
<td>Mary and Pole died</td>
<td>Bad....Obviously</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Foreign Policy**

1553-1555 – The situation in Europe

- The Habsburg-Valois War (1494-1599) had been going on for nearly 30 years and had dominated European politics.
- The Holy Roman Empire had constantly been battling against the French, with particular focus on the Italian States.
- By 1555 Charles had abdicated the HRE; his son, Philip had taken over the West and Charles’ brother Ferdinand the East.

1553 – 1555 – England

- Following the marriage of Mary to Philip, many of Mary’s subjects considered England to be merely a submissive satellite state of the Habsburgs. Wyatt Rebellion
- However, Mary showed genuine desire to keep peace, even acting as a mediator between France and the Habsburgs at Gravelines in 1555; therefore, not completely submissive. Also showing a lack of neutrality in a Reuters.

1556-1557

➢ September 1556 – The Treaty of Vaucelles (Feb 1556) between France and Habsburgs is broke n when Philip attacks the anti-Spanish Pope Paul IV, who was allied with the French

➢ Henry OI starts attacking Spain, England comes under pressure to support Spain

What should Mary do?

- Would be ridiculous for Mary to attack the papacy when she wants to re-join the Church!
- The English public and nobility did not want war against France; historically it was costly and not worth it
- Philip demanded English support, and returned in March 1557 to press his claim for funds, troops and naval support
- 6000 troops were sent to bolster defence of the Netherlands in January 1557 (an important trade ally so not necessarily supporting Philip but protected English interest) but Philip never got the support he actually needed.

French Mistakes

- Ultimately it is a French mistake that draws the English into war.