



1568 Mary Queen of Scots arrives in England 1559 1559 The Religious Settlement 1569 The Northern Rebellion		hern Th	The Ridolfi Plot The Tr		581 eason Act n executed	1586 The Babingto 1583 The Throckmorton Plot	n Plot 1587 Mary Queen of Scots executed	1593 Act against Seditious Sectaries 1603 1588 The Spanish Armada
Protestant	A Christian who belie Bible and worships in	•	the head of the churc	ch. Reads				
Catholic	A Christian who believes the Pope is God's representative on earth. Reads Bible and worships in Latin.				 Gimme Five! Top facts to remember 1. Elizabeth was a moderate Protestant. She wanted everyone to attend the Church of England and follow her 'middle way'. 2. In the first 20 years of her reign, Elizabeth only executed 2 Catholics (both priests). 3. Puritans were well represented in Parliament and on the Privy Council. Elizabeth did not want to change her church as they did, but they did not threaten her rule. 4. Up until 1587, Catholic plots to remove Elizabeth focused on Mary Queen of Scots. She was the heir to the throne and a Catholic. 5. Most English Catholics remained loyal to Elizabeth, even after the Papal Bull of Excommunication. 			
Puritan	A Christian who wants a pure, simple church, focused on the Bible and prayer.							
heretic	Someone with the wrong religious beliefs.							
Jesuit	An extreme Catholic, dedicated to serving the Pope.							
Papal Bull of Excommunication	Declared that Elizabeth was thrown out of the Catholic church and Catholics should not obey her.							
prophesying	Puritan preaching, based on prayer and Bible reading. Banned by Elizabeth.							
Religious Settlement	The name given to Elizabeth's plan for the Church of England in 1559.				Exam tech	nique tip - 'Explain	what was impo	ortant about"
Act of Supremacy	Made Elizabeth Supreme Governor of the Church of England. Not head of the church as she was a woman.				This is an 8 mark question and needs TWO PEE paragraphs. Make sure you show detailed knowledge and EXPLAIN why each point was important. For			
Act of Uniformity	Laid out the rules and beliefs that the Church of England would follow.			d follow.	top marks think about the bigger picture - why was it important long term? What implications did it have?			
recusant	A Catholic who does not attend the Church of England and pays a fine.				'One way ? was important was For example This was important because'			
Treason	Threatening or working against the ruler. Punishable by death.							