



*I may not be a lion, but I am a
lion's cub, and I have a lion's heart.*

Elizabeth I

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Portraits of Elizabeth I



Elizabeth I



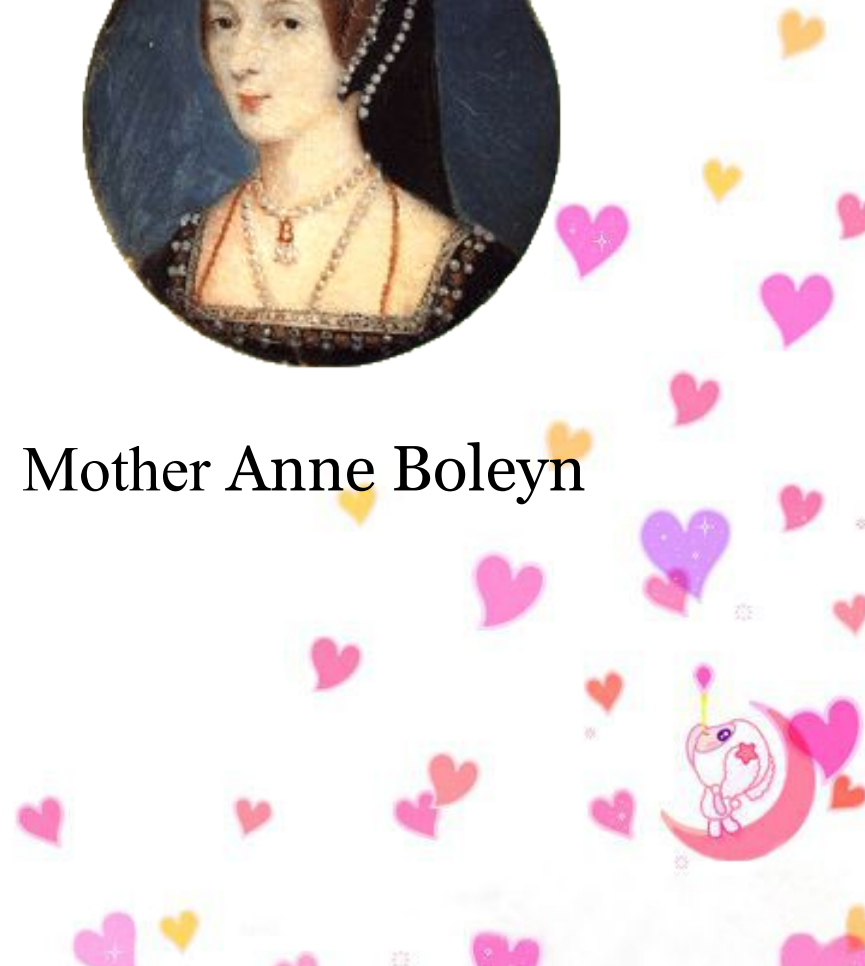
The Family of Elizabeth I



Father Henry VIII



Mother Anne Boleyn



The Family of Elizabeth I



Sister Mary I



Brother Edward VI





- A Brief
- Introduction
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- The Elizabethan
- Church
- Power and
- Government
- The Spanish
- Armada

ELIZABET
ROINE D'ANGLETERRE ET D'IRLANDE
DE DEFENDERESSE DE LA FOY CA-
tholique. Protectrice de la liberte des Provinces
unies de Pays-Bas.



ISABELLA D'ANGLIA, FRAN HIBERN, et VIRGINIA REGINA.

- Born on 7 September 1533
- Received a very impressive education when she was a child
- Had a not easy adolescence
- Succeed to the throne on 17th November 1558
- Crowned Queen on Sunday 15th January 1559
- Created *The Golden Age of English history*
- Died at Richmond Palace on the 24th March 1603



- It had become popular amongst the nobility to educate daughters as well as sons and Elizabeth excelled at her studies.
- She was taught by famous scholars, such as William Grindal and Roger Ascham, and from an early age it was clear that she was remarkably gifted.
- She had an especial flare for languages, and by adulthood, she could reputedly speak five languages fluently.



- While the King lived, she was safe from political opportunists
- When the King died in the January of 1547, and his young son became **King Edward VI**, she was vulnerable to those who saw her as a political pawn.
- Despite being officially illegitimate, Henry had reinstated his daughters in the line of succession. Mary was to follow Edward, and Elizabeth was to follow Mary. This meant that Elizabeth was second in line to the throne.



- Edward had died in the summer of 1553 from prolonged ill health, and Elizabeth's half-sister, Mary, was **Queen Mary I** of England, but she had a poor health.
- Elizabeth did finally succeed to the throne on 17th November 1558 with the help of the Queen's husband, Philip of Spain who was aware of the Queen's poor health and wanted to gain the friendship of Elizabeth to ensure peaceable relations between England and Spain.



The reign of Queen Elizabeth I is often referred to as *The Golden Age* of English history. Elizabeth was an immensely popular Queen, and her popularity has waned little with the passing of four hundred years. She is still one of the best loved monarchs, and one of the most admired rulers of all time. She became a legend in her own lifetime, famed for her remarkable abilities and achievements.



Marriage & Succession

- Elizabeth became Queen → one question :who will the Queen marry?
- Elizabeth was the last of her dynasty →main concern :provide a child to perpetuate the rule of the Tudors



Marriage & Succession

- **The marriage of a Queen was a complicated affair**
- **neither Elizabeth or her ministers wanted to relinquish any power over English affairs**



Marriage & Succession

marriage game

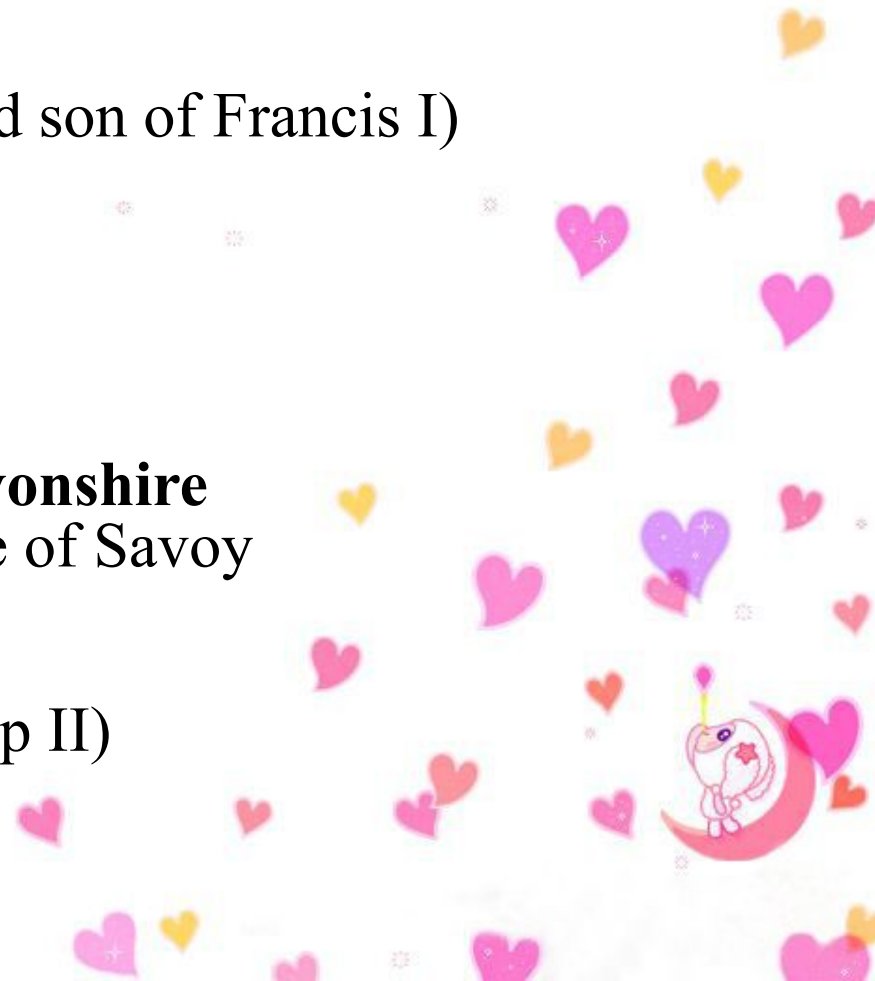
**an
important
part of
foreign
relations**

**a
valuable
asset to
the
country**



A List of Queen Elizabeth's Principal Suitors

- **Early Years (1534-1557)**
- 1534 Duke of Angoulme (third son of Francis I)
- 1542 A Prince of Portugal
- 1543 Son of the Earl of Arran
- 1544 Prince Philip (Philip II)
- 1547 **Sir Thomas Seymour**
- 1552 Prince of Denmark
- 1553 **Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire**
- 1554 Philibert Emanuel, Duke of Savoy
- 1554 Prince of Denmark
- 1556 **Prince Eric of Sweden**
- 1556 Don Carlos (son of Philip II)





•Francis, Duke of Alençon



Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester

Photograph © Elizabeth Oliveira
Portrait held at Warwick Castle

- **As Queen (1558-1584)**

- 1559 Philip II

- 1559 **Prince Eric of Sweden**

- 1559 Son of John Frederic, Duke of Saxony

- 1559 Sir William Pickering

- 1559 Earl of Arran

- 1559 Henry Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel

- 1559 **Robert Dudley**

- 1560 **King Eric of Sweden**

- 1560 Adolphus, Duke of Holstein

- 1560 King Charles IX

- 1560 Henry, Duke of Anjou

- 1566 **Robert Dudley**

- 1568 **Archduke Charles**

- 1570 **Henry Duke of Anjou**

- 1572- 1584 **Francis, Duke of Alencon, later Anjou.**



Elizabeth I and The Church

Mary's persecution of Protestants

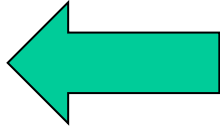
Elizabeth

**had adhered to the
Catholic faith**

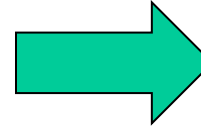
**had been raised a
Protestant**



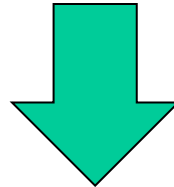
**believed
in her
own
faith**



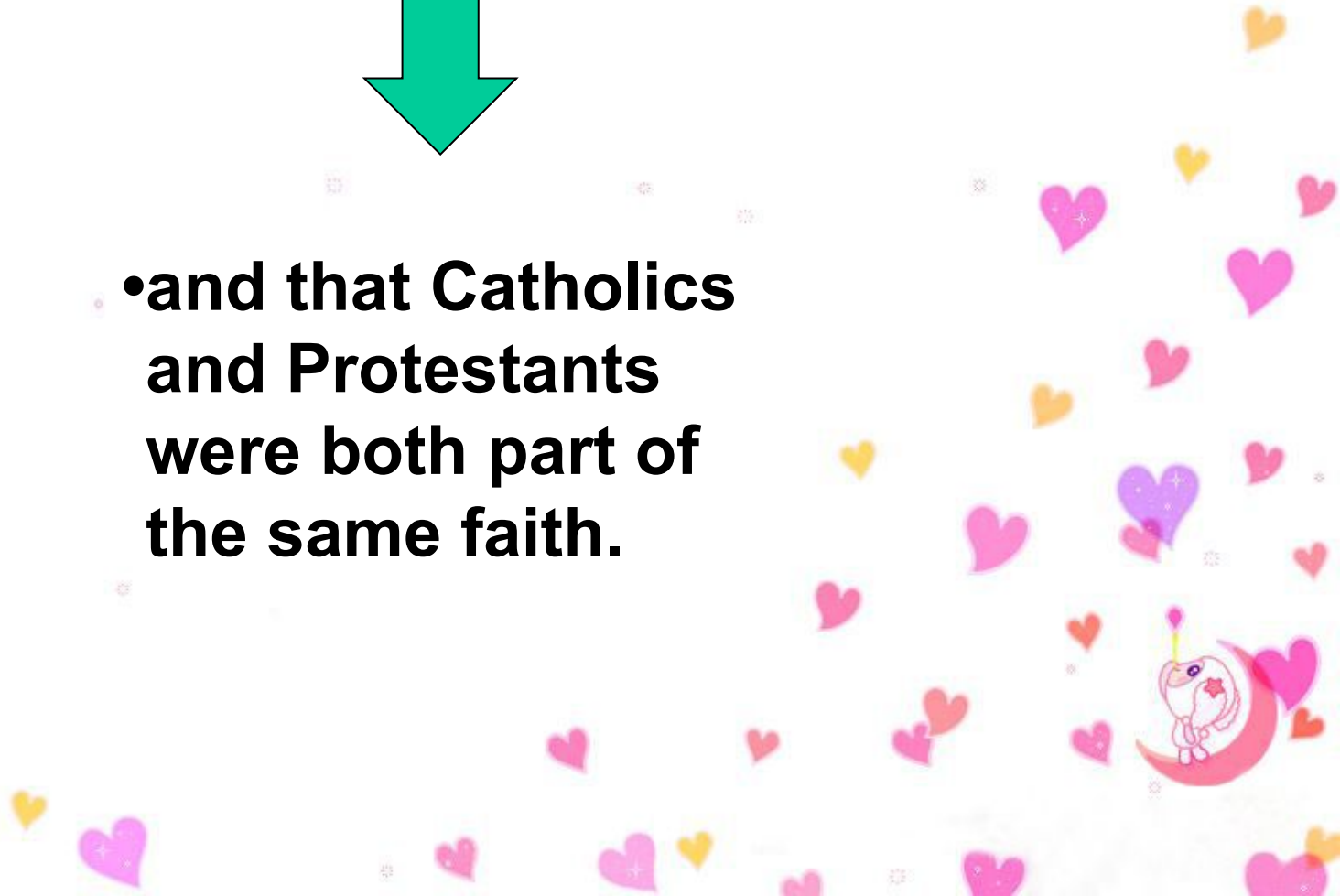
Elizabeth



**also
believed in
religious
toleration**



**•and that Catholics
and Protestants
were both part of
the same faith.**



Elizabeth I and The Church

- She wanted her Church to be popular with her people, and for Catholicism to die out naturally as people turned to the religion she had established.
- she was largely successful in 1603,



The Spanish Armada

The Spain

- Most powerful country in the world
- The king ruled vast territories of land
- Had paralleled wealth from the new world

The English

- A small country
- Little wealth
- Few friends
- Many enemies



THE SPANISH
ARMADA

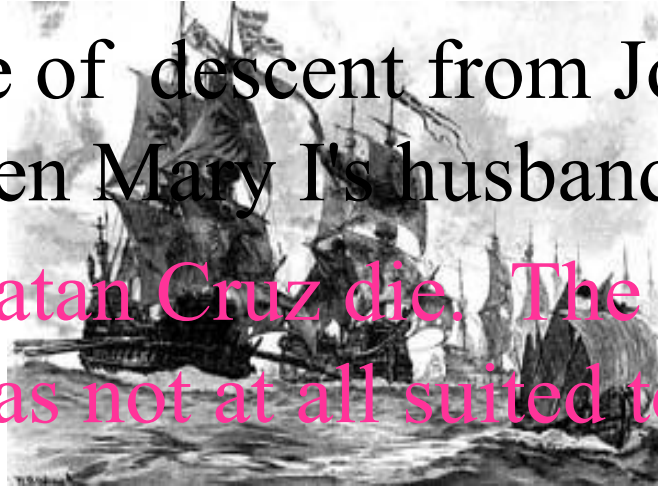
JOHN TINCEY ILLUSTRATED BY RICHARD HOOK

Relations Between Spain and England-----Deteriorate

- England was a Protestant country, while Spain was a Roman Catholic
- Spain involved in plot to dethrone the Queen.
- Elizabeth had encouraged the English pirates to plunder Philip's ships , seizing their treasures.
- Queen rejected proposing



- In the name of descent from John of Gaunt, and as Queen Mary I's husband
- Problem: Satan Cruz die. The Duke of Medina Sedonia, was not at all suited to the post



- In the May of 1588 the great fleet set out

- The war begun



- A true warrior Queen
- Queen Elizabeth made her way to Tilbury.
- "live or die" with English soldiers and sailors fought for England's liberty



Most Famous Speech

My loving people, we have been persuaded by some that are careful of our safety, to take heed how we commit ourselves to armed multitudes for fear of treachery. Let tyrants fear. I have always so behaved myself that, under God, I have placed my chief strength and safeguard in the loyal hearts and goodwill of my subjects. And therefore I am come amongst you all, as you see at this time, not for my recreation and disport, but being resolved, in the midst and heat of the battle, to live or die amongst you all; to lay down for my God, and for my kingdom, and for my people, my honor and my blood even in the dust. I know I have the body of a weak and feeble woman, but I have the heart and stomach of a king, and a king of England too. And think foul scorn that Parma or Spain, or any Prince of Europe, should dare to invade the borders of my realm!

- The weather was dreadful, with the wind and rain against them

- The Spanish were suffering a humiliating defeat

The English had won.



Power & Government

I may not be a lion, but I am a lion's cub, and I have a lion's heart.



- Monarch
- Privy Council
- Parliament



Monarch

- Queen Elizabeth was very much a ruler
- No law could be passed without her consent.
- She could decide the religion of the country, decide when parliament was going to sit and what they could discuss, decide when and if the country was going to go to war, make decisions about education, the welfare of her people



Privy Council

Responsible for the general administration of the country, including religion, military matters, the Queen's security, economics, and the welfare of the people

•The Council of the Marches

•Residing in York,
•was responsible for the North of England,

The Council of the North

•Settled in Ludlow
•was responsible for Wales and some of the English border counties.

Parliament

- The House of Lords (the Upper House) The bishops and the aristocrats
- The House of Commons (the Lower House) common people
- Pass laws and grant the Queen money when she needed it.
- However, the Queen could make laws without Parliament's consent -----
- **ROYAL PROCLAMATIONS**





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Thank You

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