



## Historical JCC

### Queen Elizabeth I - Mary Queen of Scots

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## INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE

England, a land divided by belief for many years. After the passing of the devoted catholic Queen Bloody Mary, with two queens claiming to be the rightful heir, the realms stability further collapsed. At one side, Protestant Queen Elizabeth Tudor which is illegitimate by the eyes of many. On the other side, Catholic Mary Queen of Scots which is long-awaited by many. With Queen Mary's return to Scotland, England came into conflict about who is the rightful queen for the throne.

The primary goal of this committee is to maintain the interests of your queen by all means. The decisions you make and actions you take will shape the fate of a whole nation. Delegates are expected to deal with a wide range of problems that they may face individually, or as a cabinet. During the cabinet meetings you are in the shoes of a nobleman that would use every bit of power they have in order to protect his queen and homeland. You will combat a wide range of crises both from inside of your nation and foreign forces. The actions taken may have impact on multiple different areas with some examples being protests of your civilians, offending a religion therefore its representing nations, giving "casus belli" to other nations, losing/gaining support/allies and many more. Aforementioned results can have catastrophic effects on your nation which can be caused by a single lacking directive given by a member of the privy council. Submitting unsuccessful and non-approved personal directives will offend your monarch and even lead to loss of status or possibly execution. You will have your respected powers given by your status in the privy council and can write personal directives accordingly. However, banning unsupervised directives is in the authority of your monarch.



Participants of this committee will have the privilege to experience a unique perspective on the events that led to some of the most important events of English history. Yet, the most crucial part is that they will have the opportunity to change it. This committee follows a completely different procedure therefore requires delegates to possess substantial knowledge regarding the crisis cabinet procedures and their role as a subject of their sovereign.

Position Papers are required for you to submit prior to the committee. A brief information about the topic with your own words and understanding as well as your character's view on Catholicism and Protestantism. A minimum of one and maximum two pages would be sufficient.

## CATHOLICISM AND PROTESTANTISM

The term "Protestant Reformation" (1517–1648) refers to the widespread theological, cultural, and social upheaval that spread over 16th-century Europe and broke the power of the medieval Church. This allowed for the emergence of personal interpretations of the Christian message and the emergence of contemporary nation-states. It is accepted as the leading event that changed Western history.

The Protestant Reformation, often referred to as the birth of the modern age, utterly changed the European cultural, religious, social, and political landscape as it coincided with and was encouraged by the Renaissance of the 15th-16th centuries. The printing press, which was made possible by modern technology, allowed for the publication of the Bible in the vernacular and the dissemination of protestant literature, which led to widespread support for the cause and the downfall of the Church's monopolistic religious, cultural, and political authority. Although there had been earlier movements against the corruption of the Church.

The Protestant Reformation's central figure and the one who gave Lutheranism its name is Martin Luther. He was condemned as an outlaw by the Holy Roman Emperor and excommunicated by the pope as a result of his unwillingness to renounce all of his publications. By asserting that the Bible is the only source of information that has been divinely revealed, his theology contested the pope's position and authority. Though Luther favored the terms Christian or Evangelical, those who adhere to these and all of his other teachings are known as Lutherans. John Calvin, Huldrych Zwingli, Philipp Melancthon, Martin Bucer, and the Anabaptists were further notable reformers. Devout believers tried to correct the widespread corruption in the Church by the 15th century. The Church's failure to respond to these objections eventually caused schisms that gave rise to Protestant Christian groups that later became denominations including Anglicanism, Calvinism, and Lutheranism.

The Bible was only available in Latin which is not widespread among the common people and the Christian Mass was also recited in Latin as were the prayers taught to the people. While the Church imposed strict devotion to its interpretation of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, many commoners who embraced a hybrid of Christianity and pagan folk religion did not agree with this. Reform movements started as early as the 7th century, and in some readings even earlier, due to the inaccessibility of church doctrine and the clergy's visible display of opulence and comfort. Luther claimed that, if God had ordained purgatory, the pope had no authority to shorten one's stay there and, if the pope did have such authority, he should alleviate the souls suffering there by freeing them without remuneration:

*"I claim that the pope has no jurisdiction over purgatory...If the pope does have the power to release anyone from purgatory, why in the name of love does he not abolish purgatory by letting everyone out? If for the sake of miserable money he released uncounted souls, why should he not for the sake of most holy love empty the place? To say that souls are liberated from purgatory is audacious. To say they are released as soon as the coin in the coffer rings is to incite avarice."*



## ANGLICANISM

During the English Reformation in the 16th and 17th centuries, two major strands of Christian doctrine were woven together to become Anglicanism. The first strand is the Catholic teaching that the church in England was preaching at the beginning of the 16th century. The second strand is a collection of Protestant Reformed doctrines brought to England from neighboring countries, particularly Calvinism and Lutheranism. The Church of England was the national branch of the Catholic Church.

The English Reformation started under royal influence, in contrast to previous reform efforts. The Defence of the Seven Sacraments, a book Henry VIII had written, was published in 1521, and Pope Leo X bestowed upon him the title of Fidei Defensor (Defender of the Faith) in recognition of his defense of the papacy against Luther. But when the king wanted to annul his union with Catherine of Aragon and required papal dispensation, he came into conflict with the pope. Catherine was the aunt of Emperor Charles V, the papacy's most important secular supporter, among many other noble relatives. The ensuing argument ultimately resulted in a separation from Rome. Henry became the Head of the Church of England in 1534 according to the Act of Supremacy. Under Thomas Cromwell, the Dissolution of the Monasteries policy was implemented between 1535 and 1540.

## SCOTTISH REFORMATION

The Scottish Reformation culminated ecclesiastically in the re-establishment of the church along Reformed lines, and politically in the triumph of English influence over that of France. The Scottish Reformation is credited with having been led by John Knox. The Protestant Confession of Faith was approved by the Reformation Parliament of 1560, which rejected the authority of the pope and outlawed the celebration of mass. This was made possible by a revolt against French hegemony under the rule of Mary of Guise, the regent who had ruled Scotland in the absence of her daughter Mary, Queen of Scots (then also Queen of France). The Church of Scotland was significantly shaped by the Scottish Reformation.

## ENGLAND UNDER HOUSE OF TUDOR

The population started to rise after the Black Death and the agricultural downturn of the late 15th century. It was about 2.3 million in 1520. It doubled to 4 million by 1600. The expanding population boosted trade, sped up the commercialization of agriculture, increased wool production and exports, fostered economic growth, and supported London's expansion. Low salaries and a lack of available land replaced the high pay and an excess of land that existed in the late 15th and early 16th centuries. A number of inflationary pressures, maybe brought on by a flow of New World gold and a growing population, created the conditions for social unrest as the wealth gap grew wider.

During the Tudor era, the Reformation changed the religious landscape in England. Each of the five monarchs, Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary I, and Elizabeth I, had a completely different stance. Henry VIII replaced the pope as head of the Church of England while maintaining Catholic beliefs. Edward VI imposed a very strict Protestantism. Mary I attempted to restore Catholicism. Elizabeth I wished to create a new inclusive religious settlement, carrying some aspects of both beliefs, that would unite the country into one Church of England. Henry VIII demanded an annulment of his marriage repeatedly, but Pope Clement VII refused to accede to his request.

### Henry VIII

Because of his six marriages, all of which were intended to produce male heirs, and his harsh punishments in the form of the execution of numerous powerful officials and aristocrats, Henry VIII continues to be one of the most well-known monarchs of England. He centered his foreign policy efforts on defeating France, but had little success. He also dealt with Scotland, Spain, and the Holy Roman Empire, frequently by mobilizing the troops or engaging in actual, expensive war that resulted in high taxation. Henry's complete takeover of the Church of England came after his separation from Rome, which was brought on by the Pope's reluctance to declare his first marriage null and void. As a result, Henry started a very minor variant of the Protestant Reformation. There were primarily two steps. First, Henry insisted that the king must have absolute supremacy because national sovereignty demands that the king be the head of the Church in England.

Henry and Parliament collaborated together to draft a number of measures that put the break into effect. Englishmen were no longer able to appeal to Rome. With the Act of Supremacy in 1534 that made the king the protector and only supreme head of the church and clergy of England, the King would ultimately be in charge of all decisions. The seizure of the monasteries was the second step. Closing the monasteries that ran religious and benevolent organizations, pensioning the monks and nuns, and selling the rich lands to royal supporters helped create a sizable, prosperous gentry class that backed Henry. Little changed in terms of religion and ritual because Henry favored maintaining most aspects of Catholicism and despised the "heresies" of Martin Luther and the other reformers.

## Edward VI

Henry's health rapidly declined in 1546, despite the fact that he was still only in his mid-50s and his son Edward was crowned at the age of nine. Edward VI's short reign witnessed the rise of Protestantism in England. The late Queen Jane Seymour's older brother, Somerset, who was also King Edward VI's uncle, had a distinguished military career. Somerset was named Lord Protector of the realm upon the young king's coronation and effectively ruled England from 1547 until 1549. Catholics were offended by his religious policies. There was no longer a need for prayers to saints, relics, and statues, nor for masses for the dead, as Purgatory had been denied. Seymour commanded costly, unsuccessful wars with Scotland. By the fall of 1549, the crown was in financial trouble, his expensive wars had lost steam, and riots and uprisings had spread throughout the nation. He was overthrown by John Dudley, 1st Duke of Northumberland, a previous ally. Contrarily, Dudley made quick progress after taking over an almost bankrupt administration in 1549. Dudley put an end to the expensive wars with France and Scotland while tackling the finances in a way that resulted in some economic recovery, working with his chief adviser William Cecil. He chose Lords Lieutenants who maintained tight ties to London, instituted nationwide policing, and established what amounted to a permanent national army to avert further uprisings. While the Catholic bishops were being attacked, they elevated radical reformers to top Church positions. In 1549, the Book of Common Prayer usage became a legal requirement; English, not Latin, had to be used for prayers. Preaching took the place of the Mass as the main component of church services. Dudley attempted to install his daughter-in-law Lady Jane Grey as the new monarch in the moments before the king's untimely death, but his plans fell through after just nine days. Queen Mary took over and had him beheaded and had Jane Grey beheaded after a Protestant rebellion against the marriage of the queen and Philip II of Spain less than a year later.

## Mary I

Mary, the daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon, took great pride in her Catholic and Spanish ancestry. She was the next in line to the throne. Edward did, however, enact a law to change the succession, but only Parliament had the authority to do so, thus it was illegal. For three days, Edward's Privy Council concealed his passing in order to install Lady Jane, but nine days later, the Queen ascended to the throne with the help of many of her followers. In order to prevent Mary from reinstating Catholicism and undoing his and their father's reforms, Edward did not want the throne to pass to her. After Edward's brief crusade to reduce Catholicism in England, Mary is known for her tenacious efforts to restore Roman Catholicism. Protestant historians

have long criticized her rule, pointing out that she burned several hundred Protestants alive in just five years. Protestant writers at the time had a very negative opinion of her and referred to her as "Bloody Mary." Her marriage to King Philip II of Spain was extremely unpopular because Spain was viewed as the enemy by many people. According to the conditions of Queen Mary's Marriage Act, Philip was to be styled "King of England," all official documents were to be dated with both of their names, and Parliament was to be convened jointly by the couple, but only during Mary's lifetime. Philip was not permitted to act without his wife's approval or assign foreigners to positions of authority in England, and England was not required to help Philip's father militarily in any conflict. In addition to failing crops, the military loss of Calais to France was a painful blow to English pride. Mary disagreed with her father's decision to split from Rome and her brother's regents' establishment of Protestantism. Philip convinced Parliament to overturn Henry's religious regulations, restoring Roman law to the English church. It took Mary and Pope Julius III some months to come to an agreement, and they were driven to make a significant concession: the church was not given the confiscated monastery lands back; instead, they remained in the hands of their powerful new owners. The agreement had received the pope's blessing by the end of 1554. Following Philip's visit in 1557, Mary once more believed she was expecting a child who would be born in March 1558. In her will, she stated that her husband would serve as their child's regent while the child was a minor. But since no child was born, Mary was forced to recognize Elizabeth as her legitimate heir.

## QUEEN ELIZABETH I

Elizabeth Tudor, later known as Queen Elizabeth I or the "Virgin Queen", was the last of the five House of Tudor monarchs. Elizabeth was briefly labeled as being illegitimate after her mother Anne Boleyn and her father Henry the VIII's marriage was ruled null and void. The reason for that was especially Henry being married to Catherine of Aragon at the time when he wished to pursue Anne. Henry soon concentrated his efforts on getting his marriage to Catherine dissolved so he could wed Anne. Thomas Wolsey who was a trusted cardinal by Henry, was unable to convince Pope Clement VII to nullify Henry's marriage, and when it became evident that Clement would not do so, Henry and his advisors, including Thomas Cromwell, started the process of weakening the Catholic Church's influence in England and destroying the monasteries and nunneries. After Henry's death his only son Edward VI succeeded the English throne.

During the reign of her brother Edward, Elizabeth kept a low profile and resided at Hatfield in Hertfordshire. When Edward became terminally ill in 1553, he attempted to remove Mary Tudor from the line of succession because he supposed, correctly, that she would reverse the Protestant reforms that had taken place during his reign. After his death with leaving no heir behind in July 1553, he bequeathed the crown to his cousin Lady Jane Grey ignoring the claims of his two half-sisters, the Catholic Mary and the younger Elizabeth, in spite of statute law to the contrary. Mary speedily assembled a force in East Anglia and deposed Jane, ultimately beheading her and claiming the English throne. During Mary's reign, Elizabeth was imprisoned for nearly a year on suspicion of supporting Protestant rebels.

Upon her half-sister's death in 1558, Elizabeth succeeded to the throne. Elizabeth inherited a fragile kingdom surrounded by enemies. All territory in France had now been lost, the state was almost bankrupt, and politics was still very much a male-dominated arena where a queen was expected to marry as soon as



possible. Consequently, Elizabeth had to tread carefully in these first years of her reign, and she surrounded herself with capable advisors.

With the beginning of her succession, she was welcomed wholeheartedly by the citizens and greeted by orations and pageants, most with a strong Protestant favor. Although she was cherished as a queen by her subjects the country was still in a state of anxiety over the Catholic threat at home and overseas, as well as the choice of whom she would marry. After her sister Bloody Mary's death she wasted no time before re-establishing the English Protestant Church and declared herself as the supreme governor.

## ELIZABETHAN RELIGIOUS SETTLEMENT



When Elizabeth inherited the English throne, there was a big division in the country between Catholics and Protestants because of her predecessors' decisions and actions they had taken. While through the reign of Edward VI, the country was forced to follow strict Protestant doctrine when Mary I took the throne she tried to institute Catholicism by restoring Roman law to the English church. With all these instabilities happening, the kingdom was divided over matters of religion.

After taking the throne, she immediately started to handle these matters with establishing the Elizabethan Religious Settlement in 1558. It is accepted as the the end of the English Reformation, permanently shaping the theology and liturgy of the Church of England and laying the foundations of Anglicanism's unique identity. In 1558, with The Act of Supremacy, the Church of England's independence from the Roman Catholic Church was re-established. After that the English Parliament gave her the title of Supreme Governor of the Church of England. In contrast to other Protestant kingdoms, the old Catholic structure of the Church was preserved with the bishops organized in a hierarchy beneath the sovereign. Elizabeth appointed the bishops and archbishops, with the Archbishop of Canterbury continuing to hold the top position and the Archbishop of York holding the second position. Now, anyone suspected of refusing to acknowledge Elizabeth as the head of the Church would be brought before the Court of High Commission. Priests, temporal officials, and men pursuing higher education had to make an oath to the royal supremacy in

order to keep their positions; absence from church on Sunday resulted by a fine; and royal commissioners worked to enforce doctrinal and liturgical compliance.

Elizabeth's cautious reforms resulted in a church that was Protestant in doctrine, Catholic in appearance. After the settlement, Anglicans started to define their Church as a *via media* or middle way between the religious extremes of Catholicism and Protestantism.

## MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS

Mary Stuart, known as Mary Queen of Scots, was born on December 8, 1542, to Mary of Guise and King James V in Linlithgow Palace, Scotland. Her grandmother, Margaret Tudor, was Henry VIII's older sister, making Mary the great-niece of the king of England. Mary was just six days old when James V of Scotland passed away, leaving her as the only rightful heir to the kingdom. Scotland was ruled by regents during her infancy, first by the heir apparent James Hamilton and later by her mother Mary of Guise. With her marriage contract in place, five-year-old Mary was taken to France to spend the following thirteen years at the French court. She was raised in France where she would be safe from advancing English armies after becoming engaged to Francis, the Dauphin of France, in 1548. Mary married Francis in 1558, and from the time of his succession in 1559 until his passing in December 1560, she served as France's queen consort.



Elizabeth I, the sole surviving sibling of Mary I of England, succeeded the English throne in November 1558. Elizabeth was recognized as her sister's heir via the Third Succession Act, which was established by the English Parliament in 1543. Henry VIII's last will and testament prohibited the Stuarts from inheriting the English throne. Yet many Catholics believed that Mary Stuart, the senior surviving legitimate descendant of Henry VII through her grandmother, Margaret Tudor, was the true monarch of England and that Elizabeth was an illegitimate child. Henry II of France proclaimed his eldest son, later Francis II of France, and daughter-in-law, Mary Queen of Scots, as king and queen of England.

Mary, being widowed after the death of Francis II of France, went back to Scotland in August 1561. Scotland was torn between Catholic and Protestant factions. Following the Scottish Reformation, notable Scots like John Knox openly questioned whether her subjects had an obligation to obey her and preached against Mary and criticized her for attending Mass, dancing, and dressing extravagantly which further inflamed the already heated religious and political climate. She ruled as the Catholic sovereign of a Protestant realm and issued a proclamation embracing the religious landscape in Scotland which she had encountered upon her return. Mary's half-brother James, The Earl of Moray, was a prominent Protestant and was the chief advisor for Queen Mary and her privy council mostly consisted of Protestant lords. Strong protestant leaders being the members of the privy council and Queen Mary not giving up Catholicism, as well as the Lord Chancellor being catholic, the land was divided furthermore.

In 1565, Mary married her half-cousin Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, and in June of that year, James was born. Both Mary and Darnley were grandchildren of Margaret Tudor, sister of Henry VIII of England. Due to the fact that Mary and Darnley were both descended from her aunt, Elizabeth felt threatened by the marriage since, by the eyes of the Catholic world, they are the legitimate rulers of England. Elizabeth was outraged by the relationship because she felt Darnley should not have been married without her approval since he was both her cousin and an English subject. Darnley was found dead in the yard after his home was destroyed by an explosion in February 1567. Although it was popularly accepted that James Hepburn, 4th Earl of Bothwell, had planned Darnley's demise, he was acquitted of the allegation in April 1567.

## MEMBERS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

**LORD CHANCELLOR:** Highest-ranking traditional minister among the Great Officers of State in England and Scotland, nominally outranking the prime minister.

**LORD TREASURER:** The Lord High Treasurer functions as the head of Her Majesty's Treasury.

**LORD PRIVY SEAL:** Originally, its holder was responsible for the monarch's personal (privy) seal as opposed to the Great Seal of the Realm, which is in the care of the Lord Chancellor.

**SECRETARY OF STATE:** The primary duty of this office is carrying on the monarch's official correspondence, but in varying degrees the holder also advised the Crown,

**CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER:** Responsible for all economic and financial matters, the role is equivalent to that of a finance minister in other countries.

**LORD HIGH ADMIRAL:** The Admiralty was a department of the Government of England and Scotland responsible for the command of the Royal Navy.

**MASTER OF THE ORDNANCE:** The Master-General of the Ordnance was responsible for all British artillery, engineers, fortifications, military supplies, transport, field hospitals and much else, and was not subordinate to the commander-in-chief of the British military.

**LORD STEWARD:** The Lord Steward receives his appointment from the Sovereign in person and bears a white staff as the emblem and warrant of his authority. Responsible for the day-to-day management and financial affairs of the royal household.

**LORD CHAMBERLAIN:** The Lord Chamberlain of the Household is the most senior officer of the Royal Household of the England and Scotland, supervising the departments which support and provide advice to the Sovereign while also acting as the main channel of communication between the Sovereign and the House of Lords. The office organizes all ceremonial activity such as garden parties, state visits, royal weddings, and the State Opening of Parliament.

**MASTER OF THE HORSES:** All matters connected with the horses and formerly also the hounds of the sovereign, as well as the stables and coach houses, the stud, mews and previously the kennels, are within his jurisdiction.

**SOLICITOR GENERAL:** Her Majesty's Solicitor General for England and Wales, known informally as the Solicitor General, is one of the law officers of the Crown in the government of England. They are the deputy of the Attorney General, whose duty is to advise the Crown and Cabinet on the law.

**LIEUTENANT GENERAL:** Lieutenant General is a military rank used in many countries. The rank traces its origins to the Middle Ages where the title of lieutenant general was held by the second in command on the battlefield, who was normally subordinate to a captain general.

## English Cabinet

Sir Nicholas Bacon – **Lord Chancellor and Privy Seal**

William Paulet, *1st Marquess of Winchester* – **Lord Treasurer**

William Cecil, *1st Baron of Burghley* – **Secretary of State**

Sir Walter Mildmay - **Chancellor of the Exchequer**

Edward Clinton, *1st Earl of Lincoln* – **Lord High Admiral**

Ambrose Dudley, *3rd Earl of Warwick* - **Master of the Ordnance**

Henry Fitzalan, *12th Earl of Arundel* – **Lord Steward**

Robert Dudley, *1st Earl of Leicester* – **Master of Horses**

Sir Thomas Bromley - **Solicitor General**

Sir Francis Walsingham – **Vice Secretary of State**

### **Scottish Cabinet**

George Gordon, *5th Earl of Huntly* – **Lord Chancellor**

John Maitland, *1st Lord of Thirlestane* – **Lord Privy Seal**

William Ruthven, *4th Lord of Ruthven* – **Lord Treasurer**

James Hepburn, *4th Earl of Bothwell* – **Lord High Admiral**

John Stewart, *4th Earl of Atholl* – **Leader of Catholics**

John Fleming, *5th Lord of Fleming* – **Lord Chamberlain**

Archibald Campbell, *5th Earl of Argyll* – **Master of the Household**

James Stewart, *1st Earl of Moray* – **Secretary of State**

Archibald Douglas, *8th Earl of Angus* - **Lieutenant-General**

John Knox – **Leader of Protestants**

## **TIMELINE OF EVENTS UNTIL 15 APRIL 1567**

- 24 June 1509 - Coronation of Henry VIII
- 7 September 1533 - Birth of Queen Elizabeth I
- 8 December 1542 - Birth of Mary Queen of Scots
- 9 December 1543 - Coronation of Mary Queen of Scots
- 28 January 1547 - Death of Henry VIII
- 20 February 1547 - Coronation of Edward VI
- 10 July 1553 - Coronation of Lady Jane Grey
- 19 July 1553 - Coup D'état and Removal of Lady Jane Grey
- 1 October 1553 - Coronation of Mary Tudor
- 24 April 1558 - Marriage of Mary Queen of Scots and Francis II of France
- 17 November 1558 - Death of Mary Tudor
- 15 January 1559 - Coronation of Queen Elizabeth I
- 5 December 1560 - Death of Francis II of France
- 19 August 1561 - Arrival of Mary Queen of Scots to Scotland
- 29 July 1565 - Marriage of Mary Queen of Scots and Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley

- 19 June 1566 - Birth of James, son and heir of Mary Queen of Scots
- 10 February 1567 - Death of Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley
- 12 April 1567 - Acquittal of Lord Bothwell on Lord Darnley's Murder

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