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| ARCHBISHOP  1559-1575 | AIMS | EVIDENCE OF SUCCESS | EVIDENCE OF FAILURE | MARK / 6 | OVERALL JUDGEMENT |
| PARKER   * Had easiest job – faced least threat * Religious descent was at its lowest * Despite opposition in House of Lords managed to get Act of Supremacy &Uniformity passed * Did not want to be Archbishop * Struggled to reach puritans- never Marian exile | * To defend clerical marriage * To persuade clergy to accept the vestments / act of uniformity * To firmly lead the new church | * Proposals of more Puritan measures defeated * The issuing of his 1566 *Advertisements* * Managed to see off moderates at the Complication of Cantenbury * See off Puritan Choir in House of Commons * Produced Inclusive Settlement | * The arousal of a pamphlet war      * Doesn’t sniff out Catholicism fast enough * 1569- Northern `rising- Catholicism evolves at end of reign& excommunication bill | * 5/6 | * Well educated, untainted with Genevan ideas and with experience (despite certain views differing to Elizabeth) makes him overall relatively reliable and successful |
| GRINDAL- 1575- 83   * Dislike system of Archbishops &bishops * Both Catholicism &Puritanism arise * Jesuit Challenge arises- Edward campaign * Faces bigger challenges deals with less successfully | * Held some Puritan ideas, however, he believed uniformity should be maintained * Grindal believed prophesying was a way of education and should be legal * He wanted more than three to four preachers in each country | * More prophesying’s took place | * He was suspended and placed under house arrest * Elizabeth dismissed his letter asking for more preachers * His suspension lasted until his death in 1583 | * 2/6 (his role was minimal, and he bought discredit to the Elizabethan Church) | * Well educated and was supported by some Puritans, however, his judgement to dismiss prophesying bought him suspension. Furthermore, he discredited the Church and Elizabeth, his letter to her, and performed no role to her whatsoever. |
| WHITGIFT- 1583-1604   * War Archbishop of Canterbury * Puritanism& Roman Catholicism more extreme- fade * Deals with separatist challenge- becomes treason- seen as sinister force – withers away * By 1603 2% were roman Catholics * Helped make roman Catholics be seen as war enemies – bloody question | * Aim was to make sure people do not challenge the queen royal   prerogative   * Ensure that people were following the act of uniformity * Had puritan beliefs but believed in the queen and her religious settlement over everything else | * Ensured that Cartwright was removed from his professorship after he challenged the queen, which was a warning to those who wanted to oppose Elizabeth. * He became Bishop of Worchester after his written reply to the *Admonition to the parliament*. * !583 appointing Whitgift to Canterbury and he showed once his intentions to ensure uniformity. * Helped by the establishment of the new Court of High Commission | * Whitgift didn’t do much wrong in fact he was one of Elizabeth’s favourite men. * He aroused concern amongst the lawyers | * 6/6 he did all the things to ensure that people would follow the act of uniformity. | * Not only did Whitgift successes in many things * !584 parliament Elizabeth made clear her support for whitgift, and made him a member of the privy council * Elizabeth referred to him as ‘ her little black husband’ and she died holding his hand in 1603. |