Elizabeth I

Queen Elizabeth was Henry VIII Tudor’s daughter and her mother was Anne Boleyn. She came to the throne in 1558 and her reign lasted until 1603. This period was called Elizabethan age and it was characterized by stability and unity. Elisabeth Tudor re-established the Anglican Church after his stepsister Mary Tudor’s monarchy, known as Bloody Mary too. She put the Anglican Church in the middle between the reformed churches and the Catholic one in order to obtain internal peace. Elizabeth made pass the II Act of Supremacy in 1559 and restated the independence of the Church of England and made compulsory the Book of Common Prayer through the Act of Uniformity. Queen Elizabeth increased the reign’s wealth, commercial power, fleet and she encouraged the birth of companies (East India Company) and the exploited of overseas trade. The queen of Scotland, her Catholic cousin Mary Stuart, represented an internal threat and for this reason she was executed according to the will of Elizabeth I.