

Chapter 1 : The Reign Of Elizabeth I: What were the Strengths and Weaknesses of Elizabeth's reign?

Luther had posted his ninety-five theses in Germany years before, Calvin was preaching in Switzerland, and Knox in Scotland, and Jeanne d'Albret was furthering the cause of the Huguenots in France. Strength and weakness, power and helplessness -- these extremes characterized the life of so remarkable a woman.

Choose to use the love you feel within â€” believe that the process of self-discovery is a joyous one. Control your own emotions â€” look directly at any obstacle and see if it is real. Combining your capacity to destroy with your power to regenerate and heal. Affirm all your individual qualities â€” be sensitive to what you are feeling every moment. In order to realize satisfaction and joy â€” success requires organization. It requires a great deal of courage as well as strength â€” for you must control and direct the energy rather than allowing it to take you wherever it wants to go. You will begin to understand others if you will take the time to imagine yourself in their place. You have the ability to face life â€” particularly this difficult problem or change â€” with hope and eagerness. You are strong within â€” allow yourself to experience life passionately, yet peacefully â€” without being controlled or carried away by your passions. Find the place where you can make a statement and get your idea across â€” leave a lasting impression. Your subconscious mind controls your body and its functions â€” you receive, then act upon the suggestions sent from your conscious mind. Choose to cultivate your desires and you set up a chain reaction which will eventually produce tangible results. New â€” Here is the eighth stop. Properly channeled and controlled emotions. You are on solid ground, centered. Strong self-image and self-respect. There are extensions of self in place and functioning, i. A feeling of invincibility. An emotional sense of the eternal, of permanence, Loyalty, Constancy without stagnation. The feeling of duality is strong but the self is in harmony with all extensions of the self, and with nature. Your heart has begun to know things for itself, with the help, but independent, of mind. The hypothalamus is that aspect of mind, of reason, belonging to the heart. Here ideas are generated in the gut, the Solar Plexus, before reason and perspective of higher mind get a crack at them. Conversely however, it is proper to say that this is the effect of mind in the emotions. We see here that true strength lies in our hearts, in our emotional stability. How strong is your love? How are you being called upon to show courage and perseverance? What do you desire to create? What inner passion needs to be expressed? What inner passion needs to be reconciled? Special Messages based on card position: In the first position: Your emotional ties are very important. This lifetime may be centered on or within your origins, family, heritage. Your personal and group karma are closely related. Your abilities with people, the social graces, manners figure prominently in this lifetime. In the second position: Your social prowess, your credits with people, facilitate your getting what you need. Thus far, your personality has been your greatest asset. There is a constancy in your affairs that stands you well. In the third position: Your strength now must come from and go into existing relationships and creative enterprises. Use your social gifts to the maximum. In the fourth position: The desire here is to be strong and capable whenever and wherever one might need to be, for oneself and for others. From this derives your easy way with people, one on one and in groups. In the fifth position: You should be consciously dealing with your emotional systems, the effectiveness of all your relationships and your creative thrust. Here is analysis of therapies. In the sixth position: The near future will find you centered and strong within your relationships and your creative processes. The balance between self and other, between humanity and nature is healthy. In the seventh position: Exploration of the depths and loyalties of relationships, of the rightness of your creative interests. Are you as strong as you could be, as you want to be? Here is the exercise of both losing and finding yourself in your relationships with others, with your group, and in the immersion in your talents. In the eighth position: You are in the right place at the right time and can deal from a position of strength. You are surrounded by what you need and yet you are free to move as the need arises. In the ninth position: There is a good sense of belonging as your heart is centered in a very healthy emotional world, immersed in relationships that are productive and rewarding. As a result you are highly energetic and motivated. In the tenth position: Here is the grace of emotional calm, a taming and focusing of energies in relationships or in creative matters. You will be more confident in social situations as you will be armed with emotional extensions to back you

up. Failure is irrelevant, if not out of the question. You have nothing to lose.

Chapter 2 : Did You Say Queen. : racedaydvl.com

She became queen at 25 not 23, and that wasn't on her own accord so it should not be listed as a strength. It was because of the rights of secession. 2. pope not recognizing the marriage of her parents was actually a strength, because it established the monarch of england as the head of the church of england, they no longer paid as many taxes.

Tweet She was a child and she had a secret. Still, she became one of the most beloved Queens and women of the Bible. Her name was Hadassah, but you might know her by the name of Esther, the one for whom the book in the Bible is named. Mordecai – A Jew who lived in the palace. Haman Hammedatha – An evil man who happened to be a leader over all the other princes. The king became very angry and consulted with the wise men to see what should be done about this rebellious wife. And be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess; but be filled with the Spirit; Speaking to yourselves in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing and making melody in your heart to the Lord; Giving thanks always for all things unto God and the Father in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ; Submitting yourselves one to another in the fear of God. Selfishness sometimes leads to loneliness and even exile. Such is the case of the King and Queen. When we spend too much time with other people and not enough time with our spouse the world can become a sad and lonely place. In this Biblical account we see a king who was throwing a great feast, yet his wife was not there with him. In her loneliness she threw a party for the women in the big house. Both the king and queen were busy doing their own thing and by the time the drunken king called for his wife, she had already lost her desire for him. Young virgins were sought from far and wide to be taken into the house of women in the palace. The young girls were taken into the custody of Hege Hegai , the keeper of women in the palace. They were to begin a purification process before they were presented to the king as a candidate to be his new queen. Among the young virgins was Hadassah, the adopted daughter of Mordecai a Jew who lived at the palace. Her name Hadassah was changed to Esther to hide her Hebrew heritage so that she would be pleasing to the king. Mordecai secretly looked in on Esther to be sure that all was well with her Esther 2: As each woman went to be presented to the king she would go in one day and return the following day. After this the women no longer virgins were sent to the house of the concubines harem. Esther found favour with everyone who looked upon her – and especially the king. He loved her above all of the other women and soon made her his new queen. During all this time Esther continued to obey the commandment of Mordecai, not to reveal her true heritage. She was submissive to Mordecai as she had always been as his daughter. Children, obey your parents in the Lord: Honour thy father and mother; which is the first commandment with promise; That it may be well with thee, and thou mayest live long on the earth. This was apparent by how many time we see throughout the book that she found favour and grace with all that saw her. She was a very young girl and might have been very scared – especially since she had such a huge secret that she was keeping from the man that was taking her as his wife. Even so, she submitted to Mordecai and was blessed to be the new queen. She gave honour where honour was due. No matter our position in life, nor how old we are, we are commanded to give honour to our parents. Mordecai quickly told Esther of the plan and Esther told the King, giving credit to Mordecai as the one who revealed the plan. The king questioned the evil chamberlains who confessed to the crime and soon saw their own death as they were hanged from a tree. The king wrote of this incident in his diary. Pride Takes Over As time went on this man named Haman Hammedatha was one who the king promoted to be a leader over all the princes in his kingdom. As a leader he expected everyone to bow to him as he passed. One day while Mordecai was sitting at the gate Haman passed and everyone bowed and revered him except for Mordecai who refused to bow or give reverence to Haman. The king agreed and gave the order to destroy the Jews. Mordecai and his people mourned, wept, rent their clothes and let out loud cries as doom came upon the Jewish people in the kingdom. Word got to Esther about the plan to destroy her people and messages went back and forth from the queen to Mordecai. Here is what happened next: Then Esther bade them return Mordecai this answer, Go, gather together all the Jews that are present in Shushan, and fast ye for me, and neither eat nor drink three days, night or day: I also and my maidens will fast likewise; and so will I go in unto the king, which is not according to the law: So Mordecai went his way, and did according to all that Esther

had commanded him. It is in this passage in the book of Esther that we see a father grieving for his daughter and a daughter, selflessly giving herself for the sake of her people. Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God: Whosoever therefore resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God: For rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil. Wilt thou then not be afraid of the power? For he is the minister of God to thee for good. But if thou do that which is evil, be afraid; for he beareth not the sword in vain: It is not up to us to decide whether or not we should be subject to our rulers and leaders, God says we must do it "so we must do it! When a ruler or leader is evil it eventually catches up to them. We are to submit, just as we see Mordecai submit to the command of his queen daughter. He did right to ask the queen to intervene. She did everything according to the law and according to the custom and the way in which anyone should approach the king, including his wife. She needed to wait for him to ask her to speak. So what better way than to throw a feast? The king loved feasts and he loved Esther and he was very willing to come to her party. At that banquet the king asked Esther to tell him her wish so that he could grant it to her. She delayed her answer for another day and on the second day she invited Haman again to the banquet with the king and queen. Haman went home to brag about all the glory that was being bestowed upon him by the king and queen. Still Haman held his hatred of Mordecai and at the suggestion of his wife he set up the gallows so that Mordecai could be put to death. Even so, the gallows were set. Anticipating the next banquet the king was having trouble sleeping the night before so he ordered that the book of the chronicles should be read. After he was reminded of what Mordecai did to save his life from the assassination attempt he asked what was done to reward Mordecai. As he was discussing this Haman was standing outside. The king beckoned Haman to come in so he could ask his opinion of what should be done to honor a man for a great deed. The king thought it a great idea and ordered Haman to take the clothing and the horse and put Mordecai upon the horse for this honor. Haman did all that the king had said and then returned to his own house covering his head in shame. Just then Haman was called to the second feast with the king and queen. At the banquet the king asked Esther to tell him her petition and she went on to ask that the king spare her life along with the life of her people, the Jews. The king asked Esther who was the man behind this evil plot and she said that it was the wicked Haman. The king was so angry that he left the room. At that time Haman threw himself at the mercy of Esther. Haman was taken to be hanged on the gallows that he had built for Mordecai. Esther continued in her appeal to the king to reverse the decision to kill the Jews. The king told Mordecai to pass the word that the plan to destroy the Jews was annulled. And many of the people of the land became Jews; for the fear of the Jews fell upon them. Brethren, if a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual, restore such an one in the spirit of meekness; considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted. For if a man think himself to be something, when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself. But let every man prove his own work, and then shall he have rejoicing in himself alone, and not in another. That right-hand man, Haman, abused his power using it to put into play a plan to destroy a man and his people because of the hatred and jealousy that had overtaken him. What he did not know was that Esther was to be one of those people to be destroyed. Esther found favour in the eyes of the king and she was careful to approach him in meekness. She submitted to his leadership thus gaining the right to appeal a decision that he had made. In this passage we see how: We are left with this and other great historical accounts that have been recorded in the Bible so that we can learn from them. This Queen of Persia demonstrated character traits such as faith, grace, determination and caution. She did this all the time knowing that she might be trading her own life for the life of many others. In this way we might say that Esther is a type of Christ who willingly gave his life as a ransom for all. Do you know Jesus? I pray that you are as blessed as I am by this precious story of Esther and I pray that this causes you to examine your own life. Would someone consider you to be an Esther? Have you read about this woman in the Bible? Just click the button below to get started.

Chapter 3 : Strength & Loyalty - Wikipedia

Loyalty is the capacity to stick to and stand by a person, a cause or an organization. People who are loyal remain committed to people or things in good times and bad. The opposite of loyalty.

Manzer The Queen of Navarre stood steadfast for the Reformed faith, even in the midst of great compromise "My grace is sufficient for thee: Strength and weakness, power and helplessness -- these extremes characterized the life of so remarkable a woman. She did not possess physical strength. In fact, always frail, she died of tuberculosis at the age of forty-four. She did have some political strength as the highest ranking Protestant in France, but beyond that, she possessed a strength of will and a strength of character that held her up when she seemed the most helpless. Above all, however, was her reliance on God and the strength of His power to preserve her which bolstered her beyond measure when her situation seemed the most hopeless. Although the family called themselves "kings" of Navarre, "only the rump of that kingdom remained in their hands since Ferdinand of Aragon had conquered the larger portion to the south in He was an extremely well liked ruler, forthright, equitable, skillfully handling the grievances of his subjects. Marguerite herself is a fascinating character. Prominent not only at the court, but throughout Europe, she "occupied an influential position in the intellectual movement of the day" [2] by speaking out against the abuses of Roman Catholicism. Regarding Jeanne herself, little is known of her childhood. She spent her first nine years in Lornay in the Norman countryside. She was under the care of some twenty servants, ranging from a tutor to a groom and three footmen to a pastry-maker. Concerning her education, again, although little is known, the typical child of French nobility would have been brought up in the literature of his own country as well as of the Latin authors. She had a keen intellect which, coupled with a strong spirit, would later cause her opponents no end of trouble. At the age of nine, Jeanne was moved closer to the court. Up to this point, she had experienced only the benefits of her position, but she was soon to feel the helplessness within it. The King of France, however, hoped to use Jeanne in his own foreign policy. She complained bitterly to all, even writing a formal letter of protest to the King, but to no avail. Finally in June of at the age of twelve, she was wed. Their union was to last only about three and a half years. Although just as helpless in deciding her fate, this time she had no complaints. He was very close in line to the succession of the French throne. What more could Jeanne want? The two lived happily for many years. She bore two children, Henry and Catherine. Religion was to cause their breach. The Reformers insisted that they were not bringing in a new gospel but returning to the gospel preached by the apostles. They challenged the people to open their Bibles and to prove it to themselves. Ministers were sent from Geneva, and, despite the work of the Counter Reformation, the number of French Protestants was increasing daily. Despite legislation, "they held their prayer meetings, fed on solemn sermons preaching predestination, issued a fire of pamphlets on the abuses of the Church Her sympathies seemed to be with the reform, as well. She had listened to those whom Calvin had sent and even allowed Protestant services alternated with Masses in the Royal Chapel. Calvinism was in vogue at court. Nobles brought the ministers into their own apartments to preach. And support from the nobility was exactly what the Calvinists needed if the movement in France was to be considered anything more than a rebellion. Upon visiting Bearn, one such minister reported to Calvin, "Preaching is open -- in public. The streets resound to the chanting of the Psalms. Religious books are sold as freely and openly at home. Once she had made a public profession, however, Jeanne never looked back. He was notoriously unfaithful in his marriage, and in all else as well. It became increasingly obvious that his religious views were contingent on his chances for political gain. Catholic or Protestant, he would go back and forth in deciding which might afford him the greatest advantage. Also, as First Prince of the Blood, he and his heirs stood to gain the throne of France if he proceeded with care. When the Huguenots seemed to be gaining, he would join their offensive; when the Catholics had the upperhand, he would withdraw. At last, threatened and coaxed in turn by Spain, the Papacy, and finally the French court, he renounced all dealings with the reformers and declared himself once and for all a Roman Catholic. The gravity of this stand cannot be overstated. Had he, the First Prince of the Blood, made himself at the juncture the head of the Huguenot party, Calvinism might have become the religion of France. An uncomfortable peace ensued.

The financial status caused great dissatisfaction, to the point of threats of a civil war among the French people. The spread of Calvinism brought into the country still more unrest. Catherine had now to deal not only with the threat of a Spanish invasion but with the displeasure of the Papacy, as well. Beginning in November of the Catholics issued their counter-attack. Destruction of Huguenot property, assassination, and other violent incidents were occurring all over France. Many nobles followed his lead. She reinstated conservative Catholic tutors for Charles IX, forbade discussion of Calvinist doctrine, and her lenience towards those arrested for religious reasons ceased. Still more nobles placed themselves within the Roman camp. Jeanne, however, could not be dissuaded. Her conversion had been motivated by neither politics nor fashion, and she would not bend. The strength of her will, this time put into service for God, was unflinching. While others cowered back to the Mass, Jeanne had Protestant services in her apartments "with all the doors open" as exasperated observers pointed out. Antoine demanded that she go to Mass, but Jeanne flatly refused. This was the reason they then left her in peace on the matter. Already suffering from tuberculosis, she was so ill at this time that doctors were unsure if she could recover. Antoine had made her all but a prisoner in her apartments, had taken away their son, and was threatening divorce. Finally, both Antoine and Catherine wanted her out of Paris. On March 6, , Jeanne left Paris to return to Bearn. She left without her son she was permitted to say goodbye and to enjoin him never to go to Mass, still very ill, and under fear of being kidnapped along the way. The Catholics were led by the Duke de Guise. Jeanne herself was not involved in this or the second civil war, but rather concentrated her efforts on her own kingdom. Upon her return, "Jeanne devoted herself primarily to local administration and to foster the Reformed faith in her domain. First, being so close to Spain, she needed to prepare herself with military defense. Secondly, some months into the war, Antoine had been wounded fighting on the Catholic side. Although Antoine had summoned his mistress in his convalescence, when word of his injury reached Jeanne, she immediately made herself ready to go nurse him. But the infection spread, and Antoine died before Jeanne could obtain permission to enter enemy lines. Her son was still to be a hostage at court for the next four years, but she was able to reinstate Protestant tutors for the boy to oversee his education. Laws were passed to protect these ministers, she abolished public processions, purified the churches of images, and suppressed the Mass in some parts of her kingdom. A synod was formed and there were plans for a Protestant Academy. Her achievements led one reformer to say of her, "The Queen of Navarre has banished all idolatry from her domains and sets an example of virtue with incredible firmness and courage. Ironically, the union with the Spanish royal family that her father had so wanted in the past would now have cost Jeanne everything -- her kingdom, her independence, and her faith. Sending an ambassador, Philip demanded she cast aside her religious policy, calling it evil and threatening that he would not tolerate Calvinism "so near to his subjects. I rely on God, who is more powerful than the King of Spain. I would much prefer to destroy her and treat her as such an evil woman deserves. The Papacy, too sought Jeanne. Pious IV sent his own ambassador and his own set of threats. She was warned that her subjects would not stand for reform, that Spain would not stand for it. She was ordered to restore the churches and to cast off the heresies that he for a time "seduced" her. She was implored "with tears to return to the true fold. Keep your tears for yourself. Out of charity I might contribute a few. She was summoned to appear in Rome upon penalty of excommunication, confiscation of goods, and a declaration that her lands would be open to the first taker. This last claim troubled Philip of Spain who did not want just anyone to take over Navarre. It made Catherine furious. It was a dangerous game Jeanne was playing, pitting the larger powers against one another while her kingdom and her life were held in the balance. Meanwhile, she continued with her reform. There were plans to carry out "the total suppression of idolatry. Spain and the Papacy were up in arms. She had returned to court for a time to appease Catherine who was confident of her powers to control people near her. She was able to return with her son Henry, at last.

Chapter 4 : Strength - Crystal Clear Reflections

A particular strength of Queen Elizabeth I was her A) loyalty to the Church of England. B) ability to set aside her personal beliefs for the interests of the nation.

Elizabeth on the cover of Time magazine , April Elizabeth was born at The two princesses were educated at home under the supervision of their mother and their governess , Marion Crawford. Winston Churchill described Elizabeth when she was two as "a character. She has an air of authority and reflectiveness astonishing in an infant. Although her birth generated public interest, she was not expected to become queen, as the Prince of Wales was still young. Many people believed he would marry and have children of his own. Later that year, Edward abdicated , after his proposed marriage to divorced socialite Wallis Simpson provoked a constitutional crisis. If her parents had had a later son, she would have lost her position as first-in-line, as her brother would have been heir apparent and above her in the line of succession. As in , when her parents had toured Australia and New Zealand, Elizabeth remained in Britain, since her father thought her too young to undertake public tours. And the King will never leave. We know, every one of us, that in the end all will be well. Elizabeth later said in a rare interview, "We asked my parents if we could go out and see for ourselves. I remember we were terrified of being recognised I remember lines of unknown people linking arms and walking down Whitehall , all of us just swept along on a tide of happiness and relief. Proposals, such as appointing her Constable of Caernarfon Castle or a patron of Urdd Gobaith Cymru the Welsh League of Youth , were abandoned for several reasons, including fear of associating Elizabeth with conscientious objectors in the Urdd at a time when Britain was at war. Home Secretary , Herbert Morrison supported the idea, but the King rejected it because he felt such a title belonged solely to the wife of a Prince of Wales and the Prince of Wales had always been the heir apparent. During the tour, in a broadcast to the British Commonwealth on her 21st birthday, she made the following pledge: After another meeting at the Royal Naval College in Dartmouth in July , Elizabeth " though only 13 years old " said she fell in love with Philip, and they began to exchange letters. He was a prince without a home or kingdom. They received 2, wedding gifts from around the world. One month earlier, the King had issued letters patent allowing her children to use the style and title of a royal prince or princess, to which they otherwise would not have been entitled as their father was no longer a royal prince. The children remained in Britain. When she toured Canada and visited President Harry S. Truman in Washington, D. Philip broke the news to the new queen. The Duke complained, "I am the only man in the country not allowed to give his name to his own children. The Queen asked them to wait for a year; in the words of Martin Charteris, "the Queen was naturally sympathetic towards the Princess, but I think she thought " she hoped " given time, the affair would peter out. If Margaret had contracted a civil marriage, she would have been expected to renounce her right of succession. They divorced in ; she did not remarry. The proposal was never accepted and the following year France signed the Treaty of Rome , which established the European Economic Community , the precursor to the European Union. Lord Mountbatten claimed the Queen was opposed to the invasion, though Eden denied it. Eden resigned two months later. Lord Salisbury and Lord Kilmuir , the Lord Chancellor , consulted the British Cabinet , Winston Churchill , and the Chairman of the backbench Committee , resulting in the Queen appointing their recommended candidate: In a magazine, which he owned and edited, [82] Lord Altrincham accused her of being "out of touch". On the same tour, she opened the 23rd Canadian Parliament , becoming the first monarch of Canada to open a parliamentary session. She is impatient of the attitude towards her to treat her as She loves her duty and means to be a Queen. Her first royal walkabout, meeting ordinary members of the public, took place during a tour of Australia and New Zealand in Over 20 countries gained independence from Britain as part of a planned transition to self-government. In , however, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Ian Smith , in opposition to moves towards majority rule, declared unilateral independence from Britain while still expressing "loyalty and devotion" to Elizabeth. Although the Queen dismissed him in a formal declaration, and the international community applied sanctions against Rhodesia, his regime survived for over a decade. She declined, saying she would not interfere in decisions reserved by the Constitution of Australia for the governor-general. Parties and events took place throughout

the Commonwealth, many coinciding with her associated national and Commonwealth tours. Trudeau said in his memoirs that the Queen favoured his attempt to reform the constitution and that he was impressed by "the grace she displayed in public" and "the wisdom she showed in private". Police later discovered the shots were blanks. The year-old assailant, Marcus Sarjeant , was sentenced to five years in prison and released after three. New Zealand Security Intelligence Service documents declassified in revealed that year-old Christopher John Lewis fired a shot with a . Two years into his sentence, he attempted to escape a psychiatric hospital in order to assassinate Prince Charles , who was visiting the country with Diana, Princess of Wales , and Prince William. In a serious lapse of security, assistance only arrived after two calls to the Palace police switchboard. The sources of the rumours included royal aide Michael Shea and Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal , but Shea claimed his remarks were taken out of context and embellished by speculation. As monarch of Fiji , Elizabeth supported the attempts of the Governor-General , Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau , to assert executive power and negotiate a settlement. Coup leader Sitiveni Rabuka deposed Ganilau and declared Fiji a republic.

Chapter 5 : Cotton Bedspread Queen | eBay

Loyalty and Royalty: Gibraltar, the loyalty' to the new Queen and the British Empire. The focus on performance is strength, for the loyalty of its.

But it would not be easy to find. Or rather, they knew heresy was whatever the king commanded, and that changed from year to year. Edward had been a devout Protestant, as had his councilors. The six years of his rule witnessed its political and social triumph, primarily through southern England. The independent north remained conservative and Catholic. Mary had been an equally devout Catholic, imbued with genuine religious fervor. She brought papal privilege back to England after a twenty-year absence. Each faith harbored grievances against the other. Her Protestant councilors increasingly felt that Catholics were political traitors, as if their very faith implied a lack of patriotism. They warned Elizabeth that the pope commanded her Catholic subjects, not she; only a swift and strong blow could ensure their fear and forced loyalty. But for the queen, her Catholic subjects were also, quite simply, subjects. If they recognized her rule, she had no qualms about their private worship. Let them go publicly to Protestant services and then do as they wished at home. So long as they did not rebel, she was content not to pry. The new queen did not bother to revoke her illegitimacy, as Mary had. She even welcomed her former jailer Bedingfield to court, though with a caustic wit. Religious turmoil was soon the subject of impassioned debate. In the House of Lords, many bishops resisted the changes but they were quickly replaced by others, led by Matthew Parker as archbishop of Canterbury. Elizabeth pressed for a restoration of the Prayer Book, which she felt would be acceptable to Protestants and most complacent Catholics. But the new bishops preferred the Prayer Book; it was rather vague about most controversial matters and thus less offensive to Catholics. Elizabeth assented and the Act of Uniformity was passed. She was particularly successful in making religious dissension a political matter, rather than a troublesome question of doctrine. It was a simple matter to remove Marian stalwarts from positions of authority, and about clergy were dismissed. In total, one third of parish clergy were replaced. Most Englishmen were content with this settlement, though extremists on both sides felt it inadequate. Elizabeth effectively placed the church under control of the crown, thus merging religious and political power in her person. In my opinion, a very prudent action, intended to keep the adherents of both creeds in subjection, for the less she ruffles them at the beginning of her reign the more easily she will enthrall them later on. However, in later years, two great problems emerged. The first was the growing popularity of the Puritan movement. This extreme form of Protestantism was a direct attack upon the royal supremacy. In England, the Puritans were directly influenced by continental Presbyterians. They believed passionately in one rule only, that of Holy Scripture. They also believed in a fellowship of ministers; parishes would elect their own religious leaders, under the supervision of a group of elders. In other words, the parishes would usurp the power of the queen. For the Puritans, it became distressingly clear that the Church of England was more dedicated to England and its ruler than to God. John Whitgift, who became Archbishop of Canterbury in , attempted to neutralize their cause by adopting some needed reforms. But he did not wish to create Puritan martyrs, as Mary I had created Protestant ones. He was also more interested in establishing a uniform clergy rather than debating doctrine. A few Puritans were executed and many others banished under Whitgift; his use of the church courts robbed the new doctrine of its momentum. It remained troublesome to the queen, but never a real threat. Puritan attempts to check the royal prerogative would only succeed in the next generation. While the Puritans used words against the queen, the Catholic extremists were eventually prepared to kill her. They were settled mainly in the north and west of England, and accepted the religious settlement. They believed Elizabeth to be illegitimate and thus ineligible to be queen, but neither Pope Paul IV or his successor, Pius IV, seriously challenged her title. She was not even excommunicated until England had long been a balance between their competing interests. For her part, the queen took care not to disturb calm waters. But calm can be deceptive and misleading. In , ten years into her reign, Elizabeth was forced to abandon her studied disinterest and choose sides. There was now a massive military power directly across the Channel from England. She needed an army to recover her throne from Protestant rebels who had forced her abdication

and imprisoned her. Elizabeth and her councilors were aghast. Mary was the true queen of England in the eyes of Catholic Europe, as well as some Catholic Englishmen. And if Elizabeth should die, naturally or otherwise, Mary had the strongest claim to the English throne. All of the Protestant councilors were terrified; what should they do with Mary Stuart? He planned to take a proactive role in reasserting his faith in England, and he attracted many dedicated followers. Douai was soon a flourishing center for anti-Elizabethan plots and propaganda. For the queen, her cherished and precarious balance, successfully maintained for a decade, was falling to pieces. She took the precaution of imprisoning Mary queen of Scots in a variety of secure castles. She sincerely believed Elizabeth would help her, as a fellow queen and cousin. Elizabeth was told by the Protestant lords in Scotland that Mary was unwelcome; she faced certain death if she returned. Would the queen of England lend her support to such a woman? It was indeed a vexing problem. Elizabeth settled upon appointing a commission to investigate the charges against Mary. And soon enough, she had even more pressing concerns. The first Tudor king succeeded in establishing nominal authority over the fractious northern earls. His Reformation led to the great northern rebellion known as the Pilgrimage of Grace in Henry dealt brutally with the rebels and made only one northern progress afterwards, taking his fifth queen, Catherine Howard, to York soon after their marriage. Elizabeth had long recognized its intransigence. She was never particularly close to the great northern lords of her reign, the earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, and the only duke in England, her Howard cousin Thomas, 4th duke of Norfolk. She showed Norfolk some degree of personal affection, as she did all of her maternal relatives. But she recognized his ambition and their religious differences. As a duke, he was one of the wealthiest men in England and thus had great influence. Yet he was never a close advisor to the queen. What would the queen do? Some of her councilors, including Dudley and Throckmorton, thought Mary should wed the premier peer in England. Two problems could possibly be solved by the marriage – Mary Stuart would be safely settled in England and the succession would be assured. Elizabeth recognized this short-sighted solution for the mirage it was, for how long would she live after the marriage? Her realm would be bitterly divided and torn, with rival factions centered upon herself and Norfolk. As future king of England, he might dare to rebel against her. And despite her pragmatism, Elizabeth was Protestant and the Norfolk marriage would be a Catholic triumph. The queen soon let both Dudley and Norfolk know of her displeasure. Dudley was roundly chastised and Norfolk left court for his country estate Kenninghall. He refused a summons to appear before Elizabeth at Windsor Castle. Her anger was further roused. There were whispers of a rebellion, that Norfolk and his supporters would free Mary and march on London. As hereditary nobles, they felt pushed aside at court and not given the proper respect. It is also not certain they wished for Norfolk to be king. For the amending and redressing thereof divers foreign powers do purpose shortly to invade this realm which will be to our utter destruction if we do not speedily forbend the same. And throughout the north, they found ready adherents for their cause. The rebellion made clear to Elizabeth that a quiet decade had not eased religious change upon all her subjects. The Catholic appeal was so strong that the earl of Sussex, sent to crush the rebellion, did not fully trust his own forces. Norfolk was indecisive; should he risk his grand title and privileges for the possibility of becoming king? While he hesitated, the earl of Sussex led his troops on a steady course north. The rebels themselves were often conflicted in their duties to the queen and their church. The noble leaders escaped abroad or bought their freedom by giving their property to the crown. The Northern Rebellion was a frightening experience, but it ended satisfactorily enough. It was clear, however, that northern England must be more carefully watched and controlled. And as a result of the rebellion, *Regnans in excelsis* was issued by the papacy in March

Chapter 6 : Loyalty | Definition of Loyalty by Merriam-Webster

You searched for: loyalty strength! Etsy is the home to thousands of handmade, vintage, and one-of-a-kind products and gifts related to your search. No matter what you're looking for or where you are in the world, our global marketplace of sellers can help you find unique and affordable options.

My perspective does not stop me from appreciating women of other races, and ethnicities. However, I choose to acknowledge the strength, grace, beauty, and mystical nature that is black women. With that being stressed there is something sisters we must discuss, and that is the ideal of Queen or Queendom. If we are bluntly honest we know every sister is NOT a Queen. Queendom is more than being just a strong black woman. That title is not simply for women with degrees, wealthy bank account, nor wives. It is not for the indecisive, nor for those that refuse to move past the roadblocks in their life. We must understand to be a Queen requires a sister to be above the may lay, and she must be willing to stand above reproach. To make the best decisions in the situations she finds herself faced with, and she must be willing to sacrifice for what she believes in. Sisters you must first believe in your own Queendom, and in doing so it will require to set some order to your realm. That is true when it comes to preference and individuality not principle. If your realm is not to fall to confusion and disarray there must be order, standards and boundaries. Sound decisions will not come from a mental space riddled in confusions and contradictions. Queens are treated with the utmost respect regardless of their individualities. We need to understand this when we allow white women to use our energy and essence for their feminist fight. I have seen sisters stand in a crowded room and when a brother takes notice, and offers her his seat she accuses him of objectifying her. Well, sisters are you Queen or commoner? That is one you truly need to mediate on. Men will want to serve you, and treat you according to your mantle if you insist on being a Queen that does not make you less of a woman. Make up your mind. Know that just as the nature of black and white women are different so shall our embodiments be of constitutes the very nature of a Queen. Whether you are a Queen choosing to stand alone or one awaiting a King you must implement standards. How you carry yourself, handle your business, the amount of integrity you have, how much truth you live in, your standard of loyalty, and implementation of order will scream who and what you are before the man ever arrives. Yes, some women will hate, but there will be some that desire to understand your nature as a Queen when the above-mentioned flow in a positive energy. This is the very nature of their being, and they must earn that aura. Queens are the epitome of grace, mystic, manner, control, accountability, and continued growth. She is graceful in recognizing when she is being honored. Everything comes with a price, and to be Queen is to face your past, pain, hurt, and challenges head on. It is to evolve from that previous place, and you must be in control of, and accountable to, yourself. Our people are in dire need of the Queens. We need the healing and magic only they can wield. Furthermore, the over saturation of the use of the title without its energy threatens to diminish the respect it invokes. All a Queen will ask is that you purpose to earn it, or please put it down.

Chapter 7 : Elizabeth II - Wikipedia

"Isabelle," she said, lightening her tone with an obvious effort, "your loyalty to your friend is understandable --" "He's not my friend." Isabelle looked over at Jace, who was staring at her in a sort of daze.

Chapter 8 : Reformed Royalty: The Strength of Queen Jeanne d'Albret

loyalty' to the new Queen and the British Empire. The focus on performance is strength, for the loyalty of its people and for the strategic part it. and the broader geopolitics of the.

Chapter 9 : Queen Quotes (quotes)

Loyalty Quotes from BrainyQuote, an extensive collection of quotations by famous authors, celebrities, and

newsmakers. "Success is the result of perfection, hard work, learning from failure, loyalty, and persistence."