Bernett Wang

Mrs. Connor

AP Euro P.2

10 October 2016

**Essay 2: Specifically referring to two of the following, Compare how each achieved religious unity in their respective countries.**

1. Intro
   1. The 16th century in Europe was a time of reform within the Catholic Church which became known as the Reformation. There was great religious fragmentation resulting from the many Protestant groups forming. This gave many leaders a cause for religious unity **(Contextualization)**. Mary I and Elizabeth I both had very different and similar ways as to how they were to achieve religious unity within England **(Restatement)**. Mary I’s goal was to have a fully Catholic country, and she did this by force while Elizabeth I was able to come to an agreement between the two groups **(X)**. Similarly, they both had used forms of legislature to get what they wanted and needed **(Y)**.
2. Body I
   1. **Topic Sentence**: While Mary forcefully pushed Catholicism onto the people, Elizabeth was able to peacefully come to an agreement with both of the groups.
   2. **Evidence**
      1. Mary did not listen to what her people wanted, while Elizabeth took how her people felt into consideration
         1. **Analysis:** In 1554, Mary married Prince Philip of Spain which was highly unpopular with the English Protestants because they he was a symbol of militant Catholicism. Elizabeth was able to see what both groups wanted and she merged a centralized episcopal system which contained broadly defined Protestant doctrine and traditional Catholic ritual.
      2. Mary was very stubborn in what she wanted, while Elizabeth was flexible and willing to change
         1. **Analysis:** After Mary repealed the Protestant statues of Edward and reverted to the Catholic religious practice of her father, she executed many protestant leaders, and forced other protestants to either die with them, or leave. She burned nearly 300 Protestants at the stake earning the name “Bloody Mary”. Although Elizabeth was a Protestant, she knew she would not be able to build the kingdom she wanted if she didn’t come to a compromise with both groups. She was able to accept the other faith and give both what they wanted.
3. Body II
   1. **Topic Sentence**: Although their methods and mindsets were very different, they were similar in using the legislature to make changes
   2. **Evidence**
      1. Both Mary and Elizabeth had parliament involved in their decisions
         1. **Analysis**: During Mary’s reign, Parliament repealed the Protestant statues of Edward and went back to her father’s religious practices. It removed all legislation introduced by Edward VI, and returned the church to its original state. In 1559, an Act of Supremacy passed Parliament which removed all anti-protestant legislation put in by Mary. It had also made Elizabeth the “supreme governor” over spiritual and temporal affairs. She had also passed the Act of Uniformity which made England's official religion a moderate Protestantism.
4. Conclusion
   1. There were many differences and similarities in the way that Mary I and Elizabeth I achieved religious unity **(Restatement)**. Mary forcefully wanted a strictly Catholic country while Elizabeth was able to peacefully resolve their religious issues **(X)**. Although, they both used parliament during their rule to make decisions **(Y)**. Similar to Hitler in the way he had killed, and oppressed many Jews due to their beliefs during the holocaust, Mary I had also done the same to many Protestants during the Reformation **(Synthesis)**. Good start. However, synthesis must be 2-3 sentences. Make sure you have it.