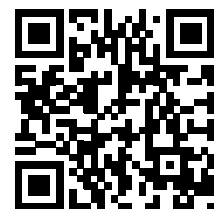


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Elizabeth I's Tudor Legacy



In the Tudor period, the English _____ underwent significant changes, primarily under the reign of Queen Elizabeth I. She was the _____ of King Henry VIII and his second wife, Anne Boleyn. When Elizabeth ascended to the _____ in 1558, England was experiencing great religious and political turmoil. Her ascension marked the _____ of a more stable era known as the Elizabethan Age. During her reign, Elizabeth established a _____ Church which decisively ended the religious ambiguity that had caused conflicts in earlier reigns. This move helped solidify her _____ and maintain peace within the realm.

Elizabeth was also known for her _____ and diplomatic skills, which she used effectively in dealing with foreign powers. Despite numerous _____ proposals, she chose to remain unmarried and was famously known as the Virgin Queen. Her decision allowed her to maintain _____ over her kingdom without interference from a husband who might prioritize his home country or his own interests over hers.

Under her leadership, England saw a _____ of arts and culture, commonly referred to as the Elizabethan Renaissance. Playwrights like William _____ and Christopher Marlowe found patronage under her rule, which led to a golden age of English _____. Elizabeth's support of naval expeditions led by figures such as Sir Francis Drake expanded English _____ overseas, laying the groundwork for the later British Empire.

Her strategic foreign policies and robust naval _____ helped thwart the Spanish Armada in 1588, marking one of the greatest military victories in English _____. Elizabeth I's reign not only stabilized her country but also set the stage for England's emergence as a major global _____ in the following centuries.

Shakespeare throne power marriage intelligence history power Protestant
strength beginning influence theatre flourish daughter control monarchy