

westwards across the Pacific, returning to England in 1580 by way of the Cape of Good Hope. He was thus the first Englishman to make the circuit of the globe. No honour was too great for the successful navigator. He was knighted, and Elizabeth herself attended a banquet in her honour on board his ship. Philip, of course, was furious and demanded the return of his treasure. But the queen, after allowing Drake and his crew a liberal share, and accepting a portion for herself, stored the remainder in the Tower until she and Philip should have a settlement. This settlement, however, was never made.

141. **The execution of Mary, Queen of Scots.**—From the time that Mary had fled to England, she had been a continual source of trouble. The Duke of Norfolk, the head of the Roman Catholic nobility of England, wished to marry her, but his plan was discovered and he himself was imprisoned. In 1569 a rebellion broke out in the north under the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland. The rising was unsuccessful; the two earls escaped to Scotland, but many of their followers were executed. In the next year, Pope Pius V excommunicated Elizabeth, and absolved her subjects from their oath of allegiance. This made the position of the loyal Roman Catholics exceedingly difficult; if they remained loyal to their queen, they must be disloyal to their church. The action of the Pope led to harsher treatment of the Roman Catholics in England. In 1571 Parliament passed an Act declaring any one guilty of high treason who attempted to deprive Elizabeth of her throne, and a further Act prohibiting, under the severest penalties, the introduction of papal bulls into England. But even these stringent laws did not put a stop to the plots to place Mary on the throne. After the failure of a plot in 1572, the Duke of Norfolk, who was proven to have been concerned in it, was executed.

In 1580 an attempt was made by the Jesuits, the great Roman Catholic missionary organization, to win England back to the ancient faith. Whether their aims were religious or revolutionary, the government was too angry or too anxious to inquire. They were driven from the kingdom,