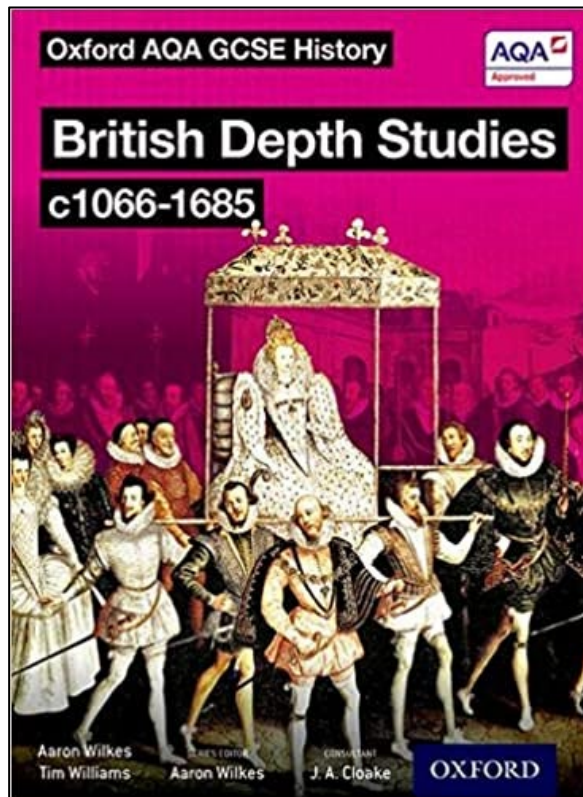


Great Sankey High School

AQA GCSE History



Elizabethan England Work Booklet

Part 2: Life in Elizabethan Times

Name:

Class:

Teacher:

How to use your Conflict & Tension Workbook

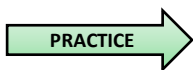
Use the icons in your work booklet to guide you.



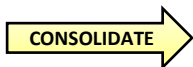
This is information you are being introduced to for the first time, make sure to read this as carefully as possible and highlight any key words or phrases.



These terms or phrases are key to understanding the topic we are studying make sure you know their meanings and that you feel comfortable using them.



This is your chance to work with the new information you are learning about, these short tasks will help develop your understanding of the topic of the lesson.








These short knowledge quizzes provide you with the opportunity to consolidate the key facts and figures from the lesson in one convenient place for revision.


















At the conclusion of the lesson you will use this space to consider the enquiry question from the lesson and practice extended writing in your exercise book.

Elizabethan England c1568–1603 Timeline

The colours represent different types of event as follows:

-  **Blue:** economic events  **Red:** political events
 **Black:** international events or foreign policies  **Yellow:** social events
 **Green:** plots and rebellions

- 1558**  **November** – Elizabeth crowned Queen of England at the age of 25
- 1559**  Elizabeth's religious settlement
- 1569**  **November** – The Northern Rebellion
- 1570**  Norwich authorities conducted first survey of the poor, model for Poor Law of 1601
- 1570**  **April** – The Pope issues the *Regnans in Excelsis*, which excommunicates Elizabeth from the Catholic Church
- 1571**  **November** – The Ridolfi Plot
- 1580**  Jesuit priests begin to arrive in England from Europe
- 1580**  **September** – Sir Francis Drake completes the first circumnavigation of the globe
- 1585**  Elizabeth sends troops to the Netherlands to support Dutch Protestant rebels
- 1583**  John Whitgift appointed Archbishop of Canterbury and cracks down on Puritanism
- 1586**  **July** – The Babington Plot is discovered, leading to the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots
- 1587**  Roanoke colony is established in North America
-  **February** – Mary, Queen of Scots is executed
- 1588**  **July–September** – The Spanish Armada
- 1590**  First of several bad harvests leads to food shortages; many country people begin to move to the towns
- 1599**  Opening of the Globe Theatre in London
- 1600**  Establishment of the East India Company
- 1601**  **February** – Essex's rebellion
-  Poor Law introduced
- 1603**  **March** – Elizabeth I dies and is succeeded by James I



Enquiry Question:



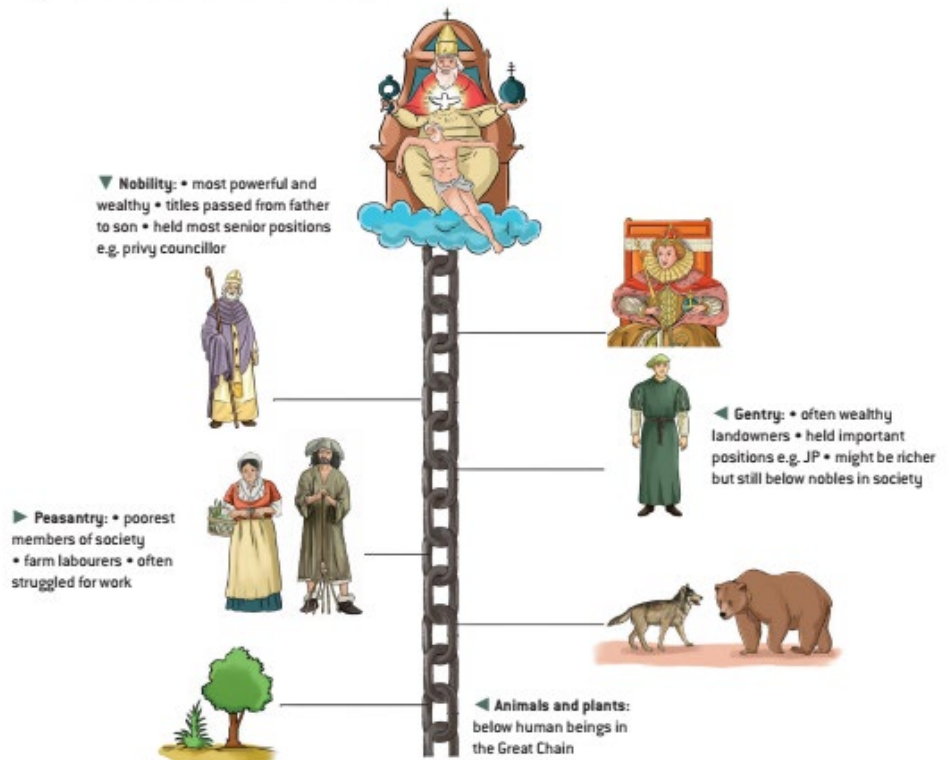
How was society structured in Elizabethan England?

New Info

The Great Chain of Being

Elizabethan society was based on an idea called 'the Great Chain of Being'. In the Great Chain, God is at the top, followed by his angels and other residents of Heaven. Human beings are beneath, followed by animals and plants. The Elizabethans broke the chain down further by having subdivisions (or categories) of humans. The monarch was at the top, followed by the nobility, the gentry and then the peasants. It was almost impossible to move between the human divisions.

Elizabethan society was highly structured and everyone knew their place within it. Here is a very simplified version of the 'Great Chain of Being'.



How was Elizabethan society structured? Use examples:

The rich and the powerful

Two groups made up the wealthier members of Elizabethan society: the nobility and the gentry. If someone made money through trade or some other means they would use it to buy land. Land could provide a source of income from rent or growing crops to eat or wool to trade. Land made money and raised social status.

The nobility was made up of the most respected members of society, second only to the queen herself. The highest noble title was duke but others included earl and baron. Their average income was £6000 per year (equivalent to about £1 million today). A member of this group was born into it or awarded a title by the queen (which was very rare). Nobles had special privileges, including protection from torture. A noble who committed treason would always be beheaded and never hanged, avoiding public humiliation. Most nobles had large amounts of land, which was passed down from father to son. The richest in society were members of this group. It is estimated that 14 per cent of all the country's income went to just over 1 per cent of the nobility. Any influence they had was the queen's to give and take away.

The gentry were the landlords of the countryside. They lived on the rents of their tenants and did no manual labour themselves. The income of a member of this group could vary between £10 and £200 per year (around £1700 and £34,000 in today's money). Some members were wealthier than the poorer nobles. They had significant influence and power over their lands with many filling important roles such as Justice of the Peace (JP), and serving in Parliament. Some were given the title of knight and others had the title esquire. As the country was more stable and secure after the unpredictable years of Elizabeth's predecessors, people were able to settle and make money from trade. The gentry grew as a result.

▼ *Nobility: most powerful and (usually) wealthiest; held titles that were passed from father to son; held the most senior positions such as privy councillor*

▼ *Gentry: often wealthy landowners; held important positions like JP; might be richer than some nobles but still below them in society*

▼ *Peasantry: the poorest members of society, worked as farm labourers; often struggled for work: rising population made this even more of an issue*



Complete the table below:

Position in Society	Key Features
Nobility	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Gentry	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Peasantry	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



Enquiry Question:



How was society structured in Elizabethan England?

New Info

What was it like to be wealthy in Elizabethan England?

Rich Elizabethans were proud to show off their wealth. They often built fine houses in the countryside. One area in which the gentry could show their wealth was through food. Rich Elizabethans tended to have meals made up almost entirely of meat and drank mainly wine. For the richest, banquets were an important way to show off the fact that they could afford lots of the very best produce. Fashion was also important. Women often paired fine clothes with whitened faces. This was intended to show that they did not have to work outside and get a tanned face. The effect was often created using lead-based make-up. A key element of both men's and women's fashion was the elaborate **ruff** worn around the neck. The fashions and wealth formed part of what became known as the Elizabethan 'golden age'. The wealthy, Protestant or Catholic, were free to live their lives and enjoy their success while the country was secure and stable.

▼ **SOURCE B** *The Cobham family portrait, dated 1567; Frances (standing on the right) was best friends with Bess of Hardwick (see page 162)*



Complete the mind map below:

What was it like to be wealthy in Elizabethan England?



Enquiry Question:



How was society structured in Elizabethan England?

New Info

The rise of the gentry

Before Elizabeth's reign, almost all wealth was held by the nobility. The stability that the Elizabethan period brought began to change this. People could make money from trade. The gentry grew as a result and began to fill powerful positions by becoming members of Parliament and Justices of the Peace.

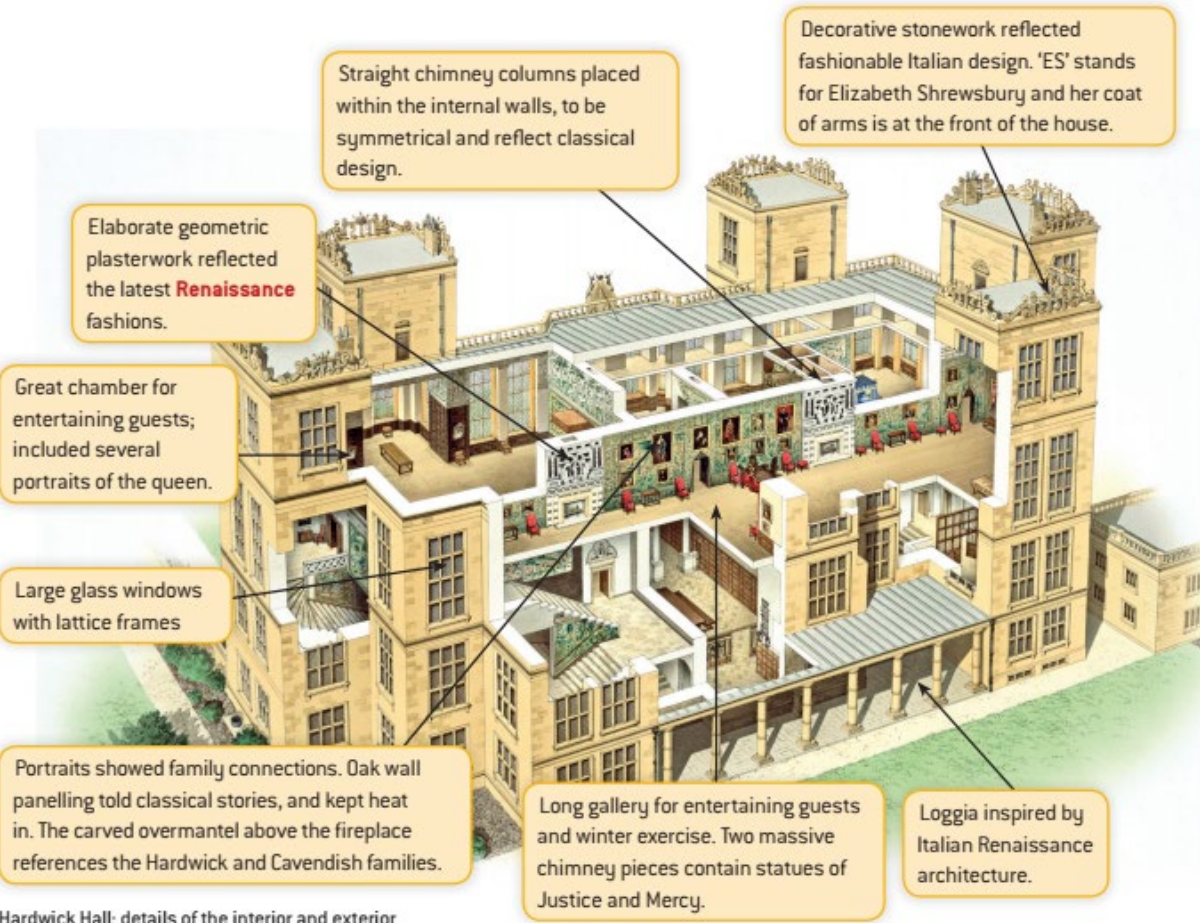
Hardwick Hall

Bess of Hardwick, also known as Elizabeth Shrewsbury, built Hardwick Hall between 1590 and 1597. It was one of the grandest houses in Elizabethan England and a way to demonstrate her wealth and position in society.

Changing homes of the gentry

One way in which the gentry and the nobility could show off their wealth and privilege was by building lavish country homes:

- Purpose: no longer defence, but to display **refined taste**.
- Usually **symmetrical** with open courtyards, unlike the closed, secure ones that went before.
- Lots of **expensive glass** windows showed owner's wealth.
- Medieval great hall replaced by a **great chamber**.
- **Privacy**: number of rooms increased, separating servants from owners.





Enquiry Question:



How was society structured in Elizabethan England?

Consolidate: Key Knowledge Questions

What idea was Elizabethan society based on?	Who was at the top of this idea?	Who was the highest person on Earth?	Can you name two ways people made money?	Can you name three noble titles?
What was the average income of the nobility?	How was the wealth of the nation divided in terms of %	Who were the gentry?	What was their average income?	What was a key element of Elizabethan fashion?

Key Terms

Term	Definition
	An item of clothing worn around the neck.
	High social class ranked below the nobility; they held important jobs.
	The most respected members of society; they were given special roles.

Apply Questions – Answer in your exercise book.

1. Describe the Great Chain of Being.

2. Explain the different roles in Elizabethan society.

3. Who had the most influence and power in Elizabethan England?



Enquiry Question:



How important was the theatre during the reign of Elizabeth I?

New Info

The theatre became incredibly popular in the second half of Elizabeth's reign.

There were **No Permanent Theatres** in England until the **1570s**



A performance at
The Globe Theatre.

- 1) At the start of Elizabeth's reign, England didn't have any permanent theatres. Instead, companies of actors travelled around, performing in village squares or the courtyards of inns.
- 2) The first theatres were built in London in the 1570s. They included The Theatre and The Curtain. They were usually round, open-air buildings with a raised stage that stretched out into the audience (known as an 'apron stage').
- 3) The stage usually had a roof, called the 'heavens'. Actors could be lowered onto the stage from the heavens, or enter through a trapdoor in the stage floor. There were also several entrances at the back of the stage. Behind the stage was the 'tiring house' where actors got dressed and waited to enter.
- 4) Some theatres were very large — The Globe could hold around 3000 people. Poorer audience members, called 'groundlings', stood in the open yard around the stage, while richer people sat under cover around the theatre's walls.

Writers, actors and theatre troupes

- Playwrights like William Shakespeare produced new works every year. These included comedies, histories and tragedies.
- Acting was an entirely male profession, with female roles played by boys.
- Popular actors like Richard Burbage became very famous and would often return to roles many times or have parts written specifically for them.
- Works were performed by theatre **troupes** such as the Lord Chamberlain's Men (of which both Shakespeare and Burbage were members). Companies were named after the people who provided their funding: the **patron**. Being a patron was a good way to impress the queen, who was very fond of the theatre.

Where did actors perform before the 1570s?

Give two examples of theatres built in the 1570s. Where were these theatres built?



Enquiry Question:



How important was the theatre during the reign of Elizabeth I?

New Info

The theatre

The Elizabethan period saw a major change in how theatre worked, with the building of the first permanent theatres. Both rich and poor now attended performances, whereas previously theatre had been seen as something for ordinary people, usually performed in the back room of an inn.

The galleries: seated, covered areas for the rich

Roof: over the stage, often called the 'heavens'. Ropes and rigging were used for scene changes and dramatic entrances

Gentlemen's rooms: balconies on either side, seats at around 4 pence

Lords' rooms: most expensive seats; sometimes used by actors and musicians during performances (often called a Juliet balcony)



Stage: often decorated with scenery and almost always a trapdoor for special effects like smoke; back wall was called the Frons Scenae and had a door for actors to enter and exit

Pit: where ordinary people stood to watch, often heckling the actors; completely open to the weather

Tiring room: room where the actors put on their attire

The Globe Theatre in London, built in 1599

Complete the mind map below:

Features of theatres in Elizabethan England



Enquiry Question:



How important was the theatre during the reign of Elizabeth I?

New Info

Elizabeth's reign was a 'Golden Age' for Playwrights

A huge number of plays were written in the Elizabethan era, many of which are still performed today. William Shakespeare is the best-known Elizabethan playwright. He wrote 38 plays, including comedies (e.g. 'Twelfth Night'), tragedies (e.g. 'Macbeth') and histories (e.g. 'Henry V'). Other famous Elizabethan playwrights include Christopher Marlowe and Ben Jonson.

- 1) Plays were performed by acting companies. They often worked on a shareholder system, where members of the company contributed to its costs and received a share of its profits. Two of the most important Elizabethan companies were The Admiral's Men and The Lord Chamberlain's Men (Shakespeare's company).
- 2) Women weren't allowed to perform on stage, so actors were all male — boys played the female roles. One of the most famous actors was Richard Burbage. He was a member of The Lord Chamberlain's Men, and he played the lead in many of Shakespeare's plays.

Comment and Analysis

Support from the elite was essential to Elizabethan theatre — acting companies relied on members of the elite to fund or promote their performances and protect them from opponents of the theatre. Several companies were supported by members of the Privy Council.

Key Biography

William Shakespeare (1564–1616)

- The most celebrated playwright of all time, Shakespeare was the principal writer for the Lord Chamberlain's Men, a theatre company.
- He wrote 38 plays, which can be divided into three categories: histories, tragedies and comedies. Histories included plays like *Julius Caesar* and *Henry V*. History plays often followed each other chronologically with the same characters and actors appearing in them. Tragedies included *Romeo and Juliet*, and comedies such as *A Midsummer Night's Dream* were designed to keep the audience laughing and coming back for more – common features included mistaken identity and endings involving marriage.



Key Biography

Richard Burbage (1568–1619)

- Burbage was one of the most celebrated actors of the Elizabethan period. As a leading member of the Lord Chamberlain's Men, he was the first to play many famous roles including Hamlet and King Lear.
- As well as acting, Burbage was a theatre owner.



Can you name three acting companies in Elizabethan England?

New Info

The theatre was **Very Popular**, but it faced some **Opposition**

- 1) The theatre appealed to both **rich and poor**. Ticket prices started at just **1 penny**, so it was **affordable** for most people. However, different social groups sat in different parts of the theatre and **didn't** usually **mix**.
- 2) **Elizabeth** enjoyed plays — she **never** attended a **public theatre**, but she often had plays performed at **court**. She supported her favourite **performers** and even set up an **acting company**, The Queen's Men.

The theatre **wasn't** popular with **everyone** though:

- The **City of London** authorities were **opposed** to it because they thought it was **disruptive** and encouraged **crime**. As a result, many theatres, including **The Globe**, were built just **outside** the City in **Southwark**.
- Some members of Elizabeth's **government** were **worried** that the theatre might be used to spread **pro-Catholic** or **anti-government** messages. As theatres grew in popularity, the government introduced **censorship** measures to try and **control** what playwrights wrote.
- Many **Puritans** also **opposed** the theatre because they thought it encouraged **immorality**.

Complete the table below

Group	Why they worried:
The City of London	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
The Government	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Puritans	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Give two ways in which opposition to the theatre affected its development



Enquiry Question:



How important was the theatre during the reign of Elizabeth I?

Consolidate: Key Knowledge Questions

When were the first theatres built in England?	What was the roof of the stage known as?	How many people could the Globe Theatre hold?	What were the groups who performed plays?	Where did poor Elizabethans watch plays from?
Can you name two important figures in the theatre?	How much did theatre tickets start at?	What was Elizabeth's troupe known as?	Why did the government dislike the theatre?	Why did Puritans oppose the theatre?

Key Terms

Term	Definition
	Someone who funds the work of an artist or performing group.
	A group of people of who performed plays.
	Where the poor people would stand to watch plays.
	Where the richer people would sit to watch plays.

Apply Questions – Answer in your exercise book.

1. Can you describe two features of Elizabethan theatre?

2. Why were some people opposed to the theatre?

3. How important was the theatre during Elizabeth's reign?



Enquiry Question:



Was Elizabethan England really a 'golden age'?

New Info

Despite the very high levels of poverty, Elizabeth's reign is often seen as a 'Golden Age'. The growing prosperity of the elite contributed to a flourishing in architecture, the arts and education.

The Gentry became Richer during Elizabeth's reign

- 1) Population growth and changes in farming practices (see p.22) were good for landowners, especially members of the gentry.
- 2) The enclosures meant that land was farmed more efficiently. At the same time, rents were increasing and prices of agricultural products like grain were rising, so landowners were earning a lot more money from their land.
- 3) As a result, the land-owning gentry became much wealthier during Elizabeth's reign, and members of the nobility also saw their incomes increase.
- 4) The growth of towns and the development of national and international trade allowed some merchants to become very rich. They often used their money to buy land and become part of the gentry.

The gentry were part of the social elite in Elizabethan England, below the level of the nobility. Members of the gentry were people who owned land and lived off the income it provided. They didn't have to do other work to survive.

Who were the gentry? How were they different from the nobility?

Why did each of the following groups become wealthier in Elizabethan England?

Landowners

Merchants



Enquiry Question:



Was Elizabethan England really a 'golden age'?

New Info

Some members of the **Elite** built **New Houses**

- 1) From the 1570s, many members of the gentry and nobility improved their homes or built new ones. This is sometimes called the 'Great Rebuilding'.
- 2) These building projects enabled members of the elite to show off their wealth. New houses often had many large windows — glass was very expensive, so using a lot of it was a sign of prosperity. Large landscaped gardens were also a popular way to display wealth.
- 3) The 'Great Rebuilding' improved living standards for the wealthy, because the new houses were much more comfortable. The large windows made them lighter, and bigger chimneys and fireplaces meant they were better heated.



Some members of the nobility built huge, elaborate houses. Burghley House in Peterborough, built for William Cecil, is a well-known example.

What is meant by the term 'Great Rebuilding' Why did the elite take part in it?

In what way did the 'Great Rebuilding' improve the living standards of the elite?



Enquiry Question:



Was Elizabethan England really a 'golden age'?

New Info

Art, Literature and Education were all highly Fashionable

- 1) The nobility and gentry had money to spend on **elaborate decorations** for their homes. **Portraits**, **miniatures** (very small portraits), **tapestries** and **embroidery** were all popular.
- 2) It was also fashionable to take an interest in **literature** — some people collected large **libraries**, and members of the elite supported the work of **poets** and **playwrights**. Elite **support** for playwrights and acting companies contributed to the flourishing of **Elizabethan theatre** (see p.28).
- 3) More people could afford to give their children an **education**. Some noble families employed a **private tutor**, while a growing number of children from the nobility and gentry went to **grammar schools** and on to **university**.

A miniature of Elizabeth's 'favourite', Robert Dudley, painted by Nicholas Hilliard.



© Grainger/Shutterstock

Comment and Analysis

Many **elite fashions** started at the **royal court**. For example **Nicholas Hilliard** was employed as Queen Elizabeth's **miniaturist** in the 1570s and painted many miniatures of **Elizabeth** and her **courtiers**. This **encouraged** the growing popularity of **miniatures** among the nobility and gentry.

Members of the elite wore **elaborate clothing** to show off their **wealth** and **status**. Their clothes were often made of **expensive fabrics** like silk, satin, velvet and lace, and were decorated with **detailed embroidery**. Women's dresses had very **full sleeves** and a **large skirt**, supported by a hoop-skirt, which gave it shape (see the portrait of Elizabeth on p.8). Both men and women wore wide, **ruffled collars**, called **ruffs**.

Complete the table below

	How did this area develop in Elizabethan England?
Art	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Literature	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Education	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



Enquiry Question:



Was Elizabethan England really a 'golden age'?

Interpretation

The interpretation below shows members of the elite at the royal court.



© Look and Learn

- 1) Give three features of fashion in Elizabethan England that are shown in the interpretation.

- 2) Overall, do you think that the interpretation gives a complete view of fashion in Elizabethan England? Explain your answer.

Give three features of fashion in Elizabethan England that are shown in the interpretation.

- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____

Overall, do you think that interpretation gives a complete view of fashion in Elizabethan England?



Enquiry Question:



Was Elizabethan England really a 'golden age'?

New Info

A time of great accomplishments

The phrase 'golden age' is used to describe a time of great achievement. There is certainly no doubt that the Elizabethan era saw new ideas and accomplishments in many areas. Elizabethan England falls within the Renaissance period in Europe, a key time in history when art, medicine, science and literature developed greatly.

Peace, power and pride

Before Henry VII became king, England had spent many years in chaos with different men claiming the throne. Elizabeth's long reign established peace and order, while military success and the country's growing wealth also made people proud to be English.



Art

Portraits became very popular and were much more than just representations of the sitters. They often included a lot of symbolism: for example, Elizabeth was painted with her hand on a globe to show her power. The miniature portrait was popular. These were very small, detailed paintings intended for personal possession rather than public display. Other forms of art included decorative silverware and highly detailed textile patterns.



Science and technology

There were some significant breakthroughs in navigation and astronomy and a growing understanding of how magnetism worked. Elizabeth's reign also saw more effective printing presses, which produced books and **pamphlets**. These allowed ideas to spread much faster.



Exploration

Europeans discovered new lands and peoples, and England began to become a major power at this time.



Elizabethan accomplishments

Education

Education was seen as increasingly important during Elizabeth's reign. Although still focused on wealthy boys, some girls also received a limited education.



Theatre

Theatre was hugely popular during the Elizabethan era. Many theatres were built and the period produced plays that are still performed and studied today.



Buildings

The Elizabethans built many of the stately homes that still stand today. These houses were built to impress the queen and other nobles. For the first time houses were not designed specifically with defence in mind.



Literature

In addition to the great plays written during Elizabeth's reign, poetry became very popular. Shakespeare wrote many sonnets but several respected nobles also wrote poems. A lot of Elizabethan poetry made references to stories of Ancient Greece and Rome.



Use the information above to complete the task on the next page

Use the information on the previous page to complete the table below

Problem	Summary
Art	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Exploration	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Theatre	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Buildings	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Literature	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Education	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Science & Technology	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Peace, Power & Pride	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



Enquiry Question:



Was Elizabethan England really a 'golden age'?

New Info

Was it really a golden age?

Although Elizabeth's reign is often seen as a time of great advancement and success, it could be argued that this is myth and that, in fact, England was the same brutal place that it was before Elizabeth came to the throne. Blood sports like dog fighting and bear baiting remained popular, and cruel torture and punishments continued to be used. The population was very much divided too: a small minority lived in luxury while most people were very poor and grew just enough food or made just enough money to survive. Life expectancy was low and illnesses that would not kill us today were lethal. While it was a time of scientific experimentation, much of it was questionable. **Alchemy**, the attempt to turn cheap metal into gold, was very popular, as was astrology [using the planets to predict the future].

The idea of a golden age was certainly present at the time. There was a deliberate attempt to spread the idea of great success and advancement as a way of securing Elizabeth's position on the throne. This way of presenting the Elizabethan age was known as '**Gloriana**' and was achieved through plays and festivals as well as the printing of special pamphlets.

Why might some argue that it was not in fact a 'golden age'? Use examples;



Enquiry Question:



Was Elizabethan England really a 'golden age'?

Consolidate: Key Knowledge Questions

Which events were good for landowners?	What meant that land was farmed more efficiently?	What happened to the income of the gentry & nobility?	What did the elites start to do in the 1570s?	Who owned Burghley House?
What was this period of time known as?	Can you name a iconic piece of tutor clothing?	How did education change in Elizabethan Eng.?	What was the process of metal to gold called?	What was the Elizabethan age known as?

Key Terms

	Definition
	A short document usually printed to spread a particular message.
	The 'Science' or turning ordinary metal in to gold.
	The name given by the 16th-century poet Edmund Spenser to his character representing Queen Elizabeth I in his poem The Faerie Queene.

Apply Questions – Answer in your exercise book.

1. Describe two key features and developments of the Elizabethan era.

2. Why would many argue that this period was a golden age?

3. How accurate is the description 'the golden age'?



Enquiry Question:



Why was the Elizabethan period known as the age of discovery?

New Info

English sailors weren't that interested in voyages of discovery at first, but once they recognised the economic opportunities on offer in the Americas and Asia, there was no stopping them.

The English were Slow to take an interest in Exploration

- 1) The Portuguese and Spanish were the first to explore the world beyond Europe. By the time Elizabeth became queen in 1558, both countries had established many colonies in the Americas.
- 2) It was only from the 1560s that English sailors began to take an interest in global exploration.

Which two countries were the first to explore the world beyond Europe?

New Info

Explorers were Attracted by Economic Opportunities

Spanish trade with its American colonies was very profitable — their treasure ships returned to Europe full of silver and gold. The wealth of the region attracted English privateers (men who sailed their own vessels) who hoped to get rich by trading with Spain's colonies and raiding Spanish settlements and ships.

- John Hawkins was the first English privateer to take part in the Atlantic slave trade. In the 1560s, he made three slave-trading voyages. On two of these trips, he bought slaves in West Africa, transported them across the Atlantic and sold them to Spanish colonies in the Americas.
- The Spanish didn't want English sailors to trade with these Spanish colonies, so his activities fuelled growing tensions between England and Spain (see p.48).
- Hawkins's first two voyages were very profitable, but on his last expedition he was confronted by Spanish ships in the Battle of San Juan de Ulúa and most of his fleet was destroyed.

From the 1570s, English merchants also became interested in trade with Asia, and began exploring routes to the region. Some tried to find the so-called North West passage around the top of North America, while others sailed through the Mediterranean and then went overland to India. In 1591, James Lancaster sailed to India around the Cape of Good Hope (the southern tip of Africa). Following Lancaster's success, the East India Company was set up in 1600 to trade with Asia.

Who was John Hawkins? What role did he play in the slave trade?

Francis Drake was the Second man ever to sail Around the World

- 1) Francis Drake was John Hawkins's cousin, and had travelled with Hawkins on two of his slave-trading expeditions. Between 1577 and 1580, Drake circumnavigated the world (sailed all the way around it).
- 2) Drake probably wasn't trying to sail around the world. It seems that he was sent by Elizabeth to explore the coast of South America, looking for opportunities for English colonisation and trade. He may have planned to make money from his expedition by raiding Spanish colonies and treasure ships.
- 3) Drake explored the South American coastline, raiding many Spanish settlements as he went. In the Pacific, he captured two very valuable Spanish treasure ships. In order to get this treasure safely home, Drake had to return by a different route — the Spanish had sent ships to intercept him off the South American coast, so he couldn't return the way he had come.
- 4) Instead, Drake sailed west, across the Pacific to Indonesia. He then made his way across the Indian Ocean, round the Cape of Good Hope and back to England.
- 5) When he returned, Drake was knighted by Elizabeth aboard his ship, the Golden Hind. This royal recognition and the vast wealth that Drake brought back from the journey encouraged more English sailors to set out on long-distance journeys.



© Mary Evans Picture Library

Drake was involved in many other important naval expeditions. In 1587 he led a raid on the Spanish port of Cadiz (see p.48), and in 1588 he played a key role in the defeat of the Spanish Armada. He died of disease in 1596 while trying to conquer Spanish colonies in the Americas.

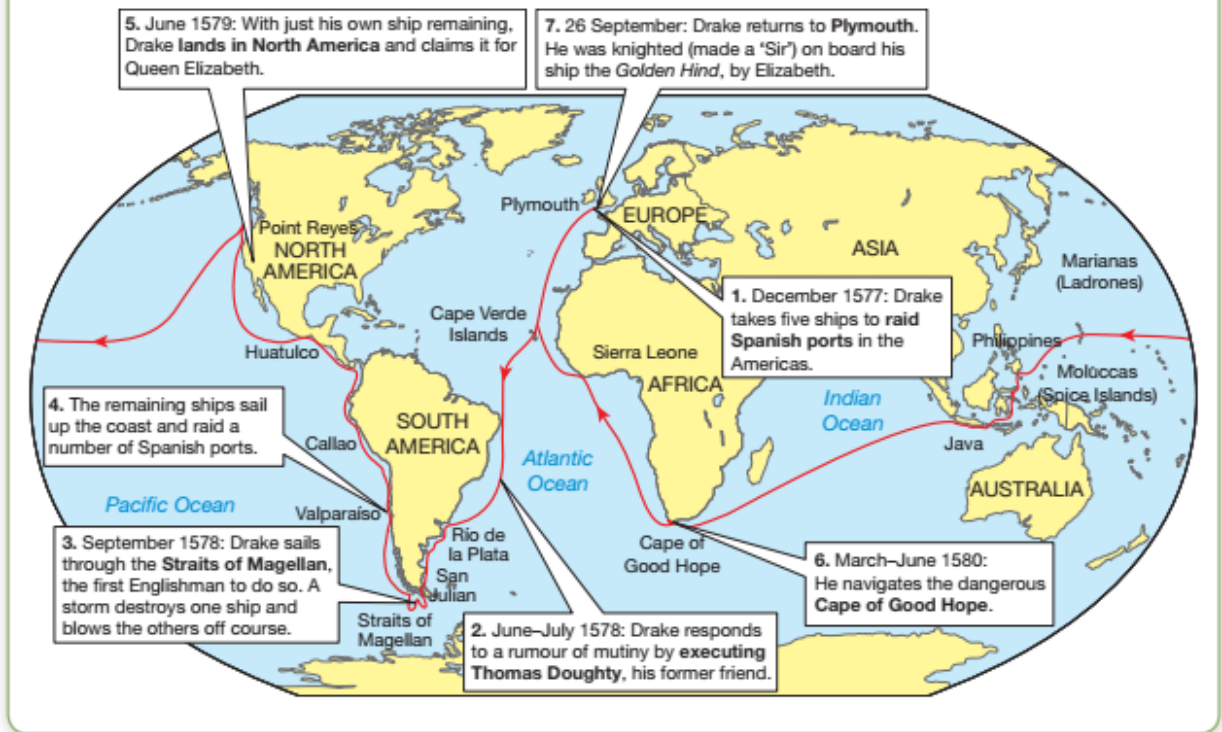
Why did Drake's achievements encourage other sailors to start exploring?

Complete the table below

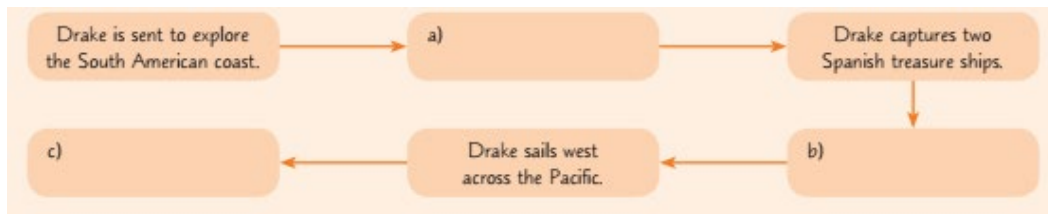
What did Drake do in each of the following years?	
1587	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
1588	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
1596	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

New Info

Between 1577 and 1580, Drake completed the first **circumnavigation** of the world in a single expedition.



Copy and complete the flowchart below





Enquiry Question:



Why was the Elizabethan period known as the age of discovery?

New Info

After Drake's circumnavigation, England tried to challenge Spain's dominance as an imperial power by establishing a colony in North America. But creating a permanent settlement turned out to be pretty tricky...

Drake's Circumnavigation was a Huge Achievement

Drake's expedition was only the second successful global circumnavigation, and the first by an English sailor. He and his crew had to overcome some major challenges in order to complete the expedition.

- 1) Navigating across vast oceans was extremely difficult. Elizabethan sailors knew how to use the Sun and stars to work out how far north or south of the equator they were (their latitude), but they couldn't measure how far east or west they had travelled (their longitude).
- 2) Many of the places Drake visited had never been explored by European sailors before, so there were no detailed maps or charts to help him navigate.
- 3) Many sailors died of disease during long journeys — one of Drake's ships had to be abandoned after crossing the Atlantic because so many of the crew had died.
- 4) Bad weather could blow ships off course, or even sink them. Storms destroyed one of Drake's ships as it attempted to sail around the bottom of South America, and forced another to turn back to England.

The challenges of navigation, bad weather and disease had to be faced by all Elizabethan sailors who set out on long-distance voyages.

Complete the table below

Factor	Why was it a major challenge?
Navigation	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Disease	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Weather	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Raleigh's attempts to Colonise Virginia were Unsuccessful

Walter Raleigh was a member of a gentry family from Devon. His family were involved with international exploration, and Raleigh first visited America in 1578. From the early 1580s, Raleigh had a powerful position at court as one of Elizabeth's 'favourites'.

- 1) In 1584, Elizabeth gave Raleigh permission to explore and colonise unclaimed territories. She wanted him to establish a colony on the Atlantic coast of North America.
- 2) In 1585, Raleigh sent 108 settlers to establish a permanent colony on Roanoke Island, Virginia (Raleigh named his colony after Elizabeth, who was known as the 'Virgin Queen'). However, the settlers (or planters) soon ran low on supplies, and when Francis Drake visited Roanoke in 1586, most of them abandoned the colony and returned to England.

Comment and Analysis

An English colony would have challenged Spain's dominance in the Americas and could be used as a base for attacking Spanish treasure ships. The colony might also provide opportunities for trade.

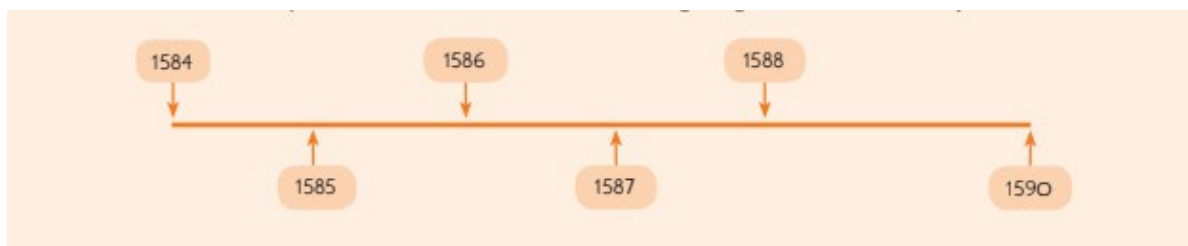


- 3) A second group of planters reached Roanoke in 1587. They were expecting supplies from England in 1588, but the fleet was delayed by the Spanish Armada (see p.50-52).
- 4) When the supply ships reached Roanoke in 1590, all the planters had disappeared. They were never found, and Roanoke became known as the 'Lost Colony'.
- 5) Raleigh was partly responsible for the colony's failure — his funds were too limited and the whole project was poorly planned. However, other factors like bad luck and a lack of supplies also played a part.

Why did Elizabeth want to establish a colony in the Americas?

Why did Walter Raleigh name his colony 'Virginia'?

Complete the timeline below with as much detail as possible:



New Info

Raleigh's Career had Ups and Downs

- 1) Despite the failure of the Roanoke colony, Raleigh remained one of Elizabeth's 'favourites'.
- 2) However, in 1592 he was disgraced when Elizabeth found out that he had secretly married one of her ladies-in-waiting. As a punishment, Raleigh was banished from court and briefly imprisoned.
- 3) This wasn't the end of his career though — after his release he continued to play an important role in politics. He became a Member of Parliament and was still heavily involved with the Royal Navy.

How did Raleigh's career change in the 1590's?

Complete the table below

	Which of the following people do you think was most important for Eliz. Eng?
John Hawkins	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Francis Drake	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Walter Raleigh	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



Enquiry Question:



Why was the Elizabethan period known as the age of discovery?

Consolidate: Key Knowledge Questions

Which newly discovered areas offered opportunities?	What had been established in America by 1588?	Who were the men who owned their own ships?	Who was the first man to be involved with the slave trade?	Who was the second man to sail around the world?
What honour was Drake given?	Which Spanish port did Drake attack?	What was Drake's huge achievement?	What was Raleigh's settlement known as?	Why was Raleigh punished by Elizabeth?

Key Terms

Term	Definition
	To travel all the way around something.
	A ship's captain with royal permission to attack foreign ships.
	The fleet of Spanish ships sent to attack England in 1588.
	A triangular sail that allowed ships to travel much more quickly.
	A navigation tool which allowed for much more accuracy at sea.

Apply Questions – Answer in your exercise book.

1. Who was Sir Francis Drake?

2. Why is the Elizabethan period described as an 'age of discovery'?

3. What do Drake's voyages tell us about Elizabethan England?



Enquiry Question:



How did voyages make England rich and powerful?

New Info

John Hawkins and the slave trade

- John Hawkins was a respected sailor and courtier.
- He was responsible for building up the navy and commanding it against the Spanish Armada.
- In 1564, he kidnapped several hundred West Africans and sold them in South America. This was not the first example of the European slave trade, but it was the first time the whole process had been carried out by an Englishman.
- He was also a successful **privateer** and is thought to have brought tobacco to England.



A copy of John Hawkins' coat of arms

Wealth

Exploration allowed England to gain wealth in several ways:



- Raiding Spanish ships and ports allowed riches to be stolen and brought back to England.
- Trading systems were established from which England's wealth grew over the following centuries and new products, like spices, silks and porcelain, were brought to England for the first time.
 - Trade with the East in spices and other goods grew as middlemen could now be cut out – English sailors could deal directly with merchants in Asia.
 - New companies were created to deal with trade in a particular area, for example, the Levant Company dealt exclusively with trade in Turkey and the Middle East.
 - The East India Company was established in 1600 to oversee trade in India and the Far East.
- The trade in African slaves brought significant wealth to individuals and to England as a whole. Other Englishmen saw how Hawkins had profited and so became involved in the slave trade over the following years. Slave labour enabled raw materials to be produced cheaply in the Americas.

REVIEW



To revise the events of the Armada, turn to pages 54–55.

Power

- Naval power had been growing under Elizabeth and was able to hold its own in any sea battle.
- Improved weapons and tactics, and the skilled command of men like Francis Drake, played a key role in this.
- The English victory over the Spanish Armada showed the dominant position that England held.



Territory

- England was not the first country to build colonies in newly discovered lands, and there were several failed attempts. But perseverance led to increasing numbers of colonies, particularly in North America, being established in the name of Queen Elizabeth and her successors.



SUMMARY

- The Elizabethan period was a time of great exploration.
- Sir Francis Drake, Sir Walter Raleigh and others discovered and explored new lands and brought wealth back to England.
- Trade was established in spices and other goods.
- The slave trade was established by John Hawkins and grew quickly during Elizabeth's reign.
- Exploration allowed England to gain in wealth, power and territory.

Use the information above to complete the task on the next page



Enquiry Question:



How did voyages make England rich and powerful?

Use the information on the previous page to complete the table below

How did each aspect benefit England? Give examples?	
The Slave Trade	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Wealth	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Power	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Territory	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



Enquiry Question:



How did voyages make England rich and powerful?

Consolidate: Key Knowledge Questions

Who was John Hawkins?	What did he do in 1564?	What did he bring to Britain for the first time?	Can you give two ways England became rich?	Which aspects of the navy improved?
Which man played a key role in the English Navy?	Where did England have overseas colonies?	Can you name another key naval figure?	Who were the English navy victorious against?	Which infamous company was set up in 1600?

Key Terms

Term	Definition
	Land controlled by another country.

Apply Questions – Answer in your exercise book.

1. Describe two developments in trade and exploration.

2. Why did Englishmen embark on voyages?

3. How rich and powerful did England become as a result of these voyages?