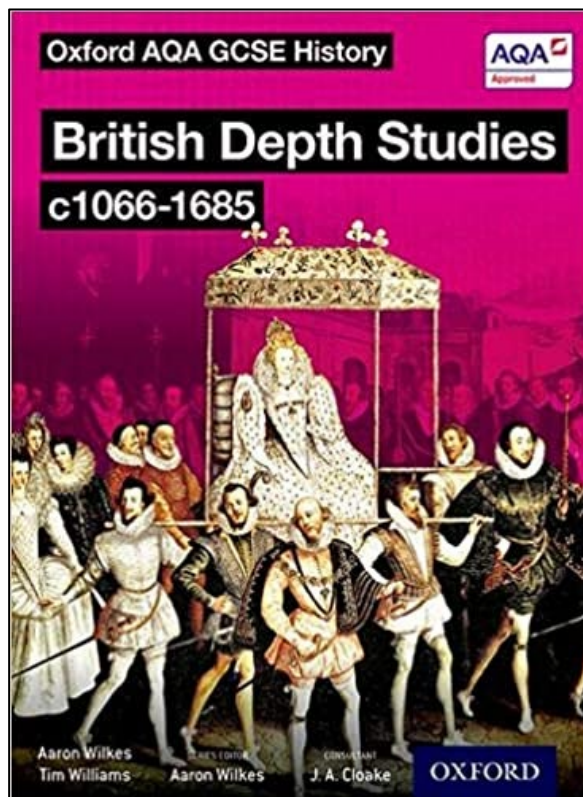


# Great Sankey High School

## AQA GCSE History



### Elizabethan England Work Booklet

#### Part 4: Troubles at home and abroad

**Name:**

**Class:**

**Teacher:**

# How to use your Elizabeth Workbook

**Use the icons in your work booklet to guide you.**



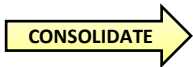
This is information you are being introduced to for the first time, make sure to read this as carefully as possible and highlight any key words or phrases.



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:

-  Black: international events or foreign policies
-  Blue: economic events
-  Red: political events
-  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 did England's religion change under Elizabeth?

#### New Info

By 1558, England had experienced decades of dizzying religious changes. Elizabeth's religious 'settlement', passed in 1559, aimed to put a stop to these changes and bring religious stability to England.

#### There had been constant Religious Changes since the 1530s

When Elizabeth became queen in 1558, England had suffered 30 years of religious turmoil, with the national religion switching repeatedly between Catholicism and Protestantism.

##### Henry VIII

Until the 1530s, England was a Catholic country, and most people were Catholics. However, in the early 1530s Henry VIII broke away from the Roman Catholic Church. He rejected the Pope's authority and made himself head of the Church of England.

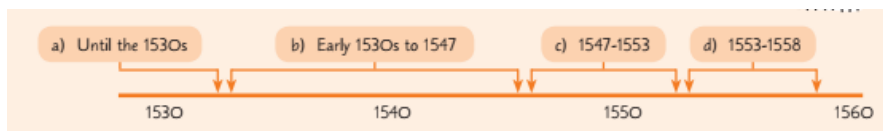
##### Edward VI

Edward VI was a strong supporter of Protestantism. When he became king, he tried to reform the English Church to make it more Protestant.

##### Mary I

Mary I was a devout Catholic. As queen, she made England Catholic again — she restored the Pope as head of the English Church and removed Edward's Protestant reforms. Protestants were harshly persecuted under Mary — more than 280 were executed, and many more fled to Protestant countries in Europe.

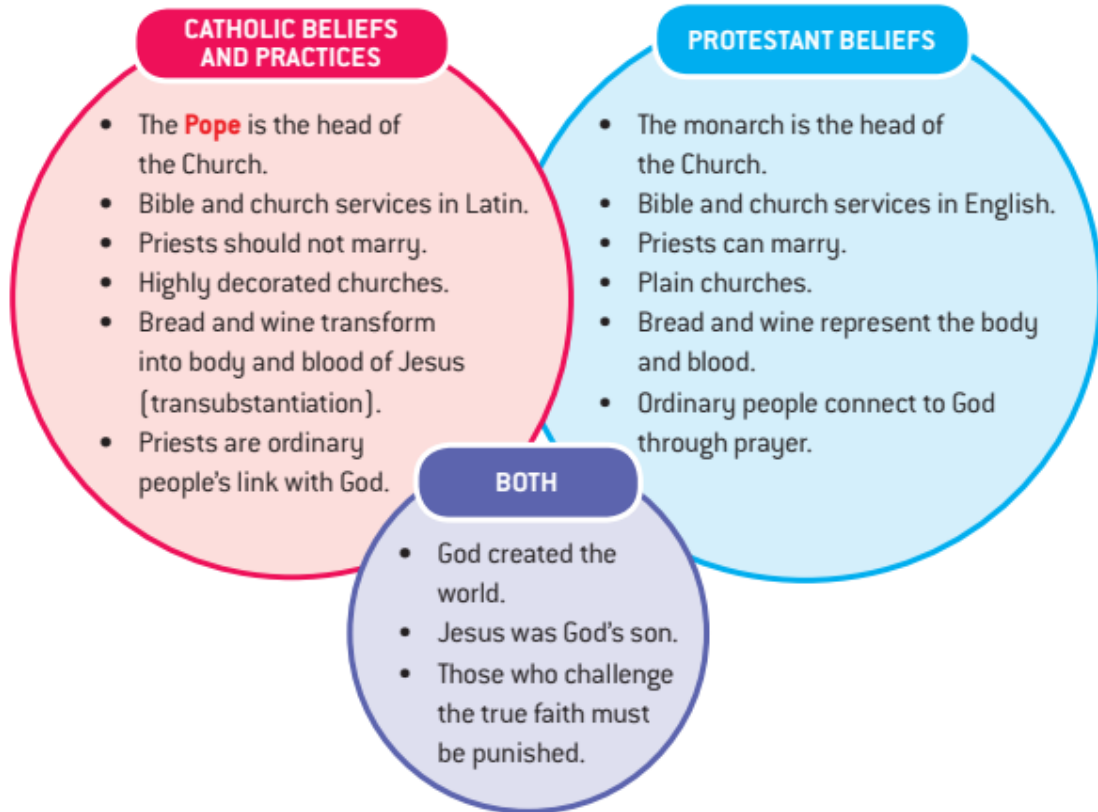
#### Complete the timeline below by giving the name of the monarch and any religious changes:



## New Info

Elizabeth had been raised as a Protestant. She was deeply religious and committed to Protestantism. But she was also determined to end the constant religious changes of the last 30 years by creating a stable and lasting religious settlement.

Protestants questioned the authority of the Pope and rejected some Catholic beliefs — e.g. they believed that Christians were saved by faith, not by good deeds. They encouraged ordinary people to read the Bible by translating it from Latin, and thought churches should be plain and simple, unlike highly decorated Catholic churches.



Complete the diagram below by explaining how the Protestant belief differed from the Catholic

Christians are saved by good deeds.

a) How Protestant beliefs differed:

The Bible should be read in Latin.

b) How Protestant beliefs differed:

Churches should be highly decorated.

c) How Protestant beliefs differed:





## Enquiry Question:



### How did England's religion change under Elizabeth?

#### New Info

#### The Act of Uniformity made Moderate Protestant Reforms

The Act of Uniformity and the Royal Injunctions, both passed in 1559, imposed moderate Protestant reforms on the English Church, but they also made some concessions to English Catholics:

#### Reforms

- Going to church was compulsory — there were fines for missing a church service.
- A new Book of Common Prayer was issued, which had to be used in all churches.
- All parishes had to have a copy of the Bible in English.

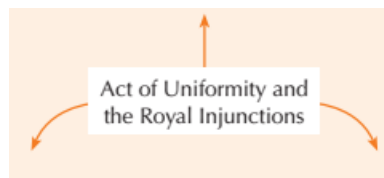
#### Concessions

- The wording of the communion service (an important Christian ceremony) was kept deliberately vague, so that it could be accepted by both Protestants and Catholics.
- Churches were allowed to keep some decorations, and priests had to wear certain Catholic vestments (robes).

#### Comment and Analysis

The religious settlement made England a Protestant country, but allowed some elements of Catholic belief and practice to continue. This 'middle way' was designed to satisfy the majority, who held moderate religious beliefs and were willing to make some compromises for the sake of peace and stability. But it couldn't win over the more extreme Catholics or the Puritans (see p.46).

Complete the mind map below by giving the reforms:









**Enquiry Question:**



**How did England's religion change under Elizabeth?**

**Consolidate: Key Knowledge Questions**

In what year did Elizabeth's religious settlement pass?	What did the religious settlement aim to do?	What did Henry VIII make himself?	What religion was Edward VI?	How many people were executed under Mary I?
What was passed in 1559?	What language was the bible now in?	What is the religious settlement also known as?	What was the country's main faith under Eliz.?	What did you have to pay if you missed a Church service?

**Key Terms**

Term	Definition
	A general term describing Christians who left the Catholic Church.
	A follower of Roman Catholicism, a type of Christianity.
	Elizabeth's attempt to find religious tolerance in England.

**Apply Questions – Answer in your exercise book.**

**1. What were the main differences between Catholics and Protestants in Elizabethan England?**

**2. Explain how Elizabeth's religious settlement changed religion in England.**

**3. Why did Elizabeth chose to make the religious settlement?**



### Enquiry Question:



## Why was Mary Queen of Scots such a threat to Elizabeth?

### New Info

Even though Elizabeth and Mary, Queen of Scots were [cousins](#), Elizabeth wasn't too pleased when Mary arrived in England [unexpectedly](#) in [1568](#). In fact, she was so unimpressed, she put Mary in prison...

### Mary, Queen of Scots had a **Strong Claim to the English Throne**

- 1) Mary was the only child of [James V of Scotland](#). She was related to the [Tudors](#) through her grandmother, [Margaret Tudor](#). Margaret was Henry VIII's sister, the wife of James IV and mother of James V (see p.8).
- 2) As a granddaughter of Margaret Tudor, Mary had a [strong claim](#) to the [English throne](#). Because Mary was a Catholic, her claim was [supported](#) by many [English Catholics](#).
- 3) Mary became [Queen of Scotland](#) in 1542 when she was just six days old. Her mother acted as regent (she ruled on Mary's behalf), while Mary was raised in [France](#).
- 4) In 1558, when Mary was 15 years old, she married the heir to the French throne. However, her husband died suddenly in [1560](#), and Mary [returned to Scotland](#).



© Mary Evans Picture Library

### Comment and Analysis

Mary wanted to be named as [heir](#) to the [English throne](#), but Elizabeth was [unwilling](#) to do this. She feared that making Mary her heir would [encourage Catholic plots](#), both at home and abroad, to overthrow her and make Mary queen.

### Describe the key events of Mary's childhood before she returned to Scotland in 1560:

---



---



---



---



---



---



---

### Why was Elizabeth unwilling to make Mary, Queen of Scots the heir to the throne of England?

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



## Enquiry Question:



### Why was Mary Queen of Scots such a threat to Elizabeth?

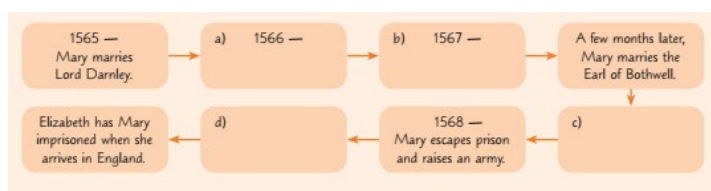
#### New Info

#### Mary Fled to England in 1568

- In 1565 Mary married the Scottish nobleman Lord Darnley. The marriage was not a happy one. Darnley hated Mary's personal secretary, David Rizzio, and thought that the two were having an affair. In 1566 a group of Scottish nobles, accompanied by Darnley, stabbed Rizzio to death.
- In 1567, Darnley was murdered. Many people believed that Mary and her close friend, the Earl of Bothwell, were behind the murder. Their suspicions seemed to be confirmed when Mary married Bothwell a few months later.
- This marriage was unpopular with the Scottish nobles, who rebelled against Mary. They imprisoned her and forced her to abdicate (give up the throne) in favour of her one-year-old son, James. In 1568, Mary escaped from prison and raised an army. Her forces were defeated in battle and she fled south to England.

Some people (including Elizabeth) thought that the Scottish nobles had no right to overthrow Mary. As a result, they didn't accept her abdication, and still viewed her as the legitimate queen of Scotland.

Copy and complete the flowchart below showing the key details of Mary's life between 65-68.



**Mary was Imprisoned, but still posed a Threat**

- 1) Mary hoped that Elizabeth would help her regain control of Scotland. Elizabeth was not willing to do this — Mary's claim to the English throne meant that there would be a constant threat of invasion from the north if Mary regained power in Scotland.
- 2) Instead, Elizabeth had Mary imprisoned and set up an inquiry to investigate whether she had been involved in Darnley's murder.
- 3) Elizabeth didn't want the inquiry to find Mary guilty. A guilty verdict would lend support to the actions of the Scottish nobles, who had overthrown Mary, their legitimate queen.
- 4) However, Elizabeth didn't want a not-guilty verdict either, because this would force her to release Mary. Once free, Mary might use her claim to the English throne to try and overthrow Elizabeth.
- 5) In the end, the inquiry didn't reach a verdict — this enabled Elizabeth to keep Mary in captivity. Elizabeth hoped that imprisoning Mary would prevent her becoming the centre of Catholic plots, but Mary's presence caused problems for Elizabeth throughout the next 20 years (see p.40-44).

The so-called 'Casket Letters' were presented to the inquiry. They included several letters apparently written by Mary to Bothwell, which implicated the pair in Darnley's murder. Mary's supporters insisted that the letters were forgeries, but most members of the inquiry believed they were genuine.

**What were the casket letters? Give as much detail as possible:**

---

---

---

---

**Either result of the enquiry into Lord Darnley's murder would have caused a problem, why?**

**Verdict**

**Why it would cause a problem for Elizabeth:**

**Guilty**

---

---

---

**Not Guilty**

---

---

---

**What was the outcome of the inquiry? Why was this important for Elizabeth?**

---

---

---

---



**Enquiry Question:**



**Why was Mary Queen of Scot's such a threat to Elizabeth?**

**Consolidate: Key Knowledge Questions**

In what year did Mary QoS arrive in England?	How was Mary related to the Tudors?	What did Mary want Elizabeth to make her?	Who did Mary marry in 1565?	Who did she then marry in 1567?
Which letters were used as evidence in the murder trial?	Why was Elizabeth able to keep Mary prisoner?	How long was she kept under house arrest?	Who did Mary have an affair with?	How did Elizabeth view the decision to overthrow Mary?

**Key Term**

**Term**

**Definition**

**Someone who has died for their religious beliefs.**

**Apply Questions – Answer in your exercise book.**

**1. Can you describe the key events surrounding Mary Queen of Scots and her execution?**

**2. Can you explain why Elizabeth was hesitant to sign Mary's death warrant?**

**3. Did Mary's execution mean that she was no longer a threat?**











### Enquiry Question:

What does Norfolk's rebellion tell us about Elizabeth's authority?



#### New Info

### The revolt was a **Serious Threat** to Elizabeth's rule

- 1) The Northern Rebellion was the **most serious** rebellion of Elizabeth's reign. It posed a major **threat** to Elizabeth's rule and showed the **danger** that **Mary, Queen of Scots** represented as a **rallying point** for English Catholics.
- 2) News of the rebellion created widespread **fear** among English Protestants about the **threat** posed by **Catholics**, and contributed to growing **anti-Catholic feelings**. These views were fuelled by **memories** of the harsh **persecution** of Protestants during the reign of **Queen Mary I**.
- 3) There was **little support** for the revolt among the rest of the **Catholic nobility** and **ordinary people** — when given a choice between Elizabeth and their religion, most Catholics chose to **support the Queen**. 1569-70 was the **last time** that English Catholics tried to **remove** Elizabeth by **force**.

#### Comment and Analysis

The Northern Rebellion sought to **protect** the long-standing **independence** of the northern nobles, but in the end it **increased government control** in the north of England. After the revolt, many rebels had their lands **confiscated**. The **Council of the North** was also **strengthened** under the leadership of the **Puritan**, Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon.

Complete the table below:

Group	What were the consequences of the rebellion for them:
English Protestants	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
English Catholics	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Northern Nobles	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



**Enquiry Question:**



**What does Norfolk's rebellion tell us about Elizabeth's authority?**

**Consolidate: Key Knowledge Questions**

Which nobles were still committed Catholics?	Who did Elizabeth confiscate large areas of land from?	What helped Elizabeth govern the North?	Who did the Northern Nobles blame for issues?	Who hatched a plan to marry Mary Queen of Scots?
In which Northern City did the Nobles meet?	How many rebel troops were executed?	How could the Northern Rebellion be described?	What did it show?	How much support did the revolt have amongst most Catholics?

**Key Term**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
	<b>A Catholic church service.</b>

**Apply Questions – Answer in your exercise book.**

**1. Can you describe the key events of the Northern Rebellion and the Ridolfi Plot?**

**2. Can you explain the causes of the rebellions?**

**3. How significant were the rebellions and what do they tell us about Elizabeth's authority?**



Enquiry Question:



How successful was Elizabeth's church settlement?

New Info

**What was life like for most Catholics under Elizabeth?**

When Elizabeth came to the throne, many Catholics feared Protestant retribution for the burnings and persecution of Mary I's reign. Instead they found that Elizabeth was determined to bring the country together. Elizabeth's religious settlement combined some Catholic practices with Protestant ones. England was Protestant but Catholics could attend church and see many of the traditions of their faith. The services were written to avoid anything that would cause direct conflict for Catholics, with the wording left open to some interpretation. **Recusancy** fines for Catholics who refused to attend Protestant services were also very low. Catholics kept their own beliefs private and in return the government would not seek out disobedience.

**Why did Catholics fear they would be mistreated when Elizabeth came to the throne?**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Summarise the changes Elizabeth made to the Church through her religious settlement.**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



### Enquiry Question:



## How successful was Elizabeth's church settlement?

### New Info

The Catholic threat got even worse throughout the 1570s and early 1580s. As a result, Elizabeth and her government became less and less tolerant of Catholicism.

### The Pope **Expelled** Elizabeth from the **Catholic Church**

- 1) In 1570, Elizabeth was excommunicated (expelled from the Catholic Church) by the Pope. This meant Catholics no longer had to obey the Queen and were encouraged to overthrow her.
- 2) Together with the Northern Rebellion (see p.40), the excommunication changed Elizabeth's attitude towards Catholics. They were now seen as potential traitors, so Elizabeth and her government became less tolerant of recusancy (refusal to go to church) by Catholics.
- 3) In response to the excommunication, Parliament passed the Treasons Act in 1571. Under this Act, anyone who claimed that Elizabeth wasn't England's legitimate ruler could face the death penalty.

The excommunication was meant to strengthen the Northern Rebellion, but news of it didn't arrive until after the revolt had collapsed.

### Why did Elizabeth attitude towards Catholics change after 1571?

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

### What changed as a result of the Treasons Acts of 1571?

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

### Missionary Priests strengthened English Catholicism

- 1) In 1568, William Allen founded a missionary college at Douai (now in France) to train English Catholic priests. Once trained, these missionary priests would return to England and secretly minister to English Catholics. The first missionary priests reached England in 1574.
- 2) In 1580, the missionaries Robert Parsons and Edmund Campion (who had both trained at a missionary college in Rome) entered the country. Campion was executed for treason in December 1581.
- 3) In the 1560s, Elizabeth had tolerated recusancy because she believed that English Catholicism would gradually die out as the religious settlement became more firmly established.
- 4) However, the arrival of the missionary priests from the 1570s changed things — with the support of these highly-committed missionaries, it was now unlikely that Catholicism in England would just fade away on its own. This strengthening of Catholicism was a major threat to the religious settlement.

In response to the threat from missionary priests, Parliament passed two anti-Catholic Acts in 1581. These Acts:

- Massively increased the fines for recusancy, making them too expensive for most ordinary Catholics.
- Introduced fines and prison sentences for people who said or attended Catholic Mass.
- Made it treason (which was punishable by death) to convert to Catholicism or persuade others to convert.
- Introduced prison sentences and the death penalty for anyone who encouraged rebellion.

Explain how each of the following people added a Catholic threat in England:

William Allen

Robert Parsons and Edward Campion

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Complete the mind map, giving examples of measures introduced by the anti-Catholic Acts 1581.





## Enquiry Question:



### How successful was Elizabeth's church settlement?

#### New Info

### Catholic Plots aimed to put Mary on the English Throne

- 1) Between 1571 and 1586 there were several **Catholic plots** to **assassinate** Elizabeth and replace her with Mary, Queen of Scots. They included the **Ridolfi Plot (1571)**, the **Throckmorton Plot (1583)** and the **Babington Plot (1586, see p.44)**.
- 2) The plots involved Catholic conspirators in **England** and **Europe**. They were supported by the **Pope** and Catholic rulers, especially King **Philip II** of Spain.
- 3) The plots were a **threat** to Elizabeth's rule and her religious settlement (see p.36). Mary's **claim** to the throne (see p.38) made them seem **credible**, and **Philip II's** involvement meant that there was a risk they would lead to a Spanish **invasion**.

Letters sent by Mary implicated her in the Ridolfi Plot. In 1572 Parliament urged Elizabeth to execute Mary for her part in the plot. Elizabeth refused — she was reluctant to execute someone she saw as a legitimate monarch.

#### Comment and Analysis

Missionary priests supported the Catholic plots to assassinate Elizabeth. They wanted England to return to Catholicism and believed this could only be achieved if Elizabeth was removed.

- 4) However, **none** of the plots succeeded. This was partly because there was **little public support** for a Catholic revolution (as the Northern Rebellion had shown). Also, by the 1580s Elizabeth's Principal Secretary, **Francis Walsingham**, had established a highly efficient **spy network**, which ensured that the plots were **uncovered** before they were carried out.

#### Catholic plots and rebellions

The plot	What happened
The Northern Rebellion, 1569	Elizabeth refused to allow the Duke of Norfolk to marry the Catholic Mary, Queen of Scots. This act inspired two northern Catholic nobles to lead a rebellion against Elizabeth to replace her with the Catholic Mary. Westmorland and Northumberland took control of Durham Cathedral and held an illegal Catholic mass. They then began to march south with around 4600 men. The loyal Earl of Sussex raised an army and the rebels disbanded. Northumberland was captured and executed, Norfolk was imprisoned and Westmorland escaped to France.
The Ridolfi Plot, 1571	This plot was led by an Italian named Ridolfi and also involved Norfolk. The plan was that an invasion from the Netherlands would coincide with another northern rebellion. Elizabeth would be murdered and replaced by Mary, Queen of Scots, who would then marry Norfolk. The plot was exposed before it could be completed.
The Throckmorton Plot, 1583	Led by Sir Francis Throckmorton, the plan was to assassinate Elizabeth and replace her with Mary, Queen of Scots. Once Elizabeth had been killed, there would be an invasion by the French Catholic, Henry, Duke of Guise, and an uprising of English Catholics. The plot also involved the Spanish ambassador. When the plot was discovered, Throckmorton was executed and Mary, Queen of Scots, was placed under even closer guard.
The Babington Plot, 1586	This was another attempt to murder Elizabeth and place Mary, Queen of Scots, on the throne. Led by Anthony Babington, it was the discovery of this plot that led to Mary's trial and execution when it was found that she had known about and agreed with the plot all along.

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



**Enquiry Question:**



**How successful was Elizabeth's church settlement?**

**Can you name three Catholic Plots which took place after the Northern Rebellion?**

Plot & Year	What happened?
	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

**Why was Francis Walsingham so important to Elizabeth in the 1570s and the 1580s?**

<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
---

**Explain why each of the following groups of people were a threat to Elizabeth.**

**Group**

**Why they were a threat:**

**The Pope**

---

---

---

---

---

**Missionary Projects**

---

---

---

---

---

**Catholic Conspirators**

---

---

---

---

---

**Which of these people or groups do you think was the biggest threat to Elizabeth? Why?**

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Do you think its surprising Elizabeth refused to have Mary executed after the Ridolfi plot?**

---

---

---

---

---

---





### Enquiry Question:



## How successful was Elizabeth's church settlement?

### New Info

In 1586 Walsingham used his spy network to prove that Mary had supported the Babington Plot. His evidence persuaded Elizabeth to put Mary on trial and execute her for treason.

### Persecution of Catholics Increased in the 1580s

- 1) In 1584 the Dutch Protestant leader, William the Silent, was assassinated by a Catholic. Combined with the arrival of missionary priests and the Catholic plots against Elizabeth, this assassination made the government even more concerned about the Catholic threat in England.
- 2) As a result, persecution of Catholics increased. Anti-Catholic laws were enforced more strictly than they had been earlier in Elizabeth's reign, and in 1585 Parliament passed two new laws:
  - Mary, Queen of Scots wouldn't be allowed to become queen if Elizabeth was assassinated. It was hoped that this would put a stop to the plots involving Mary.
  - Missionary priests had 40 days to leave the country. Any priests who didn't leave could be executed, as could anyone who tried to help them.

The anti-Catholic laws of 1581 and 1585 led to the execution of more than 120 Catholic priests and the deaths of many more in prison.

### Who was William the Silent? Why was his death important?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### What changed as a result of the anti-Catholic laws of 1585?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## The Babington Plot led to the Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots

- 1) In 1586, [Francis Walsingham](#) used his [spy network](#) to gather evidence of Mary, Queen of Scots' involvement in the [Babington Plot](#). He intercepted and decoded Mary's [letters](#), including one which [approved](#) plans to [assassinate](#) the Queen and [free](#) Mary from prison.
- 2) Mary had been [implicated](#) in Catholic plots before, but Elizabeth had always [refused](#) to take action against her. The [evidence](#) gathered by [Walsingham](#) finally [persuaded](#) her to put Mary on [trial](#).
- 3) In [October 1586](#), Mary was found [guilty](#) of [treason](#) and sentenced to death. Despite the guilty verdict, Elizabeth was very [reluctant](#) to execute Mary. [Parliament](#) and the [Privy Council](#) believed that the execution was [vital](#) to [weaken](#) the Catholic threat and [protect](#) the religious settlement, so they put [pressure](#) on Elizabeth to sign Mary's death warrant.
- 4) After [hesitating](#) for several months, Elizabeth eventually [agreed](#) to the execution. Mary was [executed](#) on [8th February 1587](#).

### Comment and Analysis

Elizabeth was [reluctant](#) to execute Mary because she was [Queen of Scotland](#). Elizabeth believed that monarchs ruled by [Divine Right](#) (see p.14), so she felt she had [no right](#) to execute a [legitimate monarch](#). She also feared that [executing](#) Mary would [undermine](#) her own claim to rule by Divine Right and might fuel [more plots](#) against her.

### Why did the Babington Plot fail?

---

---

---

---

### Explain whether you think each highlighted phrase is convincing about Mary, Queen of Scots:

#### Interpretation

The interpretation below is about Mary, Queen of Scots.

b) → Since arriving from Scotland in the late 1560s, [Mary, Queen of Scots had been central to the Catholic threat in England](#). And yet, [Elizabeth was oddly reluctant to take decisive action against Mary](#). It was only after the presentation of [compelling evidence and a lot of political pressure](#) ← a) ← c) that the Queen of England agreed to deal with her cousin once and for all.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---





**Enquiry Question:**



**How successful was Elizabeth’s church settlement?**

**Consolidate: Key Knowledge Questions**

What were fines for not going to church called?	How did the Pope punish Elizabeth?	In what year did he do this?	What did Parliament pass in 1571 in response?	What was set up in 1568 by William Allen?
Can you name a plot against Elizabeth?	Which foreign ruler supported most plots against Elizabeth?	Which Dutch protestant leader was assassinated?	In what years were the Anti-Catholic laws passed?	Who was the Queen’s chief spy master?

**Key Terms**

Term	Definition
	<b>When a person refused to attend services of the Church of England.</b>
	<b>A special message issued by the Pope.</b>
	<b>Officially remove from the Catholic Church by order of the Pope.</b>

**Apply Questions – Answer in your exercise book.**

- 1. Describe the reaction to Elizabeth’s church settlement.**
- 2. Explain the impact of Elizabeth’s excommunication.**
- 3. How successful was Elizabeth’s church settlement?**



## Enquiry Question:



How much of a threat were Puritans to Elizabeth's religious settlement?

### Summary

## Puritans and their beliefs

### Who were the Puritans?

- Strict Protestants who were influenced by extreme Protestants in Europe, like John Calvin.
- In some cases, they lived in **exile** in Europe during the reign of Elizabeth's Catholic sister, Mary.
- They were keen to remove all Catholic elements from the English Church.
- They studied the Bible, wanted plain clothing and simple services.
- Some Puritans were appointed as bishops by Elizabeth, though some argued over their robes. By 1568, most of them had agreed to wear the white gown or **surplice** required by the Church of England during services.



## Hard-line Puritans

Known as **Presbyterians**, they questioned Elizabeth's religious settlement and the need for bishops.

In the 1570s, they held popular meetings, called **prophesyings**, to discuss the Bible. There was often criticism of the queen and her religious policies at these meetings, too.

Elizabeth suspended Grindal as Archbishop.

Edmund Grindal, the Archbishop of Canterbury, encouraged prophesyings, despite these criticisms.

In 1580, John Field, a prominent and very strict Puritan, was banned from preaching.

The leaders of a new **separatist** church founded in London in 1593, Henry Barrow and John Greenwood, were hanged.

## Powerful Puritans

A number of Puritans with less strict views were able to rise to powerful positions:

- **Sir Francis Walsingham** – the queen's senior minister and spymaster. He largely kept his religious views to himself, aware they might make him unpopular.
- **Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester** – a privy councillor and seen as a potential husband for Elizabeth. He was unwilling to put his position at risk by openly challenging the Church.
- **Peter Wentworth and Anthony Cope** – Presbyterian MPs who tried to bring change to the Church by introducing bills to Parliament, however, they did not gain much support from other MPs.



## Enquiry Question:



How much of a threat were Puritans to Elizabeth's religious settlement?

### New Info

As if the Catholic threat wasn't bad enough, the religious settlement also faced a threat from the other end of the religious spectrum. The Puritans were committed Protestants who wanted to purify the English Church.

### The Puritans wanted to make the Church More Protestant

The Puritans were committed Protestants. For them, the religious settlement of 1559 was only a first step in purifying the Church of England — they wanted further reforms that would make the Church more Protestant.

- 1) They were strongly anti-Catholic and wanted to remove all traces of Catholicism from the Church.
- 2) They believed that preaching (explaining the word of God) was very important. They thought that all priests should be well educated so that they'd be able to preach. At the time, this was unusual — many priests lacked education and didn't preach at all.
- 3) The Puritans also encouraged the education of ordinary people, so that they would be able to read and understand the Bible for themselves.
- 4) They were very strict about godly living (obeying all of God's commandments).

#### Comment and Analysis

For Elizabeth, the religious settlement of 1559 was final and couldn't be changed. She wanted everyone to accept the settlement, so she saw Puritan demands for further reforms as a serious threat.

Some Puritans were more radical. They wanted to get rid of the Church hierarchy of archbishops, bishops, etc. This view was a threat to Elizabeth because it called into question her authority as Supreme Governor of the Church — the head of the hierarchy.

### How did Elizabeth's view of the religious settlement differ from the Puritan's view?

---

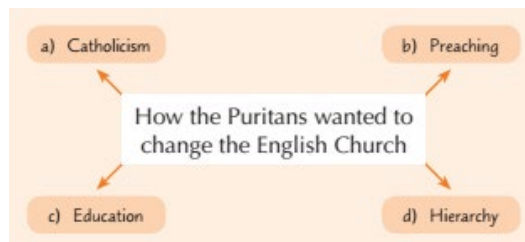


---



---

### Complete the Puritans wanted to change each aspect of the English Church





## Enquiry Question:



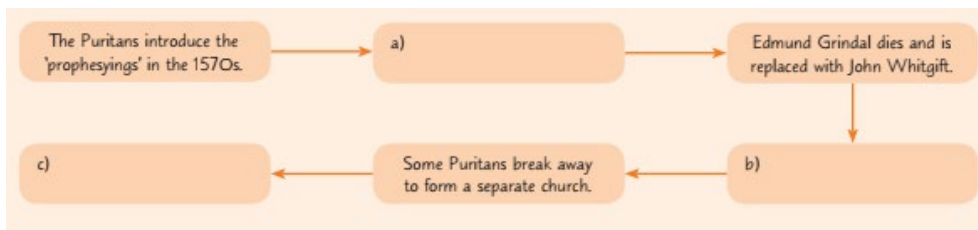
How much of a threat were Puritans to Elizabeth's religious settlement?

### New Info

#### The 'Prophesyings' taught Priests how to Preach

- 1) By the **1570s**, the Puritans were concerned about the **lack** of **educated priests** who were able to **preach**. So they introduced the '**prophesyings**' — a kind of **training** to teach priests how to preach.
- 2) Elizabeth thought that the 'prophesyings' would **encourage** more **Puritan opposition** to the religious settlement. In **1576**, she ordered the Archbishop of Canterbury, **Edmund Grindal**, to put a stop to them.
- 3) Grindal (a moderate Puritan) thought that the 'prophesyings' were **good** for the Church, so he **refused** to obey Elizabeth's order. This made Elizabeth **furios**. She **suspended** Grindal and put him under **house arrest**.

### Copy and complete the flowchart below about the development of Puritanism:





## New Info

### Archbishop Whitgift tried to Suppress Puritanism

- 1) In **1583** Grindal died and Elizabeth made **John Whitgift** Archbishop of Canterbury. With Elizabeth's support, Whitgift launched an **attack** on Puritan clergy — all priests had to accept the **regulations** of the Church of England or face **suspension**. Between 200 and 300 Puritan priests were suspended.
- 2) Whitgift's campaign made some Puritans feel that there was **no hope** of **reforming** the Church of England. Instead, they decided to **break away** and form a **separate church**.
- 3) These Puritan **separatists** were seen as a **major threat** to the religious settlement. The government introduced **censorship** laws to prevent them spreading their ideas, and in **1590** several of their leaders were **arrested**.
- 4) The **threat** from Puritan separatists probably **wasn't** as **serious** as Elizabeth and her government thought. There weren't many separatists and they **didn't** have the **support** of any powerful members of the **elite**. **Most** Puritans were **moderates** who worked **within** the Church of England.

#### Comment and Analysis

Whitgift's campaign faced some **opposition** from the **Privy Council** and **Parliament**. Elizabeth **overcame** this by threatening to **dismiss** any council members who opposed it, and **refusing** to let Parliament **discuss** the matter.

Complete the table below about the ways in which Catholics and Puritans were treated:

#### Similarities

#### Differences

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Which of the above groups were more of a threat to Elizabeth?

---

---

---

---

---

---





### Enquiry Question:



How much of a threat were Puritans to Elizabeth's religious settlement?

#### Consolidate: Key Knowledge Questions

Which religion were the Puritans committed to?	In which year was the religious settlement?	Can you state a Puritan belief?	What were the Puritans concerned about?	What was introduced as a result?
Who refused to obey Elizabeth's order?	What was Elizabeth's response?	Who was appointed as new Archbishop?	How many Puritan's were suspended?	What were most puritan's?

#### Key Terms

Term	Definition
	Members of a religious order e.g. Priests.
	Term for a supporter of the Pope.
	A Protestant Church that believes bishops should be replaced by elders.
	A meeting of the Protestant church which criticised the Church under Eliz.
	Someone who wants to break away from the mainstream.
	A white gown worn by priests in the Church of England.

#### Apply Questions – Answer in your exercise book.

1. What were the key beliefs of the Puritans?

2. What was Elizabeth's policies towards the Puritans?

3. How much of a threat were the Puritans to Elizabeth?



## Enquiry Question:



# Why was there a conflict between England and Spain?

### New Info

England and Spain tried to stay on good terms, but the growing tensions between them eventually led to war.

### There were **Political**, **Religious** and **Economic** tensions

King Philip II of Spain had been married to Queen Mary I of England, and the two countries had been allies. Elizabeth and Philip tried to maintain good relations, but tensions between them gradually began to grow.

#### Political

Spain was a great imperial power. In Europe, Philip ruled Spain, the Netherlands, parts of Italy and (from 1581) Portugal. He also had a large empire in the Americas. By the 1570s, England was starting to have ambitions for an empire of its own (p.30-32). This led to growing rivalry and tension between the two countries.

#### Religious

Philip was a devout Catholic and disliked Elizabeth's religious settlement. He became involved in several Catholic plots against Elizabeth in the 1570s and 1580s (p.42-44), which damaged Elizabeth's trust in him.

#### Economic

Elizabeth encouraged privateers to trade illegally with Spanish colonies, raid Spanish ships and attack the treasure fleets carrying gold and silver from the Americas to Spain.

In the 1560s an English fleet, commanded by John Hawkins, traded with Spanish colonies, even though Spain had banned them from doing so (p.30). This led to the Battle of San Juan de Ulúa in 1568. Francis Drake also raided many Spanish colonies in South America during his round-the-world voyage of 1577-80 (p.30-32).

### Why were England and Spain allies before Elizabeth became queen?

---

---

### Complete the table below explaining why tension grew between England and Spain:

Reason

Explanation:

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

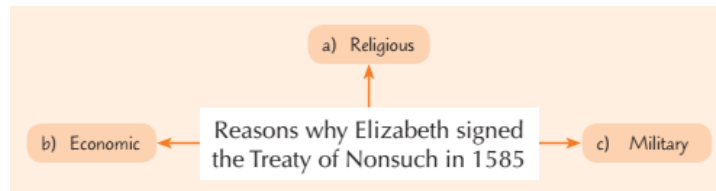
---

---

## England and Spain eventually went to War over the Netherlands

- 1) In 1581, Protestant rebels in the Netherlands declared independence from Spain. In 1584 the rebel leader, William the Silent, was assassinated, and the revolt was in danger of being defeated.
- 2) Elizabeth decided to help the rebels — in 1585 she signed the Treaty of Nonsuch, which promised military assistance. Religious, economic and military factors influenced her decision:
  - Elizabeth wanted to protect Dutch Protestantism and prevent Philip forcing Catholicism on the Netherlands.
  - English exports to Europe were vital to the English economy, and many English goods reached the European market via Dutch ports, especially Antwerp. Elizabeth needed to ensure that English merchants would have access to the Dutch ports.
  - If the rebels were defeated, Philip might use the Netherlands as a base for an invasion of England.
- 3) Philip saw the Treaty of Nonsuch as a declaration of war on Spain. In response, he began building a huge fleet (an Armada) that he planned to use to invade England.

Complete the mind map below by explaining the different reason why Elizabeth signed the treaty:



How did Phillip II of Spain respond to Elizabeth's decision to sign the Treaty of Nonsuch?

---

---

---

---



### Enquiry Question:



## Why was there a conflict between England and Spain?

### New Info

### Drake was sent to Disrupt Spanish Preparations for the Armada

- 1) Elizabeth sent Drake to spy on Spanish preparations and attack their ships and supplies. In April 1587, Drake attacked the Spanish port of Cadiz. He destroyed around 30 ships and seized many tonnes of supplies.
- 2) This delayed the Armada by more than a year. Obtaining fresh supplies and weapons was very expensive and seriously strained Spain's finances.
- 3) During his raid, Drake captured planks made from seasoned wood, which were needed to make the barrels used to carry food and water.
- 4) As a result, the Spanish had to make their barrels from unseasoned wood, which couldn't preserve food and water very well. This caused supply problems for the Armada and affected the morale of Spanish troops and sailors. Fresh water supplies were lost and many tons of food rotted as the fleet sailed to England in 1588.

#### Comment and Analysis

Drake described his raid on Cadiz as 'singeing the King of Spain's beard'. He meant that he had inflicted temporary damage on King Philip's Armada, but hadn't destroyed it entirely — it would 'grow back' in time.

### Why did Francis Drake describe the raid on Cadiz as 'singeing the King of Spain's beard'?

---



---



---



---

### Complete the table below giving the consequences of each of Drake's actions for the Armada:

Action	Consequence for the Spanish Armada:
30 ships were destroyed in Cadiz.	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Tonnes of food and weapons were captured or destroyed.	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Seasoned wood was stolen	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



### Enquiry Question:



## Why was there a conflict between England and Spain?

### Consolidate: Key Knowledge Questions

Who was Mary I (Tudor) married to?	Which countries had large empires?	What religion was the King of Spain?	Who had Elizabeth encouraged to attack Spain?	Can you name two sailors who did this for her?
In what year did Dutch rebels declare Independence?	Which Treaty was signed between Eng and Netherlands?	How did the King of Spain view the Treaty?	Who was sent to disrupt the Spanish?	How did this sailor describe his attack on Spain?

### Key Terms

Term	Definition
	The destruction of religious images and sculptures.

### Apply Questions – Answer in your exercise book.

1. How had the relationship between England and Spain changed over time?

2. Can you explain two reasons why there was conflict between England and Spain?

3. Which was the most important reason for the conflict between England and Spain?



## Enquiry Question:

# Why was the Navy so important in Elizabethan England?



## New Info

### Naval warfare

During Elizabeth's reign, the seas were dominated by three powerful countries: England, Spain and France. Their superiority relied on three things: the size of their fleet, tactics and technology.

#### The size of the fleet



Henry VIII had spent a fortune building a huge navy to protect his island nation. Before 1500, ships had simply been a way to get to battle, but Tudor ships were designed to fight. During Elizabeth's reign, under the command of John Hawkins, England's navy continued to grow. At the same time, Philip of Spain spared no expense in trying to make his navy the largest and most powerful in the world.

#### Tactics

- When full scale battles were fought, a tactic called the **line of battle** was sometimes used. Ships formed into a single line and fired together on the enemy. The aim was to sink as many as possible.
- **Raids** were a common form of attack. They took enemy ports by surprise and destroyed as many ships as possible before the enemy had the chance to fight back. This kind of attack also allowed for treasure to be stolen.
- **Fireships** were an effective tactic used in the sixteenth century. An old ship would be set alight and sent into the middle of the enemy fleet. This would send panic across the wooden ships and cause great damage at little risk to the attacker.



#### Technology

- A new type of triangular sail, known as a lateen, allowed for much faster travel and new ships allowed for greater speed and manoeuvrability. Ships could therefore travel greater distances and perform better in raids and battles.
- New, more powerful, **cannons** meant it was now possible to fire at enemy ships from a distance. Previously, sailors would try to board enemy ships. Ships were built specifically for battle and for use in the line of battle tactic.
- New inventions like the astrolabe allowed for greater accuracy when planning voyages and working out locations. This helped sailors prepare much better for long voyages, particularly if they had to pass through hostile waters.



Use the information above to complete the task on the next page of your booklet:



**Enquiry Question:**



**Why was the Navy so important in Elizabethan England?**

**Create a mind map of the key features of naval warfare in the sixteenth century:**





Enquiry Question:

Why was the Navy so important in Elizabethan England?



New Info

**Advances at sea in the sixteenth century**



**Faster and more manoeuvrable ships** A new type of triangular sail known as a lateen allowed for much faster travel and new ships focused on both speed and manoeuvrability. This allowed greater distances to be travelled but was also perfect for raids and battles.



**More powerful weapons** Whereas previously sailors would have had to try and board enemy ships it was now possible to fire at them with cannons and try to sink them from a distance. Ships were built specifically for battle and for use in the 'line of battle' tactic. Stronger, sturdier ships allowed for heavier and more powerful weapons to be carried.

**New technology**



**More accurate navigation** New inventions like the astrolabe allowed for greater accuracy when planning voyages and working out location. This allowed explorers to embark on journeys with a much higher level of accuracy and to be more prepared for passing through hostile waters.

Can you summarise the main developments in technology during the Elizabethan era?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---





**Enquiry Question:**



**Why was the Navy so important in Elizabethan England?**

**Consolidate: Key Knowledge Questions**

Who were the three main sea powers in the Elizabethan era?	Who commanded the English navy at first?	Which tactic was used to fight sea battles?	What were used as a common form of attack?	Which new tactic was developed at the time?
What shape were new sails that were being developed?	Which type of weapon was becoming better?	How was navigation developing at the time?	What impact did new sails have on ships?	What did better navigation allow?

**Key Terms**

Term	Definition
	<b>A burning ship sent into an enemy convoy or harbour.</b>
	<b>A naval tactic used in battle; ships line up to create a long wall of cannon fire</b>

**Apply Questions – Answer in your exercise book.**

**1. How did naval warfare change in the sixteenth century?**

**2. Why did these changes take place?**

**3. Why was it important for England to become a naval sea power?**



## Enquiry Question:

# Why did the Spanish Armada fail to defeat England?



## Summary

### The Spanish Armada

#### 1: The plan

- In 1588, Philip II of Spain launched his great Armada: 151 ships, 7000 sailors and 34,000 soldiers would sail to the Netherlands and collect more men before invading England.
- They would sail in an unbreakable crescent formation.
- Philip was so confident that he would defeat the English navy that he filled the ships with weapons for land battles that would follow once the fleet arrived in England.

#### 2: The English strike first

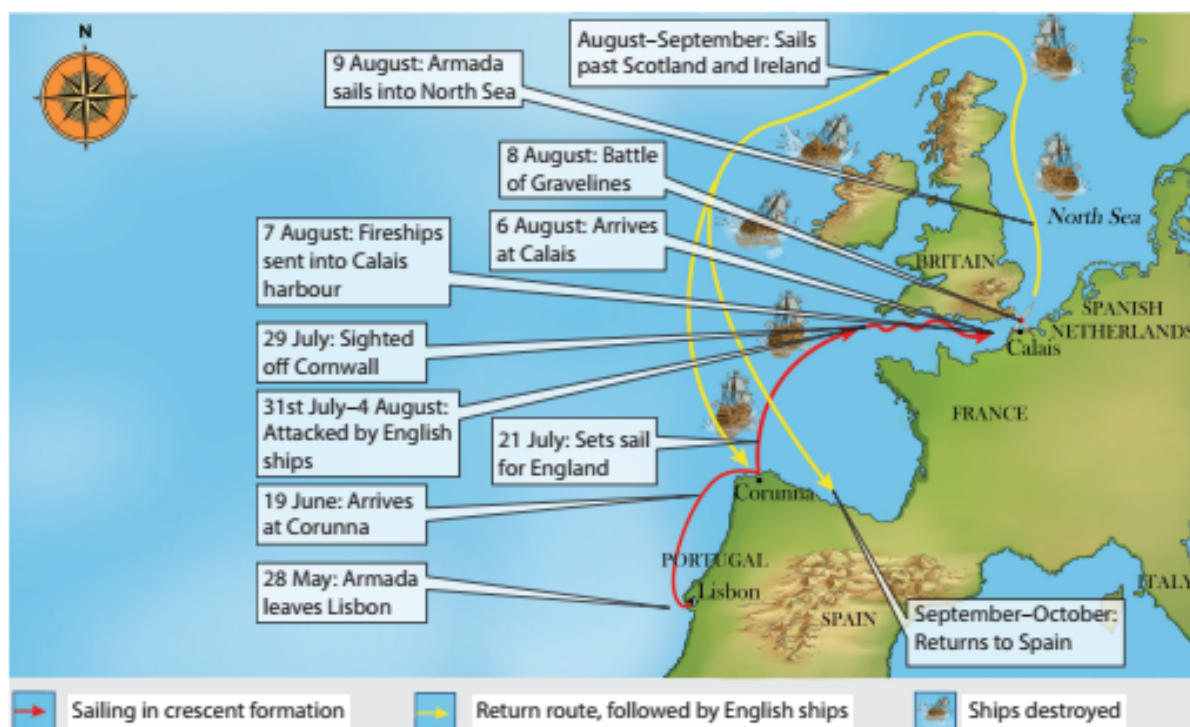
- By 6 August the Armada was anchored off the Dutch coast.
- They were delayed for several days waiting for additional soldiers to arrive.
- At this moment the English, commanded by Sir Francis Drake, chose to strike. Early on 7 August, eight fireships were sent into the Spanish fleet. There was mass panic and the well-organised Armada was plunged into chaos.

#### 4: The storm

- A great storm blew the retreating Armada way off course.
- Their food rotten, their water polluted and with no maps for the waters around northern Britain, many ships were wrecked. Survivors who made it to shore were slaughtered by the Scots or the Irish.
- Of 151 ships, only 65 returned to Spain.

#### 3: The battle

- On 8 August the Battle of Gravelines began.
- The English fired constantly from a distance of 100 metres. The Spanish ships were badly damaged but none were sunk.
- Recognising how bad the situation was, the Spanish commander, the Duke of Medina-Sidonia, tried to lead his battered ships home. The English gave chase.





### Enquiry Question:



## Why did the Spanish Armada fail to defeat England?

### New Info

The Spanish Armada was launched in 1588, but right from the start, things didn't go according to plan...

### **The Armada Planned to meet the Duke of Parma at Dunkirk**

- 1) By the spring of 1588, the Spanish Armada was complete and Philip was ready to launch his 'Enterprise of England'. The Armada was a huge fleet of around 130 ships, manned by approximately 8000 sailors and carrying an estimated 18,000 soldiers.
- 2) Philip appointed the Duke of Medina Sidonia to lead the Armada. Philip respected the Duke's high social status and trusted him to obey instructions. However, the Duke had little military or naval experience, and he tried unsuccessfully to turn down the command.
- 3) The Spanish had thousands more soldiers stationed in the Netherlands under the leadership of the Duke of Parma. Philip's plan was for the Armada to meet Parma's army at Dunkirk. The combined forces would then sail across the Channel to England under the protection of the Armada's warships.

Why was the Duke of Medina Sidonia to leading the Spanish Armada? Was he a bad choice?

---



---



---



---



---



---

Using the keywords below, describe Phillip's plan to invade England:

Duke of Parma

Dunkirk

English Channel

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

## The Armada reached the English Channel in July 1588

- 1) The Armada set out in May 1588, but was delayed for several weeks by bad weather in the Bay of Biscay and by the attempts of an English fleet to intercept it.
- 2) In July the Spanish fleet was sighted off Cornwall and beacons (signal fires) were lit along the south coast to send the news to Elizabeth in London. English ships set sail from Plymouth to meet the Armada.



- 3) The Armada sailed up the Channel in a crescent formation. This was an effective defensive strategy, which used the large, armed galleons to protect the weaker supply and troop ships.
- 4) The English navy carried out a few minor raids, but was unable to inflict much damage. Only two Spanish ships were lost, and these were both destroyed by accident.

## The English Attacked the Spanish at Calais and Gravelines

- 1) Having sailed up the Channel, Medina Sidonia anchored at Calais to wait for Parma's troops. However, Parma and his men were being blockaded by Dutch ships and weren't able to reach the coast in time.
- 2) In the middle of the night, the English sent eight fireships (ships loaded with flammable materials and set on fire) among the anchored Spanish ships. This caused panic among the Spanish sailors, who cut their anchor cables, broke their defensive formation and headed for the open sea.
- 3) The Spanish ships regrouped at Gravelines, but the weather made it impossible for them to return to their defensive position at Calais. The English moved in, and the following battle lasted for many hours. Five Spanish ships were sunk, and the rest of the fleet was forced to sail away from the French coast and into the North Sea.
- 4) An English fleet followed the Spanish as far north as Scotland to make sure they did not regroup and return to collect Parma's army.



Explain how the weather caused problems for the Spanish at each of the following places:

The Bay of Biscay

Gravelines

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



**Enquiry Question:**



Why did the Spanish Armada fail to defeat England?

How did the Dutch cause problems for the Armada?

---

---

---

Complete the table below explaining the outcome of each action taken by the English:

Action	Outcome:
Lit beacons	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Raid on the Armada	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Fireships	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Attack at Gravelines	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Chase to Scotland	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Which action do you think was most important in stopping the Armada? Explain your answer.

---

---

---

---



**Enquiry Question:**



**Why did the Spanish Armada fail to defeat England?**

**New Info**

The English navy had defeated the Armada, and the Spanish ships now faced a dangerous journey home.

**The Armada's Journey back to Spain was a Disaster**

- 1) Medina Sidonia decided to call off the attack on England and return to Spain by sailing round Scotland and Ireland. The Spanish sailors were unfamiliar with this very dangerous route, and they encountered several powerful Atlantic storms.
- 2) Many ships sank or were wrecked on the Scottish and Irish coasts, where the local inhabitants showed the survivors little mercy. Those ships that completed the journey ran short of supplies, and many men died of starvation and disease. In all, less than half the fleet and fewer than 10,000 men made it back to Spain.

**Complete the table below explaining the problems faced by the Armada on their way back:**

Action	Outcome:
Around Scotland & Ireland	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
On the Scottish & Irish coasts	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
The remainder of the journey back	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

**How many men and ships were left by the time the Armada arrived back in Spain?**

---



---



## Several Factors contributed to the Defeat of the Armada

### English Strengths

- The English had improved their ship building, giving them several technological advantages. Spain relied on large ships which were heavy and difficult to handle, whereas the English built long, narrow ships which were faster and easier to handle. English cannons could also be reloaded much more quickly than Spanish ones.
- English tactics were more effective. Spanish ships aimed to come alongside their opponents, board their vessels and overcome the enemy in hand-to-hand fighting. The Spanish couldn't use this tactic against the English, who used their greater mobility to stay out of range. Instead of boarding the Spanish ships, the English fired broadshides (massive barrages of cannonballs) which could sink them.

### Spanish Weaknesses

- Most of Spain's men lacked experience of naval warfare, whereas the English fleet was manned by experienced sailors.
- The Spanish plan to meet the Duke of Parma at Dunkirk was seriously flawed. Spain didn't control a deep water port where the Armada could anchor safely, so the ships were extremely vulnerable to an attack while they waited for Parma's troops to escape the Dutch blockade.

### Luck

- The death of Spain's leading admiral, Santa Cruz, in February 1588, led to the appointment of the inexperienced Duke of Medina Sidonia to lead the Armada.
- The weather made it impossible for the Spanish fleet to return to the Channel after the battle of Gravelines, forcing it to travel into the dangerous waters off the Scottish and Irish coasts.

## How was Elizabethan society structured? Use examples:

### Interpretation

The interpretation below is about the reasons for the Spanish Armada's defeat.

Why was the Spanish Armada defeated? Certainly, a large slice of luck was involved, but it's also important to recognise the technological and tactical superiority of the English. Of course, the Spanish didn't do themselves any favours either. The Armada's strategy was already flawed to say the least, but Philip II made the situation worse by sending the wrong men to carry it out.

- 1) Explain whether you think the interpretation is convincing about each of the following subjects. Use information from pages 50 and 52 to help you.

a) English Strengths

b) Spanish Weaknesses

c) The Importance of Luck

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



## Enquiry Question:



# Why did the Spanish Armada fail to defeat England?

### New Info

#### English tactics

- The fireships broke the formation of the fleet and made individual ships vulnerable to attack.
- The bombardment by the English cannons made regrouping impossible.
- The English had faster ships and more experienced and skilled commanders.

#### Spanish mistakes

- Spanish ships were designed for the Mediterranean and could not cope with the harsh conditions of the English Channel and the North Sea.
- They were delayed in the Netherlands because the soldiers were not ready to board.
- Their weapons were mostly for land use, leaving them almost defenceless at sea. They had also brought many of the wrong cannonballs.
- The commander of the fleet was inexperienced.

#### How was the Armada defeated?

#### The weather

- Storms caused great destruction to the Spanish fleet.
- The storms delayed their return to Spain, meaning that their food and water went off or ran out. Many sailors became too sick to sail.

#### The consequences of the defeat of the Armada

The Armada's defeat was a great victory for Elizabeth. It proved that England was a major naval power. The country could not rest, however. Invasion remained a concern and Philip quickly began planning a second attempt, but he never actually tried again. Elizabeth continued to strengthen her navy. The Armada had brought England together. Under threat of foreign invasion, most Catholics had declared their total loyalty to Elizabeth. It made Elizabeth even more popular and respected as a leader, and helped boost the idea of the 'Golden Age'.

#### SUMMARY

- England and Spain were both significant naval powers and bitter rivals.
- There were several reasons for their conflict, mostly based around religious difference – England was Protestant and Spain was Catholic. Conflict in the Netherlands increased tension between the countries.
- Naval warfare developed greatly during Elizabeth's reign due to growing fleets and improved tactics and technology.
- The Spanish Armada, launched against England in 1588, failed for several reasons.
- Its failure established England as a major naval power.

Which was the most significant factor in the defeat of the Spanish Armada in your opinion?

---



---



---



---



---



---





## Enquiry Question:



Why did the Spanish Armada fail to defeat England?

### New Info

#### England's Victory Removed the threat of a Spanish Invasion

- 1) Philip sent two further Armadas in the 1590s, but they were both unsuccessful. Although war with Spain continued for 15 years, the Armada of 1588 was the last serious Spanish threat to Elizabeth's throne.
- 2) The victory of 1588 contributed to England's development as a strong naval power to rival Spain. English ships went on many voyages of discovery and established valuable trade routes, especially with India and the Far East (see p.30). By the end of Elizabeth's reign, the navy was also playing an important role in attempts to set up an English colony in North America (see p.32).
- 3) The English victory boosted Elizabeth's popularity and strengthened the Protestant cause — it was seen as a sign that God favoured Protestantism.

Complete the mind map below by adding the consequences of England's victory over Spain:





**Enquiry Question:**



**Why did the Spanish Armada fail to defeat England?**

**Consolidate: Key Knowledge Questions**

In what year was the Armada launched?	What formation would they sail in?	Why were they delayed on the Dutch coast?	Who was commanding the English Navy?	Which tactic did he use to startle the Spanish?
Which was the first battle to take place?	How many ships were sunk at this battle?	Who led the Spanish ships?	Which event blew the Spanish off course?	How many Spanish ships returned to Spain in the end?

**Key Terms**

Term	Definition
Propaganda	Deliberately chosen information presented in order to influence people to think something specific.

**Apply Questions – Answer in your exercise book.**

**1. Can you describe the Spanish attempt to invade England?**

**2. Can you explain why the Armada failed?**

**3. What does the English victory tell us about Elizabethan sea battles?**