

AQA GCSE History

Elizabethan

England

Workbook



How did Elizabeth's upbringing shape her character?

L.O: To explore the character of Elizabeth I and determine how this influenced her rule.

Read the information below and highlight any key points:

Elizabeth's Personality and Image

After the turbulent and short reigns of Edward VI and Mary I, the length and prosperity of Elizabeth's reign came somewhat as a surprise. Her 45-year reign, earning her the title "the Great", was not merely the result of chance, but the result of her strong will, intelligence, popularity with the people, and personal character. By the end of her reign, especially after the defeat of the supposedly invincible Spanish Armada, Elizabeth began to be held in almost supernatural awe throughout Europe, and to her own subjects she became a sort of secular saint. As she became older, Elizabeth increasingly transformed herself into a national symbol. With her majestic dress and bearing and her renowned intelligence, she represented the splendor and power of England.

Elizabeth had an erect posture and very pale skin, which people said practically glowed. Her aquiline nose and reddish-gold hair reminded everyone of her father, Henry VIII, fondly remembered as a strong and decisive leader of the nation. She had extremely long, slender hands and fingers. Her eye-color is not definitively known, but from portraits they appear to have been brown, or golden-brown. In old age, her voice was reported as high and shrill. Elizabeth was also an expert horsewoman, who loved to ride her horse at a gallop, frightening everyone (including Master of the Horse Robert Dudley) with her equestrian antics. She mastered the art of appearing stately and regal when it mattered, but in private, she moved and walked quickly. Her obsession with dancing was famous, and she enjoyed watching dancers as much as she liked to dance herself. She loved fine clothing and jewellery, and her attire was the height of glamour and fashion in the period.

The Queen was not just for show, however. She had both natural talent and a willingness to study and deliberate. She was always cautious in foreign affairs, preferring in most cases to wait and see what happened, and decide what to do at the last moment. This patience often gave England an advantage over European nations led by more hot-headed rulers.

Elizabeth's fear of committing to action in foreign affairs, particularly her aversion to any and all war, was largely a product of her childhood, in which she had often witnessed the high costs of failure in politics. Extraordinarily stingy for a woman so wealthy, she believed wars expensive, and peace cheap. She came off as high-strung and nervous, which was not surprising, for England was in a very bad international position at the time. With no clear successor to follow her, France and Spain were both jockeying for control of England after her death. Thus, Elizabeth hesitated to intervene when Mary of Guise was overthrown, despite Cecil's council. Also, when Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded, Elizabeth recognized the need for her opponent's death, but wished it could have been carried out through a quieter method like poisoning.

Elizabeth was similarly guarded on issues of religion, always preferring compromise to definitive actions. Thus although she wished the English clergy to be celibate, because she knew this went against the Protestant view she did not challenge the English clergy's practice of marrying. Regarding communion and the great Protestant-Catholic spiritual debates of the Reformation, over which so many people were killing each other, Elizabeth refrained from comment, saying, "Some think one thing, some another, and only God can say whose judgment is best."

Like many famous historical people, Elizabeth is the subject of several myths. One story claims that she went more or less bald after age 30. This is untrue. Certainly she was fond of wearing wigs, especially as her hair greyed, but nearly everyone wore wigs at that time, as it was the fashion. Another humorous story, this one true, revolves around her hatred of bad smells. Toilets in the day were fairly disgusting and unsanitary affairs, and Elizabeth suffered them the same as everyone else until an inventor friend of hers designed and built one of the earliest "water-closets" for her at her Richmond palace. Also, it is often reported that in her old age, Elizabeth became spiteful and treated married women with cruelty; although the truth of this is contested, one can certainly speculate that Elizabeth did not like it when the men she was trying to manipulate married other women instead; perhaps she did bear ill will against these women.

SCC- Summarise Elizabeth's character in 10 words:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

QUIZ!

The answers are on the page following the questions- DO NOT CHEAT!

What were the effects of Elizabeth's early life upon her character?

1. The execution of her mother, on her father's orders, made Elizabeth:
 - a. vindictive and determined to hate her father.
 - b. obsessive and determined to clear her mother's name.
 - c. dispassionate and determined to win her father's respect.
2. A childhood spent in the care of her governess and in different locations made Elizabeth:
 - a. loyal to her servants, because she was cut off from the normal ties of family and friendship.
 - b. increasingly arrogant and detached, because she refused to chat with her inferiors.
 - c. confused and incapable of forming any close relationships.
3. Her governess had to write to Henry VIII to remind him that his daughter lacked decent clothes. This early need to be careful financially made Elizabeth:
 - a. very extravagant. She spent rashly and impulsively.
 - b. very thrifty and economical, and keen to find new ways of making and saving money.
 - c. very mean, refusing to pay for anything that was not essential.
4. The 'affair' with Thomas Seymour made Elizabeth:
 - a. detached and determined to avoid scandal in her personal life.
 - b. flirtatious, as she realised her increasing attraction to the opposite sex.
 - c. anxious, and keen to marry as soon as possible to fulfil her duty.
5. Her involvement with Wyatt's Rebellion and imprisonment in the Tower made Elizabeth:
 - a. courageous, cool and determined to survive whatever the cost.
 - b. fearful, depressed and determined to obey her sister in all things.
 - c. angry and determined to lead another rebellion against Mary.
6. Elizabeth's experiences had, by her accession in 1558, made her:
 - a. relieved that she could now hand over decision making to her councillors and concentrate on having a good time.
 - b. cautious, calculating, unwilling to display her emotions and aware of the need to create the right image as Queen.
 - c. angry and revengeful, determined to get her own back on all those responsible for her harsh childhood.

How might Elizabeth have dealt with her problems as Queen?

7. When choosing her Privy Council, Elizabeth will:
 - a. introduce a new streamlined system of council to show that she is going to be a new style of monarch.
 - b. keep the existing council but select councillors on the basis of ability, even if this includes some from previous reigns because they would provide experience and stability.
 - c. signal a break from the disasters of the previous reign by sacking all Mary's councillors and appointing her own friends to ensure support and loyalty.
8. In establishing the country's religion Elizabeth will:
 - a. continue with the Roman Catholicism of Mary's reign. The majority of English people are still Catholic and this option will help England to remain friendly with Spain and the Pope.
 - b. restore the Protestantism of Edward VI's reign. This will reflect her own religious preferences and win the support of politically powerful classes in London, but it might damage relations with Catholic Europe.
 - c. follow her father's policy - break with Rome and become Head of the English Church, while keeping many Catholic beliefs and ceremonies. This will help keep the support of most English people.
9. To establish the succession, Elizabeth will:
 - a. marry the most suitable candidate quickly and hope to produce a male heir.
 - b. declare her intention to remain single and name her closest relative, Mary Queen of Scots, as her heir.
 - c. play for time and wait to see if a suitable candidate emerges. In the meantime she will refuse to name a successor for fear it will encourage plots to replace her.
10. In 1560, the wife of Robert Dudley, Elizabeth's favourite, will die in mysterious circumstances. To stop the growing scandal about her relationship with Dudley Elizabeth will:
 - a. refuse to marry him but keep him at court as her favourite and promote him whenever possible, even though this might cause jealousy.
 - b. marry him. The rumours will soon be forgotten when she has children.
 - c. send him from court in disgrace and refuse to have any more to do with him.

TURN OVER FOR THE ANSWERS!

Answers

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. C | 6. B |
| 2. A | 7. B |
| 3. B | 8. B |
| 4. A | 9. C |
| 5. A | 10. A |

Some key events in Elizabeth's early life:-

1. Elizabeth is threatened with execution.	6. Henry's marriage to Jane Seymour.
2. The death of Henry VIII.	7. Elizabeth is interrogated in the Tower in Mary's reign.
3. Elizabeth learns that she is Queen.	8. The birth of Elizabeth.
4. Elizabeth's imprisonment in the tower.	9. The birth of Edward.
5. Henry's marriage to Catherine Parr.	10. The execution of Anne Boleyn.

Passages describing or relating to the key events:-

A. It seems to me that she should not spare either of them, for while they are alive there will always be plots to raise them to the throne, and it would be just to punish them, as it is publicly known that they are guilty and deserve death. (Imperial Ambassador, 1555)	F. When the governor of her household broke this news to Elizabeth, the child, not yet four years old, gravely asked, "How haps it governor: yesterday my Lady Princess, and today but my Lady Elizabeth?" (Elizabeth, 1537)
B. The King, who had abandoned his usual summer progress tour that year, tried to hide his bitter disappointment. Orders were given for the birth to be celebrated with bonfires and the ringing of church bells, (1533)	G. Ignoring the winter cold, she was sitting under the oak tree reading the Bible in Greek. When told of her fortune she knelt on the grass and quoted these words in Latin from the Bible: "This is the Lord's doing; it is marvellous in our eyes." (1558)
C. The King took his son in his arms and as he held him he was seen in tears. (1537)	H. She was 31 at the time of her marriage to the King, and affectionate and understanding woman, good looking and good tempered. (1545)
D. Much suspected by me, Nothing proved can be. (said Elizabeth, prisoner, 1555)	I. The boy burst into tears; so did his sister; they clung to each other uncontrollably. It was the last time they were to be close. Soon afterwards Edward was taken away to London to begin his unhappy reign. (1547)
E. Then she said, "I have heard say that the executioner is very good and I have a very little neck." (1536)	J. And as for the traitor Wyatt, he might perhaps have written me a letter, but on my faith I have never received any letter from him. (Elizabeth, 1555)

Who shared Power in Elizabethan England?

L.O: Understand that the monarch needed to work with her powerful subjects in order to rule England.

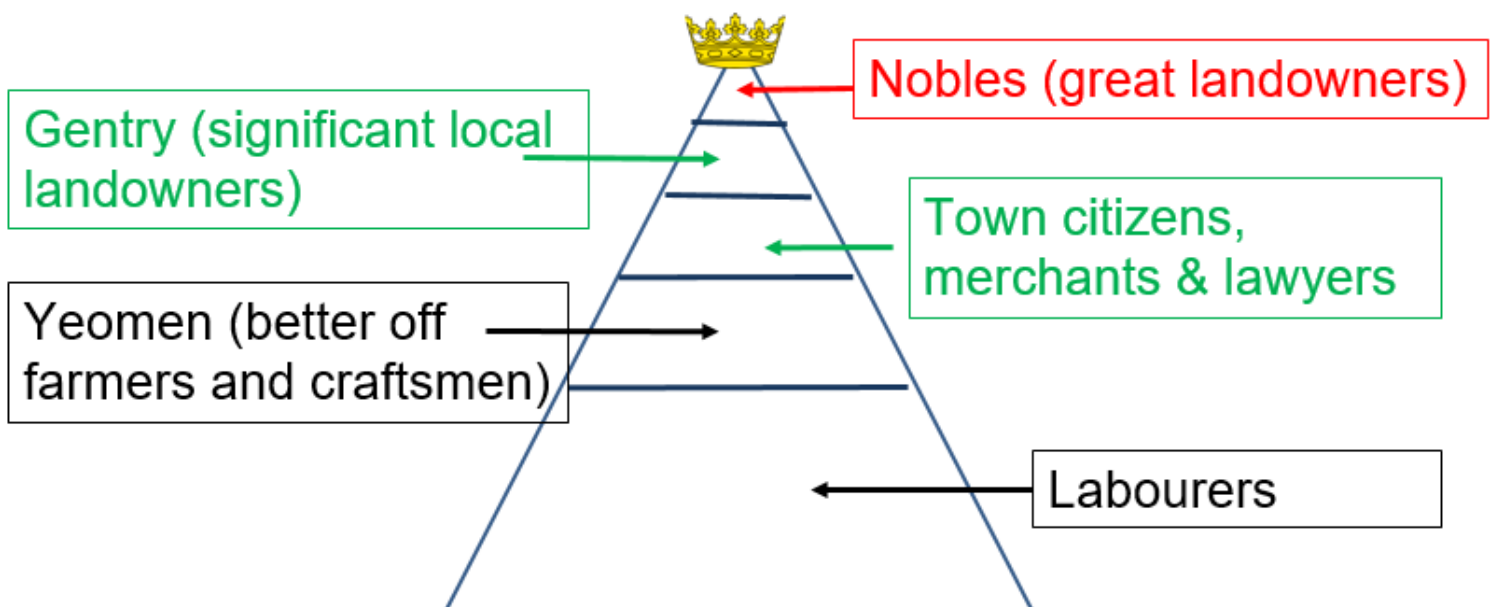
The Great Chain of Being

Elizabethans believed that God set out an order for everything in the universe. This was known as the Great Chain of Being. On Earth, God created a social order for everybody and chose where you belonged. In other words, the king or queen was in charge because God put them there and they were only answerable to God (the Divine Right of Kings). This meant that disobeying the monarch was a sin, which was handy for keeping people in their place! It also led to the idea that if the wrong person was monarch everything would go wrong for a country, including whether the crops would be good, or if animals behaved as they should. The Elizabethans were very superstitious.

The Great Chain of Being includes everything from God and the angels at the top, to humans, to animals, to plants, to rocks and minerals at the bottom. It moves from beings of pure spirit at the top of the Chain to things made entirely of matter at the bottom. Humans are pretty much in the middle, being mostly mortal, or made of matter, but with a soul made of spirit. The theory started with the Greek philosophers Aristotle and Plato, but was a basic assumption of life in Elizabethan England. You were a noble, or a farmer, or a beggar, because that was the place God had ordained for you.

The Great Chain of Being is a major influence on Shakespeare's *Macbeth*. Macbeth disturbs the natural order of things by murdering the king and stealing the throne. This throws all of nature into uproar, including a story related by an old man that the horses in their stables went mad and ate each other, a symbol of unnatural happenings.

As well as the hierarchy of all beings, there was also a hierarchy between humans within the chain which was greatly enforced in Elizabethan times. It was almost impossible to move up the hierarchy- your place was determined by your birth status.



Use p.146 in the pink textbooks to complete the table below:

Job Title	Roles/Responsibilities
Member of Parliament	
Member of Privy Council	
Lord Lieutenants	
Justices of the Peace (JPs)	

SCC- How much power did Elizabeth have to make her own decisions? Why?

Summarise this topic in 5 bullet points:

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Key Players in Elizabeth's Court

L.O: To know who was part of the Elizabethan court, and how they got there.

Video:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/education/clips/zbh8mp3>

Elizabethan progresses

The most expensive "honour" of all was that of housing Queen Elizabeth and her household. Elizabeth hit on the clever scheme of going on constant "progresses" about the country. Aside from the benefit of bringing her into closer contact with her subjects, she saved a great deal of money by making the nobles with whom she stayed foot the bill for her visit. Many nobles begged off the honour of her stay for fear of bankruptcy.

TASK

Read each of the biographies below for the key members of the Elizabethan court. Fill in the Top Trumps cards based on what you read.

SCC- Play with your partner! (Completed cards are available)

Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester

b. 1532 – d. 1588. Nobleman, soldier and Privy Councillor.

- As the Queen's childhood friend and one of her favourites throughout her reign, many assumed that they would marry. When his wife died after a fall he was free to marry again, but the scandal of her death (some thought that he had killed her deliberately) meant that marriage became almost impossible.
- Dudley remained a key figure in the royal court and as a Privy Councillor he wielded great power and influence in government.
- Dudley was sometimes in opposition to William Cecil over policy directions. For example Dudley argued in the 1560s that Mary Queen of Scots should be Elizabeth's declared heir, but Cecil was strongly opposed to this.
- When the Queen became dangerously ill with smallpox in 1562, she appointed Dudley as Lord Protector in the event of her death, to the great consternation of William Cecil. However, she recovered, to Cecil's great relief.
- As a Puritan (and a soldier) Dudley argued in favour of English military help for Protestant rebels in the Netherlands. Cecil and Elizabeth were more cautious. However, when war with Spain did break out in 1585, Dudley was sent to lead the English army in the Netherlands. However this was not as successful as Dudley hoped.
- Dudley remained a Privy Councillor until his death from cancer in 1588.

William Cecil

b. 1520 – d. 1598. Government administrator and Privy Councillor

- Sir William Cecil, (became Lord Burghley in 1571), came from a gentry family. Cecil was well-educated and an experienced man in government, having served under Edward VI and he was a Privy Councillor from the start of Elizabeth's reign in 1558. He served as Secretary of State and Lord Treasurer, and held all the key posts in royal government during his service of Elizabeth. He was in effect the most powerful non-royal in England and Wales. It was said that, at times, the Queen would listen to no-one but Cecil.
- Above all, Cecil knew how to handle the Queen. The value he had for Elizabeth is shown in the positions she gave him and the fact that Cecil worked for her for 40 years. In his old age she refused to allow him to retire and he remained in the Privy Council until his death in 1598.
- Cecil was a conservative by nature and cautious in his policies. However, he was convinced of the danger of Mary Queen of Scots and although it took twenty years, he eventually succeeded in persuading Elizabeth to have her tried and executed in 1598.
- Cecil played a key role in Elizabeth's religious settlement and in foreign policy, where again he was cautious, advising against the war with Spain proposed by Robert Dudley and others. Elizabeth avoided war until 1585.
- In the 1590s, in William Cecil's old age, Elizabeth appointed Cecil's son, Robert as her Secretary of State to lead the Privy Council.

Sir Francis Walsingham

b. around 1532 – d. 1590. Lawyer and Privy Councillor.

- Son of a lawyer, Walsingham was well-educated at Cambridge and in France and Italy before becoming a lawyer. He was a talented linguist after his years in Europe.
- Became an MP in 1560 and his talent was quickly spotted by William Cecil. From 1568 Walsingham used his linguistic skills and European connections to spy on foreigners in London who might present a threat to Elizabeth. Known as the queen's "spymaster," Walsingham was said to have "eyes and ears" everywhere.
- Walsingham played a key role in stopping the various plots on Elizabeth's life and in finding the evidence that led to the trial and execution of Mary Queen of Scots in 1587.
- His work was rewarded when he was appointed Secretary of State in 1573 and was knighted in 1577. As a Member of Parliament he was also in an excellent position to keep his political master informed as to what was going on in the Commons. As William Cecil (Lord Burleigh) was in the Lords, this ensured both Houses in Parliament were covered.
- Walsingham was a leading Puritan (strict Protestant) and although he knew better than to try to push the Queen in a more Puritan direction in her religious policy, he used his influence to protect leading Puritans from arrest and punishment.
- Walsingham was a supporter of English military intervention in the Netherlands in support of the Protestant Dutch rebels. However, Cecil was more cautious and his view counted until war with Spain in 1585. Walsingham remained one of the Queen's closest advisors until his death in 1590.

Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk

b. 1536 – ex. 1572. Nobleman and Privy Councillor.

- Norfolk was a cousin to the Queen through Anne Boleyn and the highest ranked noble in England, after the Queen. His grandfather, the previous Duke, had been a leading Privy Councillor to both Henry VIII and Queen Mary. Norfolk was a Privy Councillor from the start of Elizabeth's reign in 1558 and was Lord Lieutenant for the north of England.
- Norfolk led Elizabeth's army in its successful expedition to Scotland in 1560.
- Norfolk was the leading religious conservative in the Privy Council. He still favoured the traditional Catholic ways, although in public he accepted Elizabeth's Protestant religious settlement.
- In 1569, Norfolk planned to marry Mary Queen of Scots, who was a prisoner of Elizabeth in England. When Elizabeth found out he rushed to Elizabeth, threw himself at her mercy, and was put under house arrest.
- He was then involved in the Ridolfi Plot in 1571, to put Mary Queen of Scots on the throne in place of Elizabeth. The plot was discovered and Norfolk was tried and executed for treason in 1572.

Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex

b. 1567 – ex. 1601. Nobleman, soldier and Privy Councillor.

- Robert Devereaux inherited his title of Earl of Essex when his father died in 1573. Essex's mother later married Robert Dudley, who became Essex's step=father, and who first introduced Essex to the Queen in 1587.
- Although more than 30 years older, Elizabeth took an immediate interest in the handsome and dashing young soldier. Essex made the most of being the Queen's favourite and in 1595 she made him a Privy Councillor.
- Essex was a jealous rival of Robert Cecil, Elizabeth's most important Privy Councillor in the 1590s. Cecil's crooked back was a striking contrast with the handsome Essex, but Essex resented Cecil's control of foreign policy.
- Essex won respect and admiration for his military daring, including a raid on the Spanish port of Cadiz in 1596. However he also disobeyed the Queen's orders and had a reputation for hot-headedness.
- In 1598 he argued with the Queen in a Privy Council meeting. Essex turned his back on the Queen, who slapped him, causing Essex to reach for his sword. He was restrained and arrested, but refused to admit he was wrong. Many thought he was lucky to escape with his life.
- In 1599 Elizabeth sent Essex to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant to deal with a major rebellion. Essex did not want to leave Robert Cecil in charge in England and when in Ireland he disobeyed orders by agreeing a truce and returning to England. In his dirty travelling clothes he burst into Elizabeth's private chambers and caught her without her wig!
- Stripped of his valuable posts and facing big debts, Essex and a band of supporters tried to rouse a rebellion by Londoners against Robert Cecil. They were quickly stopped and Essex was executed for treason in 1601.

Sir Robert Cecil

b. 1563 – d. 1612. Younger son of Sir William Cecil. Privy Councillor.

- Robert Cecil was sickly and suffered from a twisted spine. However he was well-educated, hard-working and with a talent for administration.
- Robert Cecil first became an MP in 1584, joined the Privy Council in 1591 and took on the role of Secretary of State in 1596. Robert Cecil became Elizabeth's leading minister as his father's health declined in the 1590s.
- However, Cecil was a great rival of the Earl of Essex who resented the favour Elizabeth showed him. Cecil in turn disliked and distrusted Essex.
- Elizabeth always refused (so far as we know) to name or give any indication of her successor. However it was Robert Cecil, as the Queen's health failed, who sent secret letters to King James of Scotland (son of Mary Queen of Scots), inviting him to prepare to succeed to the English throne when Elizabeth died. It is to Robert Cecil's credit that the succession, when it came in 1603, passed smoothly and without danger.
- Robert Cecil served King James I for the first 9 years of his reign (and famously uncovered the Gunpowder Plot in 1605), dying in 1612.

Sir Walter Raleigh

b. 1554 – d. 1618. Gentleman, soldier, explorer and courtier.

- Raleigh first came to the attention of Elizabeth I in 1580, when he went to Ireland to help suppress an uprising. He soon became a favourite of the queen, and was knighted and appointed captain of the Queen's Guard and Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall. He became an MP in 1584 and received extensive estates in Ireland. Raleigh once famously, as the story goes, charmed the Queen by taking off his cloak and spreading it over a puddle that crossed their path, so that Elizabeth could walk over it cleanly.
- In 1592, the queen discovered Raleigh's secret marriage to one of her maids of honour, Elizabeth Throckmorton. This discovery threw Elizabeth into a jealous rage and Raleigh and his wife were imprisoned in the Tower. On his release, in an attempt to find favour with the queen, he set off on an unsuccessful expedition to find El Dorado, the fabled 'Golden Land', rumoured to be situated somewhere beyond the mouth of the Orinoco river in Guiana (now Venezuela).
- Elizabeth's successor, James I of England and VI of Scotland, disliked Raleigh, and in 1603 he was accused of plotting against the king and sentenced to death. This was reduced to life imprisonment and Raleigh spent the next 12 years in the Tower of London, where he wrote the first volume of his 'History of the World' (1614).
- In 1616, Raleigh was released to lead a second expedition to search for El Dorado. The expedition was a failure, and Raleigh also defied the king's instructions by attacking the Spanish. On his return to England, the death sentence was reinstated and Raleigh was executed in 1618.

Sir William Cecil



Time spent at court:

Proximity to Queen:

Influence over Queen:

Power:

Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester



Time spent at court:

Proximity to Queen:

Influence over Queen:

Power:

Sir Francis Walsingham



Time spent at court:

Proximity to Queen:

Influence over Queen:

Power:

Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex



Time spent at court:

Proximity to Queen:

Influence over Queen:

Power:

Sir Robert Cecil



Time spent at court:

Proximity to Queen:

Glamour:

Influence & Power:

Sir Walter Raleigh



Time spent at court:

Proximity to Queen:

Glamour:

Influence & Power:

Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk



Time spent at court:

Proximity to Queen:

Glamour:

Influence & Power:

Patronage p147

What was it?

Who used it?

SCC- Why was it so important?

Summarise this topic in 5 bullet points:

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Why was it so important for Elizabeth to marry?

L.O: To understand why Elizabeth was so reluctant to marry, and why her Privy Council was desperate for her to do so.

Elizabeth's use of language as propaganda:

<https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/clips/zpgyrdm>

Candidates for Elizabeth's hand



King Philip of
Spain



Robert
Dudley



Prince Erik
of Sweden



Francis,
Duke of
Alencon,
France

TASK

Read the information below and use it to fill in the table about the pros and cons of each of Elizabeth's suitors.

Key info:

1. **King Philip II of Spain.** Philip was a powerful Catholic. He had been married to Elizabeth's half sister Mary. That marriage was so unpopular it had caused a rebellion.

2. **King Eric of Sweden.** Eric of Sweden was given a lot of thought by Elizabeth and her Ministers. Eric was a Protestant, he was also popular in the country, and when it was rumoured that Elizabeth had accepted his proposal, medals were made in London with a picture of Elizabeth and Eric on them. But Eric was not rich and a marriage to him was of little benefit to England, as it did not give England a strong European ally.

3. **Robert Dudley.** Elizabeth was believed to have fallen in love with one of her own subjects, Lord Robert Dudley. Lord Robert was Elizabeth's Master of Horse. They had been friends when they were children and he was one of the few men Elizabeth thought wanted her for herself not because she was Queen. Lord Robert was Protestant and English. But he was not of equal rank and would not give England a Foreign ally. There was also another problem. He was already married! He married a girl called Amy Robsart when he was Seventeen. If this wasn't bad enough he was the son of a traitor and the grandson of a traitor. Treason seemed to run in the family. Many English men believed he could not be trusted. Things became worse when Lord Robert's wife died in mysterious circumstances and there were rumours she had been murdered. Some even said that the queen had been involved in her death!

4. **Archduke Charles.** The Archduke Charles was also a serious candidate and marriage to him remained a possibility for several years. But the Archduke was a Catholic, and as a Catholic, his suit was not popular with the Protestants on Elizabeth's Council.

5. **Francis, Duke of Alencon, later Anjou.** The only other serious contender for Elizabeth's hand in marriage was Francis, Duke of Alencon, later Duke of Anjou. He was the son of Catherine de Medici, Queen Mother of France, and a brother to the French King. He was a lot younger than Elizabeth but marriage to him would bring England a good alliance. The French were Catholic, but did not appear to be as hostile to English Protestantism as the Spanish were. Alencon himself was also known to have sympathy with the French Protestants and did not mind marrying a Protestant Queen. This was the most serious foreign courtship of Elizabeth's reign, and it seemed that Elizabeth would marry him. Francis even came to England for Elizabeth to meet him. The Queen quite liked the Frenchman, who she called her "frog", even though he was not good looking and had been scared by an attack of the small pox. Elizabeth announced before some of her courtiers that she would marry him, kissed him, and gave him a ring.

Candidate	Pros	Cons
King Philip II of Spain		
King Eric of Sweden		
Robert Dudley		
Archduke Charles		
Francis, Duke of Alencon		

Why did Elizabeth not marry?

Read the interpretations on P.153 and bullet point the different reasons why Elizabeth did not marry.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

What, in your opinion, was the main reason why Elizabeth chose to remain single?

[illegible]

**How convincing is Interpretation C about why Elizabeth did not get married?
Use interpretation C and your own knowledge. (8 marks)**

Using page 152 How did Elizabeth clash with Parliament over marriage?

- Parliament's concerns?

- Parliament's actions?

- Elizabeth's response?

Summarise this topic in 5 bullet points:

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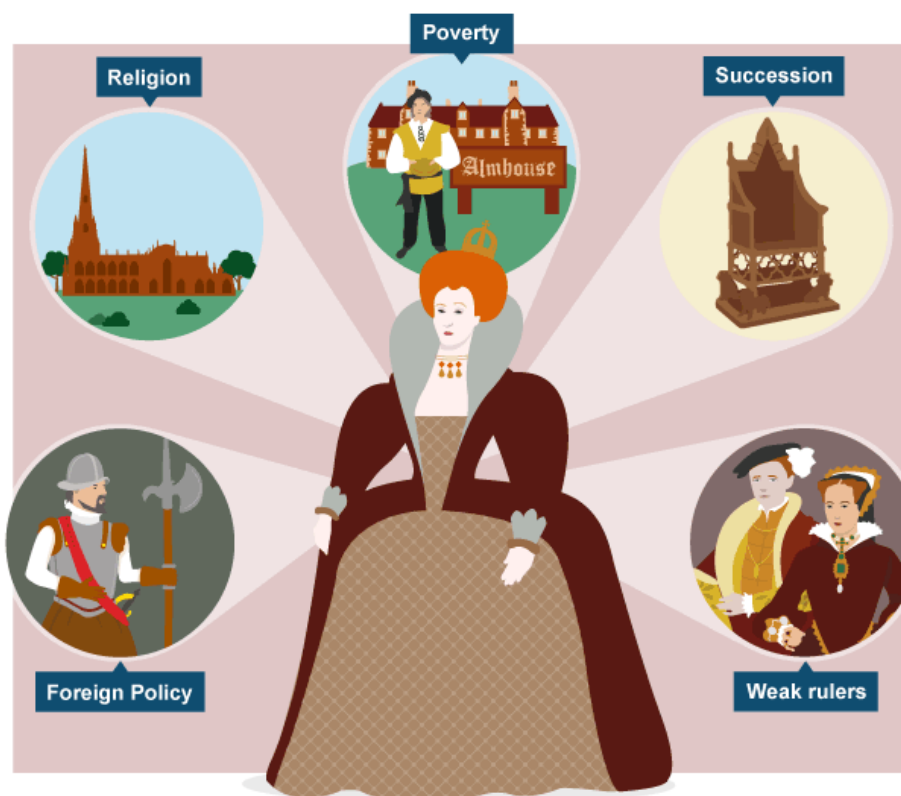
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What problems did Elizabeth face?

L.O: To explain and evaluate some of the problems Elizabeth faced during her reign.

So far, what has caused the biggest conflict between Elizabeth and Parliament, and why?



TASK

Match the problems below to the ones in the table. (Just insert the number)

1. No-one knew who would be the next ruler or if Elizabeth would 'give up' some of her power and marry in order to produce an heir.
2. There was a danger that England would fall into a 'war of religion'. There was brutal conflict between Protestants and Catholics in Europe at the time.
3. Elizabeth inherited a recent defeat in a war against France and the loss of Calais in 1558.
4. The monarchs before her were Edward, who was a child, and Mary, whose reign was full of problems.
5. Poverty was especially high in the countryside, caused by harvest failures and rising prices.

	Problem	Solution	Did it work?
Religion		At first she tried to follow a 'middle way' which promoted Protestantism but allowed for forms of worship which would allow Catholics to compromise. This failed. The Pope excommunicated her in 1570. When Mary Queen of Scots came to England in 1568 there were a number of Catholic plots. The plotters wanted to remove or assassinate Protestant Elizabeth and replace her with Catholic Mary.	
Poverty		She passed the Poor Law (1601). A reform of the existing varied practices. Progressive for its time.	
Foreign policy		She defeated the Armada - when Spain tried to invade England in 1588.	
Succession problems		She refused to marry anyone, but it meant no children.	
Weak rulers		She developed a strong image, used good advisers and kept Parliament in check.	

Now, match the below to the correct problem in the 'Did it work' column. (Again, just insert the number)

1. Defeating the Armada was a spectacular victory, but Spain kept on trying to invade. She claimed a very personal role in this victory but the impact of luck, the weather and the tactical decisions of her commanders may have been more significant.
2. She did start to lose her grip on power towards the end, but her reign is mostly seen as a period of strength and stability.
3. Her refusal to marry meant that England would not have to have a foreign king. Even if she had married an English nobleman, such as Lord Dudley, whom she loved, it might have made other nobles jealous, and caused rebellions. She resolved to stay single. In the short-term this helped her to influence her nobles and foreign princes who might hope to be her husband. However, her nearest relative was the Catholic Mary Queen of Scots so the succession continued to be a problem.
4. Her Poor Law was not really successful. People were still starving and poor relief was very hit or miss.
5. The 'middle way' failed. Elizabeth became more anti-Catholic as her reign went on. 162 Catholics were executed between 1577 and 1603. Some extreme Protestants were unhappy with any form of compromise. Elizabeth wanted her people to worship on her terms so that she was ultimately in control. There were no wars of religion in England in her reign but not everyone liked her 'middle way'.



Peer assessed

[illegible]

WWW:

EBI:

MAP:

SCC- Which would have been the biggest threat to Elizabeth's rule and why?

Summarise this topic in 5 bullet points:

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Norfolk's Rebellion

L.O: To explain the causes of the rebellion and to judge what it tells us about Elizabeth's authority.

Linking point:

Where are challenges to Elizabeth's rule likely to come from and why?

Read the information on P.154- 155 about **the Northern Rebellion** and **the Ridolfi Plot**.

You need to remember the events- summarise them in a way which would help you to do this.

You could do a flow diagram, storyboard, etc.

Northern Rebellion

Ridolfi Plot

SCC- Study the characters involved in the plot- what was each of their motives?

Essex Rebellion

L.O: To explain the causes of the rebellion and to judge what it tells us about Elizabeth's authority.

What do you already know about the character of Essex?

Does it surprise you that he rebelled?

If so, why?

SOURCE 14

Tudor England by John Guy (1988) explains Essex's motives for rebellion.

When Elizabeth refused to renew [Essex's] patent of sweet wines ... his credit structure collapsed. She had effectively condemned him to a life of poverty ... Yet Essex's motivation went beyond this. A faction leader who was denied access to a monarch was an untenable position ... After his disgrace, his urge to oust the Cecilian 'upstarts' ... became obsessional.

Causes	<p>Essex:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failed campaign in Ireland and disgrace on return having burst into the Queen's bedchamber. Paranoid about the power of Robert Cecil. Dire personal finances- £16,000 debt and loss of sweet wine monopolies. Inflated view of his own ability and popularity.
Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 300 of Essex's men gathered at Essex House. 4 Privy Councillors came to tell Essex to dismiss his men, he took them hostage. Essex tried to raise London to support him- he failed. His men clashed with those of the Bishop of London and were forced back to Essex House. Essex was surrounded with men and cannon. He surrendered.
Consequences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Essex and 5 supporters were executed. Cecil and his supporters had full support of the government. Symptom of continuing doubts over succession and some discontent with Elizabeth's government. Somewhat tarnishes Elizabeth's final years.

Why did the rebellion fail? p.156- 157

Essex's Mistakes	Strengths of the Court

SCC- What does this rebellion tell us about the authority of Elizabeth and her court?

Recap Norfolk's rebellions.

Was Essex more or less of a threat than Norfolk? *Explain your answer*

Summarise this topic in 5 bullet points:

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HOMEWORK- REVISE FOR END OF TOPIC ASSESSMENT (Completed in exam books)

The Religious Settlement

L.O: To explore how religion was settled in Elizabethan England.

Background

Henry VIII- Catholic and then Protestant



Edward VI- Strict Protestant



Mary I- Strict Catholic

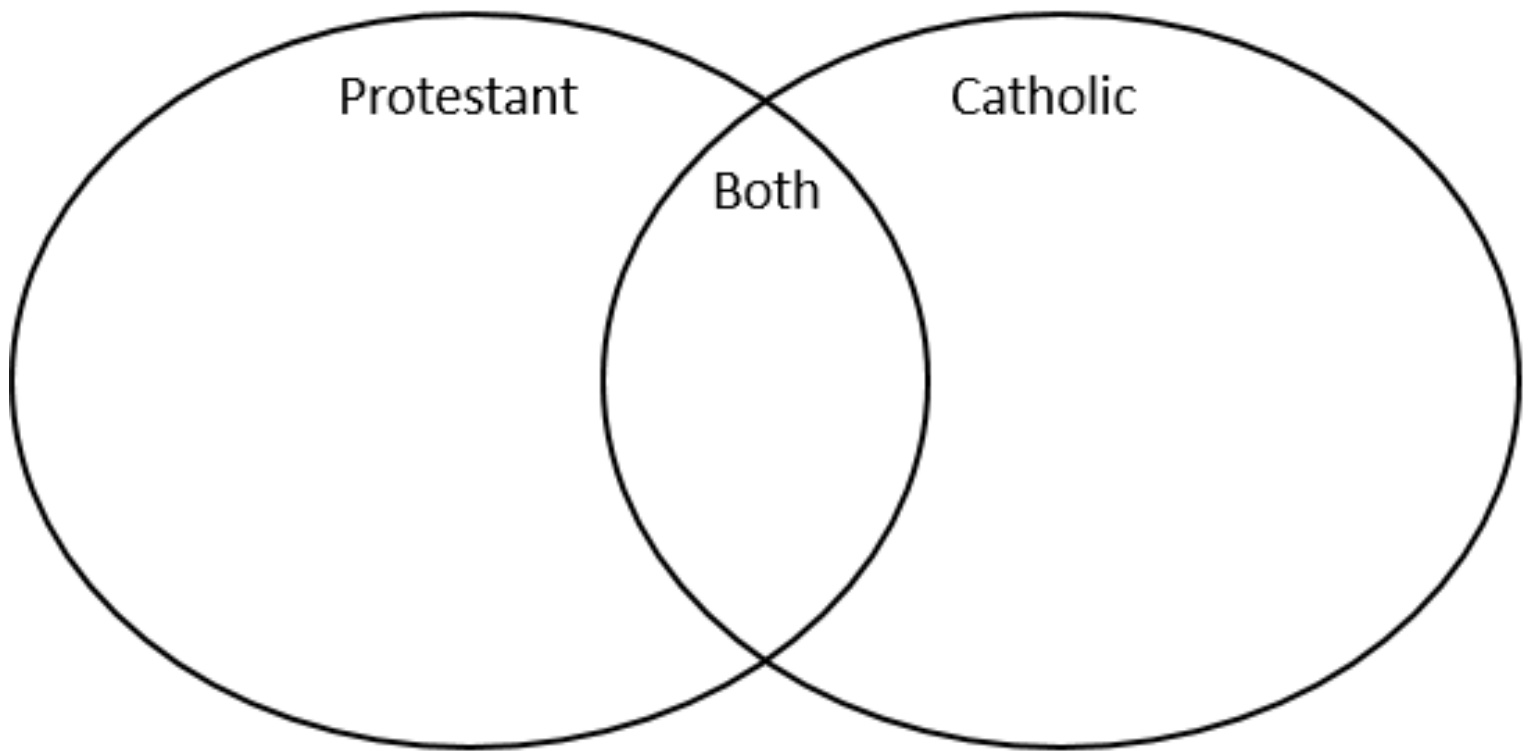


Elizabeth I- ?

TASK

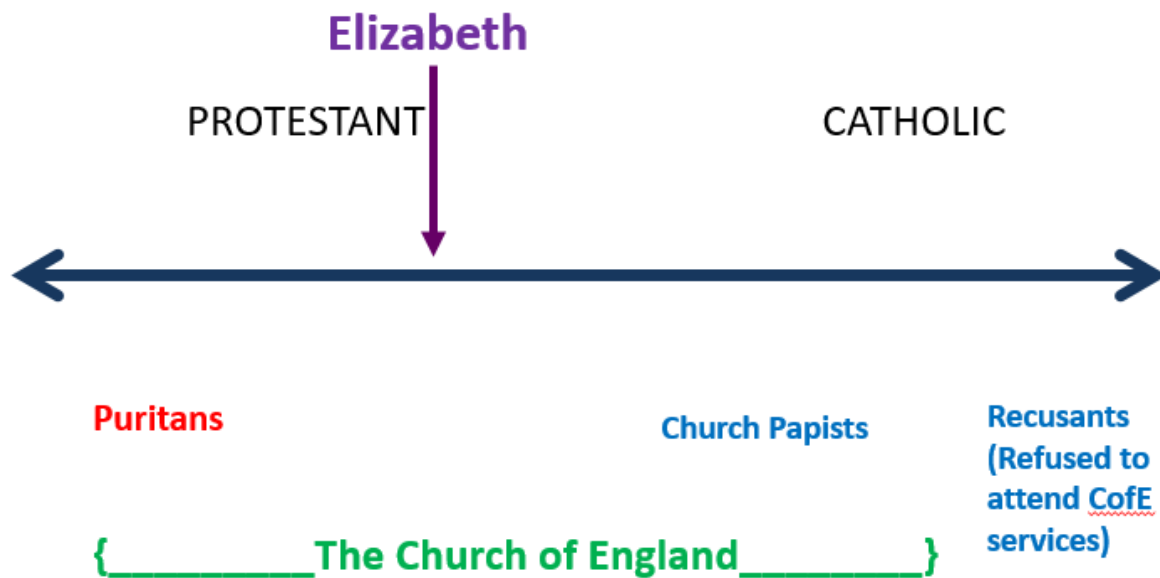
Use the information below to fill in the Venn diagram comparing catholics and Protestants.

Protestant	Catholic
Bible in your own language	Bible in Latin
Plain, simple clothes for priests	Expensive, highly-decorated vestments
Rulers of countries should be head of the Church	The Pope should be head of the Church
Bread and wine are only symbolic of Christ's body and blood	Bread and wine are miraculously transformed during the service called 'Mass'
Ordinary people do not need priests, bishops or cardinals to find God	Monks, bishops, cardinals and the Pope are God's special representatives on earth
Services should be simple, without crosses, candles and paintings	Chalices, gold plate, crucifixes and powerful images give the Church a sense of mystery
Believing in Christ is more important than elaborate service	Services like the Mass leave ordinary people with a sense of awe for the Church



Religious Settlement 1559- compromise?

Elizabeth was a Protestant but she was also practical. She set about a compromise to bring aspects of both faiths together in a 'religious settlement'. Elizabeth allowed priests to marry, services were held in English and she brought back the Book of Common Prayer. However, she declared herself 'governor' rather than 'Head' of the Church. Importantly, Elizabeth allowed Catholics to worship in private. Church services were designed to allow people of either faith to understand and participate in their own way. Church decorations and priests robes were kept. Elizabeth appointed a moderate Protestant, Matthew Parker, as Archbishop of Canterbury to oversee the English Church.



Self
assessed

How convincing is Interpretation D about Elizabeth's approach to religion in the first 10 years of her reign?

(8 marks)

INTERPRETATION D Adapted from the Royal Museums Greenwich website describing Elizabeth's aims when she became queen. The 'statement' mentioned is the one in Source C:

The message was very clear: that they were all, including Elizabeth, members of the same team, working together for a common goal – that of a united, prosperous England. Extremes were to be avoided in order to unite, not divide. In this statement, Elizabeth very deliberately disassociated herself from the unpopularity of Mary's regime by signalling how hers would be different.

WWW:

EBI:

MAP:

The Papal Bull

A formal proclamation issued by the Pope.

Pope Pius V issued a bull excommunicating Queen Elizabeth from the Catholic Church.



Summarise this topic in 5 bullet points:

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Extra reading:

Catholics Under Elizabeth I

Under Elizabeth I, Catholics grew adept at concealment. Their lifeblood – the Mass – was banned. Anyone who heard it risked a fine and prison. Hence the need for secret Mass-kits and altar-stones small enough to slip into the pocket. Their priests – essential agents of sacramental grace – were outlawed.

Reconciling anyone to Rome (and, indeed, being reconciled) was made treason. After 1585, any priest ordained abroad since 1559, and found on English soil, was automatically deemed a traitor and his lay host a felon, both punishable by death. Hence the need for priest-holes, like the one at Harvington Hall, or at Hindlip, where a feeding tube was embedded in the masonry.

Even personal devotional items like rosary beads or the Agnus Dei found at Lyford were regarded with suspicion, since a statute of 1571 had ruled that the receipt of such 'superstitious' items, blessed by the pope or his priests, would lead to forfeiture of lands and goods.

It is impossible to know how many Catholics there were in Elizabethan England, for few were willing to be categorised and counted. John Bossy (defining a Catholic as one who habitually, though not necessarily regularly, used the services of a priest) estimated some 40,000 in 1603, less than one per cent of the population.

This was not a homogenous group, rather a wide and wavering spectrum of experience. Many were branded 'church papists': they attended official services according to law, but some conformed only occasionally or partially. William Flamstead read his book during the sermon "in contempt of the word preached", while for two decades of attendance Sir Richard Shireburn blocked his ears with wool.

Parishioners might refuse Protestant communion or they might hide the bread up their sleeve to dispose of later. Mrs Kath Lacy from the East Riding of Yorkshire trod it "under her foot". Other wives avoided church altogether and, since their husbands owned the property, they often escaped prosecution. "Such here have a common saying," groused one Northamptonshire official in 1599, "the unbelieving husband shall be saved by the believing wife."

At the disobedient end of the spectrum were those individuals (8,590 recorded in 1603) who staunchly adhered to the Roman church's insistence that compliance was an insult to the faith. They were known as recusants (from the Latin *recusare*: to refuse) and they paid a high price for their 'obstinacy'. In 1559 the fine for missing church was 12 pence. In 1581 it was raised to a crippling 20 pounds. In 1587 enforcement became much stricter with the introduction of cumulative monthly fines and the forfeiture of two-thirds of a defaulting recusant's estate. Lord Vaux of Harrowden was reduced to pawning his parliamentary robes; poorer folk did not have that luxury.

What recusants publicly requested – freedom of worship and the right to abstain from official church services – may not sound unreasonable, but this was the age of Inquisition, of conquistadors, religious wars and, in the case of Elizabeth's half-sister Mary I, human bonfires. Elizabeth was a divine-right queen with a sworn duty to maintain the one true faith but, unlike Mary, she had conformed during her

predecessor's reign. She did not like "to make windows into men's hearts and secret thoughts" noted the oft-misquoted Francis Bacon, but she expected outward obedience, in church and state.

Illegitimate pretender

On 25 February 1570, Pope Pius V issued a bull of excommunication against Elizabeth I. In late support of the 1569 northern rebellion (led by the Catholic earls of Northumberland and Westmorland and crushed with ruthless efficiency – 450 executions under martial law is the conservative estimate), the bull declared Elizabeth an illegitimate pretender and bound her subjects to disobey her, upon pain of anathema (a formal curse by the pope).

A later resolution from Pius's successor, Gregory XIII, allowing for provisional obedience "under present circumstances", did not alter the fundamental message. It was impossible, wrote the Privy Council clerk, Robert Beale, "that they should love her, whose religion founded in the pope's authority maketh her birth and title unlawful".

There was, indeed, some rancour towards the queen. In 1591, the recusant gentleman Swithin Wells retorted to a jibe about papists having been begotten by bulls with the words: "If we have bulls to our fathers, thou hast a cow to thy mother." He swiftly apologised and the circumstances were exceptional: Wells was just about to swing for the crime of priest-harboursing. But even a self-fashioned loyalist like Sir Thomas Tresham privately entertained hostile views on the 'bastardised' Elizabeth.

Conflicted loyalties caused considerable anguish, as evinced by the desperately sad letter that the 24-year-old convert Robert Markham wrote to his parents in 1594. "Every hour presents a hell unto me... In the night, I cannot sleep or take any rest, so monstrous is the horror of my conscience." He pledged never to fight against Elizabeth, nor to have any truck with conspiracy. "I am," he declared, "and will be as good a subject to her Majesty as any in England." But there had to be a caveat: "My conscience only reserve I to myself, whereupon dependeth my salvation."

Markham chose exile, like many others, some of whom became radicalised by the experience. The Catholics who stayed at home used various methods to sustain their faith, from spiritual reading, prayer and meditation to the preservation of rosaries and relics. They were advised to internalise their devotions. For instance, certain spots in the garden could be linked to different saints, so that walks would become, "as it were, short pilgrimages". But there was no substitute for the sacraments and, although some erstwhile Marian priests continued to minister in secret, it was only when William Allen's seminary boys started coming off the boats in 1574 that Catholic hopes – and government fears – were revived.

The first English missionaries came from Douai in Flanders, where William Allen, the former principal of St Mary Hall, Oxford, had founded a college in 1568. In June 1580, they were joined in England by the Jesuits, members of a dynamic religious order founded in the furnace of the Reformation.

"We travelled only for souls," insisted Edmund Campion at his execution at Tyburn on 1 December 1581, "we touched neither state nor policy." These were indeed the instructions that this Jesuit and his co-missioner, Robert Persons, had carried from Rome. But they were also armed with faculties to print books anonymously, they

insisted upon absolute recusancy and they challenged the state to a public debate. Campion's 'brag' chilled his adversaries:

"Touching our Society, be it known unto you that we have made a league – all the Jesuits in the world, whose succession and multitude must overreach all the practices of England – cheerfully to carry the cross that you shall lay upon us and never to despair your recovery while we have a man left to enjoy your Tyburn, or to be racked with your torments, or to be consumed with your prisons. The expense is reckoned, the enterprise is begun; it is of God, it cannot be withstood. So the faith was planted, so it must be restored."

Campion was one of about 130 priests executed for religious treason in Elizabeth's reign. A further 60 of their lay supporters were also put to death. Torture was used more than in any other English reign. Margaret Ward, destined for the gallows for organising the escape of a priest, protested that "the queen herself, if she had the bowels of a woman, would have done as much if she had known the ill-treatment he underwent". But it was the heart and stomach of a king that were required for England's defence.

Assassination attempts

With no named successor, and a Catholic heir presumptive – Mary, Queen of Scots – waiting, wings clipped but ready to soar, Elizabeth I was vulnerable to conspiracy. The security of the realm depended entirely on her personal survival in an age that saw brother rulers taken by bullet and blade.

The assassination in 1584 of William of Orange, the Dutch Protestant figurehead shot in the chest by a Catholic fanatic chasing the bounty of Philip II of Spain, was particularly alarming. The following year, parliament passed a statute licensing the revenge killing of assassins, or witting beneficiaries of assassins, in the event of a successful attempt on the queen's life.

The threat from Spain, the papacy, the French house of Guise and the agents of Mary, Queen of Scots was very real and seemingly unceasing. From the sanctuary of exile, William Allen agitated for an invasion of England and frequently exaggerated the extent of home support. Only fear made Catholics obey the queen, he assured the pope in 1585, "which fear will be removed when they see the force from without". The priests, he added, would direct the consciences and actions of Catholics "when the time comes".

In reality, there were very few Elizabethans willing to perpetrate what would now be called an act of terror. But there was a vast grey area that encompassed all kinds of suspicious activity – communication with the queen's enemies, the handling of tracts critical of the regime, the non-disclosure of sensitive information, the sheltering and funding of priests who turned out to be subversive. Even the quiescent majority was feared for what it might do if there was ever a confrontation between Elizabeth I and the pope.

Catholic attempts on the queen's life***Elizabeth's advisors foiled a series of assassination plots******Spain plans an invasion, 1571***

Named after the Florentine merchant who acted as the go-between for the Duke of Norfolk, Mary Stuart, Philip II and the pope, the Ridolfi plot was a plan for a Spanish invasion of England and the substitution of Elizabeth with Mary. Roberto Ridolfi was known to the English government and met with Elizabeth before heading for Rome. The plot was foiled upon the arrest of a courier at Dover. Norfolk was executed, Mary survived and Ridolfi later emerged as a papal senator. He clearly relished intrigue.

Throckmorton's sorry end, 1583

Francis Throckmorton was the linkman for a plot that might be seen as part of a continuum of intrigues sponsored by the powers of Catholic Europe in the 1580s. The aim, as with the Ridolfi plot, was the overthrow of Elizabeth and the restoration of Catholicism in England. Mary Stuart's kinsman, the Duke of Guise, was set to invade at Arundel, but the plan was aborted upon Throckmorton's arrest in November 1583. Throckmorton was "somewhat pinched" (ie tortured) and executed the following July.

The lone extremist blows his cover, 1583

Not every attempt on Elizabeth's life strained the sinews of Europe's whisperers and watchers. John Somerville, a distant kinsman (by marriage) of William Shakespeare, seems only to have had a "frantic humour" and a pistol in his pocket when he set off from his home in Warwickshire to kill the queen. He failed because he broadcast his intentions en route, but, as events elsewhere proved (see page 54), it only took one extremist, bent on martyrdom and blind to worldly consequence, to effect an assassination.

Walsingham ensnares Mary Stuart, 1586

The plot that brought down Mary Stuart was, from the outset, a conspiracy to assassinate Elizabeth. Anthony Babington was not its chief architect, though it was his letter of 6 July 1586 that floated to Mary the plan for "the dispatch of the usurper". The plot was uncovered – and arguably fomented – using an agent provocateur, intercepts (via the bung-hole of a beer keg) and forgery. Whatever the ethics of the sting, the plot was real. Priests were involved and Mary, executed on 8 February 1587, was complicit.

Jesuits prepare to strike – or do they? 1594

Elizabeth's last decade saw court rivalry seep into intelligence work and the result was an occasional – and occasionally deliberate – blurring of perception and reality. Immediately after the Earl of Essex's exposure of a dubious poison plot, the queen's adviser William Cecil went one up with a Jesuit conspiracy involving several Irish soldiers, whose confessions seemed remarkably fortuitous, if somewhat muddled. Two of the assassins-designate were known to Cecil. One he had not deemed a significant threat; the other was an informant and possible plant.

When asked the “bloody questions”, framed to extract ultimate allegiances, Catholics proved as adept as their queen at the “answer answerless”. Spies and agent provocateurs were thrown into the field, moles were placed in embassies and recusant houses were searched for priests and “popish trash”. The queen’s agents were sometimes overzealous, sometimes downright immoral, in their pursuit of national security. “There is less danger in fearing too much than too little,” advised the queen’s spymaster, Francis Walsingham.

In 1588, when the Spanish Armada beat menacingly towards the English Channel, the “most obstinate and noted” recusants were rounded up and imprisoned. Sir Thomas Tresham begged for a chance to prove his “true English heart” and fight for his queen. He vigorously disputed the claim that “while we lived, her Majesty should not be in security, nor the realm freed from invasion”.

Nevertheless, the Spaniards sailing aboard the Rosario were told to expect support from at least a third of England’s population. Elizabeth’s Privy Council was “certain” that an invasion would “never” have been attempted, “but upon hope” of internal assistance. It may have been a false hope, built on a house of cards by émigrés desperate to see the old faith restored at home, but for as long as it was held, and acted upon, by backers powerful enough to do damage, Tresham and the rest, whether “faithfullest true English subjects” or not, were indeed a security risk.

England’s victory in 1588 was celebrated as the triumph of Christ over Antichrist, the true church over the false, freedom over tyranny. Elizabeth I was hailed as Gloriana, the Virgin Queen who “brought up, even under her wing, a nation that was almost begotten and born under her, that never shouted any other Ave than for her name”.

There was no place for rosaries in this predestined, Protestant version of English history. Even Philip II, usually so sure of his status as the special one, was momentarily confounded by the mysteries of God’s will. He soon rallied, however, and there were more failed armadas. At every whisper of invasion, the screw was turned on those ‘bad members’ known to be recusants. In 1593, the ‘statute of confinement’ ruled that recusants could not travel beyond five miles of their home without a licence.

Observance could be patchy and enforcement slack. Anti-Catholicism was nearly always more passionate in the abstract than it was on the ground, but it still must have been alienating and psychologically draining to be spied on, searched, and branded an ‘unnatural subject’ at every critical juncture. Tresham likened it to being “drenched in a sea of shameless slanders”.

Tresham outlived Queen Elizabeth by two years. His hope for a measure of toleration under James VI and I did not materialise and, having paid a total of £7,717 in recusancy penalties, he died on 11 September 1605 a disappointed man. The following month, his wife’s nephew, ‘Robin’ Catesby, tried to recruit his son, Francis, into the Gunpowder Plot. Francis Tresham was arrested on 12 November and died before he could face trial. On, or soon after 28 November 1605, the family papers were bundled up in a sheet and immured at Rushton Hall. They lay there, undisturbed, for over two centuries, until, in 1828, the builders came in.

The Catholic Threat

L.O: To evaluate how far Campion's mission was responsible for the change in policy.

Background

In the 1580s, tolerance of Catholics declined sharply. Elizabeth and her government felt increasingly under threat at home and abroad. In England, there were a number of important Catholic families who still held a lot of power, particularly in the north. With the Catholic Church in Europe determined that England should return to Catholicism, it is easy to see why Elizabeth felt vulnerable.

Edmund Campion

Saint Edmund Campion, (born Jan. 25, 1540, London—died Dec. 1, 1581, London; canonized Oct. 25, 1970; feast day October 25), English Jesuit martyred by the government of Queen Elizabeth I.

The son of a London bookseller, Campion was teaching at Oxford University at the time of his ordination (1568) as a deacon in the Anglican Church. However, in a crisis of conscience he discovered that his sympathies lay with Roman Catholicism. He was received into the Catholic Church at Douai in northern France and in 1573 went to Rome to become a member of the Society of Jesus.

In 1580 Campion joined the first mission that was sent by the Jesuits to minister to the Catholics of England, who were strictly forbidden to practice their religion.

Unlike Robert Parsons, he carefully avoided any political involvement on behalf of his religion. After preaching at secret Catholic meetings

in Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, and Lancashire, Campion created a sensation by having 400 copies of his *Decem rationes* ("Ten Reasons"), a pamphlet denouncing Anglicanism, distributed before a service in St. Mary's, Oxford (June 27, 1581).

He was arrested by a spy at Lyford, Berkshire, on July 17, 1581, and taken to the Tower of London. When he refused under severe torture to recant his religious convictions, his captors invented charges that he had conspired to overthrow the queen. He was convicted of treason and executed. Throughout his ordeal Campion exhibited religious zeal and great courage. Campion Hall at Oxford was named for him. He was canonized in 1970 by Pope Paul VI as one of the Forty Martyrs of England and Wales.

Source B:

Campion's reaction to being sentenced to execution, according to contemporary reports. The 'see of Peter' refers to the Roman Catholic Church:



'In condemning us, you condemn all your own ancestors, all our ancient bishops and kings, all that was once the glory of England- the island of saints, and the most devoted child of the Sea of Peter.'

Elizabeth's new laws

Elizabeth adopted a tougher stance on Catholics in the 1580s:

Date	Key points of law
1571	Recusancy fines for Catholics who did not take part in Protestant services. They could be fined or have property taken from them. However, the rich could afford to pay and Elizabeth did not enforce the law too harshly; when Parliament tried to increase the fines, Elizabeth resisted. It became illegal to own any Catholic items such as rosary beads.
1581	Recusancy fines were increased to £20- more than most could afford; this law was strictly enforced. It became high treason to convert to Catholicism.
1585	Any Catholic priest who had been ordained (made a priest) after 1559 was considered a traitor and both he and anyone protecting him faced death. It became legal to kill anyone who attempted to assassinate the queen.
1593	The 'statute of confinement'- Catholics could not travel more than five miles from their home without permission from the authorities.

Explain why Elizabeth's attitudes towards Catholics changed so drastically

SCC: To what extent was Campion responsible for these laws against Catholics?

Summarise this topic in 5 bullet points:

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Puritans

L.O: To assess the threat Puritans posed to Elizabeth's religious settlement.

Recap

What were some solely Protestant beliefs?

Who were the Puritans?

The Puritans were a group of English Reformed Protestants in the 16th and 17th centuries who sought to "purify" the Church of England from its "Catholic" practices, maintaining that the Church of England was only partially reformed.

TASK

Using p.192-193, plan an answer to the question:

'Write an account of Puritanism during the reign of Elizabeth I.' [8 marks]

Consider:

- 1566 Ministers' Clothing
- 1577 Edmund Grindal
- 1570s & 80s Powerful Puritans
- 1583 Whitgift's crackdown
- 1592 Separatists

[illegible]



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- _____
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Why was Mary Queen of Scots such a threat?

L.O: To explore the events which led to Mary's execution

Background

- Elizabeth's biggest threat, due to being related to the Tudor bloodline, was Mary Queen of Scots.
- Mary had been sent to France as a young girl and betrothed to the French King there, who she married. Following his premature death, Mary returned to Scotland in 1561. At the time Scotland was going through its own Protestant Reformation, putting Mary at odds as a Catholic.
- Mary married a prominent Catholic, Lord Darnley, who was also related to the Tudor bloodline, strengthening her claim.



How do the following events link to Mary Q of S?

- Northern Rebellion

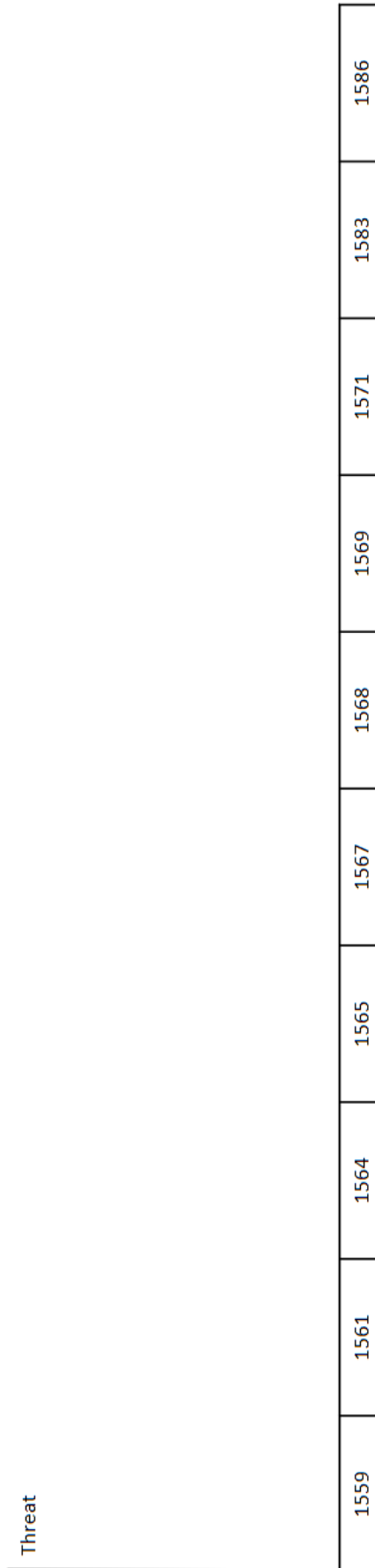
- Ridolfi Plot

- Throckmorton Plot

- Babington Plot

Plot the plots (see what I did there) on the graph below, assessing their threat level.

1559 – Mary's French husband becomes King. She declares herself rightful Queen of England as a Catholic.	1561 – Mary's French husband dies so she returns to Scotland.	1564 – Elizabeth recommends that Mary marry the Earl of Leicester. Mary refuses.	1565 – Mary marries lord Darnley. He was a Catholic. He dreamed of power, Mary regretted her marriage. Darnley did, however, perform his main duty as a husband. Mary was pregnant within three months.	1567 – After a bad marriage, Darnley is murdered. His house is blown up by gunpowder but Darnley's body was found in the garden with signs of strangulation. Mary married the man suspected to have murdered him, the Earl of Bothwell. Rebellion breaks out in Scotland.	1568 – Mary flees to England. She was quickly moved to Bolton Castle and kept under house arrest far away from the North and Midlands who might support her.	1569 – Northern Rebellion. Mary's suggestion of marriage to Norfolk was refused by Elizabeth. The aim had been to set Mary up as heir to the throne.	1571 – The Ridolfi Plot	1583 – The Throckmorton Plot. Mary was to be installed as queen.	1586 – The Babington plot
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Wealth and Fashion

L.O: To judge whether the gentry or the nobility had the most influence and power in England.

Watch the clip and make notes on how life was changing in this period:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/education/clips/z9y7pv4>



**Bess of Hardwick
1527-1608**

p. 160-161

What was the 'Great Chain of Being?'

Explain in your own words.

SCC- Why do you think that the nobility were against social movement along the chain?

TASK:

Fill in the table below with a maximum of 10 words and unlimited pictures comparing the nobility and the gentry:

Nobility

Gentry

SCC- Which social group do you think the family in source B are from?

Summarise this topic in 5 bullet points:

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The Role of Theatre in Elizabethan England

L.O: To explore the key features of Elizabethan theatre and to assess its importance.

Overview

- The role and importance of the theatre developed exponentially during Elizabeth's reign.
- All actors were male and female characters were usually played by young men/boys.
- Playwrights would produce a number of plays per year.
- Theatre companies, named after their **patrons** (e.g. the Lord Chamberlain's Men theatre company), would put on the plays for the public.
- At the start of the era, plays would be staged in Inns, but later purpose built theatres were made.
- Plays were enjoyed by all members of society, although the poor and the rich would be segregated.

Shakespeare's Globe



TASK:

Use the information on p.164-165 to complete the following table, showing reasons for support and opposition to the theatre.

For	Against

SCC- How did the theatre challenge the Great Chain of Being?

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

WWW:

EBI:

MAP:

SCC: How does the Renaissance influence the interest in theatre? Link to medicine unit!

Summarise this topic in 5 bullet points:

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Causes of Poverty

L.O: To explore the reasons for the high volume of poverty during Elizabeth's reign.

Background

The lives of the wealthy during Elizabeth's reign often involved great luxury. They had power and influence, lived in grand and beautiful houses and followed all the latest fashions. At the other extreme were the very poor. Those lucky enough to find regular work earned very little and others were left to beg on the streets. Who were the poor and what were their lives like?

Poverty, begging and vagrancy (wandering, homeless begging) was all on the increase in Tudor England. The last decade of Elizabeth's reign in the 1590s was especially bad.

Why was this?

Long term reasons

☐

Short term reasons

☐

Population increase Between 1500 & 1600 the population doubled from 2m to 4m people as birth rates rose and death rates fell. There were more people to house and more mouths to feed.	Famine In the 1590s there were several years of bad harvests, causing food shortages (famine) and high prices.
Closing the monasteries In the 1530s Henry VIII closed the monasteries. The monasteries had provided the poor with charity and also medical care in their hospitals.	Enclosure Throughout the 16 th century, more and more landowners began to keep sheep on their land rather than renting it out to farmers who could grow crops on it. Fewer workers were needed and this left many people jobless and homeless.
High taxes War against Spain from 1585 until 1604 meant taxes had to go up, especially in the 1590s.	Debasing the coinage The cost of war was great during the reign of Henry VIII. To help with this cost, Henry debased the coinage (added less valuable metals with the gold and silver to allow them to be made more cheaply). This meant that many foreign traders wanted more coins for their goods. This led to the collapse of the cloth trade during the reign of Edward VI.

SCC: Which do you think was the main contributing factor?

Explain your answer using Interpretation B and your contextual knowledge. (8 marks)

Unemployment was a major cause of poverty. When large landowners changed from arable to sheep farming, unemployment increased rapidly. The closing down of the monestaries in the 1530s created even more unemployment. As monasteries had also helped provide food for the poor, this created further problems. Unemployed people were sometimes tempted to leave their villages to look for work. This was illegal and people who did this were classified as vagabonds.

[illegible]

WWW:

EBI:

MAP:

Summarise this topic in 5 bullet points:

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How did Elizabethans respond to poverty?

L.O: To know how the poor were treated during Elizabethan times.

Traditional Tudor attitude



Deserving Poor – these were old or sick or orphans and deserved help from the village or church or monastery. Eg almshouses for the poor to live in.

Undeserving Poor – anybody able-bodied who should find work and look after themselves. Tudor laws said “sturdy beggars” should be put in the

stocks or whipped or returned to their home parishes, or even hanged for repeat offences.

Thomas Harman’s book *Warning against vagabonds* 1867:- p 173

A new way?

A few towns like York and Norwich took responsibility for growing numbers of able-bodied unemployed and paid for training to help learn a trade or to give useful work. Those who refused would be punished in a “House of Correction.”

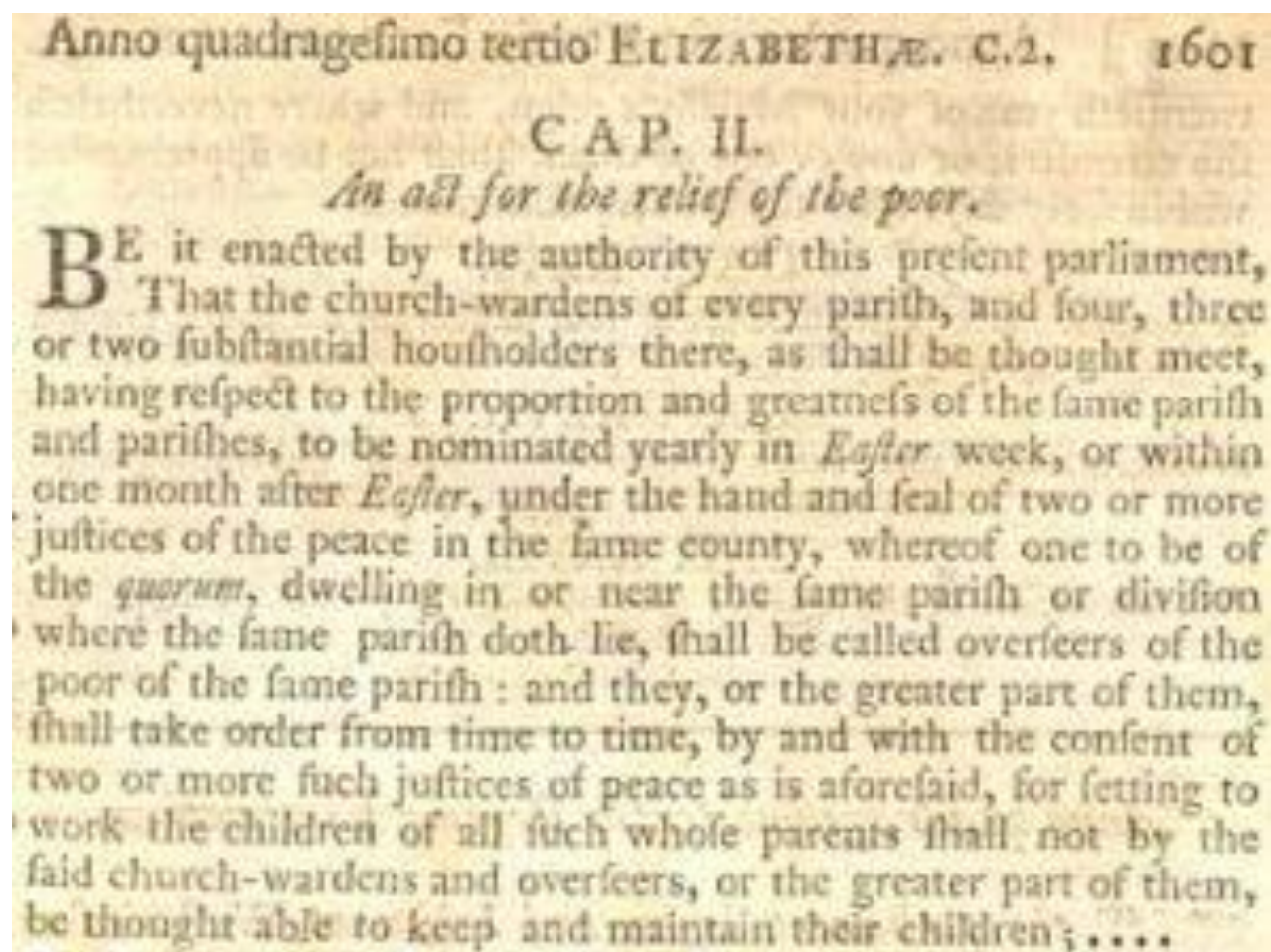
1601 Poor Law

Right at the end of her reign, Elizabeth’s Parliament passed a law saying that:-

- In each area of the country, wealthy should be taxed to pay for providing for the poor.
- The old and vulnerable should be cared for.
- The able-bodied poor should be given work. The able-bodied who refused to work would be whipped and put in the “House of Correction.”

How much difference did this make?

p177



Summarise this topic in 5 bullet points:

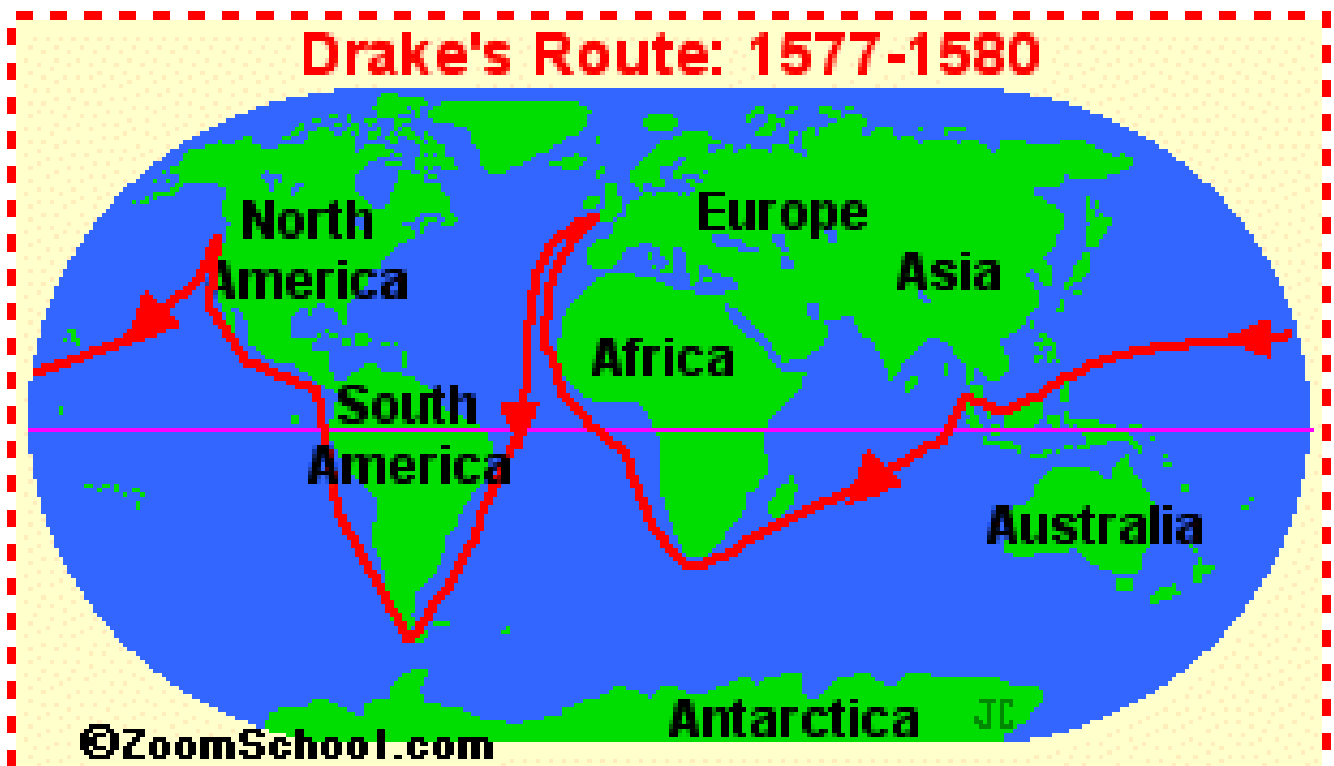
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Sir Francis Drake and voyages of exploration




L.O: To know how and why the Elizabethan period is known as 'an age of discovery'

Background

- During this time, other European countries such as Spain were playing a role in discovery and exploration but it was most definitely England leading the way.
- The main player was Francis Drake who circumnavigated the world between 1577 and 1580. His discoveries led to a new understanding of the world.
- He and his cousin, John Hawkins, made the first voyages to Africa to capture slaves and sell them to the 'New World' of America.
- They sold these slaves at a Spanish port in the Gulf of Mexico and made a lot of money.
- However, they were betrayed by the Spanish and many of their ships were destroyed.
- Both Drake and Hawkins escaped but then wanted revenge on the Spanish. Drake became a privateer and attacked enemy (mostly Spanish) ships and took their cargo which made him and Queen Elizabeth a fortune.



Drake, Hawkins & Raleigh – Heroes or Villains?

 Sir Francis Drake	 John Hawkins	 Sir Walter Raleigh
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An English hero, but the Spanish called him a pirate. • Sailed with his cousin, Hawkins, trading slaves in the New World. • Raided the Spanish settlements in South America in 1577 and then sailed a ship full of stolen gold across the Pacific and back to Plymouth – the first English captain to sail round the world. • Gave the Queen half his gold and was knighted. • Helped lead the successful defeat of the Armada in 1588. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trader in African slaves to the New World. In 1568 his ships were destroyed by the Spanish, but he escaped. • Introduced tobacco to England from America. • Became a privateer (licensed by the Queen to raid enemy ports and ships, especially Spanish). • Took charge of building up the Royal Navy with faster and more modern ships. • A commander against the Armada in 1588. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Served Elizabeth in Ireland fighting Catholic rebels. • A favourite of the Queen at court. • Voyaged to South America searching for the legendary city of gold – ‘El Dorado.’ • Funded the first attempt to establish a colony in North America. Named it ‘Virginia.’ • Banished from court for five years in 1592 by the Queen for secretly marrying one of her ladies in waiting.

Did voyages abroad make England rich and powerful?

No	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade with northern and western Europe, especially the wool trade with the Netherlands, remained the most important trade for Elizabethan England. • Trade with the East and the new Atlantic slave trade were still quite small. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New companies were set up to trade further away. The Muscovy Company was created in 1555 to trade with Moscow in Russia. The Levant Company followed in 1581 to trade with Turkey and the Middle East. • Direct Trade with the Far East was the big prize. Silk from China and spices from East Asia and India were highly prized in Europe. The India Company was established in London in 1600 and laid the foundations for the powerful British Empire of future centuries. • John Hawkins was the first English trader in African slaves to the New World in 1564 – with permission from the Queen. This laid foundations for the huge trade of later centuries which brought great wealth to British traders, but also brought cheap products from the Americas, such as cotton and sugar.

Summarise this topic in 5 bullet points:

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Effects of the Voyages

L.O: To evaluate how rich and powerful England became as a result of the voyages.

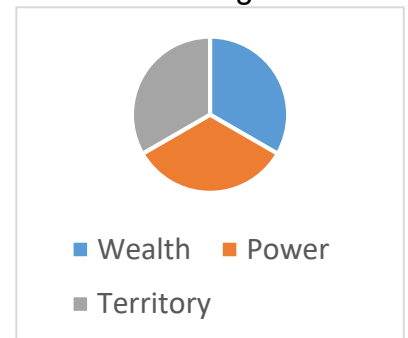
Voyages to the New World (the Americas) were about gaining wealth and influence, but they were also about establishing colonies.

Walter Raleigh

- Elizabeth gave Walter Raleigh permission to explore and colonise any land which was not already ruled by Christians. In return he had to give the queen one fifth of all of the gold and silver he found.
- He needed to increase Elizabeth's influence and gain more wealth. Raleigh sent a group to colonise what is now the United States.

How did these voyages benefit England? (p. 182 to 183)

Create a pie chart to show which has the greater benefit.



Why were England and Spain at war?

L.O: To establish why England and Spain were at war in the 1580s

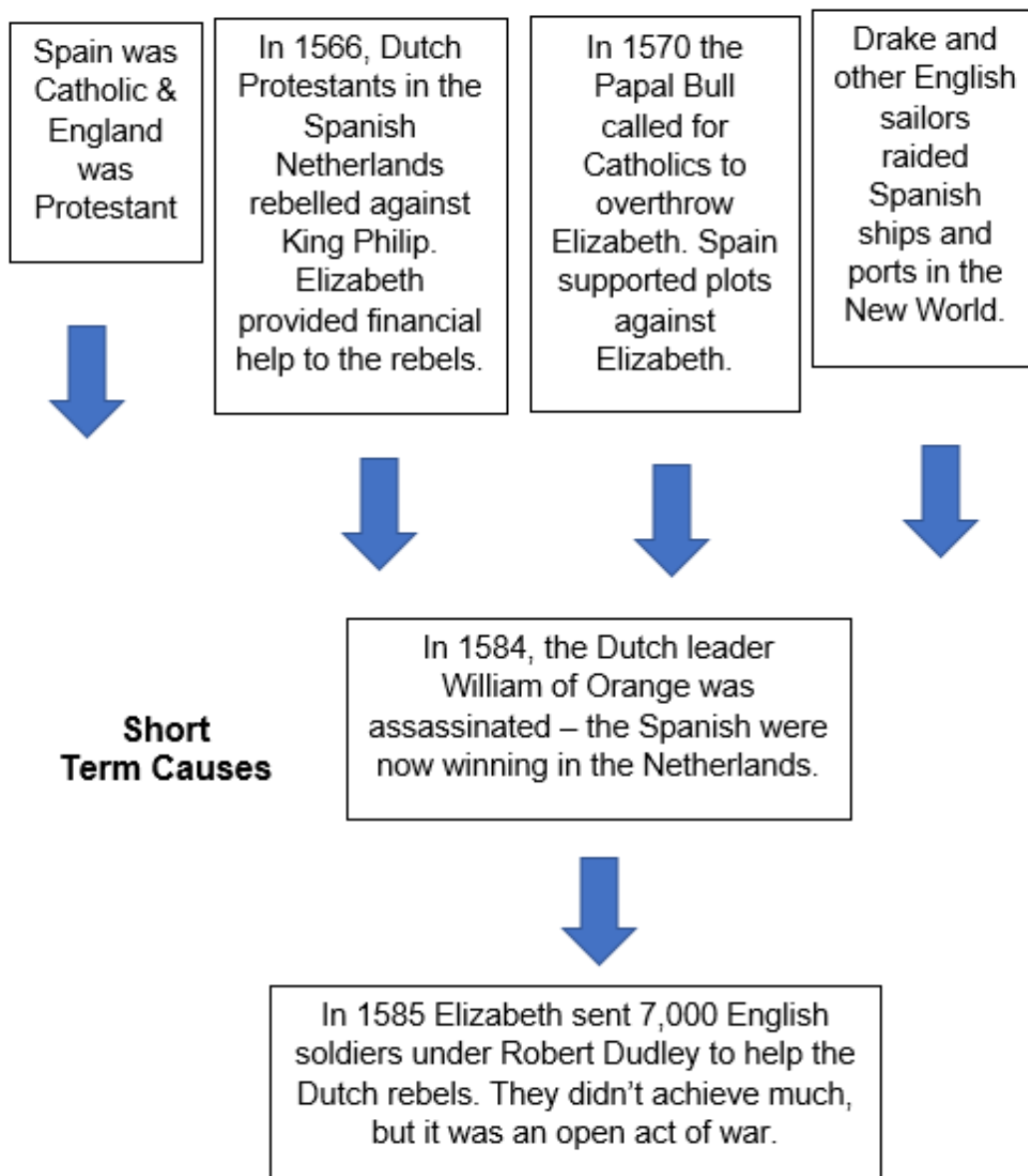
Background

- Philip had been married to Catholic Mary Tudor with the intention of uniting the catholic world.
- They had no children and so Elizabeth became queen.
- Philip quickly proposed to Elizabeth.
- She did not say no, just kept him waiting.
- There were several years of peace but this would not last forever.

The Netherlands

- Philip was also the King of the Netherlands where there was a Protestant uprising in August 1566.
- Catholic icons were smashed and rioting took place. Philip was ruthless and sent in Spanish soldiers to restore order.
- Elizabeth sent money to the rebels and allowed English volunteers to go and help them.
- She also allowed a rebel ship to stay protected in an English port until 1572.
- This all greatly angered Philip.

Long Term Causes



Why was there a conflict?

Use the opposite page to rank reasons for the conflict on p. 199.

You must justify your choices!

Summarise this topic in 5 bullet points:

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Why was Naval Warfare so important?

L.O: To examine the importance of naval warfare in relation to the war with Spain

Why was it so important that England had a strong Navy?

Can you think of any examples of piracy being used by members of Elizabeth's fleet?

Use p. 201 to make notes on the new technologies of naval warfare during Elizabeth's reign.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.



Explain what was important about the navy for Elizabethan England. [8 marks]

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

WWW:

EBI:

MAP:

Summarise this topic in 5 bullet points:

- ---

- ---

- ---

- ---

- ---

Elizabethan England Answer Structures

1. *How convincing...*

- INCLUDE 2 POINTS
- 2 CONVINCING- USE YOUR CONTEXTUAL KNOWLEDGE
- NO PROVENANCE
- COME TO A JUDGEMENT

1. Source A is convincing because the source states that... “”

I know this is true because... (O.K- CONTEXTUAL KNOWLEDGE)

2. Source A is also useful because the source states that... “”

I know this is true because... (O.K- CONTEXTUAL KNOWLEDGE)

2. *Explain...*

- 2 points
- Use the question stem
- ANSWER THE QUESTION!!!!

One *problem* (use the word in the question) Elizabeth faced during the first 10 years of her reign was...

This was a problem because...

This led to/this meant that... **(link back to the question)**

Another *problem* (use the word in the question) Elizabeth faces during the first 10 years of her reign was...

This was a problem because...

This led to/this meant that... **(link back to the question)**

3. ~~Write an account of...~~ (Explain)

- Begin with general overview
- 2 explained points
- FINISH BY ANSWERING THE QUESTION

4. *Historic environment question (separate booklet)*