

Knowledge organisers

Elizabeth

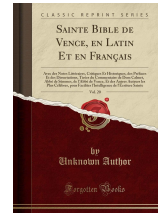
Unit A - Elizabeth the Early years

Elizabeth: Background and Character

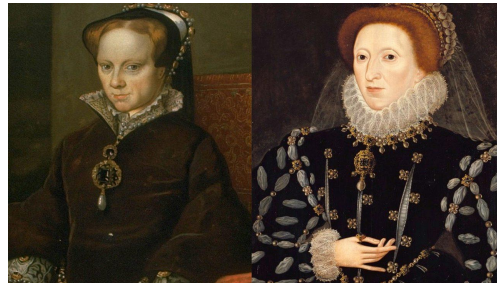


Henry had married 6 times, 2 wives divorced, 2 beheaded and one died in childbirth. Henry VIII had broke with Rome to marry Anne Boleyn as he wanted sons, Elizabeth was born in 1533. Anne was executed when Elizabeth was almost 3 as she failed to give Henry a son. Elizabeth was then declared illegitimate and excluded from the succession. The birth of half brother Edward pushed her further into political irrelevance. She was exiled from court and rarely saw her father.

Elizabeth was highly educated, studied the bible and could speak several languages and was athletic and accomplished horsewoman. This would help her in later life when she became queen as she was able to communicate in several different languages.



Elizabeth lived in Catherine Parr's household. Elizabeth became involved in a scandal with Thomas Seymour, Parr's husband. It was alleged Seymour was plotting to overthrow Edward and marry Elizabeth and seize the throne. He was also alleged to have sexually assaulted her. This is the first time Elizabeth's life is in danger. She was interrogated but kept her status, freedom and her life. This taught Elizabeth valuable lessons in politics, she learned to trust no one.



Mary and Elizabeth had a difficult relationship. Mary hated Elizabeth's mother as she had taken the place of her own mother, Catherine of Aragon. She hated Elizabeth for being Anne's daughter. Mary had Elizabeth arrested for her suspected involvement in the Wyatt Rebellion of 1554. Elizabeth was imprisoned in the Tower of London for 2 months. She wrote to her sister protesting her innocence and as no evidence could be found Elizabeth was released but kept under house arrest. This was another important lesson for Elizabeth and was one of the incidents that shaped her character.

BIG IDEAS: Continuity and Change



Mary died in 1558 and finally named Elizabeth as her successor. Elizabeth's life before her accession had been sad, dysfunctional and very dangerous. She came close to execution twice. These experiences served to strengthen her character and make her become the cautious, clever and courageous queen she became.

Questions

1. Identify two events or developments that were significant in shaping Elizabeth's character.
2. Explain how each development in her childhood and early adulthood affected her personality.
3. What reasons can you find that might have influenced her desire not to marry?

Key terms for Elizabeth's Early Years

Accession - describes the event of a new Sovereign taking the throne upon the death of the previous King or Queen.

Court – Wherever the queen is in residence with her courtiers

Dynasty – A continuing line of monarchs from the same family

Heir – The next in line to the throne

Heretic – A person who does not follow the religion of the country they live in

Illegitimate – Born to Parents who are not married

Queen Regnant – A queen who reigns in her own right

Renaissance – A time of change influenced by art and literature

Treason – A crime against the country, punishable by death

The main point of looking at Elizabeth's early years is to see how these events developed the character she became and will give underlying reasons why she found it difficult to trust and reasons why she was not keen to marry.

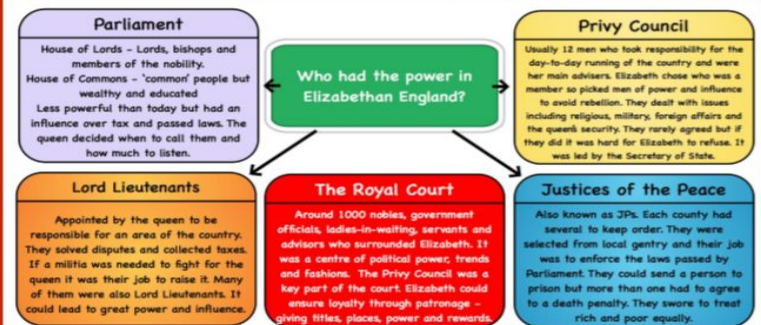
It also gives us an insight to how she gained political awareness and became manipulative in her need to control those around her.

These early developments in her life can be seen to shape the woman she became as queen.

Unit B - Elizabeth and Court

History Knowledge Organiser England c. 1568-1603 Elizabeth's court and Parliament

Who had the power?



Key individuals



Queen Elizabeth I - single female ruler at a time when men had the power. Was very intelligent but had a difficult childhood.

William Cecil Secretary of State twice. Most trusted advisor. Key role in developing the Poor Laws and new religious policies.



Francis Walsingham - Secretary of State and one of her closest advisors until his death in 1573. Elizabeth's spymaster with 'eyes and ears' everywhere. Played role in the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots.

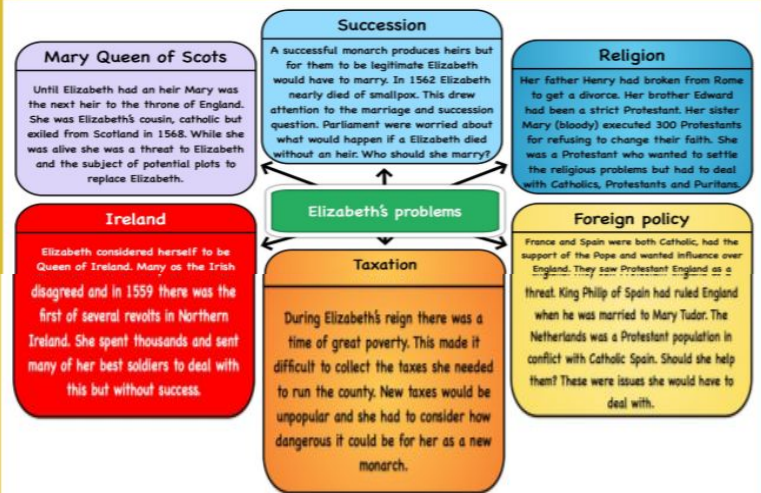
Key dates

1533	Elizabeth born to Anne Boleyn
1558	Crowned Queen of England following the death of her sister Mary
1569	The Northern Rebellion
1571	The Ridolfi Plot
1586	The Babington Plot
1587	Mary Queen of Scots executed
1588	The Spanish Armada
1601	Essex's rebellion
1603	Elizabeth dies

Progresses

Elizabeth travelled with her court, mainly in Summer so the palaces could be fumigated and avoid the plague. She would stay at a noble's home. Where Elizabeth was the court was. She would use the progresses to be seen by the public, this was Elizabeth using propaganda. Elizabeth save money as the hosts would have to pay for everything.

Elizabeth's problems



Patronage

Elizabeth managed this carefully. It was a method of control. She gave money to people like Drake and Raleigh and in return she had a share of the profits. This made England wealthy. Drake stole 200 million from the Spanish and this allowed Elizabeth to pay off the National Debt.

KEY VOCABULARY/TERMS

Inherit, treason, privy council, Secretary of State, patronage, succession, heir, rebellion, Catholic, Protestant, Puritan, Foreign policy, JPs, taxation, Lord Lieutenants, Royal Court.

Here are some practice questions for the 8 mark questions on the Elizabeth Paper

Write an account... 8 marks

- Write an account of the problems Elizabeth faced in the first ten years of her reign.
- Write an account of the career of the Earl of Essex.
- Write an account of a rebellion you have studied that took place in Elizabeth's reign.

Explain... 8 marks

- Explain what was important about the Privy Council.
- Explain what was important about Elizabeth's decision regarding her marriage.

How convincing is interpretation...about... 8 marks

- How convincing is Interpretation C about the reasons why Elizabeth did not get married?
Explain your answer using Interpretation C and your contextual knowledge.

Interpretation C Written by the historian Hugh Oakleley Arnold-Forster, in A History of England 1898

“Who was the queen's husband to be, and what power was he to have over the government of the country? If he were a foreigner there was no knowing what power he might get over the Queen, power which he would very likely use forth egos of a foreign country and not the good of England. On the other hand, if he were an Englishman, he must but chosen from among the queen's subjects, and then it was certain that there would be jealousy and strife among all the great nobles in the country when they saw one of their number picked out and made king over them.”

Each 8 mark question requires 1 point in 1 paragraph for Level 1/2

2 points in 2 paragraphs for Level 3/4

Unit C - Problems with succession

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER - ELIZABETH I 1558-1603 – THE SUCCESSION CRISIS

Problems Elizabeth faced as a female ruler

Most monarchs were men, women were thought to be incapable of ruling. Elizabeth could not lead her army into battle. Elizabeth learnt to use her gender as a political weapon, it helped her avoid situations that she did not want to confront.



Elizabeth and Marriage

Elizabeth avoided the marriage question. The Privy council wanted her to marry to have an heir to continue the Tudor dynasty. She was so annoyed with them they were forbidden to discuss it again.

Reasons Elizabeth gave for not marrying

Limit her freedom
Couldn't marry a Catholic
Foreign marriage might lead to making enemies
Mary Tudor's marriage led to rebellion
Taking an English husband could lead to civil war
Her father's marriages were not successful, her mother was beheaded.

The suitors



Favourite of the Queen
Life long friend
Many thought they were in love
Key figure at court and member of Privy Council
Scandal surrounding his wife's death meant Elizabeth could not marry him.



PHILIP OF SPAIN: One of wealthiest, powerful men in the world
Had been married to Mary, Elizabeth's sister
Was a Catholic. The English could rebel.



DUKE OF ALENCON: The French King's brother and heir to the throne. Elizabeth was 46 and could not have children, could result in England falling under French control.
Catholic

Elizabeth remained unmarried. She had successfully avoided the marriage question. She claimed that she was married to England. After her death the English throne went to James VI of Scotland who became James I of England. James was the son of Mary Queen of Scots and the Stuart dynasty ruled the Island of Great Britain for the first time there was one monarch ruling England, Wales and Scotland.

Key terms

Cult – A system of worship aimed at one person
Queen Regnant – A queen ruling in her own right
Regent – A person who governs in place of another due to sickness, age or ability to rule
Suitor – A man who pursues a woman for marriage

Study Interpretation A in the Interpretations Booklet. How convincing is Interpretation A about Queen Elizabeth and marriage? Explain your answer using Interpretation A and your contextual knowledge. [8 marks]

Interpretation A An interpretation of Queen Elizabeth, her marriage and the succession. Adapted from an article by Penry Williams, in 'History Review', 1998.

A serious criticism of Elizabeth was her failure to settle the succession. Despite pressure from her Council and marriage negotiations with several suitors, all were rejected. Her death before 1587 would probably have led to civil war. It seems unlikely that she had a deep-seated personal dislike of marriage but choosing a husband was difficult. Some suitors, like Leicester, were unacceptable to many councillors. The Catholic religion of suitors, such as Anjou, ruled them out. Elizabeth was lucky that she lived long enough for the problem to solve itself.

Unit D - Elizabeth and the poor

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER - ELIZABETH I 1558-1603 – THE SUCCESSION CRISIS

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Unit E - Elizabeth and exploration

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER - ELIZABETH I 1558-1603 – EXPLORATION

Focus: How did Exploration benefit Elizabethan England?

Causes – reasons Elizabethans became great explorers

Achievements - Give specific examples

Consequences – How the explorations affected England's reputation or wealth

NEW IDEAS AND INVENTIONS



Many thought the world was flat. The invention of the printing press and the publication of maps showed this was not true. Ships could sail the world without falling off the edge.



The ASTROLABE enabled ships to plot an accurate course – this is how a compass would work



The new, more streamlined rudder meant ships could now steer accurately and quickly



Printing Press meant accurate maps were now available. Explorers could now reach their destination much faster as the course had already been plotted.

Privateers or Seadogs



SIR FRANCIS DRAKE: Drake is the most famous English Privateer. He was patriotic and wanted to gain land for England. He was a Puritan and hated Spanish Catholicism. Drake captured a fortune in Spanish Gold after attacking many Spanish ships.

Drake was patronised (financed) by the Queen and powerful nobles. They had to be careful in supporting Drake's activities in case it led to war with Spain.

Drake was the first English sailor to circumnavigate the globe (1577). He returned to England with £200 million worth of treasure captured from the Spanish. Elizabeth made a fortune out of it. Spain demanded Drake be punished, in response Elizabeth knighted him aboard his flagship The Golden Hind.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH: Raleigh was another 'sea-dog'. He was given a patent by Elizabeth to establish a colony in North America. He colonised Virginia (naming it after Elizabeth – the Virgin Queen). This area was rich in wine, oil and sugar. This would make England less dependant on Europe for supplies.

Also could solve poverty crisis and emigration could ease over-population problem. Raleigh was not successful in setting up colonies as many settlers returned home due to famine. However he did help establish the idea of colonies for England which would help make them more powerful and wealthy.

Raleigh fell out of favour in 1592 when he married without the queen's permission. He was dismissed from court and arrested. He was later freed from the tower and pardoned.

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER - ELIZABETH I 1558-1603 – EXPLORATION

What were the consequences of Exploration for Elizabethan England?

Short term

- Increased hostility between Spain and England
- Made heroes of 'sea-dogs' like Drake
- Made patrons wealthy
- Glory and riches boosted Elizabeth's image

Long term

- Foundation of later empire
- Britain became wealthy through trade across world
- Led to powerful navy
- Led to establishment of British Empire



Key terms

Circumnavigation	To travel all around the world
Colony	An area ruled over by another country
Empire	A country that rules colonies
Galleon	A large ship used for trading or war
Nationalism	Patriotism, to think your country is best
New World	16 th Century term for North and South America
Printing Press	15 th century invention, mass production of books
Privateers	Pirates licensed by the government to attack and loot enemy ships
Seadogs	Same as above, just a different name

Write an account of the ways in which the voyages of discovery affected Elizabethan box England. [8 marks]

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Interpretation A An interpretation that questions the motives for Drake's round the world voyage.

Adapted from an article by David Cressy, in 'History Today', 1981.

Was the real and secret purpose of Drake's voyage to raid the wealth of Spain as an authorised privateer, or was he sent to discover new lands and set up British colonies in the New World? Was it simply a trading voyage with the aim of finding a new and profitable route to the spices of the East and done in secret to protect any commercial gains? Probably there was a mixture of motives, with much left to chance.

Study Interpretation A in the Interpretations Booklet. How convincing is Interpretation A about the motives for Drake's round the world voyage? Explain your answer based on your contextual knowledge and what it says in Interpretation A. [8 marks]

Unit F - Elizabeth and religion

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER - ELIZABETH I 1558-1603 – RELIGION

Focus: How successful was Elizabeth in dealing with the Religious question?

Causes – Religious changes led to different groups wanting different things.

Achievements - Give specific examples (Laws etc)

Consequences – How effectively did Elizabeth deal with the religious question?

• **Catholic:** Duke of Northumberland and Norfolk lead rebellions.

The problems

- Catholic **missionaries** trained to spread Catholicism.
- Pope ordered English Catholics **not to attend** Anglican services.
- 1570- Pope Pious V **excommunicates** Elizabeth and issues **Papal Bull**.
- **Jesuit:** An extreme Catholic group who served the Pope.
- Smuggled Catholic priests into England.
- Began to hold secret Catholic services in private homes.
- Trained in seminaries abroad
- 'Priest holes' - hidden spaces in homes to hide priests and gatherings for illegal Catholic services.

Puritan: Puritan Opposition (Extreme Protestant views)

Thought the Middle Way was too Catholic- didn't like the existence of bishops and Anglican clergy wearing vestments.

Many Puritans at court, church and Parliament.

They were becoming popular in Scotland, Thomas Cartwright

Elizabeth's response

- **Catholics** in public office (judge, MP) lost their job.
- Fines for: not attending Anglican church service, attending Mass.
- Death penalty for those performing Mass.
- **THE TREASON ACT, 1571** –Death to those who followed Papal Bull. Anyone who had left the country for more than 6 months lost their lands
- **Jesuits**
- Fines if people did not stick to the religious settlement (recusancy).
- Treasonable offence to try to convert people to Catholicism.
- 1585 Act Against Jesuits- becoming a Jesuit priest was treason.
- Pursuivants would search out priest holes and rip them out.
- Large gatherings of Catholics made illegal in 1593.
- **Puritans** not allowed to travel more than 5 miles from their home
- **Puritan printing presses destroyed.**
- **Puritan ideas being debated Parliament banned.**
- **Bible meetings banned-** those holding meetings were arrested.
- **Archbishop of Canterbury, forced all members of clergy to accept bishops and the Prayer Book.**
- Some Puritans broke off into separate groups. Government passed the **Act Against Seditious Sectaries-** allowed the government to execute anyone

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER - ELIZABETH I 1558-1603 – RELIGION

Focus: How successful was Elizabeth in dealing with the Religious question?

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Achievements - Give specific examples (Laws etc)

Consequences – How effectively did Elizabeth deal with the religious question?

Elizabeth needs to unite the country and deal with different religious issues. She introduced two main laws to deal with the issues. This was called '**The Middle Way**'.

These laws were the **ACT OF SUPREMACY 1559**, and the **ACT OF UNIFORMITY 1559**.

The **ACT OF SUPREMACY 1559** established Elizabeth as the Supreme Governor of the Church of England, and the **ACT OF UNIFORMITY 1559** made worship more consistently uniform (the same) throughout England.

The **ACT OF UNIFORMITY 1559** aimed to **end arguments** between Catholics and Protestants, clearly stating Anglican beliefs.

- A new Book of Common Prayer issued contained Protestant ideas.
- Catholic Mass abandoned
- Bible in English, services in English and clergy allowed to marry
- Pilgrimages and saints' images were banned (Catholic ideas).

THE ACT OF SUPREMACY 1559 Elizabeth would be **Supreme Governor** of the church, not the Supreme Head (like Henry VIII). (This would be a concession to the Catholics who still saw the Pope as Head of the Church.)

All members of clergy would swear an oath of loyalty to Elizabeth.

She kept the pre-reformation structure- this would allow 2 archbishops and bishops below them to help Elizabeth govern the church. (This was another concession to Catholics.)

Conclusion of Elizabeth's Religious Settlement

- Satisfied most people
- A protestant church that looked Catholic.
- Middle Way brought political stability and religious harmony
- Not all happy – Catholics and Puritans
- Extremist firmly dealt with

Summary

- Middle Way brought both Catholic and Protestant elements into Anglican church
- Some Catholics involved in rebellions
- Jesuit Missionaries try to revive Catholicism
- Puritans spoke out in Parliament, produced pamphlets
- Government took harsh line from 1570s
- Treason Act passed to deal with those who didn't accept Middle Way
- 200 Catholics executed in Elizabeth's reign

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Consequences – How effectively did Elizabeth deal with the religious question?

Vestments- garments priests wear

Middle Way – To try to unite both Catholics and Protestants allowing them both some concessions in religion

Papal Bull – A command/law the Pope issues

Seminary – training college for Jesuit Priests

Recusancy – a person refuses to attend services of the Church of England

Prophesying – a meeting of Protestant clergy, criticising English Church under Elizabeth

Missionary – someone whose aim is spread their religious faith

Excommunicate – to remove from Catholic Church by order of the Pope

Explain what was important about Puritanism in Elizabethan England. [8 marks]

Write an account of the ways in which Queen Elizabeth dealt with the challenge of Puritanism. [8 marks]

Unit G - Elizabeth and MAry

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER - ELIZABETH I 1558-1603 – MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS

Why was Mary Queen of Scots a threat to Elizabeth? Mary had been Queen France. When French king died. Mary took her place as Queen of Scotland. She was a strict Catholic. She had been away a long time and Scotland was also undergoing a religious reformation. This put Mary out of touch with her people.



Elizabeth's refusal to marry gave Mary more claim to the English throne, as Elizabeth did not have children this made Mary a direct heir to the throne — and a threat. Mary fled to England in 1568.



Elizabeth did not want Mary at her court or free in her country, she could raise Catholic support and would be too dangerous. Elizabeth kept Mary under house arrest isolated from the coast and far from London and Scotland. Elizabeth needed to contain the threat.

Plot	Who was involved	Outline of Plot	Elizabeth's actions	Reasons to suggest Mary was involved
<u>Northern Rebellion 1569</u>	Catholics, Duke of Norfolk.	Norfolk was Catholic sympathiser. Planned to marry Mary Q of Scots and set her up as Elizabeth's heir. At this stage no plan to remove Elizabeth. Robert Dudley revealed plans to queen. Norfolk captured but Earl of Northumberland and Westmoreland carry out rising. Rebels gained ground but it collapsed due to no Spanish support and most English Catholics still supported Elizabeth. Failed.	Elizabeth took lands of rebels. Executed leaders. Norfolk imprisoned. Reorganised council in the North.	
<u>Ridolfi Plot 1571</u>	Roberto di Ridolfi, Pope, Mary Queen of Scots, Philip II Spain, Duke of Norfolk	A plot to restore Catholicism. Elizabeth had been excommunicated so Catholics free to rebel. Dangerous. Plan was to assassinate Elizabeth and replace with Mary 6,000 Spanish troops for support. Once Elizabeth dead Norfolk would marry Mary. Mary desperate for freedom agreed to plot.	Elizabeth's spies uncovered plot. Ridolfi escapes. Norfolk found guilty of treason. Law passed barring anyone knowing of plot to assassinate monarch be removed from succession. Parliament call for execution of Mary and Norfolk. Norfolk executed but Elizabeth refuses to execute Mary.	
<u>Throckmorton Plot 1583</u>	Francis Throckmorton, France, Spain, Mary Queen of Scots	Plot for French Catholics to invade England. Mary central to plot she was to be freed. Catholic uprising would follow, Elizabeth to be captured and murdered. Throckmorton passed messages to Mary and Spanish Ambassador.	Walsingham discovered plot. Throckmorton watched. Later arrested and tortured when he confessed. Later executed. Spanish ambassadors expelled from England. Mary escaped punishment due to lack of evidence. Mary moved to more secure homes. Not allowed any visitors all letters checked. This idea to push Mary into another plot. Mary now in captivity for 20 years. Cut off from world. Health failing. Walsingham was determined to get Mary.	
<u>Babington Plot 1586</u>	Sir Anthony Babington, Mary Queen of Scots, Spain	Mary began to write secret correspondence to French Ambassador, Anthony Babington. Letters written in code and smuggled in and out of Chartley. Plot to kill Elizabeth and free Mary and place Mary on the throne and re-		
		establish Catholic religion in England with help of Spanish invasion force. Walsingham discovered plot, used double agent to give him the letters. He had them deciphered. He allowed the letters to go in hope of trapping Mary. July 1586 coded letter showed Mary approved of plot and she consented to Elizabeth's death.	Babington arrested he and 6 other conspirators executed. Elizabeth now had no choice but to sign her death warrant.	

Abdicate	To give up the throne
Ambassador	Official representative of a foreign ruler at court
Death Warrant	An official order for the execution of condemned person. It had to be signed by the monarch then authenticated with Royal Seal, then delivered to the place of execution
House Arrest	Kept as prisoner in a house as opposed to a prison
Martyr	Someone who suffers/dies for their beliefs
Regicide	The deliberate killing of a monarch
Conspiracy	A secret plot to do something illegal or harmful
Ridolfi Plot	Catholic Plot to restore Catholicism, led by Roberto di Ridolfi (1571)
Throckmorton Plot	Catholic plot to replace Elizabeth with Mary, led by Francis Throckmorton (1583)
Babington Plot	Another Catholic plot to replace Elizabeth with Mary Queen of Scots, led by Anthony Babington (1586)

An interpretation of the Catholic plots against Queen Elizabeth I.

Adapted from an article by RE Foster, in 'History Review', 2008.

Mary, Queen of Scots' arrival in England was a problem for Elizabeth. The Northern Rebellion was an attempt to replace Elizabeth with Mary. The Pope said Elizabeth was, 'the pretended Queen of England and servant of wickedness' and excommunicated her. The anti-Catholic laws of the time seem severe today but were thought to be sensible then. They were a response to plots against the Queen and the increasing number of Catholic priests in the country. These priests encouraged the Throckmorton Plot and supported the Armada. Both the Papal Bull and Armada showed that English Catholics always looked abroad for support.

How convincing is Interpretation A about Catholic plots against Queen Elizabeth I? Explain your answer based on your contextual knowledge and what it says in Interpretation A. [8 marks]

Explain what was important about the Catholic plots against Queen Elizabeth I. [8 marks]

Explain what was important about the arrival of Mary, Queen of Scots in England in box 1568. [8 marks]

Unit H - Elizabeth and Spain

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER - ELIZABETH I 1558-1603 – CONFLICT WITH SPAIN

Reasons for Conflict

Issue of Marriage



King Philip II of Spain had been married to Elizabeth's sister, he wanted to a Catholic England. Mary died childless this plan failed. He proposed to Elizabeth but she could not marry a Catholic the refusal made relations tense

Religious differences



Elizabeth had returned England to Protestantism. Spain remained Catholic throughout the religious changes of the Reformation. Opposing religious led to conflict.

The Papal Bull




1570, the Pope excommunicated Elizabeth and called for all Catholics to challenge her rule. As a Catholic, Philip followed the Pope's instructions.

Actions of English Sailors



Drake and others had raided Spanish ships and ports, stealing treasures and gold from their colonies. Famous example, Drakes raid on Cadiz, 1587, known as 'singeing of the King's beard'. Elizabeth encouraged these acts by granting licences in exchange for a share of the profits.

The Netherlands  Netherlands was Protestant but ruled by Spain. Elizabeth sent support to Netherlands and let them use English Ports. All of this increased tension. Elizabeth agreed to send English troops to help Netherlands defeat Spain. Seen as

How did these tensions lead to a war?

English courtiers including Walsingham and Cecil call for action. Both England and Spain made alliances, Spain joined with the French in 1584, the English now feared invasion

The Dutch were struggling in the war against Spain, this pushed England into making a formal alliance, the Treaty of Nonsuch was signed between Netherlands and England in 1585. England sends 7000 troops to Netherlands under Dudley's command. This open act of support meant England and Spain formally at war.

The execution of Mary Queen of Scots in 1587 was the trigger for Philip to invade, Catholic Europe outraged.

The Spanish Armada - 1588

1. The Plan

August 1588, Philip II launches Armada, 151 ships: 7,000 sailors and 34,000 soldiers sailed to Netherlands to collect more men before invading England. They sail in an unbreakable crescent formation. Philip confident of victory.

2. English strike first

August 6: Armada anchored of Dutch coast. Delayed for several days waiting for extra soldiers. Drake chooses to strike, 8 fireships sent into Spanish. Fleet go into mass panic, Armada is in chaos

3. The Battle

8 August, Battle of Gravelines. English fire canon from a distance. Spanish ships damaged – none sink. Situation bad, Medina tries to take Spanish home, English give chase.

4. The Storm

A great storm blew the retreating Armada way off course. Their food was going rotten, their water polluted and no maps on waters around northern Britain. Many ships wrecked. Survivors slaughtered by Scots or Irish. Out of 151 ship only 65 return to Spain.

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER - ELIZABETH I 1558-1603 – CONFLICT WITH SPAIN

How was Armada defeated?

English Tactics

Fireships broke crescent formation of the Armada, Spanish ships vulnerable to attack. English canon fire prevent Armada regrouping. English have faster ships and more experienced and skilled commanders

Spanish mistakes

Spanish ships designed for Mediterranean couldn't cope with hostile conditions of English Channel and North Sea. Delayed in Netherlands as soldiers not ready to board. Weapons mainly for land use, leaving them defenceless at sea. Brought wrong type of cannon balls. Commanders inexperienced

Weather

Storms caused great destruction to Spanish fleet. Storms delayed their return to Spain, meant that their food or water ran out or went rotten. Many sailors too sick to sail

CONSEQUENCES OF THE DEFEAT OF THE ARMADA

- England was now a major naval power
- Invasion still remained a concern, but Philip never actually tried again
- Elizabeth continued to strengthen her navy
- The Armada united England
- Under threat of invasion, most Catholics declare loyalty to Elizabeth
- Elizabeth even more popular and respected as a leader, boosted idea of Golden

SUMMARY

- England and Spain both significant naval power and bitter rivals
- Several reasons for conflict, largely religious differences.
- Conflict in Netherlands increased tension
- Developed Naval warfare during Elizabeth's reign, growing fleet, increased technology and improved naval tactics
- Spanish Armada failed for several reasons

Key terms

- Armada – Spanish fleet
- Fireship – burning ship sent into an enemy fleet or harbour
- Lateen – triangular sail that allowed ships to move quickly and easy
- Culvereen- English cannon that fired at a long distance
- Astrolabe - Navigation tool that allowed for accurate sailing

Key people

- Sir Francis Drake – 2nd in command at the Armada
- Lord Howard – English Commander of the Fleet
- Philip II Spain – Spanish king who ordered the Armada to invade England