

Elizabeth I – Crib Sheet

Glossary of Key Terms	
Armada	Spanish fleet of ships sent by Phillip II to invade England
Communion	Religious service which involved the offering of bread and wine to the congregation
Dissolution of the monasteries	The official closure of all the monasteries between 1536 and 1539 on the order of Henry VIII. This resulted in unemployed monks and the end of charity.
Excommunicate	To expel from the Roman Catholic Church, usually called for by the Pope. Elizabeth was excommunicated in 1570, when the pope issued the Papal Bull
Inflation	An increase of a wide range of prices and services. Inflation became quite high during Elizabeth's reign
Jesuit	Members of the Society of Jesus founded in 1540 to support the Pope in the fight against Protestants and to carry out missionary work. 1581 Edmund Campion was hanged for treason after he was caught preaching to wealthy Catholic families in London.
Oath of Supremacy	Oath sworn by priests to say that they accepted and followed the Religious Settlement of 1559 and that they acknowledged Elizabeth I as the head of the Church of England
Papal Bull	Issued by the Pope in 1570 which excommunicated Elizabeth and call upon all Catholics to remove Elizabeth from the throne
Poor relief	Action taken by the government to help the poor, usually in the form of money. Paid for by taxes on the wealthy
Prayer book	A book containing prayers used in church services
Presbyterian	An Puritan who wanted further reform to the church and wanted to get rid of bishops
Prophesying	Meetings in which (usually Puritan) preachers practised their teaching skills. They were seen as a threat to Elizabeth and were banned in 1576
Puritan	Radical Protestants who wanted to rid the church of all Catholic associations and to follow a 'purer' form of worship
Recusant	A person who refused to attend the church services of the Church of England. As part of the Royal Injunctions (1559), these people would be fined
Seminary priests	Priests trained in Roman Catholic colleges. They were being smuggled into England from northern France from 1574. Elizabeth tried to stop this.
Separatist	A radical /extreme Puritan who wanted to break away from the national church and for each local church to be run independently
Treason	Plotting against the monarch or government. MQS was executed for treason when it was discovered that MQS was involved in the Babington plot
Vestments	The official clothes worn by church clergy. An aspect of the Catholic faith that Elizabeth wanted to adopt in her Middle Way
Via media	The middle way between Catholicism and Protestantism. Elizabeth wished to achieve a church which reflected both Protestant and Catholic attitudes
Wattle and daub	The infill between timber beams in the walls of a house, usually made of from a mesh of poles and twigs, coated with a layer

<p><u>Elizabethan government (Chapter 1)</u></p>	<p><u>Elizabeth's coronation and popularity</u></p> <p>Coronation – 15th January 1559. Popular event which ran over several days.</p> <p>Royal portraits – Elizabeth realised the importance of projecting an image of royal majesty, power and high status. Elizabeth had many portraits made showing her dressed in rich furs. Nobles displayed the portraits in their houses to show loyalty.</p> <p>Royal progresses – tours of the countryside, staying in houses of her nobles. They would be expected to house, feed and entertain her and her court. Usually happened for 10 weeks of the year</p> <p>The Royal Court -Centre of political power. Consisted of the queen's inner circle such as her ladies in waiting, chief advisers, ministers and ambassadors from other countries.</p> <p>Patronage – Elizabeth granted important positions and pieces of land to her ministers and officials in order to maintain the loyalty of her ministers.</p> <p>Factions in the Royal Court – nobles attempted to win favour with Elizabeth. Factions appeared between rival nobles. The most powerful being between Cecil and Dudley.</p> <p>The Privy Council –body of advisers appointed by the queen to help her rule. Met two or three times a week and managed the government. E. did not normally attend meetings and did not have to accept their advice</p> <p>William Cecil – Lord Burghley 1571 – Secretary of State and Lord Treasurer – moderate Protestant</p> <p>Robert Dudley – Earl Leicester – rumours of an affair; 1585 was made commander of the army sent to Netherlands</p>
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<p>Elizabeth government continued</p>	<p>Sir Francis Walsingham – headed E’s. Secret -service, controlling a network of spies in an effort to uncover plots against the queen.</p> <p>Local government – trusted body of officials that made sure her rule was respected around the country.</p> <p>The Lord Lieutenant – Chief officer at a local level, held by a local landowner. Informed the queen and supervised the JPs.</p> <p>The Sheriff – appointed juries, delivered prisoners to court and supervised collecting taxes.</p> <p>JPs – between 30 & 60 in each county and were wealthy. They sat as a magistrate; organised the parish constable; approved who could beg & administered the Poor Law</p> <p>Parish constable – unpaid position for one year, usually held by a tradesman, supervised by the JP. General policing duties, watching out for vagabonds, placing criminals in stocks & patrolled the streets</p> <p>Overseer of the Poor Rate – organised and collected the Poor Rate and distributed the money to those in need</p> <p>Parliament – Only met when the queen called it. Only met 10 times in her reign. It was made up of the House of Lords (100 lords, bishops and judges which were not elected) and the House of Commons (450 MPs elected by wealthy landowners. Elizabeth called Parliament when she needed money (as only Parliament had the power to raise money through taxes), when she needed to pass an Act of Parliament and when she wanted advice from her MPs on important issues.</p> <p>Freedom of speech – Elizabeth decided which topics were to be debated. MPs had the freedom to discuss in theory, however, certain topics were not allowed to be spoken about such as her possible marriage</p> <p>Taxation and finance – to pay for the running of the country, Tudor monarchs were expected to raise their own finances from rents and custom duties. Elizabeth had to ask Parliament to grant funds from taxes if she ran short of money. Inflation rose (because of costly wars) during this time which caused high prices Local taxes increased to pay for the poor relief</p> <p>How successful was the government of Elizabeth I? Strong monarch and strong government especially in the 1570/80s. Strong & forceful character kept her nobles in line. She had an able body of Privy Councillors. She used the power of patronage to ensure loyalty. Local government worked well under the management of a body of unpaid amateur officers.</p>
<p><u>Lifestyles of the rich & poor (Chapter 2)</u></p>	<p>Lifestyles of the rich – during Elizabeth’s reign the landowning class increased their wealth.</p> <p>Homes- Elizabethan mansions made of stone, shaped into an E or H, large glass windows, long gallery and servant quarters</p> <p>Fashion – Wore the finest materials (silk, linen, velvet) and fine jewels</p> <p>Education – sons of nobles were tutored at home in the classics and languages. Daughters of nobles were taught how to run large house</p> <p>Lifestyles of the gentry – The gentry attempted to copy the lifestyle of the nobles.</p> <p>Homes – they modernised and re-fashioned their houses like the rich but on a smaller scale</p> <p>Fashion – wore more modern, stylish outfits, without fine threads and jewels</p> <p>Education – son attended grammar school and some went to university and made careers as lawyers, clerics or royal service</p> <p>Lifestyles of the lower class – led very different lives to the rich and gentry</p> <p>Homes – smaller homes with little more than one room, sometimes shared with animals, The walls are made from wattle and daub and a thatched roof</p> <p>Fashion – possessed few clothes. Clothes they did have were made of rough twilled cloth</p> <p>Education – received very little education. They had very little time to socialise but when they did, they usually went to the local Inn and gambled on bear baiting / cock fighting</p> <p>Poverty in Elizabethan – classified the poor into two categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impotent / deserving poor – those genuinely unable to work and in need of charity • Able bodied / undeserving poor – those capable of work but were unwilling to work <p>Causes of poverty: Rising population (2.7 mill. In 1540s, 4.1 mill. In 1601), rising inflation, dissolution of the monasteries, changes in farming (crop to sheep farming), bad harvests (1556, 1596 & 1597) & return of unemployed soldiers from war.</p> <p>Unemployment & vagrancy – Major increase of wandering poor during Elizabethan times. They were blamed for the increase in crime. In 1566, different types of vagabonds named.</p> <p>Poor Laws – a number of Acts were passed to deal with the increasing problem: 1576 – compulsory seven-year apprenticeship, 1572 (Vagrancy Act) – severe punishments for vagrants; local people had to pay a poor rate, 1576 & 1598 (Act for the Relief of the Poor) which built Houses of Correction in each county and appointed overseers to issue poor relief (respectively) & 1601 (Act for the relief of the poor) – legal framework to tackle poverty which continued for 200 years.</p> <p>How successful were the Poor Laws? – did not end poverty but did introduce a system to manage it. The impact was mixed: laws did help many people in need; they helped reduce the threat of rebellion, gov’t. took action to</p>

	<p>look after the poor for the first time, poor relief remained for 200 year, poverty continued to rise and there was a sharp increase in the number of wandering poor.</p>
<p>Popular entertainment (Chapter 3)</p>	<p>Popular entertainment – Entertainment was important during Elizabethan times and it took many forms. Sunday and a few holidays a year were the only time people could relax and be entertained</p> <p>Cruel Sports – popular pastime watched by all sections of society. Bear & bull-baiting –Bears chained to a wooden stake and attacked by dogs. Spectators bet how long the dog would survive. Bulls were tied up by the horns and set upon by dogs Cockfighting – took place in cockfighting pits, people bet on which bird would win the fight</p> <p>Entertainment for the rich – rich had both wealth & leisure time to allow them to take part Hunting, hawking, archery, dancing (Volta), music and singing were all popular activities which the rich engaged in. Ball games such as tennis, bowls and skittles all became popular.</p> <p>Development of Elizabethan theatre –English theatre developed during Elizabeth’s reign</p> <p>Bands of strolling players - toured around the countryside, performing in towns and villages on portable stages. This was popular amongst the lower classes.</p> <p>Formation of theatre companies – a law in 1572 banned strolling players as it was felt that they encouraged rebellion and disobedience. This led to the formation of the first theatre companies. Earl of Leicester’s players (1574), The Queen’s Men (1583),</p> <p>First theatres- The Theatre (1576) – first purpose built theatre in London since the Roman times, financed by James Burbage. The Curtain (1577), The Rose (1587), The Swan (1596) & The Globe (1599). They quickly became popular forms of entertainment attracting large audiences.</p> <p>Design of theatre – the first theatres were round or octagonal in shape, staged seating surrounding an open central and raised stage. Timber framed with lime washed walls and a straw roof. Plays performed in the afternoon. A flag was flown or cannon sounded to announce the starting time. Prices were low to encourage all social classes to attend,</p> <p>Actors – All parts taken by men. Most popular actors included: Richard Burbage, Edward Alleryn, Will Kemp & Thomas Pope.</p> <p>Playwrights- Elizabeth’s reign known as the ‘Golden Age’ of English drama. Famous playwrights included: William Shakespeare (37 plays, comedies, tragedies & historical dramas: Romeo and Juliet, Merchant of Venice, King Leah, Macbeth & The Tempest). Christopher Marlow (specialised in the ‘tragedy’), Thomas Dekker (specialised in comedies) & Thomas Kyd (English drama).</p> <p>Attitudes towards the theatre – population was bitterly divided over the theatre</p> <p>Support – popular and cheap, gripping storylines & delivered the message that loyalty to the monarch was essential</p> <p>Opposition – authorities saw the large audiences at the theatre as threats to law and order arguing it encouraged beggars and pickpocketing. Religious groups, especially the Puritans, believed the theatre to be the work of the devil, encouraging a sinful lifestyle.</p>
<p>Problem of religion (Chapter 4)</p>	<p>Religious problems (1559) – major problem facing Elizabeth during her reign due to previous Tudor monarchs changing the religion of the country. Elizabeth I herself was a moderate Protestant and was in favour of certain aspects of the Catholic faith.</p> <p>Catholics – viewed Elizabeth as illegitimate; many saw MQS as the rightful heir to the throne. Catholic extremists wanted to get rid of Elizabeth as their monarch.</p> <p>Protestant view – radical Protestants known as Puritans posed a possible threat to Elizabeth; they wanted to wipe out all traces of the Catholic faith.</p> <p>The ‘middle way’ (‘via media’) – Elizabeth wanted a church which displayed tolerance and one which belonged to everyone and reflected both Protestant and Catholic attitudes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protestantism to be the official religion • Introduced a new prayer book, a Bible in English, allowed priests to marry • Refused to give way to extreme Protestant beliefs • Kept aspects of the Catholic faith –its archbishops, bishops, cathedrals, crosses & candles • Fined Catholics for not attending church, rather than prosecuting them <p>Acts of Supremacy & Uniformity –two most important Acts in 1559 which formed the Elizabethan Church Settlement</p> <p>Act of Supremacy (1559) – Elizabeth, not the Pope, is the head of the church. Elizabeth known as ‘Supreme Governor of the Church of England’. Important officials had to swear an oath of loyalty; those who refused were imprisoned or fined. High Commission set up to check that the religious changes were being followed in the parishes.</p> <p>Act of Uniformity (1559) – Protestant book of Common Prayer to be used in all churches, services to be in English, ornaments and decorations allowed in churches, clergy to wear vestments & Recusants were to pay fine for non-attendance.</p> <p>Measures to enforce the Acts</p>

	<p>Royal Injunctions (1559) – ordered clergy to condemn Catholic practices, report & fine recusants, use an English Bible.</p> <p>Visitations – 125 Commissioners set up to tour the countryside in order to check regulations were being followed, making sure the clergy were taking the Oath of Supremacy.</p> <p>Act of Exchange 1559 - This allowed Elizabeth to take land and buildings from the church, it enabled Elizabeth to exercise royal control over the church</p> <p>Reactions to settlement – At home</p> <p>By 1560s most people accept the new church. The new Archbishop of Canterbury was a moderate, only 250 of 7,000 priests refused to take the Oath of Supremacy, devout bishops who resigned were replaced by Protestants. Opposition emerged later in Elizabeth’s reign</p> <p>Reactions abroad – at first reaction abroad was limited. By the 1570s & 1580s, attitudes had hardened; both Spain and the Pope had become actively involved in plots to overthrow Elizabeth & the Protestant faith</p> <p>How successfully did Elizabeth deal with the problem of religion? – to a large extent the Religious Settlement was accepted by the majority, it brought an end to period of persecutions but there was still opposition from the extremes (devout Catholic & Puritans).</p>
<p>The Catholic Threat (Chapter 5)</p>	<p>Early toleration – adopted a tolerant attitude towards Catholics at first. However, 1560/70s caused her to adopt a harsher policy towards some Catholics.</p> <p>Recusancy -1581 Elizabeth increases fines to £20 and made it a treasonable offence to attempt to convert people to Catholicism, this was a response to the seminary priests who had been smuggled into England from northern France. 98 priests were put to death.</p> <p>Edward Campion – belonged to Jesuits (aim of destroying Protestantism), preached to rich Catholic families – 1581 hanged for treason.</p> <p>Mary Queen of Scots – 1568 arrived in England (on the run); Elizabeth decided to hold her captive. Over the next decade, Mary was a threat to Elizabeth’s throne, becoming the centre of a lot of Catholic plots.</p> <p>Rebellion of the Northern Earls (1569) – plan to depose Elizabeth & marry Mary to Duke of Norfolk. Norfolk was sent to the tower but the other earls started a rebellion which failed. Earl of Northumberland was beheaded, Norfolk was released but over 800 northern rebels were executed.</p> <p>Excommunication of Elizabeth (1570) – Pope issued a Papal Bull. It called upon Catholics to remove Elizabeth and it released them from their oath of allegiance to the crown. This was seen as a threat to Elizabeth as she responded with issuing a new Treason Act (1571) which made it treasonable to declare Elizabeth was not the lawful queen. As a result of the Papal Bull there were many attempts on Elizabeth’s life in the 1570s/80s.</p> <p>The Ridolfi Plot (1571) – organised by Robert Ridolfi – involved MQS, Duke of Norfolk and Philip II of Spain. Discovered by Cecil & Walsingham. Norfolk executed, Ridolfi was expelled from the country but Elizabeth refused to execute MQS.</p> <p>Throckmorton Plot (1583/84) – Organised by Francis Throckmorton. French Catholic forces, backed by the Spanish and the Pope to release MQS. The plot was discovered and Throckmorton was arrested, tortured and executed. Mary was banned from receiving any visitors and her mail was checked.</p> <p>The Babington Plot (1586) – Anthony Babington at the centre of a plot to overthrow Elizabeth and place Mary on the throne. Letters were written in code and were intercepted by Walsingham’s spy network. 1586 – Babington and 6 others were executed. Walsingham now had proof that Mary was involved in the plot.</p> <p>Execution of MQS (1587) –MQS put on trial at Fotheringhay Castle where she was found guilty and sentenced to death. Elizabeth repeatedly refused to sign her death warrant. It was not until 1st Feb 1587, that she finally agreed. Consequences of the execution – There were no further Catholic plots, James VI of Scotland protested but took no action, France did nothing but King Philip II of Spain was already planning an invasion.</p> <p>Why were Catholics a serious threat? – Devout Catholics did not accept the Religious Settlement; there were a number of Catholic plots during the 1570s/80s which aimed to overthrow Elizabeth. MQS’ execution did cause Philip II to push on with invasion plans. However, the majority of Catholics remained loyal to Elizabeth. The propaganda issued by Cecil and Walsingham made the plots appear bigger than they were.</p>
<p>The Spanish Armada (Chapter 6)</p>	<p>Causes of the Armada – As early as 1586, King Philip II of Spain had drawn up plans for an invasion of England. The execution of MQS made Philip more determined to launch an armada.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • King Philip was determined to use his power to attack the growth of Protestantism • The Religious Settlement alarmed Philip • War in the Netherlands (Elizabeth had supported the Dutch Protestants with money, weapons and 5,000 troops – this led to a state of undeclared war) • Actions of English privateers in the Spanish Main (Elizabeth encouraged ‘sea dogs’ to attack Spanish treasure ships in the Spanish Main. Drake did and returned to England with gold, silver ad jewels worth over £140,000. Philip ordered Drake to be executed. Elizabeth knighted him)

The Spanish Armada cont.

Philip's plan – Sail north from Lisbon and destroy the English fleet in the Channel, then anchor off Calais. Pick the Duke of Parma's army 17,000 soldiers, sail to Margate and then march on London, turning England Catholic again.

Threat posed by the Armada – England's land forces were weak, English soldiers were untrained and poorly equipped compared to Parma's army which was the best in Europe & the Spanish fleet was much bigger, consisting of 130 galleons and supply ships and 30,000 experienced sailors and well-trained troops

Events of the Armada - 29th July the Armada was sighted off Lizard Point, Cornwall. The Armada sailed in a crescent formation up the channel and anchored off Calais. Parma's army was not ready to meet the Armada and Drake took advantage of this, filling eight unmanned ships filled with tar, gunpowder and loaded cannons and setting it alight. The 'fire ships' drifted into the Spanish fleet in the Calais harbour. The Spanish ships were forced to cut their anchor chains, breaking the formation. The English attacked the scattered Spanish ships at the **Battle of Gravelines**. The change in the wind forced the Armada to sail north. A change in the wind direction prevented the Armada returning to Spain, they now had to sail round the coasts of Scotland and Ireland where they sailed into severe storms. 67 of the 130 ships made it back to Spain.

Reasons for Failure: English strengths – smaller, faster more manoeuvrable ships, fitted with heavy firepower. Spanish weaknesses – Spanish cannons proved ineffective, the commander (Medina Sidonia) was inexperienced in comparison to Drake. Tactics- Drake's use of fire ships proved decisive. Weather – the wind change after the Battle of Gravelines forced the Spanish ships northwards.

Results of the Armada: While there was rejoicing because of the defeat of the armada, Spain still caused a threat. War with Spain dragged on a further decade, England continued to support Dutch Protestants and Philip planned a second armada but was driven back by storms.

The Puritan Threat (Chapter 7)

Who were the Puritans and what did they want?

- They were radical Protestants who wanted to rid the church of all Catholic association and follow a 'purer' form of worship. Many had to flee during Mary's reign, but when Elizabeth was made queen, they returned calling for the Settlement to be more radical.
- They were opposed to bishops, against bowing when the name Jesus was said, against kneeling for communion, against playing organ music during church services and against ornaments, paintings and stained glass in churches. They wore plain clothes, were against gambling and visits to the theatre.
- Moderate Protestants- accepted the Religious Settlement of 1559 but hoped for further reform
- Presbyterians – wanted reform and called for the abolition of bishops and each church to be run by a committee of presbyters
- Separatists – they wanted to break away from the national church and for each church to be independent and self-controlling

Puritan challenges

- **The vestments controversy (1566)** – 37 Puritan priests were dismissed from their post for refusing to wear vestments. It was seen as a challenge.
- **Proposals of Thomas Cartwright (1570)** – he argued of the introduction of a Presbyterian system by calling for churches to be run locally by their congregation. He was forced to flee the country.
- **The Marprelate Tracts (1588-89)** - anonymous pamphlets were published. They criticised the church and the bishops. Their publication lost Puritans support.

Measures taken to deal with the Puritan challenge – from 1570s onwards Elizabeth and her ministers became concerned with two developments within the movement – **prophesyings and separatists:**

- **Archbishop Grindal and prophesyings** – Elizabeth ordered Grindal to ban prophesyings but he refused to carry out the queen's instructions. He was suspended from his position. Elizabeth banned prophesying.
- **John Whitgift's attack on Presbyterianism** – Archbishop John Whitgift demanded uniformity from all clergy, including the acceptance of bishops. 300-400 ministers refused to swear acceptance and were removed from office.
- **Act of Seditious Sectaries 1593** – Gov't. propaganda linked Puritanism to Separatism and Separatism to treason. The Act gave authorities the power to execute those expected of being separatists. Arrest and executions which followed ended the separatist movement.