







The Elizabethan Age 1558-1603



Revision Work Book

The Elizabethan Age 1558-1603 Checklist

How well do I understand the following topics:	 Good	 Not sure on some areas	 Missed this topic -need to catch up
Elizabethan government How successful was the government of Elizabeth I?			
<i>The coronation and popularity of Elizabeth</i>			
<i>Royal Court</i>			
<i>Privy Council and councillors</i>			
<i>Local government</i>			
<i>The role of Parliament</i>			
<i>Taxation and freedom of speech</i>			
Lifestyles of rich and poor How did life differ for the rich and poor in Elizabethan times?			
<i>Contrasting lifestyles of rich and poor</i>			
<i>Homes and fashion</i>			
<i>Causes of poverty</i>			
<i>Issue of unemployment and vagrancy</i>			
<i>Government legislation including the 1601 Poor Law</i>			
Popular entertainment What were the most popular types of entertainment in Elizabethan times?			
<i>The importance of popular entertainment</i>			
<i>Cruel sports</i>			
<i>Entertainment enjoyed by the rich</i>			
<i>The Elizabethan theatre</i>			
<i>Design</i>			
<i>Plays</i>			
<i>Attitudes towards the theatre</i>			

How well do I understand the following topics:	 Good	 Not sure on some areas	 Missed this topic -need to catch up
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The problem of religion
How successfully did Elizabeth deal with the problem of religion?




<i>Religious problems in 1559</i>			
<i>Aims of the Religious Settlement</i>			
<i>The 'Middle Way'</i>			
<i>Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity</i>			
<i>Reactions to the Settlement</i>			

The Catholic threat
Why were the Catholics such a serious threat to Elizabeth?

<i>Early toleration</i>			
<i>Excommunication in 1570</i>			
<i>Recusancy</i>			
<i>Rebellion of Northern Earls</i>			
<i>Catholic Plots</i>			
<i>Ridolfi</i>			
<i>Throckmorton</i>			
<i>Role of Mary, Queen of Scots</i>			

The Spanish Armada
How much of a threat was the Spanish Armada?

<i>Reasons for the Armada</i>			
<i>War in the Netherlands</i>			
<i>Course of the Armada</i>			
<i>Events in the Channel</i>			
<i>Calais</i>			
<i>'Fireships' and return to Spain</i>			
<i>Results of the Armada</i>			

How well do I understand the following topics:	 Good	 Not sure on some areas	 Missed this topic - need to catch up
The Puritan threat Why did the Puritans become an increasing threat during Elizabeth's reign?			
<i>Puritanism</i>			
<i>Challenge to the Settlement</i>			
<i>Puritan opposition in Parliament and Privy Council</i>			
<i>Measures taken to deal with the Puritan challenge</i>			

Key Question 1: Elizabethan Government

How did Elizabeth maintain her popularity?

- Royal Progresses

Elizabeth would tour the countryside staying in the houses of her nobles. This happened during the summer months for 10 weeks and the whole court went on tour. It showed Elizabeth was friendly and was in touch with the people.

- Her coronation

Elizabeth coronation (when she was crowned queen) was a colourful and splendid show of power. It happened on 12 January 1559 and she travelled from Whitehall to the Tower of London on a barge. When she came out of the abbey she was greeted by musical instruments and cheers from huge crowds.

- Royal portraits and characters

Elizabeth wore thick white powder of her face to cover up her smallpox scars and make her look healthy and powerful. As she grew older, her portraits became less accurate at the artist wanting to keep making her look young and healthy. She also wore grand clothes and lots of jewellery in her portraits to look powerful.

- Her character

Elizabeth could speak many languages including Greek, Latin, French and Italian. She loved dancing, horse riding and music, as well as archery and needle work. She had a quick temper and liked being careful with money.

Activity

Pick two of the above ways that Elizabeth maintained her popularity. Try to find 2 connections.

Chosen two: (1) _____ & (2) _____

One connection is _____.

This is shown in (1) by _____,
_____ and in (2) by
_____.

Another connection is _____.

This is shown in (1) by _____,
_____ and in (2) by

_____.

The Royal Court

- The Royal Court was the centre of all power in England. It included all of Elizabeth's closest advisors and her ladies in waiting. The Royal Court travelled everywhere with her.
- To keep people within the Royal Court loyal, Elizabeth used patronage. Noble men would try and get Elizabeth's attention. If she liked them she would give them titles, land or money as a reward, but this forced them to stay loyal to her as they didn't want to lose the reward they had been given.
- However sometimes in the Royal Court factions appeared. Factions are little groups that would gang up against things that other members of the Royal Court did. Elizabeth actually liked factions as it kept a divide between the Royal Court meaning they wouldn't gang up against her and she could play them off against each other.

Activity

Draw and label a picture of what went on in the Royal Court

The Privy Council

An important part of the Royal Court was the Privy Council.

The Privy Council helped Elizabeth run the country, and was a body of advisors and ministers. The Privy Council met 2 or 3 times a week to discuss matters, and advise Elizabeth. Elizabeth had total control, and could choose not to listen to the Privy Council if she wanted to.

There were many key roles in the Privy Council for example:

- Secretary of State - the Queen's main advisor
- Lord Treasurer - controlled government spending and tax

- Lord High Admiral - in charge of the navy
- Lord Chamberlain - ran the royal household
- Keep of the Great Seal - made sure all government documents were legalised.

There are some very famous Privy Councillors you need to know for the exam:

- Sir William Cecil, Protestant, Lord Treasurer, Secretary of State
- Earl Robert Dudley, Puritan, Lord High Admiral
- Sir Christopher Hatton, Protestant, Vice Chamberlain
- Sir Francis Walsingham, Puritan, Secretary of State
- Earl Robert Devereux, Puritan
- Robert Cecil, Protestant, Secretary of State

Activity

Summarise in LESS THAN 10 WORDS what the Privy Council was:

Pick the THREE most memorable roles in the Privy Council. Write out the name of the role 3 times below:

Role 1:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Role 2:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Role 3:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Look at the 6 famous Privy Councillors above. Which ONE do you think is the most important and why?

Why DIDN'T you pick the others?

Local Government

Elizabeth ran the country successfully because she delegated responsibility to local level. She created several roles to monitor what was going on in each town or city.

- Justices of the Peace (JPs) - maintains law and order in the community, kind of like a policeman. Well paid. A job for upper class people.
- Lord Lieutenant - part of the local army, gets informed of what is happening and any problems. Works closely with the JP. Is a well regarded titled.
- Parish Constable - unpaid, appointed by the JP who gives them duties to carry out. Tradesmen tended to take this job.
- Overseer of the Poor - a tax collector, unpaid, distributes money to those who need it.

Activity

Which role in local government was the MOST important and why?

Why didn't you pick the other roles?

Parliament

Elizabeth's parliament was much less powerful than it is today. They only met when Elizabeth told them to - and that was only 13 times in her whole reign!

There were two groups - the House of Lords that was made up on lords, bishops and judges and the House of Commons that was made up of elected MPs, chosen by the rich.

Elizabeth only called money when she;

- Was short of money and needed them to raise money through taxes
- Needed to pass an act of parliament (law)
- She wanted to support and advice of MPs on specific issues.

Elizabeth often needed to call parliament to raise money as she had quite a lot of economic problems during her reign. She inherited a debt of £227,000 from her sister Mary. This is the equivalent to millions today. This is called the 'Marian Debt'. She managed to pay it off by raising taxes and making cuts and savings in the royal court.

Activity

How significant (important) was Parliament to Elizabeth? Very, quite, not very?

Why do you think that? Give specific examples of what they did from the info above to back up your point.

Test yourself: Key Question 1

1. What were Royal Progresses?

2. Where did Elizabeth's coronation take place?

3. What illness did Elizabeth's portraits disguise?

4. What is patronage?

5. What was the job of the Privy Council?

6. What was the job of the 'Keeper of the Great Seal'?

7. Name one famous Privy councillor.

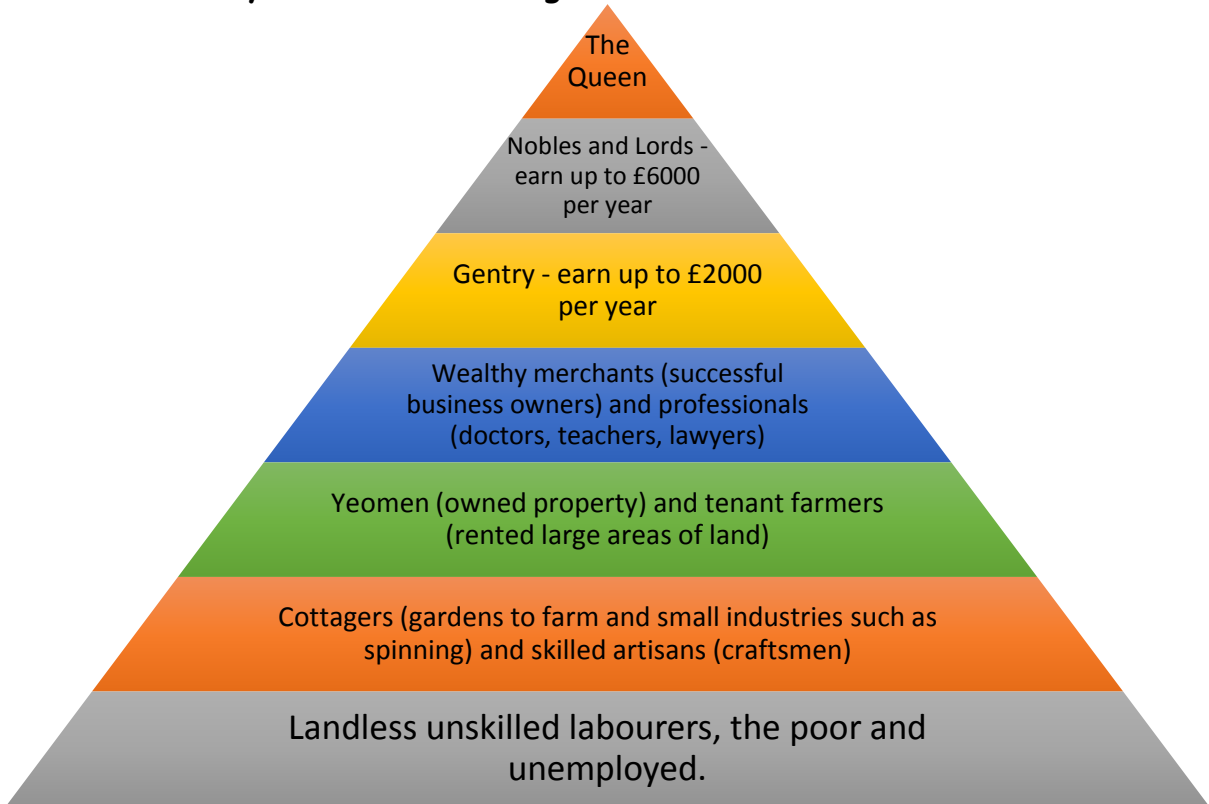
8. What was the job of the Justice of the Peace?

9. Why would Elizabeth call on parliament (give one reason)?

10. How much was the 'Marian Debt' Elizabeth inherited?


Key Question 2: Lifestyles of the Rich and Poor

Social Hierarchy in Elizabethan England



Activity

Write out the hierarchy above in a different format below:



How was life different for the rich and poor in Elizabethan England?

Homes

- For the rich, the Elizabethan period was known as the 'great rebuilding' as a large number of nobles had their homes rebuilt. Their homes were fitted with the latest furniture and fashions, including huge paintings and tapestries that covered the walls. Two examples were Longleat House and Hardwick Hall. Gardens were also developed for pleasure purposes.
- For the gentry (the middle class), they could rent out large parts of their estates to farmers to make extra money. The gentry added upper floors to their homes, fireplaces were built and dining halls.
- For the poor, their homes were just one room which was shared with their animals. There was a thatched roof. If a poor man had a little money, he could add separate rooms, chimneys and glass windows.

Fashion

- Rich men wore a doublet (shirt) with a stiffened neck, stockings and leather shoes. Rich women wore a farthingale (petticoat), ruffs and lots of jewellery. Their clothes had fine thread made of silver and gold.
- The gentry (middle class) liked the upper class fashion but couldn't afford the silver and gold threads and the expensive jewellery. Fashion was taken seriously because it demonstrated power and wealth.
- The poor men wore woollen stockings and a felt cap and leather shoes. Women wore a petticoat, a net on their hair and leather shoes.

Education

- Rich boys were taught languages such as Latin and Greek, as well as etiquette on how to behave in social situations. Girls were taught practical skills such as how to run a large household of staff.
- The poor received little or no education as their families could not afford to send them to school.

Day to day life

- In a rich family, the wife was incredibly important as she supervised the running of the household.

- For the poor, they would work long hours with some breaks where they could have cheese, bread and ale. They would have vegetable stew in the evening because they couldn't afford meat. Many children died before the age of 5 because of a poor diet and disease.

Activity: Draw pictures that represent the difference between rich and poor, based on the information above.

Homes		Fashion	
Rich	Poor	Rich	Poor
Education		Day to Day Life	
Rich	Poor	Rich	Poor

Why was there a problem with poverty in the Elizabethan period?

- Rising population - it grew by 2.7 million during Elizabeth's reign.
- Inflation - the prices of everyday items, especially food, kept going up, but wages didn't.
- Bad harvests - especially in 1556, 1596 and 1597. This also led to a sharp rise in food prices.
- Rack rent - farmers rent was put up and many couldn't afford it.
- Rural depopulation - people moving away from the countryside.
- Costly wars and unemployed soldiers.

Activity

Which reason do you think is the MOST significant (important) in causing poverty in the Elizabethan period?

Why do you think this?

There were two types of poor: the deserving poor (those who couldn't work) and the able-bodied poor (those who could work but chose not to).

Some of the able bodied poor became vagabonds - homeless beggars who tour the country in groups trying to get money. There were different types of vagabonds:

- Hooker/angler - knocked on doors with long wooden stick and see what could be stolen
- Clapper dudgeon - put arsenic on their skin to make it bleed so people would feel sorry for them
- Doxy - a female beggar who carried a big bag of what looked like knitting, but was in fact things she had stolen
- Abraham man - pretended to be crazy to get donations
- Ruffler - ex soldiers who steal to get by

Activity

In 5 words, summarise what a 'vagabond' is:

Pick your 2 favourite types of vagabond. Write out the name of them three times:

Favourite vagabond 1:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Favourite vagabond 2:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

How did the government try to help the poor?

- 1563 - Statute of Artificers - made boys do apprenticeships in a craft or trade to ensure they got a job
- 1572 - Vagabonds Act - severe penalties to be used against vagrants, punishments include whipping and even death penalty
- 1576 - Act for the Relief of the Poor - House of Corrections built in each county to put people who refused to work. Didn't actually help the problem, just moved it out the way!
- 1598 - Act for the Relief of the Poor - work found for able bodied men and women
- 1598 Act for the Punishment of Rogues - punishment of whipping for anyone caught begging
- 1601 - The Poor Law was made permanent and held the government responsible for helping the poor.

Activity

How did the government **change** their help of the poor between 1563 and 1601?

Test Yourself: Key Question 2

1. Who was higher up the social hierarchy: The Nobles or the *Gentry*?

2. What was the Elizabethan period known as due to the great many Nobel houses being remodelled?

3. What would rich boys learn at school?

4. Name one aspects of rich fashions

5. Why did many poor children die before the age of 5?

6. Give one reason for the problem of poverty during Elizabeth's reign.

7. What is the definition of the deserving poor?

8. What is a vagabond?

9. In 1576 - Act for the Relief of the Poor - created House of Corrections.
What was there purpose?

10. In 1601 what law was passed that gave the government more
responsibility for the poor?

Key Question 3: Popular Entertainment

Cruel Sports

- Cock fighting - most towns had a cockfighting pit. Often it was a fight between a single pair of birds, however sometimes as many as 20 birds could be put in the pits. Spectators would bet on what bird would win.
- Bear baiting - bears would be chained to a wooden stake by one hind leg and chained by the neck. Dogs would be released around the bear to make it angry. The dogs would attack the bear, attempting to kill it by biting the neck of the bear. Spectators would bet on which dog would last the longest.
- Bull baiting - the bull would be tied to a stake by a rope attached to its horns. In a context lasting an hour, trained bull dogs were set free one by one by their owners in order to attack the bull. The audience would place bets on which way the match would go.

Activity: Draw a picture of each of the cruel sports to help you remember them

Cock Fighting	Bear Baiting	Bull Baiting

Entertainment enjoyed by the rich

- Hunting - big picnics, prey included stags, deer and hares. Hunted on foot or horseback.
- Archery - men over the age of 24 had to practice archery after church on a Sunday. 2 types of bow - long bow and cross bow.
- Music and singing - singing was an important form of home entertainment. Most rich Elizabethan's could play a musical instruments.
- Hawking - trained falcon flew off trainers arms when a blind cap was taken off. They would kill selected prey and return. They wore bells to their legs so they could be located.

- Ball games - tennis was popular amongst upper classes on a closed or open court. Bowles was fashionable and played by all classes. Football was a rough game and mainly enjoyed by the lower class, but there was no pitch or goals! There was also no limit to the number of players and often fights broke out.

Activity

If YOU were a rich person in the Elizabethan period, which type of entertainment listed above would YOU enjoy the most and why?

Why didn't you pick at least one of the others?

The Elizabethan Theatre

In 1558 when Elizabeth became queen there were NO theatres in England. However, theatre became incredibly popular during the period.

Bands of strolling players were a group of actors who toured the country playing to audiences of townsfolk, tradesmen, farmers, women and children.

They would set up in a courtyard of an inn or a market square. They were eventually banned because they spread diseases such as the plague, and also showing the poor having more power than the rich.

Strolling players eventually became Theatre Companies who had the support of local wealthy noblemen. They toured the countryside but also performed to the Queen in court. As they grew in popularity, the courtyards became too small, leading to permanent theatres being formed.

Activity

Summarise what a 'band of strolling players' was in less than 15 words.

Famous Elizabethan playwrights included;

- William Shakespeare
- Christopher Marlowe
- Thomas Kyd
- Thomas Dekker
- Francis Beaumont

Theatres built in the Elizabethan period included;

- The Rose
- The Swan
- The Globe

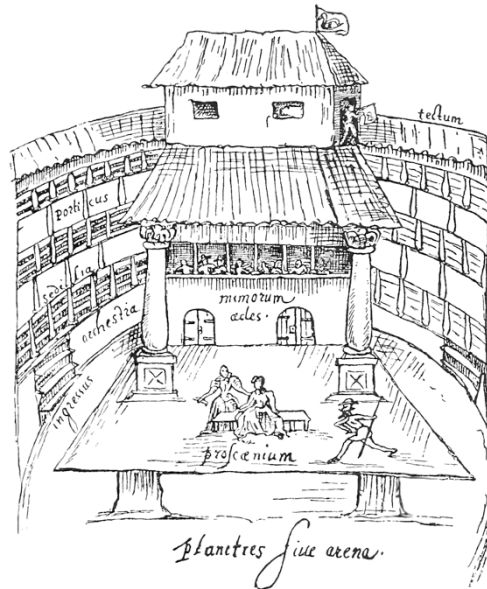
Theatres had to be built outside city walls because there was opposition from Puritans. There were also concerns over public health and law and order.

Features of the Elizabethan theatre

- The canopy symbolised heaven and was painted with stars, sun, moon and zodiac symbols.
- The roof was thatched.
- The galleries were where you could watch the play from higher up and also had the protection of the roof
- A trapdoor which hid the devil and evil spirits
- The stage was slightly raised and brightly coloured. Had a small roof to protect from rain.

Activity

Use the information above to label this picture of an Elizabethan theatre



Test Yourself: Key Question 3

1. Name one cruel sport that was common during Elizabeth's reign.

2. Name one famous playwright during Elizabeth's reign.

3. Name a theatre that was built during Elizabeth's reign.

4. What did the canopy symbolise in the Elizabethan theatre?

5. What sport was compulsory for men over the age of 24 to practice every week?

6. What were bands of strolling players?

7. Where would the rich sit in the theatre?

8. Where would the Queen watch plays?

9. Name a sport on which spectators would place bets?

10. Name a ball game enjoyed mainly by the lower classes.

Key Question 4: The Problem of Religion

Three types of Christianity existed in England during Elizabeth's reign:

Catholic	Protestant	Puritan
<p>The Pope did not think Elizabeth had any right to be Queen. He said that her mother and father's marriage <u>wasn't</u> legal, therefore Elizabeth <u>couldn't</u> be queen.</p> <p>The King of France believed that Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland, should be Queen of England, not Elizabeth.</p> <p>Church services and the Bible were to be in Latin, so only the rich and educated could understand.</p> <p>The Pope was head of the Church.</p> <p>Priests were not allowed to marry</p> <p>Churches were highly decorated.</p> <p>When bread and wine were given during mass, they believed a miracle took place and the priest had the ability to actually turn the bread into the body of Jesus.</p>	<p>By 1559, more than half the population of England was this religion. Some of them were followed an EXTREME version of it and were called Puritans.</p> <p>The bread and wine given during the church services REPRESENTED the body and blood of Jesus, meaning they believed that Jesus was there during the service.</p> <p>Churches should have little decoration and that the spending of money on decoration was against the teachings of Jesus.</p> <p>Church services and the Bible were in English so everyone could understand.</p> <p>The Queen was the head of the Church.</p> <p>Priests were allowed to marry.</p>	<p>They believed there should be NO head of the Church, and people should chose a group of people to run the church.</p> <p>The bread and wine were part of the church service but Jesus was not physically present during the service.</p>

Activity

What are 4 key differences between Catholic and Protestant beliefs?

1.

2.

3.

4.

Summarise in less than 5 words what Puritans are:

Elizabeth faced a lot of dilemmas when trying to solve the problem of religion.

- Some MPs were Catholic, and she needed them on side
- France and Spain wanted a Catholic queen.
- Scotland didn't want too much Catholicism in England.
- The Pope in Rome didn't like Elizabeth.
- Elizabeth was a Protestant and had to consider her own personal beliefs.
- Elizabeth did like some bits of the Catholic faith such as the decoration, but didn't believe the Pope should be head of the Church.

The Religious Settlement of 1559 was a compromise between the 3 religions, trying to keep them all happy:

1. Protestant is the official religion of England.
2. The bible, prayer book and services were all to be in English. (P)
3. Churches were to be simpler. (P)
4. Priests WERE allowed to marry. (P)
5. Puritan ideas were NOT accepted.
6. Catholic archbishops, bishops and cathedrals were to be kept. (C)
7. Churches were allowed to display crosses, candles and priests wore vestments (special gowns). (C)
8. Catholics were not persecuted (bullied) but were fined if they did not attend church.

Activity

The Religious Settlement was in 1559. This is an important date. Write it out 5 reasons why:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Pick 3 terms of the Religious Settlement that you think you can remember.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Now write them out again without looking:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

To enforce the Religious Settlement, two laws were brought in;

The Acts of Supremacy 1559

- Elizabeth was the head of the Church and was called 'Supreme Governor of the Church of England'.
- Everyone had to swear an oath of loyalty
- The Marian Heresy laws which said Protestants could be killed were banned
-

The Act of Uniformity 1559

- The Protestant Prayer book was to be used in all churches and was in English
- Ornament and decorations were allowed in churches

- Clergy were allowed to marry
- The Catholic monasteries were closed down and the money given to the crown.

Activity: Draw a small picture to help you remember each one:

Act of Supremacy	Act of Uniformity

The Royal Injunctions 1559

These were a list of instructions to the clergy (people who worked in the church) and essentially a check list of what they should be doing.

- ☐ Only say that Elizabeth is the head of the Church (Supremacy) and don't say the Pope is important!
- ☐ Do not allow Catholic practices such as processions (large groups of priests walking down the aisle), pilgrimages to religious places and monuments.
- ☐ Do not pretend 'miracles' happen.
- ☐ All 'recusants' are reported for not attending church.
- ☐ Fine recusants if they don't attend church on Sunday.
- ☐ All bibles are English.
- ☐ The congregation (audience) must bow when 'Jesus' is said and kneel during prayer.
- ☐ All clergy (church leaders) must be wearing a white linen gown
- ☐ Check all married priests had written permission from a bishop or JP.
- ☐ All clergy had taken the Oath of Supremacy.

Activity

Pick 3 rules from the Royal Injunctions that you think you can remember.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Now write them out again without looking:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Do it once again for luck!

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

The Act of Exchange 1559

- The church was very wealthy and Elizabeth realised she could use this money to fund wars, and reward her loyal followers.
- The Act of Exchange allowed Elizabeth to take land and buildings belonging to the church, and forced bishops to rent her land.

Activity

Do you think the Act of Exchange was more important to Elizabeth than the Acts of Supremacy or Uniformity? Explain your answer.

The Episcopacy

- The Episcopacy was the bishops, who did the day to day running of the church. Even though Elizabeth was the official head of it.
- Lots of Catholic bishops resigned as they wouldn't take the Oath of Supremacy.
- Some Protestant bishops held Calvinist views - this meant that they thought more change was needed to the church than just the Act of Supremacy. This would cause problems for Elizabeth later on.
- In 1563 The Thirty Nine Articles were published. This was the new beliefs of the Church of England, and it got rid of most aspects of the Catholic faith. The Queen held off approving them until 1571, as she knew it would cause lots of problems.

Activity

What was the Episcopacy?

What was the Thirty Nine Articles?

Reactions to the Religious Settlement

In the 1560s, the Settlement kept the peace between Protestants and Catholics. But during the 1570s and 1580s it became more of a problem.

Reactions in England

- Only 3% of priests refused to take the oath of loyalty, which shows that most were happy with the Settlement.
- Most strong Catholics chose to resign from their jobs rather than be sacked.
- The fines for recusancy (not going to church) were not strictly enforced.
- The Council of Trent was a group of Catholic priests that met between 1545 and 1563 and they produced a set of rules against the spread of

Protestantism - some even wanted Elizabeth to be banned from the church.

Reactions abroad

- France had their own problems so lost interest in the problems in England
- Phillip II of Spain wanted to keep friendly with England, but hoped Elizabeth would change her mind about things.
- The Pope felt the same as Phillip.
- However, both Phillip and the Pope would not stay happy with Elizabeth for long, and would become involved in plots to get rid of her.

Activity

Did the Religious Settlement cause more problems in England or abroad? Use specific examples and make sure you *COMPARE*.

Test Yourself: Key Question 4

1. What were the three main religions when Elizabeth became Queen?

2. Which type of Christianity believed that Bible should not be in English?

3. Which type of Christianity believed that the Queen should be the head of the church?

4. What religion was Elizabeth herself?

5. What did Elizabeth decide to do in 1559?

6. What does 'via media' mean?

7. Which Act made Elizabeth head of the church?

8. How did Elizabeth monitor the clergy?

9. What was the Act of Exchange 1559?

10. What percentage of priests refused to take an oath of loyalty to Elizabeth?

<u>Key Question 5: The Catholic Threat</u>

Recusancy

- Recusancy is when a Catholic refuses to follow the Religious Settlement and won't attend church services.
- Elizabeth increased the fine to £20 to try and deal with this in 1581.
- There were more seminary priests, who were properly trained in Catholicism and converting people, which is why she needed to increase the fine.
- 98 seminary priests were put to death for trying to convert people.
- Lots of the seminary priests were 'Jesuits'. These were members of a group called the 'Society of Jesus' who intended to destroy Protestantism, and were prepared to die for the causes.
- One specific example was Edmund Campion. He was a Jesuit priest who disguised himself when he was in England trying to convert people to Catholicism. He was arrested and tortured, before being found guilty of treason (going against the Queen) and executed in 1581.

Activity

What is a 'recusant'? Hint you need to use your brain!

What was a 'seminary priest'?

What was a 'Jesuit'?

Summarise what happened to Edmund Campion in less than 10 words

The Arrival of Mary Queen of Scots

- Mary was Elizabeth's Catholic cousin.
- Mary had become Queen of Scotland when she was just a few days old but her mother ruler for her. When she was 15, she married the son of the King of France, but he died soon after.
- Mary returned to Scotland in 1561, but Scotland was now mainly Protestant and Mary was a Catholic.
- Mary was married to Henry Stuart in 1565, and gave birth to their son who would later be James VI of Scotland. Henry Stuart was murdered in

1567 and Mary then married James Hepburn, who had been accused of murdering her husband.

- The Protestant lords did not trust Mary and wanted her to give up the throne in favour of her young son who had been brought up Protestant.
- Mary arrived in England in 1568. Elizabeth was worried and had to decide what to do with her.

Activity

Why was Mary such a significant threat to Elizabeth? Try to give at least two reasons.

The Rebellion of the Northern Earls

- The Rebellion of the Northern Earls in 1569 was the first in a series of plots which attempted to replace Elizabeth with Mary.
- The rebellion was led by two powerful Catholic lords, Charles Neville and Thomas Percy. Elizabeth found out they were plotting against her and asked them to come and see her. They said no!
- Neville, Percy and 4,600 men went to a Cathedral and tore up the English Prayer Book and bible, showing they didn't like the religious settlement.
- Elizabeth sent her men to go and fight Neville and Percy. Neville and Percy and their men ran away to Scotland.
- Neville and Percy's plot failed because they didn't have a proper plan to fight Elizabeth's men, and no support from the people or Spain.

Percy was found guilty of treason and was beheaded. Neville ran away to Belgium. 800 more rebels were beheaded.

Activity: Summarise the Rebellion of the Northern Earls using no more than 7 words per box.

Who and when?	What did they do?	Consequence
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The Excommunication of Elizabeth

- In February 1570, Pope Pius V issued a 'papal bull' which said that Elizabeth was no longer considered by the Catholic Church to be a Christian and therefore shouldn't be Queen.
- It was a big deal, as at the time people believed you would go straight to hell if you were excommunicated.
- The papal bull told all Catholics that Elizabeth was not the rightful Queen and should be executed.
- It essentially gave Catholics permission to start rebel against the queen and replace her with Mary Queen of Scots.
- Parliament issued the Treason Act in 1571 as they were very scared about the papal bull. It declared;
- That if you said Elizabeth wasn't the rightful Queen you would be punished
- The issuing of a papal bull could be punished
- All Catholic property was taken if the person had gone abroad

Activity

1570 is an important date. Write it out 3 times below:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

What does 'excommunication' mean?

What was the Treason Act of 1571?

The Ridolfi Plot 1571

- Roberto Ridolfi was a Florentine merchant and banker, who settled in England.
- Also involved in the plot was Mary Queen of Scots, the Duke of Norfolk, Phillip II of Spain, Despes the Spanish Ambassador and the Pope.
- Their plot was the land a Spanish army in England and help English Catholics overthrow Elizabeth and make Mary queen.
- The plan was found out after some of those involved were tortured, and revealed the names of other members.
- Norfolk was found guilty of treason and sentenced to death.
- Mary was kept in prison.
- Ridolfi and the Spanish ambassador Despes were expelled from England.

Activity: Summarise the Ridolfi Plot using no more than 7 words per box.

Who and when?	What did they do?	Consequence

The Throckmorton Plot 1583-84

- Francis Throckmorton was a young English Catholic, who led in organising a plot that involved French Catholic forces.
- He planned to free Mary Queen of Scots from prison.
- Under torture, Throckmorton revealed that the French Duke of Guise was planning to invade England. He was adamant that Mary knew nothing about the plans.
- Throckmorton was sentenced to death for treason and was executed.
- Mary was banned from receiving any more visitors.

Activity: Summarise the Throckmorton Plot using no more than 7 words per box.

Who and when?	What did they do?	Consequence

Increasing Catholic Threat 1584-85

- William of Orange was the leader of the Dutch protestants, and was shot by a Catholic assassin.
- In England, Catholic John Somerville attempted to assassinate Elizabeth with a pistol.
- The 'Bond of Association' said that if Elizabeth was murdered, parliament would ensure the murderers were severely punished.
- Phillip II gave order for the construction of a large Spanish fleet to invade England.
- All Jesuit and Seminary priests (especially trained Catholics) were ordered to leave the country within 40 days.

Activity

Why was the assassination of William of Orange a big deal for Elizabeth?

The Babington Plot 1586

- Babington was sending letters for Mary Queen of Scots informing her about the progress of the plot.
- He was keeping the messages secret by sending them hidden inside beer barrels, and writing them in cypher (code).
- One of Elizabeth's advisors, Walsingham, had spies who were reading the letters.
- Babington's letter in June 1585 told of a plot to murder Elizabeth, with the help of an invasion force from the Spanish ambassador.
- Babington was arrested and confessed to plotting against Elizabeth. He was executed in 1586.

Activity: Summarise the Babington Plot using no more than 7 words per box.

Who and when?	What did they do?	Consequence

The trial and execution of Mary Queen of Scots

- The Babington plot gave evidence that **Mary was directly involved in plots** to overthrow Elizabeth.
- The Privy Council demanded she be **executed**, like the other conspirators.
- Elizabeth disagreed, but did allow Mary to be put on **trial for treason** at Fotheringhay Castle in **October 1586**.
- She was **found guilty of 'imagining her majesties death'** and sentence to death.
- Elizabeth reluctantly **signed the death warrant** on 1 February 1587.
- Mary was executed on 8 February 1587. It took 3 blows to remove her head.
- The execution of Mary didn't get rid of the Catholic threat completely...
- English Catholics **did** stop plotting against Elizabeth
- Mary's son, James VI of Scotland, was upset, but didn't blame Elizabeth herself
- The French king wanted to stay friendly with Elizabeth, but...King Phillip of Spain was already planning his invasion of England to get rid of Elizabeth!!!!

Activity: Summarise the trial and execution of Mary Queen of Scots using no more than 9 words per box.

Who and when?	What did they do?	Consequence

Test Yourself: Key Question 5

1. What is recusancy?

2. How many seminary priests were put to death for trying to convert people?

3. How was *Mary, Queen of Scots*, related to Elizabeth?

4. Which two powerful Catholic Lords left the rebellion of the Northern Earls?

5. What was the Papal Bull?

6. Which Catholic plot involved a plan for the French Duke of Guise to invade England?

7. Which Catholic plot took place in 1571?

8. Which Catholic plot was uncovered due to cracking a cipher code?

9. Who demanded that Mary, Queen of Scots, be executed?

10. When was Mary, Queen of Scots, executed?

Key Question 6: The Spanish Armada

Preparation for the Spanish Armada

Spain

- Phillip ignored his commanders advice that they should delay the launch of the armada.
- The leader of the armada, the Duke of Medina Sidonia, was unqualified, hated sailing and got very seasick. The Duke requested to be replaced, but Phillip ignored him.
- Spain had 30,000 men; 8000 sailors, 19000 troops, 3000 servants, 180 friars and priests.
- Spain had 64 battle ships and a large supply of food and drink.
- The Spanish planned to defeat the English in the English Channel, land in Margate in Kent, and travel up the Thames to London. English Catholics would help with the invasion.

England

- The English Navy was commanded by Lord Charles Howard, the Duke of Effingham
- They had 20,000 men, 200 ship; 54 battle ships, 140 merchant ship. The English ships were light and fast moving.
- England would be warned of an invasion by warning beacons being lit across the coast, and bells would be rung to warn people.
- The plan was for the land force to be split into three; one in the North of England, one in Kent and one in Tilsbury, Essex, to guard the coast of England.

Activity

Who was better prepared for the Spanish Armada - the English or the Spanish?

Give at 3 examples to back your point. Try to compare (whereas, on the other hand etc.)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

The Course of the Armada

- 29 July - The armada stopped to wait for reinforcements (more men and supplies). The Spanish lost two ships.
- 30 July - 5 August - Armada came to the English Channel. English sailed out of Plymouth and pursued the armada for a week.
- 7 August 1588 - Lord Howard plans an attack. Hell burner Spanish ships cut their anchors.
- 8 August 1588 - The Battle of Gravelines - English warships attacked the scattered Armada.
- 9 August 1588 - Despite a victory at Gravelines, England still faced a possible invasion. Elizabeth delivered a speech to the troops to keep them positive.
- 9-12 August 1588 - the wind changed direction and the armada sailed through the North Sea.
- 12 August - September 1588 - Spanish lacked accurate maps to navigate the coasts of Scotland and Ireland.
- October 1588 - Only about 67 ships returned to Spain, full of sick, wounded soldiers.

Activity

Pick three things that happened during the armada that you think are the most important at making the Spanish lose.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Which ONE of your three do you think is the most important, and why?

Why did the Spanish Armada fail?

English Success:

- High confidence following Elizabeth's speech
- Use of fire ships to break up the armada
- Duke of Parma did not turn up on time
- English ships had long cannons
- English ships were smaller and faster

Spanish Weakness:

- Sailors became ill
- No accurate maps
- Lack of food and water
- Duke of Parma didn't turn up on time
- Spanish Commander inexperienced
- Confidence was low - ships outgunned.
- Cannons didn't work

Other:

- Wind blew the Spanish troops off course
- Spanish Crescent formation was difficult for the English to break, but they got there in the end!

Activity: Summarise the information above using **ONLY** pictures

English Success

Spanish Weakness

Other

Was the defeat of the Spanish Armada a success for Elizabeth?

Success

- Elizabeth remained Queen of England
- There were no further Catholic plots or rebellions
- There was great celebrations
- The country remained Protestant
- English Catholics had not supported Spain

Limitations

- There was still a risk of invasion, and Philip built a new armada of 100 ships and tried to do it again
- English sailors continued to attack Spanish treasure ships
- The English continued to support Dutch Protestants against Spain
- There was still a successful Spanish army in the Netherlands, not far from England

Activity

'The Spanish Armada was a big success for Elizabeth'. Do you agree? Try to give at least two points to back up your answer.

Test Yourself: Key Question 6

1. What religion was Philip II?

2. Why did Phillip II of Spain send an Armada? (one reason)

3. How many battleships did Spain have?

4. How would the English be warned of an invasion?

5. Where did Elizabeth make her speech to the troops to keep them positive?

6. What happened to the Spanish fleet on 12th August?

7. What tactic did the English use to disperse the Spanish crescent formation?

8. How many ships returned to Spain?

9. Where did the English continue to support protestant's against the Spanish?

10. What type of Englishman had Philip expected to help him?

Key Question 7: The Puritan Threat

What is Puritanism?

Puritans are very strict Protestants, who believed in a purer form of worship. The Puritans had to flee England during Mary Tudor's reign, and then returned when Elizabeth became Queen with very strong ideas.

They were highly critical of the Religious Settlement, saying it had too much Catholic in it.

People were suspicious of Puritans as they were seen as a threat to the Queen.

What do Puritans do?

Puritans didn't like; bowing when the name Jesus was said, kneeling to receive communion and celebration of saints days.

On a Sunday they would; devote the whole day to religious study, study scriptures and read devotional books. Their clothing had to be plain and simple, mainly black and white.

In their everyday life Puritans would; live a simple life based on scriptures, avoid visiting the theatre, gambling and swearing.

There were different types of Puritan; moderate Puritans accepted the Religious Settlement, but wanted further reform. Presbyterians wanted more reforms to the church and simpler services, as well as the abolition of bishops and churches to be run by elected people. Separatist wanted to break away completely from the English Church.

Activity

Summarise what Puritanism is in 5 words:

Most people think that the Puritans are super boring. Pick the three main reasons WHY people might think that the Puritans are boring.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Now write them out again from memory:

- 1.
- 2.

How did Puritans attempt to change the Elizabethan church?

The Vestaments Controversy 1566: The Archbishop of Canterbury wrote the 'Book of Advertisements' which said the priests should wear specific clothes, vestaments, during the services. Many Puritan priests refused to do so, saying it was 'too Catholic'. Thomas Sampson was sacked because he refused to wear vestaments. In London 37 Puritan priests were sacked.

Thomas Cartwright 1570: Cambridge Professor Cartwright said in lectures that the church should follow a Presbyterian system, including; no archbishop or bishops and elected ministers instead. This would have weakened the power of the queen. Thomas Cartwright was sacked from his job and forced to leave England.

John Stubbs 1579: Stubbs was a Puritan who wrote a leaflet criticising the queen for considering a marriage to the Catholic brother of the King of France. Stubbs was arrested, put on trial, and sentenced to have his right hand cut off, then be put in prison for 18 months.

The Marprelate Tracts 1588-89: A series of anonymous leaflets called the Marprelate Tracts attacked all the bishops. The content of the leaflets was violent, sarcastic and used offensive language - the complete opposite to how Puritans were supposed to behave. Some Protestants wrote anti-Puritan leaflets as a response.

Activity: For each method that Puritans used to try and change the church, draw a little picture to summarise and annotate each one with 3 specific facts

Vestaments Controversy	Thomas Cartwright
John Stubbs	The Marprelate Tracts

Opposition to Elizabeth from Puritan MPs in Parliament

Walter Strickland, 1571: Called for a new Book of Common Prayer, the banning of vestaments, banning the use of a ring in marriage and banning kneeling whilst receiving communion. Elizabeth closed parliament before his ideas could be discussed.

John Field and Thomas Wilcox, 1572: These two church men published books that said that the Presbyterian church structure was the one laid down in the bible. They also criticised the Book of Common Prayer. Both men were arrested and imprisoned for a year. Puritan printing presses were ordered to be destroyed.

Peter Wentworth, 1576: Complained that MPs were not being allowed to discuss what they wanted in parliament. He was imprisoned in the Tower of London. She also said that parliament could not debate religious issues without her permission.

Peter Turner, 1584: Wanted to copy Calvin's system (similar to Presbyterian). His speech was attacked by Elizabeth's loyal advisor Christopher Hatton, who hated Puritans.

Anthony Cope, 1586-87: Was sympathetic to Presbyterian ideas. Wanted to replace the Book of Common Prayer with the Calvin Book of Prayer. Hatton attacked this idea as well. Cope was sentenced to the Tower of London.

Activity

Which MP do you think challenged Elizabeth the most?

Why?

Pick ONE of the MPs that you think you will be able to remember for the exam. Write out his name 3 times:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Summarise in 5 words what he did:

How did Elizabeth deal with the Puritan Threat?

Archbishop Grindal and the 'prophesying': the government was worried about the spread of Puritan meetings, known as 'prophesying', as they believed it could encourage unrest and rebellions. Elizabeth told the new Archbishop, Grindal, to ban the meetings. Grindal actually supported the Puritans, and refused to follow the Queen's instructions. **Grindal was kept under house arrest and suspended from his duties. Elizabeth issued her own laws that banned prophesying.**

John Whitgift's attack on Presbyterianism: Grindal was replaced by John Whitgift as Archbishop in 1583, He was not sympathetic to Puritan beliefs. **He issued the 'Three Articles' in 1583 that made the church men swear to; accept bishops, accept the Book of Common Prayer and accept the 39 Articles.** 300-400 ministers refused to swear acceptance, and were sacked.

The Separatist Movement in the 1580s: new laws forced strict Puritans to start to hide. Some Puritans chose to leave the established church and set up a new one. These people were known as Separatists. One of the main leaders was Robert Browne. **He was imprisoned and when released, forced to move to Holland.**

The Act Against Seditious Sectaries, 1593: **This act gave the government the power to execute those they believed to be Separatists.** They could also severely punish those who refused to attend the official church services. Two separatist leaders,, Barrow and Greenwood, were executed in 1593.

Activity: For each method that Elizabeth used to try and deal with the Puritan threat, draw a little picture to summarise and annotate each one with 3 specific facts

Prophesying	Whitgift
Separatist Movement	Act Against Seditious Sectaries

Test Yourself: Key Question 7

1. Why did Puritans not believe in having Bishops in church?

2. Who did Puritans believe should be head of the church?

3. What were Puritans refusing during the vestments controversy of 1566?

In 1588 what did Puritans publish?

[illegible]

9. Who led the Separatists?

10. What Act was passed in 1593 which meant that the government could execute separatists?
