

ELIZABETHAN ENGLAND 1558-1588: THE CRUCIAL KNOWLEDGE YOU NEED FOR THIS



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to each section to reflect your

understanding

TIME PERIOD	QUESTION	ANSWER
1. ELIZABETHAN SOCIETY AND GOVERNMENT IN 1558	What was patronage ?	This was handing out titles, money, land and responsibility to the nobility and gentry in return for their support of the monarch (king or queen).
	Who were the privy council ?	A group of around 20 of the Queen's most trusted councillors ; advised her on all aspects of government; had to obey her even if they disagreed. Leading councillor was her Secretary of State, William Cecil , also known as Lord Burghley .
	Who were the Parliament ?	Members of the nobility and the gentry. Queen needed parliament's agreement to pass new laws or raise taxes . She only summoned them 13 times during her reign.
	How did Elizabeth use local government to help keep control of England?	She relied on members of the nobility and gentry to help her enforce law and order. Every shire (about the size of our modern counties) had a Lord Lieutenant and every town had its own Justice of the Peace – they enforced laws, collected taxes, provided for the poor and maintained the area.
	What was happening to the population ?	Rising steadily since 1500. Most people lived and worked in rural areas, but towns and cities growing rapidly. London biggest, then Norwich.
	What drove the economy?	Dominated by agriculture but farming practices were beginning to change and become more efficient; thriving woollen trade to Europe, growing trade with overseas Americas and Asia.
	Who had the most power?	Apart from Elizabeth and her government, the nobility and gentry had the most power. Nobility had massive wealth and property , gentry owned land and could live off the income. In towns, lawyers and merchants were the richest people.
	Were people equal?	NO! massive inequality between rich and poor. Growing poverty levels in Elizabethan England.
	What was Elizabeth's parentage?	She was the second child of Henry VIII and his second wife, Anne Boleyn. He had obtained a divorce to make this happen and broken from the Church. She was third in line to the throne after her younger brother Edward and elder sister, Mary.
	How was the relationship with her ultra Catholic sister, Mary I / "Bloody Mary"?	Tense and difficult as Elizabeth was a Protestant at heart. She had to be very careful not to antagonise Mary, and was placed under house arrest for a whole year in 1554!
	What was Elizabeth like?	Cautious, only trusted a few advisors, indecisive, reluctant to take decisions quickly, intelligent, confident, well-educated, became a powerful and effective leader.

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2. CHALLENGES FACED BY ELIZABETH IN EARLY REIGN	Why did she face difficulty over her GENDER ?	Most people believed a woman could not be a monarch. Unnatural. Should let male counsellors dominate her, should let husband control her. She refused to be CUCKOLDED as her sister Mary had been with Philip of Spain.
	Why did she face difficulty over her LEGITIMACY ?	In 1533 Henry VIII divorced his first wife, Catherine of Aragon. Divorce was forbidden in the Catholic Church so many Catholics believed that Henry's second marriage was therefore illegitimate. When Henry later got his marriage from Anne Boleyn dissolved and then executed her, he declared that Elizabeth should never be a queen. BUT he later changed his mind.
	Why did she face difficulty over marriage and children?	She felt if she married she would have to give up her power to her husband. She refused to marry and became known as the VIRGIN QUEEN . Her advisers wanted her to have a child to secure the succession and avoid a civil war in the future.
	Why did she face difficulty with money?	Henry VIII had been a big spender; Edward VI had wasted money on war with Scotland; Mary I spent money on war with France - England was in DEBT of £300,000. A lot of crown land had already been sold off to pay for this. Inefficient tax system . High inflation (prices).
	What did Elizabeth do?	ENDED WAR WITH FRANCE – Calais had been lost and she agreed peace in 1559 . Lessened court spending, sold more land, hoarded income, European loans.
	Why was there a threat from Scotland and France?	Scotland was controlled by the French royal family when Elizabeth became Queen of England. There were a lot of French troops in Scotland. Over in France, Mary Queen of Scots had married the heir to the French throne. This meant the Catholics might wish to invade England to put a Catholic queen on the throne instead. Scottish Protestants led by John Knox rebelled against French rule and Elizabeth helped them. The French were driven out of Scotland and when Mary's French husband died early, the threat of invasion from the French was gone.
	Why did the threat from France stay quite low during Elizabeth's reign?	The French had constant Wars of Religion between 1562 and 1598 . This was a long civil war between Catholics and Protestants. It weakened France and meant they were not really in a position to consider invading England.

SUMMARY TIME:

- Elizabeth I was only England's 2nd ruling queen and it was thought unnatural for women to rule alone.
- She was highly intelligent, educated and charismatic, but could be indecisive.
- Elizabeth was head of government and made all key decisions.
- She also needed her Privy Council, parliament, Lord Lieutenants and JPs to govern effectively.
- The monarch decided what the religion of the country would be – she was Protestant.
- England faced possible threats from Scotland, France and Spain.
- Many English and European Catholics felt Elizabeth was illegitimate and wanted her cousin, Catholic Mary Queen of Scots to be the next heir.

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3. RELIGIOUS DIVISIONS, THE SETTLEMENT (MIDDLE WAY).	Why were there deep religious divisions in England by 1588 ?	There had been 30 years of religious changes and confusion between Catholics and Protestants thanks to Henry VIII and his children!
	When had the Protestant Reformation begun in Europe?	Began in Germany 1500s with Martin Luther. Gradual spread across Europe. Protestant reformers challenged the Catholic beliefs and principles.
	What did Protestants believe?	Christians would be saved by faith and prayer, not paying fines to the church; The Pope should not be head of the Church; The Bible should be in English not Latin; churches should be plain and simple; transubstantiation (the Mass ceremony) was NOT a miracle.
	How had Henry VIII changed the Church?	Until 1530s England totally Catholic; Henry VIII wanted divorce from Catherine of Aragon to marry Anne Boleyn; Pope refused; Henry broke away from Catholic Church and declared he was Head of a new English Protestant Church – got his divorce but didn't actually make Protestant changes!!
	How did Edward VI make the English Church more Protestant?	Strongly Protestant King. Made churches and services simpler; removed statues, stained glass, priests' vestments; Prot prayer book, English services.
	How did Mary I restore Catholicism and hurt Prots?	Devout Catholic! Restored Pope as Head of Church, reversed Edward's Protestant reforms, harshly persecuted Prots. Nearly 300 burned, and hundreds of others became exiles to Protestant countries such as Netherlands.
	What did Elizabeth I want for religion?	Deeply Protestant. Had to pretend not to be when Bloody Mary was queen! Wanted to create stable, long term religious settlement to appeal to majority of people – THE MIDDLE WAY / "VIA MEDIA" .
	What did the ACT OF SUPREMACY 1559 do?	Made Elizabeth (not the POPE!) the Supreme Governor of the Protestant Church of England. All churchmen and government had to swear Oath of Loyalty – most parish priests agreed; only 1 Catholic bishop agreed; others sacked.
	What did the ACT OF UNIFORMITY 1559 do?	Made every church similar with Protestant reforms eg. English Bibles; everyone had to go to church once a week or harsh fines.
	What were the ROYAL INJUNCTIONS ?	Passed by William Cecil, designed to help enforce the rules of the Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity. Inspectors would travel the country; no clerical marriage; Catholic recusants reported to Privy Council. Elizabeth did not want to have to make too many martyrs.
How did the Church play an important role in society?	Senior churchmen were in the government, all bishops were in the House of Lords and Archbishop of Canterbury was a Privy Councillor; parish priests educated and advised local communities; Church promoted national unity and loyalty to Queen.	

SUMMARY TIME:

- Elizabeth was a Protestant queen but England was not a completely Protestant country.
- More Protestant areas of the country were London, south-east, East Anglia. Catholicism was strong in the north and west of England.
- The religious settlement came in 3 parts: Act of Supremacy, Act of Uniformity, Royal Injunctions.
- Puritans and hard-core Catholics would not accept the Settlement.
- Visitations of royal officials tried to enforce the religious settlement but Elizabeth ordered them not to be too harsh as she didn't want to create Catholic martyrs.

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4. OPPOSITION TO SETTLEMENT FROM HOME AND ABROAD.	Who was Elizabeth's Archbishop of Canterbury?	MATTHEW PARKER – he was a moderate Protestant who helped her uphold the principles of the Middle Way. He did not like Puritans.
	Who were PURITANS ?	Extreme Protestants. Many had fled abroad during reign of Mary I and become more radical. Returned when Elizabeth was queen, but thought her Middle Way was too moderate. Many of her Protestant bishops appointed after 1559 actually supported Puritan views.
	How did Puritans challenge the Settlement? What was the CRUCIFIX CONTROVERSY ? <i>(low threat)</i>	They wanted the Settlement to remove all traces of Catholic worship. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Puritan bishops wanted the crucifix removed from all churches as it was a symbol; Elizabeth wanted to keep them as they were familiar to worshippers – she had to back down and allow them to be removed if the bishops wanted to.
	What was THE VESTMENT CONTROVERSY ? <i>(low threat)</i>	Puritan priests refused to wear the white robes; Elizabeth refused to back down; Matthew Parker published the “ BOOK OF ADVERTISEMENTS ” and held a meeting in London to show the different acceptable vestments. Puritan priests who refused were sacked. Elizabeth dealt with this effectively.
	How did the CATHOLIC NOBILITY threaten the Settlement? <i>(high threat)</i>	1/3 of nobles remained Catholic, those who really objected to the Settlement were called recusants, strong Catholic areas in North of England; Elizabeth did not force their obedience as long as they stayed quiet.
	What was the REVOLT OF THE NORTHERN EARLS, 1569 ? <i>(high threat)</i> ★	Plot to liberate MQS , put her on the throne, marry her to Duke of Norfolk – military backing from Catholic earls – NORTHUMBERLAND & WESTMORELAND . Took Durham Cathedral, held Catholic Mass, marched South. Elizabeth moved MQS and sent her army. 400 rebels executed.
	How did SPAIN threaten the Settlement? <i>(low threat)</i>	Distracted by growing revolt in Netherlands against Spanish control. Philip tried not to openly criticise Settlement in an effort to keep “friendly terms”; was not in a military position to invade England anyway.
	How did the POPE threaten the Settlement? <i>(low threat)</i>	Called for a Counter-Reformation – encouraged Catholics not to attend church. Excommunicated Elizabeth in 1570 but didn't take direct action.
	How did FRANCE threaten the Settlement? <i>(low threat)</i>	Serious threat of French invasion in early years, but after Wars of Religion in France from 1562 , France distracted by troubles at home. Lessened their threat towards England.

SUMMARY TIME:

- Challenges to the religious settlement came from both home and abroad.
- In England, the Catholic challenge to the religious settlement was limited until 1569.
- The Puritans challenged both the use of crucifixes and vestments in churches.
- Elizabeth sent troops and financial help to deal with the Catholic challenge to Protestants in Scotland (1560) and France (1562) **but did not do the same** for the Dutch (1566)
- England's relations with Spain got much worse after the Dutch Revolt began in 1566.
- The Dutch Revolt caused concern to Elizabeth because of the large Spanish army sent to the Netherlands with the Duke of Alba to stop the revolt and crush Protestant heresy.
- By sheltering the Sea Beggars and seizing gold from Philip II's ships, Elizabeth hoped to make it too difficult for Spanish ships to stay in the Netherlands but she did not want to provoke war with Spain.

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5. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS AND CATHOLIC REBELLION	Why did MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS have a strong claim to the English throne?	Related to the Tudors through her grandmother Margaret Tudor, sister of Henry VIII. Once he had his divorce many English Catholics believed that children born after this were illegitimate – this applied to Elizabeth – and so they looked through the bloodline to the next Catholic family member – this was MQS!
	Where did Mary grow up?	Became Queen of Scotland at 6 days old, lived in France so her mother Mary of Guise ruled in Scot on her behalf. Made Prot nobles furious. Mary married heir to French throne in 1558 when she was 15. He soon died and she returned to Scot in 1560 .
	What was her rule like in Scotland?	1565 married Scottish nobleman LORD DARNLEY unhappy; stabbed DAVID RIZZIO to death 1566 ; Darnley murdered 1567 by Bothwell (?); Mary marries BOTHWELL ; unpopular with nobles; rebellion; Mary imprisoned; forced to abdicate for her 1 year old son, James; 1568 Mary escapes; her army defeated in battle; flees to England 1568 .
	How was Mary treated in England?	William Cecil; house arrest. Elizabeth did not help Mary to regain Scottish throne, in case she then tried to invade to take the English throne as well; inquiry into Darnley’s murder – “CASKET LETTERS” implicated MQS and Bothwell; jury didn’t reach verdict; MQS kept in captivity for next 20 years!
	What CAUSED the Revolt of the Northern Earls?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many northern nobles still committed Catholics; wanted to restore Catholicism with a Catholic monarch. Hoped to replace EI with MQS! • Eliz. Had confiscated large amounts of their land; she had claimed all the profits from Northumberland’s copper mines. • Used COUNCIL OF THE NORTH (now controlled by southern Protestants) to reduce power of northern nobles and increase her own power. • Northern nobles blamed Elizabeth’s “evil privy councillors” eg. Cecil for these changes and wanted to remove them.
	What were the EVENTS of the Revolt of the Northern Earls?	★ See previous slide next to star shape.
	What were the RESULTS of the Revolt of the Northern Earls?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most serious rebellion of reign; major threat to Elizabeth’s rule and the Religious Settlement. Showed how dangerous MQS was as a Catholic focus for rebels! • English Protestants very scared of Catholic Plots and a return to the bloody days of Mary I. • 1570 POPE PIUS V EXCOMMUNICATED Elizabeth – this encouraged future Catholic rebellions against Elizabeth as well as Philip’s Spanish Armada as all these people felt they were doing as the Pope wanted the m to. • This revolt had not attracted massive support as most Catholics would tolerate Elizabeth. She now treated recusants more harshly!!

SUMMARY TIME:

- Mary, Queen of Scots (Elizabeth’s second cousin) **WAS NOT** Queen Mary I (Elizabeth’s older sister)
- MQS’s arrival in England in 1568 was a huge problem for Elizabeth – she had a strong claim to the throne, became the focus of numerous Catholic plots and was kept under tight house-arrest for 19 years.
- The Revolt of the Northern Earls in 1569 was a serious rebellion focused on overthrowing Elizabeth and restoring Catholicism to England.
- Elizabeth I’s excommunication in 1570 put English Catholics in a tricky position between loyalty to their religious leader, the Pope, and their queen, Elizabeth.

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6. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS AND CATHOLIC ASSASSINATION PLOTS	What was the nature of these Catholic assassination plots?	During the 1570s and 1580s there were several Catholic plots to assassinate Elizabeth and replace her with MQS. The plots involved European conspirators and were supported by France, Spain and the Pope.
	What was the RIDOLFI PLOT, 1571 ?	Roberto di Ridolfi, Italian banker used Catholic contacts in England and Europe to develop plot, plan to kill Elizabeth, marry Mary to DUKE OF NORFOLK and make her queen. Supported by Pope and King Philip II of Spain who agreed to provide Spanish troops for invasion. Plot failed, conspirators discovered, letters intercepted, Norfolk executed, MQS's security tightened.
	Who was FRANCIS WALSINGHAM ?	Elizabeth's SPYMASTER established large spy network in England and Europe; intercepted letters of Catholic conspirators; worked with expert cryptographer to decode; used double agents to infiltrate Catholic networks.
	What was the THROCKMORTON PLOT, 1583 ?	Same aim as Ridolfi, but planned invasion of French troops paid for by King Philip II of Spain and supported by Pope. Young Catholic Francis Throckmorton carried letters between MQS and conspirators. Put under surveillance by Walsingham. After plot, Elizabeth's advisors drafted " BOND OF ASSOCIATION " to deter future plotters.
	What were the STRENGTHS of the CATHOLIC THREAT to Elizabeth?	Because MQS was in England with a strong claim, the plots did pose a real threat; the Pope could rally support; the French and the Spanish did promise help and so they might have invaded.
	What were the WEAKNESSES of the Catholic threat?	Elizabeth was a popular ruler; there was no real appetite for revolution in England; Philip II never gave as much support as he could have to the plotters; Walsingham's network was very efficient.
	What was the BABINGTON PLOT, 1586 ?	Conspiracy involving France and Spain; Anthony Babington was passing letters between MQS and her supporters in England and Europe. Walsingham intercepted, decoded and controlled ALL the letters. They showed MQS was guilty. Plotters executed.
	What were the RESULTS of the Babington Plot?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MQS was found guilty of treason and Elizabeth RELUCTANTLY signed her death warrant. Executed Feb 1587. • The focus of Catholic plots was dead. Catholics lost hope of reversing Religious Settlement; no more Catholic assassination plots. • The execution of MQS infuriated Catholic countries abroad. • Relations with Spain were at an all-time low by 1587 and Philip was determined to invade. • Mary's son, King James VI of Scotland may avenge his mother's death. Fears he could form an alliance with other Catholic powers in Europe.

SUMMARY TIME:

- Plots against Elizabeth were encouraged by Spain and the pope. Catholic priests were often smuggled into England to support English Catholics. They hid in priest holes.
- 3 other plots that aimed to replace Elizabeth with MQS were Ridolfi (1571), Throckmorton (1583), Babington (1586). MQS was executed after this one in 1587.

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7. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SPAIN UNTIL 1587	What were the POLITICAL TENSIONS between England and Spain?	King Philip II of Spain had been married to Queen Mary I of England – they fought France together in the 1550s. When war ended with France in 1559 , Elizabeth and Philip tried to maintain good relations. Spain was a great imperial power – it ruled Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands and parts of Italy with a large empire in North and South America. Elizabeth wanted an empire to rival Spain.
	What were the RELIGIOUS TENSIONS between England and Spain?	Philip was a devout Catholic, disliked Elizabeth’s Protestant religious settlement of 1559 , involved in Catholic plots to overthrow her; both countries were reluctant to go to war with each other and so never directly provoked the other.
	What were the TRADE TENSIONS?	1568 Spanish gold ships took refuge in English ports to escape bad weather. Elizabeth seized the gold! In retaliation, Philip seized English ships in Antwerp (part of Netherlands) and stopped English trade for a year. Damaged economy.
	What were the NEW WORLD TENSIONS?	Not many English sailors were granted licenses by the Spanish to trade with their colonies in the New World – Elizabeth encouraged PRIVATEERS to trade illegally with Spanish colonies, raid Spanish ships and steal treasure. She denied responsibility! She received a large % of the profits from these raids especially from Francis Drake. In 1580, the treasure she got from Drake was worth more than the rest of the whole year’s income for her!
	Why did Elizabeth want to help Dutch rebels against Spanish control in the Netherlands?	Help Protestantism against Spanish Catholic control; Use Netherlands ports for trade; healthy ally for English exports; if Philip won, he could launch an invasion on England from the Netherlands; Spain would be the most powerful country in Europe. She didn’t want to remove Philip as king, just lessen his power.
	Why did Elizabeth not want to send an army?	Didn’t want to give direct involvement to provoke Philip. Instead gave limited financial aid and help to mercenary JOHN CASIMIR and French DUKE OF ALENCON.
	What were the TURNING POINTS FOR AN ARMY?	1. 1584 Dutch rebel leader, WILLIAM THE SILENT was killed and Duke of Alencon died – Dutch revolt could fail. 2. Treaty of NONSUCH 1585 stated Elizabeth would now protect Netherlands.
	Why were DUDLEY’S campaigns in the Netherlands so unsuccessful?	Dudley (EARL OF LEICESTER) mistakenly appointed himself Governor-General of Netherlands – Liz furious! Dudley not talented; officers divided on strategy; outnumbered by Spanish troops; English army poorly equipped; insufficient funds to pay troops; suffered heavy defeats by Spanish DUKE OF PARMA ; Dudley resigned 1587.

SUMMARY TIME:

- Relations with Spain worsened between 1569 and 1585.
- Elizabeth’s foreign policy was defensive – she wanted to avoid war.
- The Dutch Revolt led to a large Spanish army being sent to the Netherlands which was very threatening to England
- English support for the rebels was limited and indirect until 1585.
- Elizabeth I used mercenaries (private paid soldiers) and friendship with France to support Dutch rebels.
- Sir Francis Drake provoked Philip II’s anger with his actions in the New World.
- In 1584, circumstances beyond Elizabeth’s control led her to finally get directly involved in the Netherlands by 1585. England and Spain went to war with each other over the issues in the Netherlands!!
- Elizabeth promised to help the Dutch and signed the Treaty of Nonsuch in 1585.
- England did not do well in the Netherlands – the Earl of Leicester (Robert Dudley) made little progress.

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8. THE CADIZ RAID 1587 AND THE SPANISH ARMADA 1588	Why was Drake sent to CADIZ in 1587 ?	Philip II saw the TREATY OF NONSUCH as a declaration of war on Spain. He responded by building a huge Armada fleet to invade England. Elizabeth knew of Philip's plans – she sent Drake to spy and attack supplies.
	How SUCCESSFUL was Drake's raid?	Caused temporary damage (" SINGEING OF THE KING'S BEARD ") but not total destruction; destroyed 30 ships, seized tonnes of supplies inc. food and weapons, patrolled Lisbon coast, captured treasure ship San Filipe.
	What was the IMPACT of Drake's raid?	Delayed Armada by a year; gave Elizabeth more time to prepare defences; Spain needed to spend far more on new supplies and weapons; Drake had captured OAK BARRELS so Spanish food had to be put into unseasoned new barrels – didn't last long; affected morale of Spanish sailors.
	What was the PLAN of the ARMADA ?	Philip's "religious crusade" against England. Huge fleet – 130 ships, 8,000 sailors, 18,000 soldiers. Led by reluctant DUKE OF MEDINA SIDONIA . Plan to meet DUKE OF PARMA'S Spanish army coming from the Netherlands to Dunkirk. Combined massive forces would then attack East coast of Eng and march on London.
	How did ENGLISH STRENGTHS defeat the Armada?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMPROVED SHIP-BUILDING, technological advantages – long, narrow ships that were faster and easier to manoeuvre, load cannons faster than Spanish ships which were large, slow and tricky to handle. • Better tactics – English ships stayed out of range so Spanish could not broadside them and do hand-to-hand fighting. English fired massive barrages of cannonballs that could sink Spanish ships.
	How did SPANISH WEAKNESSES defeat the Armada?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of Spain's men (eg. Medina Sidonia) LACKED EXPERIENCE of naval warfare, whereas English leaders (Drake, Frobisher, Hawkins, Howard) were very experienced. • POOR COMMUNICATION with Duke of Parma. His forces were blockaded by Dutch ships and could not escape in time to a deep water port controlled by Spain. Armada anchored at Calais to ait for them but were vulnerable to FIRE SHIP attack.
	How did LUCK defeat the Armada?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spain's leading admiral, SANTA CRUZ died Feb 1588 typhoid – replaced by inexperienced Medina Sidonia. • WEATHER made it impossible for Spanish fleet to return to Channel after BATTLE OF GRAVELINES. Forced to travel dangerous waters off Scotland and Ireland. Many shipwrecked.
What were the RESULTS OF THE ARMADA DEFEAT ?	War continued with Spain for the next 15 years but no other serious invasion came. England became strong naval power to rival Spain, voyages of discovery and valuable trade routes with India and Far East, setting up English colonies in North America; boosted Elizabeth's popularity and strengthened Protestant cause.	

SUMMARY TIME:

- In 1587, Drake "Singed the King of Spain's beard!" and delayed the launch of the Armada with his attack on Cadiz.
- The Armada was the Spanish fleet sent to invade England in 1588.
- The English fleet set out from Plymouth and followed the Armada to Calais.
- The Armada had problems with supplies and communications.
- The English had faster ships that could fire cannon balls from a greater distance.
- The Battle of Gravelines did mega damage to the Armada.
- After Gravelines, the Armada headed north and thousands lost their lives in shipwrecks.
- The defeat of the Armada was a great propaganda boost for Elizabeth I, England and Protestantism in Europe.

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9. THE AGE OF EXPLORATION – EDUCATION AND LEISURE TIME.	What were the BIG CHANGES IN EDUCATION ?	During Elizabeth’s reign, people increasingly recognised importance of education; many new schools set up; more people learned to read and write; Protestantism encouraged literacy; Humanism encouraged learning. No state education – most schools were set up by wealthy individuals.
	What sort of education was done AT HOME ?	Most parents taught correct behaviour and religious education. From aged 6 all children had to go to Sunday school to learn LORD’S PRAYER and 10 Commandments. Boys trained in simple work skills, girls household duties. Noble children at PRIVATE TUTORS , and then sent to live with other noble families when they were teenagers.
	What were PETTY and DAME SCHOOLS ?	Petty schools were small, local school that gave basic education – run by local parish priest or elderly teacher. Small minority of children went. Often attached to local grammar school. Taught basic reading and writing, maths – used hornbooks. Most pupils were boys, but some girls went to local dame schools.
	How were GRAMMAR SCHOOLS important?	Had existed for centuries but did expand during Elizabeth’s reign. About 100 new grammars founded. Most pupils were boys from middle class and nobility. Some schools offered free places to brighter boys from poorer classes, but few could do this as parents needed them to work. Started at 7 years old – studied Latin, classical literature, Greek etc.
	Which UNIVERSITIES existed?	OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE – better economy in Elizabeth’s reign encouraged more boys to go to university after grammar school. Courses were in Latin – arithmetic, music, Greek, astronomy, geometry, philosophy – you could then specialise in law, theology or medicine.
	What were typical pastimes for the RICH PEOPLE ?	Over 1,000 people attended the ROYAL COURT – servants, Privy Council, nobles, ambassadors, foreign visitors. The pastimes enjoyed by the Queen became an important part of court life. Hunted deer and wild animals; hawking with trained falcons; fencing; tennis; bowls – these needed equipment that only rich could afford.
	What were typical pastimes for the POORER PEOPLE ?	Not much leisure time for THE FOURTH SORT – festival days were feasting and sporting days (Midsummer’s Day, Ascension Day); football between 2 villages, few rules, violent. Blood sports – COCKFIGHTING , bull or bear-baiting; gambling on outcome; inns.
	What was the importance of the THEATRE ?	First permanent theatres built in 1570s in LONDON (The Rose, The Globe, The Curtain, The Swan); round, open-air buildings with a raised stage that stretched into the audience; poorer people (groundlings) stood at bottom, richer people sat in covered tiers; Elizabeth founded a theatre company called the QUEEN’S MEN . The London authorities and the Puritans felt theatre was immoral and most theatres were built just outside the City of London to avoid trouble.

SUMMARY TIME:

- Education expanded during Elizabeth’s reign, but was limited. Of those who could get any education, most were boys and the majority of people remained illiterate.
- Noble boys and girls got a similar education, but noble boys were expected to be active outside class too.
- By 1577 every town in England had a grammar school.
- Elizabethan pastimes were similar to modern ones, but sport was much more violent.
- Theatre grew enormously (new plays written and playhouses built) – helped by Protestantism.

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10. THE AGE OF EXPLORATION – POVERTY.	How did RISING POPULATION affect poverty levels?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population grew from 3 to 4 million over Elizabeth’s reign. Food production didn’t keep pace, prices rose (inflation) and food shortages. Poor harvests 1550s and 1560s – made problems even worse. Prices rose faster than wages – standard of living fell. In 1563 government passed the STATUE OF ARTIFICERS which set a maximum daily wage that labourers could earn. Meant wages could not increase. More population = more competition for land= rising rents.
	How did FARMING CHANGES affect poverty levels and unemployment?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional farming involved farmers RENTING STRIPS OF LAND IN OPEN FIELDS from local yeoman. Each man grew enough to feed himself and his family (SUBSISTENCE farming) – inefficient land use. Many landowners decided to ENCLOSE their fields to create fewer larger farms capable of producing more food. Poorer labourers lost access to strips and local common land. Many were EVICTED and became homeless. EXPORTING WOOL to Europe was 81.6% of English exports, very profitable – many landowners stopped growing grain to keep sheep which required less labourers; less grain pushed prices up even more! <p><i>The enclosure of farm land forced many people to leave villages and migrate to towns and cities looking for work. They were viewed as VAGABONDS and their rising numbers was FEARED BY THE AUTHORITIES FOR REBELLION!</i></p>
	How did actions by HENRY VIII affect poverty?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When King, he had DEBASED THE COINAGE by issuing coins that were not pure gold or silver but were made of cheaper metals – because the coinage was not worth as much, businessmen put up their prices. During the English Reformation, Henry had closed the Catholic run MONASTERIES (dissolution) – this removed a valuable charity source for the poorest people.
	Why did Elizabeth’s government act?	They were afraid of the rising poverty levels as a serious threat to law and order. It was time to take social responsibility for helping the poor so the government too action.
	How did the 1572 VAGABONDS ACT make a difference?	Aimed to deter vagrants. VAGRANTS were to be whipped and a hole drilled through the right ear; imprisoned for send offence; death for third arrest!!
	How did the 1576 POOR RELIEF ACT make a difference?	Aimed to distinguish between the poor and provide work for those willing. Categorized “ DESERVING POOR ” for charity and work; “ STURDY POOR ” for punishment; JPs had to provide work for vagrants within each parish; those who refused could be sent to the HOUSE OF CORRECTION .
	Were the Elizabethan Poor Laws effective?	The sturdy vagabonds were treated incredibly harshly because they were seen as criminals who could threaten the social order. The Elizabethans were the first government to start to tackle the problem of poverty.

SUMMARY TIME:

- Poverty was seen as a growing problem in Elizabethan England – caused by population growth, inflation, trade problems, land enclosure.
- Elizabeth’s parliament passed laws to tackle problem – divide poor into categories (idle or deserving); local initiatives eg. Officials provide raw materials to help poor people make things to sell (Ipswich).

ELIZABETHAN ENGLAND 1558-1588: THE CRUCIAL KNOWLEDGE YOU NEED FOR THIS EXAM.

Please apply **RED**  **AMBER**  **GREEN**  to each section to reflect your understanding

TIME PERIOD	QUESTION	ANSWER
11. THE AGE OF EXPLORATION – DISCOVERY AND RALEIGH	Why did England become more interested in exploration?	Elizabeth’s reign was an exciting time to be a sailor; developments in navigation; ship-building; tales of treasure; role models; competition with the Spanish – made people want to go beyond Europe.
	How did TECHNOLOGY help exploration to improve?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Until 1500s most European sailors relied on coastal features to navigate – this meant ocean exploration was limited. • Portuguese and Spanish developed more advanced navigational techniques – using stars, sea charts, compasses, SEA ASTROLABES that used Sun • 1561 Spanish sailor MARTIN CORTES published “THE ART OF NAVIGATION” – translated into English. • Bigger English ships could hold more supplies to help longer journeys.
	How did RIVALRY WITH SPAIN encourage exploration?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English trade (esp. wool) came through the ports of Antwerp which was controlled by the Spanish. As tensions between the English and the Spanish got worse, this trade was affected. • Encouraged new trade routes to develop with German towns, Russia, India and New World. • Elizabeth encouraged English merchants to get involved in long-distance trading and privateering to compete with the Spanish. She granted MONOPOLES to different trading companies that allowed exclusive trade in certain areas.
	How did ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES encourage exploration?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spanish trade with colonies was very profitable – treasure ships returned full of gold and silver. English ships were encouraged to trade with Spanish colonies in the New World illegally and to raid Spanish ships. • The EAST INDIA COMPANY was set up in 1600 to trade with Asia.
	How did FRANCIS DRAKE encourage exploration?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 1577 and 1580 Drake CIRCUMNAVIGATED the world- He was the second person ever to do it and the 1st Englishman. • He had been sent by Elizabeth to explore South American coast, raid Spanish ships and look for opportunities for the English to colonise and trade. • He KNIGHTED by Elizabeth on his ship THE GOLDEN HIND. This royal recognition and vast wealth encouraged others to follow.

SUMMARY TIME:

- Trade was the biggest reason for more world exploration, but also to undermine Spain’s dominance in the New World.
- New technology led to better ships that could sail for longer, more accurate maps and navigation.
- Printing helped map recreation, navigation manuals and tales of where riches could be found in New World.
- Drake’s circumnavigation of the world began as a mission to attack Spanish colonies. He founded New Britain (Nova Albion) which encouraged more colonisation of North America and journeys to discover treasure.

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TIME PERIOD	QUESTION	ANSWER
12. THE AGE OF EXPLORATION – DISCOVERY AND RALEIGH	Why did the English try so hard to establish a colony of English people in North America?	Attempt to rival Spain; create a base to attack Spanish ships from; source new raw materials; set up new trade; set up more power across the globe. Creating a permanent settlement proved very tricky indeed!
	How did WALTER RALEIGH make a start?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the early 1580s Drake had already claimed the area of NEW ALBION in California for England but there was no colony of people there. In 1583 a colony in Newfoundland in Canada failed under the leadership of Sir Humphrey Gilbert. Elizabeth then gave Raleigh permission to explore and colonise unclaimed territories. 1584 they went on a FACT-FINDING MISSION TO NORTH AMERICA and gave a glowing report of ROANOKE ISLAND.
	What was THE FIRST attempt to COLONISE NORTH AMERICA ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raleigh’s second expedition left in 1585 but he stayed in England. It was led by SIR RICHARD GRENVILLE. They took 108 male soldier settlers. Poor agriculture and poor relationships with natives meant colony failed. When Drake visited Roanoke in 1586 survivors returned to England with him!
	What was the SECOND ATTEMPT ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New expedition led by Governor JOHN WHITE tried to reach Chesapeake Bay in 1587 but only got as far as Roanoke again! Around 100 men, women and children came – John White’s daughter gave birth to the first English baby to be born on American soil. John White returned within a month to England for supplies but then his ship was used for the Armada and he was DELAYED BY 3 YEARS!
	What was the THIRD ATTEMPT ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reached Roanoke in 1590 and found it completely deserted. “THE LOST COLONY”. Colonists never found – lots of theories. Only clue at the time was a carving into a tree “CROATOAN”.
	Why did the Roanoke colony FAIL?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BAD TIMING – if the supply ships hadn’t been delayed by the Armada, maybe the colony would have survived and flourished. POOR PLANNING – Establishing a colony thousands of miles away was a major challenge – needed detailed planning and organisation. Initial exploration of Roanoke was inadequate and poorly organised. Raleigh’s funds from Elizabeth had been limited. LACK OF SUPPLIES - Didn’t take enough supplies, some seeds damaged on voyages; difficult to grow food on Roanoke. POOR RELATIONS WITH NATIVE AMERICANS – was friendly to begin with but then land disputes when the English began to try big land cultivation. Hunting disputes too, disease.

SUMMARY TIME:

- Walter Raleigh was responsible for 2 attempts to try to make an English colony in Virginia – these colonies in Roanoke failed due to inexperience, the colonists themselves and resistance of local American Indians.