

Your Elizabeth course – keeping it in mind!

PART 1 – Elizabethan Family & Government by 1558

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	When was Queen Elizabeth I born and when did she die?	1533-1603	1433-1503	1633-1703
2	From which years did Elizabeth Reign?	1658-1703	1558 - 1603	1458-1503
3	Who was Elizabeth's Grandparents?	Henry Tudor (VII) & Elizabeth of York	Henry Tudor (VIII) & Elizabeth of York	James I & Anne of Denmark
4	Who were Elizabeth's parents?	Philip II of Spain and Mary Tudor	Henry VIII & Anne Boleyn	Henry Tudor (VII) & Elizabeth of York
5	Who were Elizabeth's siblings?	Mary I & Edward VI	Mary Queen of Scots & Francis II of France	Mary III and Edward XV
6	In which order did Elizabeth and her siblings inherit the throne?	Mary, then Edward	Edward, then Mary	Mar & Edward together
7	What shape was the social hierarchy of Elizabethan England?	Triangle	Circle	Square
8	Which of these groups made up Elizabethan Government?	Court, Privy Council, Parliament, Lords Lieutenant & JLS	Court, Privy Council, Parliament, Lords Lieutenant & JPs	Court, Privy Council, Parliament, Lords Lieutenant & MPs
9	Who were Elizabeth's 'court'	Lived near Palace, nobility, servants, advisors & friends	Lived near Palace, nobility, servants, advisors, no friends	Lived near Cornwall, nobility, servants, advisors & friends
10	Who were Elizabeth's Privy Council?	Lead courtiers, advisors, Government officials, met 3 times a week	Lead courtiers, advisors, Govt officials, met 7 times a week	Lead courtiers, advisors, Govt officials, met 100 times a week
11	Who were Elizabeth's Parliament?	Houses of Commons & Lords, controlled by Monarch, met only 100 times during her reign	Houses of Commons & Lords, controlled by Monarch, met only 10 times during Elizabeth's reign	Houses of Commons & Lords, controlled by Monarch, met only 1000 times during her reign
12	Who were Elizabeth's Lords Lieutenant?	Nobility, often on Privy Council, each county had one	Nobility, often on Privy Council, each town had one	Nobility, often on Privy Council, each village had one
13	Who were Elizabeth's JP's (Justice of Peace)	Local Landowners, unpaid, reported to Privy Council	Members of an Elizabethan boy band	Local Landowners, unpaid, reported to the newspapers
14	Who was Elizabeth's Secretary of State?	Lord James Cecil	Earl of Leicester	Sir William Cecil

Score out of /14

*Next steps: 1. Re-do this test to get full marks (you need 14 to pass)
2. Move onto the next level.*

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PART 2 – Virgin Queen, Legitimacy, Challenges home & abroad

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	Who claimed Elizabeth was not a 'legitimate' Queen of England?	Pope Pious V in 1570	Popeye the Sailor	Pope Paul IV
2	Why did Pope Pious V declare this?	He wanted to officially marry her	He didn't like the colour of her hair	He did not agree to her parents marriage
3	Why did people worry about a female Monarch?	Bible taught that women serve men; she couldn't lead in battle	Women's dresses not good for battles & too expensive	Women spend too much on clothes and make-up
4	Which characteristics did Elizabeth show?	Flashy dresser, poor at speeches & languages	Confident, witty, good at speeches	Intelligent, but didn't understand politics
5	How much debt did Elizabeth face as she came to the throne?	£300,000	£30,000	£3.17
6	Which lands did Mary sell to raise money for Philips wars with France?	Church lands	Crown Lands	Lands End
7	Why was England in so much debt by 1558?	Edwards costly wars with France and Mary & Philips wars with Scotland	Edwards costly wars with Scotland and Mary & Philips wars with France	"Bloody Mary" spent huge sums of money on firewood
8	How else could English monarchs raise money by?	Rents & income from any church lands, taxes from trade (custom duties), profits of Justice, and robbing the poor	Rents & income from any church lands, taxes from trade (custom duties), profits of Justice, and loans	Robbing the poor, borrowing money from the church and the Pope
9	Who had Elizabeth's sister married ?	Peter II	Paul II	Philip II
10	Why did France dislike Elizabeth so much in 1558?	Mary I supported Spanish wars against France & French Mary Queen of Scots believed she should have English throne	Mary I supported French wars against Spain & French Mary Queen of Scots believed she should have English throne	They didn't like Elizabeth's dress sense and taste in hair colourings
11	Which sea separates England from mainland Southern Europe?	French Channel	English Channel	Digital TV Channels
12	Which French port had been in England's possession since 1347?	Plymouth	Falmouth	Calais
13	What was the dominant religion of Spain & France?	Catholic	Protestant	Buddhist
15	Which 2 Catholic might join against Elizabeth and England	Spain & Wales	Scotland & Ireland	France & Spain

Score out of /13

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2. Move onto the next level.

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PART 3 – English Reformation

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	Which religion dominated Europe and England until 1532?	Protestant	Catholic	Pagan
2	What is Catholic 'Mass'?	Catholic service where bread and wine is taken as blood and body of Christ	Catholic scientific theory involving weight and volume	Giant crowds or masses of having their last supper
3	Which German professor condemned the Catholic Church in 1517?	Dr Martin Luther King Jnr	Martin Luther	Professor Confessor
4	What did Martin Luther attack?	Catholic corruption	Catholic wine	Catholic Mass
5	What did Luther's followers call themselves	Protesting protestors	Protestors, then Protestants	Possibles & Probables
6	Which English King needed to Break away from the Pope?	Henry VII	Edward VI (Boy King)	Henry VIII
7	Why did Henry need to break away from the Pope and Rome?	Divorce Catherine of Aragon – marry Anne Boleyn	Divorce Anne Boleyn & marry Catherine of Aragon	He didn't like holidays in Rome.
8	Which other issues did Henry face in England?	Catholic Church too powerful, some priests, nuns and monks abusive, drunk, greedy, not shaving beards	Catholic Church too weak, ALL priests, nuns and monks very dedicated to church duties	Catholic Church too powerful, some priests, nuns and monks abusive, drunk, greedy, not performing services
9	What did Henry decide to do?	Create more monasteries	Create the Church of England	Party with the priests, nuns and monks
10	Henry changed Bibles and church services from?	Latin to Greek	English to Latin	Latin to England
11	After Henry – how did Edward change the inside of churches?	Remove Rood screen, statues, stone altars, stained-glass, murals.	Make priests were flashy vestments	Invited the Pope to party with priests, nuns and monks
12	How did Edward replace Catholic Church interiors?	Lots of crucifixes and flashy vestments for every occasion	Nothing – totally puritan, just seats and plain interiors with a lectern	Plain glass, Royal coat of Arms, Commandment tablets on wall, communion table, minister

Score out of /12
12 to pass)

Next steps: 1. Re-do this test to get full marks (you need

2. Move onto the next level.

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PART 4 – Elizabeth’s Religious settlement

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	Elizabeth faced an England divided between which 2 Christian faiths?	Catholic & Buddhist	Protestant & Pagan	Catholic & Protestant
2	How many Protestants did ‘Bloody Mary’ burn at the stake?	Around 300	Around 30	Around 3000
3	Which group were very radical ultra-Protestant?	Parliament	Protestants	Puritans
4	When did Elizabeth introduce her ‘religious settlement’?	1558	1559	1603
5	What was the Act of Supremacy?	Elizabeth Supreme Governor of Church & all clergy swear an oath of allegiance	Elizabeth Supreme Governor of Church & all clergy swear as much as possible	Elizabeth Supreme Governor of Church & all people swear an oath of allegiance
6	What was the Act of Uniformity?	Change Church interiors back to catholic style	Church interiors and service remain same, everyone must attend church weekly	Everyone must attend church and wear a special uniform
7	Which book was enforced and allowed Catholics & Protestants similar services?	Book of Common Prayer	Book of Latin for learners	Book of Common colds
8	What were the ‘Royal Injunctions’?	Earl of Leicester’s agreements with Elizabeth to ban Catholics	Cecil’s attempt to legally enforce the Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity	New road signs to be placed at every road crossing
9	Which other issues did the Royal Injunctions cover?	Anyone not going to church reported to Privy Council, all church have copy of English Bible, clergy wear special vestments	Anyone not going to church reported to Privy Council, all church have copy of Latin Bible, clergy wear special vestments	Everyone must learn to read the Bible and road signs
10	What did Elizabeth call this ‘middle-way’?	“Viva-Espania”	“Via-Media”	“Viva-Las Vagas”
11	How many clergy and Bishops refused the Oath of Allegiance to Elizabeth?	2000 clergy & 27 Bishops	All clergy and 1 Bishop	They all swore at Elizabeth
12	How were these Acts enforced?	People’s courts and burn people at stakes	Church courts and Pope’s visitations	Church courts & Bishops visitations

Score out of /11

*Next steps: 1. Re-do this test to get full marks (you need 8 to pass)
2. Move onto the next level.*

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PART 5 – The nature & extent of the Puritan challenge

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	The Puritans believed that Elizabeth's "via-media" was?	Not anti-Catholic enough	Very thoughtful and pleasant for the Pope	Not ultra-Protestant enough
2	What did the Puritans think of the Act of Uniformity	Church services too long	Book of Common Prayer too Catholic	Church interiors not very colourful
3	Which two controversies did the Puritans rage about	Crucifix & vestments	Crucifix and Church organs & music	Vestments not colourful enough
4	What was the Crucifix controversy?	Crucifixes are too Protestant	Elizabeth demanded all Churches do not display a crucifix	Elizabeth demanded that all churches must display a crucifix
5	What was the Vestments controversy?	Elizabeth wanted clergy to wear special vestments	Elizabeth wanted the clergy to wear special underwear	The Puritans wanted to wear very flashy vestments all day
6	How did the Pope try to stop Elizabeth's religious settlement?	In 1566, he ordered English Puritans not attend Church of England services	In 1566, he ordered English Catholics not attend Church of England services	In 1566, he ordered English Protestants not attend Church of England services
7	What happened to Catholics (many were Northern Earls) who repeatedly challenged and rejected the Acts?	Fined, imprisoned, lost jobs, homes, land and sometimes life	Fined, imprisoned, lost jobs, but kept their homes and land	Elizabeth allowed them to keep Catholic Priests in secret Catholic chapels
8	What is a recusant?	A secret Puritan	A secret Catholic	A secret Protestant
9	How many English nobles were probably recusants?	Half	One-third	All of them
10	Could somebody be a recusant and politically loyal to Elizabeth?	Usually	Never	Sometimes
11	Which 2 earls prospered under Mary but not Elizabeth?	Northumberland & Somerset	Northumberland & Westmorland	Cornwall & Somerset
12	Which of Elizabeth's favourites did Northumberland & Westmorland hate?	Sir William Cecil & Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester	Sir William Cecil & Mary Queen of Scots	Mary Queen of Scots & the Duke of Norfolk (Elizabeth's cousin)
13	Which revolt did Northumberland & Westmorland lead in 1569?	The Revolting Catholic earls	The Revolting Northern eels	The Revolt of the Northern Earls
14	Did many other Northern Catholic Earls support the revolt?	No	Yes	Very few
15	What was the result of the revolt?	Unsuccessful – hundreds of rebels executed in public	Unsuccessful – a few rebels executed in public	It was a success and Catholic Earls controlled England with Pope

Score out of /15

Next steps: 1. Re-do this test to get full marks (you need 12 to pass)

2. Move onto the next level.

PART 6 – Why was Mary Queen of Scots a problem?

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	What other name is Mary Queen of Scots known as?	Mary Scotty	Mary Stuart	Mary of Scotland?
2	Who was Mary's father?	King James V of Scotland	King James I of Scotland	King James VI of England?
3	Who was Mary's French Catholic mother?	Mary of Goose	Mary Disguise	Mary of Guise
4	How old was Mary when her father died – leaving her as Queen of Scots?	1 Day	6 days	1000 days
5	What problems did Mary of Guise cause for Scotland?	She kept it under tight Catholic control	She accepted all Protestants	She introduced French food
6	What geographical problem did Scotland present to Elizabeth?	French navy use it as a base & circle England	It was too cold and hilly	Welsh navy use it as a base & circle England
7	Which groups of Scots rebelled against French influence in 1560 looking for English support	The Scottish hill-walkers Society	The Scottish Protestant Lords	The Scottish Egg Company
8	Which Treaty stated Mary must end her claim to the English throne?	Treaty of Edinburgh, 1560	The Treaty of Glasgow 1560	The Treat of Treats - forever
9	Who supported Mary as the 'legitimate' Queen of England?	The Scottish Protestant Lords	The Pope	English Protestants
10	Who did Mary marry in 1565, giving her a son in 1566?	Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley	Henry Stuart, Lord Dandy	Henry Stuart, Lord of the Flies
11	Which scandal led to Mary abdicating her Scottish throne?	Mary was a secret chocoholic	Mary was a secret Protestant	The murder of her husband Lord Darnley
12	Mary was accused of murder – but escaped from which Island?	Loch Leven Castle	Loch Ness Castle	Carn Brea Castle
13	Mary escaped to England – which options did Elizabeth have for dealing with her?	Help her regain English throne; hand her over to Scots Lords; allow her to escape abroad (to France?) imprison her	Help her regain Scots throne; hand her over to Scots Lords; allow her to escape (to France?) imprison her	Help her regain Scots throne; hand her over to Scots Lords; allow her to escape abroad (to France?) imprison her
14	Where was Mary imprisoned as the Scottish Lords found evidence of her plot in her husband - Darnley's murder?	Sheffield and then at several Castle's ending at Fotheringhay after the Babington Plot	Pendennis then at several Castle's ending at Fotheringhay after the Babington Plot	Carn Brea then at several Castle's ending at Fotheringhay after the Babington Plot

Score out of /14

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2. Move onto the next level.

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PART 7 – Plots & Revolts against Elizabeth at home – Northern Earls

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	Why did the Northern Earls revolt in 1569?	Mainly Catholics, lost influence at court, recusants, uncertain about heir or future	Mainly Catholics, lost influence at court, recusants, uncertain about heir or past	They didn't like Elizabeth's heir colourings or dirty teeth
2	Who were the key players in the Revolt	Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumberland Charles Neville, Earl of Westmorland, (both lost land and wealth), Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk	Thomas Percy, Earl of Norfolk Charles Neville, Earl of Westmorland, (both lost land and wealth), Thomas Howard, Duke of Northumberland	The Duke of Cornwall, Mayor of Redruth and many revolting History teachers of the day
3	What was the main religion of most of the Northern Earls?	Protestant	Pagan	Catholic
4	Who did Elizabeth appoint as Protestant Bishop of Durham to impose her religious Acts	James Pilkington in 1561	James VI of Scotland in 1561	James and the Giant Peach in 1561
5	How did this upset the Northern Earls?	James Pilkington was a strict Protestant leader	James Pilkington was a strict vegetarian	James Pilkington was a strict Catholic leader
6	What was the plan of the Northern revolt?	Raise a Catholic Army and takeover Durham; march on London; make Mary the Queen of England	Raise a Catholic Army and takeover Durham; march on London; make Mary the Queen of Wales	Raise a Catholic Army and takeover Durham; march on London; make Mary the Queen of Spain
7	What was the main aim of the Northern Revolt?	To make everyone in England become Protestants	To make a revolting smell across all England	To re-establish the Catholic Church and Mary Queen of Scots
8	Which Northern Earl intended to marry Mary Queen of Scots?	Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumberland	Charles Neville, Earl of Westmorland	Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk
9	What was the main problem for Catholics after the Northern Revolt failed?	Elizabeth hated the Pope even more Elizabeth became much more harsher against the Catholics & Mary	Elizabeth hated the Pope even more	Elizabeth decided to be nicer to Catholics so they would like her
10	What did the Pope do as a result of Elizabeth's public killings of the Catholic rebels?	Pope Pius VI tried to do a deal for more monasteries	Pope Pious VI excommunicated Elizabeth from the Catholic Church	The Pope agreed to trade more spices and silk with England
11	What did Pope Pious VI's 'Papal Bull' (a written order) state of all English Catholics?	All English Catholics must worship, obey and support the Pope	All English Catholics must wear Crucifixes and posh vestments	All English Catholics must now obey Elizabeth as Queen

Score out of /15

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2. Move onto the next level

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PART 8 - Plots to kill Elizabeth at home

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	When did Roberto Ridolfi Plot to kills Elizabeth?	1558	1571	1603
2	Why was Ridolfi hard to uncover as a plotter?	As a merchant banker he moved around Europe lots	He had lots of different disguises	He had a massive beard
3	Who supported Ridolfi's plot?	Pope, Philip II & Duke of Alba and Duke of Norfolk	Pope, Philip II & Duke of Alba	Pope, Philip II and Lord Cecil
4	Which Duke was important to the success of Ridolfi's plot?	Duke of Edinburgh at Windsor Castle	Duke of Alba in in the Netherlands	Duke the famous Puke of Redruth
5	How many troop did the Duke of Alba have on standby	1000 troops	100,000 troops	10,000 troops
6	Which English Duke was behind the plot?	Duke of Cornwall	Duke of Norfolk	Duke of Puke
7	Who uncovered the plot from coded messages?	Duke of Norfolk	Mary Queen of Scots	Sir William Cecil
8	Whose death warrant did Elizabeth sign in 1572?	Duke of Norfolk & Mary Queen of Scots	The Pope	Duke of Norfolk
9	Which plot to kill Elizabeth was uncovered in 1583?	Babington	Throckmorton	Ridolfi
10	Who set up Elizabeth's spy network to find plotters?	Anthony Babington	Francis Throckmorton	Sir Francis Walsingham
11	What did the Throckmorton plot plan to achieve	French Duke of Guise invade England and set Mary Q of S as Queen	French Duke of Guise invade England and set Pope as Queen	French Duke of Guise invade England and be Queen
12	Which plot was uncovered by Walsingham in 1586?	Throckmorton	Babington	Ridolfi
13	How was the Babington Plot similar to the Throckmorton Plot?	Both Plots were hatched by the Pope	Both Plots were hatched by a mother hen	French Duke of Guise invade England and set Mary Q of S as Queen
14	How did Walsingham spot the plot?	Intercepted letters between Babington Mary Queen of Scots	Tortured secret Catholic Priests until they confessed	Through a large telescope
15	How did these plots affect Mary Queen of Scots by 1587?	Helped Elizabeth trust her more	She fell in love with all the plotters	Ended in the execution of Mary Queen of Scots

Score out of 15 /15

Next steps: 1. Re-do this test to get full marks (you need 12 to pass)

2. Move onto the next level.

Your Elizabeth course – keeping it in mind!

PART 9 – Elizabeth’s foreign policy aims

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	Which pressures affected Elizabeth’s foreign policy aims?	Protect borders and throne, avoid costly wars	Protect borders and throne, fight costly wars	Protect catholic Church and fight costly wars
2	Which countries did England develop new trading partnerships with?	Hamburg, Russia, China, India, Persia and Turkey	Spain, France & Scotland	Hamburg, Russia, China, India, Persia and Chicken
3	Which country controlled the Netherland’s – England’s main route to Europe & markets?	France	Spain	China
4	Which countries were controlled by Spain as part of the New World?	Americas (mostly South Americas)	Australia	China
5	The Americas supplied Spain with which products?	Bananas, pineapples and sugar	Potatoes, sugar and silver	Tobacco, sugar and silver
6	What was needed to trade in the Americas?	Licence from Philip Spain	Blessing from the Pope	Laws from Parliament
7	What did Drake capture in his 1570-71 trip to West Indies?	The Spanish Flu	Spanish ships and their cargoes	Lots of fresh fish
8	What did Drake bring back from Panama in 1572?	£40,000 of Spanish silver	£400,000 Spanish Silver	The Spanish Flu
9	On his 1577-80 circumnavigation, Elizabeth ordered Drake to what?	Make sure he didn’t get lost	Pop into the Vatican and say Hi to the Pope!	Attack Spain’s colonies in the New World
10	Why was Elizabeth afraid of war with Philip II over Netherlands?	Not enough money and navy was too small	Not to fussed about Protestants	Pope told her to be nice to Philip II
11	What was the Spanish Fury?	Spanish troops rebel in Netherland over no pay	Spanish troops all die of Spanish Flu	Spanish troops rebel over no wine
12	What was the Pacification of Ghent in 1576?	Dutch Catholic & Protestants expel Spanish troops from Netherlands	Pope expels Spanish troops from Netherlands	Elizabeth pacifies the Pope , Philip & Catholic troops
13	How much did Elizabeth loan to Dutch rebels in Netherlands ?	£1,000	£100,000	Nothing!
14	What did the Treaty of Joinville secure in 1585?	Spanish & French Catholics unite against Protestants	Spanish & French Catholics join English Protestants	Rome and London twin as friendly cities
15	To ally France & England – who did Elizabeth promise to marry?	The Pope	Philip II	Duke of Alencon

Score out of /15

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2. Move onto the next level.

Your Elizabeth course – keeping it in mind!

PART 10 – Elizabeth & England’s outbreak of war with Spain, 1585-88

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	Which Treaty bough Elizabeth into direct conflict with Philip II and Spain	Treaty of Nonsense	Treaty of Nonsuch	Treaty of too much
2	Which ports did Elizabeth send Drake to raid to weaken the Spanish Armada & its supplies?	Cadiz in Spain and Portugal	Cadiz in Spain and Antwerp	Cadiz in Spain and Plymouth
3	What did the Treaty of Berwick achieve for Elizabeth in 1586?	England & Scotland go to war against Pope	England & Scotland both Protestant allies if invaded	The price of haggis and Scotch eggs be set to improve trade
4	Which of Elizabeth’s favourites failed to halt Catholic troops advancing in the Netherlands?	Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester	The Pope	Duke of Parma
5	Why did Philip II need to dominate the Netherlands ports?	To launch an invasion of Germany	To launch an invasion of England	For swimming practice
6	Which raids by Drake weakened the Spanish Armada in 1587?	The raids on the Vatican	The raids on ports in Portugal and Cadiz	The raids on Philip II’s piggy bank
7	How big was the Spanish Armada?	130 ships, 2431 guns and 30 men	130 ships, 2431 guns and 30,00 0men	130 ships, 2431 guns and 3000 men
8	Why were English galleons better for warfare than Spanish	Bigger, turn quicker more firepower X3	Smaller, turn quicker, faster firepower X 6	Smaller and double the firepower
9	Who was waiting at Netherlands ports with 27,000 Spanish troops?	The Pope	Duke of Puke	Spanish Duke of Parma
10	What weaknesses did Armada Duke Medina-Sidonia show?	No communications with Pope	Poor Communications with Parma’s & troops	Got lost in English Channel
11	What tactics did the English navy use at the battle of Gravelines?	Sent fireships into the Spanish ‘crescent ‘	‘Sent fireships into the Spanish ‘square’	Sent fireships into the Spanish ‘triangle
12	Why was Philip II to blame for the defeat of the Spanish Armada	He was to upset crying at how much silver he lost to Elizabeth	He failed to take advice from his commanders	He didn’t have enough ships or canons
13	What were the results of English Victory over the Spanish Armada	Philip now focuses his smaller navy on protecting his New World Colonies in South America – to build up silver stocks	England now has best navy, Philip loses control of New World trade routes, and ends persecution of Protestants in the Netherlands	Philip cries because Elizabeth is not only a new world leader, but she refuses to buy any more Spanish sherry

Score out of /13

Next steps: 1. Re-do this test to get full marks (you need 13 to pass)
2. Move onto the next level.

Your Elizabeth course – keeping it in mind!

PART 11 – Elizabethan Education & Leisure

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	What did Education mostly focus on when Elizabeth came to the throne?	Practical skills and but basic literacy for boys	Practical skills and but basic literacy for girls	Joining a church choir
2	Which two groups became ‘new influences ‘ on Education?	Catholics & Protestants	Protestants & Puritans	Humanists & Protestants
3	What did children of the nobility study in Elizabeth’s reign?	Latin & Greek, History, Philosophy, Theology & Government	Latin & Greek, Philosophy, Theology & Catholicism	Cooking, cleaning, ironing, knitting and mending clothes
4	How many Grammar schools did Elizabeth add to Edward’s ?	None	72	42
5	Who were grammar schools aimed at?	Girls from wealthy merchant and business families	Boys from wealthy merchant and business families	Anyone happy to pay the fees
6	Name the punishments for boys who were disciplined at a grammar school?	Warnings, lose breaks, report card, caning and exclusion	Warnings, lose limbs, report card, caning and exclusion	Warnings, lose teeth, report card, caning and exclusion
7	What education was made available for craftsmen & yeomen farmers?	English writing, arithmetic and geography for sailing	Apprenticeships and basic literacy, numeracy	How to sail in galleons and use canons
8	What was the difference between a Petty & Dame School	Petty schools were for boys , Dame schools for girls , in teachers home	Petty schools were for girls , Dame schools for boys , in teachers home	Petty schools taught how to apply make-up, Dame schools - how to dress
9	Which two English Universities existed during Elizabeth’s reign?	Oxford & Dublin	Oxford & Cardiff	Oxford & Cambridge
10	How had literacy improved during Elizabeth’s reign?	Men went from 20-30% - Women stayed at 10%	Men went from 20-100% - Women 10-90%	Men went from 20-80% - Women stayed at 10%
11	Which sports did the nobility enjoy during Elizabeth’s reign?	Hunting, hawking, fishing, fencing, tennis	Hunting, hawking, fishing, & football	Hunting, hawking, fishing, tiddly-winks
12	Which sports did working people enjoy during Elizabeth’s reign?	A form of rugby, bear-baiting, cock-fighting	A form of rugby, bear-baiting, Xbox	A form of rugby, literature & Xbox
13	Which plays replaced Mystery Plays in Elizabethan Theatre?	Plays from the Vatican in Rome	Non-religious secular drama	Plays about Bible or saints lives
14	What for of entertainment did all Elizabethans enjoy?	Night Clubs	Rugby & football	Music & Dancing
15	Which 3 names refer to Elizabethan theatres?	Red Lion, Globe and the Rose	Green Lion, Globe and the Rose	Yellow Lion, Globe and the Rose

Score out of /15

*Next steps: 1. Re-do this test to get full marks (you need 15 to pass)
2. Move onto the next level.*

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PART 12 – The Problem of the Elizabethan Poor

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	Who were the Elizabethan Poor?	40% under 16 years, widows, single mums, elderly, disabled	50% gentry, widows, single mums, disabled	90% merchants, widows, single mums elderly, disabled
2	Why did poverty increase in Elizabethan England?	Wages rise and food prices fall	Population and food prices increases,	London grew 10 times faster than elsewhere
3	Why did food prices rise so high?	Harvest & crop failure	People ate more	Bakers became lazy
4	How much did wool account for England export trade?	None	12%	82%
5	Why did farmers enclose land?	Animal and arable farming needed fields	Farmers wanted to grow tobacco	Farmers wanted to grow potatoes
6	Why did enclosure cause poverty to increase?	Improved farming techniques reduced labour & employment	Improved farming techniques reduced labour & homes	Animals trampled over arable crops and ate them
7	How did enclosure affect land values and rents?	Landowners sold land for Spanish silver	Landowners increase rent -evicting tenants	Increased common-land for poor
8	Who were the new 'urban poor'?	Poor people in growing towns & cities	Poor people in rural towns and cities	Landowners
9	Who were the 'impotent poor'?	Poor people with lots of money	Farmers	'Deserving poor'
10	Who were 'Able bodied poor'?	Poor who could work	Poor who used gym	Disabled poor
11	What was 'poor relief' money - collected as tax by JPs?	Poor rates paid by people as a tax	Poor rates paid by people for gym fees	Poor rates paid by vagrants to monarch
12	What was the 1563 Statute of Artificers?	Recognised that vagrants are all healthy workers	If people refuse to pay poor rates – imprisoned or fined	Farmers could now use artificial grass to grow potatoes
13	What was the 1572 Vagabond Act?	Vagrants allowed to move from parish to parish – must receive poor relief	Vagrants whipped and teeth drilled, imprisoned for second offence, death penalty for third	Vagrants whipped and ears drilled, imprisoned for second offence, death penalty for third offence
14	What was the 1576 Poor relief Act?	JPs provide able-bodied with wool and raw material to make goods to sell for profit / or sent to a 'house of correction' to work	JPs collect poor rates and makes sure vagrants are given tobacco and potatoes	JPs – invite all the Poor to their mansions and given potato pies, but must sing and dance first and play football in a street.

Score out of /14

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2. Move onto the next level.

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PART 13 – Elizabethan exploration and Voyages of Discovery

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	What led Elizabethans to explore?	Grammar school education	Expanding trade & Triangular Slave Trade	To find Catholics and Priest holes
2	Which new technologies supported voyages of discovery?	Better ships, maps and navigation aids	Union Jack flags and steel ships	Smaller cannons with greater power
3	How did ship design improve exploration and sea travel?	Galleons were smaller allowing less sails, masts and provisions	Galleons larger allowing more sails, guns, masts cargo and provisions	Steam technology and avoiding big icebergs
4	Why did Drake circumnavigate the globe/	He actually got lost	He raided Spanish ships in Americas and kept sailing - globe	His read maps and navigation aids upside down
5	What was the significance of Drakes circumnavigation?	Boosted English map-reading reputation	England seen as a great sea-faring nation	Proved that men can read maps properly
6	What did Drakes circumnavigation encourage?	More explorations and investment in voyages	Spanish silver production	Single-handed dingy racing round globe
7	Which part of the Americas' did Drake take as English land?	Plymouth Albion Rugby Football Club	Nova Albion (modern day san Francisco)	Redruth Albany Rugby Football Club
8	How did the voyages damage Anglo-Spanish relations	Drake liked dressing as a pirate	Drake as a pirate raided French silver	Drake as a pirate raided Spanish silver
9	Who was given money by Elizabeth to explore and settle lands for England in 1584?	Shakespeare	Sir Francis Drake	Sir Walter Raleigh
9	Why did the English want a colony in Virginia?	After trading tin utensils, explorers said it was a paradise	Because it irritated Philip II	Because they didn't like Indians wanted to take their land
10	Why did the attempts to colonise Virginia fail?	Virginia was named after the Virgin Queen and this upset Indians who didn't like name	Hot climate, illness, no precious metals, too few farmers, too far, native Indians resist	Indians were too laid back and didn't help colonists
11	Why was Chief Wingina important in Virginia?	Because he believed the English had supernatural powers	Because he welcomed them at first, but then turned against them and attacked them	Because he wanted to speak perfect English
12	Why did English colonies in Roanoke fail?	The English spread lots of illness & diseases	Because the climate was too cold	Some local Indians were too hostile
13	What happened to the colonists at Roanoke?	They all caught a fever	They all disappeared	They all settled happily

Score out of /12

Next steps: 1. Re-do this test to get full marks (you need 9 to pass)
2. Move onto the next level.