

History



Year 10 Knowledge Organisers – Part 2

ELIZABETH'S PROBLEMS

Knowledge organiser

Topic 1

Elizabeth took the throne aged 25, in 1558. She ruled by the divine right (the belief that a monarch's right to rule came from God). Elizabeth faced a number of challenges on her accession and in the early years of her reign.

Key Dates

KEY DATES

- 1558:** Elizabeth I ascends to the English throne.
- Jan 1559:** Elizabeth makes peace with France, and hands over Calais to them – the last English stronghold in France.
- 1559:** Elizabeth restores the Church of England, returning the country to its Protestant faith – known as the Religious Settlement
- 1562:** Tensions with France increase as Elizabeth backs the Protestants in the country, going against their Catholic faith.
- 1566:** The Pope issues a decree telling all English Catholics not to attend Church.
- 1570:** The Pope excommunicates Elizabeth, removing her from the Catholic Church in response to her saying she is 'Supreme Governor'.

RELIGIOUS SETTLEMENT

Religion was the biggest problem that Elizabeth faced when she became Queen of England. England was divided into Catholics, Protestants and Puritans.

Elizabeth passed the Religious Settlement in 1559 and it was a compromise between the two religions.

- ❑ **ACT OF SUPREMACY** – Made Elizabeth head of the Church of England. She introduced an Ecclesiastical High Commission to enforce the settlement.
- ❑ **ACT OF UNIFORMITY**—introduced the book of common prayer to make sure all people were following the same style of worship. People could now be fined 1 shilling for not attending Church on Sundays or Holy Days.
- ❑ **ROYAL INJUNCTIONS** A set of instructions issued by William Cecil on how people should worship God. Pilgrimages and monuments to 'fake' miracles were banned and all Clergy were to teach that Elizabeth was the head of the church.



- ❑ **THE CRUCIFIX CONTROVERSY**—Elizabeth demanded that a crucifix be placed on each church, Puritans opposed this and when some Puritan Bishops threatened to resign Elizabeth backed down as she could not replace them.
- ❑ **THE VESTMENT CONTROVERSY**—Puritans resisted Elizabeth's attempts to make them wear special Vestments. This resulted in the resignation of 37 Puritan priests.



- ❑ **ENGLAND'S NOBILITY**
 - ❑ Up to 1/3 of the nobility and many gentry were recusants.
 - ❑ In 1566, as part of the Counter Reformation in Europe, the Pope ordered all English Catholics not to attend Church of England services.
- ❑ **FOREIGN POWERS**
 - ❑ The Pope excommunicated Elizabeth in 1570, encouraging Catholics to turn against her.
 - ❑ Tensions increased with France when Elizabeth backed French Protestants in 1562 to go against their Catholic rulers.

PROBLEMS AT HOME

MARRIAGE

Elizabeth wasn't married and therefore couldn't produce any heirs to take over the throne. This meant there was no one to succeed her when she died. She did not want to marry a foreign ruler as they may take advantage of England, and she didn't want to marry an English nobleman so she didn't show favourites.

GENDER

Many people believed that Elizabeth wasn't fit to be ruler of England as she was a woman. Mary I had a terrible reputation and it put many people off another English Queen.

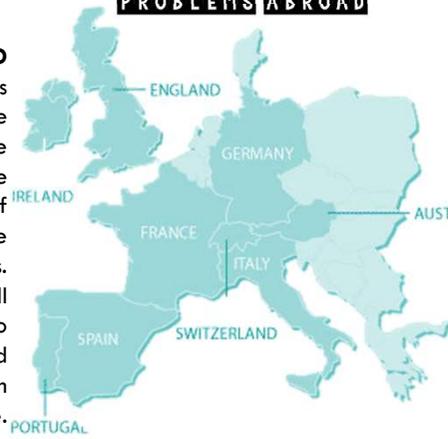
PRIVY COUNCIL

Elizabeth had to be careful on who she had to be on her Privy Council. Mary I had 50 advisors but Elizabeth wanted to slim it down. She selected some from Mary's council and some she trusted herself.

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

When Elizabeth came to the throne she inherited £300,000 debt. She sold off crown land, and looked after the finances carefully and by the end of her reign she had paid off the debt and had £300,000 extra.

PROBLEMS ABROAD



SCOTLAND

Mary Queen of Scots was heir to the throne and many English people believed that she was the legitimate Queen of England. She married the King of France, Francis. Although he died, she still had strong links to France, as they could have assisted her in taking the English throne.

FRANCE – France was at war with England when Elizabeth came to the throne. Within a year, Elizabeth made peace with them, however she had to give Calais back to them. They would always be at odds because they were Catholic.

SPAIN

Spain was the most powerful country in the world. Phillip II wanted to take more land to increase heir power and was annoyed with Elizabeth as she refused to marry him. However, he wasn't interested in invading England as he didn't want Mary Queen of Scots on the throne.

ELIZABETHAN GOVERNMENT

COURT

The monarchs key servants, advisors and friends. Their role was to entertain her and attend functions.

PRIVY COUNCIL

A council of around 19 leading courtiers, advisors and government officials that met at least three times a week.

PARLIAMENT

Made up of the House of Lords and the House of Commons. Could only be called and dismissed by the monarch. During Elizabeth's reign she only called them 10 times.

LORDS LIEUTENANTS

Each county had a Lord Lieutenant chosen by the Queen. They maintained the Queens power and England's defences

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

JPs were large land owners who kept law and order in their local areas. They were unpaid and reported back to the Privy Council.

SECRETARY OF STATE

The most important member of the Privy Council was the Secretary of State. This person would be Elizabeth's closest advisor, and William Cecil held this position until 1573.

MONARCH

The monarch could declare war, dismiss parliament or reject its laws. They could grant titles or positions to people, known as patronage.

REVOLTS & ARMADA

Knowledge organiser

Topic 2

Key Dates

KEY DATES

- 1568:** Mary Queen of Scots flees Scotland and seeks Elizabeth's protection in England. She is imprisoned.
- 1568:** John Hawkins' ships are attacked by the Spanish. England retaliates by taking a Spanish ship in the English Channel
- 1569:** The Catholics in the North rebel against Elizabeth in the Revolt of the Northern Earls.
- 1571:** An Italian banker attempts to start a rebellion against the Queen, however it never goes anywhere.
- 1572:** Elizabeth sends secret aid to the Protestants in the Netherlands who were rebelling against Spanish rule.
- 1577:** Francis Drake attacked Spanish settlements in Central America.
- 1583:** The Throckmorton Plot failed. It planned for French forces backed by Spain and the Pope to invade England.
- 1585:** Elizabeth sends an army to support the Netherlands against Spain, and intensified other attacks on the Spanish Empire
- 1586:** The Babington Plot fails and Mary Queen of Scots is arrested. Parliament and the Council demand her execution.
- 1587:** Execution of Mary Queen of Scots
- 1587:** Francis Drake attacked the port of Cadiz, destroying 24 Spanish ships preparing to invade England.
- 1588:** Philip II launches the Spanish Armada, the English Catholics did not help Philip and so was defeated.

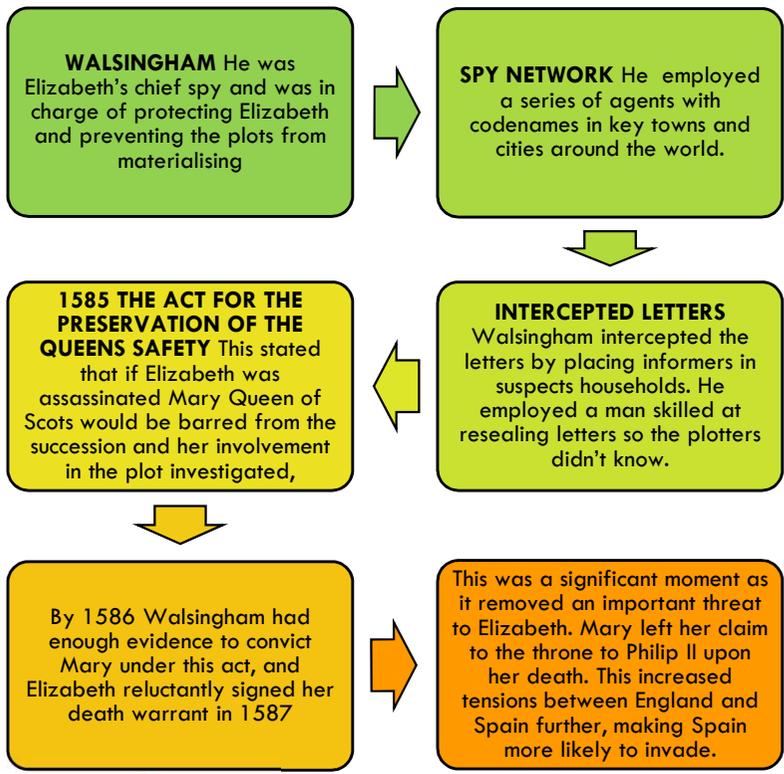
CAUSES OF THE ARMADA

- RELIGION** The papacy wanted Elizabeth overthrown after excommunicating her in 1570. The Pope therefore said he would forgive any sins of Catholics involved in the Armada and offered Philip a reward.
- POLITICS** Philip was annoyed that Elizabeth was supporting the Protestants. He also wanted England in his Empire.
- ECONOMIC** Francis Drake was stealing treasure from the Spanish treasure ships in the New World and Elizabeth didn't stop it.
- NETHERLANDS** Philip wanted to take over the whole of the Netherlands. However the English were assisting them in preventing this.
- RAID ON CADIZ 1587** Francis Drake attacked the Spanish ships in the Port of Cadiz and inflicted lots of damage to their naval resources.



Mary's arrival in 1568 triggered various plots which culminated in her execution in 1587. During this period, relations with Spain deteriorated which culminated in the Armada in 1588.

THE EXECUTION OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS



DEFEAT OF THE ARMADA

- SHIP DESIGN** Galleons were faster, easier to manoeuvre and had cannons that were easy to reload. England only had 24 of these.
- SPANISH SUPPLIES** Spanish barrels storing food and supplies had been destroyed by Drake, replacements were of poor quality.
- PLANNING AND COMMUNICATION ISSUES** Philip II had planned for support from the Duke of Medina-Sidonia, however this never arrived, he set off 48 hours too late to meet the Armada.
- ENGLISH TACTICS** The English got close enough to the Spanish to fire on them but stayed far enough away to avoid retaliation. Fire ships were used killing 1000 Spanish sailors.
- WEATHER** over 40 Spanish ships wrecked off the coast of Scotland and Ireland due to storms. Storms also blew the fire ships into the Spanish and pushed them North as they pulled up their anchors.

PLOTS AND REVOLTS AGAINST ELIZABETH

NORTHERN EARLS REBELLION 1569

This was a Catholic plot against Elizabeth in the North East of England. Led by the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland. In Durham, the Earls and their men stormed into a Cathedral, pushed aside the clergy and overturned the communion table. Then they celebrated Catholic Mass in Latin. They tried to free Mary, Queen of Scots but were not able to. The rebels fled when the royal army reached the River Tees.

THE THROCKMORTON PLOT 1583

Led by Francis Throckmorton, who was the carrier of letters between Mary Queen of Scots and the French and Spanish ambassadors. He wanted to free Mary and restore Catholicism. Throckmorton was put under surveillance at the end of April 1583 and in June, he was arrested. Throckmorton confessed there was a plan for an uprising in the North coinciding with the French attacking into the south, and was financially backed by Spain.

RIDOLFI PLOT 1571

Led by Roberto Ridolfi, who was an Italian banker. The aim was to overthrow Elizabeth and replace her with Mary Queen of Scots. Ridolfi travelled to meet the Duke of Alva (Spanish commander) to explain how a Spanish Army could invade England and cause the English Catholics to rebel. Alva and Phillip II were not keen. The plot never went ahead.

THE BABINGTON PLOT 1586

Led by Anthony Babington, who was a 25 year old Catholic, and had been a page to the Earl of Shrewsbury. The Earl was responsible for Mary's custody. The plotters put in writing their intention to kill Elizabeth and put Mary on the throne, In July 1586, Babington wrote to Mary outlining six steps which needed to be taken to free the country from Protestantism. Elizabeth's government had placed spies into Mary's household and persuaded her it was safe to receive letters hidden in beer barrels. Mary could not resist. All the letters were intercepted and sent to Walsingham.

SOCIETY & EXPLORATION

Knowledge organiser

Topic 3

Key Dates

KEY DATES

- 1558:** The first harvest of the reign was excellent, but there was unemployment in the cloth trade which employed many people.
- 1570:** Severe poverty led to a survey of the poor in Norwich being carried out by the town authorities.
- 1572:** The Vagabonds Act ordered local Justices of the Peace to keep a register of the poor.
- 1573:** A disastrous harvest was followed by bad ones for the next four consecutive years.
- 1576:** The Act for the Relief of the Poor aimed to provide work or shelter for those genuinely in need.
- 1577:** The opening of the first theatre in London – The Curtain
- 1587:** The opening of the new Rose Theatre; Christopher Marlowe's *Doctor Faustus* became a huge hit.

COLONISING VIRGINIA

England were interested in colonisation for a number of reasons:

- TRADE** the colony could produce crops, sugar cane and tobacco that could be brought back to England to sell. England would therefore be less dependent on Spain, France and Italy for imported goods.
- UNDERMINING SPAIN** colonising Virginia would provide a base to attack the Spanish from. It may also demonstrate to the Native Americans that the English were a better alternative to the Spanish.
- EXPLORATION** it would provide a base for further exploration and colonisation/settlement. It would form the start of the British Empire.



Life in England changed a great deal during Elizabeth's reign for all classes of people. In addition, this era saw remarkable changes because of the voyages of exploration and discovery.

THE PROBLEM OF THE POOR

Poverty was a real problem in Elizabethan England and there were a growing number of people living in poverty. There were a number of reasons for this:

POPULATION GROWTH LEF TO RISING PRICES: During the 16th century England's birth rate rose and death rate fell, with the population rising from 3 million to over 4 million. Food production didn't keep pace with this, and so the food prices rose.

POOR HARVESTS- made the problem of rising food prices worse and caused serious hardship for the poor. Prices for food and other goods rose more quickly than wages

RELIGIOUS CHANGES Between 1536 – 1541, Henry VIII closed the monasteries and sold most of their land. Monasteries had performed important social functions such as providing support for the poor and disabled people.

POLICIES TOWARDS THE POOR

1. **1563 Statute of Artificers** Aim: to ensure poor relief was collected
2. **1572 Vagabond Act** Aim: to deter vagrancy and prevent people from begging in the streets
3. **1576 Poor Relief Act** Aim: to distinguish between the able bodied and impotent poor and help the able bodied find work.

IMPACT

Poverty was still a problem. Not all punishments carried out (in some towns less than 10% of vagrants were whipped). However, unemployment was now recognised as a genuine problem and support provided that helped the unemployed keep their independence and dignity. There were also local differences in how the poor were treated. Ipswich established a poor hospital and a school for poor children in 1569

SPORTS, PASTIMES AND THE

THEATRE

- The rich used to hunt deer, play tennis and bowls. Elizabeth really liked fencing and did it at court.
- Ordinary people had little time for activities. Most people worked a six day week. Football was a popular sport for the poor and they liked blood sports
- The theatre became very popular later in Elizabeth's reign. They were open air buildings and were open to the rich and the poor.

EDUCATION

- During Elizabeth's reign, people increasingly began to recognise the importance of education.
- Petty schools taught reading writing and maths.
- Grammar schools increased and they were mainly for boys and the upper classes. Lessons focussed on Latin and classical literature.
- University students were increasing as the middle classes got richer, and these courses mainly consisted of Latin.

WHY DID THE FIRST VIRGINIA COLONY FAIL?



EXPLORATION

CONFLICT WITH SPAIN
England did not want Spain to gain more power by taking more colonies in the Americas, and leave England behind.

PROTESTANTISM
There was a strong desire to spread Protestantism and prevent Catholic countries from controlling America

CIVILISING
Many people in England felt it was their duty to civilise the native populations of the new world, particularly the Native Americans.

SENSE OF ADVENTURE
Accounts of explorations were often published which persuaded others to go themselves in search of treasure.

TECHNOLOGY
Galleons had bigger sails, were faster and more manoeuvrable. Navigation was also more precise with the Quadrants and Astrolabes helping. Maps also improved.

EXPANSION OF TRADE
Conflict with Spain had hit the wool and cloth trade hard, so England needed new trade opportunities.

FRANCES DRAKE
He was the first to circumnavigate the globe in England, which secured our reputation as a seafaring nation. It encouraged further explorations, and new trading opportunities were established.

EARLY ELIZABETHAN ENGLAND

Glossary

ACCESSION DAY The anniversary of the date the monarch takes the throne

AMBASSADOR An official envoy representing a state or a country, for example Spain

ARMADA A Spanish word meaning a naval fleet or group of warships

ASTROLABE An instrument used by sailors to calculate their position using the stars

BULLION Bars of gold and silver, such as those being shipped to the Spanish Netherlands

CHAPLAIN A religious minister attached to a secular institution, particularly the military.

CLERGY People who have been trained and approved for carrying out religious services in the Church, for example a priest.

COLONIST People who have settled in a colony – an area of land owned by a more powerful country.

COURT The community of people who lived with the Queen, including advisers, officials, ladies in waiting and servants.

DOCTRINE The teachings and beliefs of the church.

DYNASTY A succession of generations from a ruling family

EXCHEQUER The government department which looks after the crown finances

EXCOMMUNICATE This meant you were no longer a member of the Catholic Church.

GALLEON A large sailing ship with several decks, used in Spain between the fifteenth and eighteenth centuries.

GOVERNOR GENERAL Ruler of the Netherlands in the sixteenth century, in the absence of their monarch.

HEATHEN A person who does not belong to a religion

HERETIC Someone whose religious beliefs go against the teachings of the church

HOLY COMMUNION Also known as Eucharist – a religious rite in which wine and bread, representing the blood and body of Christ are tasted by the congregation

HOLY DAYS Days on which the Catholic Church requires the faithful to participate in Mass.

HOLY ROMAN EMPEROR Ruler elected to govern territories in central Europe, including Austria and Germany.

INFLAMMABLE easily set on fire

JESUIT Catholic missionary priest, whose aim was to convert or re-convert countries to Catholicism and the authority of the Pope

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE Appointed by the monarch, usually from the gentry class, to keep law and order in their district and carry out the orders of the Privy Council.

LAST JUDGEMENT the second coming of Christ and the final and eternal judgement of all humanity

LATITUDE Imaginary lines circling the globe horizontally, to the north and south of the Equator and parallel to it, used by mapmakers and navigators to record and locate places.

LORD LIEUTENANTS Responsible for governing each country for the crown and organising the local militia or army

LORD TREASURER Member of the Privy Council in charge of the country's finances.

MARTYR A person who is killed because of his or her religious beliefs

MASS The name given to the Communion service where the priest spoke in Latin and communicants believed the bread and wine were transformed in the body and blood of Jesus

MINIATURE A very small painting, especially a portrait

MISSIONARY A person sent on a religious mission to promote their religion in a foreign country

MUTINY An open rebellion against the proper authorities, especially by soldiers or sailors

NEW WORLD A sixteenth – century name for North and South America, especially during its exploration and colonisation

PAGE A man or boy employed as an attendant of a person of rank ie a Lord

PARLIAMENT Parliament was summoned by the Queen when she needed laws passed or taxes raised.

PIRACY The practise of attacking and robbing ships at sea.

PRIVY COUNCIL The committee of ministers appointed by Elizabeth to advise her.

PROPAGANDA Materials issued, usually by governments, to persuade people to think or behave in a certain way

PROTESTANT REFORMATION A Christian movement in 16th century Europe which broke away from Catholicism and the authority of the Pope

PURITANS A term applied to a variety of English protestants over the centuries Here, it is used to describe Protestants who wanted to remove all Catholic practises from the Church of England.

RELICS alleged parts of a deceased holy persons body, kept as objects to be worshipped.

RELIGIOUS CRUSADE A holy war with a religious purpose, usually to recapture and convert lands.

RENAISSANCE the revival of European art and literature in the 14th-16th centuries

SECRETARY OF STATE The most important position on the Privy Council; this person supervised all government business, managed meetings of parliament, and was in close contact with the queen.

SUCCESSION The act or process of inheriting a title or office, including the English monarchy

USURPER someone who wrongfully takes someone else's place, for example, on the throne.

VAGABONDAGE wandering beggars who often turned to crime. They were seen as a threat to society in the 16th century and were treated harshly.

VAGABONDS Wandering beggars who often turned to crime. They were seen as a threat to society in the 16th century and treated harshly.

VATICAN The palace of the Pope in Rome, including administrative offices.

WARNING BEACONS Fires lit at well-known locations on hills or high places, to warn of enemy ships or troops.

YEOMAN Farmers who owned their land, some yeomen grew quite wealthy during Elizabeth's reign.