

History

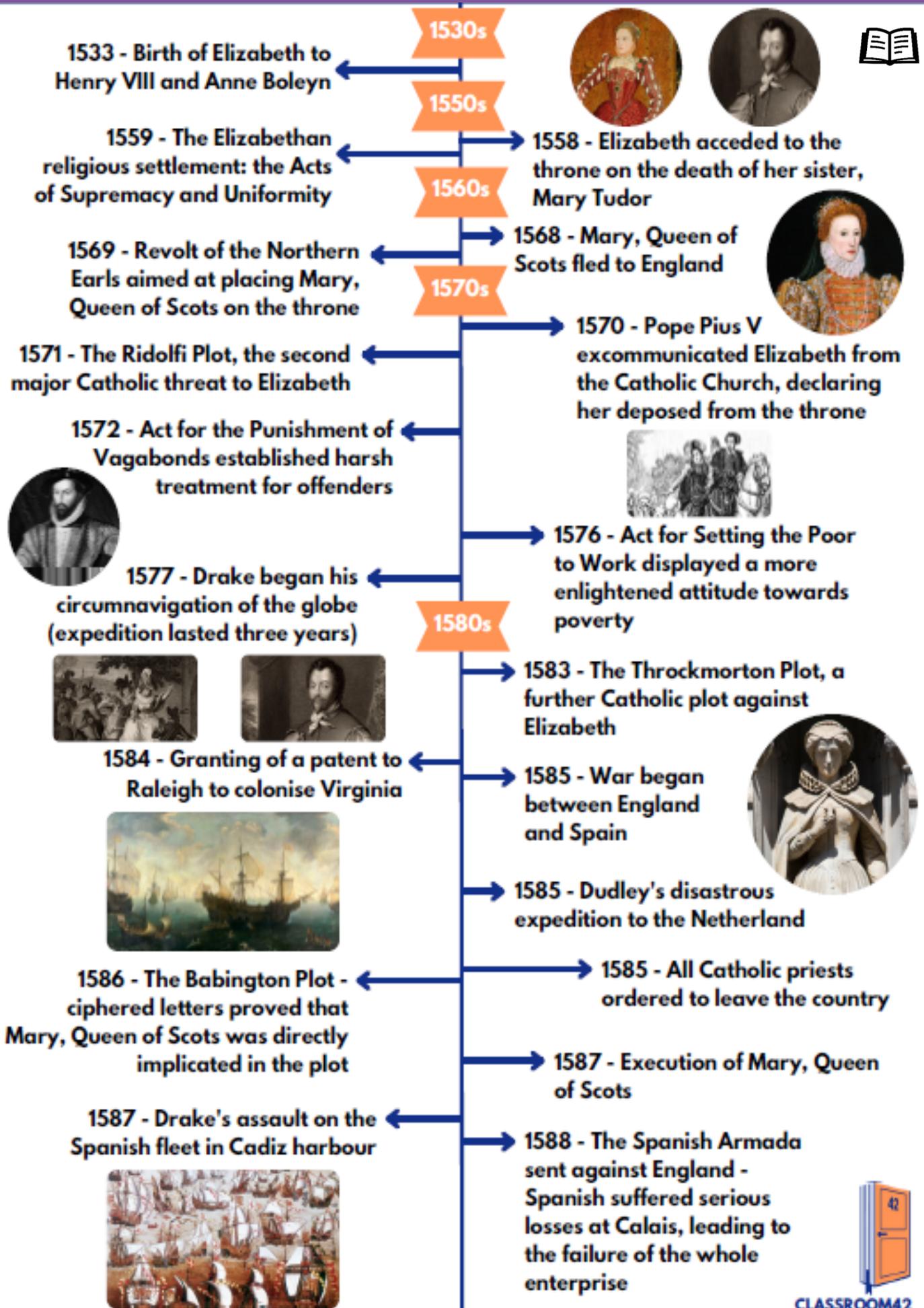


GCSE Revision Booklet

Early Elizabethan England 1558-1588

NAME:

Timeline



Queen, Government and Religion 1558-69 - General Revision

Read through this mind map. You will be tested on the next page. 

Societal hierarchy

1. Nobility
2. Gentry
3. Yeomen
4. Tenant farmers
5. Landless/working poor
6. Homeless and beggars

Contemporary belief that women could not rule well

Increasing poverty due to high taxation and poor harvests

Many (especially Catholics) thought she was illegitimate

Problems facing Elizabeth I

The Crown was £300,000 in debt

Ongoing war with France

Elizabeth I



- Self-confident
- Indecisive
- Protestant
- Unmarried
- 'Virgin Queen'



Monarch → divine right to rule, absolute authority

Parliament → Lords + Commons, advised Elizabeth's government

Privy Council → nobles chosen by Elizabeth to govern country

Religion in England

- Church of England important part of life and preached government's message, people paid 10% tax (tithe) to Church
- England officially Catholic but people heavily divided - Reformation questioned Catholic Church teachings
- Huge tensions between Catholics (supported Pope, majority in North and West), Protestants (no Pope, majority in London and East), Puritans (strict Protestants, found in London)

Elizabeth's religious settlement

- Attempt to quell religious tensions
- **Act of Supremacy** made Elizabeth **Supreme Governor** of Church of England, removing power from Catholic Pope, clergy swore oath of allegiance to her
- **Act of Uniformity** made Protestantism England's official religion, set out rules for Churches, prayer book retained some Catholic traditions as a compromise
- Most ordinary people accepted, 8,000 out of 10,000 priests took **Oath of Supremacy**, but only 1 bishop - largely successful, 27 new Protestant bishops appointed

QUEEN, GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION, 1558-69

Relations between Mary and Elizabeth

- **Casket Letters Affair** - letters found allegedly written by Mary which implicate her in husband's murder - ensured Elizabeth's support for James VI rather than Mary
- **York Conference (1569)** - investigation of possible wrongdoing by Mary, used Casket Letters as evidence

Crucifix Controversy - refused to display Catholic crucifixes in Churches, not challenged by Elizabeth

Vestment Controversy - refused to wear the vestments, 37 priests resigned in 1566



Extent of challenge very small

Puritan challenge to settlement

Wanted a stricter Protestant Church

1/3 nobility and gentry (mostly in North and West) became **recusants**, refusing to attend Church, powerful threat compared to ordinary people

Political threat posed by Catholic France and Spain, angered by Elizabeth's support for Protestants in France's religious war (1562)

Mary, Queen of Scots



- **Catholic Queen of Scotland**
- Elizabeth's cousin descended from Henry VIII's sister - no denying her **legitimacy**
- Elizabeth sent money and troops to Protestant rebels in Scotland, rebellion ended with the **Treaty of Edinburgh (1560)**, Mary had to give up claim to English throne
- 1568 - Escaped prison and fled to England after suspicion of Mary's involvement in husband's death forced her to **abdicate**

Catholic challenge to settlement

European Catholic Church began '**Counter Reformation**' against Protestantism

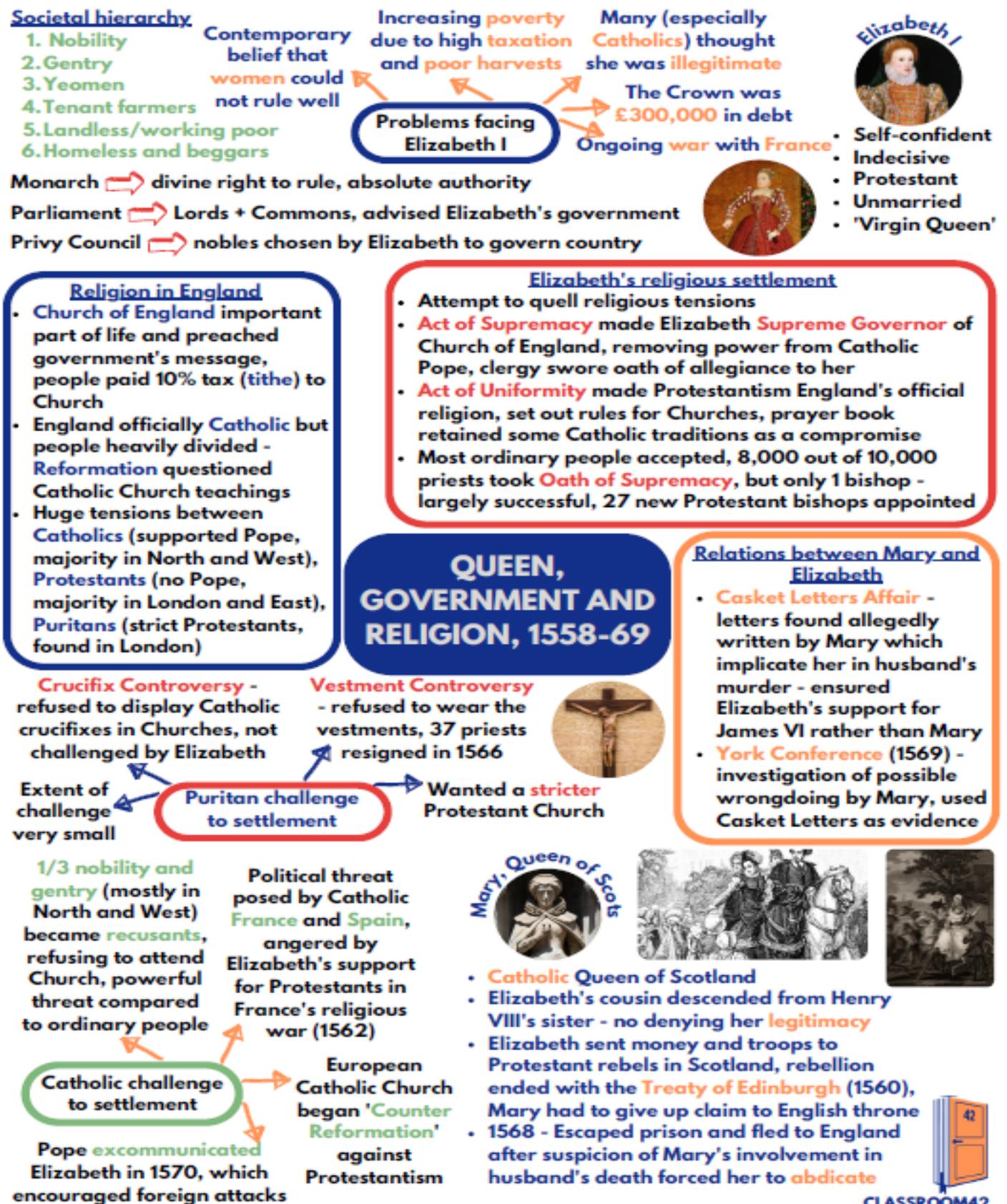
Pope **excommunicated** Elizabeth in 1570, which encouraged foreign attacks



CLASSROOM42

Queen, Government and Religion 1558-69 - General Revision

Fill in the mind map as best you can from memory. Afterwards, check the answers from the completed mind map on the previous page. **NO CHEATING!**



Queen, Government and Religion 1558-69 - General Revision

Answer the quiz questions as best you can from memory. Give yourself a mark out of 10 using the answers on the next page! NO CHEATING!



Queen, government and religion, 1558-69

Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. Identify two problems facing Elizabeth I:

2. What role did the Church of England play in English society?

3. What Act made Elizabeth Supreme Governor of the Church of England?

4. What year did the Pope excommunicate Elizabeth?

5. Describe one feature of Puritan challenge to the religious settlement:

6. What proportion of nobility and gentry became recusants as part of the Catholic challenge to the religious settlement?

7. How did the casket letters damage relations between Elizabeth and Mary?

8. What role did the Privy Council play in English government?

9. Which religion did Elizabeth change England's official religion to?

10. Identify one feature of Elizabeth I's character:



Queen, Government and Religion 1558-69 - Revision Review

Based on how you did with the previous activities, RAG the sub-topics based on your confidence within Queen, Government and Religion.. **Green = You understand it really well.** **Amber = I know a bit but could know more.** **Red = Not confident in my knowledge on this at all.**



Sub-topic	Confidence Level
Societal Hierarchy	
Religion in England	
Elizabeth's religious settlement	
Challenges to the settlement	
Relations between Mary and Elizabeth	

Queen, government and religion, 1558-69

Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



- Identify two problems facing Elizabeth I:
Crown £300,000 in debt, people thought she was illegitimate, war with France, increasing poverty, contemporary belief women could not rule well
- What role did the Church of England play in English society?
Preached government's message, people required to pay 10% tax/tithe
- What Act made Elizabeth Supreme Governor of the Church of England?
Act of Supremacy
- What year did the Pope excommunicate Elizabeth?
1570
- Describe one feature of Puritan challenge to the religious settlement:
(Crucifix Controversy) (Vestment Controversy)
Refused to display crucifixes, refused to wear vestments
- What proportion of nobility and gentry became recusants as part of the Catholic challenge to the religious settlement?
1/3
- How did the casket letters damage relations between Elizabeth and Mary?
Ensured Elizabeth's support for James VI rather than Mary in Scotland
- What role did the Privy Council play in English government?
Nobles chosen by Elizabeth to govern the country
- Which religion did Elizabeth change England's official religion to?
Protestantism
- Identify one feature of Elizabeth I's character:
Self-confident, indecisive, Protestant, unmarried, 'Virgin Queen'



Now you have completed some general revision and have an overview of Queen, Government and Religion. The purpose of completing the RAG activity afterwards is you have now clear priorities of what you should revise first. The Red sub-topics should be your first priority, then the amber sub-topics and finally the green. Continue on for some specific tasks on how to revise each of these.



Challenges to Elizabeth at home and abroad (1569-1588)

Read through this mind map. You will be tested on the next page. 

Ridolfi Plot (1571) → **Roberto Ridolphi** (spy for **Pope**) convinced **pain** to raise troops for invasion to crown **Mary** and marry **Duke of Norfolk** - discovered by **William Cecil**, **Norfolk** executed but **Spain** and **Catholicism** still major threats to Elizabeth

Throckmorton Plot (1583) → **French Duke of Guise** plotted to invade with **Spanish** and **Papal** support, **Throckmorton** passed letters between plotters and **Mary** but was discovered by **Francis Walsingham**, **11,000** Catholic sympathisers imprisoned

Babington Plot (1586) → **Walsingham** intercepted letters from **Babington** to **Mary** about **Duke of Guise** invasion, **Mary** sentenced to **death** (Oct 1586), **Catholic** persecution increased

Revolt of the Northern Earls, 1569-70

- **Catholicism** strong in **North**, **Earls** resented loss of power in court
- Wanted to make **Mary** queen, rebels marched South but support from **Spain** didn't arrive - Elizabeth retained landowner support and moved **Mary** away to **Coventry**
- Showed **Mary** couldn't be trusted, led to Elizabeth's **excommunication**



England and Spain rivals in **New World**, **privateers** raided Spanish colonies and ships

1577-1580 **Sir Francis Drake** captured **£400,000** of Spanish gold and silver

Commercial rivalry

Spain controlled **Netherlands** - England's main trade route to Europe

Catholic Spain/England alliance ended when England became **Protestant**

Political & religious rivalry

Elizabeth sent money to Spanish rebels combatting persecution of Protestants

Philip II involved in plots against Elizabeth



CHALLENGES TO ELIZABETH AT HOME AND ABROAD, 1569-88



War with Spain - Robert Dudley

- **Treaty of Nonsuch (1585)** - England financed an army of **7,000** troops led by **Robert Dudley** for the **Dutch Protestant rebels** - England and Spain now at war in Netherlands
- **Expedition of 1585** huge failure as force was poorly supplied
- **Dudley** angered Elizabeth by taking title of '**Governor General**'

1588 - **Philip II** planned '**Enterprise of England**' to invade + overthrow Elizabeth - ordered **130-ship Armada** to transport **Duke of Parma's 27,000** troops from Netherlands to England

Armada leaders (**Duke of Parma & Duke of Medina Sidonia**) unable to communicate

Spanish low on food and cannon supplies

English ships faster and cannons fired more quickly

Reasons for English victory

Superior tactics used by more experienced English leaders - chased into familiar territory (English Channel)

Battle of Gravelines (8th Aug 1588) - Drake's **fireships** destroyed Spanish ships and forced many to drift into North Sea

War with Spain - Francis Drake

- Elizabeth ordered Drake to spy on Spanish naval activity
- April 1587 - Elizabeth ordered Drake to attack Spanish navy port at **Cadiz**, destroyed **30** ships
- Attack known as '**singeing the King of Spain's beard**' - set **Armada** preparations back a year

- Victory cemented Elizabeth's power + strength
- Led to gradual decline of Spain's empire
- England emerged as strong naval power
- Seen as victory for Protestantism



CLASSROOM42

Challenges to Elizabeth at home and abroad (1569-1588)

Fill in the mind map as best you can from memory. Afterwards, check the answers from the completed mind map on the previous page. **NO CHEATING!**



- Ridolfi Plot (1571)** → Roberto Ridolfi (spy for Pope) convinced pain to raise troops for invasion to crown Mary and marry Duke of _____ - discovered by William Cecil, Norfolk executed but Spain and Catholicism still major threats to Elizabeth
- Plot (1583)** → French Duke of Guise plotted to invade with Spanish and Papal support, Throckmorton passed letters between plotters and Mary but was discovered by Francis Walsingham, 11,000 Catholic sympathisers imprisoned
- Babington Plot (_____)** → Walsingham intercepted letters from Babington to Mary about Duke of Guise invasion, Mary sentenced to death (Oct 1586), _____ persecution increased

Revolt of the Northern Earls, 1569-70

- Catholicism strong in North, Earls resented loss of power in _____
- Wanted to make Mary queen, rebels marched South but support from Spain didn't arrive - Elizabeth retained landowner support and moved Mary away to _____
- Showed Mary couldn't be trusted, led to Elizabeth's excommunication



Walsingham used spies across the country, communicated in code and tortured people to ensure loyalty to Elizabeth
His evidence proved Mary was involved in treasonous plots, leading to her execution but angering Philip II

England and Spain rivals in New World, _____ raided Spanish colonies and ships
1577-1580 Sir Francis Drake captured £400,000 of Spanish _____ and silver
Commercial rivalry
Spain controlled Netherlands - England's main trade route to Europe

Catholic Spain/England alliance ended when England became _____

Political & religious rivalry

Elizabeth sent money to _____ rebels combatting persecution of Protestants

Philip II involved in plots against Elizabeth



CHALLENGES TO ELIZABETH AT HOME AND ABROAD, 1569-88



War with Spain - Robert Dudley

- Treaty of _____ (1585) - England financed an army of 7,000 troops led by Robert Dudley for the Dutch Protestant rebels - England and Spain now at war in Netherlands
- Expedition of 1585 huge failure as force was poorly supplied
- _____ angered Elizabeth by taking title of 'Governor General'

1588 - Philip II planned 'Enterprise of England' to invade + overthrow Elizabeth - ordered 130-ship _____ to transport Duke of Parma's 27,000 troops from Netherlands to England



Armada leaders (Duke of Parma & Duke of Medina Sidonia) unable to _____

Spanish low on food and cannon supplies

English _____ faster and cannons fired more quickly

Reasons for English victory

Superior tactics used by more experienced English leaders - chased into familiar territory (English _____)

Battle of _____ (8th Aug 1588) - Drake's fireships destroyed Spanish ships and forced many to drift into North Sea

War with Spain - Francis Drake

- Elizabeth ordered Drake to spy on Spanish _____ activity
- April 1587 - Elizabeth ordered Drake to attack Spanish navy port at _____, destroyed 30 ships
- Attack known as 'singeing the King of Spain's _____' - set Armada preparations back a year

- Victory cemented Elizabeth's power + strength
- Led to gradual decline of Spain's _____
- England emerged as strong naval power
- Seen as victory for Protestantism



CLASSROOM42

Challenges to Elizabeth at home and abroad (1569-1588)

Answer the quiz questions as best you can **from memory**. Give yourself a mark out of 10 using the answers on the next page! NO CHEATING!



Challenges to Elizabeth at home and abroad, 1569-88

Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. Identify two consequences of English victory over the Spanish Armada:

2. What role did Walsingham play in the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots?

3. How many Spanish ships were destroyed in Drake's attack on Cadiz?

4. What year did Philip II's 'Enterprise of England' begin?

5. Identify a feature of religious rivalry between England and Spain:

6. What country did Spain control affecting England's trade route to Europe?

7. What did the 1585 Treaty of Nonsuch do?

8. Why did the Revolt of the Northern Earls break out?

9. Who discovered the Ridolfi Plot?

10. Identify one reason why England defeated the Armada:



Challenges to Elizabeth at home and abroad (1569-1588)

Based on how you did with the previous activities, RAG the sub-topics based on your confidence within challenges to Elizabeth at home and abroad. **Green = You understand it really well.** **Amber = I know a bit but could know more.** **Red = Not confident in my knowledge on this at all.** 

Sub-topic	Confidence Level
Catholic Plots and Revolts	
Political, religious and commercial rivalries	
War with Spain	
Reasons for English victory	

Challenges to Elizabeth at home and abroad, 1569-88

Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



- Identify two consequences of English victory over the Spanish Armada:
Cemented Elizabeth's power + strength, England emerged as strong naval power, victory for Protestantism, led to gradual decline of Spanish empire
- What role did Walsingham play in the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots?
Used spies, intercepted letters from Babington proving Mary's plot involvement
- How many Spanish ships were destroyed in Drake's attack on Cadiz?
30
- What year did Philip II's 'Enterprise of England' begin?
1588
- Identify a feature of religious rivalry between England and Spain:
Alliance ended when England became Protestant, Elizabeth funded Spanish Protestant rebels
- What country did Spain control affecting England's trade route to Europe?
The Netherlands
- What did the 1585 Treaty of Nonsuch do?
England financed army of 7,000 led by Dudley to support Dutch Protestant rebels
- Why did the Revolt of the Northern Earls break out?
Catholicism strong in North, Earls resented loss of power in court
- Who discovered the Ridolfi Plot?
William Cecil
- Identify one reason why England defeated the Armada:
Spanish leaders inexperienced and couldn't communicate, strong English tactics and ships, poor Spanish supplies, Battle of Gravelines

/10

Now you have completed some general revision and have an overview of challenges to Elizabeth at home and abroad. The purpose of completing the RAG activity afterwards is you have now clear priorities of what you should revise first. The Red sub-topics should be your first priority, then the amber sub-topics and finally the green. Continue on for some specific tasks on how to revise each of these.

Elizabethan society in the age of exploration (1558-1588)



Read through this mind map. You will be tested on the next page.

Education

- Prepared people for life in their **social class**
- **No compulsory schooling**, very few attended
- **Renaissance ideas** changed attitudes, belief that society improved through education
- **Protestantism** increased literacy efforts, thought people should read Bible in English
- Invention of the **printing press** made books far cheaper to produce and buy
- Noble girls were educated at home and prepared for married life, but noble boys could attend fee-paying **grammar schools**
- **2 universities** set up: Oxford and Cambridge

Sport, pastimes and theatre

- Leisure activities varied by **social class**
- **Nobility**: intellectual pursuits, elitist culture, reading classics, music, hunting, hawking
- **Working people**: popular culture, escapism from poor living conditions, drinking and gambling in inns/taverns, cockfighting, bear baiting, dice, wrestling, football
- **Theatre** popular with all classes, **Globe** and **Rose** theatres built, wealthy patrons sponsored actors, only men could act

Changing attitudes to poverty prompted by belief that growing number of vagabonds would lead to crime, disorder and even rebellion

1563 Statute of Artifices - punished those who didn't pay poor relief, taxes raised at local level

1572 Vagabonds Act - punished vagrants with whipping, death penalty for begging 3 times

1576 Poor Relief Act - distinguished between deserving poor (couldn't work) and idle/undeserving poor (chose not to work)

Bad harvests in 1562, 1565, 1573, 1586 meant less food + higher prices

Price inflation caused fall in value of real wages

Reasons for increase in poverty

Taxes raised for war with Spain

Enclosure drove many off their lands - became **vagrants/vagabonds**

Population growth increased demand for food + housing



New science of

transatlantic navigation made sailing safer - maths, quadrants, astrolabes

Printing maps + use of longitude and latitude made navigation more reliable

ELIZABETHAN SOCIETY IN THE AGE OF EXPLORATION, 1558-88

Reasons for exploration

Expansion of trade routes, especially Trade Triangle

New shipyards, development of faster + more stable ships

Need to compete with European powers in acquiring overseas possessions



Drake's circumnavigation of the globe

- Dec 1577 - Sep 1580
- Wanted to attack Spanish colonies in the **Pacific** due to personal **Puritanical beliefs** and **revenge** for Spanish attack on his ships
- Returned to England with huge amount of **treasure**
- Encouraged further **exploration**, claimed **Nova Albion** for England, worsened relationship with Spain

The colonisation of Virginia

- 1584 - **Walter Raleigh** given **royal charter** to establish a colony in **Roanoke, Virginia**
- Raleigh organised expedition + raised funds
- First expedition group had to leave after a year (1585-86), second group **disappeared** (1587)
- Became known as the '**Lost Colony**'

Poor food supplies - damaged on voyage, wrong time of year for planting crops

War with Spain meant few ships were available to send supplies

Reasons for failure of Roanoke colony

Attacks from **Native Americans** - colonists had brought **new diseases**

Inadequate planning and inexperience of crew



CLASSROOM42

Elizabethan society in the age of exploration (1558-1588)

Fill in the mind map as best you can from memory. Afterwards, check the answers from the completed mind map on the previous page. **NO CHEATING!**



Elizabethan society in the age of exploration (1558-1588)

Answer the quiz questions as best you can from memory. Give yourself a mark out of 10 using the answers on the next page! NO CHEATING!



Elizabethan society in the Age of Exploration, 1558-88

Quiz Questions



Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!

1. Identify two reasons for the failure of the Roanoke colony:

2. Why did attitudes to poverty change in Elizabethan society?

3. Which two universities were set up in Elizabethan England?

4. What year was Raleigh granted a royal charter to colonise Virginia?

5. How did the 1576 Poor Relief Act categorise the poor?

6. What invention made books cheaper to produce and buy?

7. Give one reason for increasing poverty levels in Elizabethan society:

8. How did the science of transatlantic navigation affect exploration?

9. What leisure activity was popular with all social classes?

10. Give two reasons why Drake's circumnavigation was significant:



Elizabethan society in the age of exploration (1558-1588)

Based on how you did with the previous activities, RAG the sub-topics based on your confidence within Elizabethan society in the age of exploration. **Green = You understand it really well.** **Amber = I know a bit but could know more.** **Red = Not confident in my knowledge on this at all.**



Sub-topic	Confidence Level
Education	
Sports, pastimes and theatres	
Reasons and changing attitudes to poverty	
Reasons for exploration	
Drake's circumnavigation of the globe	
Colonisation of Virginia and failure of Roanoke colony	

Elizabethan society in the Age of Exploration, 1558-88

Quiz Questions



Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!

1. Identify two reasons for the failure of the Roanoke colony:

Poor food supplies, time of year, war with Spain, inadequate planning, crew inexperience, attacks from Native Americans due to new diseases

2. Why did attitudes to poverty change in Elizabethan society?

Belief that growing numbers of vagabonds would increase crime, disorder, rebellion

3. Which two universities were set up in Elizabethan England?

Oxford and Cambridge

4. What year was Raleigh granted a royal charter to colonise Virginia?

1584

5. How did the 1576 Poor Relief Act categorise the poor?

Distinguished between deserving and idle/undeserving

6. What invention made books cheaper to produce and buy?

Printing press

7. Give one reason for increasing poverty levels in Elizabethan society:

Inflation, taxes for war with Spain, enclosure, population growth, bad harvests

8. How did the science of transatlantic navigation affect exploration?

Made sailing safer

9. What leisure activity was popular with all social classes?

The theatre

10. Give two reasons why Drake's circumnavigation was significant:

Encouraged further exploration, claimed Nova Albion for

England, worsened relationship with Spain

/10

Now you have completed some general revision and have an overview of Elizabethan society in the age of exploration. The purpose of completing the RAG activity afterwards is you have now clear priorities of what you should revise first. The Red sub-topics should be your first priority, then the amber sub-topics and finally the green. Continue on for some specific tasks on how to revise each of these.