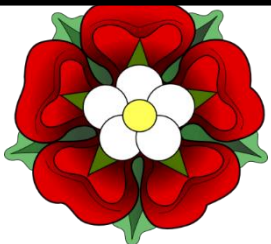




The Elizabethan Age 1558 - 1603



From September 2024

These are the types of questions in the Elizabethan Age exam.

5 questions

1 hour

1. What can be learnt from Sources A and B about ...? (4)
2. To what extent does this source accurately reflect...? (8)
3. Why was ...significant in the Catholic threat to Elizabeth? (12)
4. Explain the connections between TWO of the following that are to do with... (10)
5. How far do you agree with this interpretation of life for ... in Elizabethan times? (16)



Elizabethan England 1558-1603

Unit Overview



Pages 47-50 Pages 42-45 Pages 36-40 Pages 31-34 Pages 25-29 Pages 16-23 Pages 5-13

Key Question: How successful was the government of Elizabeth I?				
Coronation and popularity of Elizabeth				
Royal Court, Privy Council and councillors and role of parliament				
Local government				
Taxation and freedom of speech				
Key Question: How did life differ for the rich and poor in Elizabethan times?				
Contrasting lifestyles of rich and poor, homes and fashion				
Causes of poverty				
Issue of unemployment and vagrancy				
Government legislation and 1601 poor law				
Key Question: What were the most popular forms of entertainment in Elizabethan times?				
Importance of popular entertainment				
Cruel sports, entertainment enjoyed by the rich				
Elizabethan theatre, designs, plays and attitudes to the theatre				
Key Question: How successfully did Elizabeth deal with the problem of religion?				
Religious problems in 1559, aims of religious settlement				
Middle way, acts of supremacy and uniformity, reactions to the settlement				
Key Question: Why were the Catholics such a threat to Elizabeth?				
early toleration, excommunication in 1570, recusancy				
Rebellion of northern earls				
Catholic plots- Ridolfi, Throckmorton, Babington, role of Mary queen of Scots				
Key Question: How much of a threat was the Spanish armada?				
Reasons for the armada, war in the Netherlands, course of the armada- events in the channel				
Calais, fireships and return to Spain, results of the armada				
Key Question: why did the puritans become an increasing threat during Elizabeth's reign?				
Puritanism, challenge to the settlement				
Puritan opposition in parliament and privy council				



Context- Who was Elizabeth and who were the Tudors?

Elizabeth was born on 7 September 1533. Her father, Henry VIII, is well known for marrying six times. Elizabeth was born from his second marriage, to Anne Boleyn.

Elizabeth's half-sister, Mary, had been born in 1517, during Henry VIII's marriage to Catherine of Aragon. Henry had abandoned the Roman Catholic religion and created a new Protestant Church of England, with himself as head, in order to get a divorce from Catherine.

Once divorced, Henry married Anne Boleyn, who was already pregnant with Elizabeth, in 1533. The marriage did not last long, with Anne sent to the Tower of London accused of adultery and treason. Anne Boleyn was beheaded on 19 May 1536, and Elizabeth, who was only two, was declared illegitimate, meaning she no longer had any claim to the throne.

Henry married his third wife, Jane Seymour, just ten days after Anne's execution, and finally had a male heir when Edward was born in October 1537. His happiness was short-lived as Jane died a short while after the birth.

Elizabeth was initially brought up away from her father at Hatfield, but her fortunes improved in July 1543, when she was ten, as Henry married his sixth and final wife, Catherine Parr. Elizabeth was declared third in line to the throne, Edward being first in line, followed by Mary. Elizabeth was raised alongside her brother Edward, as Protestants.



Edward VI

When Henry VIII died in January 1547, it was his son who succeeded him, becoming King Edward VI.

As Edward was only 9 years old at the time of Henry's death, he was too young to reign by himself, and was aided in making important decisions by his advisors. Edward's reign is mostly remembered for the religious changes he made, as England became a Protestant country.

This major religious change worried many Catholics who remained loyal to the Pope. Elizabeth continued living with her loving stepmother, Catherine Parr, until Catherine's death in 1548

Mary I

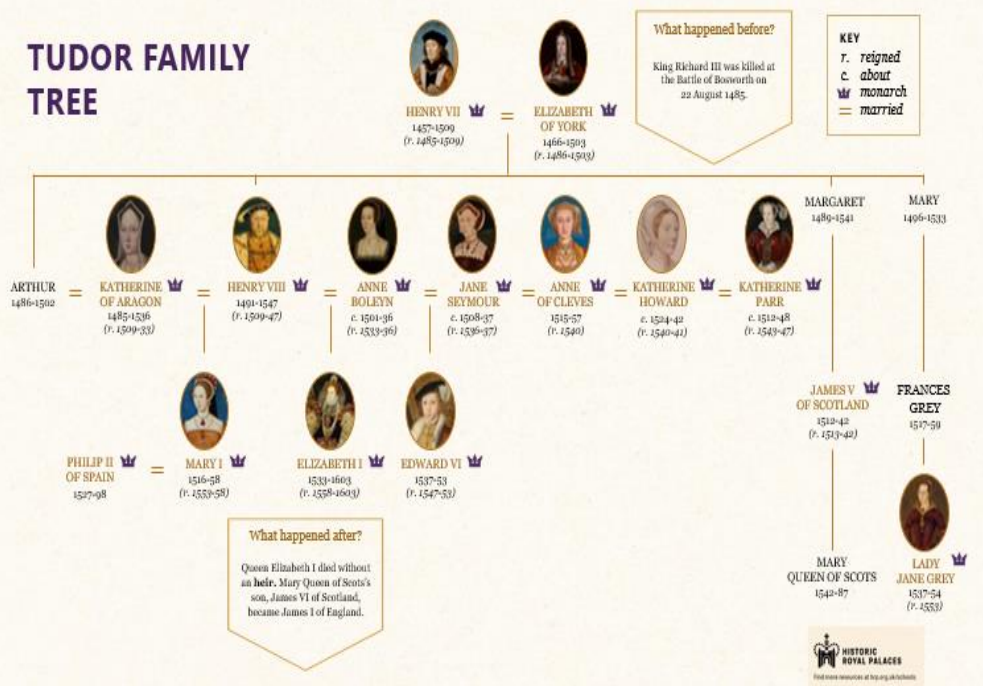
Edward VI fell ill in January 1553 and died in October of the same year at the age of 15. His half-sister Mary, a devout Roman Catholic, succeeded him as Queen Mary I.



She opposed Edward's Protestant reforms and initiated a Counter-Reformation, restoring the Pope's authority and punishing Protestant leaders, earning her the nickname "Bloody Mary." Elizabeth, a Protestant, faced a perilous time during Mary's reign, especially after being accused of involvement in a Protestant rebellion.

She was imprisoned in the Tower of London but was released due to insufficient evidence. Elizabeth was under close watch until Mary's death in November 1558, when Elizabeth became Queen at the age of 25.

TUDOR FAMILY TREE



The Elizabethan Age 1558 - 1603

Parliament & the Queen

- Parliament was less powerful than today
- They would meet to pass Acts and set taxes
- Not allowed to discuss marriage, religion or foreign policy
- During her reign they met 13 times- 9 dissolved, 4 prorogued

Local Government

- Justices of the Peace
- Part time and unpaid
- They punished robbers and thieves
- Dealt with complaints and violence
- Implement laws set by parliament

Privy Council

- Advisors who helped the Queen to govern the country
- Nobles and gentry e.g. William, Cecil, Robert Walsingham
- Met nearly everyday
- Powerful and ambitious men

Bess of Hardwick

Example of how rich people lived in Elizabethan England

She got rich through marriage (4 X widowed) and after the last she built Hardwick hall with: four-poster beds, silverware, feather beds, huge kitchen.

	Rich	Poor
Food	Show of wealth- meat, fish, wine. Being fat = sign of wealth.	Pottage & bread. Chicken- reared themselves.
Clothes	Wool, linen, silk, embroidered with jewels.	Simple, loose fitting, made from wool.
Housing	Country mansions, lots of rooms for lots of guests. Made from brick and glass windows. Always ready in case the queen visits.	Small room, walls made from mud and straw. Live in with their animals for warmth.
Jobs	Some never worked- if family was rich -> lots of land to rent out = makes lots of money	Servants, apprentice (tailor, mason, barber, carpenter, bookbinder, blacksmith)

1558-1559	1562-1563	1566-1570	1571-1572	1575-1577	1583-1587	1588-1594	1598-1603
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elizabeth became Queen, William Cecil Secretary of State Coronation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Westminster Abbey, London Tried to gain popularity by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summer tour- she stayed with nobles Portraits MPs want Elizabeth to marry Elizabeth's Church Settlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elizabeth nearly dies from smallpox Civil War in France Categorisation of the poor: deserving, undeserving, unemployed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Puritans complain priests are wearing vestments Mary QS arrives in England Northern Rebellion Excommunication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ridolfi Plot- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the help of Spanish duke & 10,000 soldiers tried to overthrow Elizabeth Plot failed Poor Rate- locals to pay toward the cost of the poor. Punishments given if they didn't (imprisonment). Censorship laws introduced in theatres <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fear increased spread of disease Prostitutes or pickpockets St Bartholomew's Day Massacre- Protestants killed in Paris MPs want MaryQS executed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Puritan attempt to change the Prayer Book Peter Wentworth (puritan MP) imprisoned Archbishop Grindal suspended First theatre built Drake's world voyage (1577-1580) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Throckmorton Plot (1583) Babington Plot (1586) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> try to kill Elizabeth and replace with Mary Secret letter intercepted by Walsingham Mary QS executed Antony Cope (puritan MP) tried to introduce a new prayer book -> imprisoned 5 MPs imprisoned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spanish Armada (1588) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spain- Duke of Medina Sidonia England say them coming Chased them up the English Channel Spanish anchored near Calais England sent burning ships Spain panicked and retreated fierce battle Spain tried to get back to Spain but wrecked by storms Shakespeare's 1st play (1590) Hardwick Hall built (1591-97) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Robert Cecil death (1598) Poor law (1601) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beggars were given a licence to beg Elderly sent to alms houses Apprenticeships for orphans BUT did not work - famines continued & not everywhere followed the law Elizabeth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Golden Speech (1601) Death (1603)

Religion

- 1559
 - Everyone went to church
 - It gave them hope- a better life in heaven
 - Elizabeth inherited a very divided country- protestant/ catholic divide (and growing number of puritans)
- Religious settlement
 - The middle way (compromise)
- Supremacy and uniformity
 - Elizabeth remained Supreme Governor
 - Freedom of worship for protestants
 - Everyone must go to church
 - Bible written in English in every church
- Reactions
 - By 1568 most people accepted the New Church - no serious rebellions
 - Anyone who refused to go to church payed a fine- poor struggled to pay

Catholic Threat

- Pope advised Catholics not to go to Protestant church
- Elizabeth didn't penalise because she feared rebellion
- Elizabeth feared France & Spain would create a 'Catholic Alliance' against England

Was it really a Golden Age?

- Government controversy
- Finances- taxes, debt
- Religion- catholic persecution
- Rich & poor- taxes, bad harvest, high food prices, plagues, crime, poverty -> Poor Law
- Foreign affairs- trade, voyages
- Scotland ☹️ Irish ☹️ Dutch ☹️ but Spain ☹️

Voyages became possible because of

- Invention of guns
- New equipment- the compass
- Lighter ships- carracks
- Sponsorship from monarchs & merchants
- What did they achieve?
- Wealth
- Trade (Russia- fur, India- silk & spices)
- Skilled Navy to defend England
- Colonies
- POWER! Greatest sea power by 1603

Causes of Poverty

- Bad harvests - rise in grain prices
- Rent racking- landowners could charge what they liked
- Sheep farming- less jobs
- End of war- soldiers and sailors lost their jobs

Entertainment

- Cruel sports
 - Hunting
 - Cockfighting
 - Bear baiting
 - Jousting
- Food
 - Banquets
 - Feasting
 - Fairs
- Sport
 - Tennis
 - Skittles
 - Pigball
- Public execution
- Gambling
- Music

Theatre

- Popular for all societies
- Richest would sit in galleries
- Poor would stand in the yard
- Female characters played by men

Mary Queen of Scots

- Catholics believed she should be Queen
- France, Spain and the Pope agreed
- She was implicated in plots against Elizabeth
- Elizabeth couldn't execute her because she feared revenge from Spain (Divine Rights of Kings- only God can appoint monarchs)
- Executed after Babington Plot

Puritans

- Strict rules about Godly life- e.g. anti-ale houses
- Saw Catholicism as opposite to Godly
- Against vestments & decorated churches
- Powerful supporters (Walsingham, Archbishop Grindal)
- Elizabeth called for House arrest of Grindal (for discussing Bill and Book) & laws against Puritans
- However they preferred Elizabeth's religious settlement than it being solely Catholic

Why did the Spanish Armada Fail?

- "God blew His wind and they were scattered"
- Bad weather- storms
- English had better ships and guns
- Spanish ships unfit for purpose- slow
- Spanish cannon balls didn't fit their cannons
- Spanish ships had many priests on board, could not pick up sailors

Key Qu- 1

How successful was the Government of Elizabeth I?

You need to know about:

- The Coronation and popularity of Elizabeth
- The Royal Court
- Privy Council and councillors
- Local Government
- The role of Parliament
- Taxation
- Freedom of speech

See pages 5 - 16

KEY VOCAB: *History*



KEY QUESTION 1- Elizabethan government. How successful was the government of Elizabeth I?

The Coronation of Elizabeth I



- The death of Queen Mary was greeted with joy by many, especially Protestants. They hoped Elizabeth would be a more tolerant and popular queen.
- Elizabeth's coronation was an extremely important event. This was Elizabeth's first chance to win the support of the people by showing off her wealth and power.
- Elizabeth's coronation on 15 January 1559 is rumoured to have cost around £16,000 even though she already had debts of £250,000 which she had inherited from Mary.
- During the coronation, Elizabeth travelled by barge along the Thames to Westminster Abbey where the ceremony took place.
- After she was crowned, there was a banquet at Westminster Hall.
- Thousands lined the streets with loud cheers and instruments.
- The coronation was a form of propaganda- enabled Elizabeth to show herself as a powerful ruler.

Elizabeth's popularity



Pelican portrait
1574

- Well educated- speak French, Greek, Italian and Latin making her popular.
- She inherited a large debt so she had to be careful with money. However, she did spend a significant amount on looking good and wearing clothes covered in jewels. These clothes are often in display in some of her portraits.

Elizabeth tried to win popular support by...

Royal Progresses

Summer tour- 10 weeks every year

Stayed with nobles for free!
They were expected to give her lavish gifts

Never went to Wales, North or SW England.

Queen + advisers
Officials, servants
Guards- large group of people to entertain and feed for the nobles

Portrait of a royal progress



The Armada Portrait
c.1588

This was only way to see the Queen!

Shows her:-

- Legitimate ruler
- Pure
- Successful
- Wise
- Wealthy
- Strong
- Powerful
- Ageless

What can we learn from the portrait?

- Elizabeth would have been dressed flamboyantly (in fancy clothes!) and wore a lot of jewellery when she travelled on royal progresses to show off her wealth.
- Elizabeth would be carried by courtiers so more people in the crowds could see her.
- Elizabeth would be accompanied by many nobles on royal progresses.
- To protect Elizabeth on royal progresses, she would be surrounded by courtiers armed with swords and other weapons.
- People would gather in windows of high buildings in the hope of catching a glimpse of Elizabeth.

KEY QUESTION 1- Elizabethan government. How successful was the government of Elizabeth I?

Royal Court

- The term 'Royal Court' in the Elizabethan era **can refer to the buildings, the palaces which Elizabeth owned, or the people who surrounded her on a daily basis.**
- Elizabeth owned around 20 palaces, with Whitehall Palace in London being her main residence. If people were summoned to visit her at the Royal Court, this would mean the buildings themselves.
- On the other hand, the term Royal Court is often used to describe her courtiers. These were either household staff such as servants or ladies-in-waiting who looked after the queen, or her advisors who helped her run the country.
- Many ambitious and wealthy nobles would attend court, in the hope of gaining favour with the queen. Courtiers could be granted valuable lands and titles through **patronage**, which Elizabeth cleverly used to ensure the loyalty of her courtiers. Courtiers fought over the attention of the queen, and **factions** developed at the Royal Court. Different factions would often disagree on various policy areas like religion.
- The two main factions at Elizabeth's Royal Court developed around William Cecil, her closest advisor, and Robert Dudley, who was rumoured to be having a relationship with the Queen. The two courtiers disagreed on many of the country's policies, such as involvement in war and the religious path followed by Elizabeth. Dudley was a Puritan whereas Cecil was a moderate Protestant, and their religious beliefs often caused rivalries at court, with courtiers often taking sides.



Faction

Division within a group

Although many argue that the way Elizabeth used patronage and manipulated factions was highly corrupt and led to great rivalries, she used the system very skillfully to ensure complete loyalty from those within the Royal Court.

Patronage

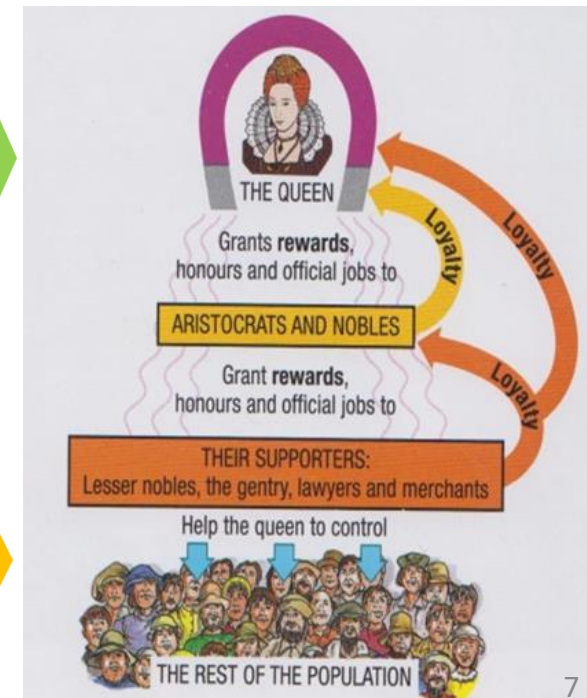
The system used by Elizabeth to make sure that people were loyal.

The upper class and Privy Councillors gave land and rewards to knights who would then be loyal to them.



Patronage

Using wealth and power to help people

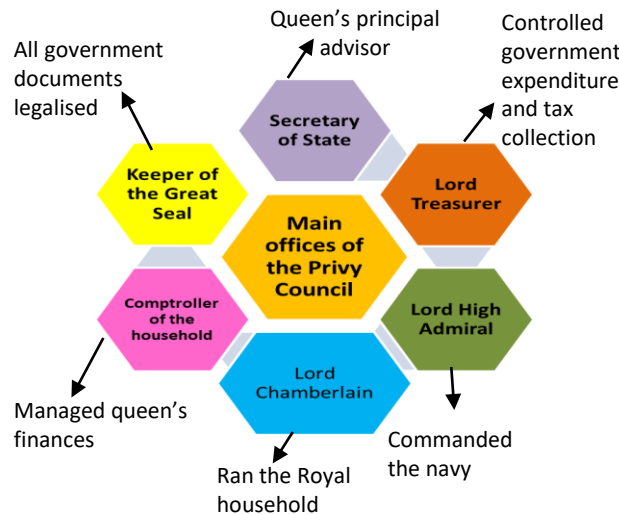


KEY QUESTION 1- Elizabethan government. How successful was the government of Elizabeth I?

Privy Council

The most important group of advisors to the monarch at this time was known as the Privy Council. Members of the Privy Council came from the nobility, the gentry or the church. They were chosen by Elizabeth and likewise could be dismissed by her. At the beginning of her reign, Elizabeth appointed nineteen Privy Councillors, around half of which had also been a part of her half-sister Mary's Privy Council.

- **WHEN DO THEY MEET?** The frequency of Privy Council meetings would depend on matters of urgency within the country. When important matters arose, they would meet on a daily basis. The rest of the time, meetings would generally take place two or three times a week. As Elizabeth got older, she trusted her Privy Council more and more, to the point where she would rarely attend their meetings towards the end of her reign.
- However, the Elizabethan era was a time of personal monarchy, which meant that she could be advised by the Privy Council, but any key decision in the running of the country was ultimately made by Elizabeth herself.
- **WHAT DO THEY DO?** The main functions of the Privy Council were **to offer advice to Elizabeth on the country's foreign and domestic policies** and to help her with the **day-to-day running of the country**. If they had been granted patronage by Elizabeth, they were allowed to pass on the benefits to other subjects and often **considered petitions from other ambitious subjects**.



How important was the Privy Council?

- 1) The Privy Council was extremely important to help Elizabeth run the country as it was the **main source of advice** for the Queen. Elizabeth looked to the Privy Council to help her make decisions on the day-to-day running of the country, which is why the council would meet so regularly, sometimes on a daily basis.
- 2) The Privy Council was very important as it also **helped Elizabeth make big decisions** on the running of the country. These decisions included wars and changes to religion.
- 3) The Privy Council did occasionally cause Elizabeth problems. At times, **rival factions emerged within the Council**. An example of this is William Cecil and Robert Dudley, who had very different religious beliefs and would sometimes disagree. However, this was not a huge problem for Elizabeth as she managed the Privy Council carefully and was clever in her control of rival factions, often giving patronage to keep people happy.
- 4) Whilst the Privy Council was extremely important to help Elizabeth make major decisions, it is important to remember that Elizabeth believed in 'personal monarchy', which meant the **Privy Council could advise her and offer guidance, but it should always be her who made the final decision**.

Medieval

Early Modern

Industrial

20th century and beyond

1066

1500

1750

1900

2000



KEY QUESTION 1- Elizabethan government. How successful was the government of Elizabeth I?

Privy Councillors

Sir William Cecil, Lord Burghley from 1571 (born 1520, died 1598)

- A moderate Protestant.
- Advised Elizabeth since her childhood.
- Hard-working and intelligent, studied law at Cambridge University.
- MP and Privy Councillor during Edward VI's reign.
- Secretary of State from 1558, Lord Treasurer from 1572.
- Had a cautious approach to decision-making, similar to Elizabeth; both disliked rushing, preferring to take time to consider key decisions.
- Elizabeth valued Cecil's loyalty and trusted him above all her other advisors.

Sir Francis Walsingham, knighted 1577 (born 1532, died 1590)

- A Puritan, he had to escape to Italy when Mary I led the counter-reformation.
- Studied law at Cambridge University.
- MP from 1558 onwards.
- Able linguist with numerous contacts abroad – led to him becoming English ambassador in Paris.
- Often described as a 'Spy master' – organised a network of spies in England and abroad.
- Helped uncover numerous plots against Elizabeth.
- Allied with Cecil and took his side in disagreements with Dudley.

Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester from 1564 (born 1537, died 1564)

- A Puritan, often argued with Cecil about religious matters.
- Childhood friend of Elizabeth who was rumoured to be having a relationship with her.
- Became Master of the Horse during Elizabeth's reign – was in charge of Elizabeth's safety.
- Commanded an army sent to the Netherlands in 1585.
- Disagreed with Cecil over his cautious approach to foreign policy; Dudley often favoured war.

Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex from 1566 (born 1567, died 1601)

- A Puritan.
- Gained military experience fighting across Europe.
- Took charge of Elizabeth's troops fighting in Spain and Ireland.
- Became Master of the Horse in 1587, taking over from Robert Dudley.
- Often quarreled with Elizabeth and was executed for treason in 1601.

Sir Christopher Hatton, knighted 1577 (born 1540, died 1591)

- A moderate Protestant but hated Puritans.
- Studied law at Oxford University.
- Clever and hard-working – arranged Elizabeth's early progresses.
- Captain of the Queen's Bodyguard and was later Lord Chancellor.
- Helped Elizabeth control and gain support from Parliament when necessary.

Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury from 1605 (born 1563, died 1612)

- A moderate Puritan, not as extreme in his religious beliefs as some other Privy Council members.
- Youngest son of William Cecil.
- Guided and trained by his father in statesmanship and took over as 'Spy master' following the death of Walsingham's death in 1590.
- Oversaw the succession of James VI following Elizabeth's death in 1603.

KEY QUESTION 1- Elizabethan government. How successful was the government of Elizabeth I?

Local government



Apart from royal progresses, Elizabeth did not travel outside of London very often. As the methods of travel and communication took much longer in those days, Elizabeth trusted people in various official posts to ensure that law and order was being kept throughout England, Wales and Ireland.



Key roles

Without this body of mostly unpaid amateur officials local government would not have been able to operate effectively during Elizabethan times.

The Lord Lieutenant	The Sheriff	Justices of the Peace	Parish Constable	Night-Watchman	Overseer of the Poor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very important role • Role held by wealthy landowner • One in each county • Informed the Queen about what was happening in their county • In charge of the local militia • Supervised the JPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainly in charge of legal affairs • Appointing and swearing in Juries • Transporting prisoners • The importance of this role was dwindling in the Elizabethan era and being replaced by JPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for maintaining law and order in communities • Between 30 -60 in each county • Unpaid job • Gave rich men more power and status • Responsible for justice at Quarter session courts where minor crimes were dealt with • Maintaining highways. • Looking after the poor/unemployed • Giving licenses to beg • Organise trade apprenticeships for young lads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JPs organised the policing of communities through the Parish Constable • Role held by local tradesmen & farmers • Post held for 1 year • Unpaid • Prevented trespassing and poaching • Kept order in taverns (pubs) • Impounded stray animals • Kept the peace and made arrests • Sort out vagabonds • Carry out punishments such as whipping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helped the Parish Constable • Patrolled streets at night to watch out for criminals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Had to organise the collection of local tax (Poor rate) from everyone in the Parish • Then give out this money to the most needy and desperate in the Parish • This job became more important as the number of unemployed grew in the 16th Century.



The Law Courts

The Queen had to make sure that all criminals were suitably punished for their crimes. Therefore, there was a system of courts which were supposed to deal with different crimes and give people the opportunity to appeal to the Queen if they felt justice had not been done to them.

Quarter Sessions

Justices of the Peace might hear criminal cases themselves, or they could send people for trial in the Quarter Sessions, held by JPs four times a year. These covered wide areas and JPs met to sentence criminals.

Assize Court

Some really serious cases, for example, murder and treason, were sent to be heard at the Assize Court. Here, judges from the central law courts in London made what was called a 'circuit' of the main towns of England and Wales twice a year to hear cases and pass sentences.

Court of King's Bench

The function of this court was to hear appeals from people who felt they had been badly treated in the local courts.

Court of Common Pleas

This dealt with civil disputes – those between people when no crime had been committed. Both of the above courts used what is known as Common Law. Cases were dealt with by judges who had experiences of previous, similar cases to decide the outcome.

KEY QUESTION 1- Elizabethan government. How successful was the government of Elizabeth I?

Parliament



Richard Onslow – Speaker of the House of Commons at times during Elizabeth's reign. I am expected to choose the topics that Parliament will discuss and which MPs will be involved in the discussion

The Elizabethan Parliament was very different to the one we have today. During Elizabeth's reign, there was no Prime Minister to lead parliament, no political parties, and all the Members of Parliament (MPs) were rich men who had been voted for by other wealthy landowners. (No one else was allowed to vote!)

Parliament was much less important, and indeed powerful, than it is today. It was only called when Elizabeth deemed it necessary. She only called Parliament **13 times** during her 45-year reign, and there was once a gap of 26 years between sessions.

Parliament was divided into two bodies, like it is today: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Lords was comprised of around 100 bishops, lords and judges during Elizabeth's reign. The House of Commons had two MPs from each county and two from each significant town. There were around 450 MPs, who were either wealthy landowners or merchants, though some were lawyers.



- Elizabeth would sit at the head of Parliament, to show she was in charge.
- Parliament was only attended by men; they were rich and well-dressed.
- There were a great number of people present when Parliament was called.

Taxation and finance

- Parliament had two main functions- to pass new laws and to raise money by granting taxes
- Elizabeth was expected to pay for the running of the country- this was difficult because of inflation so she couldn't raise enough funds. She also had the debt from her sister Mary I so Elizabeth had to ask Parliament to grant more money through taxes.
- Elizabeth controlled Parliament tightly; it only met when she called it and she could prorogue at any time.
- This led to disagreements with some MPs refusing to grant taxes unless they could discuss what they wanted. (See page 12 for Parliament sessions)
- To control Parliament, Elizabeth made sure her Privy councillors sat in. William Cecil was her spokesman.
- The taxes were normally collected to pay for wars against Scotland, France, Ireland, rebellions in the North of England and especially war against Spain.



Freedom of speech

- **Elizabeth would not let MPs discuss religion, personal affairs or foreign policy.** Whereas MP's believed that should be able to discuss all of these. There were many occasions Elizabeth and Parliament clashed (see page 12 or Parliament sessions)
- The most famous case of MPs demanding freedom of speech is that of **Peter Wentworth**. He was imprisoned in the Tower of London in 1576 for daring to challenge Elizabeth's opinions on the freedom of speech for MPs!
- Towards the end of Elizabeth's reign, there were also disagreements between MPs and the Queen. **Monopolies gave individual nobles and merchants the sole rights to sell certain types of goods. This meant they became even wealthier.** Granting monopoly licences was a convenient way for Elizabeth to make money, but MPs thought the system was unfair. MPs threatened to refuse granting taxes in 1597–98 and in 1601 as a protest against monopolies. **Elizabeth agreed to a compromise and some monopolies were withdrawn.**
- Afterwards, she made flattering references to her Parliament in a speech now known as the '**Golden Speech**' 1601.
- Elizabeth's relationship with Parliament and MPs is another example of how astute and clever she was as a ruler.



Monopolies

Elizabeth made money by selling **monopolies** which gave individual nobles and merchants the right to manufacture/sell certain goods.

- Unpopular
- Caused inflation

Elizabeth and her Parliaments 1558-1603

Date	Government business	MP's complaints	How Elizabeth dealt with them
1559	MPs declared loyalty to new Queen. Helped passed new laws to create new Protestant Church.	Some MPs asked Elizabeth to marry ASAP	Elizabeth gave a vague reply. Then she closed Parliament.
1563	MPs approved taxes to pay for military help Elizabeth sent to Scotland. They passed a law which said apprenticeships must last for 7 years.	Some MP's asked Elizabeth to get married soon.	Elizabeth gave another vague reply and closed down Parliament.
1566	MP's agreed to pay taxes to pay for an army Elizabeth sent to France.	A few MP's threatened to refuse to approve taxes unless Elizabeth made plans to marry. Paul Wentworth, a Puritan, said MP's had the right of free speech to discuss the Queen's marriage.	Elizabeth angrily told MP's it was not convenient to discuss her personal affairs. Then she closed Parliament.
1571	MP's agreed to pay taxes to pay for defeating a rebellion in the north. They passed laws against the Pope and traitors.	Walter Strickland, a Puritan, introduced the Bill to replace the Prayer Book and make other changes to the Church.	Elizabeth accused some MP's of interfering in her personal affairs. Then she closed Parliament.
1572	A Catholic plot to murder Elizabeth had been discovered. MP's discussed the Queen's safety.	MP's believed that Mary Queen of Scots had been involved in the plot. They demanded she was executed.	Elizabeth refused to execute Mary and close Parliament.
1576	MP's agreed to taxes.	Peter Wentworth, a Puritan, complained that MP's were not being allowed to discuss anything.	Wentworth was imprisoned in the Tower of London for a month. Elizabeth closed Parliament.
1581	MPs approved taxes for an army sent to Ireland. Passed new laws to punish Catholics. Then Elizabeth closed Parliament.		
1584-85	Another plot to murder the Queen had been discovered. Passed a law to punish Catholic priests and grant taxes.	Puritan MPs demanded that there should be changes in the Church before they agree to new taxes.	Elizabeth ordered her MPs to stop talking about religion, but asked bishops to carry out checks on clergy. Then she closed Parliament.
1586-7	War has broken out with Spain and another plot to murder the Queen. MPs grant taxes for war.	MP's demand MQS is executed. Anthony Cope, a Puritan, tried to introduce a Bill to abolish bishops and replace the Prayer Book. Peter Wentworth supported his right to speak. Job Throckmorton, a Puritan, spoke for a war against France and asked Elizabeth to become Queen of the Netherlands.	Elizabeth gave a vague reply to MPs demands to execute Mary but agreed to her execution a few months later. She imprisoned Cope, Wentworth, Throckmorton and 3 other MPs for interfering in her private affairs. Then she closed Parliament.
1589	MPs approved taxes for war with Spain.	Some MPs complained about purveyances. (monarchs right to buy cheap supplies during wartime)	Elizabeth said this was not MPs business but she would look into their complaints. Then she closed Parliament.
1593	MPs granted taxes to pay for the war against Spain and passed a law to punish Catholics.	Peter Wentworth wanted Elizabeth to name her successor.	Elizabeth imprisoned Wentworth in Tower of London (he died there in 1597). Then Parliament was closed.
1597-8	MPs agreed to taxes. Passed laws to punish beggars and help the poor: Elizabethan Poor Law.	Some MPs complained about monopolies. (a royal licence allowing the sole right to sell goods. Some people thought this pushed up prices).	Elizabeth said she would look into the complaint and closed Parliament.
1601	MPs approved taxes to pay for the war against Spain and the cost of sending army to Ireland.	MPs complain about monopolies again. Some said they should not grant taxes until monopolies cancelled.	Elizabeth agreed to cancel some monopolies and look into the rest. She made a long 'Golden Speech' to flatter MP's and then closed Parliament.

KEY QUESTION 1- Elizabethan government. How successful was the government of Elizabeth I?

How successful was the Government of Elizabeth I?

Yes – she was
successful!

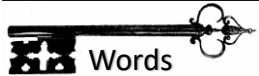
- Her coronation, portraits and progresses ensured that she was seen as wealthy and powerful monarch
- Her popularity generated loyalty and obedience from the officials.
- Patronage helped her popularity
- She had tight control of her Privy Council and Parliament
- Her temper ensured that few nobles were willing to challenge her.

BUT

No – she was
NOT successful!

- She was unpopular because she refused to allow Parliament to have the right to Freedom of Speech
- Success and implementation of laws depended on the loyalty of unpaid officials in roles such as Lord Lieutenant and JPs





Words

Coronation –

Privy Council –

Court –

JP's –

Parliament –

Aristocracy –

Gentry –

Patronage –

Lord Lieutenant –

Quarter Sessions –

Prorogued –



When was Elizabeth's coronation?

Why was it important?

What were 'progresses' and why were they important?

What was the 'Gloriana' myth?

How did Elizabeth use portraits to help her gain popularity?

Elizabeth famously said 'I may not be a lion but I am a lion's cub and I have a lion's heart.'

Problems

Make a list of the main problems facing Elizabeth at the start of her reign.

-
-
-
-
-

In your view which was going to be the most difficult to deal with?

Describe the role of the Royal Court



Explain why nobles would try to 'court' Elizabeth's favour at Royal Court.

Privy Council

What was the role of the Privy Council?

List at least 4 key members of Elizabeth's Privy Council and briefly describe their relationship with Elizabeth.

-
-
-
-

What key issues did Elizabeth and the Privy council disagree about?

**Elizabeth v Parliament**

What was the role of Elizabethan Parliament?

What were the main reasons for Elizabeth calling Parliament?

Who appointed the speaker of the House of Commons?

Who decided what topics would be discussed?

What topics did Elizabeth forbid Parliament to discuss?

How often did Parliament meet during Elizabeth's reign?

Give 3 examples of clashes between Elizabeth and Parliament

-
-
-

What did parliament believe they should have?

Local Government

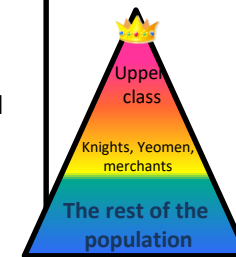
Describe the role of JPs.

Who were constables and how did they help Elizabeth govern England/

What was the role of the night watchman?

Patronage

Explain how the system of patronage worked.



Key Qu- 2

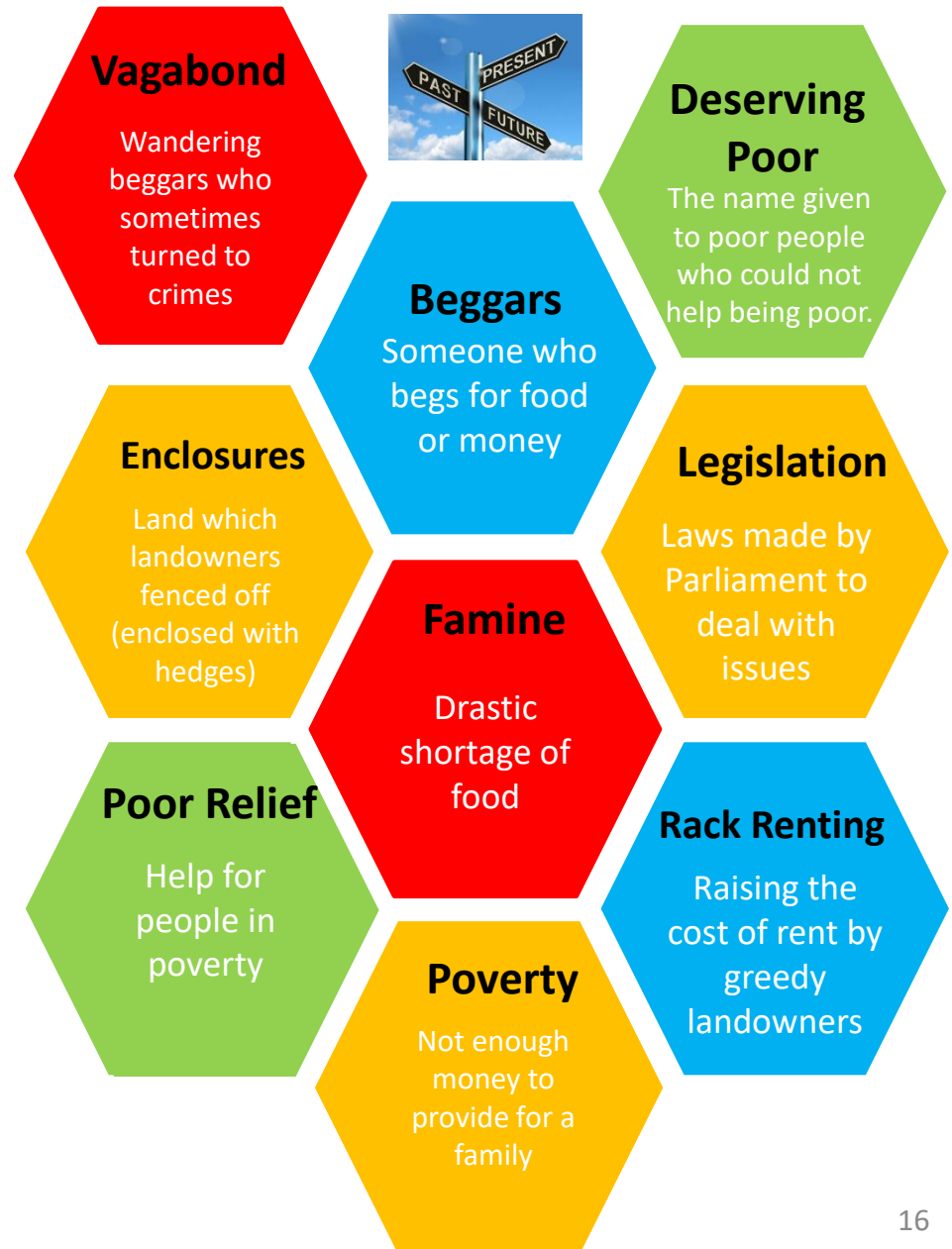
How did life differ for rich and poor in Elizabethan England?

You need to know about:

- Contrasting lifestyles of rich and poor; homes and fashion
- Causes of poverty
- Issue of unemployment and vagrancy
- Government legislation including the 1601 Poor Law

See pages 16 - 27

KEY VOCAB: *History*



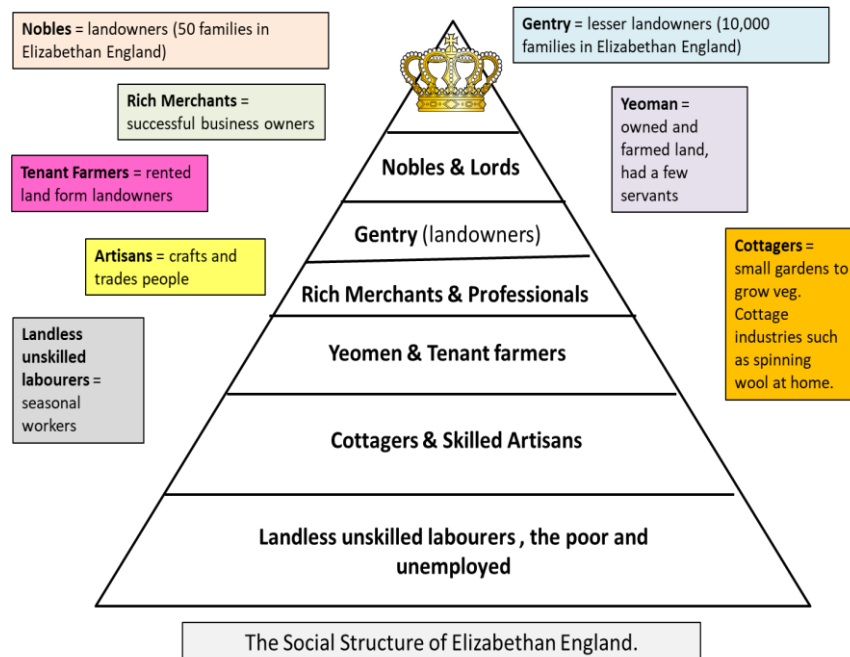
Key Question 2- How did life differ for rich and poor in Elizabethan England?

Structure of Elizabethan society

During the Elizabethan age, society was structured, and everyone was expected to know their place within society.

There was a huge contrast between the lavish lifestyles of the wealthy nobles at the top of this ladder and the peasants at the bottom who lived under the constant threat of starvation.

Many believed these placings within society were ordered by God and did not challenge their place within this structure.



Rich houses

During Elizabeth's long reign, many of the richer members of society increased their wealth considerably.

These nobles were keener than ever to show off their wealth. This could be done by investing in their homes and by wearing the latest fashions. They were also fortunate enough to be able to afford a thorough education.

Potential visits by Elizabeth to these stately homes on her royal progresses encouraged the nobles to spend as much as possible on their construction and decoration.



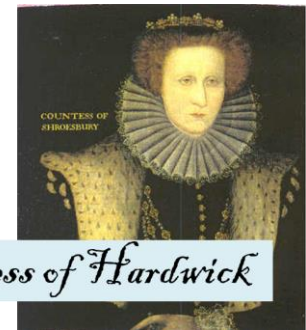
Hardwick Hall

The more they spent, the more they hoped Elizabeth would be impressed if they had the opportunity to host part of the progress. Stately homes were built with more windows than ever before, which allowed for more light.

The living conditions of the nobility also increased from the use of new building materials, such as bricks, used to build large fireplaces and chimneys, which meant the winter months were not as cold as they were in the older houses.

The landscaped gardens which surrounded these stately homes were of equal importance. The gardens of the nobility were no longer solely used to cultivate crops to help feed the household, they were now designed for leisure. Landscaped gardens still included beds to grow both vegetables and herbs but were also lined with flower beds and provided the nobles with the opportunity of taking a pleasant stroll around the grounds.

Bess of Hardwick (Countess of Shrewsbury) was the most wealthy woman in Elizabethan England – apart from the Queen. She married four times and each marriage made her richer. She began rebuilding her home in the period described as 'The Great rebuilding' and it took her 7 years to transform Hardwick Hall. It had a Long Gallery, a high Great Chamber, massive kitchen and a magnificent façade. Feather beds, endless silverware and fine furniture.



Bess of Hardwick

Key Question 2- How did life differ for rich and poor in Elizabethan England?

Rich people needed lots of rooms to accommodate large numbers of guests and servants. Rich houses were often made from brick which was a relatively new building material and as such very expensive.

If you were **rich, you were lucky – your forefathers probably owned lots of land which you would rent out at very high prices. This meant that you never had to work a day in your life, and neither would your children!**



Rich lifestyles

The rich women of the Tudors, Royalty and the Nobility, wore make-up as an indication of their status and rank. Make-up also had a practical use to hide the scarring of various diseases such as smallpox.

Rich people could afford clothing made of fine wool, linen or silk. Their clothes were decorated with jewels and embroidered with gold thread. No rich person felt properly dressed to impress unless he or she was wearing a ruff.



The richest people had lots of glass, which was a luxury at the time and a status symbol.

New building material of bricks led to chimneys being built. More glass windows, large fireplaces. Great Hall was either used as servants dining room or venue for banquets.

New building styles developed to enable divide between owner and servant. Ground plan in design of an 'E' or 'H' Long gallery was new-for recreation.

Sons of wealthy nobles and lords were tutored at home. Receiving education in the classics as well as good knowledge of French, Spanish and Latin. Teaching social etiquette like table manners was seen as important. Daughters would be tutored by a governess and how to run a large household.

Clothes were a means of displaying how wealthy a person was.

Key Question 2- How did life differ for rich and poor in Elizabethan England?

A poor Tudor house would have a hole in the wall for a window, sometimes they would have wooden shutters. It would be made of straw, mud and dung. It would be very simple.



With little or no education, the lower classes spent what little time they had on visits to the inn and tavern, gambling in cock or bear baiting rings, playing cards etc. Fishing and archery were popular. Some children attended the local parish school if they could afford it. Most started work young.

The toilet was a basic hole in the ground. Their rubbish would go in a bush or a field.

Some poor people in Tudor times could not work. They might have been disabled when they were born, or had a disease which meant they were not strong enough to work. These people had to **beg** for money and food so that they could live.

Poor women wore a dress of wool that went down to the ground. They often wore an apron over this and a cloth bonnet on their heads. Most poor men wore trousers made from wool and a tunic which came down to just above their knee.

Poor lifestyles

Many other poor people worked on the land, raising crops or livestock such as cattle and pigs. They worked very hard all the time. This land did not belong to them – it belonged to the rich Tudors who rented it out to them. If they could not pay rent they could not work.



Ordinary houses, on the other hand, were usually made of timber (wood) and **wattle and daub**. The house was built out of timber frames which then had woven sticks (**wattle**) placed in between the frames. A mixture of clay, sand and dung (**daub**) was smeared over the wattle to make the wall.

If you were poor and lucky, you could become an **apprentice** and learn to be a tailor, mason, barber, carpenter, bookbinder, blacksmith, weaver, or many other jobs you had to train for first.



Other Tudors worked as **servants** in the homes of the rich Tudors. They would cook, clean, serve and run the house for them.

Key Question 2- How did life differ for rich and poor in Elizabethan England?

Poverty in Elizabethan times

Life was extremely difficult for the many peasants during Elizabeth's reign. Some of the wealthy nobility and gentry made charitable donations to help the poorest members of society, who could also seek shelter in alms-houses or monasteries.

Different types of 'poor' in Elizabethan times:

The **'impotent poor'** were those who, because of age or physical ailments, physically could not work. These are sometimes referred to as the **'deserving poor'**, as the government considered that they deserved to receive charity from the poor relief.

The **'able-bodied poor'** were those who did not work, even though they were physically capable of doing so. This could be a result of being unable to find any form of employment, or simply because they chose not to work. The Tudors thought that these **'undeserving poor'** did not deserve any charity and should, instead, be encouraged, or even forced, to find work.

Causes of poverty

Reason	Explanation
Dissolution of the monasteries	Henry VIII closed around 800 monasteries, leaving many monks, servants and labourers unemployed. Monasteries also helped look after the poor and needy, so this charity was no longer available.
Cloth industry	A decline in demand for England's woollen cloth meant many weavers and spinners were now unemployed.
Foreign wars	The wars with France, Scotland and Spain meant taxes were raised. When these wars were over, many soldiers were then left unemployed.
Population	Between 1540 and 1600, the population grew from around 2.7 million to over 4 million. This increased prices as there was more demand for clothes, food and housing.
Inflation	Inflation meant that the wages were not increasing at the same rate as food prices, so people couldn't afford as much food.
Rack-renting	Many farmers could not afford the higher rents charged at this time, meaning they were evicted.
Farming methods	Many farmers changed from growing crops to keeping sheep. This meant fewer labourers were needed and drove up the price of food.
Bad harvests	There were numerous harsh winters, especially in the 1590s, during Elizabeth's reign. When the crops failed, it meant more demand and higher food prices.
Rural depopulation	As a result of the changes in farming, rack-renting and poor harvests, many labourers left the countryside to look for work in towns.



Charity

It was assumed that rich people would help the poor but too many!

Vagabonds spread disease

Idleness
Puritans believed idleness was a sin – beggars set a bad example!

Why were Elizabethans worried about the poor?

Social Order
Large numbers of beggars wandering the streets threatened the social order

Rebellions
Possible that the poor might join rebellions

Crime
Beggars sometimes turned to crime – threat to society

Key Question 2- How did life differ for rich and poor in Elizabethan England?

Poverty in Elizabethan times- issue of vagrancy

As there was a sharp rise in poverty during Elizabeth's reign, there was also an increase in the number of homeless beggars. Many of these beggars wandered the streets seeking charity. William Harrison, a priest in the Elizabethan age, claimed that there were as many as **10,000 vagabonds** roaming the English countryside. Violent crimes, thefts and burglaries were often blamed on these vagrants who roamed the country, and Elizabethan society felt increasingly threatened by them, who they referred to as 'sturdy beggars' or vagabonds.

Thomas Harman, a writer, completed a study of beggars in 1566, called *A Caveat or Warning for Common Cursitors, vulgarly called vagabonds*. In his book, **he named 23 different types of vagrants**, and went on to describe how each of them made a living. These were the most common types:



A Clapper Dudgeon

Clapper Dudgeon

Fake being wounded, use arsenic to make skin bleed and wrap bloody rags around arms and legs.



The Doxy

The Doxy

Keeps all things stolen in sack. Steals chicken by feeding them with bread attached to a hook which chokes chicken and she hides it in her sack.



The Abraham Man

Pretends to be mad in the hope that he would be given money because people pitied him

Pretended to have epilepsy – sucked soap to make themselves look like they were foaming at the mouth. Famous Counterfeit Crank was 'Nicholas Jennings'



The Counterfeit Crank

Other common types of Vagabonds

Hooker/Angler – knocked on doors in daylight begging. At night used a 'hook' through an open window to steal clothes and valuables

Ruffler – ex-soldiers who robbed, threatened people and begged.

Dummerers – pretended to be dumb in order to beg and get money.

Vagabond

Wandering beggars who sometimes turned to crimes

The response to vagrancy

Source A

"The problem of the poor was twofold. There were those who could not work and those who would not work and there is little evidence that those who wanted to work but could not find it ever made up a sizeable proportion of the wandering poor."

G. R. Elton, *England under the Tudors*, 1974

- As Elton, a prominent Tudor historian, says, one of the biggest problems surrounding vagrancy was the fact that many vagrants simply could not work, and would have to rely on charity to survive.
- Some large towns did try to deal with the problem of vagrancy in their own area by setting up various institutions. In London, **St Bartholomew's Hospital and St Thomas' Hospital were set up to look after the sick**, whilst Christ's Hospital was set up as an orphanage. Places such as Ipswich, Lincoln and Norwich **introduced taxes on wealthy locals and tried to find work for the unemployed**.
- What was really necessary, however, was direct action from central government, which eventually happened during Elizabeth's reign through the introduction of a series of Poor Law Acts.

Key Question 2- How did life differ for rich and poor in Elizabethan England?

Poverty in Elizabethan times- Government legislation

Tudor attitudes towards vagrants had been harsh prior to Elizabeth's reign. These measures did not solve the problem, and the number of beggars in England kept growing. It was not until Elizabeth's reign that the government began to accept it had a responsibility to help the needy, though some vagrants would continue to be punished.

Year	Act	Summary of measures	Impact of Acts
1563	Statute of Artificers	It was made compulsory for all boys to complete a seven-year apprenticeship in order to learn a trade. Categorisation of the poor: deserving poor, undeserving poor and idle poor	This act tried to ensure boys were tied down to one place for a number of years and could not roam the country. It was hoped that having a trade would help gain employment and reduce vagrancy.
1572	Vagabonds Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harsh punishments, even the death penalty, for a third offence were to be used against vagrants. A popular punishment was boring a hole through the ear of vagrants with a hot iron. Local people were ordered to pay a poor rate to provide food and shelter for those who could not work in the parish. Overseers of the Poor were to be appointed by JPs to collect and administer the poor relief. 	<p>Severe punishments were intended to deter people from becoming vagrants.</p> <p>The government did, however, begin to accept that it was necessary to support some people.</p> <p>Did nothing to remove causes of poverty</p>
1576	Act for the Relief of the Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two Houses of Correction were to be built in each county and anyone refusing to work would be sent there. JPs to keep materials in every town to provide work for those unable to find a job, Those who refused to pay the poor rate were punished. 	Punishing vagrants by sending them to Houses of Correction was intended to force people into finding work.
1598	Act for the Relief of the Poor	Each parish was to appoint four Overseers of the Poor. The poor rate was made compulsory for all inhabitants of the parish. Work was found for all the able-bodied men and women in each parish.	This act tried to find work for those in the parish who were able to. It also tried to help the ones that couldn't work by ensuring they were cared for with the poor relief.
1598	Act for the Punishment of Rogues	Begging was strictly forbidden. Anyone found begging was to be whipped and returned to their own parish. If it was not known where they came from, they were put into a House of Correction.	By passing this act, the government hoped to contain poverty and vagrancy and stop it from spreading around the country.
1601	Act for the Relief of the Poor	The 1598 laws, which were temporary, were now made permanent. They became known as the Elizabethan Poor Law. a) JPs had to appoint 4 Overseers of the Poor in each Parish. b) Apprenticeships to be found for orphan children c) Unemployed, able bodied made to work using supply of materials kept/Houses of Correction d) Elderly /too sick to be housed in Almshouses Orphans to orphanage. e) Begging forbidden. Whipped. Sent back to place of birth. House of Correction. f) Poor rate to be paid or face imprisonment. Wealthy encouraged to give generously.	<p>The aim of this act was to show that the government was making a long-term commitment in terms of their responsibility of tackling the problem of poverty.</p> <div> <p>House of correction</p> <p>Place where behaviour would be 'corrected' through whipping and hard labour</p> </div>

Key Question 2- How did life differ for rich and poor in Elizabethan England?

Why was the 1601 Poor Law significant?

- 1601 Poor Law was the culmination of several Poor Law Acts passed during Elizabeth's reign; it collected all previous measures under one law;
- Significant as it was a move away from punishing the poor towards attempting to remedy the problem;
- Significant as it recognised there were 'deserving' and 'undeserving' poor who needed to be dealt with differently, according to their needs;
- The 'deserving' poor were to receive poor relief collected by overseers of the poor in the parishes; the poor rate was compulsory and was to be paid by people in the parish;
- Encouraged the establishment of almshouses for the impotent poor; the ill would be admitted to a hospital, orphans to an orphanage;
- Significant as it sought to place the able-bodied poor in Houses of Correction, early workhouses;
- Significant as the 'undeserving' poor, such as rogues and vagabonds, continued to be punished; they were to be whipped and returned to their parish or if it was not known, then to a House of Correction;
- Significant as it reflected a realisation that central government had a responsibility to help the poor;
- Remained the basis of poor relief and administration for over 200 years and the measures introduced did go some way to contain the situation and provide social stability; it established a legal framework to deal with poverty



Yes

- Progressive move from private charity to welfare state
- Created a new, nationwide system
- Care and provision for elderly, very young, infirm embodied in law and to be managed by individual towns.
- Disorder and disturbances did not develop into a rebellion
- Crime was dealt with on several levels Court of Star Chamber, Assizes, Quarter Sessions and Petty Sessions.
- An attempt to standardise.
- System of Poor Relief was in place for the next 200 years

Did Elizabethan Poor Laws tackle poverty successfully?

No

- Problem of poverty remained
- More money raised by charity than Poor Rate
- Many people who were scraping a living did not qualify
- 1597 and 1601 Poor Laws continued into the 20th Century.
- Crime increased between 1596 and 1598
- Elizabeth only had limited resources to deal with crime.
- JPs not paid and voluntary. Not always reliable and competent in enforcing laws. Some followed their own agenda. INCONSISTENT.
- Varied from county to county.

Rich		Poor
		
	Clothes	
		
	Jobs	

Explain 3 reasons why Elizabethans were so worried about poverty

-
-
-

Who were the deserving poor?

Who were classified as undeserving poor?

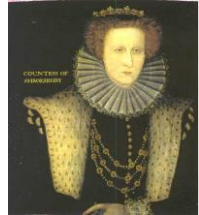
What were JPs ordered to set up in 1576 to deal with the issue of poverty and crime?

List the key features of the 1601 Poor Law.

-
-
-
-
-

Who was Bess of Hardwick?

Why was she significant in the Elizabethan era?



Describe how Elizabeth dealt with vagabonds

Causes of poverty in Elizabethan England

Key Qu- 3

What were the most popular types of entertainment in Elizabethan times?

You need to know about:

- The importance of popular entertainment
- Cruel sports
- Entertainment enjoyed by the rich
- The Elizabethan theatre; design, plays; attitudes towards the theatre.

See pages 28 - 35

KEY VOCAB: *History*



Key Question 3- What were the most popular types of entertainment in Elizabethan times?

Popular entertainment

Whilst the rich members of society in the Elizabethan era had plenty of free time to enjoy various activities, the poorest had to work six days a week. Sunday, which was a day for worship, and a few religious festivals and special days such as the harvest and May Day, were their only breaks from a life which was a daily struggle for most Elizabethans. Entertainment was extremely popular as it gave them a chance to forget about their hardships and enjoy themselves.

Hunting–

Hunting remained popular throughout the Tudor period and was especially popular with the upper classes. The nobility owned vast lands and it was forbidden for anyone else to hunt on their lands.

Some nobles owned deer parks, which provided enough meat for their kitchens to serve venison on a regular basis. Large hunts were organised and attended by many nobles, where they would hunt stags, deer and hares, either on foot or on horseback.



Hawking–

Hawking was a popular pastime amongst all classes. A falcon or a hawk would be trained to fly off the trainer's arm and kill other animals.

Bells were tied to the bird's legs so their whereabouts could be tracked. The upper classes often used peregrine falcons, whilst the lower classes had to make do with sparrow hawks or kestrels.



Archery–

Archery was another pastime which remained popular amongst men throughout the Tudor period, including Elizabeth's reign.

The most popular bow was a longbow, though crossbows were also used in England at this time.

Every man over the age of 24 was expected to take part in archery sessions each Sunday (after church of course), in case they were needed to fight for their country if there was a foreign invasion.



Dancing–

The lower classes enjoyed traditional country dances as a form of entertainment.

The upper classes could afford to pay dancers to visit their homes, sometimes even dancers from other countries. Foreign dances were popular at the time, such as the galliard and the gavotte.

Another European dance was the volta, though this was considered too wild by some as it involved ladies having to jump into the air. Queen Elizabeth herself enjoyed watching dancers and was said to be a very good dancer herself.



Key Question 3- What were the most popular types of entertainment in Elizabethan times?

Popular entertainment

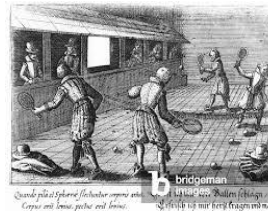
Music and Singing– Singing was one form of entertainment which was popular with both the upper and the lower classes. The upper classes could afford to pay singers to visit their home and entertain them.

The lower classes sang songs at home with their families, as well as in the local inn or tavern. Many of the upper classes also played musical instruments such as the viol, the lute or the recorder. Some of the English composers of the time, such as Byrd, Morley and Tallis, were known throughout Europe.



Ball games– The game of tennis was popular among the nobility. The game was a little different to how we play today, though it was usually played by two people. It was often played in a closed court and it was possible to play using the palm of your hand instead of a racket. The ball was usually made from hair and there were three 'goals' situated above the court which could be used for additional scoring.

Bowls was popular with the upper classes, and was similar to our modern day version. An alternative for the lower classes was skittles, which was also quite popular.



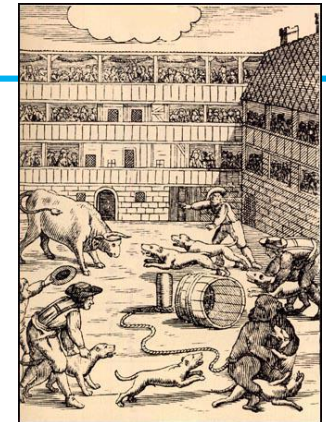
Football was another popular sport. Again, it was played very differently to how the game is played today. There was no limit to the number of players who could participate. There were very few rules, meaning that it was a much more violent version of the game.

Many players were seriously injured and there was even the occasional death! There were no goals; the winner was the team who could carry the ball over their finishing line (usually in their village) by whatever means, which meant that fighting often broke out between players.



Cruel Sports

- **Bear and Bull baiting** (shown in the above illustrations) were a **popular** forms of entertainment for all classes in society.
- They attracted **large audiences** and were held regularly in **arenas** eg: 'Bear garden' in London with space for about a 1,000 people. They were built like theatres
- Bear-baiting and bull-baiting were similar. The animal would be tied or chained to a post in the centre of the arena, so everyone in the audience could see. Dogs would then be set loose to attack the animal. Spectators could place bets on which dog would last the longest, or whether the bear or bull would survive. Bull-baiting would have been the more common in England and Wales, as it was difficult to obtain a bear.
- **Cockfighting** was also popular. Many towns had cockfighting pits. Sometimes they would put several birds in the ring to see which one would survive.
- People would place bets on the outcome of the fight. Some people used this as an opportunity to make money or do business deals.
- **Public execution** was always well attended.
- Some went to places where mentally ill people were kept as 'insane' and watched their behaviour for fun.



Key Question 3- What were the most popular types of entertainment in Elizabethan times?

Development of Elizabethan theatres

When Elizabeth ascended the throne in 1558, there was not a single theatre in the whole country. By the time of her death in 1603, there were numerous theatres in London and other cities, and attending plays had become one of the most popular pastimes.

1 No theatres in 1558 when Elizabeth became Queen

By the end of her reign there were many theatres in London and in towns.

- It was a popular form of entertainment

2

Strolling Players

- Firstly - wandering bands of musicians and actors
- Move from town to town performing for mixed audiences
- They would perform in the town square/market/inn
- Rich people would sometimes pay for private performances
- Plays including stories about Robin Hood were popular.
- Caused concern when topics became political or critical of the established authorities.

3



In 1572 a law passed banning wandering players from touring because:

- Worried about content – might cause rebellion
- Link to vagrancy & begging
- Spread of disease
- UNLESS** they had a **licence** to perform which was granted by the Lord Chamberlain

5

The first theatres

- The first purpose built theatre was built in 1576 by James Burbage (actor-owner)- called 'The Theatre'
- Other popular theatres in London included the Globe, the Swan and the Rose.

Theatre companies

- The ban led to the formation of companies
- It meant the government had more control over what was being performed
- Wealthy nobles gave 'patronage' and money to support theatre companies.
- 1574 The earl of Leicester's Players
- 1583 The queen's men
- 1594 The Lord Chamberlain's men
- They would tour the country, perform at Royal Court for the Queen.
- They performed at the homes of the noblemen but as they became more popular they needed more space to perform.

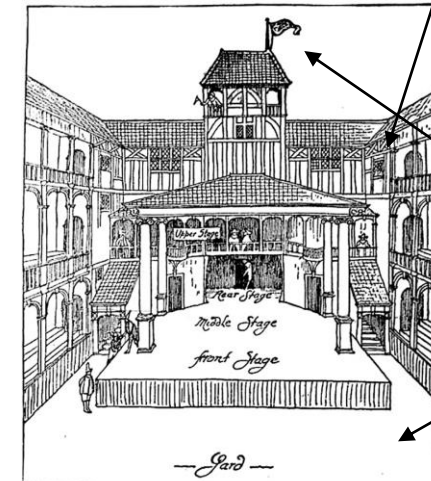
4

Female characters played by men

Trap door on stage- down to 'hell'

Limited scenery on stage- characters would have to describe

No roof



Galleries- covered seating

Daylight hours for performances

Flag flown to show type of play- eg Black= tragedy

Groundlings- poorest tickets- standing in front of stage

Elizabethan Playwrights & Poets



William Shakespeare (1564 – 1616)

- Born in Stratford-on-Avon
- Wrote 37 plays – comedies, tragedies and historical dramas. Wrote Sonnets (poems) as well
- Very popular – Queen Elizabeth liked his plays
- Most popular plays – Hamlet, Romeo and Juliet, Macbeth

Christopher Marlowe (1564 – 1593)

- Playwright and Poet
- Developed the 'tragedy' in theatre.
- Most famous play 'Dr Faustus' (set in Germany, Dr Faustus made a deal with the devil to give him magical powers but at a cost!)
- He was stabbed in a pub fight.
- There were rumours that he was assassinated because he worked as a Government spy.



Thomas Kyd (1558 – 1594)

- Pioneered the 'revenge' tragedy.
- Most famous play was 'The Spanish Tragedy'

Thomas Dekker (c.1572 – 1632)

- Wrote a lot of comedies – about ordinary life & especially rowdy e.g.: Shoemaker's holiday.

Actors

Richard Burbage
Tragic actor

Leading role in Shakespeare's plays
Part owner of The Globe

Member of The lord Chamberlain's men.
Comedian and acrobat

Thomas Pope
- Comedian

Vill Kempe –
Popular actor and dancer

Popular actor & dancer
Leading roles in Shakespeare's Henry IV

Leading roles in Marlowe's plays eg: The Jew of Malta
Part owned The Fortune theatre

Edward Alleyn
- Tragic actor

Key Question 3- What were the most popular types of entertainment in Elizabethan times?

Attitudes to the theatre

The rapid growth of the theatre during the Elizabethan era divided societies in the places where permanent theatres were built. There were many who enjoyed visiting the theatres immensely but there were also many who opposed their development, with some even campaigning to have them closed down!

Support

- Popular
- Cheap entertainment
- All classes in society
- Chance for poor to forget daily hardships
- Queen liked the theatre
- Plays had gripping storylines, interesting characters and heroes
- Plays had a message of loyalty, obedience sometimes anti-Spanish when the relationship between Spain and England was at its worst (An example of this is the anti-Catholic play *A Larum for London* which portrayed Spanish Catholics murdering Protestants in Antwerp)
- Attended by Queen Elizabeth herself



Source A

Plays are very necessary... [In] the afternoon, being the idlest time of day, men... divide into gaming, drinking, or seeing a play: is it not better that they should see a play?... Most plays show the ill-success of treason, the fall of hasty climbers, the wretched end of usurpers, the misery of civil war and how God is evermore punishing murder.

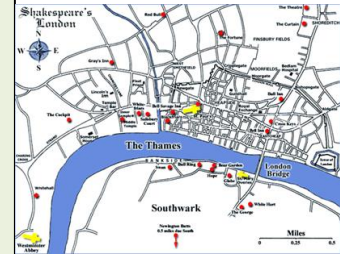
Thomas Nashe (the playwright), *Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

Opposition

- London authorities were worried about law and order especially with the city's growing population
- Fear that could help spread disease and were places where prostitutes and pickpockets operated causing problems for the authorities trying to keep law and order.
- Could also be used as bear/bull baiting pits; therefore concerns about gambling
- The theatres only managed to stay open because they were outside the power of the City of London authorities who would have closed them down
- Diseases could spread
- Distracted people from the importance of religion

Opposition from religious groups

- Strongest opposition from Puritans
- Believed the theatre to be the 'work of the devil'
- They believed that plays lacked morals and were too rude and coarse.



By end of 16th century theatres were not allowed to be built within the city walls

Source B

Great disorders and inconveniences have affected this city by the great multitudes [crowds] of people, especially youths, who go to plays and shows- especially quarrels and fights; drunkenness in inns which have open stages and galleries adjoining them; withdrawing of the Queen's subjects from church services on Sundays and holidays when plays are performed; the waste of money by poor persons; various robberies by picking and cutting of purses.

Extract from a document by the Council of the City of London, December 1574.

Source C

Look upon the common plays in London, and see the multitude that flocketh to them. Look at the expensive theatre houses, a monument to London's extravagance and foolishness. I understand that they are now forbidden because of the plague. I like this well, for a disease is only patched up if the cause is not cured. The cause of plagues is sin and the cause of sin is plays- therefore the cause of plagues are plays.

Extract from a sermon by Thomas White, a Puritan minister in 1578.



Describe three key features of Elizabethan theatres.

-
-
-

Rich & Entertainment



What 3 types of entertainment are shown above?

Draw 3 pictures showing 3 other types of entertainment enjoyed by rich Elizabethans.

Name two significant Elizabethan playwrights.

- 1.
- 2.

Name two important Elizabethan actors.

- 1.
- 2.

Name two Elizabethan Theatres

- 1.
- 2.

What was the trap door on stage for?

Why was a flag flown from the top of the theatre?

Why did a trumpet sound several times before the start of a play?

How did they overcome the problem of having no lighting?

Where were most of the theatres situated?

Who went to the theatre?

Who were 'Groundlings'? Why were they given that name?

What was introduced in 1572 to try to control acting/plays?

Explain how did the theatre developed across the Elizabethan age?

Who opposed the theatre?

Why?

Poor & Entertainment



What 3 types of entertainment are shown above?

Draw 3 pictures showing 3 other types of entertainment enjoyed by rich Elizabethans.

Key Qu- 4

How successfully did Elizabeth deal with the problem of religion?

You need to know about:

- Religious problems in 1559
- Aims of the Religious Settlement
- The 'Middle Way'
- Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity
- Reactions to the Settlement

See pages 36 - 43

KEY VOCAB: *History*



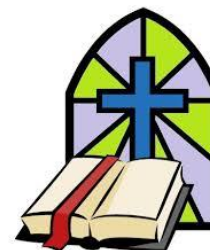
Key Question 4- How successfully did Elizabeth deal with the problem of religion?

Religious problems in 1559

- 1) Elizabeth was a Protestant and could not restore the Pope's authority as head of the church.
- 2) She inherited a country who had seen constant changes in religion- Henry VIII had begun the changes by declaring England no longer Catholic but Protestant. Edward VI had made the country even more Protestant and exiled many Catholic priests. Mary I (Bloody Mary) had just been Queen before Elizabeth and had declared England a Roman Catholic country even persecuting those who refused and wanted to practise in the Protestant way.
- 3) Powerful countries such as Spain and France were Catholic – this could mean an expensive war.
- 4) Rebellions had been caused by religious changes during the reigns of her father, brother and sister.
- 5) Most people in the country were Catholic.
- 6) Most members of her Privy Council were Protestants.
- 7) Many Catholics supported Mary Queen of Scots and wanted her to replace Elizabeth.
- 8) Elizabeth did not want to see religious persecution like the burnings carried out by Mary; she wanted the country to be united.
- 9) Elizabeth needed a Religious Settlement that everyone would accept.

What were the different religious beliefs in 1559?

Catholics believed	Protestants (Anglicans) believed	Puritans believed
Pope should be obeyed above monarch	Monarch should be head of Church	No one should be head of Church
Services & Bible should be in Latin Churches highly decorated Believed all other religions were heretics Mass – bread and wine actually become the body and blood of Jesus Music, singing, organ music	Services in English Plain Churches Other religions shouldn't be allowed – punish them Music, singing, organ music Holy Communion – symbolic remembrance that Jesus died for them	Services in English – plain and simple Churches so would not detract from worshipping God Other religions shouldn't be allowed – punish them NO MUSIC Holy Communion – symbolic remembrance that Jesus died for them
+ points England, Spain France & Scotland Roman Catholic. Mary Queen of Scots (next in line to become Queen) was also Catholic.	+ points Elizabeth herself was a Protestant. Many people were Protestants and didn't like the Roman Catholic faith.	+ points Growing number of Puritans especially in London Some MPs were Puritans, therefore challenging Elizabeth in parliament
- Points Mary's actions towards Protestants had made Catholics an unpopular minority.	- Points Most powerful countries in Europe were Roman Catholic eg: Spain and France	- Points Few Puritans in Europe



Key Question 4- How successfully did Elizabeth deal with the problem of religion?

Compromise!
The 'Middle Way'
(Via Media)



Aim:-
appease both
Catholics
&
Protestants
Avoid invasion from
Catholic foreign powers

The 'middle way' was intended to reflect the beliefs of both Catholics and Protestants. Elizabeth decided to:

- make Protestantism the official religion
- introduce a new prayer book, English Bibles and simpler churches, like her brother Edward's changes
- allow priests to marry
- refuse to adopt the beliefs of Puritans
- keep some aspects of the Catholic church, such as the use of archbishops and bishops to help her govern
- keep cathedrals and allow churches to continue using crosses and candles
- allow priests to continue wearing coloured vestments
- fine but not prosecute Catholics for not attending church.

Religious Settlement 1559

Elizabeth's Religious Settlement is often referred to as a 'via media' or 'middle way'. She attempted to take elements from both the Catholic and the Protestant faith and ease the religious tensions which had existed for 25 years. The influence of important Protestant government officials and MPs meant that the Settlement was possibly more Protestant than Elizabeth would have hoped for.

The Elizabethan Religious Settlement was made up of two main acts – the Act of Supremacy and the Act of Uniformity.

The Act of Supremacy

Elizabeth
Supreme Governor
Of
Church of England

All Clergy, JPs, MPs,
government to swear an
oath of loyalty to her in this
role

Freedom of worship for
Protestants

The Act of Uniformity

Church services in English

Everyone must go to Church
on Sunday or be fined!

Bible in English
Protestant prayer book in
every Church

Ornaments and decorations
allowed

Clergy had to wear vestments

Recusants (those who
refused) were fined 1 shilling
for not going to church
services

To ensure the Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity were followed Elizabeth introduced:
Royal Injunctions 1559 – set of rules that made sure there was uniformity in worship. Condemned Catholic practices, recusants fined, license to preach and denounce the authority of the Pope.

Visitations – 125 commissioners went around the country checking that the clergy had sworn the oath of loyalty and the new rules were being followed.

Act of Exchange 1559 - This made sure that the Queen had control of the finances of the Church as it made sure that she could seize Church land. This meant that the church would be less able to finance rebellions against her.

Thirty-Nine Articles 1563 - formally set out the key elements of the Protestant faith

Key Question 4- How successfully did Elizabeth deal with the problem of religion?

Reactions to the Religious Settlement 1559

As we know, Elizabeth's intention with her Religious Settlement was to make it acceptable to as many people as possible, in England. In the 1560s, this seems to have been the case.

Reaction from abroad

- During the early 1560s, the French Civil War, also called the French Wars of Religion, broke out. These lasted until 1598 and were mainly caused by conflicts between the Protestants and Catholics. This meant that France was too busy solving its own religious problems to worry too much about religion in England.



- King Philip II of Spain did not initially criticise the settlement. He hoped to maintain a friendship with Elizabeth and thought she might change her mind and overturn the changes in time.



- The Pope's reaction was similar to that of Spain. He also hoped that the changes would not be permanent and did not initially criticise Elizabeth's 'middle way'.



- By the 1570s and 1580s, attitudes towards the Religious Settlement had hardened. The Pope and Philip of Spain had initially hoped Elizabeth might overturn some of the changes in time, but they began to realise that this was not going to happen.

CHANGING ATTITUDES

- #### Reaction from home
- New Archbishop of Canterbury, Matthew Parker, was a moderate Protestant and commanded respect.
 - Most of the clergy took the oath. Less than 3% refused to accept the changes and lost their jobs.
 - Majority of devout Catholics from Mary's reign resigned and were replaced by Protestants.
 - Reaction amongst most Catholics and Protestants was muted.
 - Fines for recusancy were not strictly enforced.
 - Opposition to parts of the Settlement came later in her reign (eg Puritan's and Vestment Controversy)



Matthew Parker



Change in attitude from Catholics after 1563

- A less tolerant attitude emerged after the ending of the Council of Trent which was where leading Catholic clergy met to discuss future of the Church which started in 1545.
- The council sessions were completed in 1563, producing a series of Catholic decrees against Protestantism. Some of the council even called for Elizabeth to be excommunicated from the Church.
- This led to a series of plots 1570s and 1580s to overthrow Elizabeth and the Protestant faith. Spain and the Pope were involved in most of the plots, and Elizabeth's life and Protestantism in England were threatened.

So how successful was Elizabeth in dealing with religion?

Yes – she was successful!

BUT

No – she was NOT successful!

- She avoided a civil war caused by religious differences
- She appeased the majority of Catholics, Protestants and Puritans
- The Church of England (Anglican Church) has remained the main
- Only 3% of Priests refused to swear the oath of loyalty to her
- The majority of people accepted the Religious Settlement (The Middle Way) even though it favoured the Protestants.
- Before 1568 there were no serious threats to the settlement/Elizabeth; this changed when Mary Queen of Scots returned to England.



- Extreme Catholics and Puritans continued to challenge the religious settlement e.g The Vestments Controversy
- There were several Catholic plots to overthrow Elizabeth e.g – Northern Earl, Ridolfi, Throckmorton and Babington
- The Religious Settlements seemed to favour the Protestants.
- Fines for Recusancy weren't strictly enforced
- She was excommunicated by the Pope
- Elizabeth persecuted Catholics 162 were executed between 1577 - 1603

Key Words
Supreme Governor -
Uniformity –
Recusancy –
Heresy –
Catholic –
Protestant –
Puritan –
Vestments –
Clergy -

Draw some pictures or make a list of the differences between Catholics and Protestant beliefs.

Catholic v. Protestant

What religion was Queen Elizabeth I?

Why was there a risk of Civil War in England at the time of Elizabeth’s accession in 1558?

The Religious Settlement 1559

What did the Act of Supremacy state?













What did the Act of Uniformity state?

How did the Royal Injunctions help enforce these acts?

Why is the Religious Settlement described as the Middle Way?



Give examples of aspects of the Religious Settlement which pleased/angered the Catholics, Protestants & Puritans

Catholic		Protestants		Puritans	
					
					

What was the reaction from home and abroad to the Religious Settlement?

Key Qu- 5

Why were the Catholics such a serious threat to Elizabeth?

You need to know about:

- Early toleration
- Excommunication in 1570
- Recusancy
- Rebellion of Northern Earls
- Catholic Plots – Ridolfi, Throckmorton, Babington
- Role of Mary, Queen of Scots

See pages 44 - 52

KEY VOCAB: *History*



Key Question 5- Why were the Catholics such a serious threat to Elizabeth?

Early toleration

Elizabeth had been shocked by the amount of opposition her religious changes had faced from some Catholic nobles in the House of Lords. As a result, she decided to tread very carefully in the first years after her Religious Settlement was passed. Protestantism was not strictly enforced, there was no persecution of heretics like in the reign of Elizabeth's half-sister, Mary I. Even fines for recusancy were not always imposed.

Elizabeth felt she had to be very careful because:

- she had realised that a huge part (possibly even the majority) of the population were still Catholic at heart
 - she feared that powerful Catholic nobles, especially in the north of England, could attempt to overthrow her
 - she was worried that some of the powerful Catholic countries in Europe would try to intervene if they thought other Catholics were being persecuted.
- Elizabeth's gradual approach to introducing the Religious Settlement lasted until the late 1560s, when events forced her to abandon her early policy of toleration and enforce her religious changes more forcibly.

Recusant threats

Name of threat	What actions did they take?	What did they actually want?	How did Elizabeth react?
Recusants	Refusing to attend church services	Doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church- Latin Mass.	1581- fines for recusancy £20
Seminary Priests	Return to England to re-establish Catholic faith Be a martyr if necessary	Catholic church as main religion	1585 ordered all priests to leave England or be put to death. 98 priests were killed.
Jesuits	Oath to the Pope and prepared to die. Came to England in disguise and spread Catholic message.	Destroy Protestantism	1585 ordered all priests to leave England or be put to death.

Recusancy

- Recusants = people who refused to attend Anglican Church services
- 1568 William Allen set up training college to train Priests as missionaries to England. Aim – re-establish Catholic faith, even if meant becoming a martyr
- After 1574 Seminary priests were being smuggled into England. Jesuits Priests arrived in disguise ready to hold mass and spread the message against Elizabeth.
- **1581 Elizabeth increased fines** to £20 and treasonable offence for anyone trying to convert someone to the Catholic faith
- 438 Seminary Priests sent to England.
- **1585 Act of Parliament** ordered all Jesuits and Seminary Priests to leave England or face death. Anyone found hiding priest could also be sentenced to death
- **1593 an Act of Parliament** was passed forbidding Catholics meeting together and confined Catholics within a 8km radius of their homes.

Elizabeth becomes tougher against recusants later in her reign



Edmund Campion

- **Jesuit & Recusant**
- **1580 sent to England on mission to spread catholic faith**
- **Arrived in secret**
- **Went to Lancashire – moved South – preached in homes of rich Catholic families**
- **Caught and arrested in 1581**
- **Tried for treason – tortured and executed in 1581**

Key Question 5- Why were the Catholics such a serious threat to Elizabeth?

Rebellion of the Northern Earls 1569



The arrival in England of Mary, Queen of Scots in 1568 meant that Catholics were given fresh hope of restoring their religion at the expense of Elizabeth's Religious Settlement. Many Catholics knew that if they could overthrow Elizabeth, they could replace her with Mary, who would restore the Roman Catholic faith.

Aims of the rebellion

- Release Mary Queen of Scots from house arrest.
- Marry Mary to Duke of Norfolk (Elizabeth found out about the marriage. Norfolk begged for forgiveness, Norfolk was sent to the tower)
- Capture the North of England
- Depose Elizabeth and replace her with Mary
- Restore Catholicism

What happened?

- Leaders Earls of Northumberland & Westmoreland.
- November 1569 4,600 marched on Durham Cathedral, held a Catholic mass and tore up English prayer books.
- Marched south to Bramham Moor. Gave up the idea of a siege at York and retreated North when they heard of the advance of the Queen's army.
- January 1570 the two earls escaped to Scotland.



Consequences

- Northumberland was captured, tried for treason and beheaded at York
- Westmoreland escaped
- Duke of Norfolk was pardoned
- 800 rebels were executed to reinforce Elizabeth's rule
- Plot failed because it was badly planned, lacked support for replacing Elizabeth with a Catholic monarch
- Aid from the Spanish Ambassador De Spes did not happen. Philip believed Mary would support France rather than Spain if she became Queen so was reluctant to send help

Why did the rebellion fail?

A. Elizabeth responded effectively to the rebellion and sent troops quickly.	B. The motives were selfish.	C. The people of the North remained loyal to the monarch.
D. Norfolk confessed and therefore the rebellion lacked his support and Elizabeth had prior knowledge of their plans.	E. The rebellion failed to secure powerful support from either a foreign Catholic country, the Pope or Mary Queen of Scots.	F. The rebel plan was flawed - it was only a regional rebellion and was never going to gain enough support.



Papal Bull of Excommunication 1570

Pope Pius V issued a Papal Bull, *Regnans in Excelsis*, in February 1570. This meant that Elizabeth was excommunicated from the Roman Catholic Church.



Excommunication

Expelled from Catholic church and believed would not go to heaven

Why did the Pope excommunicate Elizabeth?

Elizabeth was not the rightful Queen of England and had taken the title of Head of the Church unlawfully.

Elizabeth has ruined the country by re-establishing Protestantism after Mary I's return to Catholicism.

Elizabeth is not a Christian and favours others who aren't Catholic. Claimed she was a heretic.

What did the Papal Bull encourage Catholics to do?

The Pope is encouraging everyone to turn their back on Elizabeth. The people of England – including the powerful nobles – should not adhere to her laws, and thereby not follow her Religious Settlement.

Elizabeth's response to the Papal Bull

Elizabeth's response to her excommunication was swift. She passed a new **Treason act in Parliament in 1571**. This new act meant that it was now:

- treasonable to declare Elizabeth was not the rightful Queen
- treasonable to produce any Papal Bull
- possible to legally confiscate the property of any Catholics who had fled abroad from England if they did not return in twelve months.

Elizabeth increased control in the North with a '**Council of the North**' led by a Puritan. Despite this, some Catholics became more radical in their opposition to Elizabeth and her 'middle way'.

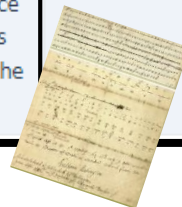
After the rebellion...

If the Pope had issued this before the rebellion it would have given the rebellion much needed foreign support

Key Question 5- Why were the Catholics such a serious threat to Elizabeth?

Catholic plots

Plot	What was the plan?	Why did the plot fail?	What happened to the plotters?	Why was it a threat?
Ridolfi 1571 (Robert Ridolfi was an Italian banker)	A Spanish army was to overthrow Elizabeth. Mary, Queen of Scots was to marry the Duke of Norfolk and return the country to Catholicism.	Sir Francis Walsingham's spy network uncovered the plot, tortured some of those involved and discovered the full extent of the plot.	Spanish ambassador de Spes and Ridolfi were expelled from England. The Duke of Norfolk was executed.	Plot involved the Pope, which could mean more Catholics in England and Wales turning against Elizabeth. There was also a significant threat as a Spanish army might invade.
Throckmorton 1583-4 (Francis Throckmorton was in the Privy Council)	France and Spain were to invade England, rescue Mary and make her Queen. Involvement from some Scottish Jesuits.	Walsingham's network of spies again uncovered the plot, tortured Throckmorton, who was the go-between for Mary and the Spanish ambassador, and discovered the full extent of the plot.	The new Spanish ambassador, Mendoza, was expelled from England, Francis Throckmorton was executed, and Mary was moved to more secure accommodation where she could be watched even more carefully.	An army from France, backed by Spanish and papal money would have been a serious threat to Elizabeth.
Babington 1586 (Anthony Babington was an English gentleman)	An invasion force from Spain would assassinate Elizabeth, free Mary, Queen of Scots and place her on the throne.	The coded letters between Babington and Mary were uncovered by Walsingham's spies. Once decoded, Babington was arrested, tortured and the full plot was revealed.	Babington was arrested and executed, along with six other plotters.	Like the Ridolfi Plot, an invasion of a Spanish army would have been a significant threat to Elizabeth.



Why did Elizabeth not want to execute MQS after Ridolfi plot?

- She did not want to execute her own cousin
- She did not want to execute an heir to the throne
- She believed that executing another Queen went against God
- There was no concrete proof that Mary had been involved in either the Northern Earls' rebellion or the Ridolfi Plot
- executing Mary could result in an invasion from Spain or France
- executing Mary would mean many Catholics in England turning against Elizabeth, and possibly rebelling.

Elizabeth eventually signs death warrant in 1587

- Armed with evidence Walsingham persuaded Elizabeth to put MQS on trial.
- MQS was moved to Fotheringhay Castle and tried in October 1586. She was found guilty but Elizabeth refused to sign her death warrant.
- Elizabeth finally agreed in 1587. She refused to release the paperwork but Walsingham went behind her back and persuaded her secretary William Davison to get the document.
- Davison passed the signed document to Fotheringhay and MQS was executed.
- Elizabeth was furious and Davison was sent to the tower.

Key Question 5- Why were the Catholics such a serious threat to Elizabeth?

Role of Mary, Queen of Scots

Background- who was Mary, Queen of Scots and why did she arrive in England in 1568?

Mary, Queen of Scots, became queen as an infant after her father, James V, died in 1542. Her mother acted as regent during her early years. At age six, Mary was sent to France for a Catholic education and married Prince Francis, who became King Francis II. After his death, she returned to Scotland and married Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley. The marriage was troubled, and Darnley, jealous and violent, believed Mary was having an affair with her secretary, David Rizzio, whom he and his friends murdered in 1566.

Mary then grew close to James Hepburn, the Earl of Bothwell. After Darnley was mysteriously killed in 1567, Bothwell was acquitted of the murder, and he married Mary shortly after. This marriage outraged Protestant lords, leading to a rebellion that forced Mary to abdicate in favor of her son, James VI. She fled to England seeking the protection of her cousin, Elizabeth I.

As we have seen on the previous page, Mary went on to be linked to the Ridolfi, Throckmorton and Babington plots to overthrow Elizabeth.



Mary, Queen of Scots execution 1587



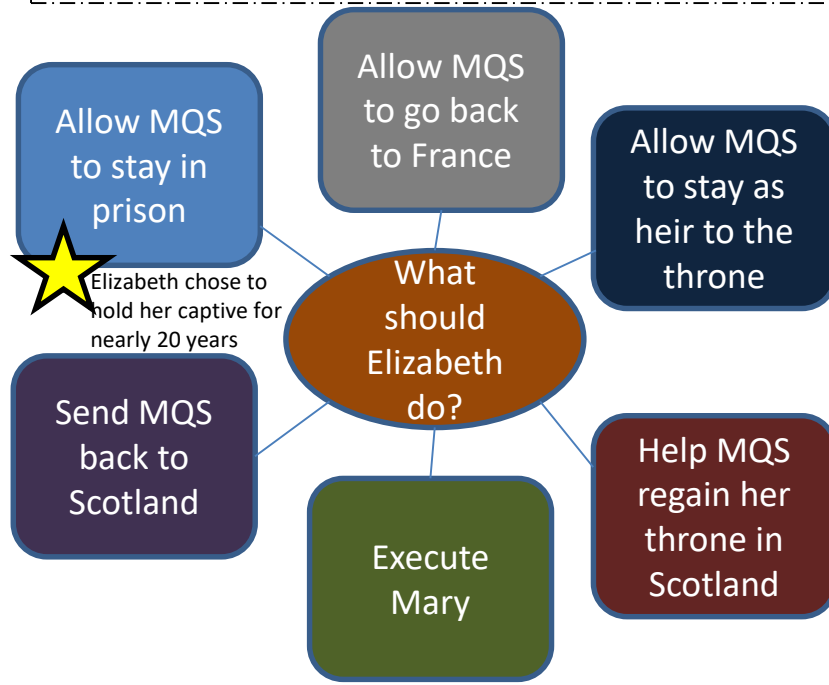
Mary, Queen of Scots death mask

After the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots 1587

When Mary, Queen of Scots was executed, a large threat to Elizabeth came to an end. Elizabeth, however, would still have been concerned about the potential backlash Mary's death would have.

In reality, the consequences were initially not as bad as she had feared.

- France were wary of the might of Spain, and were keen to keep England as their ally, even after Mary's execution.
- Spain were already at war with England due to events in the Netherlands.
- James VI of Scotland was an heir to Elizabeth's throne, so he took no action, despite the fact she had executed his mother.
- English Catholics remained loyal to Elizabeth, and no other plots came to light.



Key Words

Excommunication –
Jesuits –
Heretics –
Treason –
Toleration –
Divine Right of Kings –

List 3 threats to Elizabeth from English Catholics

-
-
-

List 3 threats to Elizabeth from abroad

-
-
-

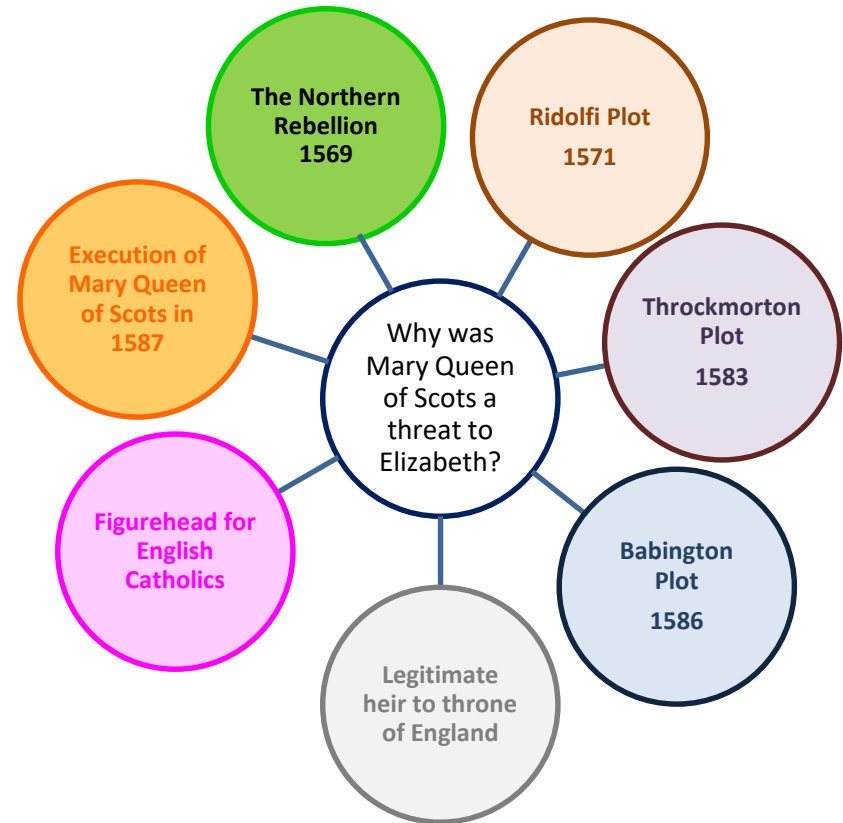
1. What was the Papal Bull of excommunication?
2. What did Elizabeth respond?
3. What happened during the Rebellion of the Northern Earls?

Who was Edmund Campion and what happened to him?

How did Elizabeth's toleration of Catholics change during her reign and why?
Give examples



For each of the key reason explain why it meant Mary Queen of Scots was a threat to Elizabeth.



Key Qu- 6

How much of a threat was the Spanish Armada?

You need to know about:

- Reasons for the Spanish Armada
- War in the Netherlands
- Course of the Armada – events in the Channel, Calais, 'fireships' and return to Spain Results of the Armada

See pages 53 - 61

KEY VOCAB: *History*



Key Question 6- How much of a threat was the Spanish Armada?

Reasons for the Armada

- Elizabeth had restored Protestantism in England and was therefore a 'heretic' in Philip's eyes.
- Philip thought it was his 'duty' as a devout Catholic to restore Roman Catholicism in England.
- Philip thought he was helping 'heretics' in England who were being forced to worship in the Protestant faith by Elizabeth.
- Elizabeth had agreed to the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, another Catholic monarch.
- Elizabeth had helped rebels in the Netherlands, therefore going against Spain.
- Philip had been angered by privateers, such as Francis Drake, who stole so much treasure from Spanish ships that they affected the Spanish economy.



Philip II of Spain



Actions of English privateers in the Spanish Main

The relationship between England and Spain deteriorated even further following events in the **Spanish Main**, areas in central and southern America governed by Spain. Throughout the 1570s and 1580s, Elizabeth had encouraged English privateers or 'sea dogs' to attack and plunder Spanish treasure ships who were carrying riches from the Americas back to Europe. Some of these privateers, such as Sir Francis Drake, even attacked Spanish strongholds on the mainland, such as Nombre de Dios in 1572. In this instance, he stole silver which was on its way back to Spain.

In 1577, Elizabeth sent Drake on a three-year voyage in his ship, the *Golden Hind*, to launch surprise attacks on Spanish treasure ships. In doing so, he became the first Englishman to sail round the globe. The amount of gold, silver and jewels he stole from the Spanish and brought back to England is estimated to be worth around £140,000 (well over £20 million in today's money).

Philip of Spain was furious with Drake, and demanded Elizabeth execute him but she, however, was delighted.

War in the Netherlands

- Spain controlled the Netherlands
- **1566 Dutch Protestants rebelled against Spanish rule**
- King Philip of Spain sent the **Duke of Alba** with 10,000 men to stop the rebellion
- Over 1,000 Dutch rebels were brutally burnt to death.
- **Elizabeth** supplied the rebels with money and weapons
- 1575 there was second rebellion which, by 1579 had split the country in half. The Northern half was led by **William of Orange** and rejected Spanish rule. The Southern half formed the Union of Arras and made peace with Spain.
- **The Duke of Parma** was sent to stop the second rebellion.
- 1584 William of Orange was assassinated
- 1585 Elizabeth signed the **Treaty of Nonsuch** with Dutch rebels. She promised protection for the Protestant rebels and sent the Earl of Leicester with an army of 5,000 to support their campaign against Spain.
- Philip of Spain was extremely angry!
- England and Spain were now **unofficially at war!**



In 1581, she boarded Drake's ship with a sword, and knighted him! By this point, Drake, and other privateers like him, had started to seriously damage the Spanish economy with their raids. When Elizabeth signed the Treaty of Nonsuch, Drake was sent to the West Indies to disrupt Spanish trade routes. This time, Drake returned to England with £30,000 and 250 Spanish cannons, Philip was furious!



Key Question 6- How much of a threat was the Spanish Armada?

Course of the Armada

Philip's plan

- 1) Sail north from Lisbon into English Channel destroying English ships.
- 2) Anchor at Calais to collect Duke of Parma's army of 17,000 from the Netherlands.
- 3) Parma's army would land at Margate in Kent, head up the Thames and capture London turning England Catholic again.
- 4) English Catholics would rise up in rebellion.

BUT

Drake attacks Cadiz April 1587 while the Armada were getting ready. Drake claims to have sunk 37 ships whereas Philip said 24. Drake also burnt important timber supplies, particularly seasoned wood waiting to be used. Consequently, many storage barrels on the Armada leaked or split because they were made of unseasoned wood. Drake's attack delayed the Armada by a year-giving England time to prepare.

FLAWS IN PHILIP'S PLAN

- 1) No harbours at Netherlands deep enough for Spanish ships and how to transport Parma's army across the Channel.
- 2) Philip ignored advice to delay attack
- 3) Duke of Medina Sidonia was inexperienced
- 4) After the Armada left Lisbon in 1588 it ran into a storm and sought refuge at La Coruna.



5 Pursuing the Armada north- 9th Aug

- 9th Aug the wind changed direction and the Armada sailed into the North Sea. It would not be able to return to Spain through the English Channel and would now have to proceed around coast of Scotland and Ireland.
- English fleet continued until the 12th Aug when it ran out of ammunition and food. Many sailors were sick.

6 Returning to Spain- September 1588

- The Spanish lacked accurate maps to chart their safe journey around Scotland and Ireland.
- Spanish lost more of their fleet through shipwreck caused by storms.
- Only 67 ships returned to Spain.

	England	Spain
Ships	0	51
Men	Around 100 but thousands died of disease	20,000

1 Events in the Channel- 1588

- The Spanish Armada sailed in a crescent formation covering 11km on sea. Difficult for the English to attack. Slow store ships at the centre, protected by heavy armed galleons on the edges and the horns; if there was an attack from behind the horns close in to protect the larger ships.
- English fleet led by Lord Howard, Drake and Hawkins sailed out of Plymouth and pursued the Armada for a week but unable to break crescent formation. By the time the Armada anchored at Calais they had lost 2 ships.

4 Elizabeth's speech- 9th Aug

- Despite victory at Gravelines, England still faced a possible invasion at any time. Elizabeth visited her troops at Tilbury and delivered a rousing speech.

3 The Battle of Gravelines, 8 Aug 1588

- English warships attacked the Spanish at the Battle of Gravelines near Dunkirk.
- After 8 hours of fighting in rough seas the English ships ran out of ammunition and by 4pm they fired their last shots and forced to pull back.
- 3 Spanish ships were lost, but no English ships.
- 1000 Spanish killed, over 800 wounded.
- 50 English killed.
- Spanish plan to join with Parma's army was defeated and the English gained some breathing space.
- Battle of Gravelines was a significant turning point but the Armada's presence in northern waters still remained a threat to England.

2 Calais and attack by the fireships- 7th Aug

- 6th Aug- Armada anchored at Calais. Duke of Medina Sidonia received news that Duke of Parma's forces are delayed.
- 7th Aug- 8 unmanned English ships filled with tar, gunpowder and loaded cannons. They were set alight and drifted downwards towards enemy ships.
- Spanish panicked and cut their anchors to escape destruction. They headed out to sea in all directions breaking their crescent formation.



Key Question 6- How much of a threat was the Spanish Armada?

Results of the Armada

English ships - Spanish galleons were heavy and bulky whereas the English ships were smaller, quicker and easier to manoeuvre. English ships also had superior firepower and were able to attack the Spanish ships accurately from long-distances.



Spanish failings - Spanish cannons were ineffective, with many exploding when fired. The Duke of Medina Sidonia was not as experienced as the English commanders, and even suffered from seasickness at times. The failure of the Duke of Parma to arrive on time had also meant the Spanish were subjected to the attacks at Calais.



Why did the Armada fail?

Tactics - The English ships had initially struggled to break the impressive crescent formation of the Armada. Once it had broken the formation at Calais, the English were more experienced sailors and out-gunned the Spanish. The use of the fireships was a turning point as it meant the Duke of Medina Sidonia effectively lost control of his fleet.



Weather - The weather played an important part in disrupting the Spanish tactics. It was the strong winds which blew the Spanish ships northwards after the Battle of Gravelines. The Spanish also encountered bad weather off the coasts of Scotland and Ireland, and with no maps and no provisions for a long journey, they suffered heavy losses.

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

Success

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

Limitations

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



Key Words
Armada-
Invasion –
Convert –
Inquisition –
Spanish Main -

What was the Treaty of Nonsuch?

How did this cause a deterioration in the relationship between England and Spain?

Where were the English and Spanish competing for trade?

Why did the Spanish Armada fail?
For each reason below, explain why it caused the Armada to fail. Rate its importance in order to decide which was the , most important reason it failed.

List four reasons why the Spanish planned to invade England.
Draw a picture for each to help you remember

1.

2.

3.

4.

Tell the story...
what happened?



Failed invasion

Reason	Explanation	Importance
Weather		
Skills & Tactics		
Spanish Mistakes		
Other		46

Key Qu- 7

Why did the Puritans become an increasing threat during Elizabeth's reign?

You need to know about:

- Puritanism
- Challenge to the Settlement
- Puritan opposition in Parliament and Privy Council
- Measures taken to deal with the Puritan challenge

See pages 62 - 67

KEY VOCAB: *History*



Key Question 7-Why did the Puritans become an increasing threat during Elizabeth's reign?

Puritanism

The term 'Puritan' comes from 'purity' or 'purify'. Puritans were extreme Protestants whose intention was to purify the Church of England. They thought people in England should return to a simple way of life and worshipping of the earliest Christians.

Puritans believed that:

- The Catholic Church went against God's intentions in their rituals, ceremonies and teachings.
- A Church hierarchy was not necessary, especially bishops.
- Enjoyment was sinful. This included activities such as drinking, gambling, dancing and visiting theatres.
- People should dress in plain and simple clothes.
- Sunday should be devoted solely to religious study, it was the Lord's Day.
- The Elizabethan Church was too much like the Catholic Church.

There were three different types of Puritans during Elizabeth's reign.

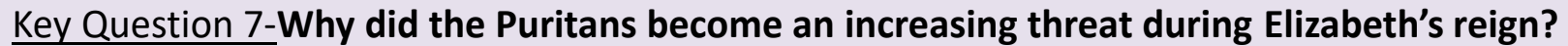
- 1) Moderate Protestants= They reluctantly accepted Elizabeth's Religious Settlement but continued to request further reforms to 'purify' the Church.
- 2) Presbyterians, who were well established in Scotland, also wanted further reforms to take place. They also called for the abolition of bishops. Instead, Presbyterians wanted churches to be run by Presbyters (elders or teachers) who would be elected by the people who attended church services.
- 3) Separatists, who were the most radical of the three types. They called for each church to be independent, to be run by local committees chosen from within the congregation, and to look after its own affairs. Separatists were sometimes known as 'Brownists'.

Puritan challenges to the Religious Settlement

Example	How did it challenge the Religious Settlement?	How did Elizabeth respond?	Was the challenge successful?
Vestments controversy 1566	Puritan priests refused to wear vestments as directed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Matthew Parker.	Thomas Sampson, Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, was sacked, as were 37 priests in London.	No, Elizabeth insisted all priests wore the correct vestments.
Thomas Cartwright 1570	Cartwright, in his role as a professor at Cambridge University, gave a series of lectures calling for a Presbyterian system of Church governance.	Cartwright lost his job and was forced to flee abroad to Geneva.	No changes were made to the Religious Settlement as a result.
John Stubbs 1579	Elizabeth was criticised in a pamphlet by John Stubbs for discussing marriage with the Duke of Anjou as he was a Catholic.	Stubbs had his right hand cut off for writing the pamphlet and was imprisoned for 18 months.	The marriage between Elizabeth and the Duke of Anjou did not take place, but not because of the pamphlet!
Marprelate Tracts 1588-9	These series of pamphlets criticised the Church and its bishops.	The pamphlets were anonymous so no one could be punished.	Not at all, if anything they did more harm than good as many people turned against Puritanism as the language used in the pamphlets was offensive.

The Marprelate tracts were part of the separatist branch of Puritans and showed Elizabeth that they weren't prepared to back down leading to the Act of Seditious Sectaries 1593. the Separatists had grown in number during the 1580s. In the same period there was a significant growth in Puritanism in Scotland leading to Elizabeth to write to King James VI to warn him of the threat.





Growth of Puritanism from 1570s

The growth of Puritanism had been successfully controlled by Elizabeth and her Privy Council until around the 1570s. From the 1570s onwards, the growth in popularity of prophesyings and separatism caused Elizabeth a great deal of concern.

Archbishop Grindal and Prophecyings

A black and white portrait of a man with a full, white beard and mustache. He is wearing a dark, possibly black, cap or head covering. The man has a serious expression and is looking slightly to the right. The background is a plain, light color.

- Putting Archbishop Grindal under house arrest
- Banned the 'prophesying' meetings
- Made John Whitgift Archbishop who introduced 'The Three Articles' which made the clergy swear acceptance of Bishops, accept everything in the Book of Common Prayer and to accept the 39 Articles (the 39 articles of the Protestant faith).

THE THIRTY-NINE
ARTICLES of RELIGION
of 1571

FAITH IN THE HOLY TRINITY

is but one living and true God, everlasting, without
or passions; of infinite power, wisdom, and goodness;
and Preserver of all things: both visible and invi-
sible; of this Godhead there be three Persons, of
equality, coeternity, the Father, the Son, and the



49

Key Question 7-Why did the Puritans become an increasing threat during Elizabeth's reign?

Growth of Puritanism from 1580s- Separatist movement

Whitgift's efforts to drive out Puritans from the Church were largely successful but one of the results was that some strict Puritans were forced to go into hiding and work in even more secretive ways. Many extreme Puritans were imprisoned for lengthy spells and printing presses were being destroyed to stop the publishing of illegal pamphlets. As a result, a small group of Puritans decided to leave the established Church and set up their own; they were known as 'separatists'. One of their main leaders was Robert Browne and his followers were often referred to as Brownists.

1. Robert Browne and 'Brownists'

Browne established a separatist congregation in Norwich in 1580, with voluntary gatherings and what he considered to be proper discipline. Browne believed the established Church contained lack of moral discipline and too many elements of Catholic beliefs.



Elizabeth's solution

- Browne was eventually imprisoned for a short while because of his beliefs. He ended up emigrating to the Netherlands in 1582
- Following Browne's exile to Holland, others stepped forward to lead the movement, such as Henry Barrow and John Greenwood.
- Browne's followers remained a concern for Whitgift; John Copping and Elias Thacker were sentenced to be hanged for distributing Brownist pamphlets in June 1583.

2. Marprelate Tracts (see page 48)

The anonymous pamphlets known as the Marprelate Tracts, published in 1588 and 1589 were part of the separatist movement. This bitter attack on the organisation of the Church under the Religious Settlement showed that Puritans were still unwilling to compromise and persuaded Elizabeth that she needed to act.



Elizabeth's solution

- Elizabeth did so by passing the Act against Seditious Sectaries in 1593. This act gave the authorities the powers to execute separatist. It also enabled the government to impose severe punishments of imprisonment, banishment or even death to those who held meetings without permission or those who did not attend Anglican Church services.
- It was this act that resulted in the executions of Henry Barrow, John Greenwood and the Welsh Puritan, John Penry.
- **The separatist movement came to an end following these executions. She had not destroyed the Puritan movement itself.**

How much of a threat were the separatists?

Interpretation 1

Separatists were not a threat in practice. They were too few in number, too addicted to bickering with each other and totally devoid of elite support. In addition, the Queen could and did employ savage penalties against them.

Historian John Warren, in his book *Elizabeth I Meeting the Challenge, England 1541-1603*.

Not very

A lot

John Warren did not see separatists as a direct threat because their strong religious beliefs prevented them from opposing her directly. He argued that they were only a threat "in practice" due to their refusal to conform to the Religious Settlement. Warren believed their numbers were too small to pose a serious danger, especially since they lacked unity and support from the nobility. Additionally, he suggested that the harsh punishments, including executions, effectively curbed the movement's growth, preventing them from ever becoming powerful or popular enough to challenge Elizabeth's rule.

Some would disagree with Warren as Elizabeth would not have executed such extremely religious individuals if she did not believe they posed a genuine threat to her authority. If her authority as Supreme Governor of the Church was put in question, it could have led to a rebellion against her if people began to think she was weak.

Words

Puritan –
Prophesyings –
Marprelate Tracts -

What did Puritans believe?



Why did they dislike the religious settlement?



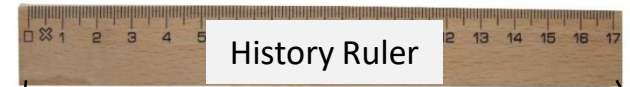
Who were these men, what role did they have, how did they challenge Elizabeth and how did she deal with them?

1. Archbishop Grindal
2. Sir Francis Walsingham
3. Peter Wentworth
4. John Stubbs
5. Sir Anthony Cope

List three points about the Separatists

-
-
-

How much of a threat were the Puritans to Elizabeth?



No
Threat



What do you think?
Where do you stand?

Serious Threat

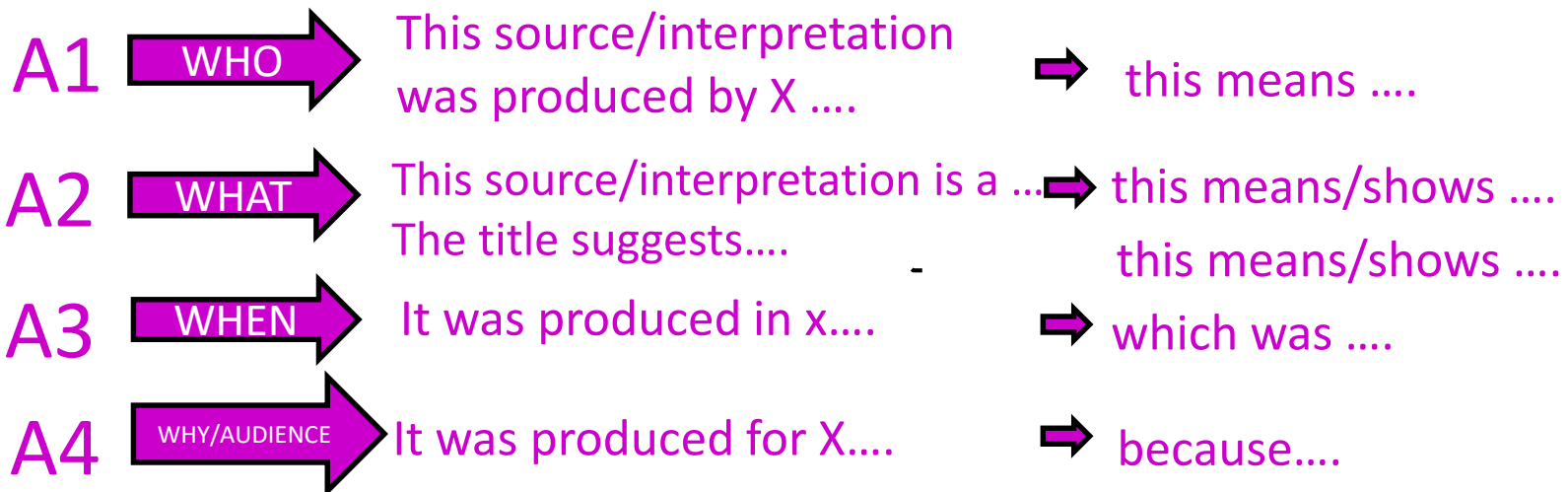
The Puritans were not/were/as time went on became a more serious threat to Elizabeth

Past Exam questions- Elizabeth

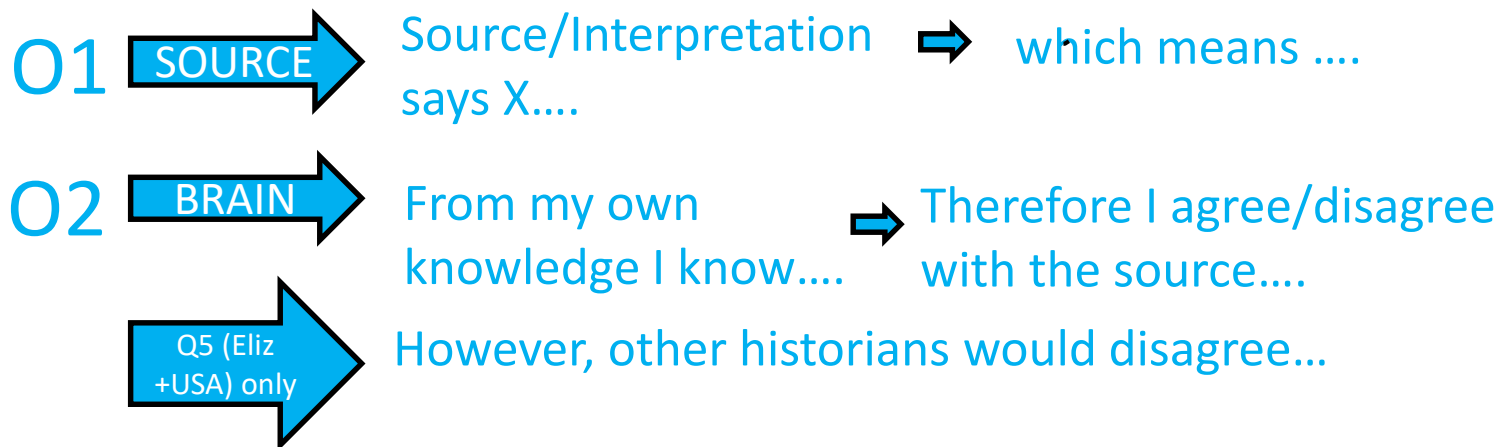
	Q1- 4 marks	Q2- 8 marks	Q3- 12 marks	Q4- 10 marks	Q5- 16 +3
2018	KQ3- What can be learnt from Sources A and B about cruel sports in Elizabethan times?	KQ5- To what extent does this source accurately reflect the seriousness of the threat from the rebellion of the Northern Earls?	KQ4- Why was the 'Middle Way' significant in dealing with the problem of religion during this period?	KQ2- Explain the connections between TWO of the following that are to do with the causes of poverty during this period. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enclosures • Population growth • Sheep farming • Rising prices 	KQ6- How far do you agree with this interpretation of the reasons for the Spanish Armada?
2019	KQ6- What can be learnt from Sources A and B about the conflict with the Spanish Armada?	KQ1- To what extent does this source accurately reflect the role of Parliament in Elizabethan government?	KQ2- Why was the 1601 Poor Law significant in dealing with the problem of the poor during this period?	KQ5- Explain the connections between TWO of the following that are to do with the Catholic threat. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Rebellion of the Northern Earls • The Papal Bull of Excommunication 1570 • The Ridolfi Plot 1571 • Mary, Queen of Scots 	KQ7- How far do you agree with this interpretation of the seriousness of the threat from Puritanism during Elizabeth's reign?
2020	KQ4- What can be learnt from Sources A and B about the Elizabethan Religious Settlement?	KQ2- To what extent does this source accurately reflect the problems caused by vagabonds in Elizabethan times?	KQ7- Why did Puritanism become a significant threat during the reign of Elizabeth?	KQ6- Explain the connections between TWO of the following that are to do with the Spanish Armada. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crescent formation • The 'fireships' • The Battle of Gravelines • English and Spanish tactics 	KQ5- How far do you agree with this interpretation of the threat from Mary, Queen of Scots?
2022	KQ5- What can be learnt from Sources A and B about the Catholic threat to Elizabeth?	KQ6- To what extent does this source accurately reflect the reasons for the defeat of the Spanish Armada?	KQ3- Why was popular entertainment a significant feature of Elizabethan society?	KQ7- Explain the connections between TWO of the following that are to do with the Puritan threat. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Puritan challenge to the Settlement • Opposition in Parliament • Prophesying • The Three Articles 	KQ4- How far do you agree with this interpretation of the success of the Elizabethan Religious Settlement?
2023	KQ1 What can be learnt from Sources A and B about the Privy Council?	KQ7 To what extent does this source accurately reflect the seriousness of the Puritan threat?	KQ6- Why was the Spanish Armada a significant event during the reign of Elizabeth I?	KQ5- Explain the connections between two of the following that are to do with the Catholic threat. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Papal Bull of Excommunication, 1570 • Mary, Queen of Scots • Jesuit Priests • Catholic Plots 	KQ2- How far do you agree with this interpretation of how well the problem of the poor was dealt with during Elizabethan times?
2024	KQ7-What can be learnt from Sources A and B about the Puritan threat?	KQ5 To what extent does this source accurately reflect the seriousness of Catholic threat?	KQ1- Why did the government of Elizabeth I play a significant role during her reign?	KQ2- Explain the connections between two of the following to do with the treatment of the poor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor relief • Houses of Correction • Deserving poor • Overseers of the Poor 	KQ6- How far do you agree with this interpretation of why the Spanish Armada failed to achieve its objectives?

History Source and Interpretation Analysis

A =
Author



O =
OWN
KNOWLEDGE



L =
LINK BACK
TO THE
QUESTION

Overall, this source is useful/not useful because

I agree with this interpretation to a large/small extent because...

This source is/is not accurate because...

How do I answer the questions on the Elizabeth paper?

Analysing the authorship

A1- Who wrote the source/interpretation?- *Possible ideas*

Specialist historian	Depth of analysis- detailed, well-researched, grounded in thorough examination of evidence	Might emphasise specific areas of their expertise, reflecting their academic focus or debates within the field	Purpose often to educate and inform other scholars, students and those with interest in the subject. Interpretation will be more analytical and assumes some prior knowledge from the reader. Therefore contributing to ongoing scholarly discussions on this topic.	To contribute to knowledge within the field. Might seek to refine previous knowledge or introduce new interpretations based on their research.	Present an argument supported by rigorous research to give credible perspective
Website with no author	Written by authors with an interest or expertise in topic. May not include original evidence.	Website/organisation's perspective reflect a positive view of what they are writing- emphasising certain aspects	Specific audience if website is specific eg Catholics, Puritans		
Website with author/specialist	Digital and educational	Intended to be scholarly resource/teaching tool.	Author might provide analysis of historical information rather than present original evidence.		
Someone from the 'gentry' (that's just below nobility)	Social status would mean they would view the poor in negative way	Their position would have meant they could afford to publish a book and address issues from the time	Raise awareness and draw attention to issues at the time to gain support		
Elizabeth I	Issued in her name so reflects her intentions and authority	Her words carried significant weight as monarch	She would be addressing a specific concern that needs addressing following challenges at the time	If a letter- blend of personal sentiment and political strategy.	Ensure stability Diplomatic reasons Reinforce alliances exert authority
Spanish Ambassador	Will be a high-ranking diplomat- role to represent Spanish interests in England, report on political developments and influence English policies in favour of Spain	Would have had access to the Royal Court- therefore influential	His perspective would have been influenced by his allegiance to Philip II. His reports will reflect his observations and his interpretations of how it could affect Spain	Involved in assessing the situation in England and advising the Spanish Crown how to respond.	Protect Spanish interests. Would influence Philip II's decisions.

Analysing the authorship

A2- types of sources- *Possible ideas*

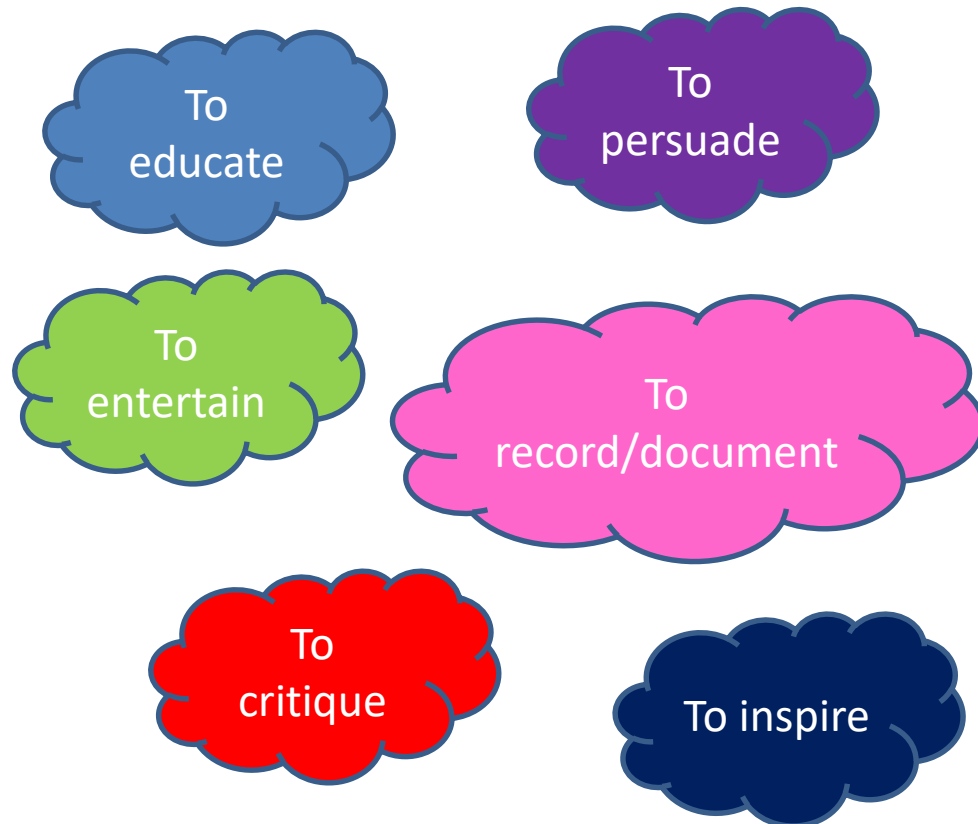
From Elizabethan times:

- Official record
- Literary works from the period eg book
- Art and visual sources eg portraits, paintings
 - News pamphlets
 - Religious texts
 - Letter

From recent times:

- History book from historian
 - Biography
- Academic journal articles
- Digital articles eg website
- Encyclopaedia website

Purpose of different sources



How do I answer the questions on the Elizabeth paper?

Analysing the authorship

A3- Date the source/interpretation was produced- <i>Possible ideas</i>				
Modern website-2000's	In digital age- reflecting contemporary interest in historical figures and use of online to reach broad audience	Mainly use secondary evidence- to inform and engage rather than present academic research	Popular history- designed to be accessible to general audience rather than academic publication.	Reflects time of growing use of the internet as a platform for academic publishing , expanding access to scholarly resources.
Gentry/nobility from the time	Significant economic and social changes during Elizabethan times- so anything produced at the time will reflect anxieties/concerns	Elizabethan times had significant concern over social disorder/poor	During this period, Elizabethan government acted to help the poor through Poor laws	
Book/article written in modern times eg 20th century	To reinterpret historical events	To learn lessons from the period	Educate others	Make Elizabethan history accessible to everyone

A4- Audience- <i>Possible ideas</i>		
Modern website-2000's	Popular history- designed to be accessible to general audience rather than academic publication.	
Book written by gentry/nobility	Educated/rich members of Elizabethan society	Local authorities to raise awareness
Book written in modern times	Students, scholars, general enthusiasts	
Letter to Philip II	Catholic King of Spain	His decision will be influenced by what he receives

How do I answer Question 1 on the Elizabeth paper?

QUESTION 1

Study the sources below and then answer the question which follows.

Source A

William Cecil manages most of the business on the Council, and by means of his craftiness, seeks to outwit other ministers. Next after him, the man who has most to do with affairs is Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. He is not fit for such work, but is held in great favour by the Queen. There are others of less authority and some are creatures of Cecil, who only repeat what he says.

[The Spanish Ambassador, De Spes, writing to King Philip II of Spain, 1571]

Source B

I have let my lords here on the Council know that you are unhappy not to receive any advice from them. They answer that Her Majesty is keeping the whole direction of events in the Netherlands to herself, so they do not know what to write or advise. She will not let the subject be debated in the Council, only as she herself directs and therefore men do not do what they otherwise would.

[An extract from a letter written by Sir Francis Walsingham to the Earl of Leicester, 1586]

What can be learnt from Sources A and B about the Privy Council?

[4]

You need to make two comments about Source A and show what you can learn from each point

You need to make two comments about Source B and show what you can learn from each point

You DO NOT analyse the authorship of any Question 1's on any papers

Source A states states how Cecil conducted his business by means of craftiness . I can learn that other ministers were influenced by his wit. Source A says Dudley was held in great favour by the Queen. I can learn that the author did not think he was fit for office.

Source B states that Dudley was not receiving advice from the Council. I can learn that this shows the dominance of the Queen over foreign matters. Also, Source B states the Queen will not share matters on the Netherlands. I can learn that the Queen wishes to assert her authority over the Privy Council

4/4 marks.

How do I answer Question 2 on the Elizabeth paper?

QUESTION 2

Study the source below and then answer the question which follows.

Source C

The sect of Puritans is greatly increasing here and many of the leading people belong to it. Some have considered taking up arms against the Queen to depose her since she will not reform religion here by killing all Catholics. Some members of the Council were in favour of punishing them, but as Leicester and Walsingham are friendly with their leaders, they prevented it.

[Bernardino de Mendoza, the Spanish Ambassador to England, writing in a letter to King Philip II of Spain, 16 July 1583]

To what extent does this source accurately reflect the seriousness of the Puritan threat? [8]

[In your answer you should refer to the strengths and limitations of the source and use your own knowledge and understanding of the historical context.]

You need to write 3 paragraphs:

1) Write about authorship- follow A1-A4

2) Write a paragraph to agree and/or disagree using the interpretation and apply own knowledge

3) Judgement- to what extent do you think the source is accurate

The source states that the Puritans were a very serious threat during this time. The author of the sources is a Spanish Ambassador, I know this means the Source is biased as the Spanish believe in Catholicism so any Puritan threats would have been significant to them. Because this source is a letter, it means that is a very personal and a personal account so could be very unreliable. The source was to the King of Spain meaning it was for an audience sharing the same issues. However, due to the source being contemporary, it could be reliable as the author is experiencing what it happening first hand.

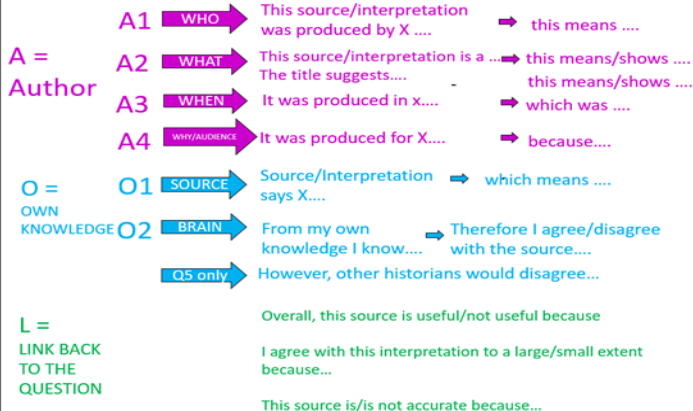
The source states 'taking up arms against the Queen'. I know that the Puritans had many threats such as the Vestment Controversy of 1566 where Puritans refused to wear vestments as well as the Marprelate Tracts of 1588-89 where Puritans wrote leaflets attacking all bishops. As well, the source states 'many leading people'. I know that during the time prophesying's were very popular and were secret Puritan meetings. Archbishop Grindal fully supported these meetings and believed they should be taking place. He was in a position of power so it does accurately reflect the threat.

However, the source states 'they prevented it', I know this is not true because MP Peter Wentworth wanted the church to follow the Presbyterian system, he was sentenced to the Tower of London for a year. This is not accepting it.

Overall, I fully believe the source does accurately reflect the seriousness of the Puritan threat because the separatist movement was at large during this time. This group wanted to separate fully from the established church so was a large threat to English as it went against the Religious Settlement. So, the source is very accurate despite the author being slightly biased.

8/8 marks

History Source and Interpretation Analysis



How do I answer Question 3 on the Elizabeth paper?

QUESTION 3

Why was the Spanish Armada a significant event during the reign of Elizabeth I?

[12]

You need to write 3/4 paragraphs:

Developed explanations of why the event/topic mentioned was significant

Use the word 'significant' throughout your answer

This question will be on a broad topic. Take a chronological approach, and write down everything you know showing why it is significant.

Other questions asked...

KQ4- Why was the 'Middle Way' significant in dealing with the problem of religion during this period?

KQ2- Why was the 1601 Poor Law significant in dealing with the problem of the poor during this period?

KQ7- Why did Puritanism become a significant threat during the reign of Elizabeth?

KQ3- Why was popular entertainment a significant feature of Elizabethan society?

The Spanish Armada was a significant event because of what caused it. The Armada was caused by religious conflict between the countries as Spain followed Catholicism and disliked that England was a protestant country and the Religious Settlement made in 1559. As well, the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots deteriorated the relationship between the countries as Philip believed in the Divine Rights of Kings so saw it as his duty to kill Elizabeth. Finally, the war in the Netherlands angered Philip as Elizabeth supplied the Dutch protestants with an army of 5,000 due to the Treaty of Nonsuch. This was seen as an attack to Philip making it significant.

This was also significant due to the attack at Calais. The Spanish fleet had anchored in Calais to wait for the Duke of Parma's army who were late. The English sent 8 burning fire ships into the fleet making them scatter and abandon their crescent formation. This led to the Battle of Gravelines which was a huge and significant turning point for England as the Spanish had 3 ships defeated.

Another reason why it is significant was due to the English tactics and success. Drake had attacked the Spanish in Cadiz in 1587, this caused them to delay the Armada for a year as well as destroy 37 ships (Philip said 24). As well, the English had fast moving, lightweight boats with long cannons meaning they could easily be moved compared to Spain. Finally, the English had the idea of sending fireships, unmanned and covered in gunpowder towards the Spanish formation, leading them to cut their anchors and scatter.

Finally, the Armada was a very significant event due to the defeat of Spain. Spain was defeated as they lacked accurate maps, so sailed north around Scotland and got caught in many storms causing boats to be badly damaged. As well, they lacked the supplies, had an inexperienced leader and most men got sea sick. This was very significant as it stopped the Spanish threat and allowed English to remain protestant.

8/12 marks

Next steps- more analysis of the Battle of Gravelines, effect of victory on Elizabeth's reign

How do I answer Question 4 on the Elizabeth paper?

QUESTION 4

Explain the connections between **two** of the following that are to do with the Catholic threat. [10]

- The Papal Bull of Excommunication, 1570
- Mary, Queen of Scots
- Jesuit Priests
- Catholic Plots

Issues chosen: _____ and _____

You need to write 2/3 paragraphs:

Pick two of the topics and show how they are connected to each other

You CAN refer to others if relevant to the explanations of your chosen two

Other questions asked...

KQ2- Explain the connections between TWO of the following that are to do with the causes of poverty during this period.

- Enclosures
- Population growth
- Sheep farming
- Rising prices

KQ5- Explain the connections between TWO of the following that are to do with the Catholic threat.

- The Rebellion of the Northern Earls
- The Papal Bull of Excommunication 1570
- The Ridolfi Plot 1571
- Mary, Queen of Scots

KQ6- Explain the connections between TWO of the following that are to do with the Spanish Armada.

- Crescent formation
- The 'fireships'
- The Battle of Gravelines
- English and Spanish tactics

KQ7- Explain the connections between TWO of the following that are to do with the Puritan threat.

- Puritan challenge to the Settlement
- Opposition in Parliament
- Prophesying
- The Three Articles

issues chosen- Mary, Queen of Scots and Catholic plots

Firstly, Mary, Queen of Scots arrived in England in 1568 after escaping Scottish imprisonment. She was seen as a figurehead for rebellion and the legitimate ruler by the Catholics. She fully connects to the Catholic plots because in 1571 only a few years after her arrival Robert Ridolfi started the Ridolfi plot. The plan for this was to marry Mary to the Duke of Norfolk, overthrow Elizabeth and put Mary on the throne. This completely failed due to the lack of Spanish aid however was the first plot where Mary was connected to.

Next, these two are connected because in 1583-4 the Throckmorton plot came about. This was when a member of the Privy Council had been writing to Mary, Queen of Scots and the Spanish Ambassador with plans to overthrow Elizabeth. This had Spanish involvement and connects to Mary as she was backed by very influential Catholic figures such as Spain, France and the Pope. This meant she was connected to that plot as it had planned to marry her to the Duke of Norfolk and put her on the throne as she would restore Catholicism in England. However, this plot failed as Walsingham discovered the letters so Mary was moved to a safer place called Tutbury Castle as well as others being expelled.

Finally, the two are both connected due to the Babington plot of 1586. This was where Anthony Babington wrote coded letters to Mary as well as writing backs with plans to kill the Queen. This connects them as Mary, Queen of Scots was fully involved between making the plans. This plot was discovered, Babington was arrested and confessed and Walsingham used the letters to prove Mary was guilty. This led to her very reluctant execution in 1587 and the downfall of Catholicism.

Overall, I fully believe there two are connected because many of the Catholic plots involved Spain due to the aid promised as well as the Spanish ambassador. This connects Mary as she was fully backed by Spain as they wanted her on the throne to restore Catholicism to England.

8/10 marks

Next steps- stronger judgement

How do I answer Question 5 on the Elizabeth paper?

QUESTION 5

Read the interpretation below and then answer the question which follows.

It was accepted that responsibility must be taken for both the impotent [non-able bodied] and unemployed poor. The government were therefore well in control of the situation regarding the poor. Both poverty and vagrancy were fairly well contained and to say that either created a dangerous national situation during the reign of Elizabeth would be to strain the evidence.

[Dr John Pound, a lecturer in History, writing in his specialist book *Poverty and Vagrancy in Tudor England*, published in 1971]

How far do you agree with this interpretation of how well the problem of the poor was dealt with during Elizabethan times? [16]

[In your answer you should refer to how and why interpretations of this issue differ. Use your own knowledge and understanding of the wider historical debate over this issue to reach a well-supported judgement.]

Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar and specialist terms are allocated to this question. [3]

You need to write 4/5 paragraphs:

- 1) Discuss where the interpretation has come from and its limitations- refer to authorship and content
- 2) Agree with the interpretation- take a quote- apply your knowledge
- 3) Show how some historians would disagree with the interpretation and apply your knowledge. Aim for two disagree paragraphs.
- 4) Explain why there are different interpretations of this issue. Make reference to the wider historical debate
- 5) Judgement- how FAR do you agree with the interpretation?

Paragraph 1 and 2- This question is asking you to agree with the interpretation by applying your own knowledge and fully analysing where this interpretation came from (authorship). You must refer to pages 52-54 on how to analyse using A1-A4.

Paragraph 3- You also need to provide counter arguments- who might disagree with the interpretation and support their argument with knowledge and explain why they would have a different view. Here are some examples:

Military historians	Social historian (focuses on life of the poor/working classes)	Elizabeth I	Catholics
Puritans	Spanish historians	Philip II	Protestants
Economic historians	Privy Councillor	Elizabethan government	Gentry in Elizabethan times
Nobility in Elizabethan times	Political historian	<i>Everyone should be able to use: 'Other historians'</i>	

For paragraph 4- you need to be able to explain why there are different interpretations of the issue. Think about how these things below will influence different interpretations. Refer to 2/3 in your paragraph.

Analytical background- eg a political historian will focus on power struggles whereas social historian on everyday lives	Cultural background eg- a Spanish and English interpretation will be very different	Use of different source material	New evidence	
Intended audience can influence interpretation eg academic article will differ from a popular article for general public	Different theological backgrounds- eg Marxism, feminism can lead to different interpretations of same issue. Eg feminist will focus on gender issues	Human subjectivity- different people will just analyse the same evidence but in different ways	Purpose of the author will influence their interpretation	Personal bias

How do I answer Question 5 on the Elizabeth paper?

QUESTION 5

Read the interpretation below and then answer the question which follows.

It was accepted that responsibility must be taken for both the impotent [non-able bodied] and unemployed poor. The government were therefore well in control of the situation regarding the poor. Both poverty and vagrancy were fairly well contained and to say that either created a dangerous national situation during the reign of Elizabeth would be to strain the evidence.

[Dr John Pound, a lecturer in History, writing in his specialist book *Poverty and Vagrancy in Tudor England*, published in 1971]

How far do you agree with this interpretation of how well the problem of the poor was dealt with during Elizabethan times? [16]

[In your answer you should refer to how and why interpretations of this issue differ. Use your own knowledge and understanding of the wider historical debate over this issue to reach a well-supported judgement.]

Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar and specialist terms are allocated to this question. [3]

You need to write 4/5 paragraphs:

- 1) Discuss where the interpretation has come from and its limitations- refer to authorship and content
- 2) Agree with the interpretation- take a quote- apply your knowledge
- 3) Show how some historians would disagree with the interpretation and apply your knowledge. Aim for two disagree paragraphs.
- 4) Explain why there are different interpretations of this issue. Make reference to the wider historical debate
- 5) Judgement- how FAR do you agree with the interpretation?

History Source and Interpretation Analysis

A = Author	A1	WHO	This source/interpretation was produced by X ...	⇒ this means ...
	A2	WHAT	This source/interpretation is a ... The title suggests...	⇒ this means/shows ... this means/shows ...
	A3	WHEN	It was produced in x...	⇒ which was ...
	A4	WHY/AUDIENCE	It was produced for X...	⇒ because...
O = OWN KNOWLEDGE	O1	SOURCE	Source/Interpretation says X...	⇒ which means ...
	O2	BRAIN	From my own knowledge I know....	⇒ Therefore I agree/disagree with the source....
		QS only	However, other historians would disagree...	
L = LINK BACK TO THE QUESTION			Overall, this source is useful/not useful because	
			I agree with this interpretation to a large/small extent because...	
			This source is/is not accurate because...	

This interpretation was written by Dr John Pound who is a lecturer in History. This implies that he is an expert in this field, so will provide an educated and expert opinion. He is writing in his specialist book, *Poverty and Vagrancy in Tudor England*. As a book, it is likely to contain factual information and as it is specialised, it is likely to contain accurate and in-depth knowledge, he is writing in 1971, so he has the benefit of examining all relevant evidence in order to find the most accurate knowledge. However, the account isn't first hand, so may not be able to provide the personal knowledge. This interpretation was written to not only present the writer's view, but as a specialist book it may be to educate others, so would be relatively accurate.

The interpretation says that responsibility must be taken for the 'impotent and unemployed poor'. From my own knowledge, I know that the categorisation of the poor in 1565 laid out that those who were able bodied but unable to find work, along with those unable to find work-deserved help. Then in 1601 Poor Law, those who were unemployed but able-bodied were given work to do from a stock of resources in each county.

The interpretation also says that 'vagrancy' was well contained. From my own knowledge, I know that in 1598 Act created prisons for vagabonds, allowing them to be imprisoned as it was illegal. Also, in 1572 Act, reaffirmed whipping of able-bodied beggars, which allowed them to maintain control of the issue of vagrancy.

The interpretation says the government were 'well in control of the situation'. Other historians may disagree, as many of the Acts carried out e.g. 1598 Act carried out by JPs. These were volunteers, so this was only in control if they were loyal to the Queen. Also, the Poor Relief Act was hit and miss as some towns did it but some did not so it wasn't regulated that well. The interpretation also says that the poor and vagrants didn't create a 'dangerous' situation. Other historians may disagree as the poor were seen as a danger to society, particularly the underserving poor because they feared this groups would turn to crime. There was also lots of examples of vagabonds who were unlawful such as the doxy who stole chickens with bread on a hook and hid them in her sack, as well as rufflers who were ex-military that threatened people. These vagabonds helped to create a society littered with crime creating a dangerous situation.

In conclusion, I slightly agree with the interpretation because although it accurately reflects the government intervention to help the poor, it underestimates the problems caused by the underserving poor and the crime and unlawfulness that surfaced as a result of vagrants. I believe that this interpretation doesn't represent clearly all the negative issues associated with the poor and vagrants, the lack of aid they received from the poor laws, as just scarping a living wasn't viable for poor relief. Therefore, I agree slightly with the interpretation on how well the problem of the poor was dealt with in Elizabethan times.

11/16
3/3 SPAG

Next steps- reference to Houses of Correction, audience of book, more links to wider historical debate

How do I answer questions the Elizabeth paper?

Q	Elizabeth writing frame								
1	<p><u>It will ask:</u> "What can be learnt from Sources A and B about..."</p> <p><u>You should write:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source A shows...This means... x2 Source B shows...This means... x2 								
2	<p><u>It will ask:</u> "To what extent does this source accurately reflect ..."</p> <p><u>You should write:</u></p> <p>Para 1-</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>A1- Who is the author?</td><td><i>The source was produced by X this means...</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>A2- What is the source?</td><td><i>This source is a ... This means/shows...The title suggests...</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>A3- When was it produced?</td><td><i>It was produced in X which was...</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>A4- Why was it produced? Audience?</td><td><i>It was produced for X because...</i></td></tr> </table> <p>Para 2- Tell me what is accurate in the source and link to own knowledge</p> <p>Para 3- Tell me own knowledge on the topic which the source doesn't say</p> <p>Para 4- Link it back- Your opinion- is the source accurate or not?</p>	A1- Who is the author?	<i>The source was produced by X this means...</i>	A2- What is the source?	<i>This source is a ... This means/shows...The title suggests...</i>	A3- When was it produced?	<i>It was produced in X which was...</i>	A4- Why was it produced? Audience?	<i>It was produced for X because...</i>
A1- Who is the author?	<i>The source was produced by X this means...</i>								
A2- What is the source?	<i>This source is a ... This means/shows...The title suggests...</i>								
A3- When was it produced?	<i>It was produced in X which was...</i>								
A4- Why was it produced? Audience?	<i>It was produced for X because...</i>								
3	<p><u>It will ask:</u> "Why was X significant?"</p> <p><u>You should write:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 detailed paragraphs about 3 different reasons why X was significant + Your opinion- main reason X was significant 								

4	<p><u>It will ask:</u> "Explain the connections between TWO of the following that are to do with..."</p> <p><u>You should write:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> X is connected to Y because They are also connected due to.... A further link ... In conclusion, it is evident that X and Y are clearly linked because...(you can mention the other connections in the question as well) 								
5	<p><u>It will ask:</u> "How far do you agree with this interpretation"</p> <p><u>You should write:</u></p> <p>Paragraph 1-</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>A1- Who is the author?</td><td><i>The source was produced by X this means...</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>A2- What is the source?</td><td><i>This source is a ... This means/shows...The title suggests...</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>A3- When was it produced?</td><td><i>It was produced in X which was...</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>A4- Why was it produced? Audience?</td><td><i>It was produced for X because...</i></td></tr> </table> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Paragraph 2- Give reasons to AGREE with the interpretation</p> <p>Paragraph 3- explain who would DISAGREE with the interpretation and why. Support with knowledge. X2 (Eg, other historians, Catholics, Puritans, Elizabeth I, Spanish Historians)</p> <p>Paragraph 4- explain WHY there are different interpretations of this issue</p> <p>Paragraph 4- OVERALL, I agree/disagree to a large/small extent because...</p> </div>	A1- Who is the author?	<i>The source was produced by X this means...</i>	A2- What is the source?	<i>This source is a ... This means/shows...The title suggests...</i>	A3- When was it produced?	<i>It was produced in X which was...</i>	A4- Why was it produced? Audience?	<i>It was produced for X because...</i>
A1- Who is the author?	<i>The source was produced by X this means...</i>								
A2- What is the source?	<i>This source is a ... This means/shows...The title suggests...</i>								
A3- When was it produced?	<i>It was produced in X which was...</i>								
A4- Why was it produced? Audience?	<i>It was produced for X because...</i>								