

Elizabeth section 1 – The Early Problems for Elizabeth

Key Dates	
1558	Elizabeth was crowned Elizabeth I of England
1559	The Religious Settlement – including the Act of Supremacy and the Act of Uniformity
1560	Treaty of Edinburgh – ended the Protestant rebellion in Scotland (which Elizabeth had secretly supported)
1566	Dutch Revolt – when Protestants in the Netherlands began fighting back against Spain
1568	Genoese Loan – Elizabeth stole money from King Philip of Spain which was meant to pay for his soldiers
1568	Mary, Queen of Scots arrived in England

Key people	
Elizabeth I	Queen of England from 1558 to 1603. Protestant
Mary I	Elizabeth's Catholic sister who had been queen before her
Mary, Queen of Scots	Elizabeth's cousin. She was Queen of Scotland but came to England in 1568
Sir William Cecil	Elizabeth's Secretary of State
King Phillip II	King of Spain



Key terms and ideas	
Early problems for Elizabeth	Religious divisions – the Reformation and the division between Catholic and Protestant in England
	Gender and marriage – people thought women were weaker and they were worried about a lack of an heir to the throne
	Legitimacy – people questioned if Elizabeth was the rightful queen (usually Catholics)
	Debt and poverty – the crown was £300,000 in debt and there was widespread poverty in England
	Foreign threats – France, Scotland and later Spain all worried Elizabeth
Government	The monarch was in charge
	The Privy Council would advise the monarch – they met 3 times a week
	The Secretary of State
	Parliament was only called by the monarch to pass laws (Acts of Parliament). It was called just 10 times in Elizabeth's reign
The Religious Settlement	A compromise to try and Protestants <i>and</i> Catholics happy
	Act of Supremacy – Elizabeth was Head of the Church ('Head' rather than 'Governor') and all church people had to swear an oath to her
	Act of Uniformity – each church had to have the same appearance but there were some things to keep Catholics happy eg. Statues in churches
Problems after the religious settlement	Puritans – puritans were unhappy with 2 main aspects: 1. They successfully had crucifixes removed from churches 2. They tried to make the priests wear plain robes but Elizabeth didn't back down (vestments)
	Catholics – recusants were people who did not attend church. However they were not punished harshly
	Catholics abroad – the Pope instructed Catholics not to go to Protestant Church services