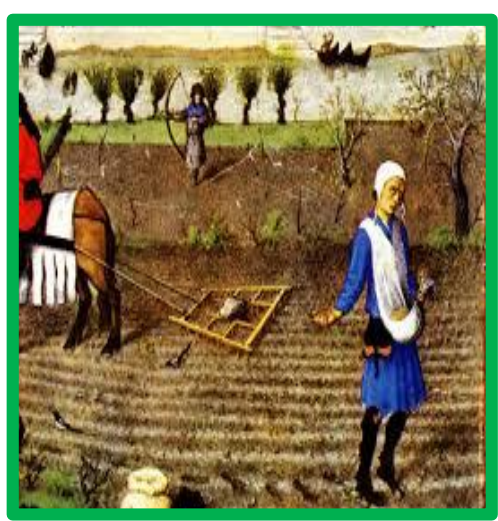
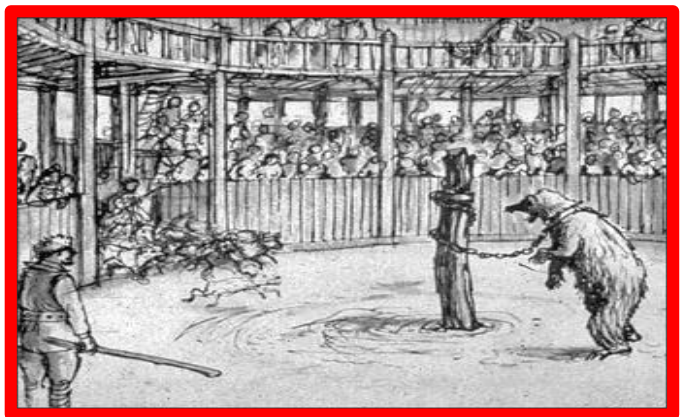


GCSE History

Elizabethan England

Revision Guide



Name: _____ Date: _____

ELIZABETHAN QUESTION TYPES AND HOW TO ANSWER.

There are 3 types of question that will come up on the Elizabethan paper

- Describe two features of an event
- Explain why something happened (they will give you two prompts you could use)
- How far do you agree with something (they will give you two prompt points you could use)

These **are the only question types** you will be asked in the exam on this section of the paper

You will be given a question to answer for each one of the bullet points types above. So there will be 3 questions on this exam paper

Q1: What to do on an describe two features question

- An event would have occurred and the examiner wants to know 2 features (things) about this event
- You **MUST** describe 2 features
- Give supporting detail/examples/extra information for both points.
- So you make one point then give supporting detail and then make a second point and again give supporting detail
- 6-8 lines should be the maximum that is written

Q2: What to do on a explain why something happened question

- You **MUST** explain about a minimum of 3 things!
- You will be given two prompt points you can use but you will need one more point (you don't have to use the prompt points)
- Simple sentence starter: One reason this happened was because.....A second reason was.....A third reason was.....
- Have a small judgement on trigger or most important reason the event happened
- You can use the 2 points given in the question but you must have one more of your own.

Q3: What to do on a how far do you agree question

- You will be given a quote and asked how far do you agree with it?
- You **MUST** talk about a minimum of 3 things!
- You will be given two prompt points that you can use if you want to
- You must give both sides and an overall judgement
- Simple sentence starter: I partly agree with the statement because...
- Then I partly disagree with the statement because Overall I believe
- Think carefully. If you decide to give 2 reasons when you agree and only 1 when you disagree then your overall judgement should agree. If it was the other way round then your judgement would disagree

DESCRIBE 2 FEATURES EXAMPLES

- Describe two features of the Elizabethan religious settlement
- Describe two features of the plots against Elizabeth I in the years 1571-86
- Describe two features of the poor relief that was put into place by Elizabeth's government
- Describe two features of Mary Queen of Scots' threat to Elizabeth I
- Describe two features of the attempts to colonise Virginia in the 1580s
- Describe two features of Drake's piracy

EXPLAIN WHY EXAMPLES

Explain why the Catholic threat to Elizabeth I increased after 1566

You may use the following in your answer:

- The Dutch Revolt
- Mary, Queen of Scots' arrival in England in 1568

You must also use information of your own

Explain why the attempt to colonise Virginia in 1585-86 was a failure

You may use the following in your answer:

- The colonists
- Wingina
- You must also use information of you own

Explain why Philip II launched the Armada against England in 1588

You may use the following in your answer:

- England's involvement in the Netherlands
- Drake's attacks on Spain's colonies in America

You must also use information of your own

Explain why the Throckmorton Plot (1583) was a threat to Elizabeth I

You may use the following in you answer:

- Mary, Queen of Scots
- Foreign threat
- You must also use information of your own

HOW FAR DO YOU AGREE QUESTION EXAMPLES

'Religion was Elizabeth's main problem in the years 1558-69'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer

You may use the following in your answer:

- The Religious Settlement
- Mary, Queen of Scots arrival in England in 1568

You must also use information of your own

'The decline in Anglo-Spanish relations in the years 1569-85 caused by Elizabeth I'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer

You may use the following in your answer:

- Drake's voyages to the New World
- The Netherlands

You must also use information of your own

'The main reason that voyages of exploration were undertaken during Elizabeth I's reign was to increase England's wealth'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer

You may use the following in your answer:

- Anglo-Spanish relations
- Developing trade

You must also use information of your own

'Population growth was the main reason why vagabondage increased in Elizabeth England'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer

You may use the following in your answer:

- Sheep farming
- Rising prices

You must also use information of your own

'The threat of invasion was Elizabeth's main problem when she became queen in 1558'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer

You may use the following in your answer:

- France
- Elizabeth's illegitimacy

You must also use information of your own

Key People

Queen Elizabeth I	Queen of England
King Philip II	King of Spain
Pope Pius V	Head of the Catholic Church
Mary, Queen of Scots	Queen of Scotland and Elizabeth's cousin
Mary of Guise	Mary, Queen of Scots mother
Sir William Cecil	Elizabeth's Secretary of State
Sir Francis Walsingham	Elizabeth's 2 nd Secretary of State & Spymaster
Sir Francis Drake	Privateer (pirate) and worked for Elizabeth
Sir Walter Raleigh	In charge of colonising the New World
The Duke of Alba	Spanish Duke who crushed the Dutch Revolt
The Duke of Parma	Spanish Duke stationed in the Netherlands and involved in the Spanish Armada
The Duke of Medina-Sidonia	Spanish Duke who led the Spanish Armada
Thomas Percy	Catholic Earl of Northumberland who was one of the Northern Earls who revolted
Charles Neville	Catholic Earl of Westmorland who was one of the Northern Earls who revolted
Thomas Howard	Protestant Northern Earl who revolted and was supposed to marry Mary, Queen of Scots
Roberto Ridolfi	One of the main people in the Ridolfi Plot to remove Elizabeth and replace with Mary
Francis Throckmorton	One of the main people in the Throckmorton Plot to remove Elizabeth and replace with Mary
Anthony Babington	One of the main people in the Babington Plot to remove Elizabeth and replace with Mary
Duke of Alencon	French heir to the throne who helps Elizabeth in the Netherlands
Manteo and Wanchese	Native Americans who came to England and then went back to help England colonise Virginia
Wingina	Native American chief in Virginia who fights with the colonists who settle there

Problems from 1558-66

- 1558 onwards: Legitimacy
- 1558 onwards: Gender and heir
- 1558 onwards: finances
- 1558 onwards: French alliance with Scotland (Auld Alliance) and Mary Queen of Scots link to France (Half French and married to King of France)
- 1559: Calais returned to France
- 1559: Religious settlement
- 1560s: Puritan Challenge
- 1560s: Recusants fail to attend the new church. Worsens after 1566
- 1566: Papacy's counter reformation/ Pope's Papal Bull for Catholics not to attend English Protestant churches
- 1566-68: Dutch rebelling against the Spanish (Dutch Revolt)

Problems from 1566-88

- 1566-68: Dutch Rebelling and sheltering rebels (Sea Beggars)/Genoese Loan
- 1568: Mary Queen of Scots in England
- 1569: Revolt of the Northern Earls + Papal Bull
- 1571-86: Further plots (Ridolfi 1571, Throckmorton Plot 1583, Babbington Plot 1586)
- 1587: Execution of Mary Queen of Scots
- 1570-1588: Spain angered over Drake's piracy
- 1570-87: England and Spain clash over Netherlands (non direct and direct action)
- 1588 Spanish Armada attack

Elizabethan timeline

Events at home

1558: Elizabeth crowned queen

1559: Elizabeth's Religious settlement

1563: Statute of Artificers

1568: Mary Queen of Scots flees to England

1569: Revolt of the Northern Earls

1570: Pope excommunicates Elizabeth from Catholic Church

1571: Ridolfi Plot

1572: Vagabonds Act

1576: Poor Relief Act

1583: Throckmorton Plot

1585: All Catholic priests ordered to leave country

1586: Babington Plot

1587: Mary Queen of Scots is executed

1603: Death of Elizabeth

Events abroad

1555

1560

1565

1566: Dutch Revolt

1568: Genoese Loan

1570

1575

1576: Spanish Fury

1576: Pacification of Ghent

1577-80: Francis Drake circumnavigates the globe

1580: Drake knighted

1584: Treaty of Joinville

1580

1585

1585: Treaty of Nonsuch

1585: War begins with Spain

1585-87: Two Colonisation attempts in Virginia

1588: Spanish Armada attacks

1590

1590: Roanoke Colony in Virginia found abandoned

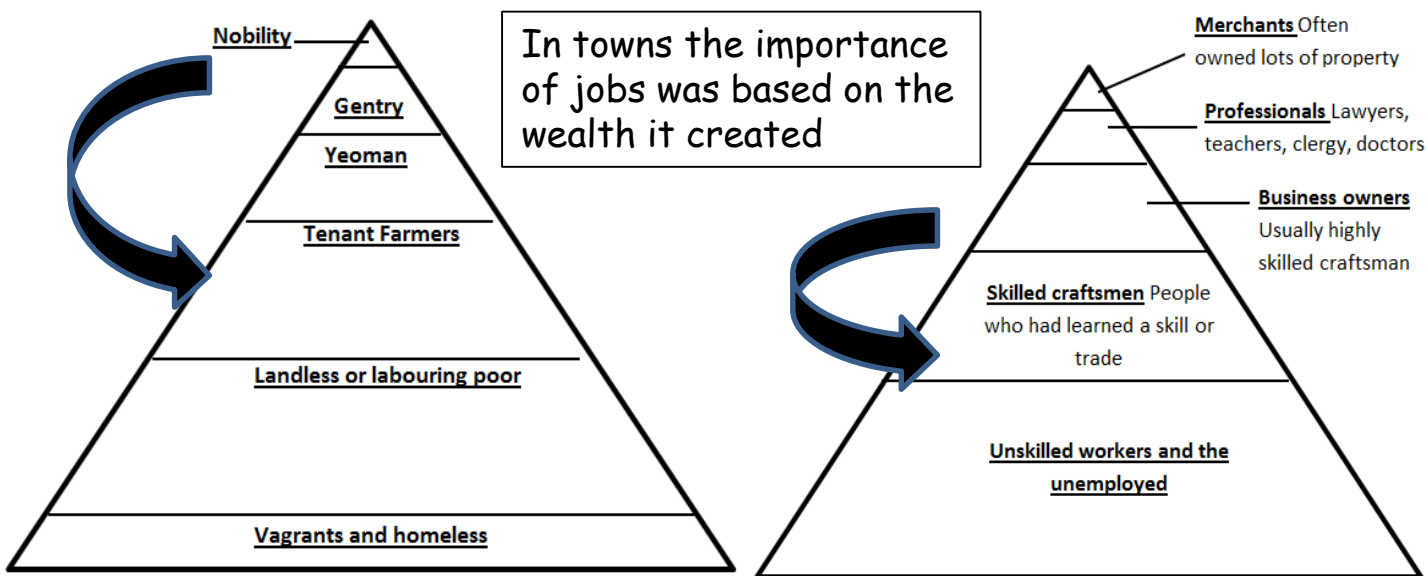
1595

1600

How did Elizabethan society work?

Elizabethan society worked on a clear social structure.

- The **nobility** were at the top (Queen included in this) royalty and titles
- The **gentry** were the wealthy who owned lots of lands
- **Yeoman** were men who held a little bit of land and did professional jobs
- **Tenant farmers** rented land that was owned by the gentry or yeoman
- **Landless or labouring** poor simply worked on the land
- **Vagrants** were criminals & came at the bottom of society with the **homeless**



How did Elizabethan government work?

The government had many different organisations that did different jobs

What	Key feature	role
Court	The court was mostly made up of members of the nobility referred to as courtiers. They were the monarch's key servants, advisers and friends.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To entertain & advise the monarch • Courtiers had influence with the monarch rather than actual power
Privy Council	The Privy Council were the monarchs most trusted advisors (her inner circle). They met at least three times a week and the meetings were often attended and presided over by the monarch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To advise the monarch • Made sure the monarch's final decisions were carried out • Oversaw law and order and the security of England • Monitored Justices of the Peace • Monitored parliament
Parliament	Parliament could only be called and dismissed by the monarch. Elections held, but only a few people could vote.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise taxes for the monarch • Passed laws (Acts of Parliament) • Offered advice to the monarch
Lords Lieutenant	Each county had a Lord Lieutenant chosen by the monarch. They maintained the monarch's power and England's defences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In charge of raising and training the local militia and overseeing country defences
Justices of the Peace (JPS)	JPS were large land owners who kept law and order in their local areas. They reported to the Privy Council.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make sure all social and economic policies were carried out • Heard county court cases every three months for serious crimes

The monarch

- **Divine Right** - it was believed that god had chosen the monarch to rule
- The monarch could declare war, dismiss parliament or reject it's laws
- Grant titles or positions to people. This was known as **patronage**.

The Secretary of State

- Elizabeth's most trusted privy council member
- Most famous is **Sir William Cecil**

The Monarch and parliament

- The government could raise extraordinary taxes in an emergency
- Some laws needed to be approved by parliament
- There were some things only the monarch decided. This was known as the **Royal Prerogative** and covered things like foreign policy, a monarch's marriage and succession

Elizabeth's character and strengths

- She was very intelligent with an excellent grasp of politics
- She spoke multiple languages (Latin, Greek, French and Italian)
- She understood the dangerous world of court politics and betrayals
- She did have a temper that people feared
- She was very persuasive and spoke confidently
- She sometimes took a long time to make a decision

EARLY THREATS AND PROBLEMS FOR ELIZABETH

Problem 1 - Legitimacy

- To be a legitimate monarch it was expected the parents would be married.
- Elizabeth's parents Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn had been married. However Henry had only married Anne Boleyn after divorcing his first wife Catherine of Aragon. Henry had had to form his own church & break away from Catholicism to get a divorce as the Pope would not grant one
- Many Catholics didn't accept Henry's new marriage. The Pope hadn't agreed & so Elizabeth was therefore illegitimate & could not be queen
- Henry himself even said at one point Elizabeth was illegitimate

Problem 2 - Gender and marriage

- It was still unusual to have a queen rather than a king and religion taught men should have authority over women
- Women were not considered to as strong as men in any way
- Elizabeth' sister Mary I had been hated by many due to burning people at the stake, losing a war to France, leaving England in debt and marrying the King of Spain who was unpopular in England. Many felt they did not want another queen in charge

EARLY THREATS AND PROBLEMS FOR ELIZABETH CONTINUED

Problem 3 - Finances

Elizabeth could raise money through land rents, taxes, special emergency extra taxes (subsidies), but parliament had to agree to this or through fines or loans (although some loans were forced and never repaid).

- However England was still £300,000 in debt which was a huge sum in 1558
- Defending England was costly and raising taxes was unpopular.
- Relying on parliament to help raise taxes was risky as they grow in power

Problem 4 - France and Scotland

- England's enemy France had recently got into an alliance (Auld Alliance) with another of England's traditional enemies Scotland.
- Mary Queen of Scots (Elizabeth's cousin) had a claim to the English throne and she was married to the French heir to the throne.
- People thought Mary was the legitimate queen
- Mary's mum, who was called Mary of Guise, had been ruling Scotland for her daughter whilst she was away in France and had Mary of Guise had placed French troops near the English border in Scotland

Problem 5 - France and Calais

- Elizabeth's sister Mary I had lost this port back of Calais to the French in an unsuccessful war that England and Spain had fought against France
- Elizabeth wanted it back to demonstrate England's strength
- France and Spain were no longer at war and there was a real possibility they may unite against England. This was because they were both Catholic

The English Reformation

- Reformation means the reforming the church (changing it to Protestant)
- Reformation happened in Europe as people believed the Catholic Church had grown corrupt.
- The Reformation began in England as Henry VIII wanted a divorce but the Pope would not allow it so Henry started his own Protestant Church

Protestantism vs Catholicism

Protestantism	Catholicism
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No Pope• Bible and church services should be in English• People should have own direct relationship with God• Priests are not special and should not wear special robes• Churches should be plain places	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Pope is the head of the Church• The bible and church services were in Latin• You need to talk to the Church to have sins forgiven• Priests are special and should wear special robes (vestments)• Churches should be highly decorated

Religious division in England 1558

Although Elizabeth was Protestant most of the country was Catholic. Many Catholics in England wouldn't accept Elizabeth as queen. They saw her as illegitimate



Roman Catholic



Protestant

Clergy problem (Religious divide)

- In 1558 most bishops were Catholic and wouldn't want to change religion
- Many Catholic bishops were involved in parliament. Parliament was needed to agree a change in religion and the Catholic bishops would try to resist

Geographical divisions (religious divisions)

- The north of England was strongly Catholic
- The south of England especially in and around London was Protestant

Puritans (Religious divisions)

- Puritans were dedicated Protestants (They wanted to purify religion)
- Puritans wanted all traces of Catholicism removed
- They did not believe a monarch should be the head of the Church

Elizabeth's Religious Settlement 1559

Elizabeth needed to find a compromise that both the Catholics and Protestants could accept (**The Religious Settlement**)

- Elizabeth ruled out Puritan ideas as they were too extreme

WHAT ELIZABETH DECIDED AND DID: (Her Religious Settlement)

The Act of Supremacy

- Made Elizabeth the head of the Church and all clergy (members of the Church) had to swear an oath to be loyal to her
- A high commission was set up to carry out the Queen's Religious Settlement

The Act of Uniformity

- This was an order that every church had to have the same appearance
- Also ordered that everyone must attend church on Sunday and holy days
- All churches to have a common prayer book that was in English
- Priests should be allowed to wear special clothing and there could be some statues in churches to keep the Catholic's happy

The Royal injunctions

- Set of instructions on how to carry out the Act of Supremacy & Uniformity
- All Clergy had to teach that the monarch was the head of the Church
- All those failing to attend the new church were reported to the Privy Council
- No one was allowed to preach without a license
- Royal injunctions made churches have a bible in English, pilgrimages to fake monuments were banned and ensured priest wore special vestments

Puritans were angry at the settlement as it had catholic parts to it

Impact of the Religious Settlement on the clergy

- 8000 out of 10,000 priests took the Oath of Supremacy accepting the Religious Settlement. However only 1 Catholic bishop out of 28 took the oath so they had to be replaced

Impact of the Religious Settlement on the people

- Most ordinary people accepted Elizabeth's Religious Settlement
- The new prayer book helped this as the wording could be interpreted in different ways keeping both Catholics and Protestants happy
- Those who did not attend were called **Recusants** (dedicated Catholics)
- Some protestants became violent in their enthusiasm for the changes in the religious settlement and destroyed catholic statues of saints

The role of the Church

- It gave guidance to people in times of hardships
- It helped enforce the Religious Settlement
- There was a church court that solved moral issues such as.....
 - Ensuring couples were not being forced to marry & no underage marriage
 - Sexual offences such as bigamy (being married to more than one person)
- The Church also dealt with wills deciding who received an inheritance

Enforcing the Religious Settlement

- Protestant bishops visited churches ensuring Settlement was followed
- First visits resulted in 400 clergy being fired as not following Settlement
- Some of those doing the inspection destroyed the Catholic decorations and statues that were actually allowed under the settlement
- Elizabeth was clear she did not want people's beliefs being investigated too closely however as she didn't want to cause the Catholics to get angry
- The visits check the preaching licenses of the clergy but also professionals

Challenges to the Religious Settlement (PURITANS)

Crucifix controversy

- The crucifix is the symbol of the cross that Jesus died on
- Puritans did not like the cross as it was an unneeded object. Catholics would not want them removed
- Elizabeth gave into the Puritans as the Puritan bishops threatened to resign and she couldn't replace them

PURITAN CHALLENGE

Puritans began disobeying the Religious Settlement as they were unhappy with the Catholic parts
Two biggest challenges were over crucifixes & clothing

Vestment controversy

- Puritans believed priest shouldn't wear fancy robes. (vestments)
- Catholic believed priests should wear special robes
- Elizabeth didn't back down
- Book of Advertisements set out what priests wear
- An exhibition was held in London to demonstrate what priest must wear
- 37 refused to attend and lost their jobs

Challenges to the Religious Settlement (CATHOLIC)

- The Papacy (The Pope) Encouraged Catholics to wage war against Protestants (Known as the **Counter-Reformation**) and instructed Catholics not to attend the Protestant Church services
- Elizabeth didn't punish harshly those Catholic Recusants who didn't attend, if she killed those who refused they could become martyrs and get sympathy

Challenges to the Religious Settlement (Problem with France and Spain)

- Protestantism was trying to break out in France and Elizabeth agreed to help the French rebels in the hope of gaining their support
- She had successfully used this tactic before in Scotland
- Her hopes failed when the French Protestants and Catholics made peace
- Elizabeth now had to officially accept England had lost Calais (Treaty of Troyes) to avoid a backlash from Catholic France
- Elizabeth had now angered the King of Spain by supporting Protestant rebels

The problem of Mary, Queen of Scots

- Mary had a strong claim to the English throne. She was currently in France as she was married to the French king, Francis II
- Elizabeth's mum Mary of Guise had been ruling Scotland, but was overthrown by Scotland's Protestant lords who supported Elizabeth
- With Mary of Guise overthrown the Treaty of Edinburg was signed which said Mary Queen of Scots would give up her claim to the throne
- Elizabeth would never name Mary her heir due to her being Catholic and that it would then divide the country again
- Mary returned to Scotland in 1560 when the French King died. Although she was queen, the Protestant lords controlled most of Scotland

Mary, Queen of Scots arrives in England 1568

- Mary remarried in 1565 to a man called Lord Darnley
- In 1567 Lord Darnley was murdered & Mary then married the main suspect in the murder the Earl of Bothwell. Most people thought she was involved
- The Protestant Scottish Lords were furious and forced Mary to abdicate.
- Mary fled to England begging Elizabeth to help her retake her Scottish throne



Mary and Francis II



Mary & Lord Darnley



Mary & Bothwell

What to do with Mary?

- letting Mary go abroad would anger the Protestants and the Scottish lords
- A court case was called to hear whether Mary was guilty for murder.
- Mary said the court had no right to try her as she was an anointed monarch
- Court reached no decision as because Elizabeth couldn't decide what to do
- Killing her would anger the Catholics in England, Spain and France
- In the end Elizabeth just kept Mary locked up for now

Revolt of the Northern Earls, 1569

Why did they revolt?

- Many ancient noble families remained loyal to the Catholic religion
- Elizabeth appointed protestant, James Pilkington as the Archbishop of Durham (in the north) turning the northerners against Elizabeth
- These families had been powerful under Elizabeth's Catholic sister Mary's reign. They often advised Mary. They lost power under Elizabeth as she promoted people who she trusted (known as 'new men').
- For example the Earl of Northumberland had been removed from his task of looking after the Scottish border
- They wanted Mary Queen of Scots to be queen to solve their problems

Who was involved in the revolt?

- Thomas Percy (Earl of Northumberland) -Had lost power & was a Catholic
- Charles Neville (Earl of Westmoreland) -From an important Catholic family
- Thomas Howard (Duke of Norfolk) - Was actually a Protestant but angry at losing power to Elizabeth's 'new men'.
- Mary, Queen of Scots - plot was to put her on the throne

What happened during the revolt?

- Initially the plotters wanted to get Mary Queen of Scots to marry the Protestant Northern Earl Thomas Howard. They believed that Elizabeth might then name Mary her heir as if they had a child it would be a future protestant king.
- However the plot developed and soon changed to overthrow Elizabeth and place Mary in charge (Spanish troops were going to help this happen)
- Elizabeth was tipped off about the plot and arrested Thomas Howard
- Mary, who Elizabeth had in captivity already, was moved further south so the plotters could not free her
- The Earls of Northumberland & Westmoreland pushed ahead with the plot to overthrow Elizabeth & managed to take over large parts of the north
- Elizabeth eventually crushed the rebellion as she had far more troops and the Spanish never came to help the rebels
- Earl of Westmoreland escaped. Earl of Northumberland was executed
- Elizabeth didn't execute Mary as she still believed she was an anointed (chosen) monarch & was concerned of France & Spain's reaction

Significance (importance of the revolt)

- The failed revolt led the Pope to issue a **papal bull** (a written order from the Pope) that excommunicated Elizabeth (cut her off from the Catholic Church) and ordered Catholics to try to overthrow her
- Elizabeth reacted by passing a law saying it was treason to question her
- Elizabeth was now prepared to give harsher treatment to the Catholics
- Most Catholics remained loyal to Elizabeth despite the Papal Bull
- Elizabeth was now suspicious of all Catholics however

The Ridolfi Plot, 1571

- Roberto Ridolfi was a spy for the Pope
- He plotted to murder Elizabeth & replace her with Mary, Queen of Scots
- The plot was to have Mary to marry Thomas Howard the Duke of Norfolk
- Ridolfi left England to discuss the plot with the Pope and King Philip II of Spain. Philip was prepared to send 10,000 men to overthrow Elizabeth
- The plot was discovered whilst Ridolfi was away & so he never came back
- Thomas Howard was executed as there were letters proving his guilt.
- Elizabeth still would not have Mary, Queen of Scots executed

Significance of Ridolfi Plot

- It was now clear that Spain was a threat to England and so Elizabeth was determined to have better relations with France
- Mary, Queen of Scots would remain a symbol of hope for plotters
- Catholic priests were now sent to England to keep Catholicism alive
- Some Catholics hid the priests in hiding places known as **priest holes**.
- Caught priests would be executed by being hung, drawn and quartered
- Parliament passed two laws to deal with the Catholic situation
- **Recusants** would be fined £20. Enough to bankrupt them in those times
- Trying to turn someone Catholic was treason and punishable by death

The Throckmorton Plot, 1583

- Mary's cousin the French Duke of Guise would invade and overthrow Elizabeth and replace her with Mary
- Philip II of Spain would provide the finances & the Pope supported the plot
- The Plot was named after the person delivering the messages between Mary and Duke of Guise. His name was Francis Throckmorton
- Elizabeth's Secretary of State and Spymaster **Sir Francis Walsingham** discovered the Plot and Throckmorton was arrested and executed

Significance of the Throckmorton Plot

- It was clear that Mary Queen of Scots, the Pope and King Philip II of Spain were a continual threat to Elizabeth
- A list of Catholic sympathisers was found at Throckmorton's house helping Elizabeth to believe there was a big Catholic threat in England
- Life got tougher for Catholics. Elizabeth passed a law punishing people to death for hiding Catholic priests

The Babington Plot, 1586

- This plot was the same as the Throckmorton one
- Again the Pope and King Phillip II of Spain supported the plot
- Anthony Babington was this time the man delivering the messages between Mary and the French Duke of Guise
- Elizabeth's Spymaster discovered the plot and Babington was executed

Significance of the Babington Plot

- Elizabeth finally decided to put Mary on trial. She was found guilty and executed on the 8th February 1587
- The relationship with Spain had completely broken down (England was also helping Dutch rebels fight against the Spanish at this time too).
- Elizabeth was now determined to crush Catholicism in England

Why was Mary finally executed?

- The Preservation of the Queen's safety stated action could be taken against Mary if there was proof she plotted
- Elizabeth's **spymaster Francis Walsingham** found evidence
- Mary alive gave Catholics hope she would replace Elizabeth

It is important to note Mary's execution gave Philip II of Spain another reason to invade England

Sir Francis Walsingham's spy network

- The aim was to protect Elizabeth
- Walsingham used trained spies and ordinary people
- Walsingham had spies in Europe & England
- Used **ciphers** (hidden codes) to hide his plans for catching plotters
- Walsingham threatened to murder Catholic priests if they didn't give info
- He used **agent provocateurs** to get arrests (they encouraged others to plot so they could then arrest them)

SPAIN PROBLEMS - PART 1 THE DUTCH REVOLT 1566-68

- Netherlands (The Dutch people) belonged to Spain and their King Philip II
- Problems previously. Philip had banned English cloth in the Netherlands
- Elizabeth retaliated and ceased trading altogether with the Netherlands
- Dutch people were becoming unhappy at being 'owned' by Spain
- Philip decided to reorganise the Dutch government making sure the Dutch were loyal to the Catholic faith. Those who resisted were tortured or burned alive (event known as the **Spanish Inquisition**)
- Dutch Catholics and Protestants united in anger and revolted (**Dutch Revolt**)
- The rebels were crushed by the Spanish Duke of Alba's forces
- Elizabeth would not support the Dutch rebels from fear it could lead to the stronger Spain declaring war on England
- She did however shelter some Dutch rebels in England (known as the **Sea Beggars**) knowing they would go onto attack Spanish ships
- A Spanish ship attempting to hide from the Dutch sea beggars took refuge in England. It had gold coming from Genoa in Italy meant Spain. Elizabeth stole it. The event was known as the **Genoese Loan** & angered the Spanish

SPAIN PROBLEMS- PART 2 THE NEW WORLD AND FRANCIS DRAKE

- England finding it difficult to trade with Europe as the main trade route was through Spain controlled Netherlands
- The New World (America) offered new resources but Spain controlled it.
- Elizabeth used a ship trader **Francis Drake** (really a pirate) to help her steal resources like Gold from the Spanish ships in the New World,
- Elizabeth would not openly thank Drake at first. She did not want it to be known she was using him as King Philip of Spain was furious at his piracy
- On one Journey (1577-80) to raid Spanish colonies in the new World Drake became the first Englishman to circumnavigate (go round) the globe.
- When Drake returned to England he also brought back £400,000 in Spanish treasure & claimed a region in California for Elizabeth calling it **New Albion**
- Elizabeth now publically knighted Drake. Spain now new Elizabeth used him
- Drake's knighthood showed Elizabeth was prepared to now confront Spain

SPAIN PROBLEMS - PART 3 INDIRECT HELP TO NETHERLANDS 1570s-1584

- Elizabeth's was under pressure on her to help the Dutch but that could mean war with Spain so Elizabeth took indirect action (not directly confronting)
- 1/ Promised to marry the heir to the French throne the Duke of Alencon if he used French troops to fight the Spanish in the Netherlands
- 2/ She got Drake (pirates) to continue attacking Spanish colonies and ships
- Due to Drake stealing their gold the Spanish troops in the Netherlands went unpaid .They completely sacked (looted) the Dutch town of Antwerp as they were after money. This was known as the **Spanish Fury**.
- The Spanish Fury united Dutch Catholics and Protestant who made a treaty called the **Pacification of Ghent**. This demanded the Spanish troops leave
- Elizabeth sent a loan of £100,000 to the Dutch rebels to help them fight
- In 1577 Philip II's brother Don Juan arrived to sign the Pacification of Ghent. It appeared Spain had lost in the Netherlands

SPAIN PROBLEMS- PART 4 SPAIN REGAINS THE NETHERLANDS

- Philip II sent a new army later in 1577 to retake the Netherlands
- Avoiding direct action Elizabeth hired a mercenary (soldier who fights for money) to raise volunteers to help the Dutch fight the Spanish.
- Plan backfired as the mercenary army destroyed Catholic churches & persuaded Dutch Catholics to make peace with Spain
- Elizabeth now left it to the French Duke of Alencon to fight the Spanish
- Alencon was defeated by the Spanish however
- Duke of Alencon died in 1584 & Dutch Protestant rebel leader was killed
- At the end of 1584 the actual French King signed the **Treaty of Joinville**. This meant that France had agreed to fight Protestantism. Effectively France and Spain were now allies against Protestantism. Elizabeth now had nothing to lose. She decided to take direct action

SPAIN PROBLEMS - PART 5 DIRECT ACTION IN NETHERLANDS 1585-88

- In 1585 Elizabeth signed the **Treaty of Nonsuch** with the Dutch Protestants (officially will help them). England and Spain were now at war
- She sent 7400 troops the Netherlands led by her 'favourite' Robert Dudley
- Francis Drake to attack Spain's New World settlements to disrupt Spain's money & so a furious Philip told the Pope he was now going to invade England
- England's campaign did not go well as Elizabeth did not send enough money or men and so were losing. It got worse.....
- England were betrayed by one of their English army captains who switched sides to the Spanish along with another Englishman Sir William Stanley who handed over control of some of the forts and a town England had controlled
- Many Dutch protestants lost faith in England after this and Dudley was twice recalled to England. The final time he returned signalled England's defeat in the Netherlands

SPAIN PROBLEMS- PART 6 THE SPANISH ARMADA

Why did Philip II send the Armada?

- 1/ Religion: Elizabeth was a heretic and the Pope wanted her removed
- 2/ Provocation: Drake's actions and the Netherland's angered Philip
- 3/ Politics: After the Treaty of Joinville France would not stop Spain
- 4: Circumstance: Spain's had a large army and navy and Philip thought England was weak after their failure in the Netherlands

What was Philip II's plan?

- 130 ships to attack
- 30,000 men would go
- Duke of Medina-Sidonia would sail from Spain to the Netherlands and would join forces with Duke of Parma who was waiting in the Netherlands
- Together they would land in Kent and march to London
- Elizabeth would be removed and a new Catholic government would be set up

SPANISH ARMADA DEFEATED 1588

Reason 1 for Spanish defeat: DRAKE

- As Philip Prepared his armada to attack, Drake attacked them first as they were docked in Cadiz harbour. Drake destroyed 30 ships & Spanish supplies in an event known as the **singeing of the King of Spain's beard**
- Drake attacked Spanish New World treasure ships meaning Spain had to stop preparing the Armada to defend itself. Drake had now delayed the Armada's attack by a year giving England more time to prepare

Reason 2 for Spanish defeat: English ships

- England built new ships known as Galleons that were faster and more manoeuvrable (easier to turn) than the Spanish ships
- There was more room around the cannons to allow the English sailors to reload the cannons much quicker than the Spanish (they could fire more!)

SPANISH ARMADA DEFEATED CONTINUED 1588

Reason 3 for Spanish defeat: Spanish supplies

- Spanish food supplies were running low meaning the men were in poor health
- They were short on cannonballs

Reason 4 for Spanish defeat: Planning and communication issues

- Spain didn't control any deep water ports in the Netherlands so smaller boats were needed to load cargo onto the bigger ones & that took 2 days
- The Spanish ships leaving Spain sent a message they were starting the attack to their other fleet. It took a week to arrive. When the message arrived the Spanish fleet were already off the coast of England. It would be 48 hours before the other fleet was ready. By then it would be too late

Reason 5 for Spanish defeat: English tactics

- English ships came up behind the Armada and would fire then move out of range to be hit back. The English ships chased the Armada down the Channel
- **Battle of Gravelines** - England sent fireships in amongst the Armada causing chaos and scattering them. With quicker ships that could fire more often the Spanish panicked and fled

Reason 6 for Spanish defeat: The Weather

- As the Armada fled round Scotland towards Ireland they were hit by bad weather and many ships were sunk ending any hope of re-attacking

Reason 7 for Spanish defeat: Philip II

- Philip II ignored the suggestions of his military commanders who did not like his plan where as Elizabeth left key decisions to Drake & her commanders

CONSEQUENCES OF THE ENGLANDS VICTORY

- Elizabeth claimed God favoured Protestants as the weather had helped them
- England's victory encouraged the Dutch rebels to renew their fight against the Spanish. A strong English-Dutch alliance grew
- England had shown they had a strong navy

Elizabethan education

- Different educations aimed at different social groups and genders
- Only small percentage of children went to school and hardly any girls did
- Some humanists believed education should be improving humanity and some Protestants believed people should be literate to read the bible.

Grammar Schools

- Private schools for boys from well off families (e.g the gentry)
- Fees to pay if family wealthy
- Main topic taught was Latin but also study History and philosophy
- Lots of reciting big pieces of text
- Time was put aside for sports too
- Debating was seen as important

Nobility education

- Tutored at home
- Taught foreign languages, History and politics for example
- Girls taught needlework & music
- Boys also taught fencing, swimming and other sports
- Older kids sent to other noble households to finish education

Elizabethan education

Skilled craftsmen and yeoman

- Grammar schools available
- Education was an apprenticeship
- Learn how to run a family business
- Not compulsory so only rich went

Universities

- For rich children & starting age 14
- Could study medicine and law
- Some young men studied law at Inns Court rather than University

Impact of education

- Not huge impact
- Most women and poor still denied an education and so only 30% of men & 10% of women can read

Merchants and Craftsmen

- Some grammar schools ran for sons of craftsmen and merchants
- Focused on more practical subjects

Petty Schools

- Schools set up in teacher's homes where young gentry or professional children began their education
- Would then go to Grammar schools

Dame Schools

- Well off families may send their daughter to a Dame School
- Focused on the role at home

Labourers and the Poor

- No formal education at all
- Learnt from their parents only

Punishments

- In Grammar schools punishments ranged from, break detentions, being on report, exclusions, corporal punishments (being caned) and being expelled

Elizabethan leisure time

Sports for nobility and rich

- Hunting with hounds (dogs)
- Hawking/Falconry (hunting birds)
- Fencing (men only)
- Real tennis (men only)
- Wrestling in private (men only)
- Swimming

Sports for everyone else

- Football - but very different (very violent and deaths were not uncommon). Usually many more players than today
- Public wrestling
- Swimming



Real Tennis



Bear Baiting



Football



Music



Hawking

Spectator sports

- **Bear Baiting** - Dogs fight a chained up bear Special arenas were built
- **Bull Baiting** - Same ideas but with Bulls. This fight was usually to the death.
- **Cock Fighting** - Cockerels had metals spurs attached to them and they would fight in special arenas with betting on the outcome
- The Puritans disapproved of it happening on Sundays (holy days) and the mistreatment of animals

Pastimes

Literature

- History and translated Greek and Latin classics were popular, as was the Medieval works of Chaucer's Canterbury tales and writing plays and poems

Theatre

- Mystery religious play that brought the Bible to life were initially common. As religion was a difficult subject at that time new non religious (**secular**) play became more common. Comedies and tragedies were popular. Theatre companies were set up, and big theatres were built especially for plays such as the **Red Lion, the Rose & the Globe Theatre**

Music and dancing

- People enjoyed music & played instruments such as lutes. Wealthy families employed musicians to play at feasts. Taverns (pubs) & churches always had music. Dancing was popular but upper & lower classes never danced together

The problem of the poor

- Elizabethan society concerned with the poor. Many needed financial help (poor relief) or begged or were itinerants (moved area for work)
- A survey done in Norwich showed 40% of the poor were under 16
- Widowed women were often the poorest
- Even households with men spent 80% of their wages on food

Why did poverty increase?

Reason 1: Population growth and rising prices:

- England's population grew by 35%
- Food not grown in the cities. It was brought in from the countryside
- With more mouths to feed and bad harvests prices went up
- More people meant lower wages. People then struggled to pay for bread
- With more people, cost of rent of rent went up as there was competition

Reason 2: Sheep farming

- English wool was England's biggest export & was very profitable
- Sheep farmers had lots of sheep and they needed land to keep them on
- Sheep farming took land that had been used for growing crops or it took the **common land** (land that was free for all people to use)
- Some crops were only grown for sheep to eat taking up more land
- Sheep farming did not need many workers so unemployment rose again

Reason 3: Enclosure

- This meant replacing large fields with smaller privately owned ones
- This led to small farms merging and tenant farmers being evicted
- Farmers enclosed to stop animals walking across crops. It also meant you could grow one crop in one field making them more likely to grow.
- Although arable farming (growing crops) on enclosed land improved farming now less need for labourers to work on the land. Unemployment rose again
- Common land was often enclosed and no longer free for everyone to use. This stopped subsistence farming where people grew crops there to survive

Problems from poverty: Vagabondage

- Poverty led to an increase in vagabondage (homeless people who beg/steal)
- Many left the countryside to unsuccessfully look for jobs in the city.
- The situation was made worse due to an economic recession (England was struggling to make money through trade because of the problems with Spain)
- These vagabonds lived in terrible shacks and crime was common

Changing attitudes to the poor

- Some help such as poor relief raised from a local tax known as the poor rate already existed. There were also charities.
- Elizabethans identified the poor by putting them into categories
 - **Impotent poor** who were deserving who couldn't work due to illness or age
 - **Able bodied or idle poor** who could work but chose not to. This group were punished



Government takes action

With the amount of poor & vagrants growing National action was needed. She passed laws to help the impotent and deserving poor, as well as punishments for the able bodied or idle poor. **THESE POOR LAWS ARE SEEN BELOW:**

1563 Statute of Artificers	1572 Vagabonds Act	1576 Poor Relief Act
This had the aim of ensuring that the poor relief was collected.	This aim was to simply stop vagrancy	To work out who was able bodied or impotent poor. Then to find the able bodied work
MAIN FEATURES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you refused to pay the poor rates you could be imprisoned • Officials who did not collect the poor relief could be imprisoned 	MAIN FEATURES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vagrants were to be whipped and a hole drilled in each ear • Vagrants imprisoned if caught a second time. Death penalty if caught a third time • Justices of the Peace had to keep a register of the poor • Towns were responsible for finding work for the poor 	MAIN FEATURES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Justices of the Peace to provide able bodied poor raw material to make and sell things • Able bodied to be sent to a special poor rate funded prison known as the house of correction if they refused to work

Impact of the POOR LAWS

No impact

Poverty continued to be a problem as pamphlet writers continually stirred up fears of vagabonds robbing them and some local towns didn't follow the law and punish Vagrants, instead they just gave them money to go away as it was quicker

Good impact

There was now a recognition that unemployment was a problem needing sorting
 There was also recognition that some poor people were not lazy and needed help
 Places like Ipswich really helped by opening schools & hospitals for the poor

Elizabethan exploration: Why did they want to explore?

Trade

- Spain was making trading with the Netherlands & Europe difficult so the New World offered new resources such as precious metals & new crops
- Most of the Americas was undiscovered meaning lots of new resources

Triangular Trade (slavery)

- Money could be made from taking black people from Africa to the Americas and then selling them. John Hawkins was the main Englishman behind this

Adventure

- Many rich men were tempted to go for adventure & make more money

New technology/ navigation

- Elizabethans used quadrants and astrolabes to calculate a ship's position. These used the position of the stars to work out where they were
- Some people also mapped their journey allowing others to follow

Maps

- Accurate maps known as Mercator Maps used lines of longitude & latitude showing where sailors were. They were very accurate & copied for others

Better ships

- Ships had become more stable making longer journeys more possible. The bow and stern of the ship had been lowered making it more stable
- New Galleon ships were larger than traditional ships so carried more resources that were essential for the long journey across the Atlantic
- A variety of sails now used. There were square sails for speed and now lateen sails (triangular) too making ships easier to manoeuvre
- Better firepower on the galleon ships meaning defence against the Spanish

Drake' circumnavigation of the globe

Drake did not mean to circumnavigate (go round) the globe. His meant to raid Spanish colonies to get revenge (they had recently attacked him)

Significance of Drake circumnavigating the globe

POSITIVES

- Drake brought back £500,000,000 in stolen Spanish New World treasure)
- English sailors now had the reputation as some of the finest in the world
- Drake claimed part of California for Elizabeth calling it **Nova Albion**
- Drake's successes & the fact he kept logs of his journeys encouraged others to attempt the journey or to set up colonies there

NEGATIVES

- Elizabeth knighted Drake and this infuriated the Spanish as it confirmed Elizabeth was behind Drake's piracy
- Only 1 of the 5 ships returned from his trip. One ship had even mutinied against Drake's leadership
- Native American wishes were ignored when Drake claimed Nova Albion

Walter Raleigh and Virginia: RAISING FUNDS AND PREPARATION

- Elizabeth told Raleigh to create a colony in the New World. He wouldn't go on the journey though as Elizabeth didn't want to lose her 'favourite'

What Raleigh did: RAISING FUNDS AND PREPERATION:

- Sent a fact finding mission to Virginia. They came back talking of treasure. It helped convince men to do the dangerous journey there to colonise
- 2 Native Americans had been brought back from the fact finding mission called Manteo and Wanchese. They were taught English & would be vital in helping build a relationship with other Native Americans there
- Raleigh convinced potential colonists that they could make profit in the New World by trading
- Raleigh could not get money from Elizabeth. She had financial difficulties but she did give him a ship which was showing her royal approval
- Raleigh promised the investors profit from the New World to raise funds for the trip. Raleigh also invested lots of his own money to finance the trip

Walter Raleigh and Virginia: FINDING COLONISTS

- Raleigh wanted 300 colonists but only got 107 and all were men
- Half were soldiers, there were also landowners, famers & skilled craftsmen

Walter Raleigh and Virginia: APPOINTING LEADERS (Raleigh couldn't go)

- Richard Greenville, a experienced sailor & soldier was **expedition commander**
- Ralph Lane would be **Governor of Virginia** as he was an expert fort builder
- Thomas Harriot would be the **translator and navigator**. He had learned the local Native American language (Algonquin) from the 2 Native Americans,

Walter Raleigh and Virginia: SHIPS AND TIMINGS

- Raleigh sent 5 ships to Virginia. The largest ship, *The Tiger*, was loaded with all the food& drink as well as the seeds for planting to grow crops
- The ships left England on the 9th April 1585 and landed on Roanoke Island off the coast of Virginia in late 1585

Significance of Virginia colonisation attempt

Undermined Spain

- Virginia was ideally placed to launch attacks on Spanish settlements in Florida which was further south in the New World
- England hoped it could rival Spain's empire and wealth
- It also offered the Native Americans an alternative to Spanish domination

Roots of the British Empire

- This was the first attempt at colonisation and was the very beginnings of the British Empire

Economic Benefits

- It was difficult to trade in Europe due to Spain's dominance but Virginia offered the same resources. It also offered new luxuries like tobacco

Why did attempts to colonise Virginia fail?

Food Problems

- The colonists left too late to plant their crops in Virginia as winter had already set in. The climate in Virginia was very hot and there were mosquitos everywhere and their food rotted quickly & many colonists got ill
- The ship that had been bringing food to Virginia, *The Tiger*, suffered damage and let in sea water ruining almost all the food it was carrying

Colonist Problems

- The colonists were shocked when they were not getting rich quickly
- The colonists did not co-operate with one another. The richer colonists expected the poorer colonists to work for them or to be able to convince the Native Americans to do labour. Native Americans refused as did the poorer colonists who hadn't come to work for other people
- Half the colonists were soldiers and did not know how to farm or build
- The hunters and fisherman also had problems as the gunpowder for the guns had been spoiled on the damaged ship bringing the resources meaning hunting was difficult.
- Many of the colonists were not used to a life of hardship & could not cope

Native American resistance

- The local Native American Chief Wingina ruled Roanoke Island He had grown tired of English colonist demands for food hand outs
- Wingina also believed the English had supernatural powers as they had the power to kill them without touching them (this was actually due to diseases from Europe that Native Americans had never come across before)
- There were several violent clashes between the colonists and Wingina. In one clash Wingina had attacked the colony & Wingina ended up being killed
- The colonists then left and headed back to England from fear of revenge of any Native Americans in the area. They got home on the 27th July 1586

Second colony attempt in Roanoke 1587-90

- Raleigh organised a second attempt this time with women and colonists who would have more experience with hardships
- John White was put in charge of the expedition and had the Native American Manteo with him to help try and smooth things over with the other Native Americans
- The Native Americans were hostile from the start and there were violent clashes
- White returned to England to update Raleigh on what was happening. When he returned 3 years later the settlement was deserted and the colonists were gone. The only clue was the word Croatoan carved into a tree
- This colony had failed too



Croatoan was the name of another Native American group