

Atherton High School

Humanities Department



AQA GCSE History Study Booklet

Name-

Teacher-



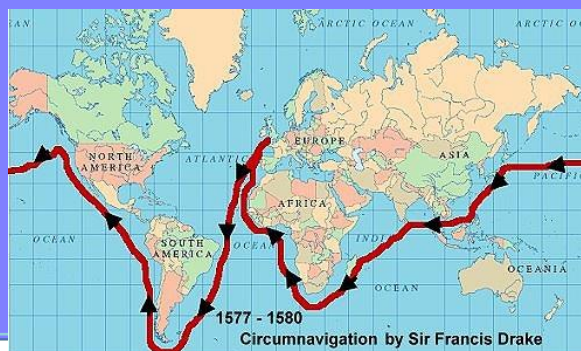
British Depth Studies - Elizabethan England c1568 -1603

Booklet Two - Life in Elizabethan Times

The exam board expect you to have knowledge and understanding of the following:-

Elizabethan Culture: A Golden Age?

The Poor



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Life in Elizabethan times

An English Renaissance

During Elizabeth's I reign, England experienced a blossoming culture - theatre, art, architecture, literature and music - that has been referred to as the 'Golden Age'. Elizabethan England was influenced by new **Renaissance ideas** from Europe.

The Queen and court set fashions which were then copied by others. London's population grew and at the same time the **gentry** became more important. They had disposable income (lots to spend!) and wanted to spend in order to impress others and earn promotion in Elizabeth's court. This meant that artists, builders, musicians and writers did well, as their work was in demand. The invention of the printing press in the fifteenth century meant that new ideas could now spread at greater speed. As new grammar schools and university colleges were set up, the English became better educated.

English literature flourished through poetry and drama. New architectural styles came into fashion (as you will be studying with Hardwick Hall). Musicians such as Orlando Gibbons and William Byrd had great success. Nicholas Hilliard was a highly successful artist, who was famous for painting miniatures of Queen Elizabeth



It was not just the arts that flourished; maths, science and history also became more influential. **Humanist** scholars stressed the power of the mind. The age of scientific experimentation began; William Harvey discovered that blood circulated around the body and the Queen's doctor experimented with

electricity. More rational explanations were being put forward that were previously explained through religion or 'magic'.

TASK

What did humanist scholars stress?

Explain why the printing press was so important to the English Renaissance (link to other areas that flourished)

However, there was still a strict hierarchy in Elizabethan society based around the 'Great Chain of Being'



Wealth in Elizabethan Times

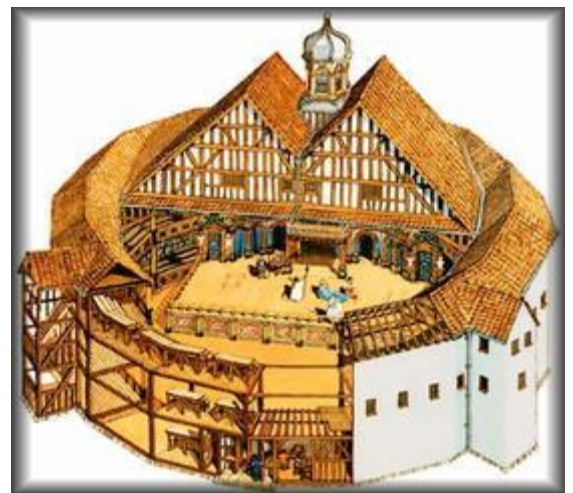
The rise of the Gentry

The gentry were people of high social status and wealth, who were not born into the nobility. Noble families had titles, such as lord or earl. The status and power of the gentry was based on their wealth. They usually owned land. The gentry class grew massively in Elizabeth's reign. There were several reasons.

- The Tudors were suspicious of **the 'old 'nobility**. The Tudor monarchs had deliberately **marginalised** (demoted) the nobles, who they saw as a threat. They had reduced their number and power by granting very few new titles and excluding them from government. This left a power vacuum which the gentry filled and they became very powerful politically. Indeed, many of the key councillors promoted by Elizabeth- including William Cecil, Francis Walsingham and Christopher Hatton- came from the **gentry** class. The gentry also dominated the House of Commons to air their political views, and they gained power locally through their work as Justices of the Peace.
- Furthermore, **the Dissolution of the Monasteries led to the rise of the gentry**. During the reign of Henry VIII, the monasteries had owned about a quarter of all land in England. When they were dissolved by Elizabeth's father following the break with Rome, **their closure had made more land available to the gentry**. This is because Elizabeth's father sold off the land to the gentry as well as the nobility.
- In addition, **the rising population, rising prices and agricultural changes also led to the rise of the gentry**. Growth in trade and exploration to the Americas, together with population growth (in 1558, the population was around 2.8 million but by 1603 it has increased to 4 million) helped

gentry families to make their fortunes. Rising food prices due to failed harvest and enclosures (fencing off land to increase the wool trade), allowed the gentry to make money. They were therefore able to build grand houses and to educate themselves.

- **The gentry's money in turn helped to fuel the cultural achievements of Elizabeth's reign.** The gentry were keen to sponsor architectural, artistic, intellectual and literary endeavours, as this helped to establish their new status in society.



TASK

Use the information above to complete the following questions on the growth of the nobility (Write in full sentences).

1. What had the Tudor monarchs done to the nobles and how?

2. Why did the demise (fall in importance) of the nobility lead to a rise in the gentry?

3. How did the gentry demonstrate their power in Elizabethan England?

4. Why was there more land to buy and why would this lead to a rise in the gentry?

5. What caused the increase in wealth during Elizabeth's reign?

6. How did the gentry benefit from this increase in wealth?

FASHION

The wealth of the gentry also helped to drive the development of new clothing. The wealthy used their money on expensive clothes in the latest styles. These were often copied from Elizabeth and her court.

Small hat to show off as much hair as possible

Heavy white makeup (lead based and highly poisonous, but made fashionable by Elizabeth)

Ruff (lace collar on a wire frame worn around the neck)

Blackened teeth – made fashionable by Elizabeth – whose teeth were rotten due to sugar consumption

Farthingale (petticoat with wooden hoops sewn in)

Gown (satin or velvet) and slashed to show the undergown

Undergown (made of silk or satin and heavily patterned with wide sleeves and ruffles at the end)



Then, as now, fashion was an important **status symbol**. Clothes were considered so important in Elizabeth's reign that some new **Sumptuary Laws** - called the **Statutes of Apparel** - were passed in 1574. These laws strictly controlled the clothes people were allowed to wear depending on their social rank. Thereby, fashion, reinforced the social hierarchy.

Ruff (lace collar on a wire frame worn around the neck)

Jerkin (a colourful jacket decorated with embroidery)

Hat, Cloak, sword and beard

Trunk –Hose (padded out with horse hair to make bulges and cut in strips to give a two tone effect)

Woollen / silk stockings



Architecture

The building boom and development of new **Renaissance** ideas in architecture led to a period known as the '**Great Rebuilding**'. Although Elizabeth did not have the money to commission building projects herself, many of her subjects did. Under the 'Great Rebuilding', many extravagant houses were built to reflect the wealth and stability of the era and to impress. Strong government also had an impact on design. Homes no longer had to have defensive features such as moats or drawbridges (think back to the design of castles). The leading architect of the time was Robert Smythson, who was responsible for designing some of the most famous Elizabethan houses, such as Hardwick Hall in Derbyshire. Buildings varied from area to area depending on what building materials were available. Often, these new buildings were built from stone or brick and were designed to amaze in terms of scale and style. Rising food prices had led to increased profits for landowners and houses were used as status symbols.



Speke Hall near Liverpool

Hardwick Hall,
Derbyshire





Source A - The Cobham family portrait, dated 1567, Frances (standing on the right) was best friends with Bess of Hardwick

Task -

Look at source A - Which social group do you think the family are part of?

What evidence in the image supports your conclusion?

Elizabeth and the role of Propaganda

Portraits of Elizabeth were used for propaganda. They showed a young and commanding Queen. They were full of symbols. For example, in the famous 'Rainbow Portrait', painted around 1600-1602, when Elizabeth was in her sixties, she is painted as a young woman. Her dress has angel's wings and she is holding a rainbow in her hand, symbolising her god-like status as bringer of peace. It also depicts eyes and ears on her dress, symbolising her ability to 'hear and see' everything in her country. A "cult of personality" developed, whereby Elizabeth was almost worshipped.



Similarly, Elizabeth used the royal progresses as a form of propaganda, where she and her courtiers were able to show off their splendour and importance.

The government were also in charge of giving licences to printing presses, so they had control of what was published. The bestseller from the time was *Foxe's "Book of Martyrs"*. This was another example of propaganda, as it supported the idea that Elizabeth had rescued England from Catholic threats. The book was influential in portraying Mary I as 'Bloody Mary'. Many of Shakespeare's plays were also a form of propaganda, as they showed Richard III as an evil king with a hunchback. Richard was the king killed in 1485, at the Battle of Bosworth, by Elizabeth's grandfather, Henry VII. The Tudors were keen to show that Henry was the rightful monarch who defeated an evil king.

Task

List three examples of Elizabethan propaganda

Explain the importance of propaganda

The Elizabethan Theatre and its achievements

There were no permanent theatres in England at the start of Elizabeth's reign. Instead actors travelled around, performing in village squares or inn courtyards. These plays had been popular since medieval times. They were religious stories, and were mainly designed for poor people.

All of this changed at the time of Elizabeth because the first theatres were built. Richer people came to the theatre for the first time. The first theatre was built in London in 1572, and was called simply 'The Theatre'. Others followed, including 'The Globe' in 1599, where Shakespeare made his name. They were usually round; open air building with a raised stage that stretched out to the audience. The theatre appealed to both the rich and the poor. Poorer audience members, known as **groundlings**, stood around the stage, while richer people sat under cover around the theatre's walls.

Elizabeth enjoyed plays and often had them performed at court. She supported her favourite performers and even set up an acting company, The Queen's Men. Members of the elite (including some Privy councillors) also supported theatre companies. However, **Elizabeth never went to the theatre herself.**

Pastimes did depend on whether people were rich or poor, as there were social distinctions in leisure activities. Even at the theatre they did not mix, although they watched the same play.

Attitudes towards the theatre

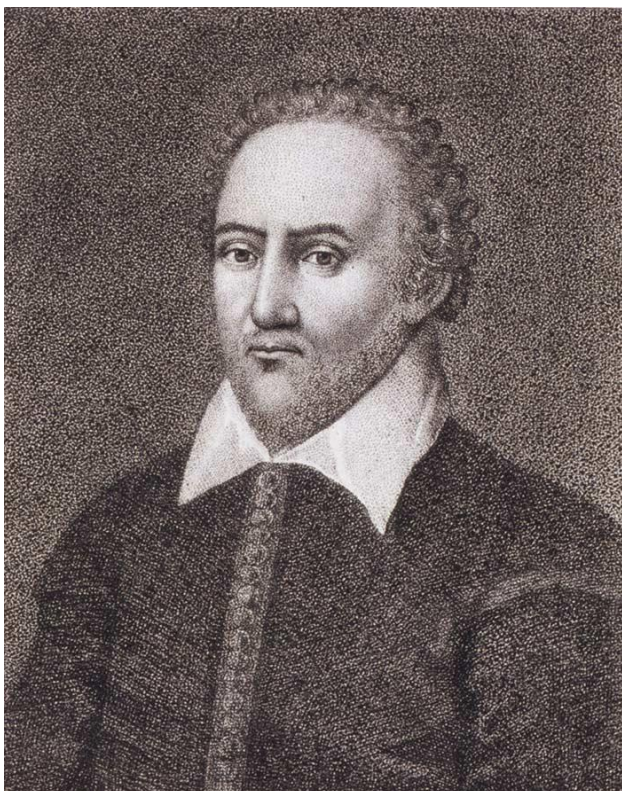
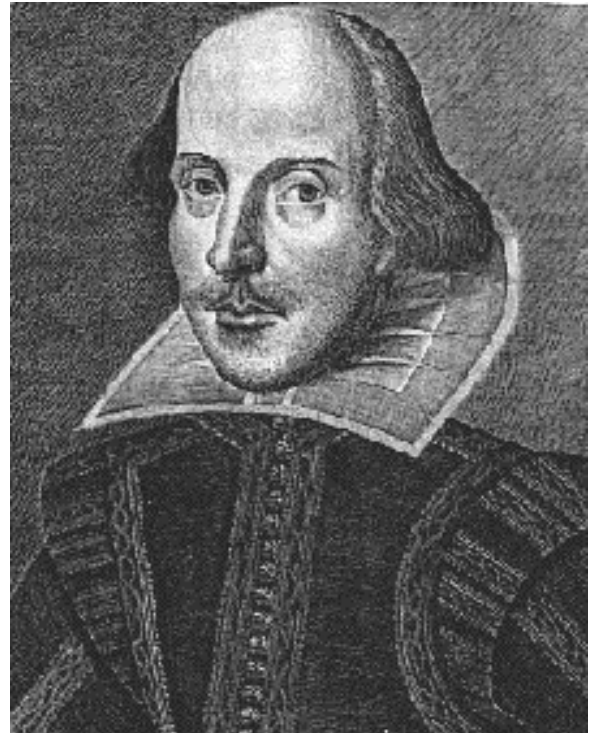
Many people, both rich and poor, enjoyed the theatre. However, London theatres faced local opposition from **London authorities** (justices of the peace and lords lieutenants) and from **Puritans**.

London Authorities	Puritans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London's theatres were outside of the city walls - particularly on the Bankside area of the Thames, which was an area well known for bear-baiting, drinking and prostitution. • There was concern that theatres encouraged crime and spread of plague and that plays took apprentices away from work. • The authorities wrote to the Privy council asking for closure of the theatres. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Puritans were extreme Protestants. Puritanism was strong in London. • They associated theatres with paganism (non-Christian practices/rituals). • Puritans saw theatre going as a distraction from prayer. • Puritans thought theatres and plays encouraged sinful behaviour, particularly sex outside of marriage.

Famous People in the theatre

William Shakespeare (1564-1616) - was the most celebrated **playwright** of all time. Shakespeare was the principal writer for the theatre company, the Lord Chamberlain's Men.

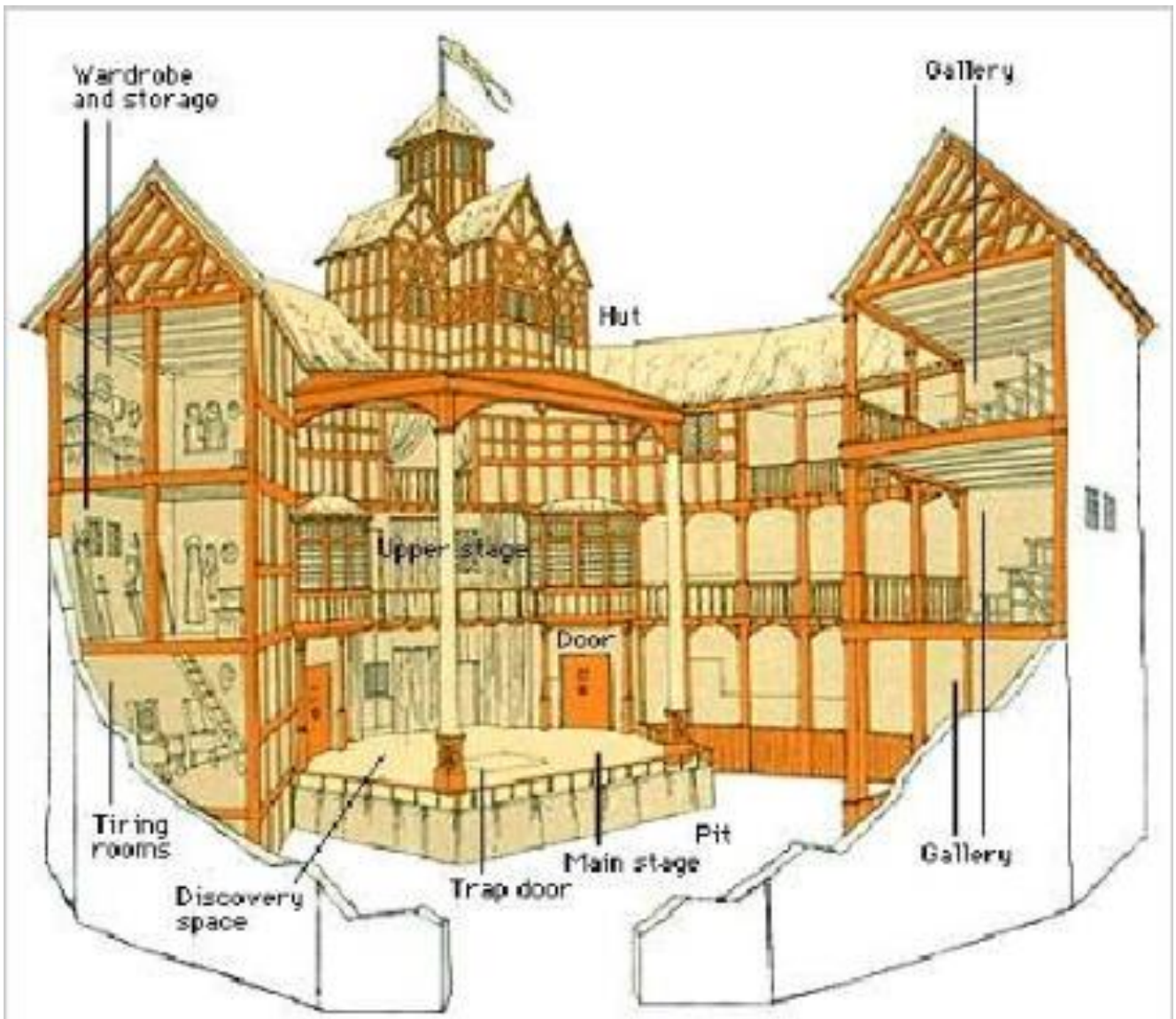
He wrote 38 plays, which can be divided into 3 categories: histories (Julius Caesar, Henry V), tragedies (Romeo and Juliet) and comedies (A Midsummer Night's Dream). Many of his plays proved so popular, that they are still performed and studied to this day.



Richard Burbage (1568-1619) -

was one of the most famous actors of the Elizabethan period. As a leading member of the Lord Chamberlain's men, he was the first to play many famous roles, including Hamlet and King Lear. As well as acting, Burbage was also a theatre owner.

The Globe Theatre



The Galleries - The galleries had rows of wooden seats and were accessed from a back corridor and had a roof offering shelter from bad or rainy weather.

Stairs and access - usually one main entrance, but later designs had more stairs into the galleries.

The Hut - used as a covered storage space for the acting troupe.

Tiring House - The actors used this area to change their clothes (attire)

The Pit/Yard - the cheapest part of the *Globe Theatre* and the audience had to stand, surrounding the stage on all 3 sides.

The Heavens - an area hidden from the audience. A selection of ropes & rigging would allow for special effects, such as flying or dramatic entries.

Lord's rooms - used by the rich members of the audience, the Upper Classes and the Nobility, were considered the best seats in the house.

Gentlemen's rooms - these seats were for rich patrons of the *Globe theatre*.

The Stage - where the performance occurs.

Task

When did the first theatre in London open and what was it called?

List at least 4 reasons why the theatre was popular

Which religious group opposed the theatre and why?

List at least 3 other reasons why the theatre was unpopular with some people.

Describe two features of an Elizabethan theatre.

Explain why different members of the audience watched from different areas.

Task - Fill in the gaps

Topic Summary - Elizabethan culture -

- Elizabethan culture was influenced by the I_____ Renaissance.
- Political stability, the rise of the g_____ and competition among the nobility all helped to develop a cultural 'G_____ Age'
- New styles of a_____ appeared, particularly in house building.
- Elizabeth and her ministers encouraged the development of the t_____ and Shakespeare became the most successful p_____.
- Government C_____ meant that cultural output was closely controlled.
- Government propaganda, particularly portraits, created a cult of personality around Elizabeth as 'Gloriana' and the 'V_____ Queen'

Reasons for the increase in poverty

Religious Changes

The growing number of people living in poverty during Elizabethan times was a major problem. This was made worse by the religious changes that had occurred under Henry VIII. The monasteries had fulfilled important social functions, such as providing support for the ill, poor and disabled. When they were dissolved between 1536 and 1541, all of this support was lost.

Population growth led to rising prices

During the 16th century, England's birth rate increased and the death rate fell. This led to huge population growth - during Elizabeth's reign, the English population grew from just under 3 million to over 4 million.

Food production did not keep pace with the growth in population. As a result, food prices rose and sometimes there were food shortages.

Prices for other goods also rose much more quickly than wages. Standards of living fell for many workers as they struggled to afford the basics to live. Many people were forced into poverty.

There was also growing competition for land, so landowners increased rents paid by the poor. This was known as **rack-renting**.

Developments in Agriculture (Farming)

Traditional farming methods involved many farmers renting strips of land in large open fields. Each farmer grew enough crops to feed themselves and their family.

This kind of farming was very inefficient and in the 16th century, landowners began changing their farming techniques to try and make more money from their

land. Farmers now began to enclose (fence off) their fields to create a few large farms.

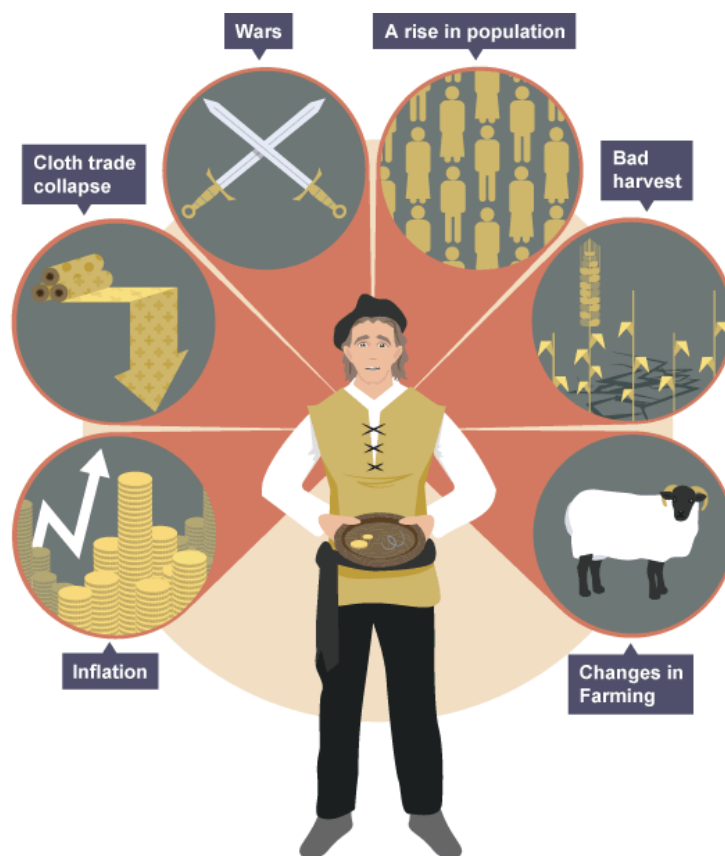
These new enclosed farms required fewer labourers, so farmers who rented land were evicted, leaving them unemployed and homeless.

People were forced to leave their villages in search of work in towns and cities.

The government viewed these migrant workers as 'vagabonds' and feared that they would encourage riots and rebellions.

Exporting wool to Europe was more profitable than selling grain; so many landowners stopped growing grain and began sheep farming. This fall in grain production contributed to rising food prices.

The problem of poverty reached a crisis point towards the end of Elizabeth's reign. In the late 1580s and 1590s, England suffered several failed harvests, which led to food shortages and even higher food prices. This pushed even more people into extreme poverty - in some areas people even starved to death.



Task - Match the Reason to the Explanation

Reason	Explanation
Rising population	Prices for goods rose, but wages fell as there were more people around to do the work. Landowners also increased rents - known as rack-renting.
Inflation	Many landlords decided to enclose their fields and keep sheep instead of growing crops which led to high unemployment.
Cloth trade collapse	Important social functions, such as providing support for the ill, poor and disabled were removed.
Wars	The population rose by a million during the Elizabethan period. More people meant there was more demand for goods, and so prices rose.
Bad harvests	Taxes were increased to compensate for the price of war. Injured soldiers could not work. Trade was also disrupted.
Changes in farming	Woollen cloth was the England's main export. There was a decline (fall) in demand and this led to unemployment.
Closure of the Monasteries	Harvests were particularly bad in the 1590s leading to even higher demand and more rising prices.

Task 2 - Which factor do you think is the most important reason for the increase in poverty - Explain using P.E.E. to structure your answer.

Attitudes and responses to poverty

Monarchs before Elizabeth tried to deal with poverty, but the problem got worse.

1495: Beggars were placed in the stocks for three days, whipped and sent back to their home towns.

1531: Beggars were publicly whipped, those caught a second time would have a hole burned into their ear. A third offence resulted in being hung

What did Elizabeth do about the poor?

For the first time, the government began to take direct responsibility for the welfare of the poor. The authorities were scared by the large groups of unemployed people and were more concerned about keeping law and order than they were about helping the poor. Vagrants were viewed as a threat to the social order and were also blamed for spreading the plague. In addition, many did not think it was the government's job to deal with poverty. Some Puritan officials considered the poor to be lazy and dishonest.

Elizabethans believed the poor could be split into three categories

- **The Helpless Poor** - Those who were unable to support themselves - including young orphans and the elderly, sick or disabled
- **The Able Bodied Poor or Deserving Poor**-People who wanted to work, but were not able to find a job in their town or village
- **The Idle/Undeserving poor** -Beggars, criminals and people who refused to work. Also migrant workers (vagabonds) who left their homes and travelled around looking for work. They were seen as the biggest threat.

Question:

What was the difference between deserving and undeserving poor?

1. **Traditionally the main source of support for the poor was charity** - rich people made donations to hospitals, monasteries and other organisations that helped the poor. However, during Elizabeth's reign the problem of poverty became so bad that these donations by individuals were no longer enough.

2. **People began to realise that society as a whole would have to take responsibility for helping the poor, and so the government began to take action.**

However, even with all these concerns, Elizabeth's government introduced a series of **Poor Laws** to try and tackle the problem of poverty.

The Elizabethan Poor Law

1572 Act

In 1572 the first compulsory poor law tax was imposed at a local level making poverty a local responsibility. Each parish was responsible to provide for its own aged, sick and poor. The Justice of the Peace for each parish (local area) was allowed to collect a tax from those who owned land. This was called the **Poor Rate**. The law stated that charity for the relief of the poor should be collected weekly. The money was used to help the 'deserving poor' - anyone refusing to pay was imprisoned.

1576 Act - 'Act for setting the poor on work'

In the 1576 Act each town was required to provide work for the unemployed. Institutions were set up which became known as Each town was also required to provide work for the unemployed, supplying raw material such as wool for them

to work on. In this way the poor were given practical assistance whilst fulfilling a useful role for the community.

Different authorities dealt with poverty in their own way

Norwich

- After a survey showed that 80% of the population lived in poverty in 1570, the city authorities separated the poor into the 'idle poor' and the 'unfortunate poor'.
- The 'idle poor' were given work such as knitting or sewing. The 'unfortunate poor' were given food and other forms of care.
- Rich citizens were taxed to pay for the care of the vulnerable.

Ipswich

- Introduced a licensing system for beggars from 1569.
- Opened a hospital specifically to help the old and the sick.
- A youth training scheme was introduced to help children learn a trade and escape poverty.

London

- Bridewell Place was used as a shelter for the homeless.
- Bedlam Hospital was built to house the mentally ill.
- Other hospitals were opened for the sick and orphans.
- Conditions in these institutions were poor and could not cope with the growing numbers coming into the city

1597 Act

A new position of '**Overseer of the Poor**' was created. Their role was to:-

- calculate the amount of 'poor rate' required for the parish collect the poor rate from property owners

- dispense money, clothes or food
- supervise the parish poor house.

1601 Poor Law

This created a national system that was to be followed for the next 230 years. It stated that each parish should:

- levy (charge) a compulsory poor rate;
- provide working materials;
- provide work or apprenticeships for

children who were orphaned or whose parents were unable to support them;

- offer relief to the 'deserving poor';
- the wealthy should be taxed to pay for the care of the sick and the vulnerable;
- ensure parents and children were responsible for each other, so poor elderly parents were expected to live with their children.



Although the Poor Law did make a difference to some, it was not properly enforced in many areas. Begging seemed to decrease, but this may have been due to the threat of the House of Correction rather than the extra help available.

Some historians argue that the law was unsuccessful because it made each area responsible for its own paupers. Some were simply sent from one place to another without receiving any help.

Task: Summarise each act with a maximum of 12 words for each one.

1572 Act

1576 Act

1597 Act

1601 Poor Law

Topic Summary

This was a period of massive p_____ growth and high inflation.

About half of England's population were p_____. Many people were moving from the c_____ to the towns.

Elizabethans believed there was a distinction between the 'deserving and u_____ poor'.

At the time people believed there was a poverty crisis.

Poverty was a threat to social o_____. Many feared a large scale r_____.

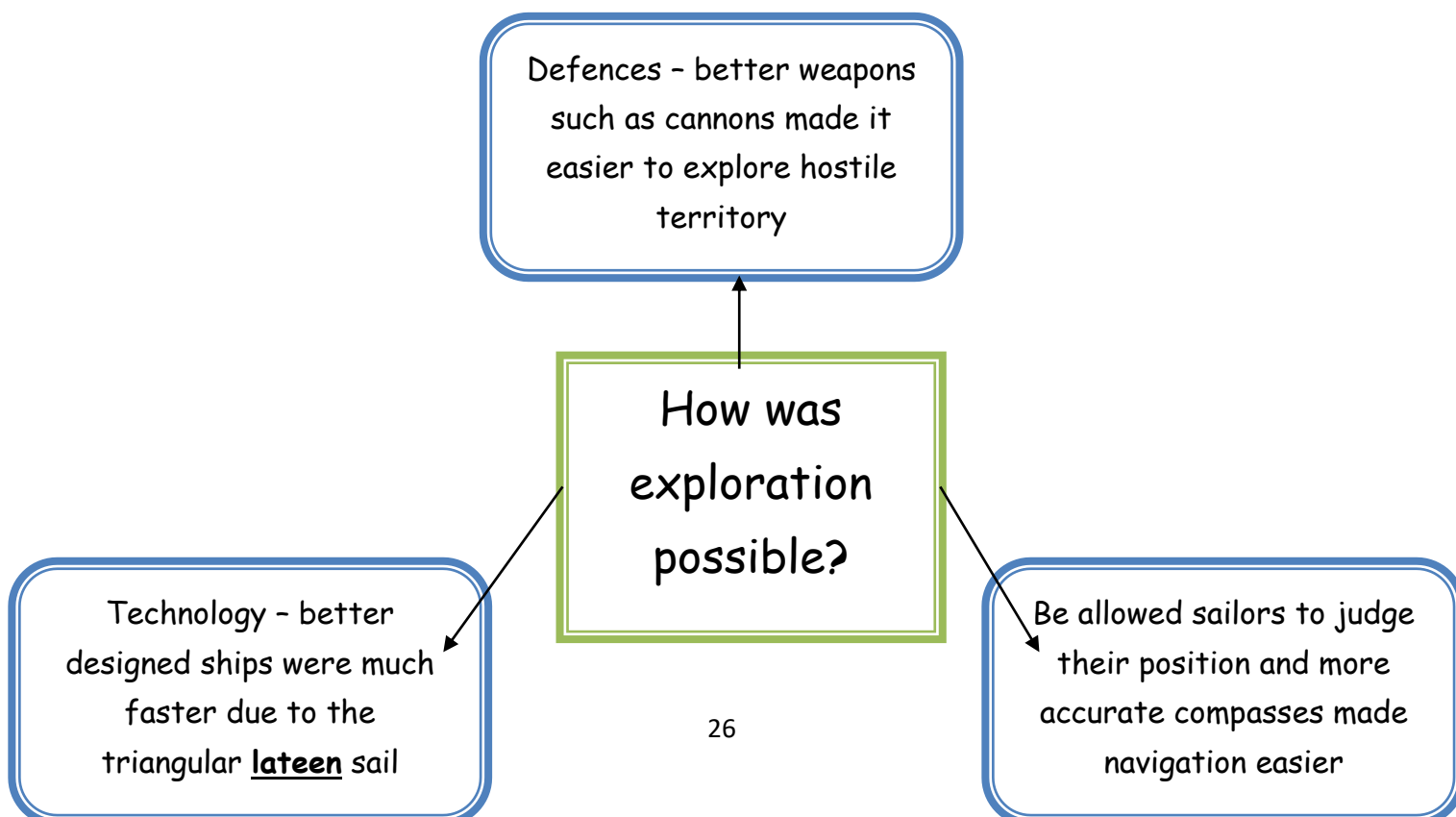
Various laws came together in the Elizabethan P_____ L_____ of _____, which remained in place until the nineteenth century.

Elizabethan Exploration - Discovery, Economic Opportunities and Power

The English were slow to take an interest in exploration, whereas the Spanish and Portuguese were the first to explore the world and had set up colonies in the Americas by 1558. This led to economic opportunities. The Spanish trade with its colonies was very profitable. This made them rich and gave them large empires in North, South and Central America (called the 'New World').

Economic Opportunities

Catholic Spain was very hostile to England and would not grant the English sailors a licence to trade with its colonies. The English response was privateering. Privateers were given a license by the government to attack Spanish ships. They hoped to profit by raiding Spanish ships and settlements. In addition, advancements in the practical skills of navigation allowed explorers to thrive during the Elizabethan era. The main benefit of exploration around this time was to open up trade routes with countries around the world. There were a number of famous explorers who led these voyages.



Francis Drake and voyages of Exploration

One of the most significant sailors of this era was Francis Drake. Drake is perhaps best remembered for **circumnavigating** (sailed all the way around) the world between 1577 and 1580. Drake probably wasn't trying to sail around the world. It seems that he was sent by Elizabeth to explore the west coast of South America, looking for opportunities for English colonisation and trade. He was motivated by his desire to gain land for his country as well as for personal gain and because of his hatred of Spain. He was a Puritan and was also angered by the Spanish attacks on his cousin, John Hawkins', expeditions.

Drake explored the South American coastline, raiding many Spanish settlements as he went. In the Pacific he captured two Spanish treasure ships. In order to get the treasure safely home, Drake had to return by a different route.

Drake was knighted by Elizabeth on his ship the *Golden Hind*. This royal recognition and the wealth that he brought back encouraged other English sailors to go on long distance journeys.

Task – Place the following events in chronological order of Drake's circumnavigation of the globe. Annotate these on the map on the next page.

December 1577: Drake takes five ships to **raid Spanish ports** in the Americas

June-July 1578: Drake responds to a rumour of mutiny by **executing Thomas Doughty**, his former friend

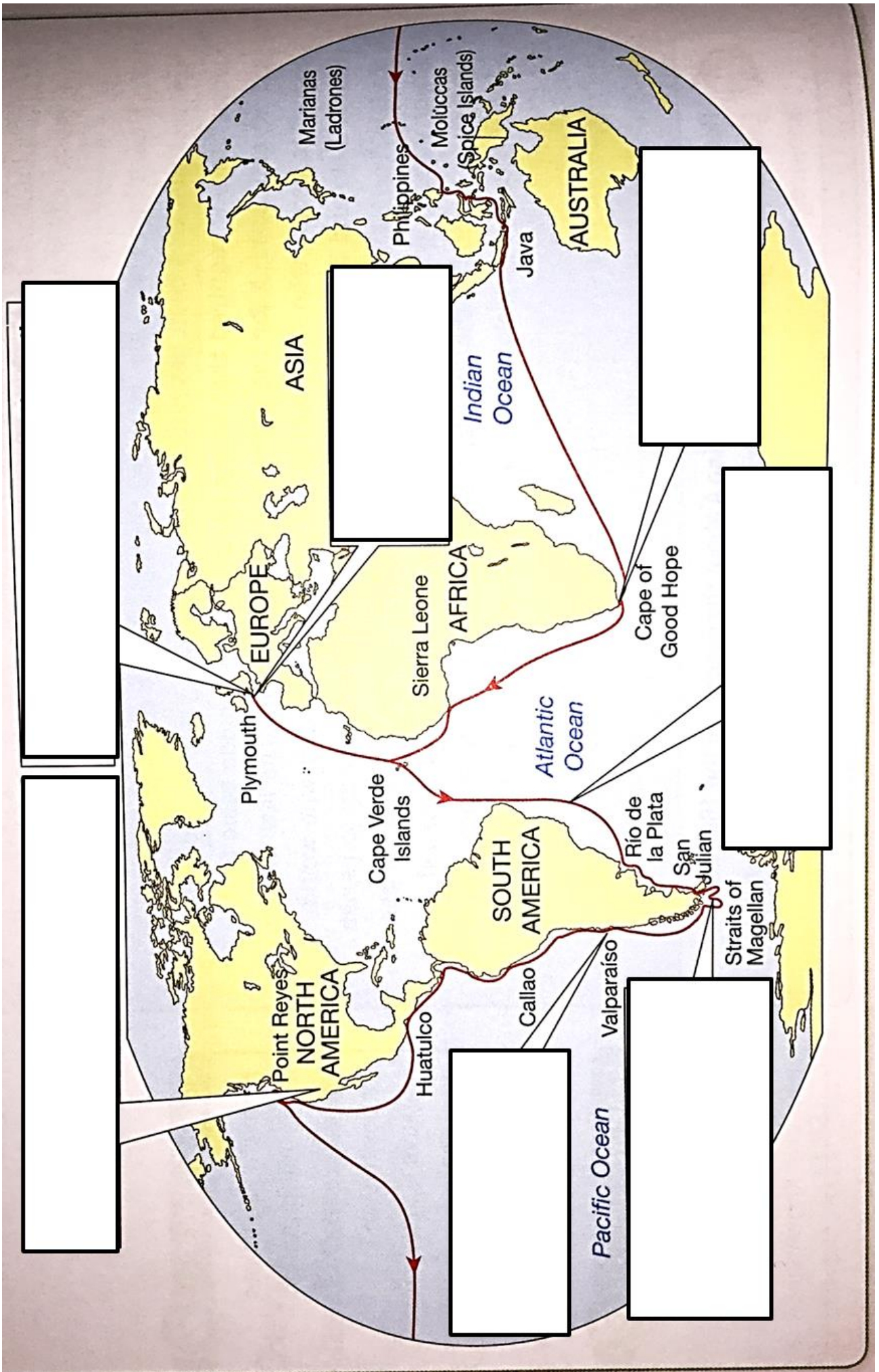
March - June 1580: He navigates the dangerous **Cape of Good Hope**.

September 1578: Drake sails through the **Straits of Magellan**, the first Englishman to do so. A storm destroys one ship and blows the other of course.

The remaining ships sail up the coast and raid a number of Spanish ports.

June 1579: With just his own ship remaining, Drake **lands in North America** and claims it for Queen Elizabeth.

26 September: Drake returns to **Plymouth**. He was knighted (made a 'Sir') on board his ship the *Golden Hind*, by Elizabeth



John Hawkins and the Slave Trade

Hawkins was a cousin of Francis Drake.

His first expedition was 1555-1563 to the Caribbean Islands and made a further two voyages to the Caribbean.

He was the first Englishman to join the Atlantic Slave Trade.

He bought slaves in West Africa and sold them to the Spanish in the West Indies, often raiding Spanish ships as he went. Drake had travelled with Hawkins on two of his

slave trading expeditions. This fuelled tensions between England and Spain

He also brought tobacco back to England

Hawkins' first two voyages were very profitable. John Hawkins designed improved ships for the navy based on his experience of fighting the Spanish.



Sir Walter Raleigh and the New World

Raleigh was a Protestant, born in Devon in 1554 and was a favourite of Elizabeth's. She granted him a patent (licence) to set up a **colony** in America, as Spain and Portugal had colonies in the New World, and Elizabethans wanted something similar.

It was hoped that an American colony would provide wine, oil, sugar and **flax**. It was also thought that poor people from England could go and live there, which would help reduce poverty problems in England.

Raleigh claimed an area of North America and named it Virginia to honour Elizabeth, the 'Virgin Queen'. He never visited North America himself.

Both his attempts to found a colony failed. In 1585, the first settlers faced so many problems that they left after a year; the second group disappeared without a trace.

In 1595, Raleigh led another unsuccessful expedition to search the mythical city of gold, El Dorado, in South America. He hoped to achieve fame and fortune, but failed again.

It was not until four years after Elizabeth's death that the first successful English colony was established at Jamestown. This was achieved during the reign of James I of England.

The focus was not just on America. English explorers also joined in the search for new routes to China and the Far East. England's trade was over-reliant on the cloth industry and on Antwerp in the Netherlands. This was disrupted by war with Spain and Elizabeth's government wanted to find new trading partners and markets. New companies were set up, such as the **East India Company** in 1601, who were granted a monopoly with trade in the East. They brought silk, spices cotton and tea. The East India Company would go onto to being instrumental in establishing an empire for Britain in India.

Consequences

In the short term, Elizabethan exploration helped to increase tensions between Spain and England. It made heroes of men such as Drake and brought great wealth to the merchants who helped to fund such voyages. The glory and riches won for England also contributed to the propaganda to build Elizabeth's personal image.

In the long term exploration was the foundation on which Britain's later position as a superpower was built. **Economically**, Britain became enormously rich through establishing trading links across the world and opening markets for goods that were later produced during the Industrial Revolution. **Militarily**, it led to the development of a powerful navy which dominated the seas until after WW2. **Politically**, it led to the establishment of colonies that later grew into the British Empire, which covered up to one-quarter of the world's surface.

Task 1 - Complete a spider diagram of all the reasons for exploration



Task 2 - Summarise the long term consequences under the three subheadings using no more than 6 words.

Economic _____

Political _____

Military _____

Task 3 - Below are some features of Elizabethan exploration. For each one, write some notes to explain its importance. The first one has been done for you.

Feature	Explanation - why this was important in Elizabethan England
Hawkin's early voyages	Hawkins began the slave trade operating between West Africa and the West Indies. His cousin, Francis Drake went with him on his last voyage. They were attacked by Spaniards. This fired up Drake to seek revenge and encouraged Hawkins to design improved ships which helped defeat the Spanish Armada.
Privateering	
Drake's round the world voyage	
Raleigh's North American colonies	

Task - Read the Interpretation below

Interpretation A - from Elizabeth: The Forgotten Years by John Guy, 2016

...In July 1584, Raleigh began building a team of experts skilled...astronomy, geometry, cartography (drawing detailed maps) and arithmetic. He was intent on merging his plans for colonization and conquest in the New World with a daringly global solution to the problem of King Philip and the Netherlands.

How convincing is Interpretation A about the motives for Raleigh's colonisation plans?

Answer the above question - but first complete the following steps to help you answer the question.

1. **This question is about your knowledge** of the period to say how convincing the interpretation is - **it is not about the provenance** - *so put a line through the provenance* - then ignore it.
2. Circle the command words and content words - make sure your answer includes these words. You need to explain why the interpretation is convincing (accurate) - use phrases such as ...because...which means that....this suggests...
3. Underline specific details in the interpretation that refer to Raleigh's motives.
4. For each detail - add a piece of your own knowledge that supports or challenges the above interpretation

Points Test - total 28 points

1. What was the name of the Elizabethan building movement? (1 point)

2. What is the name given to the social hierarchy followed in Elizabethan times? (1 point)

3. Give one example of Elizabethan propaganda (1 point)

4. List 5 reasons why poverty increased during Elizabeth's reign (5 points)

5. What was the name of the law passed in 1601? How did this deal with poverty? (3 points)

6. What were the names of the laws that controlled what people could wear? (1 point)

7. Which religious group opposed the theatre? (1 point)

9. Give one reason why the local authorities opposed the theatres (1 point)

9. What is the name of the theatre closely associated with Shakespeare? (1 point)

10. Where did Elizabeth see plays? (1 point)

11. Which part of the theatre had the cheapest seats? (1 point)

12. What were the names of the laws that dealt with what people could wear? (1 point)

13. What was the name of the movement that came from Italy and influenced Elizabethan England? (1 point)

14. What was the invention that helped ideas spread? (1 point)

15. Which sailor tried to establish a colony in North America? (1 point)

16. Which sailor began the slave trade? (1 point)

17. What is the name of the sailor who circumnavigated the globe? (1 point)

18. What time period did he achieve this in? (1 point)

19. Which European countries was England in competition with? (2 point)

20. What was the name of the first successfully established colony? (1 point)

21. What was the name of the company, given a monopoly on trade in the Far East? (1 point)

Total _____/28

Key Words

Alchemy - the 'science of turning ordinary metal into gold

Alms - charity given to the poor.

Almshouse - charity building set up to provide food and rest for the poor

Armada - the fleet of Spanish ships sent to attack England in 1588

Astrolabe - a navigation tool that allowed for much more accuracy at sea

Circumnavigate - to travel all the way around something

Colony - land controlled by another country

Deserving poor - people who were poor through no fault of their own; the old, the sick or wounded or people who tried hard to find work but were not able to

Enclosure - an area surrounded by a barrier

Flogged - to be whipped, a punishment used for begging and other crimes.

Gentry - rich members of society, usually landowners but below the nobility.

Gloriana - the way of presenting the Elizabethan 'Golden Age'

House of Correction - where beggars would be forced to spend the night as punishment.

Humanism - intellectual branch of the Renaissance, that looked back to classical texts and reasoning.

Inflation - a currency becoming worth less, shown through rapidly rising prices.

Lanteen - a triangular sail that was invented in the 16th century; it allowed ships to move much more quickly

Monastery - a building occupied by monks

Monopoly - the exclusive right to sell a product. Elizabeth sold these monopolies as a way of keeping support.

Pamphlet - short document usually printed to spread a particular political or religious message

Patent - a licence

Patron - a person who gives financial or other support to others

Pauper - the poorest members of society who were unable to find work

Poverty - to be extremely poor relative to others

Privateer - a ship's captain with royal permission to attack foreign ships

Rack -renting - demanding an excessive rent from a tenant or for a property

Reformation - the split of Protestantism from the Catholic Church beginning with Martin Luther in 1517; the English Reformation refers to Henry VIII's break from Rome

Retinue - a group of advisers or guards (i.e. private armies) accompanying an important person

Ruff - item of clothing worn around the neck - this was very fashionable

Stocks - method of punishment for begging and other crimes; criminals would be held by the hands and feet while people threw things at them

Underserving poor - dishonest poor people who tried to trick others out of their money

Urban - relating to a town or city

Vagrant - a person without a settled home or work who wanders and lives by begging