

Atherton High School

Humanities Department



AQA GCSE History Study Booklet

Name-

Teacher-



Elizabeth: Troubles at home and abroad - Booklet 3

The exam board expects you to have a knowledge and understanding of the following-

- The question of religion and Elizabeth's religious settlement
- The natures and beliefs of Catholics and Puritans
- The threat and issues surrounding Mary, Queen of Scots
- The threats Elizabeth faced and how her government responded.
- The long-term tensions with Spain and the Spanish Armada



Contents

<u>What did Elizabeth inherit in 1558?</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Elizabeth's middle way</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Mary Queen of Scots</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>The Northern Rebellion</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>The Catholic Threat increases</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>The Puritan threat</u>	<u>15</u>
<u>War with Spain</u>	<u>19</u>
<u>Quiz</u>	<u>23</u>
<u>Glossary of terms</u>	<u>25</u>
<u>How to answer exam questions</u>	<u>27</u>

What did Elizabeth inherit in 1558?

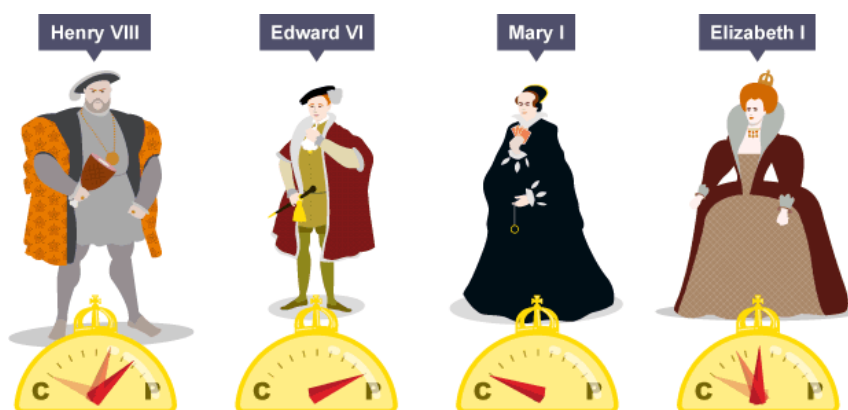
Elizabeth became Queen in 1558 following over 30 years of religious upheaval. England's religion had changed between Catholic and Protestant throughout the Tudor period. Elizabeth, a Protestant, faced the task of uniting a country that was damaged and divided by her family's religious policy.

Henry VIII

England had historically been part of the Roman Catholic Church. However, Elizabeth's father Henry VIII had begun to turn the country Protestant through the 1530s. Henry rejected the Pope's authority and made himself head of the English Church.

Edward VI

Edward and his advisors were strict Protestants and looked to reform the English church to reflect their beliefs. They introduced the Book of Common Prayer. The Church of England was now fully Protestant.



Mary I

Mary was a devout Catholic and immediately returned the country to Catholicism. With the Pope once again head of the church, she reversed Edward's reforms and restored Catholic traditions such as Latin mass. Her rule is infamous due to the persecution of Protestants, with over 280 being burnt to death. Many others fled to Protestant countries in Europe.

True or False?

- Protestants believed the Bible and Church services should be in English.
- The Pope is the head of the Catholic Church.
- Catholic priests were allowed to marry.
- Mary I had nearly 300 Protestants burned alive.
- The Book of Common Prayer was introduced by Catholics.

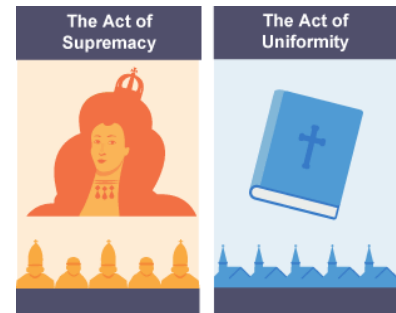
Elizabeth's "middle way"

Elizabeth was a Protestant and was deeply religious. Nevertheless, she was eager to leave the extreme religious policies of her siblings in the past. She did not want to provoke rebellion amongst her Catholic subjects. Instead she looked for a practical compromise and in 1559 passed two laws which came to be known as her 'religious settlement'.

Explain why Elizabeth wanted to find a religious compromise.

The Act of Supremacy

Under this act Elizabeth came to be known as the 'Supreme Governor' of the Church of England. Henry and Edward had used the title 'Supreme Head'. This had displeased Catholics, because they believed the Pope was the only head of the church. Elizabeth dropped the emotive title of "head". She still maintained control of the Church and the title of "governor" was seen as a move to appease those who believed a woman could not lead the church. All members of the clergy (churchmen) had to swear an oath of loyalty to Elizabeth.



The Act of Supremacy also stated that the Church would keep its hierarchy of bishops and archbishops. This was again a concession to Catholics, as Protestant churches across Europe had dropped this episcopal (bishops!) hierarchy.

The Act of Uniformity

This act made moderate changes to the English Church. Elizabeth hoped to give Catholics enough concessions to keep the majority of the country satisfied.

- Going to church was compulsory and you were fined for not attending.
- Churches were allowed to keep some decorations and priests could wear colourful robes, in the Catholic style.
- Priests were allowed to marry and services were held in English.

- A new Book of Common Prayer was introduced and all churches had to have an English copy of the Bible.
- The wording of Communion service was kept deliberately vague so people could interpret as they wished.

Using the information on Elizabeth's religious settlement, what actions would have pleased Protestants and Catholics?

THE RELIGIOUS SETTLEMENT - THE MIDDLE WAY	
Action taken to please Protestants (reforms)	Action taken to please Catholics (concessions)

Mary Queen of Scots

Whilst Elizabeth and Mary, Queen of Scots were related, Mary's arrival in England in 1568 spelled nothing but trouble for Elizabeth. Mary represented a threat with a legitimate claim to the English throne and thus someone Catholics would rally around.



Mary became Queen in Scotland in 1542 when just six days old. Her mother ruled on her behalf whilst she was raised in France. In 1558, she married the heir to French throne, but he died two years later, causing Mary to return to Scotland.

Mary would marry twice more before 1568 with scandal surrounding the murder of her second husband, Lord Darnley. Many believed Mary and her third husband, the Earl of Bothwell had plotted to kill Darnley. This last marriage was incredibly unpopular with Scottish nobles who forced Mary to abdicate. In 1568,

having briefly resisted abdication, Mary fled to England. Elizabeth, fearing the threat to her throne, had Mary imprisoned. Although Elizabeth's cousin, Mary remained under house arrest in the North of England, then the Midlands, for 19 years.

Mary's claim to the English throne

Mary was related to the Tudors through her grandmother, Margaret Tudor, Henry VIII's sister. Her strong claim to the English throne was supported by Catholics, who believed Elizabeth to be an illegitimate queen. Furthermore, Mary wished to be heir to Elizabeth's throne. Elizabeth was reluctant to do this.

1. What was Mary's claim to the English throne?

2. Why did Mary abdicate?

3. Why was Elizabeth unwilling to make Mary heir?

Mary's inquiry

Although Mary may have hoped for Elizabeth's help in restoring her to the Scottish throne, Elizabeth refused. The last thing she needed was the fear of an invasion from the North from a woman with a claim to the English throne.



Whilst Mary was imprisoned, Elizabeth set up an inquiry into the murder of Mary's second husband, Lord Darnley. The inquiry created difficulties for Elizabeth. A not-guilty verdict would force Elizabeth to release Mary who could in turn overthrow her. However, Elizabeth did not agree that the Scottish nobles had the right to overthrow Mary and a guilty verdict would have lent them support. Ultimately, the inquiry reached no verdict allowing Elizabeth to keep Mary in captivity.

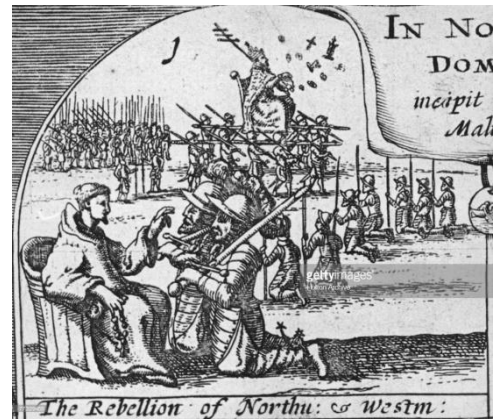
Explain the Pros and Cons of Elizabeth keeping Mary imprisoned. What was she preventing? What would Mary's presence in England have created?

Advantages of keeping Mary imprisoned:

Disadvantages:

The Northern Rebellion

The Northern Rebellion of 1569 was a serious threat to Elizabeth. Many northern nobles were Catholics and saw the arrival of Mary, Queen of Scots as a chance to restore their religion and a Catholic monarch to the throne. Furthermore, since inheriting the throne Elizabeth had made several moves to weaken the power of the northern nobles.



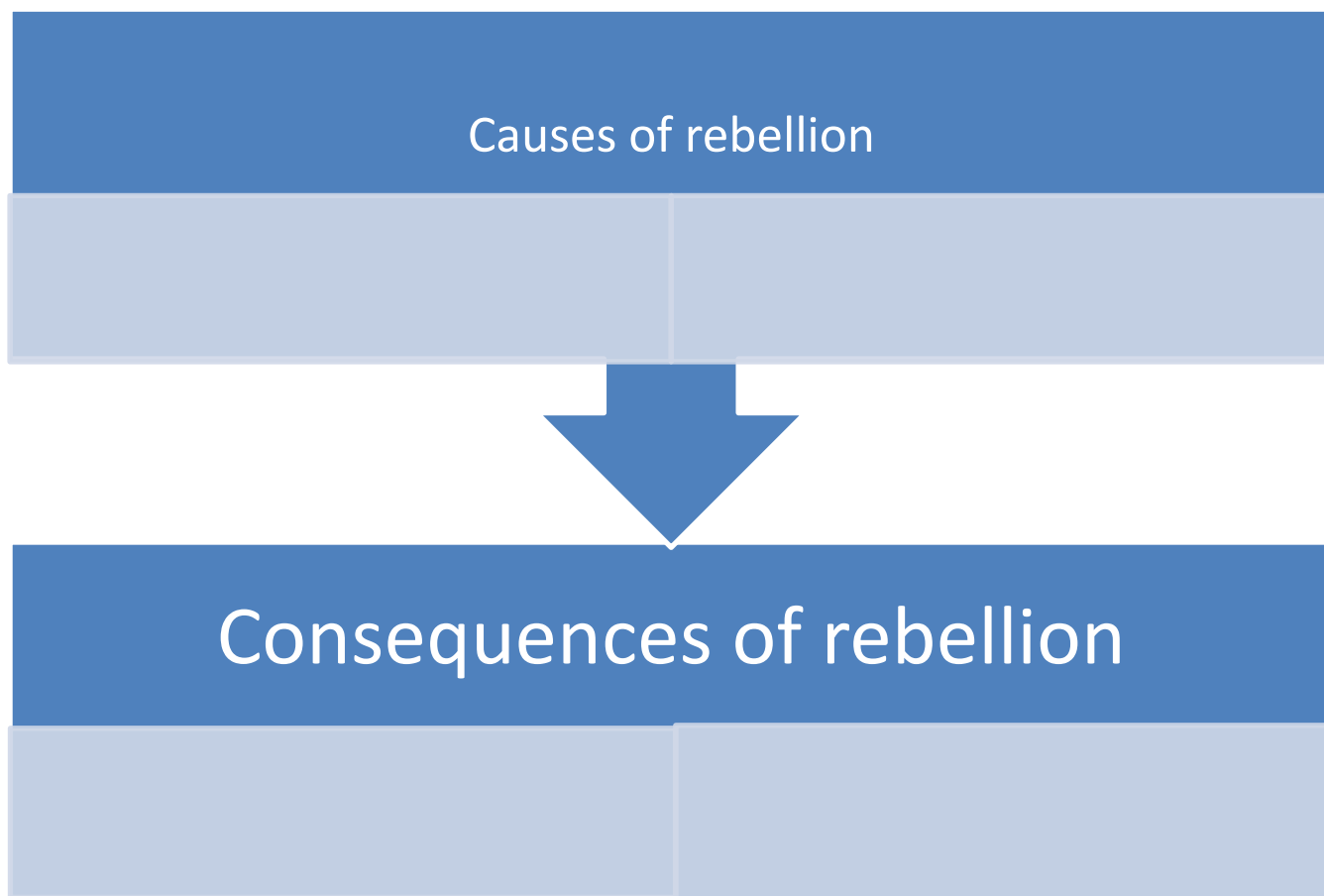
Nobles such as Westmoreland and Northumberland deeply resented Elizabeth's increased power in the north as it meant they lost influence. Elizabeth used the Council of the North, controlled by southern Protestants, to help govern the region. The Earl of Northumberland in particular had large areas of land confiscated from him. The nobles didn't lay the blame solely with Elizabeth however, believing her councillors such as William Cecil to be at fault for these policies.

Elizabeth's cousin, the Duke of Norfolk, who was Lord Lieutenant of the North, wanted to marry Mary. Although Norfolk was a Protestant, he was from a Catholic family, and Elizabeth felt threatened by a marriage between these two powerful people, who may try to replace her. When Elizabeth refused to give permission for this the marriage, a group of northern lords began a rebellion. They took control of Durham Cathedral and celebrated an illegal Catholic mass. They then began to march south with around 4600 men. Elizabeth struggled to gather an army to resist them but eventually one of her loyal nobles, the Earl of Sussex, raised an army of around 7000 and the rebels dispersed and went home.

Whilst the rebellion intended to protect the independence of the northern nobles, it had the opposite effect. **After the revolt, many rebels had their land confiscated. The Council of the North was further strengthened under a Puritan, Henry Hastings. Westmorland had fled abroad and Northumberland was executed along with 400 rebel troops.**



On the chart, bullets point the causes and consequences of the rebellion.



Why was the Northern rebellion significant?

Finish off the sentences.

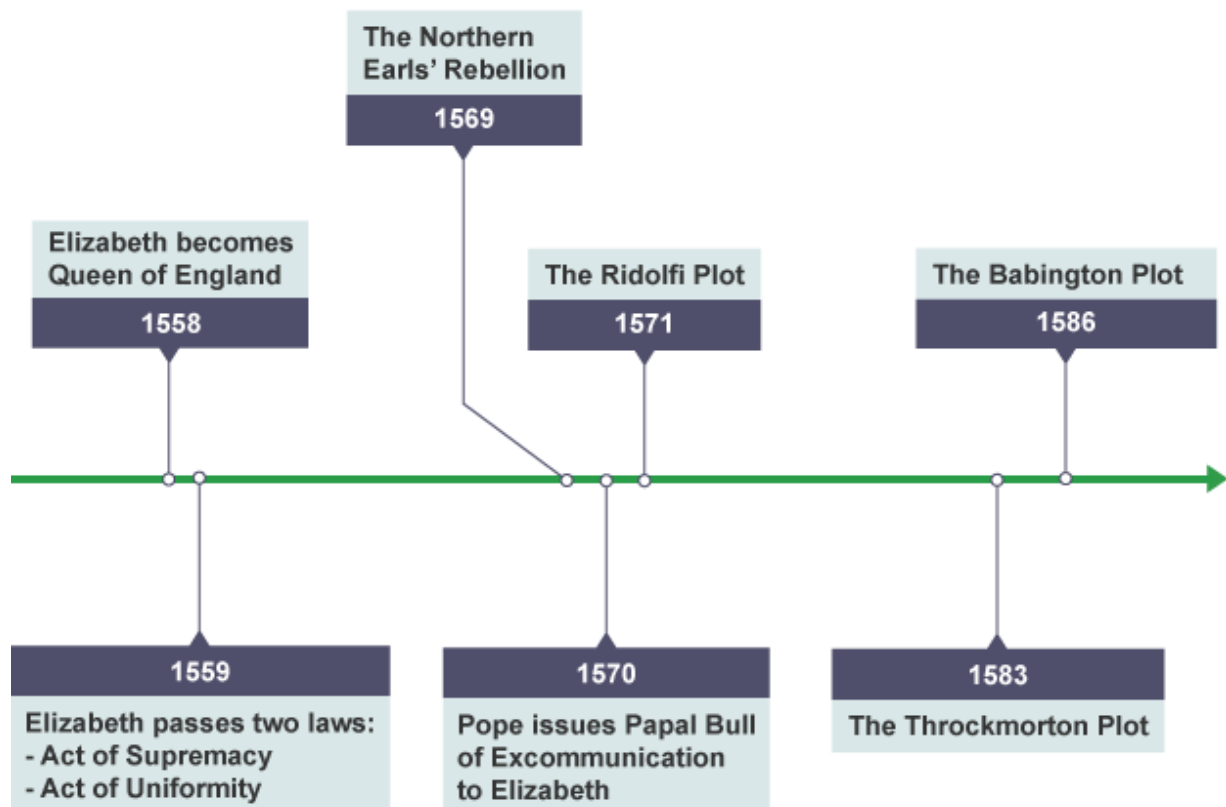
The revolt was the most serious rebellion of Elizabeth's reign. It showed the danger of _____ being in the country and indicated that whilst she was imprisoned Catholics would _____
_____.

The rebellion created fear amongst English P_____ as it reminded them of the threat of Catholics. Many still remembered the persecution suffered under M_____ and this added to anti-Catholic sentiment throughout England.

However the revolt highlighted the little support amongst other C_____ nobility and ordinary people. Most Catholics ultimately chose to support _____ instead of Mary.

The Catholic threat increases

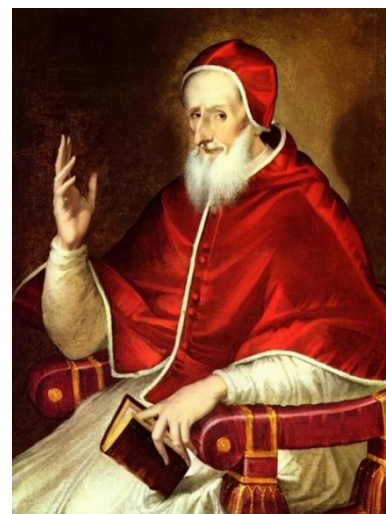
There were many Catholics in England. Most of them did not show any direct opposition to Elizabeth, and were not seen as a threat. Attendance at the Anglican church was now compulsory, but the Pope ordered English Catholics not to attend. Those who did not attend were known as recusants, and were fined a shilling a week. Any who held public office (MPs, JPs, judges etc), and refused to accept Elizabeth as supreme governor of the Church lost their positions. However, as the Catholic threat worsened in the following two decades, Elizabeth's tolerance was tested as her government's policy towards Catholics demonstrates.



The timeline shows the key religious events and incidents during Elizabeth's reign

The Excommunication of Elizabeth

In 1570, Pope Pius IV excommunicated Elizabeth from the Catholic Church. While this was not significant for Elizabeth's own religious beliefs, it had a considerable effect on English Catholics. The excommunication encouraged Catholics to overthrow Elizabeth and meant they no longer had to obey her. The Northern rebellion and the excommunication helped shape Elizabeth's new attitude and policy towards potential traitors. As a result there was less leniency shown to those who did not attend church. The government dropped its tolerant approach with the Treason Act in 1571. Those who claimed Elizabeth wasn't the legitimate ruler could now face the Death penalty.



Why was Elizabeth's excommunication a threat to her and the religious settlement?

The role of missionaries and the Jesuits

Beginning in 1574, English Catholic priests were trained in Missionary colleges across Europe. These priests would secretly return to England, ministering to English Catholics. Whereas Elizabeth had previously tolerated how her countrymen worshiped in private, the arrival of missionary priests changed things.



Elizabeth had previously hoped Catholicism would fade away as Protestantism became more established. However, these priests represented a major obstacle to this. Moreover, missionary priests supported the Catholic plots to assassinate Elizabeth. The increased threat of Catholics in England and Europe worried Elizabeth's government. In 1572, thousands of Protestants were murdered on the streets of Paris in the St Bartholomew's Massacre. Furthermore, the Dutch Protestant leader William the Silent was assassinated in 1584. The combination of these events and the arrival of missionary priests increased fears of a Catholic attack in England. From the

1580s, a new threat grew, as **Jesuit priests** were sent to England from Europe. In 1580, two Jesuit missionaries Edward Campion and Robert Parsons entered the country. The Jesuits were a religious group dedicated to serving the Pope. They had a rigorous training in Europe, and were then sent to England as educators. Their aim was to gain influence over rich English families, in order to turn them against the Anglican Church and the Queen. These Jesuits were ruthlessly pursued by Francis Walsingham and his spies. They travelled in disguise and were hidden in "priest holes" in the houses of the Catholic gentry to escape arrest. **Campion was executed for treason in 1581**, emphasizing the government's changed attitude to Catholics. Given the offer of freedom if he would convert to Protestantism, he refused, despite being tortured on the rack. Campion was to become a Catholic martyr.

In what ways were missionaries a threat to Elizabeth?

Catholic plots

Between 1571 and 1585 there were numerous plots to assassinate Elizabeth, replacing her with Mary Queen of Scots (see picture). These plots differed to the Northern rebellion as they often involved Catholic conspirators from Europe. Similar to the missionary issue, English Catholics were now being aided by foreign agents. Whilst the plots were unsuccessful, discovered by the network of spies, they were a serious threat to Elizabeth. Phillip II's involvement in particular signaled a potential Spanish invasion. The plots included the Ridolfi Plot of 1571.

This was led by an Italian banker called Ridolfi, who planned for the Duke of Norfolk to marry Mary and make her Queen. Norfolk was executed as a result. The Throckmorton Plot of 1583 also wanted Mary to be Queen. It had support from Spain, and the Pope.



The plots led to **repression (harsh treatment) of Catholics in England**. In **1581 the recusancy fines were raised from one shilling to £20**. Anti-Catholic laws in 1585 ensured Mary Queen of Scots could not become Queen following Elizabeth's death and gave missionary priests 40 days to leave the country. The anti-Catholic legislation of the 1580s led to the execution of over 120 Catholics. Further repression was used in the 1590s with large gatherings of Catholics made illegal in 1593. Catholics were not allowed to travel more than 5 miles from their homes.

In what ways were Catholic plots a threat to Elizabeth? Link the plots to Mary Queen of Scots and the Missionaries.

Why did Elizabeth's government impose tougher laws on Catholics?

Give two examples of repression of the English Catholics.

In what ways had Elizabeth's policy towards Catholics changed since 1558?

Why did Parliament pass a law stopping Mary becoming Queen if Elizabeth died?

The Execution of Mary Queen of Scots

A major reason for the failure of Catholic plots was the sophisticated spy network that Francis Walsingham had established throughout England. This ensured schemes such as the Babington Plot were never carried out. However, the evidence his spies collected in 1586 led to Mary Queen of Scots' trial and execution.



Mary had been associated with Catholic plots but the Babington plot represented the first time there was clear evidence she had approved plans to assassinate Elizabeth. Elizabeth reluctantly agreed to put her on trial at Fotheringhay Castle. William Cecil and the Privy Council had repeatedly try to persuade Elizabeth to have Mary executed. Elizabeth did not want to do this - not only because Mary was her cousin. She was afraid of commitment **regicide** (killing of a monarch) - this was for moral and religious reasons as well as the fear of consequences from Catholics at home and abroad.

Whilst Mary was sentenced to death in October, Elizabeth put off signing the death warrant for months. Elizabeth finally gave way and Mary was executed on 8th February 1587.

What were the Pros and Cons of executing Mary, Queen of Scots?

Finish the sentences below.

Elizabeth believed in the D_____ R_____ (*Think Charles I*) of Monarchs and felt she had no right to execute a monarch. If Elizabeth executed Mary, it could undermine her own reign and cause _____.

Parliament and the P_____ C_____ were eager for Mary's execution. They believed it would weaken the C_____ threat and protect the R_____ S_____.

The execution did remove the Catholic threat in England. English Catholics had no-one to _____.

As a result, there were no more _____.

However, the execution worsened relations between England and S____. The two countries were at war over the Netherlands and P_____ had been preparing for war with England since 1585.

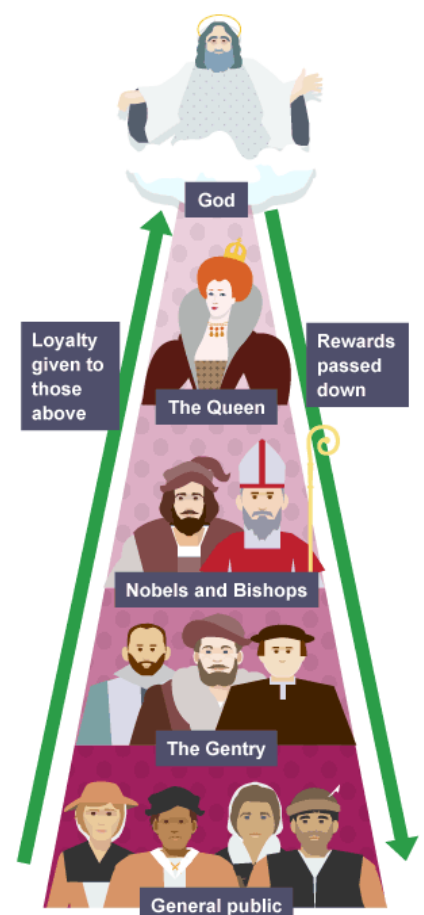
The Puritan threat

Elizabeth's religious settlement faced pressure from both sides of Christianity. **The Puritans were a group of radical Protestants who wanted to purify the English church.** Unlike the Catholics, **there were many prominent Puritans in positions of power** and those who had Elizabeth's ear. Therefore they represented a unique threat to Elizabeth's religious settlement. Some of Elizabeth's most trusted Privy Councillors and Members of Parliament, notably **Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester and Sir Francis Walsingham, were Puritans** and tried to pressure her into taking harsher steps against Catholics.

Where Elizabeth saw her Religious settlement of 1559 as the final say; Puritans viewed it as merely the first step in purifying the church. It was because of their desire for further demands that **Elizabeth saw them as a serious threat.**

Puritans believed:

- Fiercely anti-Catholic, they wished to remove traces of Catholicism from the English church.
- Puritans encouraged the education of ordinary people so they could read and understand the bible for themselves.
- They were very strict in following all of God's commandments.
- Some Puritans were more radical. They disliked the Church hierarchy of bishops, archbishops etc. This threatened Elizabeth as the Supreme leader of the Church who sat near the top of the hierarchy.
- They believed that preaching was very important. They believed all priests should be well educated and preach the word of God.

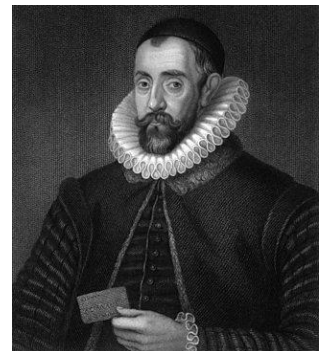


Sort the Puritan beliefs into the table below.

Puritan beliefs and values	
Puritan ideas that caused no problem/threat.	Puritan ideas that created problems for Elizabeth.

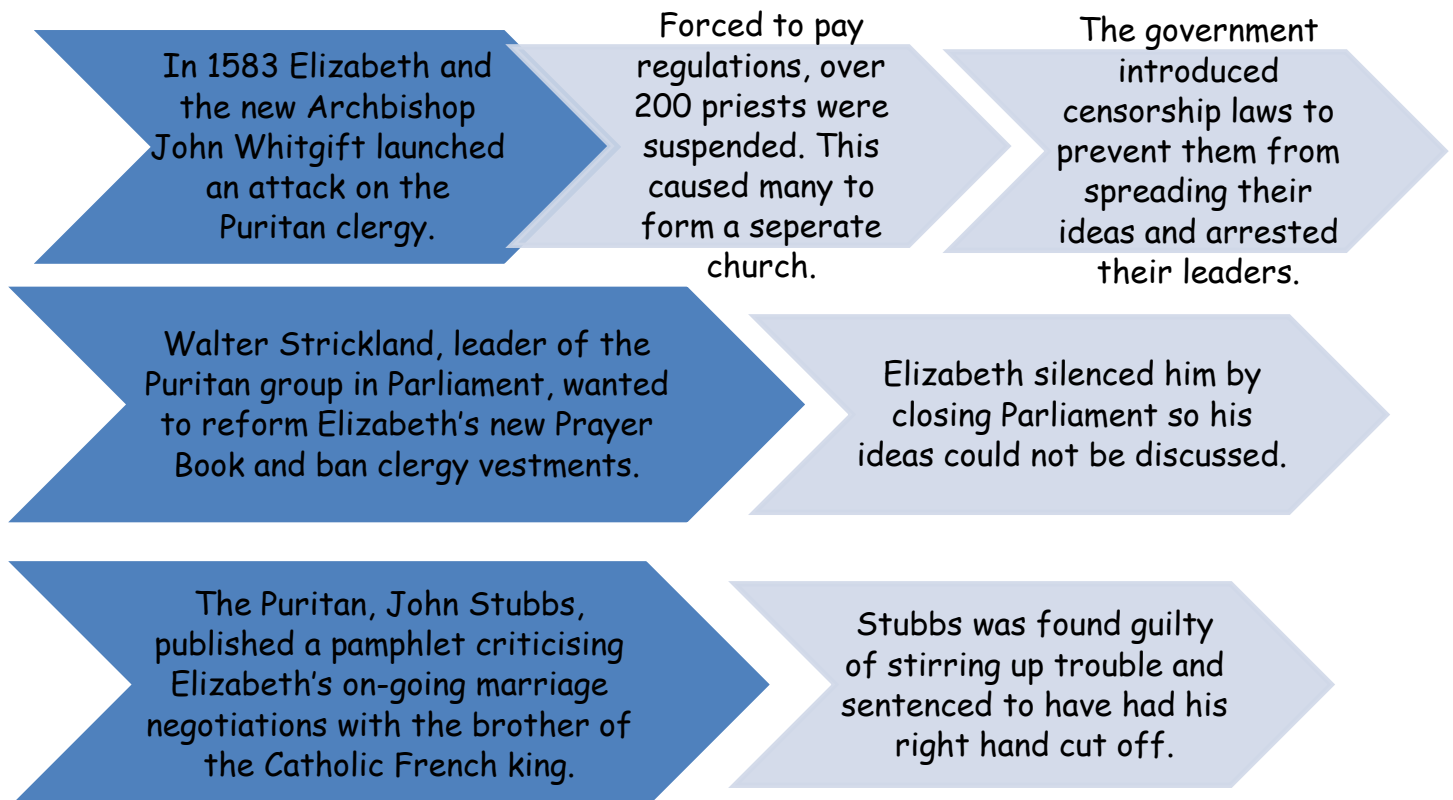
Prophesying Puritans

In 1570, Thomas Cartwright delivered a series of lectures at Cambridge, calling for the abolition of bishops and failing to mention that Elizabeth was "Supreme Governor" of the Church. This caused alarm to Elizabeth, as did the Puritan prophesyings. Concerned with the lack of educated priests, the Puritans introduced the '**prophesyings**' - a form of training to teach priests how to preach. Elizabeth feared this this would encourage more opposition and in 1576 ordered the Archbishop of Canterbury, Edmund Grindal to put a stop to them. Grindal, a moderate Puritan refused and was put under house arrest. This is significant as it shows the prominent positions Puritans occupied in Elizabethan society. It also shows Elizabeth's determination to maintain her 'middle way' of religious policy.



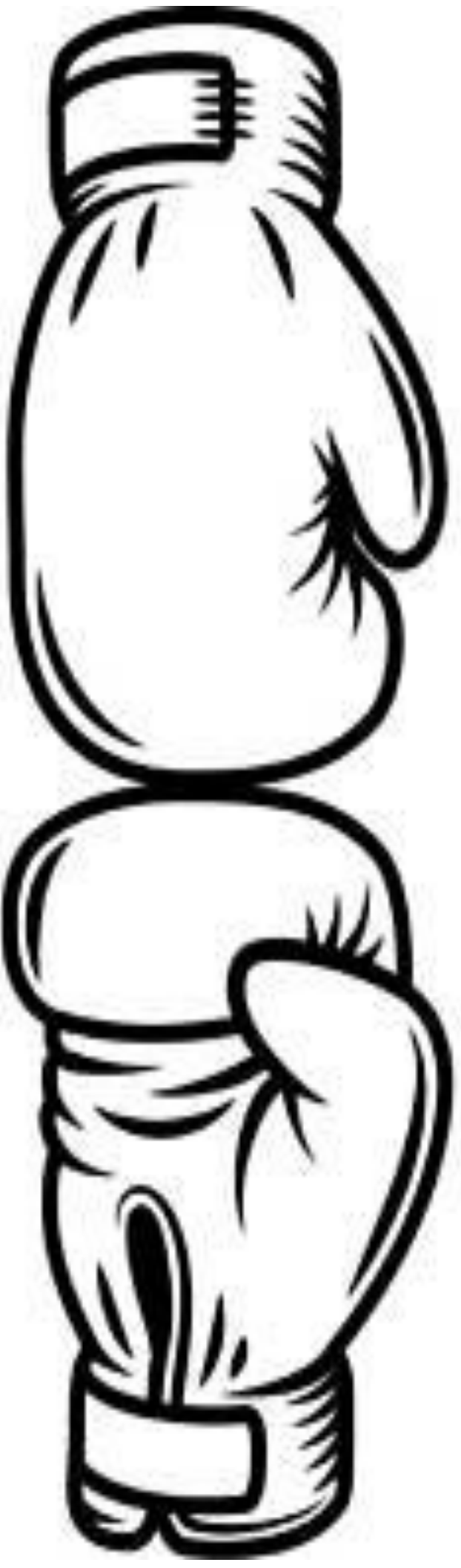
How did Elizabeth deal with the threat?

Due to their standing in society many Puritans went about reforming the church in a fairly harmless way. They raised their points in Parliament, but did not on the whole get involved in plots to overthrow Elizabeth or destabilise the country and were therefore seen as less of a threat than the Catholics. Nevertheless, Elizabeth still saw them as a threat. She tried to silence them as in the flow chart.



Around the outside and inside the glove, write down evidence of how the Catholics and Protestants posed a threat to Elizabeth

Catholic threat



Puritant threat

Overall, which religious side posed the biggest threat to Elizabeth and why?

Conflict with Spain

By 1585 it was inevitable that Spain and England would go to war with one another. A mere 30 years before the countries had been close allies. Phillip had been married to the former Queen Mary whilst England had been a Catholic nation. Since then religions had changed and marriage proposals rejected. Religion was now only one aspect of the conflict between the two countries.

Spain and England's alliance had largely been due to their shared enemy in France. Now France was in civil war it was preoccupied with its own issues, so England and Spain did not need to fear France. Phillip despised Protestantism and disliked Elizabeth's religious policy. A devout Catholic, his meddling in English matters is evident through his involvement in several Catholic plots to depose Elizabeth (take her off the throne) in favour of Mary, Queen of Scots. This further soured the relationship between the two monarchs.



The Dutch revolt

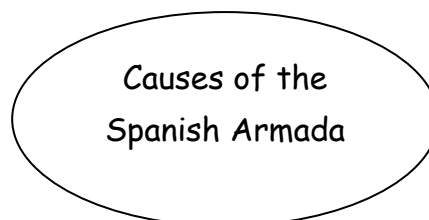
The Netherlands were ruled by Spain. Protestants in the Netherlands began a revolt against Spanish rule in 1572. Elizabeth secretly supported the Dutch rebels because she knew the Dutch revolt would keep the Spanish too busy to threaten England. **In 1585 Elizabeth signed the Treaty of Nonsuch, agreeing to send an army to help the Dutch rebels fight Spain.** This escalated the conflict as **Phillip saw Elizabeth's actions as a declaration of war.** For the first time English and Spanish armies were fighting each other and Philip's building of the Armada was under way.

Why were the Netherlands so important? The English saw the country as a vital place for trade and needed to ensure English merchants and goods had access to ports like Antwerp. Furthermore, if those ports fell into Spanish hands they could be used as a base from which to launch an invasion of England.

Disruptive Drake

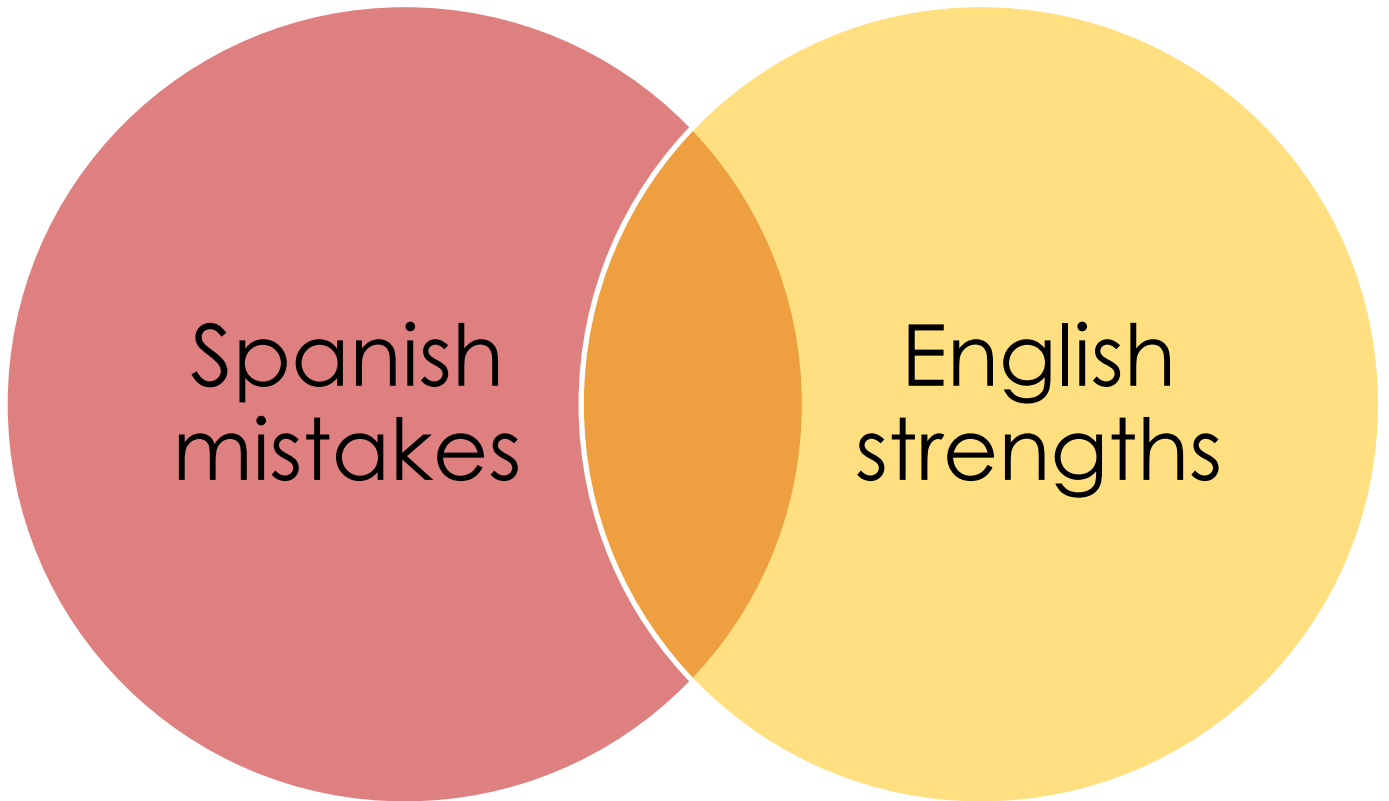
Elizabeth encouraged privateers such as Hawkins and Drake to trade illegally with Spanish colonies whilst raiding Spanish ships returning from the New World. Drake's dealings with the Spanish were not finished as in 1587 he attacked the Spanish port of Cadiz, destroying 30 ships and seizing supplies. This supposedly set back the invasion of the Armada by a year.

Complete a spider diagram for the **short term** causes of the Armada being sent.



<p>a. The Spanish Armada is spotted quite quickly off the coast of Cornwall and the English are <u>able to light beacons all along the coast</u> warning of a possible invasion.</p>	<p>b. The English had many talented captains and sailors, including Sir Francis Drake who had gained invaluable experience during an attack on the Spanish port of Cadiz in 1587.</p>
<p>c. English guns are <u>very accurate</u> and the sailors <u>trained to use them regularly</u> with roughly one man in ten was a gunnery specialist. As a result, when the battle came, the English fired two or three times faster.</p>	<p>d. The Spanish leader, the Duke of Medina Sidonia, <u>lacked experience</u> of warfare at sea – he even suffered from seasickness!</p>
<p>e. English ships (galleons) are <u>small, fast and very manoeuvrable</u> on the open seas</p>	<p>f. Elizabeth was an <u>inspirational leader</u>. Her Tilbury speech helped to boost people's morale</p>
<p>g. The English struck panic into the Spanish fleet by using fire ships. <u>This damaged and scattered the Spanish fleet.</u></p>	<p>h. Admiral Howard led the English around the Spanish so they <u>sailed with the wind behind them</u>. From this position, they could fire at the Spanish ships with their superior gunnery.</p>
<p>i. Poor weather <u>delayed the launch of the Armada</u> and made the journey to England <u>very hazardous</u>.</p>	<p>j. Many Spanish ships were <u>destroyed by storms</u> as they tried to escape around Scotland and Ireland. <u>The English believed God and the weather were on their side.</u></p>

**Task: Use this Venn diagram to categorise the reasons why the Spanish Armada was defeated.
Write the LETTER for each cause in the correct place on the diagram.**



Questions on Elizabeth's troubles at home and abroad

1. Which 2 laws did Elizabeth pass in 1559? _____

2. Name one concession given to Catholics in the Act of Uniformity.

3. How was Mary related to Elizabeth? _____

4. Who had Mary supposedly plotted to kill? _____

5. Which Earl had land confiscated from by Elizabeth? _____

6. How many men marched south with the Northern rebellion? _____
7. Whose presence in England helped create unrest amongst Catholics?

8. What does excommunicate mean? _____

9. Why were missionaries a problem for Elizabeth? _____

10. Give 2 examples of how Elizabeth grew less tolerant towards Catholics.

11. Name 3 Catholic plots. _____

12. Why was Elizabeth reluctant to execute MQOS? _____

13. Which Puritan belief conflicted with Elizabeth's religious settlement?

14. Name 2 important Puritans. _____

15. In what was the Puritan threat different to the Catholic threat?

16. Which is the most important cause of the War with Spain? Why?

17. What happened at Cadiz in 1587? _____

18. Give 3 reasons the Spanish Armada was defeated.

Glossary of Key terms

Elizabethan England

Abdicate A king or queen giving up their throne.

Act of Supremacy Part of the Religious Settlement (1559). It made Elizabeth supreme governor of the Church of England. All clergy and officials had to swear an oath of allegiance to Elizabeth.

Act of Uniformity Part of the Religious Settlement (1559). It established the appearance of churches and the type of religious services they held.

Altars The table in a church where mass is performed.

Archbishop of Canterbury The most important clergyman in England.

Armada Spanish battle fleet of ships.

Book of Common Prayer A prayer book created for the Religious Settlement

Clergy Religious leaders, such as bishops and priests.

Conspiracy A secret plan that aims to do something that breaks the law.

Crown The Crown means the monarch and their government.

Crucifix An image of Jesus Christ dying on a cross.

Death warrant An official order for the execution of a condemned person.

Diocese An area looked after by a bishop.

Dutch Revolt (1567-68) A Dutch, protestant rebellion against Spain and the Spanish Inquisition.

Excommunicated A very severe punishment, imposed by the pope, expelling people from the Catholic church.

Fireships Empty ships set on fire and sent in the direction of the enemy to cause damage and confusion.

Galleons New ships built from the 1570s that were faster and easier to manoeuvre.

Heretics People who have controversial opinions and beliefs that are different from the rest of society. This is what people were called if they denied the teachings of the Catholic Church.

Jesuits Catholic priests, trained in Douai, whose purpose was to reconvert England to Catholicism

Mass Roman Catholic service where Catholics are given bread and wine. Catholics believe that the bread and wine turning into the body and blood of Jesus Christ.

Monarch The king or queen.

Papacy The system of Church government ruled by the pope.

Papal Bull A written order issued by the Pope.

Philip II of Spain King of Spain between 1556-98. He was Mary I's husband and a Catholic.

Privy Councilor A member of the Privy Council.

Protestantism A branch of Christianity which protested against the corruption and hypocrisy of Catholicism.

Puritans Radical Protestants who believed in purifying Christianity by only including things mentioned in the Bible.

Recusants Catholics who didn't attend church services from the Religious Settlement.

Roman Catholic The form of Christianity which follows the Pope. It was followed by the whole of Western Europe until the 16th Century.

Rome Capital of Italy - but also used to mean the pope or Catholic Church.

Singeing of the King of Spain's Beard, 1586 An attack by Francis Drake on Philip II's port of Cadiz.

Sir Francis Walsingham Elizabeth's Secretary of State 1573-1590. He was chief spy-master and was responsible for evidence against MQOS for her execution.

Spanish Netherlands In the Elizabethan period, the Netherlands belonged to Spain.

St Bartholomew's Massacre (1572) The murder of thousands of Protestants on the streets of Paris. It increased fears of a Catholic attack in England.

Vestments Religious clothing worn by the clergy.

Visitations Inspections of churches and the clergy to ensure that everyone was following the rules. They began in 1559.

Elizabethan England, c1568-1603 - How can I structure my answer?

<u>How Convincing is the interpretation (8 marks)</u>	<u>Explain the importance (8 marks)</u>
<p><i>Interpretation B claims/asserts/argues/puts forward the view that.....</i></p> <p><i>One point of the interpretation suggests that..... this is convincing/not convincing because.....</i></p> <p><i>A second point from the interpretation asserts that.....this is convincing/not convincing because.....</i></p> <p><i>Overall, the interpretation is convincing to a large/small extent because.....</i></p>	<p>Choose two main topics/points and spend a paragraph on each.</p> <p>Paragraph 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Opening sentence to introduce main point ➤ Specific evidence to support point ➤ Examine the consequences of the change/event/person in the set question. ➤ Sentence linking back to the question. <p>Paragraph 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Opening sentence to introduce main point ➤ Specific evidence to support point ➤ Examine the consequences of the change/event/person in the set question. ➤ Sentence linking back to the question.
Check List	Check List
<p>Have you.....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Used direct quotes from the written interpretation and descriptions from image? ○ Written 2 paragraphs? ○ Used accurate and relevant evidence to support/criticise the interpretation? ○ Included a final judgment/conclusion? 	<p>Have you.....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Chosen two main points? ○ Written 2 clear paragraphs? ○ Used accurate and relevant evidence to support your points? ○ Explained your answer? (Because, Because). ○ Used connectives and explanatory language? ○ Explained the consequences of the statement/event in the question?

Elizabethan England, c1568-1603 - How can I structure my answer?

<u>Write an account (8 marks)</u>	<u>Historic environment question (16 marks)</u>
<p>Select two main points and spend 1 paragraph on each (there will be a total of 2 paragraphs in this answer).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Write an orderly account. ➤ Assess change, impact and consequence ➤ causes, events, results ➤ Use accurate and specific knowledge in your answer. 	<p>Paragraph 1: deal with factor/point in the question.</p> <p>Paragraph 2&3: deal with two other factors/points.</p> <p>Paragraph 4: conclusion</p> <p>You will be asked to consider the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Motivation - Why did someone want to build this building? 2. Location - Why did they build it in that particular location? 3. Function: Why was it built in that particular way? What features does the building have? 4. Purpose: What was the building used for? Who lived or worked there?
Check List	Check List
<p>Have you.....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Chosen two clear points? ○ Used relevant and accurate knowledge? ○ Written an orderly account? (chronological) ○ Have you assessed change, impact and consequence? 	<p>Have you.....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Written 4 paragraphs? ○ Included the factor in the Question? ○ Included 1-2 other factors which are not stated in the Question? ○ Written a conclusion? ○ Directly referred to the statement in the question? ○ Used connectives and explanatory language? ○ Used accurate and relevant knowledge?