

Key Vocabulary...		Timeline			Important People	
Monarch	The reigning king or queen of a nation.	Elizabeth's accession	1558	Elizabeth becomes queen aged 25.	Queen Mary I of England	Elizabeth's elder sister and the Catholic Queen of England. Elizabeth became queen on her death.
Catholic	A Christian who follows the teachings of the Pope as leader of the Church.	Parliament discusses marriage	1566	Parliament begins to openly discuss the suitors for Elizabeth.	Mary, Queen of Scots	A cousin of Elizabeth and the Catholic Queen of Scots. Heir to the English throne whilst Elizabeth remained childless.
Protestant	A Christian who does not follow the teachings of the Pope as leader of the Church.	The Northern Rebellion	1569	Several earls from northern England rebel against Elizabeth.	Sir Francis Walsingham	Elizabeth's spymaster and member of the Privy Council.
Succession	The passing of titles (especially the crown) to the next generation of a family.	The Ridolfi Plot	1571	A plot to put Mary, Queen of Scots on the throne involving the Duke of Norfolk.	Sir William Cecil	One of Elizabeth's most trusted advisers and member of the Privy Council.
Royal Court	The leading noblemen with their servants who all live with Elizabeth and travel with her.	Death of Walsingham	1590	Sir Francis Walsingham, Elizabeth's spymaster, dies.		
Privy Council	The chief advisors of Elizabeth, usually the most important landowners and nobles.	Essex goes to Ireland	1599	The Earl of Essex is sent to Ireland as Lord-Lieutenant to deal with the rebellions there.		
Parliament	A law-making body who's main power was to raise taxes for the monarch.	Essex's Rebellion	1601	Essex gathers supporters and rebels against Elizabeth in London.		
Lord-Lieutenant	The queen's representative in a specific area of England. Responsible for settling disputes and collecting taxes.	Elizabeth's death	1603	Elizabeth dies leaving no heir and the Tudor Dynasty ends.		
Justice of the Peace	A kind of judge. Each county had several and these were responsible for enforcing the laws.					
What changed over the period?		Always Remember...			Deeper Learning...	
Elizabeth never expected to become Queen of England. As the second daughter of Henry VIII, she was after his son Edward and his elder daughter Mary in the line of succession, and she became queen after both died without children. As a Protestant and a woman, Elizabeth faced many threats to her reign and had to control England by many methods, including maintaining a delicate balance of fear and respects amongst her nobles as well as the actions of Sir Francis Walsingham, her spymaster.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elizabeth was protestant but England was made up of a mixture of Catholics and Protestants, both of whom distrusted each other. There were many suitors for Elizabeth including Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester and King Phillip II of Spain. However she never married and produced no heirs. As the next in line of succession and a Catholic, Mary, Queen of Scots presented a constant threat to Elizabeth's reign. 			<p>State the names, titles and main duties of Elizabeth's two chief advisers.</p> <p>Describe the structure of the Elizabethan government and the main responsibilities of each part.</p> <p>Explain the difficulties Elizabeth faced as a female ruler.</p> <p>Analyse the role of the Royal Court in governing Elizabethan England.</p> <p>Project: Create a fact-file on the key noblemen and personalities of the Elizabethan Royal Court.</p>	
<p>Activity - 'The main way Elizabeth controlled England was through the Privy Council.' How far do you agree with statement?</p>						

Key Vocabulary...		Timeline			Important People	
Golden Age	A period of rapid advancement in the arts, sciences and culture.	Elizabeth's accession	1558	Elizabeth becomes queen aged 25.	William Shakespeare	The most famous English playwright of all time. His plays dominate Elizabethan Culture.
Architecture	The art of building design.	Birth of Shakespeare	1564	William Shakespeare, the most famous English writer of all time is born in Stratford-upon-Avon.	Sir Francis Drake	A famous Elizabethan explorer and privateer. He was the first Englishman to sail around the world.
Gentry	The landowning class who do not hold noble titles such as 'baron'.	Vagabond Act	1572	Law which meant that actors who do not belong to a licensed company are classed as beggars.	Sir Walter Raleigh	An English soldier who sent expeditions to America to colonise new land.
Patronage	Protection and wealth given by a person of higher social status.	Statute of Apparel	1574	Law which controls the clothes people are allowed to wear based on their social rank.	John Hawkins	The cousin of Sir Francis Drake, he explored with Drake and the pair also traded slaves.
Poverty	Living without the ability to afford the basic essentials of life such as food and shelter.	First Poor Law	1597	The government starts to try to officially combat poverty.		
Famine	A period of poor harvests in which there are food shortages and starvation.	The Globe Theatre opens	1599	The famous purpose-built theatre opens on London's Southbank and begins to show plays.		
Poor Law	The Government's policies in order to deal with the problem of poverty.	Act for the Relief of the Poor	1601	The government reissues the Poor Law with more powers.		
Privateer	A person who uses their ship to attack the ships and ports of other countries with the permission of their own government.	Elizabeth's death	1603	Elizabeth dies leaving no heir and the Tudor Dynasty ends.		
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<p>The Elizabethan government and gentry started to take a serious interest in solving poverty as poor people was seen as a threat to organised society. That said, this period has widely been considered to be a 'Golden Age'. This is because there were huge developments in the arts such as literature and theatre as well as architecture and the sciences. England started to look outwards and the foundations of the British Empire were laid in the exploration of this time.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The gentry became a powerful social class at this time due to increases in the availability of land after the dissolution of the monasteries. Wealth and fashion became important symbols of status in society. Poverty increased hugely at this time, leading the government to involve itself in the lives of ordinary people. Acting became a recognised profession. 			<p>State the names of the three main explorers of the Elizabethan age and why they are famous. Describe the ways in which the nobility and gentry tried to show off their wealth. Explain the causes of poverty in Elizabethan England. Analyse whether the term 'Golden Age' should apply to Elizabethan times. Project: Research the 'Renaissance', try to make links between the European Renaissance and Elizabethan England.</p>	
<p>Activity - 'The main way the Elizabethan Government intervened in people's lives was their control over fashion.' How far do you agree with statement?</p>						

Key Vocabulary...		Timeline			Important People	
Catholic	A Christian who follows the teachings of the Pope as head of the Church.	Elizabeth's accession	1558	Elizabeth becomes queen aged 25.	Mary, Queen of Scots	The Catholic cousin of Elizabeth who was next in line for the English throne.
Protestant	A Christian who does not follow the teachings of the Pope as head of the Church.	The Northern Rebellion	1569	A rebellion of northern lords who held an illegal Catholic mass in Durham Cathedral.	Pope Pious V	The Pope who issued the Papal Bull and tried to covert England's Protestants back to Catholicism.
Rebellion	An uprising in defiance of the authority of the government.	The Papal Bull	1570	A commandment from the Pope that all Catholics should act against Elizabeth.	Anthony Babington	A member of the English gentry who plotted against Elizabeth with Mary, <u>QoS</u> , leading to her execution.
Circumnavigate	To travel all the way around a circle or sphere.	The Ridolfi Plot	1571	A plot against Elizabeth led by Norfolk and an Italian banker called <u>Ridolfi</u> .	Edmund Campion	A famous English Jesuit who spoke out against Elizabeth.
Armada	A Spanish word meaning a large fleet of military ships.	The Throckmorton Plot	1583	Another Catholic plot led by Sir Francis Throckmorton and involving the Spanish ambassador.		
Religious Settlement	Queen Elizabeth's original policy which allowed Catholics in England to worship in private.	Elizabeth sends troops to fight the Spanish	1585	Elizabeth started to send thousands of troops to the Netherlands to fight the Spanish.		
Papal Bull	A pronouncement of Church law made by the Pope of the Catholic Church.	The Babington Plot	1586	The plot which led to the execution of Mary, <u>QoS</u> .		
Treason	A crime against the country, usually an attack on the king or queen or helping an enemy country.	Elizabeth's death	1603	Elizabeth dies leaving no heir and the Tudor Dynasty ends.		
What changed over the period?		Always Remember...			Deeper Learning...	
<p>Early in Elizabeth's reign the Religious Settlement allowed Catholics to worship how they wished in private. Elizabeth <u>said</u> 'I have no wish to make windows into men's souls.'</p> <p>Later in her reign, there were several Catholic plots to kill her or overthrow her and this allowed the puritans within the Privy Council to convince her to enact harsher restrictions on Catholics. It became illegal for Catholics to have a Catholic priest in their home or even to travel more than 5 miles from their home.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mary, Queen of Scots was the legal heir to the English throne but as a Catholic this would have thrown the Kingdom into chaos. Mary was executed after her involvement in the Babington Plot, but Elizabeth was reluctant to kill a fellow queen as this would send the wrong message to the lower classes. 			<p>State the names and years of three rebellions against Elizabeth as well as who was involved.</p> <p>Describe the differences between Catholicism and Protestantism.</p> <p>Explain how Elizabeth's relationship with Spain changed over the course of her reign.</p> <p>Analyse the quote 'I have no wish to make windows into men's souls'. How far did Elizabeth's actions show this?</p> <p>Project: Research the Spanish <u>Armada</u>, and create a fact-file on its causes and impact.</p>	
<p>Activity - 'The main threat to Elizabeth's reign was aggression from Spain.' How far do you agree with statement?</p>						