

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...			Exam Questions	
<p>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.</p>		<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>Explain what was important about the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots in 1587. (8)</p> <p>Write an account of the ways in which rebels plotted against Elizabeth. (8)</p>	

Key Vocabulary...		Timeline			Important People	
Golden Age	A period of rapid advancement in the arts, sciences and culture.					
Architecture	The art of building design.					
Gentry	The landowning class who do not hold noble titles such as 'baron'.					
Patronage	Protection and wealth given by a person of higher social status.					
Poverty	Living without the ability to afford the basic essentials of life such as food and shelter.					
Famine	A period of poor harvests in which there are food shortages and starvation.					
Poor Law	The Government's policies in order to deal with the problem of poverty.					
Privateer	A person who uses their ship to attack the ships and ports of other countries with the permission of their own government.					
What changed over the period?		Always Remember...			Exam Questions	
<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>Explain what was important about the theatre in Elizabethan England. (8)</p> <p>Write an account of the ways in which Elizabeth dealt with the problem of the poor. (8)</p>	

Key Vocabulary...

Catholic	A Christian who follows the teachings of the Pope as head of the Church.
Protestant	A Christian who does not follow the teachings of the Pope as head of the Church.
Rebellion	An uprising in defiance of the authority of the government.
Circumnavigate	To travel all the way around a circle or sphere.
Armada	A Spanish word meaning a large fleet of military ships.
Religious Settlement	Queen Elizabeth's original policy which allowed Catholics in England to worship in private.
Papal Bull	A pronouncement of Church law made by the Pope of the Catholic Church.
Treason	A crime against the country, usually an attack on the king or queen or helping an enemy country.

Timeline

Elizabeth's accession	1558	Elizabeth becomes queen aged 25.
The Northern Rebellion	1569	A rebellion of northern lords who held an illegal Catholic mass in Durham Cathedral.
The Papal Bull	1570	A commandment from the Pope that all Catholics should act against Elizabeth.
The Ridolfi Plot	1571	A plot against Elizabeth led by Norfolk and an Italian banker called Ridolfi.
The Throckmorton Plot	1583	Another Catholic plot led by Sir Francis Throckmorton and involving the Spanish ambassador.
Elizabeth sends troops to fight the Spanish	1585	Elizabeth started to send thousands of troops to the Netherlands to fight the Spanish.
The Babington Plot	1586	The plot which led to the execution of Mary, QoS.
Elizabeth's death	1603	Elizabeth dies leaving no heir and the Tudor Dynasty ends.

Important People

Mary, Queen of Scots	The Catholic cousin of Elizabeth who was next in line for the English throne.
Pope Pius V	The Pope who issued the Papal Bull and tried to covert England's Protestants back to Catholicism.
Anthony Babington	A member of the English gentry who plotted against Elizabeth with Mary, QoS, leading to her execution.
Edmund Campion	A famous English Jesuit who spoke out against Elizabeth.

What changed over the period?

Early in Elizabeth's reign the Religious Settlement allowed Catholics to worship how they wished in private. Elizabeth said 'I have no wish to make windows into men's souls.' 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.

Always Remember...

- 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.

Exam Questions

Explain what was important about the Papal Bull issued in 1570. (8)

Write an account of the ways in which Spain was involved in plots against Elizabeth. (8)