

Key Vocabulary...	
<b>Monarch</b>	The reigning king or queen of a nation.
<b>Catholic</b>	A Christian who follows the teachings of the Pope as leader of the Church.
<b>Protestant</b>	A Christian who does not follow the teachings of the Pope as leader of the Church.
<b>Succession</b>	The passing of titles (especially the crown) to the next generation of a family.
<b>Royal Court</b>	The leading noblemen with their servants who all live with Elizabeth and travel with her.
<b>Privy Council</b>	The chief advisors of Elizabeth, usually the most important landowners and nobles.
<b>Parliament</b>	A law-making body who's main power was to raise taxes for the monarch.
<b>Lord-Lieutenant</b>	The queen's representative in a specific area of England. Responsible for settling disputes and collecting taxes.
<b>Justice of the Peace</b>	A kind of judge. Each county had several and these were responsible for enforcing the laws.

What changed over the period?
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.

Timeline		
<b>Elizabeth's accession</b>	1558	Elizabeth becomes queen aged 25.
<b>Parliament discusses marriage</b>	1566	Parliament begins to openly discuss the suitors for Elizabeth.
<b>The Northern Rebellion</b>	1569	Several earls from northern England rebel against Elizabeth.
<b>The Ridolfi Plot</b>	1571	A plot to put Mary, Queen of Scots on the throne involving the Duke of Norfolk.
<b>Death of Walsingham</b>	1590	Sir Francis Walsingham, Elizabeth's spymaster, dies.
<b>Essex goes to Ireland</b>	1599	The Earl of Essex is sent to Ireland as Lord-Lieutenant to deal with the rebellions there.
<b>Essex's Rebellion</b>	1601	Essex gathers supporters and rebels against Elizabeth in London.
<b>Elizabeth's death</b>	1603	Elizabeth dies leaving no heir and the Tudor Dynasty ends.

Always Remember...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elizabeth was protestant but England was made up of a mixture of Catholics and Protestants, both of whom distrusted each other.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>As the next in line of succession and a Catholic, Mary, Queen of Scots presented a constant threat to Elizabeth's reign.</li> </ul>

Important People	
<b>Queen Mary I of England</b>	Elizabeth's elder sister and the Catholic Queen of England. Elizabeth became queen on her death.
<b>Mary, Queen of Scots</b>	A cousin of Elizabeth and the Catholic Queen of Scots. Heir to the English throne whilst Elizabeth remained childless.
<b>Sir Francis Walsingham</b>	Elizabeth's spymaster and member of the Privy Council.
<b>Sir William Cecil</b>	One of Elizabeth's most trusted advisers and member of the Privy Council.

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

## Key Vocabulary...

<b>Golden Age</b>	A period of rapid advancement in the arts, sciences and culture.
<b>Architecture</b>	The art of building design.
<b>Gentry</b>	The landowning class who do not hold noble titles such as 'baron'.
<b>Patronage</b>	Protection and wealth given by a person of higher social status.
<b>Poverty</b>	Living without the ability to afford the basic essentials of life such as food and shelter.
<b>Famine</b>	A period of poor harvests in which there are food shortages and starvation.
<b>Poor Law</b>	The Government's policies in order to deal with the problem of poverty.
<b>Privateer</b>	A person who uses their ship to attack the ships and ports of other countries with the permission of their own government.

## Timeline

<b>Elizabeth's accession</b>	1558	Elizabeth becomes queen aged 25.
<b>Birth of Shakespeare</b>	1564	William Shakespeare, the most famous English writer of all time is born in Stratford-upon-Avon.
<b>Vagabond Act</b>	1572	Law which meant that actors who do not belong to a licensed company are classed as beggars.
<b>Statute of Apparel</b>	1574	Law which controls the clothes people are allowed to wear based on their social rank.
<b>First Poor Law</b>	1597	The government starts to try to officially combat poverty.
<b>The Globe Theatre opens</b>	1599	The famous purpose-built theatre opens on London's Southbank and begins to show plays.
<b>Act for the Relief of the Poor</b>	1601	The government reissues the Poor Law with more powers.
<b>Elizabeth's death</b>	1603	Elizabeth dies leaving no heir and the Tudor Dynasty ends.

## Important People

<b>William Shakespeare</b>	The most famous English playwright of all time. His plays dominate Elizabethan Culture.
<b>Sir Francis Drake</b>	A famous Elizabethan explorer and privateer. He was the first Englishman to sail around the world.
<b>Sir Walter Raleigh</b>	An English soldier who sent expeditions to America to colonise new land.
<b>John Hawkins</b>	The cousin of Sir Francis Drake, he explored with Drake and the pair also traded slaves.

## What changed over the period?

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.

## Always Remember...

- 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.

## Exam Questions

**Explain what was important about the theatre in Elizabethan England. (8)**

**Write an account of the ways in which Elizabeth dealt with the problem of the poor. (8)**

## Key Vocabulary...

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

## Timeline

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

## Important People

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

Remember there are also a source question and a location study question in this exam - find examples at <https://www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/history>