Number of Marks | I need to ... | Prove it!
---|---|---
20 | Write 4 paragraphs. Use the examples given in the bullet points and an example from your own knowledge. Always explain how each example you write about agrees or disagrees with the statement in the question. End with a conclusion.
   - 40% - First paragraph. Describe how the example in the first bullet point agrees/disagrees with the statement. Explain how the example proves the statement is correct/incorrect. **On the one hand, I agree with the statement** that the threat of invasion was Elizabeth’s main threat when she became queen in 1558. **For example** there was the threat of invasion from France and Spain. More specifically, Mary Queen of Scots was married to the French King and there were French soldiers in Scotland who might invade. **Another example** was that King Philip of Spain had promised to protect all Europe’s Catholics if Elizabeth made England Protestant he might invade. **This was a threat because** France and Spain were both very powerful countries and an invasion could result in Elizabeth being overthrown and even killed. **This proves the statement correct because** Elizabeth faced the threat of invasion from two countries; these countries were more powerful than England and had a lot to gain by invading.
   - 50% - Second paragraph. Describe how the example in the second bullet point agrees/disagrees with the statement. Use a factor to explain how the example proves the statement is correct/wrong. **On the other hand, I disagree with the statement** because there were other threats to Elizabeth in 1558 such as the legitimacy of her succession. **For example** because of her gender, her ability to be queen was questioned. More specifically, people had different views about gender in Tudor England, men were supposed to be in roles of power and Elizabeth as expected to marry quickly so that there would be a King to rule with her. This would have meant less power for her. **Another example** is that Catholics questioned whether she was the legal heir to the throne. **More specifically the Pope had never approved Henry VIII’s marriage to Anne Boleyn and so some Catholics viewed Elizabeth as a bastard and Mary Queen of Scots as the rightful heir. This was a threat because** if people did not obey Elizabeth she could not rule effectively. **This proves the statement wrong because** people doubting her legitimacy to be queen was a very big threat because it might have led to people disobeying her orders and rebelling against her in England.
   - 60% - Third paragraph. Describe another example that agrees/disagrees with the statement. Use a factor to explain how the example proves the statement is correct/wrong. **Use the same structure to explain a third threat to Elizabeth in 1558 e.g. religious divisions or economic problems.**
   - 70%+ - Fourth paragraph. Conclusion. Describe if you totally agree, partially agree or totally disagree with the statement. Explain why you have reached this conclusion. **In conclusion, I partially with this statement because** the threat of invasion was a significant threat because France and Spain were much more powerful than England at the time. However, Elizabeth also faced significant threats at home, which needed to be dealt with urgently. **For example** she had to make sure that people regarded her succession as legitimate so she could rule without rebellions and she had to solve the religious problems that had divided her kingdom since 1534 when her father broke from Rome. It could be argued that the domestic threats were greater, because they had to be dealt with first. Elizabeth had to secure her reign in England before dealing with foreign threats.
Q1 The threat of invasion was Elizabeth’s main problem when she became queen in 1558.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You must use the following in your answer:
   - France and Spain
   - The legitimacy of Elizabeth’s succession
   - You must also use information of your own. [16 marks]
Q2. The threat from the Northern Earls 1569, was the most problematic revolt Elizabeth faced 1569-86.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
   - Babington
   - Ridolfi
   - You must also use information of your own. [16 marks]
Q3 “Elizabethan England (1558-1588) was only a Golden Age for all.” How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
   - Puritans
   - Tobacco
   - You must use some information of your own.
Q4 “The main cause of poverty and vagabondage in Elizabethan England was bad harvests.” How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
   - Bad harvests
   - Population increases
   - You must use some information of your own.
Q5 ‘The First Expedition to Virginia in 1585 failed because of lack of supplies from England’. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You must include the following:
   - The sinking of the ‘Tiger’
   - Relations with the native Americans
   - You must also include information of your own.

---

**Multiple Choice:**
- 70%+:
  - Q5
- 60%-69%:
  - Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4
- 50%-59%:
  - Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4
- 40%-49%:
  - Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4
- 30%-39%:
  - Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4
- 20%-29%:
  - Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4
- 0%-19%:
  - Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4

**Paper 2: Early Elizabethan England 1558-88**

---

**Unit 4 - Percentage Ladder**
One reason why the Puritans were not a major threat to Elizabeth was government action. For example, any Puritans who criticised Elizabeth were dealt with harshly. More specifically, a Puritan called John Stubbs published a pamphlet criticising Elizabeth and was punished by having his hand cut off. These meant that the Puritans were not a threat to Elizabeth because they knew they would be dealt with harshly which deterred Puritans from acting against Elizabeth.

Another reason why the Puritans were not a threat was that they were divided. For example, there were different groups within the Puritans who believed different things and argued with each other. More specifically, some Puritans believed that there should be no bishops and the local community should decide how each church. While another group believed, there should be bishops. This meant that the Puritans were not a threat to Elizabeth because they did not work together to challenge her, so their challenge was less effective.

Another reason why the Puritans were not a threat was that there was no alternative to Elizabeth. For example, the next person in line to the throne was Mary, Queen of Scots who was Catholic. More specifically, if the Puritans had succeeded in overthrowing Elizabeth she would have been replaced with a Catholic monarch and the Puritans would have been in a worse position than under Elizabeth. This meant that the Puritans were not a threat because they did not want to rebel against her for fear of making their situation worse.

- 40% first paragraph. Describe an example from the first bullet point. Use a factor to explain how this example answers the question.
- 50% second paragraph. Describe an example from the second bullet point. Use a factor to explain how this example answers the question.
- 60%. Third paragraph. Describe an example from your own knowledge. Use a factor to explain how this example helps you to answer the question.
- 70% - write in chronological order, explaining links between the causes.

Q1. Explain why the Puritans were not a major threat to Elizabeth in the early part of her reign. You must use the following in your answer:
- Government action
- Puritan divisions
- You must also use information of your own (12 marks)

Q2. Explain the threats faced by Elizabeth in 1558. You may use
- Mary, Queen of Scots
- The economy
- You must also include information of your own (15 marks)

Q3. Explain why the revolt of the Northern Earls took place in 1569. You may use
- Mary, Queen of Scots
- The Council of the North
- You must also include information of your own (12 marks)

Q4. Explain why the Throckmorton Plot (1583) was a threat to Queen Elizabeth. You may use the following in your answer:
- Mary, Queen of Scots
- foreign threat
- You must also use information of your own.

Q5. Explain why Mary Queen of Scots was executed. In 1587 you may use
- Babington Plot
- Elizabeth’s government and advisors
- You must use information of your own.

Q6. Explain why vagabondage increased in Elizabethan England. You may use the following in your answer:
- Population increases
- Bad harvests
- You must use information of your own.

Q7. Explain why some historians might not consider Elizabethan England (1558-1588) to be a ‘Golden Age’. You may use the following in your answer:
- leisure activities
- education
- You must use information of your own.

Q8. Explain why some historians do consider Elizabethan England (1558-1588) to be a ‘Golden Age’. You may use the following in your answer:
- education
- You must use information of your own.

Q9. Explain why England went to war with Spain in 1586. You may use the following in your answer:
- events in the Netherlands
- The actions of Francis Drake
- You must also use information of your own.

Q10. Explain why the Armada failed. You may use
- English ships and tactics
- The weather
- You must use information of your own.

Q11. Explain why the 1587 Virginia colony failed. You may use the following in your answer:
- Poor leadership
- Lack of food
- You must also use information of your own.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Marks</th>
<th>I need to ...</th>
<th>Prove it!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Write four sentences. Two sentences about the first feature. Two sentences about the second feature.</td>
<td>1. Describe two features of Elizabeth’s early life (4 marks)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1st feature: identify a feature, describe something about the feature.</td>
<td>2. Describe two features of the threats posed to Elizabeth in 1558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One feature of Elizabeth’s early life was that she was well educated. More specifically, she learnt Latin and Greek. She also enjoyed plays and music.</td>
<td>3. Describe two threats posed by Mary Queen of Scots to Elizabeth in 1568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2nd feature: identify a feature, describe something about the feature.</td>
<td>4. Describe two features of Elizabeth’s religious settlement 1559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Another feature was that she was wary of relationships with men. More specifically, her step uncle Thomas Seymour sexually assaulted her and her father executed her mother.</td>
<td>5. Describe two features of the Puritan challenge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6. Describe two features of the Rebellion of the Norther earls 1559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7. Describe to features of the Ridolfi Plot 1571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8. Describe two features of the Throckmorton plot 1583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9. Describe two features of the Babington Plot 1586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10. Describe two features of Drake’s raid on Cadiz (1587).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11. Describe two features of vagabonds who were scammers and criminals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12. Describe two features of the period 1558-1588 in Elizabethan England which make it a ‘Golden Age’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13. Describe two reasons Elizabeth decided to knight Francis Drake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14. Describe two features of the expedition to colonise Virginia which benefited Elizabethan society.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15. Describe two features of the 1585 expedition to Virginia which contributed to its failure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16. Describe two features of John White’s leadership which led to the failure of the 1587 Virginia colony.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17. Describe two features (causes) of poverty in Elizabethan poverty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>