

Early Elizabethan England Revision Booklet

NAME: _____

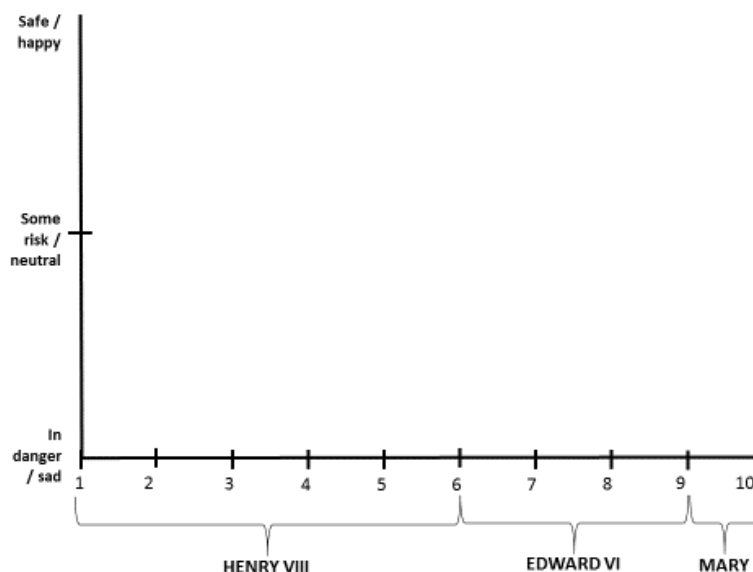


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Topic 1 pages 2-14

How did Elizabeth's Early Life affect her later decisions?

- 1. The birth of Elizabeth (1533) and execution of Ann Boleyn (1536):** Henry VIII was bitterly disappointed that his wife had not given him a son and male heir. When Elizabeth was just two years old, Henry VIII ordered the execution of her mother, Ann Boleyn. Her failure to give him a son was an inconvenience to him and she was beheaded.
- 2. Henry married Jane Seymour and Prince Edward was born (1537):** Henry remained desperate for a son and so married the young and pretty Jane Seymour. In 1537, she gave birth to Edward (later Edward VI). Henry now had a male heir. Elizabeth was no longer called Princess; she was now simply Lady Elizabeth.
- 3. Elizabeth's childhood:** Her childhood was spent in the company of her servants and governess. She was cut off from the usual ties of family and friendship. During this time Elizabeth's governess had to appeal to Henry VIII for more money to run the household.
- 4. Henry married Catherine Parr (1543):** After more unsuccessful marriages, Henry married Catherine Parr. It was his sixth marriage after the execution of his fifth wife! Catherine was kind and nursed the fat and bad tempered King through illness. She also encouraged him to welcome Elizabeth back into his court. Catherine had **Protestant** ideas and influenced Elizabeth's religious beliefs. Catherine treated her as a daughter. Although fearful of Henry VIII, Elizabeth worked hard to win his approval.
- 5. Elizabeth's education:** Elizabeth was a bright student and her tutor was a first class teacher. Elizabeth became fluent in French, Italian and Latin. She also read Ancient Greek and enjoyed listening to music. She was taught how to speak in public, most unusual for a woman at this time.
- 6. Henry VIII dies and Edward becomes King (1547):** Edward was only nine years old so his advisers ruled the country. They made the Church of England even more Protestant than before. This later caused problems in Devon and Cornwall where Catholics protested against the changes. Edward had to send an army to defeat them. Elizabeth was affectionate towards her brother but careful not to upset him.
- 7. Elizabeth attracts the attention of Thomas Seymour (1548):** When Henry VIII died; Catherine Parr married Thomas Seymour, the Earl of Warwick. Thomas flirted with Elizabeth despite being three times her age. He cut up a dress Elizabeth was wearing and burst into her bedroom. Seymour wanted to marry Elizabeth and use her to make himself more powerful but she resisted his attempts.
- 8. Thomas Seymour found guilty of treasons and executed (1549):** Seymour had formed a plan to abduct King Edward and bring the young king under his personal control. Following Seymour's arrest, Elizabeth was brought in for questioning to see what she knew of the plan. This was a very dangerous time for Elizabeth, but no evidence was found against her and she showed little emotion when Seymour was executed.
- 9. Edward dies young and Mary becomes Queen (1553):** Queen Mary was strongly *Catholic* and restored Church ceremonies and services such as Mass. She also ordered the burning of nearly 300 Protestants, which made her unpopular. Elizabeth hid her religious beliefs and even attended Mass to appear a good Catholic.
- 10. The Wyatt Rebellion (1554-55):** In 1554, a rebellion broke out in Kent against Queen Mary. 4000 marched to London, angry that Mary was marrying the Catholic king of Spain. Many of them wanted Elizabeth to be queen because she was a protestant. The rebels were defeated and forced to surrender. Their leader, Wyatt, was arrested and while being tortured claimed Elizabeth had supported the rebellion. Elizabeth was arrested and sent to the Tower of London. Just before he was executed, Wyatt said Elizabeth had *not* been involved. Mary kept her imprisoned for a time but released her when no evidence could be found.



1. What family relation was Elizabeth to these people?	
Henry VIII = <i>Father</i>	Edward VI =
Mary I =	Mary, Queen of Scots =

2. Elizabeth had a difficult relationship with her father because of his actions, for example...

2. Elizabeth's protestant faith was encouraged by Henry's 6th wife called...

3. Elizabeth was well educated, for example...

4. Edward Seymour, her half uncle made life very difficult for Elizabeth, for example...

5. Mary I actions made her unpopular, for example...

6. Mary almost executed Elizabeth because...

7. Elizabeth observed how religious problems affected Henry VIII, Edward VI and Mary I. how did this affect her religious views?

What was the greatest threat to Elizabeth when she succeeded to the throne (became Queen) in 1558?

When Elizabeth became Queen in 1558 she faced a number of threats. Below are sentences 1-6 that explain why Elizabeth faced threats.

This was a threat to Elizabeth because...

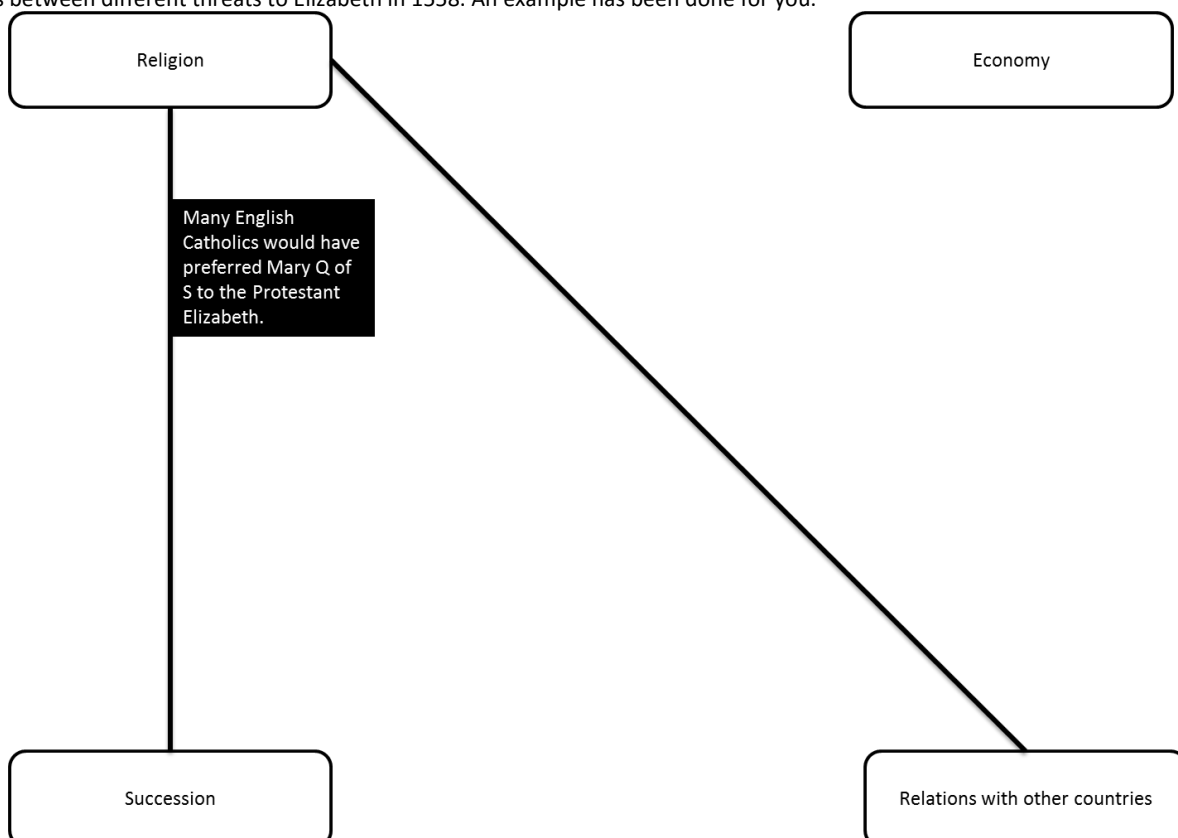
- 1. Rebellion by English Catholics was a strong possibility because many did not regard Elizabeth as the legitimate heir (legal heir)**
- 2. Foreign Catholics did not think Elizabeth was the legitimate (legal) heir to the throne. This meant an invasion by foreign Catholics was a strong possibility**
- 3. The economy was doing very badly. This meant a rebellion as a strong possibility if she did not solve economic problems.**
- 4. The economy was doing very badly. This meant Elizabeth could not afford to fight wars.**
- 5. Her gender meant that many people did not think she should rule. If Elizabeth married all the power would be in her husband's hands, leaving her powerless.**
- 6. Mary Queen of Scots provided an alternative Catholic heir to the throne. This might encourage Catholic rebellions.**
- 7. There were many powerful Catholics in England with soldiers and money. This increased the possibility of a rebellion by England Catholics AND invasion by foreign Catholic countries.**

On the next page are examples of the threats Elizabeth faced. Match the correct explanation(s) to each of the threat boxes. The first one has been done for you.

In 1558, Mary, Queen of Scots, declared that she and not Elizabeth was the rightful queen of England. Many Catholics in England supported Mary Q of Scots' claim and not protestant Elizabeth.	There was a risk that powerful Catholic countries in Europe might support Mary Q of Scots claim to the English throne. The most powerful countries in Europe were France and Spain. England was much weaker in comparison.	There was a growing problem with vagabondage (wandering beggars). 3. There was increased fear of crime due to growth in vagabondage.
Explanations number 6 and number 1		
Women were regarded as weak, unstable and inferior to men. Women belonged to their fathers (or their brothers if their father died), and then to their husbands. Women could not own property of their own. People expected Elizabeth to take a husband and to share the burden of power as soon as possible.	There was a risk that the Catholic Pope might excommunicate Elizabeth for being illegitimate (he did not recognise the marriage of Henry VIII and Elizabeth's mother).	Most people worked in the countryside as labourers on farms. However, Some landowners started to keep sheep (for wool) instead of growing crops. This required fewer labourers and so many lost their jobs.
Many merchants became wealthy selling English wool abroad but the market had collapsed in the early 1550s. Thousands of spinners and weavers lost their jobs.	Prices were increasing after the early 1550s. Tenant farmers (who rented their land) faced higher rents. This meant ordinary people could afford less for their money and the economy slowed down.	France and England had been enemies for centuries. In 1558 they were at war.
France controlled Scotland because Mary, Queen of Scots, was married to the heir to the French throne. French troops based in Scotland posed a threat to English security.	King Philip of Spain was the most powerful ruler in Europe. He had been married to Queen Mary (Tudor) but now hoped to marry Elizabeth. King Philip was strongly Catholic. If Elizabeth made England protestant again then he might organise other catholic countries to attack it in a religious war.	In 1558, the country was deeply divided by religion. Catholics and protestants had very different ideas about how the Church should be run. There were still many Catholics in England who had welcomed the changes made by Mary Tudor. Many ordinary people still felt catholic in their hearts, especially in the north of the country.
A number of powerful noble families were still catholic in their beliefs. For example, the Duke of Norfolk and the Duke of Suffolk	In 1558, many extreme protestants, called puritans, returned from exile. They had fled during Mary Tudor's reign and now returned. These puritans were willing to try and put pressure on the new queen. They hoped she would make the church stricter and take tough measures against Catholics.	War with France had left England short of money and there were debts of £300,000 when Elizabeth became queen. There was still not enough money to pay for a full time army to protect the country from invasion.

1.	In my own words succession means....
2.	
3.	Elizabeth's gender was a threat to her succession, for example..
4.	Elizabeth's religion was a threat to her succession. For example... More specifically...
5.	Mary Queen of Scots was threat to Elizabeth's succession for example... More specifically...
6.	The economy was a threat to Elizabeth's succession for example... More specifically...
7.	Relations with other countries were a threat to Elizabeth's for example... More specifically.....
8.	In my opinion the first threat Elizabeth had to deal with was... Because...
9.	In my opinion the most difficult threat Elizabeth had to deal with was... Because...

Make links between different threats to Elizabeth in 1558. An example has been done for you.



How did Elizabeth Govern?

Part of Government	Features:	Role:
Court	<p>The court was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People who lived in or near the house where Elizabeth was staying • Made up of the nobility (lords and ladies), the monarch's friends and servants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To entertain and advise Elizabeth • A public display of wealth and power • Courtiers (members of the court) had influence with the monarch rather than actual power.
Privy Council (Private council)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Made up of leading advisors, courtiers and the most powerful nobles and senior government officials. • Important members of Elizabeth's privy council were Sir William Cecil, her chief advisor. Sir Francis Walsingham, her spymaster. Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, her favourite and possibly her lover. All of these men were protestant. • The Duke of Norfolk and the Duke of Suffolk were also members. Mary I had appointed them and they were Catholic. However, because they were the most powerful nobles in the country Elizabeth had to keep them on the Council. Norfolk was executed for treason in 1571 for his Role in the Ridolfi Plot. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To debate current issues and advise the monarch • Carry out monarch's decisions • Monitored Parliament
Parliament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Made up of the House of Lords and the House of Commons. • Parliament could only meet if summoned by Elizabeth • Elizabeth only called Parliament 10 times in her reign 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pass new taxes in time of war • Offer advice to Elizabeth • Pass new laws.

1. The two features of the court were...

The role of the court was to...

2. The Privy Council had members who helped Elizabeth. For example Sir William Cecil. More specifically...

Sir Francis Walsingham, more specially....

Robert Dudley, also know as...

more specifically...

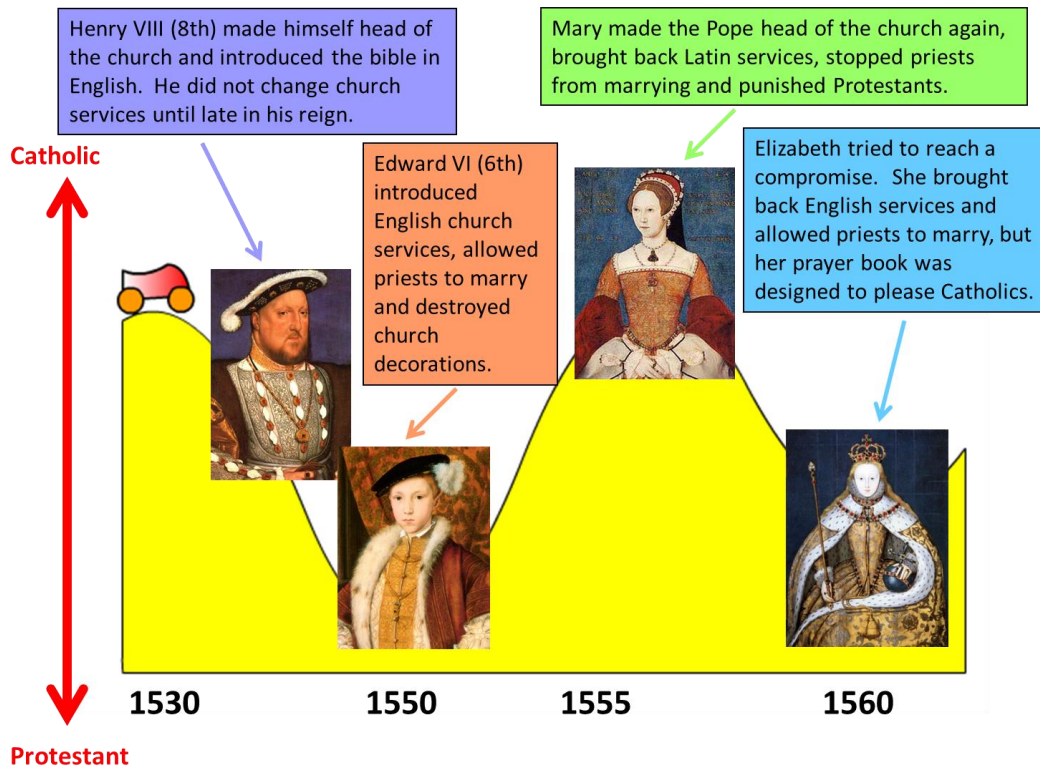
Some members were not helpful to Elizabeth, for example...
They were unhelpful because...

The role of the Privy council was to...

3. Three features of Parliament were...

The role of parliament was...

What were the features of the Religious Settlement?



In 1517, the **Reformation** began in Europe. In other words, a growing number of people believed the Catholic Church had become greedy and corrupt. Those who protested against the Catholic Church were known as **Protestants**. Protestants abandoned the Catholic faith and rejected the idea that the Pope was Head of the Church. They also had different ideas about the best ways to worship God. By 1558, the Reformation was causing much conflict across Europe. It had already had a powerful impact in England...

In 1517, the _____ began in Europe. A growing number of people believed the Catholic Church had become _____. Those who protested against the Catholic Church were known as _____.

Protestants abandoned the _____ faith and rejected the idea that the _____ was Head of the Church. They also had different ideas about the best ways to worship God. By 1558, the Reformation was causing much conflict across Europe. It had already had a powerful impact in England

The Reformation: comparing Roman Catholicism and Protestantism	
Roman Catholicism	Protestantism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pope is the head of the Church. Underneath the pope are cardinals, archbishops, bishops and priests. The Bible and church services should be in Latin. The Church acts as an intermediary* between God and the people. The Church can forgive sins. During mass a miracle occurs when the bread and wine become the body and blood of Christ. Priests are special and should wear special clothing (vestments). Churches should be highly decorated in honour and glory of God. There are seven sacraments.* Priests are forbidden to marry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There should not be a pope. It is not necessary to have cardinals, or even archbishops or bishops. The Bible and church services should be in your own language. People have their own, direct relationship with God through prayer and Bible study. Sins can only be forgiven by God. The bread and wine simply represent the Last Supper* in the Bible. There is no miracle. Priests are not special and should not wear special clothing. Churches should be plain and simple so as not to distract from worshipping God. There are only two sacraments: baptism and Holy Communion*. Priests are permitted to marry if they wished.

Task Label the following boxes: are they are beliefs of Catholics, Protestants, or Puritans?

No music should ever be allowed in church.	Ministers should wear plain black gowns, not vestments.	Priests should not be allowed to marry.	Priests should wear colourful and richly decorated vestments.
Puritan belief			
Priests should still wear vestments but not too richly decorated.	Cardinals, archbishops and bishops help the Pope to rule the Church.	Worshippers should make their own rules for their churches.	The monarch is the head of the Church.
Priests should be allowed to marry.	Ordinary people as well as church ministers should be allowed to preach.	The Bible should be in English for everyone to read and understand.	The Bible should only be read by priests and must be in Latin.
Archbishops and bishops help the monarch to govern the Church.	Hymns should be sung and church organs played.	Churches should have finely decorated altar cloths, colourful wall paintings and statues.	Church walls should be white washed and as plain as possible. A plain wooden table should take the place of an altar.
The Pope is the only true head of the Church.	Non-believers or those with different beliefs should be punished.	There should be no wall paintings or statues in Churches <i>but</i> some modest decoration is allowed.	Non-believers or those with different beliefs should be burned.
Bread and wine should be taken during Communion. It helps to remember the sacrifice Jesus made and so the service should be in English.	Mass should be celebrated in Latin. It is a miracle during which the bread and wine is transformed.	There is no role for the monarch or the Pope as head of the Church.	Jesus Christ died for the sins of mankind.

1. Catholics believed church services and the bible should be in the language of _____
2. Protestants believed church services and the bible should be in the language of _____
3. Puritans believed church services and the bible should be in the language of _____
4. Catholics believed church decoration should be _____
5. Protestants believed church decoration should be _____
6. Puritans believed church decoration should be _____
7. Catholics believed priests should wear _____
8. Protestants believed priests should wear _____
9. Puritans believed priests should wear _____

RS3: 1558 - Which Way Now?

The Queen's personal beliefs

Elizabeth was a Protestant and disliked what she regarded as the superstition in Catholic services. However, she maintained a fondness for certain Catholic ideas. She liked priests to wear special clothes and enjoyed music, hymns and some decoration in church.

Europe

There was a great deal of religious conflict throughout Europe as Catholics and Protestants fought over what was the 'true' religion. Elizabeth feared that this could spread to England and wanted to avoid this.

The two most powerful countries in Europe, Spain and France, were both Catholic. The French had close connections to the Catholic Mary Queen of Scots, who some preferred to Elizabeth as the rightful heir to the English throne.

Parliament

Elizabeth needed the support of parliament to raise extra taxes when needed.

The House of Commons was mainly Protestant but the House of Lords contained many Catholic bishops.



Puritans

Puritans were openly very hostile towards the Catholic religion. If Elizabeth supported their extreme ideas she would risk losing the support of many Catholics.

Puritans also wanted to run their own Church which could be seen as a challenge to the Queen's authority.

The people

Most historians believe that the majority of ordinary people still had some affection for Catholic ceremony and ritual when she became Queen in 1558.

Some parts of England were more Catholic than others. These areas tended to be further away from London, in the west and north of the country. In London, East Anglia and the south-east moderate Protestant ideas had become much more popular.

The Clergy

Many parish priests kept some fondness for Catholic beliefs but most had also gone along with the earlier Protestant changes made by Edward VI.

In 1558, most bishops were Catholics. Elizabeth would have to replace them if they disagreed with her.

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Read each box above about the reasons affecting Elizabeth's decision about religion in England. How would each affect her decision?

- **The Queens personal beliefs:** Elizabeth was a Protestant, however she also was fond of certain Catholic ideas for example ...
- **Europe:** Elizabeth wanted to avoid...
- **Parliament:** Most MP's were _____ She needed Parliament on her side because...
- **Puritans:** If Elizabeth made the church too Catholic she risked...
- **The people:** Historians think that most people in England had some affection for... Especially some parts of England, for example.... However, other areas were moderate Protestant, for example....
- **Conclusion:** Elizabeth could not have made England Catholic because....

She could not have made England Puritan because....

So what did Elizabeth decide to do? Turn to the next page to find out!!!! ©

The Religious Settlement 1559

Elizabeth's religious settlement had two parts. One part was a law about church services **The Act of Uniformity** and the other, a law about church leadership **The Act of Supremacy**.

Act of Supremacy	Act of Uniformity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> England became officially Protestant again. Elizabeth became Supreme <i>Governor</i> of the Church of England (rather than Head of the Church) as Henry and Edward had been. Bishops were given the job of running the Church. All clergy and royal officials had to swear an oath of allegiance to Elizabeth accepting her title. If they refused three times they could be executed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new English Protestant Prayer book was put in all churches. All clergy had to take an oath promising to use the new prayer book. All church services were in English and so was the Bible. Bread and wine were still taken in church services but the meaning of this was left deliberately open. Some ornaments and decoration were still allowed in churches. Priest wore quite fine vestments. They were allowed to marry. Everyone had to attend church on a Sunday and other holy days or face paying a 1 shilling fine. This was large amount for a poor person but little for a noble. <i>Elizabeth turned a blind eye if fines were not collected.</i>

The Religious Settlement 1559

The Act of Supremacy

- England became officially _____
- Elizabeth became _____
- Bishops were given the job of _____
- All clergy and royal officials had to _____

The Act of Uniformity

- The language of the prayer book was _____
- All church services were in the language of _____
- Bread and wine were still taken in church services but _____
- Churches walls and altars were allowed some _____
- Priests were allowed to wear _____
- Priests were also allowed to _____
- Everyone had to attend church on a Sunday and other holy days or face paying _____
- Elizabeth turned a blind eye if the fines weren't collected, which meant _____

Opinions about the religious settlement: Who is happy? Who is unhappy?

Church services are in English.	There is some decoration in churches. The priests wear vestments (robes) with some decoration	England is officially a protestant country	Elizabeth is Governor of the Church and the bishops help her run the church
Catholics: Unhappy Protestants: Happy Puritans: Happy	Catholics: Happy Protestants: Happy Puritans: Unhappy	Catholics: Protestants: Puritans:	Catholics: Protestants: Puritans:
If protestant church is not attended on Sundays a fine of 1 shilling has to be paid. <i>Elizabeth turned a blind eye and did not make sure the fines were collected</i>	Bread and wine was still taken in church but the meaning of this was left open.	The Bible is in English.	All priests had to swear an oath of allegiance to Elizabeth accepting her as head of the church. If they refused three times they could be executed
Catholics: Protestants: Puritans:	Catholics: Protestants: Puritans:	Catholics: Protestants: Puritans:	Catholics: Protestants: Puritans:

How much of a threat was the Puritan Challenge to Elizabeth?

What did they believe? Puritans called themselves the 'godly' or the 'true gospellers'. They openly criticised the Church after 1558 for not having gone far enough. They wanted to remove what they called 'Romish superstition' and any leftover Catholic ideas.

What did the puritans do? The puritans tried to persuade Elizabeth to make changes. Between 1559 and 1563, they pushed for the removal of things they felt were too Catholic. These included holy days, organ music and making the sign of the cross. They especially despised vestments and asked that priests wear only plain black gowns.

Reason the Puritan Challenge was WEAK	Explanation
<p style="text-align: center;">LACK OF SUPPORT</p> <p>The Puritans were still only a small minority in Elizabethan society. Their strict moral views, including their hatred of entertainments such as theatre, put them at odds with the majority of ordinary people.</p>	<p>This meant the challenge was weak because...</p> <p>More specifically...</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">DIVISION WITHIN THE GROUP</p> <p>The Puritans were not united. The moderates only wanted slight changes to the Church, including what priests wore. Presbyterians wanted to get rid of all bishops. The Separatists wanted to get rid of the Church of England completely! The moderates were the biggest group in the Puritan movement.</p>	<p>This meant the challenge was weak because...</p> <p>More specifically...</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">NO ALTERNATIVE TO ELIZABETH</p> <p>Puritans never called for Elizabeth to be removed as they feared the possibility of ending up with a Catholic monarch such as Mary Queen of Scots. By the 1580s, when the chances of war with Spain were increasing, many puritans rallied round and supported Elizabeth in her struggle with this Catholic enemy.</p>	<p>This meant the challenge was weak because...</p> <p>More specifically...</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">GOVERNMENT ACTION</p> <p>In 1583, a Puritan named John Stubbs had his right hand cut off after writing a pamphlet criticising Elizabeth for holding marriage talks with a Catholic prince. After the 1580s, Puritan challenges to Elizabeth stopped.</p>	<p>This meant the challenge was weak because...</p> <p>More specifically...</p>
Reasons the Puritan Challenge was strong	Explanation
<p style="text-align: center;">LEVEL OF EDUCATION</p> <p>Puritanism was strong in the universities and in London where literacy rates were higher. This was because puritans focused on studying the bible.</p>	<p>This meant the challenge was strong because...</p> <p>More specifically...</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">FRIENDS IN HIGH PLACES</p> <p>There were a surprising number at the centre of Elizabeth's government. Elizabeth's favourite, the Earl of Leicester and even her spymaster Francis Walsingham were noted puritans. By the 1570s and 1580s, other councillors and many MPs were Puritans or sympathetic to their beliefs</p>	<p>This meant the challenge was strong because...</p> <p>More specifically...</p>

1. Puritans are a type of extreme...
2. Puritans were unhappy with the Religious Settlement because they thought the church was too Catholic. They did not like...
3. The Puritan Challenge was strong because Puritans were well educated, for example...
4. The Puritan Challenge was strong because Puritans had friends in high places, for example...
5. The Puritan challenge was weak because the Puritans were divided, for example....
6. The Puritan challenge was weak because the Puritans did not have a lot of support, for example...
7. . The Puritan challenge was weak because there was no alternative to Elizabeth, for example...
8. . The Puritan challenge was weak because the Government took strong action against Puritans, for example...
In conclusion, the weakness of the challenge outweighed the strengths. Fundamentally the Puritans could not risk overthrowing Elizabeth because of the consequences, in other words... More specially....

Why was Mary Queen of Scots a threat to Elizabeth 1558-68?

1. Put these events in chronological order. 1-6			
Mary married Lord Darnley in 1565 who was a member of the Tudor family. This strengthened Mary's claim to the English throne		When the King of France died and she returned to Scotland. She was Catholic but Scotland had become Protestant with Elizabeth's help	
Mary married the future King Francis of France in 1549		Darnley was an abusive and jealous husband. He murdered Mary's secretary in front of her, stabbing him 50 times.	
Scottish nobles wanted to arrest Mary. In 1568 Mary fled to England and threw herself on the mercy of her cousin, Elizabeth I		Darnley's house was blown up with gunpowder as he slept. Many suspected Mary was behind the murder.	
2. Mary's religion made her a threat to Elizabeth because.....			
4. Mary's marriage to Lord Darnley made her more of a threat to Elizabeth because...			
5. The death of Lord Darnley would have made Elizabeth suspicious/wary of Mary because...			

6. Whilst Elizabeth remained childless, Mary was a threat because...

6. Mary I, (Mary Tudor) (Bloody Mary) was Elizabeth's
Stepsister OR Cousin

7. Mary, Queen of Scots was Elizabeth's
Stepsister OR Cousin

Elizabeth did not execute Mary Queen of Scots, even though there were some strong reasons to execute Mary.

Label each speech bubble:

1. Reason TO execute Mary
2. Reason NOT TO execute Mary

RS1

Your Majesty agreed to help Scotland become a Protestant country in 1560. It is advisable to keep the support of the Scottish Protestant nobles to ensure the northern border is secure.

Kings and Queens are appointed by God. What message will it give your own subjects if you are seen to support those who rebelled against Queen Mary?

Your Majesty is perhaps conflicted, after all Mary is your cousin. She has just arrived in England and has committed no offence against you. As long as you remain childless, Mary is your heir.

Keeping Mary in England might provide discontented nobles with an alternative queen to Your Majesty. Remember, she also has a claim to the English throne

Your Majesty, your Religious Settlement has provided ten years of stability. Therefore, it seems risky to do anything that might anger the Catholics in England.

Mary has much support in Catholic Europe, including powerful France and Spain. What if a foreign power decides to launch a religious war on England?

Your Majesty, what would your Protestant subjects think if you were to help a Catholic ruler regain the throne of Scotland?

Mary is a Catholic. To some, who wickedly declare Your Majesty **illegitimate**, she is seen as the rightful Queen of England.

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***Illegitimate:** born out of wedlock – a bastard.*

Conclusion:

Despite there being several persuasive reason to execute Mary in 1868, for example....

It is ultimately unsurprising that Elizabeth ultimately decided the negative consequences of doing so outweighed the benefits, on other words...

For example, the biggest negative consequence was...

Because

KNOWLEDGE Tasks:	Tick when complete
Topic 1 Early threats to Elizabeth; Look, cover write check on blank knowledge organiser	
Topic 1 Early threats to Elizabeth; multiple choice quiz (repeat till 100% correct)	
Topic 1 Early threats to Elizabeth; free recall quiz (repeat till 100% correct)	

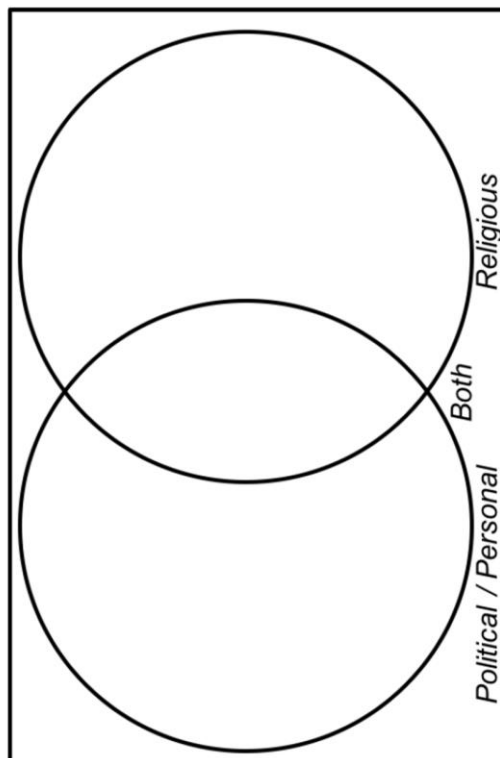
QUESTIONS Tasks:	4 marks	Tick when complete
Describe two features of Elizabeth's early life		
Describe two features of economic threats to Elizabeth in 1558		
Describe two features of the threat from Mary Queen of Scots 1558		
Describe two features of the threat to Elizabeth's succession because of her gender		
Describe two features of religious threats to Elizabeth in 1558		
Describe two features of threats to Elizabeth from English Catholics in 1558		
Describe two features of the threat to Elizabeth's succession because questions about her legitimacy		
Describe two features of threats to Elizabeth from foreign countries in 1558		
Describe two features of Elizabeth's Privy Council		
Describe two features of the Elizabethan Parliament		
Describe two features of the Act of Supremacy 1559		
Describe two features of the Act of Uniformity 1559		
Describe two features of the weakness of the Puritan challenge 1558-60		
Describe two reasons why Elizabeth did not execute Mary Queen of Scots in 1568		
12 marks		Tick when complete
Explain the religious threats to Elizabeth's reign in 1558. You may use: • English Catholics - France and Spain You must use information of your own		
Explain the economic threats to Elizabeth's reign in 1558. You may use: • Government debt - collapse of the wool trade You must use information of your own		
Explain why people questioning Elizabeth's legitimacy was a threat to her in 1558. You may use: • Mary Queen of Scots - her gender You must use information of your own		
Explain how satisfied people were with Elizabeth's religious settlement. You may use: • Catholics - Puritans You must use information of your own		
Explain why the Puritan challenge was weak. You may use: • Presbyterians and Separatists - John Stubbs You must use information of your own		
Explain why Mary Queen of Scots was a threat to Elizabeth 1558-68. You may use: • Mary's declaration in 1558 - Mary's marriage to Lord Darnley You must use information of your own		
16 marks		Tick when complete
"The greatest threat faced by Elizabeth in 1558 was the legitimacy of her succession". You may use: • Her parents' marriage - France and Spain You must include information of your own		

Topic 2 Pages 15-27

Why did the Northern Earls Rebel in 1569?

WS3: Causes for Revolt of Northern Earls.

1. Government in the north of England was now carried out by the Council of the North. This meant the traditional nobility, including the Earls, had lost some of their authority.
2. The Earls had already taken part in a plan to marry Mary, Queen of Scots to the Duke of Norfolk, the most powerful noble in England (and a Catholic sympathiser). This would have made him Elizabeth's heir and so given him more authority. The Earls had hoped he would restore some of their powers.
3. When Elizabeth found out about the plan to marry Norfolk to Mary, she summoned the Earls to court. The Earls feared prison or execution. Revolt seemed like their only option.
4. The Earl of Westmoreland's wife urged him not to back down after being summoned to Elizabeth's court. She persuaded him to be determined, take action and revolt.
5. Elizabeth gave important jobs to men she knew she had more direct control over. The Earls were angered that their power in the North was being handed to others.
6. The Earls wanted Elizabeth to accept Mary, Queen of Scots as her rightful successor and to release her from prison. This would mean a Catholic monarch when Elizabeth died.
7. When the revolt began, the Earls forced their way into Durham Cathedral, overturned the protestant communion table and held a Catholic service. They also destroyed Protestant prayer books.
8. The Northern Earls had lost land to Elizabeth. The Earl of Northumberland had lost copper mines and this cost him money. Other northern nobles also felt worse off.
9. The rebels wore Catholic badges and emblems on their clothes. They also carried Catholic banners.
10. The Earls demanded that Elizabeth get rid of her 'evil councillors'. They especially disliked Robert Cecil who they blamed for the religious changes and their loss of power and money.



TASK: read the stamens 1-10, complete the Venn diagram above ANF the table below.

The Revolt of the Northern Earls was a religious uprising. It was inspired by a strong desire to restore Catholicism to England and to make sure Mary, Queen of Scots was the next monarch.	The Revolt of the Northern Earls was an attempt to restore their power and authority at a time when Elizabeth's advisers were bringing the country more closely under the government's control.	There is no doubt they were men of strong religious belief but personal concerns and these also motivated them to rebel against Elizabeth.
Numbers:	Numbers:	Numbers:

Why did the Revolt Fail?

1. The leaders of the revolt, the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland were leading Catholic nobles. They were deeply opposed to Elizabeth's Religious Settlement. However, they also had strong personal and political complaints against the Queen.
2. In November, the Earls ordered the workers on their lands to join a rebel army and march south. The plan was to vague but they aimed to end Elizabeth's rule and restore the Catholic faith. When the Earls reached Durham, they stormed the Cathedral, destroyed the Protestant prayer books and celebrated a traditional Catholic Mass.
3. Despite reaching Durham, the Earls failed to attract any wider support from the other Catholics nobles in Lancashire and Cheshire. These majority of Catholic nobles were keen to stay loyal to Elizabeth and refused to join the revolt.
4. The rebels then moved further south, near to the town of York. Although the rebel Earls never mentioned Mary, Queen of Scots, Elizabeth ordered that she be moved to a prison further south. This prevented any rescue attempt by the rebels, who might have tried to put her on the throne.
5. Elizabeth's government had kept control of the important northern towns of York and Berwick. She also sent a massive royal army of 10,000 men to the north. The Earls had hoped that Spain would send troops to help the revolt. When this support failed the Earls went into a panic and fled. The revolt was doomed.
6. The Earls escaped into Scotland. Westmorland escaped abroad but the Earl of Northumberland was handed over by the Scots and beheaded. It is thought around 450 rebels were executed for their part in the revolt. Many others were fined and had lands confiscated.

The Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland were opposed to Elizabeth's religious settlement because

In November 1569 the Earls took action by

However they failed to gain more support from

Elizabeth's reaction:

Elizabeth had MQS moved as she feared

Elizabeth further protected herself by

The Earls had hoped for support from Spain, However

Failure of the revolt:

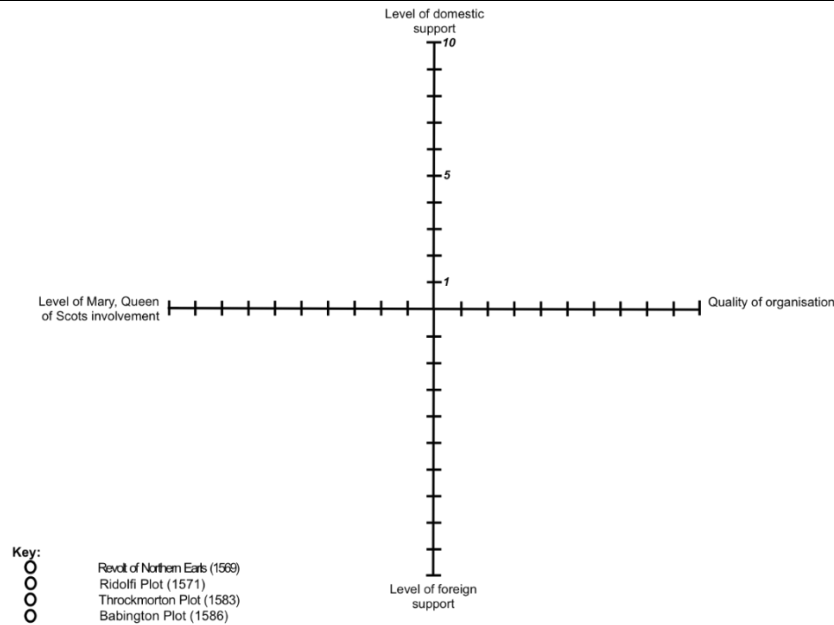
The Early panicked and fled to Scotland. Westmorland escaped aboard but the Earl of Northumberland ...

Overall _____ were executed and many others were

+ Their crime would have been treason not heresy, more specifically

1. The two Earls who started the revolt were...
2. One political cause of this revolt was...
3. One religious cause of this revolt was....
4. A personal cause of the revolt was...
4. The Earls showing their unhappiness with Protestant changes to church,
6. The Northern Earls revolt succeeded at first, for example...
6. The Northern Earl revolt was stopped because Elizabeth was able to take action, for example....
7. The Northern Earl revolt was weak because they were not able to get support from aboard, for example....
8. Overall how many of the rebels were executed?

Which Catholic Plot was the greatest threat to Elizabeth 1569-86?



Ridolfi Plot 1571

Background

In 1570 the Pope excommunicated Elizabeth. This meant Elizabeth was banned from the Catholic church. Excommunication sent a clear message. Catholics did not need to obey Elizabeth anymore. This encouraged Catholics to plot against Elizabeth

The Plan

Roberto Ridolfi was an Italian banker. Mary, Queen of Scots, used Ridolfi to carry letters to the leader of the Spanish army in the Netherlands, the Duke of Alba. At this time the Netherlands was part of the Spanish Empire. Ridolfi took a letter to Alba signed by the Duke of Norfolk. In the letter, Norfolk declared he was a Catholic and would lead a rebellion against Elizabeth if the Spanish set soldiers to support him. Norfolk planned to marry Mary, Queen of Scots and become King of England.

What happened?

William Cecil, Elizabeth's closest advisor uncovered the plot by finding the letters written in cipher which described the plan. In addition, Norfolk's servants heard him discussing the plot and confessed the plan to Cecil.

Effects

The Duke of Norfolk was executed for treason. But Elizabeth refused to execute Mary, even though Mary was directly involved. Because of the threat from Spain, Elizabeth tried to improve relations with France

Throckmorton Plot 1583

Background

In 1572, hundreds of protestants were murdered in France. This became known as the St Bartholomew's Day Massacre. In the Netherlands the Spanish had a large army.

The Plan

Francis Throckmorton was a young catholic who carried letters between Mary, Queen of Scots, and the French Duke of Guise, Mary's cousin. The plan was for the Duke of Guise to invade with a French army. This was to be partly paid for by Spain. When the French invaded they would be supported by a catholic revolt in the North of England. Mary Queen of Scots would be freed, Elizabeth overthrown and Catholicism restored.

What happened?

Francis Walsingham, Elizabeth's spymaster, was watching Throckmorton and when he was arrested his house was searched and letters about the plot discovered. A list of the English Catholics who supported the plot was also found

Effects

Throckmorton was arrested for treason and executed. Two Catholic nobles from Throckmorton's list were arrested. Protestants were worried about the potential for France and Spain to join forces again in the future. Elizabeth was still reluctant to execute Mary. So parliament passed the Bond of Association in 1584. This law said that if anyone plotted against Elizabeth, they had to be executed.

Babington Plot 1586

Background

In 1585, the protestant leader of the Netherlands, William of Orange was assassinated by Catholics. This increased fear of such an attack against Elizabeth. England had been at war with Spain since 1585

The Plan

Anthony Babington was a young Catholic who worked at the castle where Mary was held. The plan was for the Duke of Guise to invade with 60,000 men, overthrow Elizabeth and put Mary on the throne. Both King Phillip II of Spain and the Pope supported the plan

What happened?

Babington wrote a letter to Mary explaining how the French were to invade, release her from prison, make her Queen and restore Catholicism. In the letter he mentioned the need to 'dispatch the usurper' ('kill Elizabeth'). Francis Walsingham had placed spies in the castle who encouraged Mary that it was safe to reply to the letter using a cipher hidden in beer barrels. When Mary wrote a letter agreeing to the plan she had fallen into Walsingham's trap and committed treason.

Effects

Babington was arrested and executed for treason. Mary was put on trial for plotting against Elizabeth and was found guilty. It was recommended that Elizabeth have Mary executed.

<u>Pope Excommunicated Elizabeth in 1570</u>
Excommunication means...
This encouraged more Catholic Plots against Elizabeth because...
<u>Ridolfi Plot 1571</u>
Was Mary involved?
Who supported the plot in England?
Which foreigners supported the plot?
Why did it fail?
What were the effects?
<u>Throckmorton Plot 1583</u>
Was Mary involved?
Who supported the plot in England?
Which foreigners supported the plot?
Why did it fail?
What were the effects?
<u>Babington Plot 1586</u>
Was Mary involved?
Who supported the plot in England?
Which foreigners supported the plot?
Why did it fail?
What were the effects?

1. Number these plots 1-4 these plots against Elizabeth in Chronological Order. Add the year.							
Babington Plot Year =		Throckmorton Plot Year =		Ridolfi Plot Year =		Revolt of the Northern Earls Year =	
2. All the plots were encouraged by the Pope excommunicating Elizabeth I 1570. What does it mean when someone is excommunicated?							
3. All the plots were encouraged by the Pope excommunicating Elizabeth I 1570. Why did this encourage plots against Elizabeth?							
4. Which Plot resulted in the execution of the Duke of Norfolk?							
5. Which Plots involved France and Spain?							
6. Which Plot resulted in the Bond of Association?							
7. Describe the Bond of Association 1584							
8. In which plot was Mary encouraged to 'dispatch the usurper'?							
9. What does 'dispatch the usurper', mean?							
10. Which Plot resulted in Mary being put on trial for treason?							

Why was Mary Queen of Scots executed in 1587? Why was Mary Queen of Scots executed in 1587?

Causes of Mary, Queen of Scot's Execution. Read each reason for Mary's execution. Decide if it was a long term cause, short term cause or the trigger. Decide which explanation matches the cause		
Mary had a strong claim to the throne of England. She and Elizabeth were cousins. She declared herself the rightful Queen in 1558	Parliament was strongly Protestant and feared what might happen if the Catholic Mary ever became Queen. Powerful Protestants, such as William Cecil, Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester and Francis Walsingham were Elizabeth's closest advisors	All the while that Elizabeth remained childless, Mary remained a heir to the throne of England.
<p>Long term cause? Short term? Trigger?</p> <p>Explanations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Elizabeth's advisors and Parliament caused Mary's execution 2. Mary's own actions caused her execution 3. Foreign threats caused Mary's execution 4. Plots at home caused Mary's execution. 	<p>Long term Short term Trigger</p> <p>Explanations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Elizabeth's advisors and Parliament caused Mary's execution 2. Mary's own actions caused her execution 3. Foreign threats caused Mary's execution 4. Plots at home caused Mary's execution. 	<p>Long term Short term Trigger</p> <p>Explanations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Elizabeth's advisors and Parliament caused Mary's execution 2. Mary's own actions caused her execution 3. Foreign threats caused Mary's execution 4. Plots at home caused Mary's execution.
Mary was a Catholic and attracted the support of some Catholics who were opposed to Elizabeth's Religious Settlement of 1559. Catholics disliked particular parts of the Act of Supremacy and Act of Uniformity	When Mary first arrived in England in 1568, many of Elizabeth's closest advisers warned that she was potential threat to Elizabeth and that she should send Mary to Scotland to face trial or execute her.	The Revolt of the Northern Earls (1569) had included aimed to restore Catholicism, overthrow Elizabeth, free Mary and make her queen.
<p>Long term Short term Trigger</p> <p>Explanations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Elizabeth's advisors and Parliament caused Mary's execution 2. Mary's own actions caused her execution 3. Foreign threats caused Mary's execution 4. Plots at home caused Mary's execution. 	<p>Long term Short term Trigger</p> <p>Explanations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Elizabeth's advisors and Parliament caused Mary's execution 2. Mary's own actions caused her execution 3. Foreign threats caused Mary's execution 4. Plots at home caused Mary's execution. 	<p>Long term Short term Trigger</p> <p>Explanations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Elizabeth's advisors and Parliament caused Mary's execution 2. Mary's own actions caused her execution 3. Foreign threats caused Mary's execution 4. Plots at home caused Mary's execution.
In 1570, the Pope excommunicated Elizabeth. This meant that Catholics were no longer obliged to obey her as Queen. Foreign rulers were encouraged to take action against England.	The Ridolfi Plot (1571) intended to restore Catholicism in England, overthrow Elizabeth and make Mary Queen. However, it was impossible to prove that Mary had been directly involved.	In 1572, the Protestant Dutch rebelled against Spain in the Netherlands. Spain sent a huge force to crush it. The presence of a large Catholic army across the Channel was a threat to England.
<p>Long term Short term Trigger</p> <p>Explanations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Elizabeth's advisors and Parliament caused Mary's execution 2. Mary's own actions caused her execution 3. Foreign threats caused Mary's execution 4. Plots at home caused Mary's execution. 	<p>Long term Short term Trigger</p> <p>Explanations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Elizabeth's advisors and Parliament caused Mary's execution 2. Mary's own actions caused her execution 3. Foreign threats caused Mary's execution 4. Plots at home caused Mary's execution. 	<p>Long term Short term Trigger</p> <p>Explanations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Elizabeth's advisors and Parliament caused Mary's execution 2. Mary's own actions caused her execution 3. Foreign threats caused Mary's execution 4. Plots at home caused Mary's execution.

Throckmorton Plot (1583) intended to restore Catholicism in England, overthrow Elizabeth and make Mary Queen. However, it was impossible to prove that Mary had been directly involved.	In 1584, the Protestant leader William of Orange was assassinated in Netherlands. This increased fears of a similar in England against Elizabeth	In 1584, Parliament agreed to the Bond of Association. This meant if anyone was caught, plotting against Elizabeth the punishment was death.
Long term Short term Trigger Explanations: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Elizabeth's advisors and Parliament caused Mary's execution Mary's own actions caused her execution Foreign threats caused Mary's execution Plots at home caused Mary's execution. 	Long term Short term Trigger Explanations: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Elizabeth's advisors and Parliament caused Mary's execution Mary's own actions caused her execution Foreign threats caused Mary's execution Plots at home caused Mary's execution. 	Long term Short term Trigger Explanations: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Elizabeth's advisors and Parliament caused Mary's execution Mary's own actions caused her execution Foreign threats caused Mary's execution Plots at home caused Mary's execution.
In 1585, war broke out with Spain. England faced the most powerful country in Europe with its strongly Catholic ruler, Philip II.	The Babington Plot of 1586 revealed that Mary approved of the plan to kill Elizabeth and was directly involved in the plan. Babington had written to Mary about the need to 'dispatch the usurper'. Mary had replied to this latter in agreement.	
Long term Short term Trigger Explanations: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Elizabeth's advisors and Parliament caused Mary's execution Mary's own actions caused her execution Foreign threats caused Mary's execution Plots at home caused Mary's execution. 	Long term Short term Trigger Explanations: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Elizabeth's advisors and Parliament caused Mary's execution Mary's own actions caused her execution Foreign threats caused Mary's execution Plots at home caused Mary's execution. 	

1. Number these plots 1-4 these plots against Elizabeth in Chronological Order. Add the year.					
Babington Plot Year =		Throckmorton Plot Year =	Ridolfi Plot Year =		Revolt of the Northern Earls Year =
2. Give examples of two long term causes of Mary's execution					
3. Give two examples of short term causes of Mary's execution					
4. Which cause triggered Mary's execution?					
5. Give an example of a cause that is explained by Elizabeth's advisors and government					
6. Give an example of a cause that is explained by Mary's own actions					
7. Give an example of cause explained by foreign threat					
8. Give an example of a cause explained by plots at home					
9 What was the most important reason(s) for Mary's execution?					

Why did England go to war with Spain in 1585?

Cause 1: A marriage proposal

1. Philip II of Spain had been married to Elizabeth's Catholic sister, Queen Mary. After Mary died, Philip proposed to Elizabeth.
2. In 1559, Elizabeth turned Philip down. Philip was deeply disappointed as he had hoped that the marriage would ensure England remained Catholic and that he would control the country. Philip was also disappointed because he had hoped to bring England into an alliance against France
3. A marriage would have made the prospect of any future war between Spain and England very unlikely.
4. Despite Elizabeth turning Phillip down, Spain and England remained on good terms for a number of years.

Cause 2: Religious differences

1. The massive religious differences between Spain and England became obvious with Elizabeth's Religious Settlement of 1559.
2. King Philip of Spain was a strong Catholic. He regarded Elizabeth's Protestant Church as a great evil. Philip thought it was his life's work to return countries to the Catholic faith.
3. In 1571, the Pope excommunicated Elizabeth and called for Catholic monarchs to act. Philip did nothing.
4. Even though Philip hated the idea of a Protestant England, he took no direct action for over 25 years.

Cause 3: Piracy.

1. English sailors began to make money by attacking Spanish treasure ships. These ships carried gold and silver from the mines of South America back to Spain. Such piracy made a lot of money for England. Even Elizabeth unofficially supported these voyages in return for a share of the riches! This angered the Spanish who made several complaints to Elizabeth.
2. Francis Drake was regarded as the most famous of all English pirates. In 1572, he stole silver worth 20,000 (about 30 million at today's prices). An even bigger haul came in 1579 when Drake stole 140,000 worth of cargo from a Spanish cargo ship – the **Cacafuego**. However, these events took place years before the war broke out in 1585.

Cause 4: Events in the Netherlands.

1. Philip also controlled territory in the Netherlands. In 1572, Protestants in the Netherlands rebelled against Catholic Spanish rule. One of the leaders of the rebellion was **William of Orange**. He was angry at Spanish persecution of Dutch Protestants and believed people in the Netherlands should have freedom of belief.
2. In 1578, Philip sent a massive army, led by the **Duke of Parma**, to the Netherlands. The Spanish soon began to restore their control over the Netherlands. Parma was made Governor of the Netherlands. He was responsible for many things including taxation.
3. William now asked the French **Duke of Anjou** to help fight the Spanish. However, the Duke soon made himself unpopular with the Dutch people and was forced to leave in 1583. In 1584, **William of Orange** was assassinated and it looked like the Protestant rebels were finally about to be defeated.
4. Elizabeth now faced an important decision. If she did not send troops to help the rebels then the Spanish would have control of the Netherlands. This would also mean that a large Spanish army was based just a few miles across the Channel from England. In 1585, Elizabeth signed the **Treaty of Nonsuch** and sent an army of 7000 to help the rebels. The army was under the command of the **Earl of Leicester, Robert Dudley**. Leicester was quite unsuccessful and argued with his Dutch allies. Despite this, he did slow down the progress of the Spanish army. This direct military involvement by England enraged Spain. To them, it seemed like the English were laying claim to the Netherlands. **This was a key moment and Philip immediately began plans for an invasion of England.**

Cause 1: A marriage proposal

Who wanted to marry Elizabeth in 1558 and had been previously married to her sister?

Why was this person disappointed when Elizabeth said no?

Why do you think Elizabeth turned him down?

Why is this not the most important cause of the war between England and Spain in 1585?

Cause 2: Religious differences

When did it become obvious England and Spain had religious differences?

Phillip's thoughts about his life's work made war more likely because...

What happened in 1571 that should have encouraged war?

This suggests religious differences were not the most important cause of war between England and Spain in 1585 because...

Cause 3: Piracy.	
English ships stole from Spanish ships, more specifically...	
Elizabeth encouraged this because...	
The most famous English pirate was...	
In 1572 he stole...	
In 1579 he stole...	
Piracy made the Spanish very angry but was not the most important cause of war because...	
Cause 4: Events in the Netherlands.	
The leader of the Dutch rebellion was called...	
His religion was...	
In 1578 King Phillip sent Duke of Parma with...	
The Duke of Anjou was unpopular because...	
In 1584 English protestants were very worried because...	
As a result in 1585 Elizabeth signed the	
And sent...	
This meant that the Spanish felt...	
And led to...	

1. Number these causes 1-4 in Chronological Order. Add the Year!							
Religious differences become clear. Year =		Drake's piracy; raids the Cacafuego. Year =		Elizabeth turns down marriage proposal Year =		Treaty of Nonesuch means Elizabeth sends troops to the Netherlands Year =	
2. Who wanted to marry Elizabeth in 1558?							
3. Why was he disappointed when she turned him down?							
4. What laws did Elizabeth pass that made religious differences between England and Spain very clear?							
5. Why did these laws make it more likely the King of Spain would declare war?							
6. What happened in 1571 that encouraged the King of Spain to declare war?							
7. Who was the famous English pirate of Spanish ships?							
8. How much did he steal from the Cacafuego?							

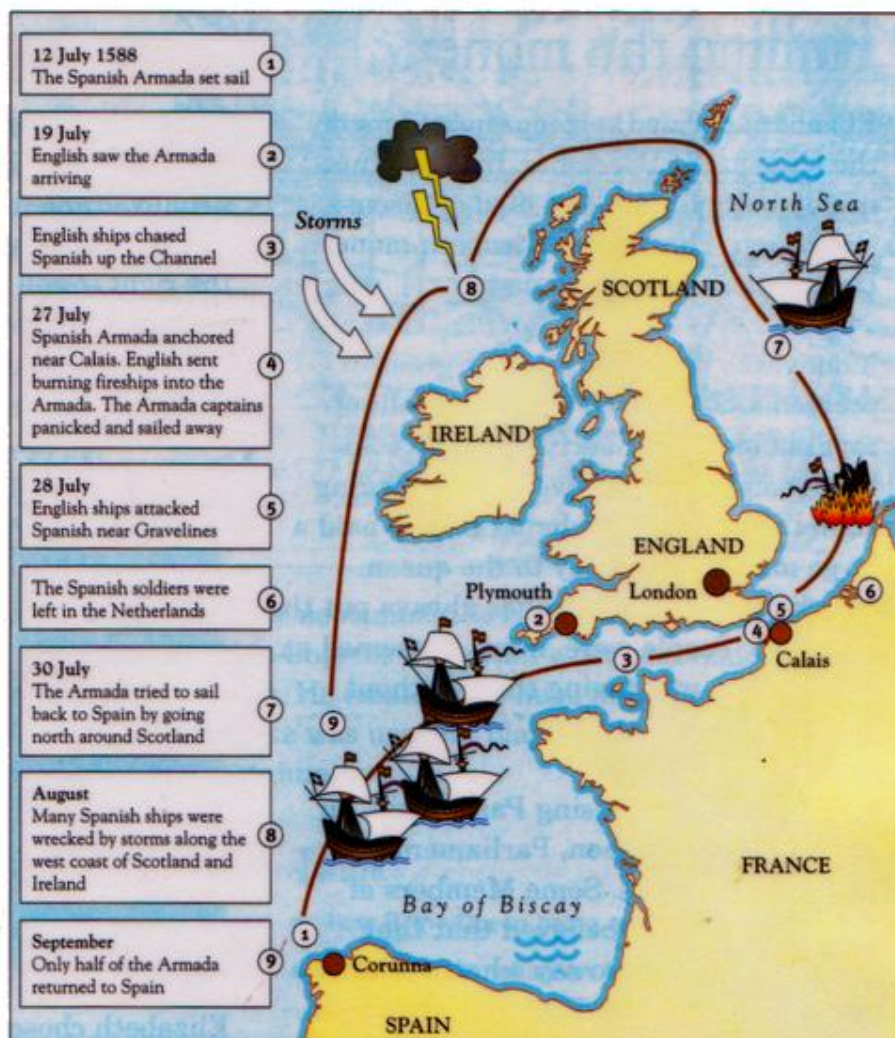
8. Who was assassinated in 1584?

10. What Treaty did Elizabeth sign in 1585 as a result?

11. How many soldiers were sent to the Netherlands as a result?

12. How did the Spanish react? What did they do?

Why was the Spanish Armada defeated in 1588?



OVERVIEW:

- 1) The Spanish Armada set sail in the year _____.
- 2) By the 19th July, the England had _____.
- 3) On 27th July, the Spanish Armada anchored near _____.
- 4) The English sent in _____; there caused the Spanish problems, for example _____.
- 5) On 28th July, English ships attacked Spanish near _____.
- 6) The Spanish Ships tried to sail around _____, but _____.
- 7) Many Spanish ships were destroyed by _____ along the west coast of _____ and _____.
- 8) Only _____ of the Spanish ships returned home.

The Details; the 4 reasons why the Armada failed

Reason	Evidence	Explanation									
One reason for the defeat of the Armada was it was that it was delayed for a year by Sir Francis Drake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In April 1587 Drake sailed boldly into Cadiz harbour and one by one destroyed most of Philip's battle fleet by setting the ships on fire. He destroyed thirty galleons (the largest ships) Drake boasted he had 'singd the king of Spain's beard'. In other words, he had taken the king by surprise and embarrassed him by setting fire to the ships so easily. It took a year for King Phillip to repair the damage. 	<p>Tick/circle the correct explanation. This led to the defeat of the Armada because...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It gave the English more time to prepare their fleet to defeat the Armada Without anchors the Spanish were vulnerable to bad weather and storms and they were forced away from Calais The English fleet was a superior fighting force which caused many Spanish ships to be sunk and for them to be driven further away from Calais The bad weather forced many Spanish ships onto rocks where they were wrecked. The bad weather forced the rest of the Armada north even further away from the army at Calais 									
Another reason is that Spanish army was delayed by a week, leaving the Armada vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Armada was <i>not</i> the main invasion force. The plan was for the Armada to sail to Calais in order to meet up with the Spanish Army which was travelling from the Netherlands. The Spanish Army, under the command of the Duke of Parma, numbered nearly 30,000 men and was the best in Europe. The Armada would pick up these troops before taking them to England. However, the Duke of Parma and his army were delayed by more than a week Lord Howard [the commander of the English fleet] took his chance. He ordered seven of his ships to be emptied and filled with pitch and tar and other things that would burn. He waited until it was dark and then set fire to the ships and allowed the wind and tide to drift them into the Spanish fleet. The Spanish panicked. They needed to leave in a hurry to escape the fire ships and so they cut their anchor ropes. The wind pushed the Armada north away from Calais <p>Once the Spanish had cut their anchors at Calais, they were much more vulnerable in bad weather. Without their anchors they could not seek shelter and prevent themselves being blown onto rocks or sandbanks.</p>	<p>Tick/circle the correct explanation. This led to the defeat of the Armada because...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It gave the English more time to prepare their fleet to defeat the Armada Without anchors the Spanish were vulnerable to bad weather and storms and they were forced away from Calais The English fleet was a superior fighting force which caused many Spanish ships to be sunk and for them to be driven further away from Calais The bad weather forced many Spanish ships onto rocks where they were wrecked. The bad weather forced the rest of the Armada north even further away from the army at Calais 									
Another reason is that the English fleet was superior at the Battle of Gravelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> English ships were lighter, faster and more manoeuvrable (controllable) than those in the Spanish fleet, which consisted of large slow galleons. This meant the English ships could move around the Armada easily. Spanish cannon were heavier than the English and with a shorter range. They were designed to fire once. The English guns could fire consecutively [repeatedly]. This meant the English were able to inflict a lot of damage when they got among the Spanish ships at Gravelines. <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td>Spain</td><td>England</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ships lost</td><td>51 (only 5 captured or sunk by English Navy)</td><td>None</td></tr> <tr> <td>Casualties</td><td>20,000 men killed</td><td>About 100 sailors killed in battle, several thousand died of disease.</td></tr> </table>		Spain	England	Ships lost	51 (only 5 captured or sunk by English Navy)	None	Casualties	20,000 men killed	About 100 sailors killed in battle, several thousand died of disease.	<p>Tick/circle the correct explanation. This led to the defeat of the Armada because...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It gave the English more time to prepare their fleet to defeat the Armada Without anchors the Spanish were vulnerable to bad weather and storms and they were forced away from Calais The English fleet was a superior fighting force which caused many Spanish ships to be sunk and for them to be driven further away from Calais The bad weather forced many Spanish ships onto rocks where they were wrecked. The bad weather forced the rest of the Armada north even further away from the army at Calais
	Spain	England									
Ships lost	51 (only 5 captured or sunk by English Navy)	None									
Casualties	20,000 men killed	About 100 sailors killed in battle, several thousand died of disease.									
The final reason was the bad weather and storms destroyed the Armada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> after the Battle of Gravelines, the weather was very bad and there was a string storm. It blew the scattered Spanish fleet northwards. the Spanish had cut their anchors at Calais, they were much more vulnerable in bad weather. The Spanish did not have maps to chart their route around Scotland and Ireland and many perished on the rocks, especially off the coast of Ireland. 	<p>Tick/circle the correct explanation. This led to the defeat of the Armada because...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It gave the English more time to prepare their fleet to defeat the Armada Without anchors the Spanish were vulnerable to bad weather and storms and they were forced away from Calais The English fleet was a superior fighting force which caused many Spanish ships to be sunk and for them to be driven further away from Calais The bad weather forced many Spanish ships onto rocks where they were wrecked. The bad weather forced the rest of the Armada north even further away from the army at Calais 									

1.Number these causes 1-4 in Chronological Order.							
Faster English ships with better canon inflict damage at the Battle of Gravelines		Spanish ships waiting at Calais are scattered by English fire ships		Bad weather drives the Spanish off course and onto rocks.		Drake raids Cadiz and 'singes the King of Spain's beard'	
Describe precisely what Drake did in Cadiz in 1587							
Who were the Spanish ships waiting for at Calais?							
Why did the Spanish cut their anchors at Calais?							
5. Why were English ships able to cause more damage than the Spanish with their cannon at the Battle of Gravelines?							
6. Why were the English ships more manoeuvrable at the Battle of Gravelines?							
7. What effect did the weather have on the Armada after the battle of Gravelines?							
10. What other reason meant many Spanish ships were wrecked on the rocks around the coast of England?							

KNOWLEDGE Tasks:	Tick when complete
Topic 2: Catholic Plots and war with Spain; Look, cover write check on blank knowledge organiser	
Topic 2: Catholic Plots and war with Spain; multiple choice quiz (repeat till 100% correct)	
Topic 2: Catholic Plots and war with Spain; free recall quiz (repeat till 100% correct)	

QUESTION Tasks:	4 marks	Tick when complete
Describe two features of the Revolt of the Northern Earls 1569		
Describe two features of the Revolt of the Ridolfi Plot 1571		
Describe two features of the Revolt of the Throckmorton Plot 1583		
Describe two features of the Revolt of the Babington Plot 1586		
Describe two causes of England going to war with Spain in 1585		
Describe two features of Drake's Raid on Cadiz in 1587		
Describe two features of Elizabeth's decision to Execute Mary Queen of Scots in 1587		
Describe two features of the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588		
	12 marks	Tick when complete
Explain the causes of the Revolt of the Northern Earls in 1569. You may use: • Personal reasons - Religious reasons You must use information of your own		
Explain why Elizabeth faced threats from Catholic Plots 1569-1586. You may use: • Throckmorton Plot 1583 - Ridolfi Plot 1571 You must use information of your own		
Explain why the Throckmorton Plot was a threat to Elizabeth in 1583. You may use: • Mary Queen of Scots - Duke of Guise You must use information of your own		
Explain why the Babington Plot was a threat to Elizabeth in 1586. You may use: • 'dispatch the usurper' - France and Spain. You must use information of your own		
Explain why England went to war with Spain in 1585 . You may use: • Events in the Netherlands - the 'Cacafuego' You must use information of your own		
Explain why Elizabeth decided to execute Mary Queen of Scots in 1587 . You may use: • Throckmorton Plot - Babington Plot You must use information of your own		
Explain why the Armada was defeated in 1588 . You may use: • Fire ships - superior nature of English ships You must use information of your own		
	16 marks	Tick when complete
"The most important cause of the Revolt of the Northern Earls was their desire to restore Catholicism" How far do you agree with this statement? You may use: • What happened to Durham Cathedral - the Council of the North You must include information of your own		
"The Greatest threat faced by Elizabeth 1569-86 was the Babington Plot " How far do you agree with this statement? You may use: • Mary Queen of Scots - foreign threats You must include information of your own		
"England went to war with Spain in 1585 because the Spanish were furious because of the actions of Sir Francis Drake? How far do you agree? You may use: • Cacafuego - marriage proposal You must include information of your own		
"The main reason for the execution of Mary Queen of Scots 1587 was her own actions" How far do you agree with this statement? You may use: • Babington Plot 1586 - Throckmorton plot 1583 You must include information of your own		
"The main reason for the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588 was the superiority of the English fleet" How far do you agree with this statement? You may use: • Design of English ships - bad weather You must include information of your own		

Topic 3: Pages

Why did poverty increase in Elizabethan England 1558-88?

Match the cause to the explanation:

CAUSE / FACTOR / REASON for POVERTY		EXPLANATION
A BAD SERIES OF HARVESTS – there were bad harvests caused by poor weather just before Elizabeth's reign and again in the 1560s and 1570s.		This meant that there was less food grown and that more people risked starvation. Moreover, this meant the price of bread and other foods went up.
INFLATION (rising prices) - prices were going up all over Europe. The price of food rose especially steeply, especially after 1570.		As a result, many farmers were forced out of business and moved to the towns looking for work.
THE CLOSURE OF THE MONASTERIES - the monasteries had provided food and shelter to the unemployed, sick and homeless. However, Henry VIII had closed the monasteries down by the late 1530s.		This meant there was less help for the poor. Many of them were left to wander the roads, drifting between towns in the search for work and support.
THE POPULATION WAS INCREASING - During the sixteenth century there was big increase in the population. During Elizabeth's reign the population of England and Wales increased by more than a quarter.		The result was that people struggled to afford even the most basic food, clothing and fuel as the cost of these items increased
DECLINE IN THE CLOTH TRADE – the cloth trade was the only important industry in sixteenth century England. Wool was exported to Europe, especially the Netherlands. However, the trade collapsed in the 1550s.		Therefore, many spinners and weavers were out of work. Tens of thousands of cloth workers lost their jobs.
WAGES ONLY INCREASED SLOWLY – wages did rise during Elizabeth's reign but this increase was very slow and did not keep up with rising prices.		This meant there were simply more people in the country who needed food and work. It put a strain on England's resources.
ENCLOSURE – many farmers looked for more profitable ways to make a living. One method was to enclose the land with hedges and put sheep on it instead of growing crops for food.		This led to job losses as farmers no longer needed as many village labourers to work on the land. Many labourers lost their jobs and homes. It also meant that less land was being used to grow food.
RACK RENTING – many landowners tried to maximise their income by increasing the rent on the lands they rented out to poor farmers. This was called rack-renting.		This meant even those people in work were worse off and struggled to afford the things they needed.

CAUSES OF POVERTY BAD HARVESTS
<p>There were a several _____ in the 1560s and 1570s. This meant that there was less _____ This resulted in prices of food _____</p>
INFLATION (rising prices)
<p>Inflation means that prices were _____ In particular the price of _____ Increased. This meant that many ordinary people could not afford _____</p>
CLOSURE OF THE MONASTERIES
<p>The monasteries were closed by _____ Before their closure the monasteries had provided _____</p> <p>This meant that there was less _____</p>
POPULATION INCREASED
<p>During Elizabeth's reign the population increased by _____</p> <p>Because there were more people, this meant _____</p>

DECLINE IN THE CLOTH TRADE

The cloth trade was important. Wool was exported to _____

In the 1550s _____ This meant many _____ and _____

were unemployed. More specifically _____

Stretch

Describe how rack renting caused poverty

Describe how enclosures caused poverty

Describe how slow wage growth caused poverty.

Q1 Which cause of poverty is being describe below. Write the cause underneath

There was less food grown in the 1560s and 70s because of this. Not only was there less food grown, but the food that was grown went up in price.

Cause being described: **BAD HARVESTS**

This collapsed in the 1550s. Thousands of weavers and spinners lost their jobs and fell into poverty.

Cause being described:

Because of this people could not earn enough to keep up with inflation (price rises)

Cause being described:

Henry VIII closed these. They had provided food and shelter to the poor.

Cause being described:

Prices of all goods went up across Europe, especially after 1570

Cause being described:

This rose by more than a quarter during Elizabeth's reign. It meant greater competition for fewer jobs and less food.

Cause being described:

2. Which cause made food price inflation worse because there less food? **BAD HARVESTS**

3. Which cause made the impact of bad harvests even worse because there was less food for even more people?

4. Which cause made the impact of unemployment worse because help was no longer available for the unemployed?

5. Which cause made the impact of inflation even worse for people who had jobs?

6. Which cause meant the impact of inflation and bad harvests was worse because it meant some people stopped earning money?

7. Which cause made inflation worse because it meant there was less food?

++8. Explain why poverty increased 1558-88 by linking three of more causes together.

Was Elizabethan England under threat from a 'rascally raballage'?

Rascally raballage = a large group of professional beggars and scammers

What were different types of vagabond?					
Stories were told about vagabonds travelling in large groups that robbed and stole as they went along. These 'idle poor' were described by Thomas Harman in his book 'A Warning for Vagabonds' . He identified 23 types of vagabond!					
Draw lines to match up a few of Harman's categories of vagabond to the correct description.					
Angler		A person claiming to have been shipwrecked and on their way home.			
Counterfeit Crank		Person who pretended to have a fit and foam at the mouth (after swallowing soap).			
Freshwater Mariner		Person who used a long stick to steal clothes from washing lines or valuable items through a window.			
Prigger of Prancers		A person who stole horses and sold them.			
Dummerer		A person pretending to be dumb (unable to speak)			
The government accepted that it had some responsibility for looking after the 'deserving poor' but that rich people should pay for this support. Two important Acts were passed by Parliament.					
Act of Parliament	Key details		Intended aim (circle)		
1572 Vagabonds Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Vagabonds (over age of 14) were whipped and burned through the ear. Repeat offenders were executed.	To deter (scare) people out of becoming vagabonds.	To break the cycle of poverty.	To create employment.	To help the deserving poor.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Local JPs had to keep a register of poor people in their parish, and to raise a poor rate (tax) to pay for shelter and food for the sick and elderly.	To deter (scare) people out of becoming vagabonds.	To break the cycle of poverty.	To create employment.	To help the deserving poor.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Children of convicted beggars were placed in domestic service jobs (servants).	To deter (scare) people out of becoming vagabonds.	To break the cycle of poverty.	To create employment.	To help the deserving poor.
1576 Act for the Relief of the Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none">JPs (judges) had to find work for the able-bodied poor in their area.	To deter (scare) people out of becoming vagabonds.	To break the cycle of poverty.	To create employment.	To help the deserving poor.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">JPs had to build Houses of Correction (prisons) in each county. Those who refused to work were sent there.	To deter (scare) people out of becoming vagabonds.	To break the cycle of poverty.	To create employment.	To help the deserving poor.
Elizabethan opinions about the size of the vagabond problem – Thomas Harman					
Thomas Harman said: <i>'Vagabonds are professional criminals who choose not to work.'</i>					
Evidence that agrees with this statement		Evidence that disagrees with this statement			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">A very small number of vagabonds were hardened (tough) criminals e.g. counterfeit crank and prigger of prancersPickpockets, a skilled group of criminals, moved around the country.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Many vagrants were demobbed soldiers. These were soldiers no longer needed in the army after wars had ended.Most vagabonds were ordinary unemployed people looking for work wherever they could find it.			

Thomas Harman said: *'Vagabonds formed highly organised gangs and even spoke their own language'*

Evidence that agrees with this statement

- Some criminals in London spoke in a secret language called the 'canting tongue'. Words like 'nipper' (meaning boy) and 'cove' (meaning man) are still known today.

Evidence that disagrees with this statement

- 'Canting' was only used in London, there is no evidence of its use outside of the capital.
- Most of those arrested for vagrancy [vagabondage] were travelling alone or in very small groups. There is no evidence of JPs having to deal with large numbers of vagrants travelling together in an organised gang.

Thomas Harman said: *'Vagabonds were a large problem that kept on growing larger'*

Evidence that agrees with this statement

- The population increased by 25% in the Elizabethan period. The decline of the cloth trade meant thousands of weavers and spinners lost their jobs. This meant there were more people and fewer jobs. By the 1500s, unemployment was driving people to travel beyond the local area to look for work.
- In the 1570s, following a series of bad harvests, the number of vagrants increased considerably.

Evidence that disagrees with this statement

- In normal years with good harvests vagrancy was *not* a big problem. The city with the greatest number of vagrants was London. In 1560 the London Bridewell (an early example of a House of Correction) only dealt with 69 vagabonds.

What were different types of vagabond?

What book did Thomas Harman write in 1567?

It's opinion of vagabonds was...

Harman's book spread fear about certain types of vagabonds. What did the **counterfeit crank** do?

What did the **prigger of prancers** do?

Give another example of a criminal type of vagabond that Elizabethan were worried about.

Treatment of vagabonds

The **1572 Vagabond Act** was extremely harsh on vagabonds who were 'undeserving' poor. What happened to them?

The **1572 Vagabond Act** helped the 'deserving' poor. What happened to them?

The **1576 Vagabond Act** was less harsh. What did JP's have to do for vagabonds?

Thomas Harman said: 'Vagabonds are professional criminals who choose not to work.'

Evidence that proves Harman correct is:

Evidence that proves Harman wrong is:

Overall: How far do you agree with Harman's opinion?
Thomas Harman said: <i>'Vagabonds formed highly organised gangs and even spoke their own language'</i>
Evidence that proves Harman correct is:
Evidence that proves Harman wrong is:
Overall: How far do you agree with Harman's opinion?
Thomas Harman said: <i>'Vagabonds were a large problem that kept on growing larger'</i>
Evidence that proves Harman correct is:
Evidence that proves Harman wrong is:
Overall: How far do you agree with Harman's opinion?

Q1 Draw lines to match up a few of Harman's categories of vagabond to the correct description.		
Angler		A person claiming to have been shipwrecked and on their way home.
Counterfeit Crank		Person who pretended to have a fit and foam at the mouth (after swallowing soap).
Freshwater Mariner		Person who used a long stick to steal clothes from washing lines or valuable items through a window.
Prigger of Prancers		A person who stole horses and sold them.
Dummerer		A person pretending to be dumb (unable to speak)
Q2. What book did Thomas Harman write in 1567?		
Q3. Give an example of how the 1572 Vagabond Act was harsh		
Q4. Give an example of the 1576 Vagabonds Act that proves it helped vagabonds		
Q5. Give an example that proves Thomas Harman was right when he said 'vagabonds were professional criminal who chose not to work'		
Q6: Give an example that proves he was wrong		

Q6: Give an example that proves Thomas Harman was right when he said "Vagabonds formed highly organised gangs and even spoke their own language"

Q7: Give an example that proves he was wrong

Q8: Give an example that proves Thomas Harman was right when he said 'Vagabonds were a large problem that kept on growing larger'

Q9: Give an example that proves he was wrong

Why did Drake and Raleigh go on voyages of exploration? Why were these voyages significant?

Voyage = long journey by ship

The Age of Exploration and Discovery

The Age of Exploration and Discovery is how some historians describe Elizabeth's reign. We need to understand the reasons why Elizabethans wanted to explore the world.

Expanding Trade:

- England was jealous of the riches Spain had acquired through its empire in the '**New World**' (what Europeans called the American continents). England's cloth trade had collapsed in the 1550s and so Elizabeth wanted new products to sell. Elizabeth encouraged sailors to explore new parts of the world to set up trading links.
- In the '**New World**', exotic and desirable products were grown e.g. **tobacco, cotton and sugar**. This led to the '**Triangular Trade**' being set up and so began Britain's involvement in one of the greatest crime against humanity. The **Transatlantic Slave trade**. Cloth, alcohol and guns were taken to West Africa and traded for slaves. The slaves were taken to the Americas and traded for tobacco, sugar and cotton. These goods were taken back to England and sold for huge profits. John Hawkins, the man who masterminded the English attack against the Armada was one of the first Englishmen to make a fortune through the triangular trade.

Adventure:

- Young Elizabethan men went on voyages of discovery and exploration in the hope of **adventure** and **making a fortune**

Navigation:

- New technology made navigation (finding your way around the ocean) easier. The **astrolabe** allowed sailors to calculate their position and work out the correct direction to sail. This encouraged more sailors to the voyages to places they had never been before because they were confident they could find the way there and the way back.
- Improved navigation led to more accurate maps. In 1569 the **Mercator Map** was produced which was the most accurate map ever made in history at that time. This also gave sailors confidence to travel further and to previously unknown places

Ships:

- The design of ships improved allowing longer journeys. A type of ship called a **galleon** was developed that was much larger than any previous ship design. This meant more cargo was carried meaning more supplies, which allowed longer journeys. **Galleons** were also faster and more manoeuvrable, which cut down journey times

Explain why Drake's Circumnavigation of the Globe was significant

Reasons for Drake's circumnavigation:

- Historians believe that Drake did not set out to circumnavigate (sail all the way round) the globe. In 1577 he set out aboard his ship the '**Golden Hind**' with orders from Elizabeth to disrupt Spanish trading by raiding Spanish ships carrying valuable items from South America e.g. gold and silver. In 1580 when Drake returned to England with a haul of treasure that is estimated to be worth £ 500 million in today's money!

Significance of Navigation

New geographical discoveries:

- August 1578, the fleet reached the dangerous **Magellan Strait** at the southern tip of **South America**. Drake discovered that **Tierra del Fuego**, the land to the south of the Magellan Strait, was a group of islands and not a continent. This was a big discovery and meant future sailors could sail a safer route between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.
- Drake also discovered that **Java** was an island. This corrected an earlier geographical error made by Dutch explorers, who had believed it was connected to a continent
- Drake then sailed up the coast of North America, further than any Englishmen had reached before. He even landed in **California** and claimed it for the Queen. He called it **Nova Albion**.

Riches and plunder

- In 1579 Drake captured the **Cacafuego**. It's cargo was gold, silver and jewels worth £140,000 (£201 million today)
- National pride and seafaring skill**
- When Drake returned home, he was viewed as a national hero. He brought back riches, new geographical discoveries and had embarrassed the Spanish. The money he brought home meant the Queen could pay off England's debt! Elizabeth knighted him on board his ship.
 - Drake's exploits had proved that the Spanish were not invincible and he was greatly feared by Spanish sailors. They gave him the nickname 'El Draque', which is Spanish for 'The Dragon'.

Encouraged further exploration:

- Drake's circumnavigation encouraged others to set off on voyages of exploration. The geographical discoveries gave sailors confidence for navigation. The money he brought home encouraged others to seek their fortune.

Explain why Raleigh was significant

Walter Raleigh was the key person involved in creating colonies in America. Raleigh named the colonies Virginia. Raleigh was one of Elizabeth's favourites, so he was not allowed to go to the colonies in person.

Organising the expedition and raising money:

- Raleigh sent one ship to investigate North America in 1584. The crew traded with Native Americans and reported that they were very friendly. This helped encourage colonists to join the first expedition in 1585.
- Raleigh was one of Elizabeth's favourites. This fact and the fact that Drake had returned from his circumnavigation in 1580 with fantastic wealth encouraged wealthy members of Elizabeth's court, such as Sir Francis Walsingham, to invest in the first expedition to Virginia

Finding colonists and sailors:

- Finding people willing to travel thousands of miles to an unknown land was difficult. The first expedition had 107 colonists, but Raleigh had hoped for 300. Half the 107 were soldiers. The other half were farmers, and craftsmen.

Beginning of the British Empire:

- Even though Raleigh's Virginia colonies failed, he set a template for future expeditions that led to the creation of the British Empire in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Trading benefits:

- As the 16th century went on England found it harder to sell goods to the Netherlands. This was a big problem, as the Netherlands was the biggest customer for British goods. By creating colonies in America, this created new places for English goods e.g. cloth to be sold.
- Fruit, sugar, spices and tobacco could be grown in America and transported to Britain. This meant Britain did not have to rely on supplies from the Mediterranean. During a period when England was in conflict with Spain this was very important.

The Age of Exploration and Discovery

Expanding Trade:

Why did Spain's Empire encourage England to explore?

What goods were grown in the New World that could not be grown in England?

What was the Triangular Trade?

How does the Triangular Trade link to the Transatlantic Slave Trade?

Which Englishman was one of the first to make a fortune from the Triangular Trade?

Why did trade lead to more voyages of exploration?

Adventure:

What did young Englishmen hope to achieve by exploring the world?

Navigation:

What helped sailors to navigate the world's oceans?

Why did navigation lead to more voyages of exploration?

Ships:

What new type of ship was designed in the 16th century?

What design features did the ship have?

Why did improved ship design led to more voyages of exploration?

Explain why Drake's Circumnavigation of the Globe was significant

Drake circumnavigated the globe 1577-80. What does this mean he did?

Why did Drake circumnavigate the globe?

What significant new geographical discoveries did Drake make?

What significant plunder did Drake steal?

Why was Drake's circumnavigation significant for national pride?

Why was Drake's circumnavigation significant for encouraging further exploration?

Explain why Raleigh was significant

What was Raleigh the key person for?

How did he raise money for the expedition to Virginia?
Why was it difficult to find colonists?
How many consist did Raleigh want?
How many did he get?
The Virginia colonies failed, but what were they the beginning of?
What trading benefits did the colonies bring?

Exit Ticket

1. Give an example of why voyages of exploration increased because of trade			
2. Give an example of why voyages of exploration increased because of navigation			
3. Give an example of why voyages of exploration increased because of ships			
4. Drake or Raleigh?			
Raided the Cacafuego		Raised money for Virginia colonies	
Started the British Empire		Discovered Tierra del Feugo	
Named colonies in America Virginia		Had the Nickname 'El Draque', the dragon	
5. Drake circumnavigated the globe 1577-80. What does this mean he did?			
6. Give three examples of why Drakes' circumnavigation was significant			
1.			
2.			
3.			
7. Give three examples of why Raleigh creating Virginia was significant			
1.			
2.			
3.			

Why did the Virginia colonies fail? The first expedition in 1585 and the second expedition in 1587?

Why did Elizabeth give permission for Raleigh to set up Virginia?			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It provided base from which England could attack the Spanish settlers in North America. It prevented the Spanish or French settling there. It increased the prestige of the English crown. There were resources and riches to be had. It allowed England to launch raids on the Spanish treasure ships in the West Indies more easily. It offered a better life for the growing number of poor people in England. 			
The 1585 Expedition			
Five ships set sail from Plymouth in April 1585 with Sir Richard Grenville in command of the fleet. His flagship, <i>The Tiger</i> , reached the coast of North America in June. However, on arrival <i>The Tiger</i> was battered by waves and was wrecked on rocks, ruining nearly all of the supplies and seeds (for growing crops) that the colonists had brought with them. The colonists had to rely on the Native Americans for food.			
Colonists were unable to feed themselves	There were no regular supplies from England	Relations with the Native Americans were poor	The leaders of the colonists made bad decisions
Grenville and some of his men set off to explore over 300 km of the mainland coastline facing Roanoke island. They visited villages and seemed to enjoy friendly relations with the native Americans. However, there was some trouble at the village of Aquascogoc. Grenville noticed his silver drinking cup was missing. In a bad tempered act of revenge Grenville set fire to the village and the surrounding cornfields. News of these actions soon spread to the other villages along the coast and made the Native Americans suspicious and fearful of the new arrivals.			
Colonists were unable to feed themselves	There were no regular supplies from England	Relations with the Native Americans were poor	The leaders of the colonists made bad decisions
This suspicion was made worse by the fact soon after the English arrived, Native Americans started dying of unknown causes. The powerful Chief Wingina, ruler of the Native Americans in the Roanoke area, thought the colonists had supernatural powers. In fact, some of the colonists were carrying measles and smallpox which killed many Native Americans who had no resistance to such diseases.			
Colonists were unable to feed themselves	There were no regular supplies from England	Relations with the Native Americans were poor	The leaders of the colonists made bad decisions
The colonists had arrived too late to plant crops. At first, the Native Americans helped the colonists by making them fish traps, trading and providing them with food. However, this became more difficult as winter dragged on and the local tribes struggled to feed their own people. Some of the colonists stole food supplies from the Native Americans or even took them by force, sometimes kidnapping locals to blackmail their village. Suspicion and fear continued to grow. In April 1586, Chief Wingina ordered his tribe not to help the English any longer. Meanwhile, rumours reached the English that Wingina was planning to attack the colony. His men destroyed the fish traps they had made for the English and Wingina moved his base to the mainland. Lane decided to attack first and in June he led his men across the water to Wingina's settlement. Wingina managed to escape but was later caught and decapitated by one of Lane's men.			
Colonists were unable to feed themselves.	There were no regular supplies from England	Relations with the Native Americans were poor	The leaders of the colonists made bad decisions
Fortunately, help was at hand. On June 10th 1586, Francis Drake arrived. He had decided to check in on the colony after a voyage privateering in the Caribbean. Lane and his men were eager to return to England and in their hurry to depart dropped charts, notes, maps, paintings and seeds into the sea. Worse still, three colonists were left on the island as Drake's fleet sailed away to escape an approaching storm! Even if the majority of colonists had left, their legacy remained. The local tribes were left with a deep feeling of distrust towards the English and would remember that that they could not be trusted			
Colonists were unable to feed themselves.	There were no regular supplies from England	Relations with the Native Americans were poor	The leaders of the colonists made bad decisions
The 1587 Expedition			
Walter Raleigh was determined to learn from the mistakes of the first expedition to Virginia. The second voyage of 1587 was made up of settler families rather than soldiers. Each family was promised 500 acres of land to own and to farm. The plan was to head further north from Roanoke to Chesapeake Bay. This had a better harbour which was deeper and less dangerous for ships to anchor at if the colony required further supplies or manpower from England.			
However, the voyage did not go according to plan. The Governor of the colony was John White. He had experience of Virginia after serving in the 1585 colony. During the voyage White argued fiercely with Simon Fernando the commander of the fleet. Fernando was a privateer and as such was more interested in capturing Spanish treasure ships than obeying Raleigh's plan. Fernando refused to take White and the settlers to Chesapeake Bay, instead landing them on Roanoke near the site of the first colony. White seems to have been a weak leader and lost the argument with Fernando.			
Colonists were unable to feed themselves.	There were no regular supplies from England	Relations with the Native Americans were poor	The leaders of the colonists made bad decisions

Despite morale being low, the settlers soon rebuilt the houses and other buildings of the first colony. However, one of the colonists was attacked and killed by Native Americans while fishing for crabs in the bay. The murderers were from Chief Wingina's tribe and had not forgotten the actions of Ralph Lane. White attempted to repair relations with the local tribes and asked the friendly Croatoan tribesmen to persuade Wingina's people to accept the colonists. The Croatoans made it clear that Wingina's old tribe wanted to force the colonists out.

White then launched an attack on one of Wingina's villages on the mainland. His men did not realise that the village was already deserted and was being searched by Croatoans. Not being able to tell the Native Americans apart, White's men attacked them! White had now alienated the only tribe that had been willing to tolerate and help his colony.

Colonists were unable to feed themselves.	There were no regular supplies from England	Relations with the Native Americans were poor	The leaders of the colonists made bad decisions
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Once again, food became an issue. The colonists had arrived too late to plant crops in time for the harvest. White was persuaded to leave the colony and return to England for more supplies. He finally arrived back in England at a time when fears about a Spanish Armada were at their height. Elizabeth refused to allow any ships to leave English waters so that they might be used against the Spanish.

White was unable to sail to Roanoke until 1590. When he returned he found that none of the settlers remained. Most historians believe that the colony was wiped out by disease or violence, or perhaps split up into smaller groups and absorbed into surrounding Native American communities. Investigations into this 'lost colony' continue today.

Colonists were unable to feed themselves.	There were no regular supplies from England	Relations with the Native Americans were poor	The leaders of the colonists made bad decisions
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Why did Elizabeth give permission for Raleigh to set up Virginia?

Think about the situation in 1584. Which of these reasons do you think appealed the most to Elizabeth?

Elizabeth's problems/threats in 1584:

Reasons that would have appealed the most to Elizabeth

The 1585 Expedition

The leader of the 1585 expedition was...

What happened to *the Tiger*?

This meant the colonists lost...

This suggest the first colony failed because...

The name of the colony was R _____

The actions of Richard Grenville did not help the colonists, for example...

This suggests the first colony failed because...

Relations with the native Americans were made worse when Indians started dying because...

This suggests the first colony failed because...

The colonists had arrived too late to...

This meant they di not have enough...

The Indians stopped helping the colonists to find food because...

The colonists believed that Chief Wingina's tribe was planning to...

So Ralph Lane decided to...

This resulted in...
This suggests the first colony failed because...
The 1587 Expedition
The leader of the second expedition was...
He argued with Simon Fernado about...
Her lost the argument which meant...
This suggests the second colony failed because...
The colonists were then attacked by...
The colonists were attacked because...
The colonists were helped by a friendly tribe called the ...
However, the colonists ruined their relationship with the friendly tribe when...
This suggests the second colony failed because...
The second expedition also struggled to have enough, for example...
The colonists persuaded John White to...
However Elizabeth did not allow White to return with supplies because...
By the time White returned to Roanoke in 1590 he found...
This suggests the second colony failed because...

Virginia Colonies Exit Ticket

1. First expedition or second expedition? 1st or 2nd?

Tiger sank ruining all food supplies

White lost the argument and the colonists went back to Roanoke

Colonists attacked and killed the friendly Croations because of mistaken identity

Elizabeth refused White permission to return with supplies because of the Armada

Grenville executed an Indian he accused of stealing his cup

Lane attacked Chief Wingina's tribe. Wingina was decapitated.

2. Give an example of why the FIRST colony failed because of lack of supplies from England

3. Give an example of why the FIRST colony failed because of poor leadership

4. Give an example of why the FIRST colony failed because they could not feed themselves

5. Give an example of why the FIRST colony failed because of poor relationships with the Indians

6. Give an example of why the SECOND colony failed because of lack of supplies from England

7.. Give an example of why the SECOND colony failed because of poor leadership

8. Give an example of why the SECOND colony failed because they could not feed themselves

9. Give an example of why the SECOND colony failed because of poor relationships with the Indians

Did all Elizabethans Experience a Golden Age?

Golden Age = a time when leisure activities improved, people had improved access to culture (books, plays and music) and education improved.

Objective: identify and describe examples that prove some Elizabethans experienced a 'Golden Age' + and prove that some did not

What is a Golden Age? A Golden Age is a period in History when:

- People became richer and happier
- Education improved
- Leisure time improved
- Access culture increases. Culture = art, music and literature

Structure of Elizabethan Society:

- **Gentlemen**: nobles lords and gentry (gentry = medium sized landowners)
- **Merchants and Master Craftsmen**: Businessmen and architects.
- **Yeoman**: small farmers who owned their own land
- **The fourth sort**: farm labourers, servants, carpenters, bricklayers.

Was it a Golden Age for all of these groups or just some? We will find evidence to find out.

HOUSING

1. By the 1570s people were living much more comfortably than 50 years earlier.
2. Houses for the rich were built of stone and brick.
3. Everyone had more furniture. Cups, plates and spoons were made out of metal instead of wood. People slept on pillows instead of logs.
4. Wealthy people built fantastic houses in the Tudor period much grander than any built before. An example is Burghley House built by William Cecil, Elizabeth's closest advisor.

LEISURE TIME: Sport

5. The wealthy and the nobility took part in hunting on horseback, fishing, real tennis and fencing.
6. The fourth sort took part in much more violent games e.g. football. Tudor football was very different to football today. Teams were often all the men and boys of one village vs all the men and boys of the neighbouring village. There were no pitch markings, violence was common and there was only one rule, no murder.
7. Archery was popular across all classes
8. Poor people often gambled in pubs. Often these were based on cruel fights between animals cock fighting. Many pubs had special arenas built for cock fighting. Metal spikes would be attached to the birds' legs and they would fight to the death. Bets were also placed on games of cards and dice.
9. All classes, including the Queen, enjoyed bear baiting. Special arena were built. A bear would be chained to a post in the middle of the arena. Dogs would be set upon the bear and money gambled on the outcome.
10. Nobles employed musicians to keep them entertained.
11. The fourth sort sang popular songs in pubs.
12. Tobacco was popular amongst all classes but it was expensive.
13. Puritans disliked gambling and baiting. This is because they took place in pubs where alcohol was served and often happened on a Sunday.

LEISURE TIME: Theatre

14. People from all social classes loved the theatre. In the Elizabethan period the first theatres were built in London since Roman times. For example the Rose theatre was built in 1587
15. For one penny you could stand in 'the pit' very close to the stage. These members of the audience were called 'groundlings'
16. The Queen did not go to the theatre, but she loved plays so much she created her own company of actors to put on plays at Court called 'The Queen's Men'
17. The wealthy paid much higher entrance fee to sit in seats round the edge of the theatre.
18. Puritans disliked plays as they thought them to be immoral.

EDUCATION

19. Education was mainly for well off boys. But bright boys from the lower classes could go to grammar school. Nearly 100 grammar schools were created during Elizabeth's reign. Oxford and Cambridge offered scholarships to bright but poor pupils. Approximately a third of all students at Oxford and Cambridge were nobles. The remainder from all other sections of Elizabethan Society. The famous playwright, Christopher Marlowe was the son of a cobbler, but he went to grammar school and won a scholarship to Cambridge.

20. Before going to grammar schools, young boys would be sent to a petty school. These were often in teachers houses. A fee would have to be paid to attend.
21. By the end of Elizabeth's reign only 30% of men and 10% of women could read. Many businesses had to have signs so people could recognise them Pubs had a picture showing their name. Barbers had a red and white striped pole and pawnbrokers had three gold spheres.
22. All sons of the wealthy and nobility were taught by private tutors and sent to university.
23. Women of all classes did not often go to school. If they did they went to dame Schools. These were run by educated women in their homes. A basic education was provided.

POVERTY

24. Food prices doubled during Elizabeth's reign because of bad harvests causing inflation, wages did not.
25. The cloth trade collapsed in the 1550s leading to increased unemployment
26. The closure of the monasteries meant there was no longer any help for the poor from monks.
27. Vagabonds Act 1572 punished able bodied vagabonds. First offence, whipped and hole burned through ear. 2nd offence execution.
28. Act For the Relief of the Poor 1576 meant that towns had to find work for the able bodied poor.



A wealthy woman from a family of gentry.

A wealthy Puritan merchant

A nobleman

An ordinary working man

Evidence it WAS a Golden Age	Evidence it was NOT a Golden Age	Evidence it WAS a Golden Age	Evidence it was NOT a Golden Age	Evidence it WAS a Golden Age	Evidence it was NOT a Golden Age	Evidence it WAS a Golden Age	Evidence it was NOT a Golden Age
Numbers =	Numbers =	Numbers =	Numbers =	Numbers =	Numbers =	Numbers =	Numbers =

1. True or false? A Golden Age is when...

People became richer and happier		Leisure time improved	
Poverty increases		Access culture increases.	
Education improves		People became richer and happier	

3. Give examples of how housing improved

4. Describe leisure activities for the wealthy

5. Describe leisure activities for the poor

5. Describe education for the rich

6. Describe how education for the fourth sort improved

7. Describe reasons why Puritans would not consider it to have been a Golden Age

KNOWLEDGE Tasks:	Tick when complete
Topic 3: Elizabethan Society in the Age of Exploration; Look, cover write check on blank knowledge organiser	
Topic 3: Elizabethan Society in the Age of Exploration; multiple choice quiz (repeat till 100% correct)	
Topic 3: Elizabethan Society in the Age of Exploration; free recall quiz (repeat till 100% correct)	

QUESTION Tasks:	4 marks	Tick when complete
Describe two features of vagabonds in Elizabethan England		
Describe two features of poverty in Elizabethan England		
Describe two features of the voyages of Sir Francis Drake		
Describe two features of the voyages of Sir Walter Raleigh		
Describe two causes of English sailors going on voyages of exploration in the Elizabethan period		
Describe two features of the failure of the first expedition to Virginia in 1585		
Describe two features of the failure of the second expedition to Virginia in 1587		
Describe two features that prove it was a Golden Age for some Elizabethans		
Describe two features that prove it was NOT a Golden Age for some Elizabethans		
	12 marks	Tick when complete
Explain why Elizabethan attitudes to vagabonds were so negative. You may use: • Canting tongue - Puritanism You must use information of your own		
Explain why poverty increased in Elizabethan England. You may use: • Collapse of the wool trade - closure of the monasteries You must use information of your own		
Explain why voyages of exploration increased in the Elizabethan era. You may use: • maps - improved ship design You must use information of your own		
Explain why the first expedition to Virginia failed in 1585. You may use: • lack of supplies - poor relations with the Indians You must use information of your own		
Explain why the second expedition to Virginia failed in 1587. You may use: • poor leadership - lack of food You must use information of your own		
Explain why Elizabeth decided to execute Mary Queen of Scots in 1587. You may use: • Throckmorton Plot - Babington Plot You must use information of your own		
Explain why it was a Golden Age for some Elizabethans. You may use: • Grammar schools - the Rose theatre You must use information of your own		
Explain why it was NOT a Golden Age for some Elizabethans. You may use: • Puritans - poor people in the countryside You must use information of your own		
	16 marks	Tick when complete
"The most important reason for the fear of vagabonds was religious ideas" How far do you agree with this statement? You may use: • Puritans - the printing press You must include information of your own		
"The most important cause of poverty in Elizabethan England were bad harvests" how far do you agree? You may use: • inflation - closure of the monasteries You must include information of your own		
"England went to war with Spain in 1585 because the Spanish were furious because of the actions of Sir Francis Drake? How far do you agree? You may use: • Cacafoego - marriage proposal You must include information of your own		
"The most important reason for the failure of the Virginia colonies was poor leadership" How far do you agree? You may use: • Death Chief Wingina - sinking of the Tiger You must include information of your own		
"All Elizabethans experiences a Golden Age" How far do you agree with this statement? You may use: • Puritans - sport and leisure activities You must include information of your own		

Topic 1: Early Life, Early Threats to Elizabeth			
1. Who was Elizabeth's father?	Henry VIII	Thomas Seymour	Edward VI
2. Who was Elizabeth's stepsister?	Mary, Queen of Scots	Catherine Parr	Mary I
3. Who was Elizabeth's stepbrother?	Henry VIII	Thomas Seymour	Edward VI
4. Who was Elizabeth's cousin?	Mary, Queen of Scots	Catherine Parr	Mary I
5. How well educated was Elizabeth?	She learnt French, Italian, Greek and Latin. She enjoyed music, plays and was good at public speaking.	Ideas about gender at the time were sexist. Girls weren't educated to the same level as boys	Elizabeth was not a very good student. She failed to understand basic maths and could not read.
6. Which early experience made her wary of marriage?	Elizabeth was sent away from court when her brother Edward was born	Elizabeth's father started the Reformation	Her father executed her mother, Anne Boleyn when she did not give birth to a son
7. Which early experience made her wary of men trying to control her?	She was sent away from court when her brother was born	Her step uncle Thomas Seymour tried to marry her to increase his power	Her sister was married to King Philip II of Spain
8. Which early experience made her wary extreme religious views?	Her sister Mary I, executed nearly 300 protestants for heresy, which made Mary very unpopular	Her father Henry VIII started the Reformation	Her brother, Edward VI, was a Puritan
9. Why was the economy a threat to Elizabeth in 1558?	Mary I had spent all England's money attacking protestants.	The wool industry collapsed in the 1550s, many weavers lost their jobs	In 1558, England was £300,000 in debt and could not pay for the navy
10. Why was religion a threat to Elizabeth in 1558?	Half the country was Catholic, particularly the North and South West. Including powerful Nobles like the Duke of Norfolk	The Pope had excommunicated Elizabeth in 1558	William of Orange had been assassinated
11. Why was the legitimacy of her succession a threat to Elizabeth in 1558?	Elizabeth was a protestant	Many powerful nobles and bishops in England were catholic	Catholics in England and around the world did not recognise Elizabeth's parents' marriage. Making her a bastard and illegitimate
12. Why was her gender a threat to Elizabeth in 1558?	King Phillip II of Spain wanted to marry Elizabeth	In Early Modern England, women were not considered able to rule alone. She was expected to marry, which would mean she lost all her power.	Catholics in England and around the world did not recognise Elizabeth's parents' marriage. Making her a bastard and illegitimate
13. Why was Mary Queen of Scots a threat in 1558?	Mary had declared herself the rightful Queen, Catholics might have supported Mary and overthrown Elizabeth	Catholics in England and around the world did not recognise Elizabeth's parents' marriage. Making her a bastard and illegitimate	Half the country was Catholic, particularly the North and South West. Including powerful Nobles like the Duke of Norfolk
14. Why were France and Spain a threat in 1558?	France and Spain were the two most powerful countries in Europe.	They were both Catholic countries and might support a Catholic rebellion against Elizabeth.	The Pope had excommunicated Elizabeth in 1558
15. What four reasons describe why the Puritans were NOT a threat	1. There was no alternative to Elizabeth as Queen. 2. They were not united 3. Puritans did not have lots of support. 4. Elizabeth took firm action against some Puritans	1. The wanted Mary, Queen of Scots to be Queen. 2. They did not have much money 3. They did not have support of the Pope 4. Henry VIII banned the Puritans	1. Poor harvests I the 1560s 2. Decline of cloth trade 3. Inflation 4. 300,000 debt.
16. What did the Act of Supremacy 1559 state about church leadership?	1. Services and bible in English 2. Some decoration, hymns allowed 3. Elizabeth turned a blind eye to Catholics who didn't go to church	1. Elizabeth governor of church 2. Bishops in charge 3. Clergy had to swear oath of loyalty to Elizabeth	1. Pope in charge of English church . 2 Services in Latin. Priests could not marry.
17. What did the Act of Uniformity 1559 state about church services?	1. Services and bible in English 2. Some decoration, hymns allowed 3. Elizabeth turned a blind eye to Catholics who didn't go to church	1. Elizabeth governor of church 2. Bishops in charge 3. Clergy had to swear oath of loyalty to Elizabeth	1. Pope in charge of English church . 2 Services in Latin. Priests could not marry.
18. What are these acts called by Historians?	Elizabethan Golden Age	Puritan Challenge	Elizabethan Religious Settlement

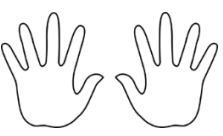

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18. What are these acts called by Historians?	Elizabethan Golden Age	Puritan Challenge	Elizabethan Religious Settlement

Topic 2: Catholic Plots, War with Spain and the Armada			
1. Why did Northern Earls revolt because of religion?	1. Westmorland's wife encouraged him to revolt. Northumberland had copper mines taken from him by Elizabeth which meant he lost money.	2. Earls of Westmorland and Northumberland were Catholic. The revolted to overthrow Elizabeth, put Mary Queen of Scots on the throne and restore Catholicism.	3. Elizabeth created the Council of the North. Protestant nobles loyal; to her now governed the North, which meant the earls lost power.
2. Why did Northern Earls revolt because of power?	4. Westmorland's wife encouraged him to revolt. Northumberland had copper mines taken from him by Elizabeth which meant he lost money.	5. The revolted to overthrow Elizabeth, put Mary Queen of Scots on the throne and restore Catholicism.	6. Elizabeth created the Council of the North. Protestant nobles loyal; to her now governed the North, which meant the earls lost power.
3. Why did Northern Earls revolt because of personal reasons?	7. Westmorland's wife encouraged him to revolt. Northumberland had copper mines taken from him by Elizabeth which meant he lost money.	8. Earls of Westmorland and Northumberland were Catholic. The revolted to overthrow Elizabeth, put Mary Queen of Scots on the throne and restore Catholicism.	9. Elizabeth created the Council of the North. Protestant nobles loyal; to her now governed the North, which meant the earls lost power.
4. What was the plan of the revolt of Northern Earls 1569?	10. The earls were executed along with 750 of their supporters.	11. Overthrow Elizabeth, replace her with Mary Queen of Scots and restore Catholicism	12. Overthrow Elizabeth and replace her with Puritans
5. What were the consequences of the Northern Earls 1569?	13. The earls were executed along with 750 of their supporters.	14. Overthrow Elizabeth, replace her with Mary Queen of Scots and restore Catholicism	15. Overthrow Elizabeth and replace her with Puritans
6. What happened in 1570 that encouraged Catholics to plot against Elizabeth?	16. Ridolfi Plot	17. Pope excommunicated Elizabeth	18. War with Spain
7. What was the plan of the Ridolfi Plot in 1571?	19. Duke of Guise to invade with a French army. Partly paid for by Spain. Invasion would be supported by English Catholics in the North. Mary Queen of Scots would be freed, Elizabeth overthrown and Catholicism restored.	20. Duke of Guise to invade with 60,000 men, overthrow Elizabeth and put Mary on the throne. Both King Phillip II of Spain and the Pope supported the plan	21. The Duke of Norfolk wanted Spain to send an army to help him overthrow Elizabeth and marry Mary.
8. What were the consequences of the Ridolfi Plot in 1571?	22. Duke of Norfolk was executed for treason.	23. Bond of Association in 1584. This law said that if anyone plotted against Elizabeth, they had to be executed.	24. Mary was put on trial for plotting against Elizabeth and was found guilty.
9. What was the plan of the Throckmorton Plot 1583	25. Duke of Guise to invade with a French army. Partly paid for by Spain. Invasion would be supported by English Catholics in the North. Mary Queen of Scots would be freed, Elizabeth overthrown and Catholicism restored.	26. Duke of Guise to invade with 60,000 men, overthrow Elizabeth and put Mary on the throne. Both King Phillip II of Spain and the Pope supported the plan	27. The Duke of Norfolk wanted Spain to send an army to help him overthrow Elizabeth and marry Mary.
10. What were the consequences of the Throckmorton Plot 1583?	28. Duke of Norfolk was executed for treason.	29. Bond of Association in 1584. This law said that if anyone plotted against Elizabeth, they had to be executed.	30. Mary was put on trial for plotting against Elizabeth and was found guilty.
11. What was the plan of the Babington Plot 1586?	31. Duke of Guise to invade with a French army. Partly paid for by Spain. Invasion would be supported by English Catholics in the North. Mary Queen of Scots would be freed, Elizabeth overthrown and Catholicism restored.	32. Duke of Guise to invade with 60,000 men, overthrow Elizabeth and put Mary on the throne. Both King Phillip II of Spain and the Pope supported the plan	33. The Duke of Norfolk wanted Spain to send an army to help him overthrow Elizabeth and marry Mary.
12. What were the consequences of the Babington Plot 1586?	34. Duke of Norfolk was executed for treason.	35. Bond of Association in 1584. This law said that if anyone plotted against Elizabeth, they had to be executed.	36. Mary was put on trial for plotting against Elizabeth and was found guilty.
13. What long term cause of war with Spain in 1585 was due to religion?	37. 1559 Elizabeth turned down Phillip's marriage proposal	38. 1579 when Drake stole £140,000 (£210 million today) from a Spanish cargo ship – the Cacafuego.	39. Elizabethan religious settlement made England protestant, King Phillip II Spain vowed to restore Catholicism
14. What long term cause of war with Spain in 1585 was due to marriage?	40. 1559 Elizabeth turned down Phillip's marriage proposal	41. 1579 when Drake stole £140,000 (£210 million today) from a Spanish cargo ship – the Cacafuego.	42. Elizabethan religious settlement made England protestant, King Phillip II Spain vowed to restore Catholicism
15. What short term cause of war with Spain in 1585 was due to piracy?	43. 1559 Elizabeth turned down Phillip's marriage proposal	44. 1579 when Drake stole £140,000 (£210 million today) from a Spanish cargo ship – the Cacafuego.	45. Elizabethan religious settlement made England protestant, King Phillip II Spain vowed to restore Catholicism
16. What was the trigger of war with Spain?	46. 1559 Elizabeth turned down Phillip's marriage proposal	47. William of Orange assassinated, Elizabeth sends 7000 soldiers to Netherlands because of Treaty of Nonsuch. Spain enraged.	48. Elizabethan religious settlement made England protestant, King Phillip II Spain vowed to restore Catholicism
17. Why was Mary, Queen of Scots executed in 1587 because of Elizabeth's Parliament and advisors?	49. Pope excommunicated Elizabeth in 1570	50. Broke the Bond of Association during the Babington Plot in 1586 when she signed a letter agreeing to 'dispatch the usurper'.	51. 1584 Parliament passed the Bond of Association; anyone involved in plotting against Elizabeth would be executed.
18. Why was Mary, Queen of Scots executed in 1587 because of Mary's actions?	52. Pope excommunicated Elizabeth in 1570	53. Broke the Bond of Association during the Babington Plot in 1586 when she signed a letter agreeing to 'dispatch the usurper'.	54. 1584 Parliament passed the Bond of Association; anyone involved in plotting against Elizabeth would be executed.
19. Why was Mary, Queen of Scots executed in 1587 because of Foreign threats?	55. Pope excommunicated Elizabeth in 1570	56. Broke the Bond of Association during the Babington Plot in 1586 when she signed a letter agreeing to 'dispatch the usurper'.	57. 1584 Parliament passed the Bond of Association; anyone involved in plotting against Elizabeth would be executed.
20. Why was Mary, Queen of Scots executed in 1587 because of plots at home?	58. Pope excommunicated Elizabeth in 1570	59. Broke the Bond of Association during the Babington Plot in 1586 when she signed a letter agreeing to 'dispatch the usurper'.	60. Revolt of the Northern Earls 1569, Ridolfi 1571, Throckmorton 1583 and Babington 1586 plots all aimed to overthrow Elizabeth and Replace her with Mary.
21. What happened when Drake 'signed the King of Spain's beard'?	61. Armada was supposed to transport the Duke and Parma and 30,000 soldiers to invade England from the Netherlands. The Duke was delayed. English sent fire ships into the Armada. Armada cut their anchors to escape.	62. Drake raided the Spanish port of Cadiz and delayed the Armada by a year	63. There were more English ships and they were faster and agile. The English cannon could repeatedly fire. The Spanish ships were big and slow and cannon could only fire once. Spanish lost the battle and sailed north
22. How did fire ships defeat the Armada?	64. Armada was supposed to transport the Duke and Parma and 30,000 soldiers to invade England from the Netherlands. The Duke was delayed. English sent fire ships into the Armada. Armada cut their anchors to escape.	65. Drake raided the Spanish port of Cadiz and delayed the Armada by a year	66. There were more English ships and they were faster and agile. The English cannon could repeatedly fire. The Spanish ships were big and slow and cannon could only fire once. Spanish lost the battle and sailed north
23. How did battle of Gravelines defeat Armada?	67. Armada was supposed to transport the Duke and Parma and 30,000 soldiers to invade England from the Netherlands. The Duke was delayed. English sent fire ships into the Armada. Armada cut their anchors to escape.	68. Drake raided the Spanish port of Cadiz and delayed the Armada by a year	69. There were more English ships and they were faster and agile. The English cannon could repeatedly fire. The Spanish ships were big and slow and cannon could only fire once. Spanish lost the battle and sailed north
24. How did bad weather defeat the armada?	70. Armada was supposed to transport the Duke and Parma and 30,000 soldiers to invade England from the Netherlands. The Duke was delayed. English sent fire ships into the Armada. Armada cut their anchors to escape.	71. Drake raided the Spanish port of Cadiz and delayed the Armada by a year	72. with no anchors the Spanish ships were driven off course and shipwrecked by bad weather.

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17. Why was Mary, Queen of Scots executed in 1587 because of Elizabeth's Parliament and advisors?	Pope excommunicated Elizabeth in 1570	Broke the Bond of Association during the Babington Plot in 1586 when she signed a letter agreeing to 'dispatch the usurper'.	1584 Parliament passed the Bond of Association; anyone involved in plotting against Elizabeth would be executed.
18. Why was Mary, Queen of Scots executed in 1587 because of Mary's actions?	Pope excommunicated Elizabeth in 1570	Broke the Bond of Association during the Babington Plot in 1586 when she signed a letter agreeing to 'dispatch the usurper'.	1584 Parliament passed the Bond of Association; anyone involved in plotting against Elizabeth would be executed.
19. Why was Mary, Queen of Scots executed in 1587 because of Foreign threats?	Pope excommunicated Elizabeth in 1570	Broke the Bond of Association during the Babington Plot in 1586 when she signed a letter agreeing to 'dispatch the usurper'.	1584 Parliament passed the Bond of Association; anyone involved in plotting against Elizabeth would be executed.
20. Why was Mary, Queen of Scots executed in 1587 because of plots at home?	Pope excommunicated Elizabeth in 1570	Broke the Bond of Association during the Babington Plot in 1586 when she signed a letter agreeing to 'dispatch the usurper'.	Revolt of the Northern Earls 1569, Ridolfi 1571, Throckmorton 1583 and Babington 1586 plots all aimed to overthrow Elizabeth and Replace her with Mary.
21. What happened when Drake 'signed the King of Spain's beard'?	Armada was supposed to transport the Duke and Parma and 30,000 soldiers to invade England from the Netherlands. The Duke was delayed. English sent fire ships into the Armada. Armada cut their anchors to escape.	Drake raided the Spanish port of Cadiz and delayed the Armada by a year	There were more English ships and they were faster and agile. The English cannon could repeatedly fire. The Spanish ships were big and slow and cannon could only fire once. Spanish lost the battle and sailed north
22. How did fire ships defeat the Armada?	Armada was supposed to transport the Duke and Parma and 30,000 soldiers to invade England from the Netherlands. The Duke was delayed. English sent fire ships into the Armada. Armada cut their anchors to escape.	Drake raided the Spanish port of Cadiz and delayed the Armada by a year	There were more English ships and they were faster and agile. The English cannon could repeatedly fire. The Spanish ships were big and slow and cannon could only fire once. Spanish lost the battle and sailed north
23. How did battle of Gravelines defeat Armada?	Armada was supposed to transport the Duke and Parma and 30,000 soldiers to invade England from the Netherlands. The Duke was delayed. English sent fire ships into the Armada. Armada cut their anchors to escape.	Drake raided the Spanish port of Cadiz and delayed the Armada by a year	There were more English ships and they were faster and agile. The English cannon could repeatedly fire. The Spanish ships were big and slow and cannon could only fire once. Spanish lost the battle and sailed north
24. How did bad weather defeat the armada?	Armada was supposed to transport the Duke and Parma and 30,000 soldiers to invade England from the Netherlands. The Duke was delayed. English sent fire ships into the Armada. Armada cut their anchors to escape.	Drake raided the Spanish port of Cadiz and delayed the Armada by a year	With no anchors the Spanish ships were driven off course and shipwrecked by bad weather.

Topic 3: Poverty, Golden Age and Virginia				
1.	Why did closure of monasteries increase poverty?	thousands of spinners and weaver were unemployed	Led to inflation (food prices increased)	Had provided food and shelter to the unemployed, sick and homeless.
2.	Why did decline of Cloth Trade increase poverty?	thousands of spinners and weaver were unemployed	Led to inflation (food prices increased)	Had provided food and shelter to the unemployed, sick and homeless.
3.	Why did bad harvests increase poverty?	thousands of spinners and weaver were unemployed	Led to inflation (food prices increased)	Had provided food and shelter to the unemployed, sick and homeless.
4.	Why population increase cause poverty?	thousands of spinners and weaver were unemployed	Led to inflation (food prices increased)	Food was more expensive and there were not enough jobs.
5.	Why did Thomas Harman increase fear of vagabonds?	'A Warning for Vagabonds': These pamphlets are cheap and widely read	Outbreaks of plague in 1563, 1578 and 1582.	Vagabonds were seen as lazy and immoral.
6.	Why did Puritans increase fear of vagabonds?	'A Warning for Vagabonds': These pamphlets are cheap and widely read	Outbreaks of plague in 1563, 1578 and 1582.	Vagabonds were seen as lazy and immoral.
7.	Why did disease increase fear of vagabonds?	'A Warning for Vagabonds': These pamphlets are cheap and widely read	Outbreaks of plague in 1563, 1578 and 1582.	Vagabonds were seen as lazy and immoral.
8.	Why did crime increase fear of vagabonds?	'A Warning for Vagabonds': These pamphlets are cheap and widely read	Vagabonds had their own secret criminal language. Some vagabonds were criminals e.g. the Counterfeit Crank, Angler and Tom O'Bedlam.	Vagabonds were seen as lazy and immoral.
9.	Why was there Golden Age because of culture?	Demand for grammar schools had increased. number of students going to Oxford and Cambridge universities rose	The Rose Theatre: the pit' at the front of the stage is where the poorer people stood. Only cost 1p and were very popular.	Poorest people in England could still afford luxuries such as tobacco and ale.
10.	Why was there Golden Age because of education?	Demand for grammar schools had increased. number of students going to Oxford and Cambridge universities rose	The Rose Theatre: the pit' at the front of the stage is where the poorer people stood. Only cost 1p and were very popular.	Poorest people in England could still afford luxuries such as tobacco and ale.
11.	Why was there Golden Age because of luxuries?	Demand for grammar schools had increased. number of students going to Oxford and Cambridge universities rose	The Rose Theatre: the pit' at the front of the stage is where the poorer people stood. Only cost 1p and were very popular.	Poorest people in England could still afford luxuries such as tobacco and ale.
12.	Why was there not Golden Age because of culture?	Most Englishmen were unable to read. Most education was still only for the rich	Life was about hard work and poverty, not theatre and education	Puritans protested outside theatres and pubs, which they saw as immoral.
13.	Why was there not Golden Age because of education?	Most Englishmen were unable to read. Most education was still only for the rich	Life was about hard work and poverty, not theatre and education	Puritans protested outside theatres and pubs, which they saw as immoral.
14.	Why was there not Golden Age because of rural life?	Most Englishmen were unable to read. Most education was still only for the rich	Life was about hard work and poverty, not theatre and education	Puritans protested outside theatres and pubs, which they saw as immoral.
15.	Why did first expedition to Virginal fail because of lack of supplies?	Colonists struggled to grow food. Because of poor leadership they the Indians refused to help.	The Tiger' sank and all seeds for crops were lost.	Ship captain Sir Richard Grenville executed an Indian he accused of stealing his silver drinking cup. Set fire to several villages and cops. Ralph Lane executed Chief Wingina
16.	Why did first expedition to Virginia fail because of poor relations with Indians?	Colonists struggled to grow food. Because of poor leadership the Indians refused to help.	The Tiger' sank and all seeds for crops were lost.	Ship captain Sir Richard Grenville executed an Indian he accused of stealing his silver drinking cup. Set fire to several villages and cops. Ralph Lane executed Chief Wingina
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18.	Why did first expedition to Virginia fail because of lack of poor leadership?	Colonists struggled to grow food. Because of poor leadership they the Indians refused to help.	The Tiger' sank and all seeds for crops were lost.	Grenville and Lane's actions ruined the relationship with Indians
19.	Why did second expedition to Virginia fail because of lack of supplies?	Croatian tribe promised to help the colonists. However, the colonists mistook them for Chief Wingina's tribe and killed large numbers of them which stopped cooperation.	Colonists arrived too late in the year to plant crops. Indians refused to help with food.	Spanish Armada meant no ships could be spared to send supplies.
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22.	Why did second expedition to Virginia fail because of lack of poor leadership?	Colony governor John White originally wanted to set up a new base away from Roanoke and Chief Wininga's tribe. The captain of the ships refused to do so and dropped the off at the site of the first colony	Colonists arrived too late in the year to plant crops. Indians refused to help with food.	Spanish Armada meant no ships could be spared to send supplies.

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Number of Marks	I need to ...	Prove it!
<p>20 (16 for Q + 4 for SPaG)</p> <p></p> <p>+Conclusion</p> <p></p> <p>SPaG - Spell and punctuate accurately -Use and spell historical words correctly -writing is clear and organised</p>	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • France and Spain • The legitimacy of Elizabeth's succession <p>You must also use information of your own. [16 marks]</p> <p>Write 4 paragraphs. Use the examples given in the bullet points and an example from your own knowledge <u>OR</u> ignore the bullet points and write about three examples from your knowledge of the period. Always explain how each example you write about agrees or disagrees with the statement in the question. End with a conclusion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First paragraph. Describe an example that agrees/disagrees with the statement. Make sure your description has at least 3 examples. Use a factor to help write an explanation. Write a mini evaluation; a judgment explaining if this paragraph agrees or disagrees with the statement. • Second paragraph. Describe another example that agrees/disagrees with the statement. Make sure your description has at least 3 details. Use a factor to help write an explanation. Write a mini evaluation; a judgment explaining if this paragraph agrees or disagrees with the statement. • Third paragraph. Describe another example that agrees/disagrees with the statement. Make sure your description has at least 3 details. Use a factor to help write an explanation. Write a mini evaluation; a judgment explaining if this paragraph agrees or disagrees with the statement. • Fourth paragraph. Conclusion. Describe if you agree to a great or small extent with the statement with the statement. Explain why you have reached this conclusion. Compare and contrast examples help <p><u>On the one hand, I agree with the statement to a large extent</u>, the threat of invasion was Elizabeth's main threat when she became queen in 1558. <u>For example</u> there was the threat of invasion from France and Spain <u>More specifically</u>, Mary Queen of Scots was married to the French King and there were French soldiers in Scotland who might invade. <u>+Another example</u> was that King Philip of Spain had promised to protect all Europe's Catholics if Elizabeth made England protestant he might invade. <u>This was a threat because</u> France and Spain were both very powerful countries and an invasion could result I Elizabeth being overthrown and even killed. <u>This proves the statement correct because</u> Elizabeth faced the threat of invasion from two countries; these countries were more powerful than England and had a lot to gain by invading.</p> <p><u>On the other hand, I disagree with the statement to a large extent</u>, because there were other threats to Elizabeth in 1558 such as the legitimacy of her succession. <u>For example</u> because of her gender, her ability to be queen was questioned. <u>More specifically</u>, 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. <u>+Another example</u> is that Catholics questioned whether she was the legal heir to the throne. <u>+More specifically</u> 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. <u>This was a threat because</u> if people did not obey Elizabeth she could not rule effectively. <u>This proves the statement wrong because</u> 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.</p> <p><u>I also agree with the statement to a small extent because</u> Elizabeth faced other threats in 1558 such as economic threats. <u>For example</u> England was £300,000 in debt, a significant amount at the time. <u>More specifically</u> this was caused by expensive wars prior to Elizabeth becoming queen. <u>+Furthermore</u> this meant Elizabeth had less money to spend on her army and Navy compared to the rulers of France and Spain. <u>This was a threat because</u> without enough money to spend on her army and navy Elizabeth was vulnerable to invasion by France and Spain. <u>This proves the statement correct because</u> it suggests that economic problems made the treat of invasion by France and Spain even greater</p> <p><u>In conclusion, I agree with this statement to a large extent</u> the threat of invasion was a significant threat because France and Spain were much more powerful than England at the time. <u>However, I also disagree to a large extent</u>, Elizabeth also faced significant threats at home, which needed to be dealt with urgently. <u>For example</u>, 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.</p>	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • France and Spain • The legitimacy of Elizabeth's succession <p>You must also use information of your own. [16 marks]</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Babington • Ridolfi <p>You must also use information of your own. (16 marks)</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Puritans • Tobacco <p>You must use some information of your own.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad harvests • Population increases <p>You must use some information of your own.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sinking of the 'Tiger' • Relations with the native Americans <p>You must also include information of your own</p>

Number of Marks	I need to ...	Prove it!
12	<p>Q 1.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;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government action Puritan divisions <p>You must also include information of your own (12 marks)</p> <p>Write 3 paragraphs answering the question. Use the examples given in the bullet points OR ignore the bullet points and write about three examples from your knowledge of the period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> first paragraph. Describe an example from the first bullet point. Include at least 3 details in your example. Explain how these examples answer the question second paragraph. Describe an example from the second bullet point. Include at least 3 details in your example. Explain how these examples answer the question Third paragraph. Describe an example from your own knowledge. Include at least 3 details in your example. Explain how these examples answer the question <p><u>One reason why</u> the Puritans were not a major threat to Elizabeth was government action. <u>For example</u>, any Puritans who criticised Elizabeth were dealt with harshly. <u>More specifically</u>, a Puritan called John Stubbs published a pamphlet criticising Elizabeth and was punished by having his hand cut off. <u>This meant that</u> the Puritans were not a threat to Elizabeth because they knew they would be dealt with harshly which deterred Puritans from acting against Elizabeth.</p> <p><u>Another reason why</u> the Puritans were not a threat was that they were divided. <u>For example</u>, there were different groups within the Puritans who believed different things and argued with each other. <u>More specifically</u>, some Puritans believed that there should be no bishops and the local community should decide how organise each church. While another group believed, there should be bishops. <u>This meant that</u> the Puritans were not a threat to Elizabeth because they did not work together to challenge her, so their challenge was less effective.</p> <p><u>Another reason why</u> the Puritans were not a threat was that there was no alternative to Elizabeth. <u>For example</u>, the next person in line to the throne was Mary, Queen of Scots who was Catholic. <u>More specifically</u>, 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. <u>This meant that</u> the Puritans were not a threat because they did not want to overthrow Elizabeth. They complained about her religious settlement but did not actually want to rebel against her for fear of making their situation worse.</p>	<p>Q 1.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;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government action Puritan divisions <p>You must also include information of your own (12 marks)</p> <p>Q2 Explain the threats faced by Elizabeth in 1558. You may use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mary, Queen of Scots The economy <p>You must also include information of your own</p> <p>Q3 Explain why the revolt of the Northern Earls took place in 1569. You may use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mary, Queen of Scots The Council of the North <p>You must also include information of your own</p> <p>Q4.Explain why the Throckmorton Plot (1583) was a threat to Queen Elizabeth. You may use the following in your answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mary, Queen of Scots foreign threat <p>You must also use information of your own.</p> <p>Q5 Explain why Mary Queen of Scots was executed. In 1587 you may use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Babington Plot Elizabeth's government and advisors <p>You must use information of your own</p> <p>Q6 Explain why vagabondage increased in Elizabethan England. You may use the following in your answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population increases Bad harvests <p>You must use information of your own</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor literacy among peasants Bad harvests <p>You must use information of your own.</p> <p>Q8 Explain why some historians do consider Elizabethan England (1558-1588) to be a 'Golden Age'. You may use the following in your answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> leisure activities eductaion <p>You must use information of your own.</p> <p>Q9 Explain why England went to war with Spain in 1586. You may use the following in your answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> events in the Netherlands The actions of Francis Drake <p>You must also use information of your own.</p> <p>Q10 Explain why the Armada failed. You may use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> English ships and tactics The weather <p>You must use information of your own</p> <p>Q11 Explain why the 1587 Virginia colony failed. You may use the following in your answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor leadership Lack of food <p>You must also use information of your own.</p>

Number of Marks	I need to ...	Prove it!
<div>4</div> <div>↑</div>	<p>1. Describe two features of Elizabeth's early life (4 marks)</p> <div> <p>Write four sentences. Two sentences about the first feature. Two sentences about the second feature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1st feature: identify a feature, describe a detail about the feature 2nd feature: identify another feature, describe a detail about the feature </div> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>2. Describe two features of Elizabeth's early life (4 marks)</p> <p>3. Describe two features of the threats posed to Elizabeth in 1558</p> <p>4. Describe two threats posed by Mary Queen of Scots to Elizabeth in 1568</p> <p>5. Describe two features of Elizabeth's religious settlement 1559</p> <p>6. Describe two features of the Puritan challenge</p> <p>7. Describe two features of the Rebellion of the Norther earls 1559</p> <p>8. Describe to features of the Ridolfi Plot 1571</p> <p>9. Describe two features of the Throckmorton plot 1583</p> <p>10. Describe two features of the Babington Plot 1586</p> <p>11. Describe two features of Drake's raid on Cadiz (1587).</p> <p>12. Describe two features of vagabonds who were scammers and criminals</p> <p>13. Describe two features of the period 1558-1588 in Elizabethan England which make it a 'Golden Age'.</p> <p>14. Describe two reasons Elizabeth decided to knight Francis Drake.</p> <p>15. Describe two features of the expedition to colonise Virginia which benefited Elizabethan society.</p> <p>16. Describe two features of the 1585 expedition to Virginia which contributed to its failure.</p> <p>17. Describe two features of John White's leadership which led to the failure of the 1587 Virginia colony.</p> <p>18. Describe two features (causes) of poverty in Elizabethan poverty</p>