

Key event timeline- Problems on accession	
1558	Elizabeth is crowned queen following the Death of her catholic sister Mary I
1558	Elizabeth inherits £300,000 worth of debt from her father and sister.
1559	Religious Settlement
1559	Of the 28 Bishops only 1 swore the Act of Supremacy. Elizabeth had to replace the other 27
1560	Elizabeth unsuccessfully helps protestants in Scotland overthrow Catholics
1560's	Puritan clergy refuse to have crucifixes in their church. Elizabeth backs down and crosses replace crucifixes.
1562	Elizabeth agrees to help French protestants in return for control of Calais.
1565	Puritan clergy refused to wear special Vestments going against the Act of Uniformity. Elizabeth forces them to back down.
1566	Pope instructs Catholics not to attend Church of England services.
1568	Mary Queen of Scots flees to England and is imprisoned.
1569	Revolt of the Northern Earls
1570	The pope excommunicates Elizabeth from the Catholic church
1571	Ridolfi plot.
1583	Throckmorton plot
1585	Catholic priests ordered to leave England
1586	Babington plot
1587	Execution of Mary Queen of Scots

Key Concepts/ challenges	
Legitimacy	Catholics did not recognise the divorce of Henry VIII and therefore his marriage to Elizabeth's mother Anne. She was seen as illegitimate.
Gender	Women were viewed as weak. Even though Elizabeth was well educated and had a strong character many did not think she should be queen.
Puritans	For Puritans, Elizabeth's religious settlement did not go far enough. They challenged and Elizabeth had to back down.
Foreign threats	Spain and France were strong Catholic countries with large empires. They did not like the religious changes that Elizabeth had passed.
Catholic threat.	Catholics were unhappy with the changes to the church. They also disliked the fact that they had lost influence under Elizabeth.



Enquiry questions

- How was government structured in Elizabethan England?
- How successful was Elizabeth's religious settlement?
- What problems did Elizabeth face from different religious groups?
 - How much of a threat were foreign powers?

Useful websites

Exam question stems

Describe two features of... (4)
Explain Why...
Hypothesis/statement How far do you agree? (16)

Selected key words and definitions	
Courtiers	Were usually members of the nobility. Courtiers spent a lot of time with Elizabeth and had a big influence.
Nobility	The group of people belonging to the highest social class in a country; the aristocracy.
Legitimacy	The rightful heir.
Puritan	Strict protestant. Believes that life should be simple and everything should be
Divine right	Belief that the Monarchs right to rule came from God.
Crown	With a capital 'C' the Crown refers to the monarch and their government.
Succession	The issue of who was going to succeed the throne after the existing monarch died.
Roman Catholic	The form of Christianity followed throughout the whole of Western Europe until the 16 th Century. A feature of Roman Catholicism includes allegiance to the pope the head of the Catholic Church.
Queen regnant	'Regnant' is a Latin word and means 'reigning'. Elizabeth was a queen regnant because she ruled in her own right.
Clergy	Religious Leaders such as Bishops and priests
Act of Supremacy	Elizabeth is the Supreme Governor of the Church of England. All clergy must swear loyalty to her.
Act of Uniformity	Law that said all churches and services had to be the same.
Royal Injunctions	Laws enforcing previous Acts and instructing people how to worship.
Recusants	Catholics who were unwilling to attend Church of England services
Papacy	The system of government ruled by the pope.
Vestments	Special clothes worn by the clergy
Excommunication	To be barred from the Catholic church
Papal Bull	Written instruction from the pope.

St. Benet Biscop Catholic Academy – Humanities Faculty
 Knowledge Organiser- Year 11
 Topic: Paper Two Depth study section B. Early Elizabethan England, 1958-88

Key event timeline- Problems at home and abroad	
1559	Treaty of Cateau-Cambresis- England has to return Calais to France in order to end the war with France that Mary I had started.
1563	Philip II bans trade in cloth with the Netherlands as he believes that Elizabeth is helping Dutch protestant rebels.
1568	Genoese Loan- Spanish ships seek safety in English ports and Elizabeth allows English sailors to steal their money.
Nov 1576	Spanish Fury- Spanish soldiers sack Antwerp and persecute protestants. Elizabeth gives protestants £100,000 to fight.
Feb 1577	Pacification of Ghent- Spanish agree to leave the Netherlands
1577-80	Francis Drake Circumnavigates the globe
1584	Treaty of Joinville- Philip agrees to help Catholics in France. England and Spain are now effectively at war.
1585	Treaty of Nonsuch- Elizabeth agrees to fund an army of 7,400 who would work with the Dutch rebels.
Oct 1585	Elizabeth sends Francis Drake to attack Spanish settlements in the New world.
1587	Singeing of the Spanish kings beard (Drakes raid on Cadiz)
1588	Philip II launches the Spanish Armada

Key Concepts/ challenges	
Spanish Netherlands	Spain controlled the Netherlands and tried to force their mostly protestant population to be Catholic. Elizabeth supported protestants in the Netherlands and this angered Spain.
Spanish Armada	Spain launched an unsuccessful attempt to invade England
Catholic plots	Catholics tried to replace Elizabeth with her Catholic cousin Mary Queen of Scots as she was seen as the legitimate heir.
Wolsey	Elizabeth's spy master. Uncovered plots to overthrow Elizabeth. Believed that Catholics backed by Spain were plotting to overthrow Elizabeth.



Enquiry questions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why did England get involved in the Spanish Netherlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Did Mary queen of Scots deserve to be executed? Was Francis Drake responsible for the attack of the Spanish Armada? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How big a threat was the Spanish Armada?
Exam question stems
Describe two features of... (4) Explain Why...
Hypothesis/statement How far do you agree? (16)

Selected key words and definitions	
Circumnavigation	To sail around the globe. Drake was only the 2 nd person to do this.
Armada	Philip's fleet of 130 ships left Spain to attack England.
Anointed Monarch	Belief that monarch is anointed by God and therefore it is a sin to overthrow/ execute them.
New world	The South America's which were controlled by the Portuguese and Spanish with the authority of the pope.
Singeing of the Kings Beard	Drake's raid on Cadiz which destroyed 30 Spanish ships and destroyed resources for the Armada. It put the Armada back by a year.
Fireships	Old English ships that were set on fire and set into the Spanish Armada causing fear and forcing the Armada to scatter.
Beacons	System of fires that were lit along the Southern English coast to warn of the coming attack of the Armada- allowed the English to prepare.
Galleons	England's faster, more manoeuvrable ships that could attack easily.
Piracy	The Act of attacking a ship/ port and stealing their money/resources. Famous pirates include Francis Drake and John Hawkins.
Golden Hind	Only ship of the five that completed the circumnavigation of the globe.
Sacking	To rob a town or city using violence and causing lots of damage. Spanish Soldiers sacked Antwerp as they had not been paid.
Embargo	When governments ban trade with other countries

Key event timeline- Elizabethan Society	
1653	Statute of Artificers- ensured that poor relief was collected by introducing fines and prison sentences for those that refused.
1560's	42 Grammar schools established. (Private schools for boys of the gentry. Most taught Latin, Greek and Grammar although some did study English, Maths, Geography (but these were for the children of Merchants).
1570's	30 Grammar schools established.
1572	Vagabonds Act- Tried to stop vagrancy by punishing harshly those found guilty. National poor rate established which would be used to help the impotent poor. Towns and cities had to find jobs for the unemployed.
1576	Poor Relief Act- Unemployment is a national problem. Local JP's must find work or provide resources for the able bodied poor so that they can make a living for themselves. Anyone who refused would go to a special prison.
1585	First colony in Virginia established- Raleigh had persuaded investors to fund the trip. The trip left late and lots of the supplies were destroyed. They arrived to late to plant crops and relied heavily on the Native Americas.
1586	Surviving colonists abandon Virginia following conflict with the Native Americans and starvation.
1587	Second attempt to colonise Roanoke in Virginia. Better prepared thanks to maps and knowledge gained from first trip. The colonists expectations were more realistic and they were prepared to farm in return for 500 hectares of land.
1590	English Sailors arrive in Roanoke to find it abandoned. It would appear that they had come into conflict with the Native Americans again.

St. Benet Biscop Catholic Academy – Humanities Faculty
Knowledge Organiser- Year 11

Topic: Paper Two Depth study section B. Early Elizabethan England, 1558-88

Key Concepts/ challenges	
Education	Was about preparing you for the role in life to which you had been born. Middling and well of boys would have formal lessons from tutors or in grammar schools in subjects such as Latin, Greek, and hunting. Middle and well off girls would be taught at home and would learn sewing, dancing and household management. Poor children would
Society	There was limited social mobility in Elizabethan England. The population had increased during Elizabeth's reign by 35% and many found themselves poorer. Elizabeth had to change the attitude towards the poor and start to look after the unemployed.
Poverty	At the beginning of Elizabeth's reign it had been the responsibility of the local parish to look after the poor as they saw fit. As time passed and the number of poor increased and the economy struggled Elizabeth passed national laws which forced parishes to take care of the poor.
Leisure	Elizabethans had more leisure time and enjoyed participating in sports such as tennis, football, music and dancing. They also had many spectator sports like Bear baiting, Cock fighting and watching theatre.



Enquiry questions

- What were Elizabethan attitudes towards the education?
 - What did Elizabethans do for fun?
- Why did poverty increase in Elizabethan times?
 - How did Elizabeth tackle poverty?
 - Why did Elizabethans explore?
- Was the first colony really a failure?

Exam question stems

Describe two features of... (4)
Explain Why...
Hypothesis/statement How far do you agree? (16)

Selected key words and definitions	
Apprenticeship	Learning a trade or skill. Usually reserved for middling class as it cost a lot of Money.
Merchants	Buy and trade goods. Invest in voyages of exploration.
Inflation	The cost of goods like bread increased whilst wages went down. This meant the value of money was lower and affected the poor the most.
Sheep farming	The wool industry became valuable so farmers forced farm labourers to leave their land and jobs growing crops and used the land for sheep. This added to the unemployment levels.
Vagabonds.	People who moved from place to place without jobs. They generally begged. It was offence to be a vagabond and if caught a 3 rd time you could be executed.
Humanist	Movement that believed learning was important in it's own right and shouldn't be controlled/for the purpose of religion.
Rural population	The people living the countryside. This decreased during Elizabeth's reign as more people moved to towns in search for jobs.
Poor relief/ rate	Money collected locally to help the poor.
Impotent poor	Also known as the deserving poor. People who could not work because of age or illness.
Idle poor	Also known as able bodied. Those who were fit to work but didn't.
Exploration	Elizabethan sailors were encouraged to explore, set up colonies and bring back trade.
Colonies	Lands controlled by another country whose people have settled there.