

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

**St. Benet Biscop Catholic Academy – Humanities Faculty
Knowledge Organiser- Year 9
Topic: Early Elizabethan England, 1558-88**

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.



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.

