

Elizabethan England Revision Booklet

Exam Details

- 55 minutes
- 3 questions
 1. Describe two features of... (4) Only
1 paragraph needed
 2. Explain why... (12) - 3 paragraphs needed
 3. Statement. How far do you agree (16) – 4 paragraphs and then a conclusion



If you LEARN and REMEMBER this information you will be successful in your exam.



Helpful video links

Religious Settlement: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zg68tyc/revision/1>

Threats to the Religious Settlement:

<https://www.bing.com/videos/riverview/relatedvideo?&q=Elizabethan+religiuos+settlement&&mid=FAE1C1897DC0EC94307EFAE1C1897DC0EC94307E&&FORM=VRD GAR>

Puritan Threat to the Religious Settlement: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zg68tyc/revision/4>

Why did the English defeat the Spanish Armada? [Bing Videos](#)

Queen Elizabeth I's Problems



1. Religion
 - When Elizabeth I became queen in 1558 she was a Protestant queen in charge of a Catholic country.
 - The Protestants in England expected her to make the whole country Protestant.
 - The Catholics in England wanted her to become a Catholic and keep the entire country Catholic.
 - How could she keep both religions happy?
2. The threat from abroad
 - The most powerful countries in Europe were France and Spain. Both of these countries were Catholic.
 - Either country may try to invade England if Elizabeth made the country Protestant.
 - To make matters worse France had troops in Scotland which was also a Catholic country and France and England were at war when Elizabeth became queen in 1558.
 - The only positive was the France and Spain hated each other. They were unlikely to cooperate to invade.
3. Money
 - The previous queen, called Mary Tudor, had been married to Catholic King Phillip I of Spain and had spent money helping him fight France. Elizabeth was left a £300,000 in debt.
 - Mary Tudor had also sold off a lot of land. This meant that Elizabeth owned less land that she could charge rent on to make more money.
 - Elizabeth's annual income was only £286,667 so even if she didn't spend any money at all for a year she would still be in debt.

Queen Elizabeth I's Problems

Give 2 reasons why each of the following was a problem for Elizabeth

1. Religion

- _____

- _____

2. The threat from abroad

- _____

- _____

3. Money

- _____

- _____

The most serious problem Elizabeth faced was...

because _____

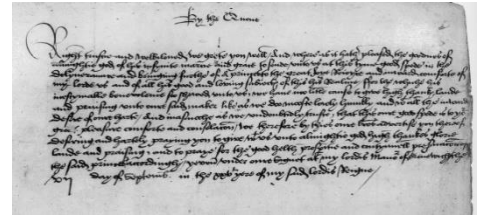
Solutions

Religion – Elizabeth’s Religious Settlement of 1559

Queen Elizabeth tried to keep both sides happy and settle the arguments over what religion England should be. However, as she was a Protestant, it was the Catholics who were the most unhappy. Her Religious Settlement had 3 parts but the 2 most important are:

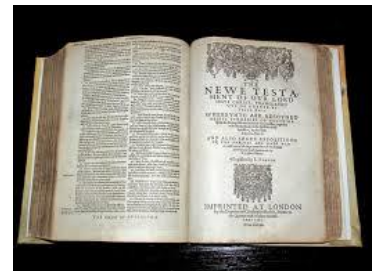
1. The Act of Supremacy 1559

- This made Elizabeth the **Supreme Governor** of the Church, taking power away from the Catholic Pope in Rome.
- Protestants were happy because they believed being Supreme Governor was exactly the same as being Head of the Church.
- Catholics were not completely unhappy as they believed that being Supreme Governor was NOT exactly the same as being Head of the Church.



2. The Act of Uniformity (1559)

- This made Protestantism England’s official religion.
- It made sure everyone used the new prayer book.
- The prayer book and Bible were in English not Latin.



Act of Supremacy

Act of Uniformity

Colour-code these statements using the key above

This made Protestantism England’s official religion.	Elizabeth was known as the Supreme Governor of the Church of England
It made sure everyone used the new prayer book.	The prayer book and Bible were in English not Latin.

Summarise each part of Elizabeth’s religious settlement in 5 words each

Act of Supremacy-

Act of Uniformity-

Challenges to Elizabeth's Religious Settlement

Read the following statements and colour code them using the key below;

Protestant opposition

Catholic opposition

Recusancy Fines – Latin for to refuse, refers to those who remained loyal to the Catholic Church and refused to attend Church of England services.

Vestments – Clothes that priests and clergy wear

Puritans – Extreme Protestants

The Pope – The Head of the Catholic Church

Catholics – People who follow the Catholic religion

Protestants – People who followed the Protestant religion.

- A large number of Catholic nobles and gentry refused to attend Church services and accepted **recusancy fines** instead. This made it difficult to enforce the settlement or to convince people to convert to Protestantism.
- There was foreign opposition to Elizabeth's religious settlement, The Spanish and the Pope were strong opponents. This made an invasion more likely so Elizabeth had to spend money on defending the country. This was money she didn't really have as she was already £300,000 in debt as a result of Mary Tudor's rule.
- Puritans in Elizabeth's Parliament and among her advisors continued to argue for changes to the settlement. They felt it was too favourable to the Catholics.
- A number of Catholic bishops and priests resigned rather than swear the Oath of Supremacy, which undermined Elizabeth's religious settlement. This gave the impression that all Catholics should oppose it.
- Due to concerns about a Catholic uprising, Elizabeth had to compromise with English Catholics. One example is that she didn't strictly enforce fine for **recusancy**. Some Catholics were just allowed to not attend Church of England Services
- English Puritans were unhappy about the **vestments** that Church of England priests had to wear. They felt they were too Catholic. 37 priests had to be removed from the Church of England.
- Many people remained Catholic and didn't convert to Protestantism. This was particularly in the North of England. There was always the chance that a revolt against Elizabeth could start there.
- English Puritans challenged Elizabeth's religious settlement by campaigning against crucifixes (crosses) being displayed in churches. Because this opposition was so strong Elizabeth had to agree that they could be removed.

Task: What is your opinion? Who were the biggest threat to Elizabeth's religious settlement – Puritans or English Catholics? Explain your answer.

England and the Netherlands

Over the years that followed Elizabeth I becoming queen, relations with Spain worsened. When it became clear that Elizabeth I wouldn't marry King Philip II of Spain relations worsened even more. Finally, in the years 1569-1586 Spain was involved in many plots to overthrow Elizabeth and kill which made war between the 2 even more likely. In addition, Elizabeth had executed her Catholic cousin called Mary Queen of Scots in 1587. Mary had been Queen of Scotland before being overthrown by Scottish Protestants. Killing a Catholic queen angered the Spanish in particular as, being the most powerful Catholic country in the world, they were meant to defend Catholicism against the Protestants.

In 1585, Elizabeth sent 7000 English soldiers to the Netherlands (Holland) to help the Protestants who lived there to fight the Spanish (the Netherlands was part of Philip II's empire). This was because the ports in the Netherlands are also close to England. Elizabeth was worried the Spanish might try to invade England from there so it was important to help the Protestants keep the Spanish away from there.

Was sending an English army to the Netherlands in 1585 a good or bad idea?

- **Good idea**
- **Bad idea**

Phillip II sent a massive Spanish army to the Netherlands to fight the Protestants in 1578. This army could be used to invade England after the Protestants are defeated. An English army might actually help the Protestant win and keep England safe from Spanish invasion	Sending 7000 soldiers and providing them with food and weapons was extremely expensive. It had taken Elizabeth until 1574 to pay of Mary's debts and to save £300,000. Sending this army ran a risk of losing that money
The English army was not large enough to beat the Spanish but would prevent them from winning. It would hopefully keep the army fighting in the Netherlands rather than it being used to invade England.	The English army was allowed to occupy the Dutch port of Flushing. This was the port the Spanish wanted to use to invade England from. As long as the English controlled this an invasion by Spain would be much harder.
The English army didn't have enough weapons or money to be effective. The Earl of Leicester, who led the army, argued with his own officers and his Dutch allies.	The Earl of Leicester was given the title of 'Governor General of the Low Countries'. Queen Elizabeth I was furious as it made it look like England was trying to take over the Netherlands. This made Spain even angrier and more likely to try to invade England.

Tasks

1. Colour-code the table above using the key
2. Explain the following:

Massive _____

7000 _____

£300,000 _____

Flushing _____

Earl of Leicester _____

Learning Check

Remember you don't just need to complete these tasks but you need to remember them.

Question	Attempt 1	Attempt 2	Attempt 3
What religion was England when Elizabeth I became queen?			
How much debt was she in?			
How much did she earn every year?			
What were main 2 parts of Elizabeth I's religious settlement?			
Name 2 features of the Act of Supremacy			
Names 2 features about the Act of Uniformity			
Give 3 reasons why Catholics didn't like the Religious Settlement			
Give 3 reasons why Puritans didn't like the Religious Settlement			
Why was it a good idea for England to go to war with Spain in 1585? (4 words max)			
Why was it a bad idea for England to go to war with Spain in 1585? (4 words max)			

The Spanish Armada

By 1587 King Philip II had, had enough. He assembled a huge fleet of ships to invade England. This was known as the Spanish Armada. However, in 1587, the English, led by Sir Francis Drake, attacked the Armada which was waiting in the Spanish port of Cadiz and damaged many ships. When they left the English also attacked ships bringing supplies to the Armada. This delayed the attack for a year, giving the English time to prepare.

In 1588 the Spanish fleet of ships known as the Spanish Armada had been repaired and was ready to sail. The plan was to use these ships to invade England:

1. The ships would sail from Spain to the Netherlands
2. They would pick up an army of 27,000 soldiers
3. They would land these soldiers in England.
4. They would march on London, capture or kill Elizabeth and make England a Catholic country.

Why the Spanish Armada of 1588 failed.





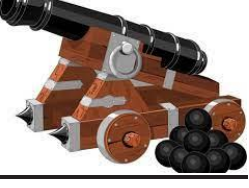
Key

Poor Spanish tactics Good English tactics Weather Leadership

<p>The Armada was carefully organised and the Spanish captains were skilful. The English couldn't get close enough to cause much damage. If the Spanish stuck to their plan the English were in serious trouble. However, in the night, the English sent 8 fire ships into the harbour filled with gunpowder. The Spanish captains panicked, many cut their anchors and went out to sea where the English were waiting.</p>	<p>After the fire ships were sent in the English navy, led by Lord Howard, attacked the Spanish ships. This was called the Battle of Gravelines. In total the Spanish lost 1000 sailors and many ships were damaged or sunk. The English lost no ships and only 50 sailors</p>
<p>After the Battle of Gravelines the wind changed direction and the Spanish ships were blown out into the North Sea. As many of them had cut their anchors off when the fire ships were sent into the harbour of Calais they couldn't stop this from happening. The Armada was split up even more.</p>	<p>Lord Howard completely changed the tactics used by the English navy. He got rid of the old tactics which had been to ram an enemy ship and then fight hand to hand. Instead he developed new canons that could hit ships from a distance away and then keep out of range of the enemy.</p> <p>This change in tactics saved many English ships and many sailors lives.</p>
<p>The wind forced the Spanish to try to return to Spain by sailing around Scotland and then between England and Ireland. Over 40 ships were wrecked off the Scottish and Irish coasts. Some tried to land in Ireland as they were running short of supplies and were killed. In total, only 80 ships returned to Spain.</p>	<p>King Phillip II of Spain appointed the Duke of Medina Sidonia as the Commander of the Armada as the previous commander had died. Medina Sidonia had no naval experience, got sea sick and, as a result, wasn't experienced enough to come up with a plan to deal with the English navy.</p>
<p>One of Lord Howard's other main officers was Francis Drake. He had helped England become wealthy by attacking Spanish treasure ships such as the Cacafuego in 1578. He was a brilliant sailor and a key reason why the English won.</p>	<p>John Hawkins, another key naval commander, had spent years redesigning the English navy to make the ships faster and more manoeuvrable. Thanks to him, by the time the Armada was launched, England had one of the best navies in the world.</p>
<p>The Spanish cannons could only fire once and took a long time to reload. The English canons were designed to be fired multiple times and be reloaded quickly. They were therefore able to inflict heavy damage on the Spanish Armada.</p>	<p>The men Queen Elizabeth I picked to defend England against the Spanish Armada were brilliant at their jobs. John Hawkins was in charge and it was he who ordered the fire ships to be sent into Calais which scattered the Armada in the first place.</p>

Tasks

Each of these pictures sum up a reason why the Armada failed. Copy out the reason you think the picture shows in FULL, then summarise in 5 words

Picture	Description	5 words
		
		
		
 <small>shutterstock.com · 1030251043</small>		
		

Leisure time during the Elizabethan Period

Elizabethan Theatre – complete the gap fill using the words in bold.

There were no t_____ in the country when Elizabeth became queen. Many people were scared of travelling actors, believing that they were v_____ and a threat to law and order. However, in London, wealth people such as the E_____ of L_____ liked plays and helped the legally and f_____.

In 1576 the first t_____ since Roman times opened in just outside London. It was called the Theatre. It was followed by others such as the C_____ in 1577 and the R_____ in 1587. There was a need for theatres as wealthy traders and their workers had the money to pay to watch plays.

Vagabonds, financially, Earl, theatre, Leicester, Curtain, Rose, theatres

Going to the theatre was c_____ and for only one p_____ you could stand in the pit and watch the play. For three pennies you could sit under cover. The wealthiest actually sat on the s_____ itself to watch.

Plays written during the Elizabethan Period are some of the most f_____ ever written. One example is a play written by C_____ Marlowe which was called The Jew of Malta. It was the first b_____ comedy ever written. Examples of famous actors are R_____ Burbage and Edward A_____.

P_____ hated the theatre as they believed they were the work of the D_____. Queen Elizabeth liked them but wanted to control the types of plays people watched. As a result, she introduced c_____. This meant that all acting companies needed a l_____ and all play scripts had to be checked by the Master of R_____ before they could be performed.

ensorship, cheap, Revels, penny, licence, stage, Devil, famous, black, Christopher, Allen, Richard, Puritans

Leisure activities of different types of people during the Elizabethan Era

Activity	Gentlemen (very rich)	Citizens and burgesses (quite rich)	Yeomen (richer farmers)	The fourth sort (very poor)
Drinking	X	X	X	X
Smoking tobacco	X			
Gambling on sports such as bear-baiting	X			X
Archery and fishing	X	X	X	X
Going to the theatre	X	X	X	X
Hunting deer	X	X		
Hunting rabbit			X	X

1. What activities were enjoyed by all groups?
2. What activity was enjoyed just by gentlemen and the fourth sort?
3. What activity was only enjoyed by the yeomen and fourth sort?
4. What groups enjoyed hunting deer?
5. Why do you think some activities could be enjoyed by all groups but others could only be enjoyed by the rich?

Education during the Elizabethan Period

Type of school/	Who would go	Other info
Grammar schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boys aged 7-15 years old from wealthy families such as the nobility or gentry Bright boys aged 7-15 years old from lower classes No girls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 72 new grammar schools were set up during Elizabeth's reign allowing more people from all classes to get an education. The main subjects were Latin and Greek as these were seen as encouraging educational, personal and spiritual growth
Parish / Petty Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4-7-year-olds to prepare them from grammar school. Mostly from wealthy families. Some girls from wealthy families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teachers would often be the older grammar school boys (14-15-year-olds).
Public Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boys whose fathers were members of the nobility (nobles and lords). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Winchester and Eton were some of the earliest schools of this type. All lessons were taught in Latin.
Home education by private tutor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sons of the nobility (lords for example). Some girls of the nobility had home tutors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As home tutors became more common most wealthy and titled women were able to read and write.
University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anyone who had been to grammar school could go to university but they had to have been successful in school to go. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students had to learn grammar, mathematics, music, theology, astronomy and geometry. Students were also taught how to speak properly, how to dance and good table manners.

<u>Question</u>	<u>Answer</u>
List the 4 places rich boys could be educated	
Where could girls be educated?	
Where could you learn Latin?	
What did you need to have done before you could go to university?	
What would you learn at university?	
How many new Grammar Schools were set up during the Elizabethan period?	

Voyages of Exploration during the Elizabethan Period

- The greatest English explorer of this period was Sir Francis Drake.
- He was the first Englishman to circumnavigate the world.
- He did this in the years 1577-1580
- He was one the greatest English heroes of that time and many others wanted to be rich and famous like he was so also embarked on voyages of exploration.

Task: Read the following sheet on **Raleigh and the attempted colonisation of Virginia** and complete the questions below.

1. Who was Sir Walter Raleigh?

2. Give three reasons why Virginia was colonised and explain why they were colonised?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

3. Who went to Virginia?

4. What did the Colonists take with them?

Raleigh and the attempted colonisation of Virginia

In 1584–85, Sir Walter Raleigh organised, but did not participate in, a failed expedition to colonise Virginia on the east coast of North America.

Sir Walter Raleigh

- A nobleman and a courtier, he became an explorer during Elizabeth's reign.
- In 1584, Elizabeth gave Raleigh a grant to explore and settle lands in North America.
- Raleigh needed to raise huge amounts of money and encourage potential English colonists to leave their homes and settle in a land many knew little about.
- Raleigh did not lead the colonists, but he was significant because he raised funds for the project and persuaded people to leave England and settle in Virginia.

Timeline

The colonisation of Virginia

1585 English colonisation of Virginia begins; 107 men set out for Roanoke, Virginia.

1587 New English colonists return to Virginia and set up a colony at Roanoke.

- **1584** Raleigh plans new colonisation of North America and sends a team to explore Virginia and report back to him.
- **1586** The surviving colonists abandon the colony, after struggling to feed themselves and facing hostile Indians (Native Americans), and go back to England.
- **1590** English sailors arrive at Roanoke and discover that it has been abandoned and all of its colonists have disappeared.

Why was Virginia colonised?

- 1 Trade.** Explorers and colonists would be able to barter ironware, woollen cloth and hunting knives in return for animal skins, gold and other commodities that could be sold at a profit. The colony could also produce crops, sugar cane and tobacco that could be brought back to England.
- 2 England would be less dependent on Spain, France and Italy for imported goods if it could produce them in Virginia.**
- 3 Welcoming and friendly natives,** including two Algonquian Indians who travelled back to England, encouraged the English to go there.
- 4 Raleigh was able to persuade investors that the trip would be profitable.** People, including members of the nobility and the gentry, were prepared to invest in the expedition.
- 5 Colonising Virginia would provide a base to attack Spanish settlements and colonies.** This would provide considerable loot and booty. It would also demonstrate to the Indian tribes that the English were a better alternative to the Spanish as rulers.
- 6 A successful colony in Virginia would make it easier to fund other ventures,** opening up the New World to English settlement.

Who went to Virginia?

Raleigh did not lead the expedition, but a party of 107 colonists, almost all men, did set out for Roanoke, Virginia in 1585. The group, led by Richard Grenville, was mostly made up of soldiers and sailors, although there were some craftsmen, landowners, merchants and farmers.

What did the colonists take along?

- Food, and salt for preserving it – for the voyage and afterwards.
- Fresh water – for the voyage.
- Tools and equipment, including ploughs and seeds – to farm and build forts and homes.
- Weapons to protect themselves from attack.

Now try this

Explain one reason why Raleigh attempted to colonise Virginia in the 1580s.

Queen Elizabeth was determined to make England a great power

To do this she wanted to take over new lands

In 1584-5 Sir Walter Raleigh paid for 5 ships to sail to the America to set up a colony. This failed. For your exam you may need to know why.

Key Historical Language

Colony – A country or area taken over by another country. This country then sends its own people to live there.

Colonists – People who set up a colony

Algonquians – The name of the Native India Tribe that already lived at Virginia

<u>Reason for failure</u>	<u>Explanation – How this made the colony fail</u>
Only 100 people went rather than the 300 that were needed. Too many of these people were craftsmen and there were not enough farmers. Craftsmen make things but farmers grow food.	
Their ship called 'The Tiger' let in water. This ruined all their gunpowder meaning their guns were useless. Hunting was almost impossible	
The Tiger contained most of their food and seed to grow crops. The salt water ruined all of this. They also arrived too late to plant any seeds that survived.	
By 1585 England was at war with Spain. It didn't have any spare ships to bring over fresh supplies. The colonists had to look after themselves	
The colonists became dependent on the Native Indians (Algonquians) for food but they fell out with them. In 1586 the natives attacked the colonists. This was because the disease brought by the colonists were killed the Algonquians.	
The colonists fell out with each other. The merchants wouldn't work in the fields and farmers weren't willing to work for the rich. They thought the natives would work for them but they didn't	
Morale of the colonists was low. This was particularly after it became clear that there wasn't any gold there. Some had gone after being promised they would become rich. It was already a very hard life but some colonists were no longer willing to work hard.	

Tasks:

1. Read through the reasons for the failure of Virginia.
2. Rank the reasons in order of importance for the failure of Virginia with 1 being the most important reason and 5 being the least important.
3. Explain why you feel the reason you ranked as 1 is the most important reason for the failure of Virginia.

Learning Check

Remember you don't just need to complete these tasks but you need to remember them.

Question	Attempt 1	Attempt 2	Attempt 3
What religion was England when Elizabeth I became queen?			
What were the 2 parts of Elizabeth I's religious settlement?			
Name 2 features of the Act of Supremacy			
Names 2 features about the Act of Uniformity			
Give 3 reasons why England and Spain went to war in 1585.			
Give 3 reasons why the Spanish Armada failed.			
Give 3 reasons why England deserves the credit for defeating the Armada.			
Give 3 reasons why the Spanish should be blamed for the failure of the Armada.			

Learning Check

Remember you don't just need to complete these tasks but you need to remember them.

Question	Attempt 1	Attempt 2	Attempt 3
Give 3 ways that Elizabeth's religious settlement was challenged by Catholics			
Give 3 reasons why Puritans were unhappy with Elizabeth's Religious Settlement			
Who was Walter Raleigh?			
Give three reasons why Virginia was colonised.			
Give four reasons why the colonisation of Virginia failed.			

Structure Strips

Remember these are on the back pages of your red book.

You need to know the following:

Medicine - Paper 1

Structure Strips 2, 4, 7

Elizabethan England – Paper 2

Structure Strips 2 and 7