



# History Revision Booklet

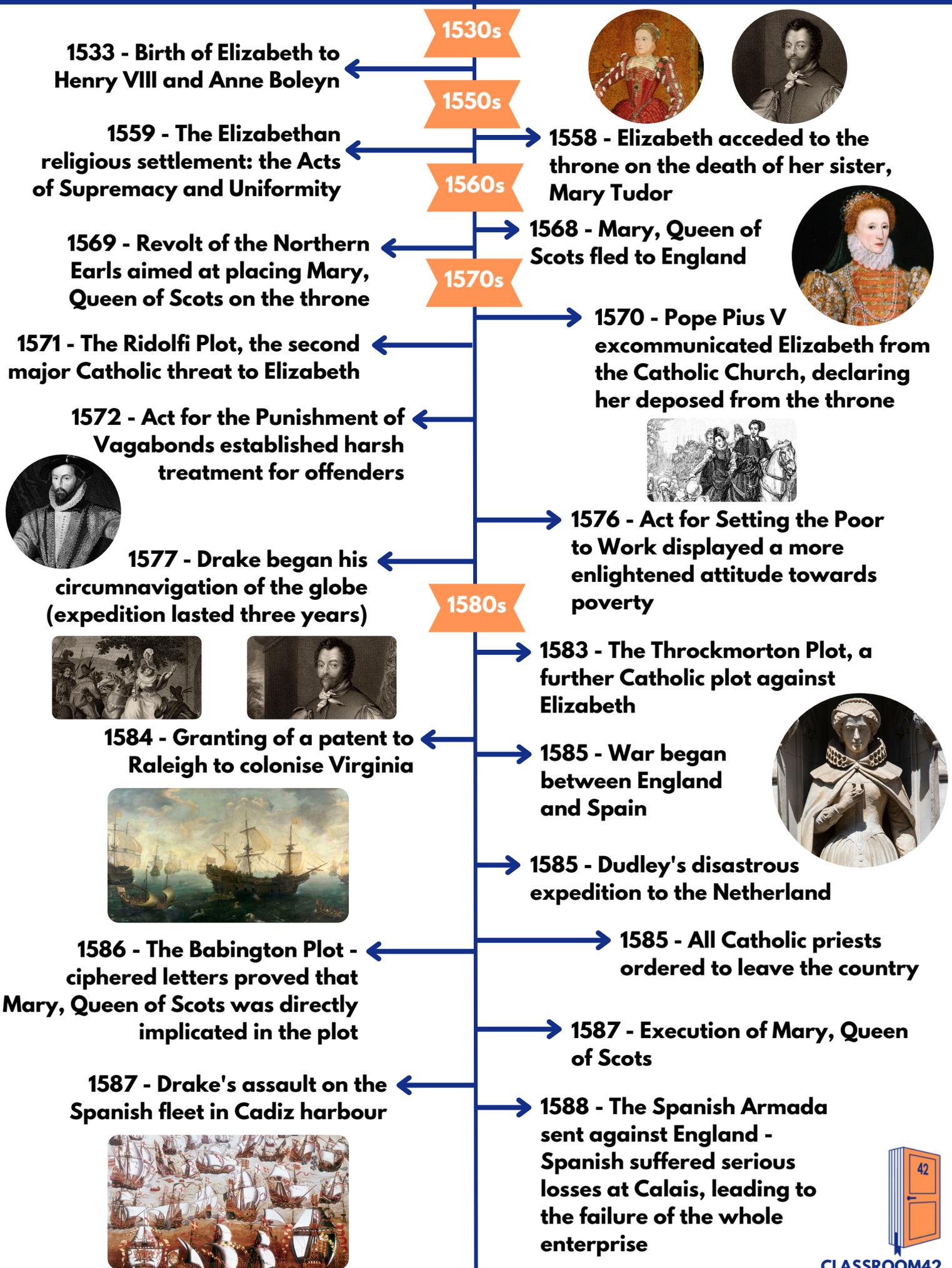
## Early Elizabethan England, 1558-88

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Class:** \_\_\_\_\_



# EARLY ELIZABETHAN ENGLAND, 1558-88 TIMELINE



## Societal hierarchy

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Gentry
3. Yeomen
4. Tenant farmers
5. Landless/working poor
6. Homeless and beggars

Contemporary belief that \_\_\_\_\_ could not rule well

Increasing poverty due to high taxation and poor \_\_\_\_\_

Many (especially Catholics) thought she was illegitimate

Problems facing Elizabeth I

The Crown was £\_\_\_\_\_ in debt  
Ongoing war with France



- Self-confident
- Indecisive
- Protestant
- Unmarried
- '\_\_\_\_\_ Queen'

Monarch → divine right to rule, absolute authority

Parliament → Lords + \_\_\_\_\_, advised Elizabeth's government

Privy Council → nobles chosen by Elizabeth to govern country



## Religion in England

- Church of England important part of life and preached government's message, people paid \_\_\_\_\_% tax (tithe) to Church
- England officially Catholic but people heavily divided - Reformation questioned Catholic Church teachings
- Huge tensions between Catholics (supported \_\_\_\_\_, majority in North and West), Protestants (no Pope, majority in London and East), Puritans (strict Protestants, found in London)

## Elizabeth's religious settlement

- Attempt to quell religious tensions
- Act of Supremacy made Elizabeth Supreme \_\_\_\_\_ of Church of England, removing power from Catholic Pope, clergy swore oath of allegiance to her
- Act of Uniformity made Protestantism England's official religion, set out rules for Churches, \_\_\_\_\_ book retained some Catholic traditions as a compromise
- Most ordinary people accepted, 8,000 out of 10,000 priests took Oath of Supremacy, but only \_\_\_\_\_ bishop - largely successful, 27 new Protestant bishops appointed

## QUEEN, GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION, 1558-69

## Relations between Mary and Elizabeth

- Casket \_\_\_\_\_ Affair - letters found allegedly written by Mary which implicate her in husband's murder - ensured Elizabeth's support for James VI rather than Mary
- \_\_\_\_\_ Conference (1569) - investigation of possible wrongdoing by Mary, used Casket Letters as evidence

Crucifix Controversy - refused to display Catholic crucifixes in \_\_\_\_\_, not challenged by Elizabeth

Vestment Controversy - refused to wear the vestments, 37 priests resigned in \_\_\_\_\_



Extent of challenge very \_\_\_\_\_

Puritan challenge to settlement

Wanted a stricter Protestant Church

1/3 nobility and gentry (mostly in North and West) became \_\_\_\_\_, refusing to attend Church, powerful threat compared to ordinary people

Political threat posed by Catholic France and Spain, angered by Elizabeth's support for Protestants in France's religious \_\_\_\_\_ (1562)



Catholic challenge to settlement

European Catholic Church began 'Counter \_\_\_\_\_' against Protestantism

Pope excommunicated Elizabeth in 1570, which encouraged foreign attacks

- Catholic Queen of \_\_\_\_\_
- Elizabeth's cousin descended from Henry VIII's sister - no denying her \_\_\_\_\_
- Elizabeth sent money and troops to Protestant rebels in Scotland, rebellion ended with the Treaty of Edinburgh (1560), Mary had to give up claim to English throne
- 1568 - Escaped prison and fled to England after suspicion of Mary's involvement in husband's death forced her to \_\_\_\_\_



# Queen, government and religion, 1558-69

## Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. Identify two problems facing Elizabeth I:

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2. What role did the Church of England play in English society?

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3. What Act made Elizabeth Supreme Governor of the Church of England?

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4. What year did the Pope excommunicate Elizabeth?

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5. Describe one feature of Puritan challenge to the religious settlement:

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6. What proportion of nobility and gentry became recusants as part of the Catholic challenge to the religious settlement?

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7. How did the casket letters damage relations between Elizabeth and Mary?

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8. What role did the Privy Council play in English government?

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9. Which religion did Elizabeth change England's official religion to?

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10. Identify one feature of Elizabeth I's character:

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**Ridolfi Plot (1571)** → **Roberto Ridolfi** (spy for **Pope**) convinced **pain** to raise troops for invasion to crown **Mary** and marry Duke of \_\_\_\_\_ - discovered by **William Cecil**, Norfolk executed but **Spain** and **Catholicism** still major threats to **Elizabeth**

**Plot (1583)** → **French Duke of Guise** plotted to invade with **Spanish** and **Papal** support, **Throckmorton** passed letters between plotters and **Mary** but was discovered by **Francis Walsingham**, **11,000** Catholic sympathisers imprisoned

**Babington Plot (\_\_\_\_\_)** → **Walsingham** intercepted letters from **Babington** to **Mary** about Duke of Guise invasion, **Mary** sentenced to **death** (Oct 1586), \_\_\_\_\_ persecution increased

### Revolt of the Northern Earls, 1569-70

- **Catholicism** strong in **North**, **Earls** resented loss of power in \_\_\_\_\_
- Wanted to make **Mary** queen, rebels marched South but support from **Spain** didn't arrive - **Elizabeth** retained landowner support and moved **Mary** away to \_\_\_\_\_
- Showed **Mary** couldn't be trusted, led to **Elizabeth's** **excommunication**



England and Spain rivals in **New World**, \_\_\_\_\_ raided Spanish colonies and ships

1577-1580 **Sir Francis Drake** captured £400,000 of Spanish \_\_\_\_\_ and silver

**Commercial rivalry**

Spain controlled **Netherlands** - England's main trade route to Europe

**Catholic Spain/England** alliance ended when England became \_\_\_\_\_

**Political & religious rivalry**

**Elizabeth** sent money to \_\_\_\_\_ rebels combatting persecution of Protestants

**Philip II** involved in plots against **Elizabeth**



## CHALLENGES TO ELIZABETH AT HOME AND ABROAD, 1569-88

### War with Spain - Robert Dudley

- **Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_** (1585) - England financed an army of **7,000** troops led by **Robert Dudley** for the **Dutch Protestant rebels** - England and Spain now at war in Netherlands
- **Expedition of 1585** huge failure as force was poorly supplied
- \_\_\_\_\_ angered **Elizabeth** by taking title of '**Governor General**'

### War with Spain - Francis Drake

- **Elizabeth** ordered **Drake** to spy on Spanish \_\_\_\_\_ activity
- April 1587 - **Elizabeth** ordered **Drake** to attack Spanish navy port at \_\_\_\_\_, destroyed **30** ships
- Attack known as '**singeing the King of Spain's \_\_\_\_\_**' - set **Armada** preparations back a year

1588 - **Philip II** planned '**Enterprise of England**' to invade + overthrow **Elizabeth** - ordered **130-ship \_\_\_\_\_** to transport **Duke of Parma's** **27,000** troops from Netherlands to England

**Armada leaders (Duke of Parma & Duke of Medina Sidonia)** unable to \_\_\_\_\_

Spanish low on food and cannon **supplies**

English \_\_\_\_\_ faster and cannons fired more quickly

**Reasons for English victory**

Superior **tactics** used by more experienced English leaders - chased into familiar territory (English \_\_\_\_\_)

**Battle of \_\_\_\_\_** (8th Aug 1588) - **Drake's fireships** destroyed Spanish ships and forced many to drift into North Sea

- **Victory** cemented **Elizabeth's** power + strength
- Led to gradual decline of Spain's \_\_\_\_\_
- England emerged as strong naval power
- Seen as victory for **Protestantism**



# Challenges to Elizabeth at home and abroad, 1569-88

## Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. Identify two consequences of English victory over the Spanish Armada:

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2. What role did Walsingham play in the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots?

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3. How many Spanish ships were destroyed in Drake's attack on Cadiz?

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4. What year did Philip II's 'Enterprise of England' begin?

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5. Identify a feature of religious rivalry between England and Spain:

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6. What country did Spain control affecting England's trade route to Europe?

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7. What did the 1585 Treaty of Nonsuch do?

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8. Why did the Revolt of the Northern Earls break out?

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9. Who discovered the Ridolfi Plot?

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10. Identify one reason why England defeated the Armada:

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## Education

- Prepared people for life in their **social** \_\_\_\_\_
- **No compulsory schooling**, very few attended
- \_\_\_\_\_ **ideas** changed attitudes, belief that society improved through education
- **Protestantism** increased literacy efforts, thought people should read \_\_\_\_\_ in English
- Invention of the **printing press** made \_\_\_\_\_ far cheaper to produce and buy
- Noble girls were educated at home and prepared for married life, but noble boys could attend fee-paying **grammar schools**
- **2 universities** set up: Oxford and Cambridge

## Sport, pastimes and theatre

- Leisure activities varied by **social class**
- **Nobility**: intellectual pursuits, elitist culture, reading classics, music, hunting, hawking
- \_\_\_\_\_ **people**: popular culture, escapism from poor living conditions, drinking and gambling in inns/taverns, cockfighting, bear baiting, dice, wrestling, football
- **Theatre** popular with all classes, **Globe** and **Rose** theatres built, wealthy \_\_\_\_\_ sponsored actors, only **men** could act

**Bad harvests** in 1562, 1565, 1573, 1586 meant less \_\_\_\_\_ + higher prices

Price \_\_\_\_\_ caused fall in value of real wages

### Reasons for increase in poverty

**Taxes** raised for **war** with **Spain**

**Enclosure** drove many off their lands - became **vagrants**/ \_\_\_\_\_

**Population growth** increased demand for food + housing

Changing attitudes to poverty prompted by belief that growing number of vagabonds would lead to crime, disorder and even \_\_\_\_\_

**1563 Statute of \_\_\_\_\_** - punished those who didn't pay poor relief, taxes raised at local level

\_\_\_\_\_ **Vagabonds Act** - punished vagrants with whipping, death penalty for begging 3 times

**1576 Poor Relief Act** - distinguished between \_\_\_\_\_ poor (couldn't work) and idle/undeserving poor (chose not to work)



## New science of

\_\_\_\_\_ navigation made sailing safer - maths, quadrants, astrolabes

Printing maps + use of longitude and \_\_\_\_\_ made navigation more reliable

Expansion of trade routes, especially

### Reasons for exploration

New shipyards, development of faster + more stable ships

Trade \_\_\_\_\_

Need to compete with European powers in acquiring overseas possessions

## ELIZABETHAN SOCIETY IN THE AGE OF EXPLORATION, 1558-88

### Drake's circumnavigation of the globe

- Dec 1577 - Sep 1580
- Wanted to attack Spanish colonies in the **Pacific** due to personal \_\_\_\_\_ **beliefs** and **revenge** for Spanish attack on his ships
- Returned to England with huge amount of **treasure**
- Encouraged further **exploration**, claimed Nova Albion for England, worsened relationship with \_\_\_\_\_

**Poor food supplies** - damaged on voyage, wrong time of year for planting \_\_\_\_\_

**War with Spain** meant few ships were available to send supplies

### Reasons for failure of Roanoke colony

**Inadequate planning** and **inexperience** of crew

Attacks from **Native Americans** - colonists had brought **new** \_\_\_\_\_



**The colonisation of Virginia**  
• **1584** - **Walter Raleigh** given **royal charter** to establish a **colony** in \_\_\_\_\_, **Virginia**

- Raleigh organised expedition + raised funds
- First expedition group had to leave after a year (1585-86), second group **disappeared** (1587)
- Became known as the '\_\_\_\_ **Colony**'



# Elizabethan society in the Age of Exploration, 1558-88

## Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. Identify two reasons for the failure of the Roanoke colony:

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2. Why did attitudes to poverty change in Elizabethan society?

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3. Which two universities were set up in Elizabethan England?

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4. What year was Raleigh granted a royal charter to colonise Virginia?

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5. How did the 1576 Poor Relief Act categorise the poor?

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6. What invention made books cheaper to produce and buy?

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7. Give one reason for increasing poverty levels in Elizabethan society:

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8. How did the science of transatlantic navigation affect exploration?

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9. What leisure activity was popular with all social classes?

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10. Give two reasons why Drake's circumnavigation was significant:

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