

GCSE History

Elizabethan Age, 1558-1603

Revision guide



Name:

Key People

Queen Elizabeth I	Queen of England
King Philip II	King of Spain
Pope Pius V	Head of the Catholic Church
Mary, Queen of Scots	Queen of Scotland and Elizabeth's cousin
Mary of Guise	Mary, Queen of Scots mother
Sir William Cecil	Elizabeth's Secretary of State
Sir Francis Walsingham	Elizabeth's 2 nd Secretary of State & Spymaster
Sir Francis Drake	Privateer (pirate) and worked for Elizabeth
Sir Walter Raleigh	In charge of colonising the New World
The Duke of Alba	Spanish Duke who crushed the Dutch Revolt
The Duke of Parma	Spanish Duke stationed in the Netherlands and involved in the Spanish Armada
The Duke of Medina-Sidonia	Spanish Duke who led the Spanish Armada
Thomas Percy	Catholic Earl of Northumberland who was one of the Northern Earls who revolted
Charles Neville	Catholic Earl of Westmorland who was one of the Northern Earls who revolted
Thomas Howard	Protestant Northern Earl who revolted and was supposed to marry Mary, Queen of Scots
Roberto Ridolfi	One of the main people in the Ridolfi Plot to remove Elizabeth and replace with Mary
Francis Throckmorton	One of the main people in the Throckmorton Plot to remove Elizabeth and replace with Mary
Anthony Babington	One of the main people in the Babington Plot to remove Elizabeth and replace with Mary
Duke of Alencon	French heir to the throne who helps Elizabeth in the Netherlands

Problems from 1558-66

1558 onwards: Legitimacy

1558 onwards: Gender and heir

1558 onwards: finances

1558 onwards: French alliance with Scotland (Auld Alliance) and Mary Queen of Scots link to France (Half French and married to King of France)

1559: Calais returned to France

1559: Religious settlement

1560s: Puritan Challenge

1560s: Recusants fail to attend the new church. Worsens after 1566

1566: Papacy's counter reformation/ Pope's Papal Bull for Catholics not to attend English Protestant churches

1566-68: Dutch rebelling against the Spanish (Dutch Revolt)

Problems from 1566-88

1566-68: Dutch Rebelling and sheltering rebels (Sea Beggars)/Genoese Loan

1568: Mary Queen of Scots in England

1569: Revolt of the Northern Earls + Papal Bull

1571-86: Further plots (Ridolfi 1571, Throckmorton Plot 1583, Babbington Plot 1586)

1587: Execution of Mary Queen of Scots

1570-1588: Spain angered over Drake's piracy

1570-87: England and Spain clash over Netherlands (non direct and direct action)

1588 Spanish Armada attack

Elizabethan timeline

Events at home

1558: Elizabeth crowned queen

1559: Elizabeth's Religious settlement

1563: Statute of Artificers

1568: Mary Queen of Scots flees to England

1569: Revolt of the Northern Earls

1570: Pope excommunicates Elizabeth from Catholic Church

1571: Ridolfi Plot

1572: Vagabonds Act

1576: Poor Relief Act

1583: Throckmorton Plot

1585: All Catholic priests ordered to leave country

1586: Babington Plot

1587: Mary Queen of Scots is executed

1601: Poor Law

1603: Death of Elizabeth

Events abroad

1555

1560

1565

1566: Dutch Revolt

1568: Genoese Loan

1570

1575

1576: Spanish Fury

1576: Pacification of Ghent

1577-80: Francis Drake circumnavigated the globe

1580: Drake knighted

1584: Treaty of Joinville

1580

1585

1585: Treaty of Nonsuch

1585: War begins with Spain

1588: Spanish Armada attacks

1590

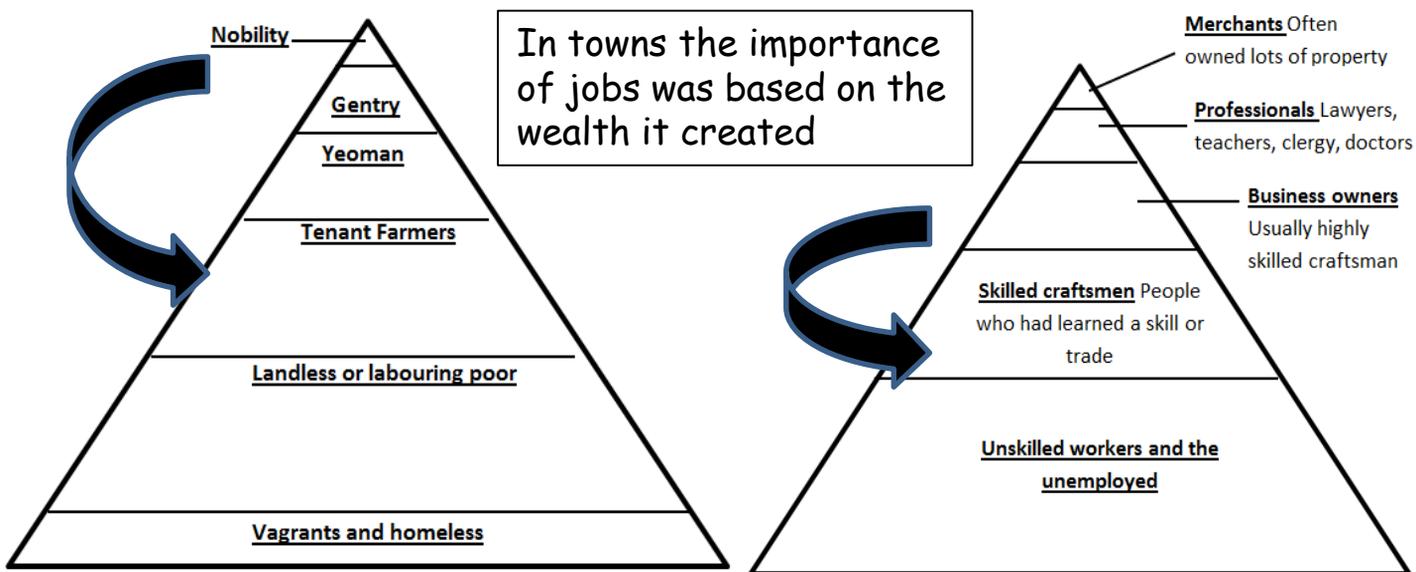
1595

1600

How did Elizabethan society work?

Elizabethan society worked on a clear social structure.

- The **nobility** were at the top (Queen included in this) royalty and titles
- The **gentry** were the wealthy who owned lots of lands
- **Yeoman** were men who held a little bit of land and did professional jobs
- **Tenant farmers** rented land that was owned by the gentry or yeoman
- **Landless or labouring** poor simply worked on the land
- **Vagrants** were seen as criminals & came at the bottom of society with the **homeless**



How did Elizabethan government work?

The government had many different organisations that did different jobs

What	Key feature	role
Court	The court was mostly made up of members of the nobility referred to as courtiers. They were the monarch's key servants, advisers and friends.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To entertain & advise the monarch • Courtiers had influence with the monarch rather than actual power
Privy Council	The Privy Council were the monarchs most trusted advisors (her inner circle). They met at least three times a week and the meetings were often attended and presided over by the monarch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To advise the monarch • Made sure the monarch's final decisions were carried out • Oversaw law and order and the security of England • Monitored Justices of the Peace • Monitored parliament
Parliament	Parliament could only be called and dismissed by the monarch. Elections held, but only a few people could vote.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise taxes for the monarch • Passed laws (Acts of Parliament) • Offered advice to the monarch
Lords Lieutenant	Each county had a Lord Lieutenant chosen by the monarch. They maintained the monarch's power and England's defences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In charge of raising and training the local militia and overseeing country defences
Justices of the Peace (JPS)	JPS were large land owners who kept law and order in their local areas. They reported to the Privy Council.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make sure all social and economic policies were carried out • Heard county court cases every three months for serious crimes

The monarch

- **Divine Right** - it was believed that god had chosen the monarch to rule
- The monarch could declare war, dismiss parliament or reject it's laws
- Grant titles or positions to people. This was known as **patronage**.

The Secretary of State

- Elizabeth's most trusted privy council member
- Most famous is **Sir William Cecil**

The Monarch and parliament

- The government could raise extraordinary taxes in an emergency
- Some laws needed to be approved by parliament
- There were some things only the monarch decided. This was known as the **Royal Prerogative** and covered things like foreign policy, a monarch's marriage and succession

Elizabeth's character and strengths

- She was very intelligent with an excellent grasp of politics
- She spoke multiple languages (Latin, Greek, French and Italian)
- She understood the dangerous world of court politics and betrayals
- She did have a temper that people feared
- She was very persuasive and spoke confidently
- She sometimes took a long time to make a decision

EARLY THREATS AND PROBLEMS FOR ELIZABETH

Problem 1 - Legitimacy

- To be a legitimate monarch it was expected the parents would be married.
- Elizabeth's parents Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn had been married. However Henry had only married Anne Boleyn after divorcing his first wife Catherine of Aragon. Henry had had to form his own church & break away from Catholicism to get a divorce as the Pope would not grant one
- Many Catholics didn't accept Henry's new marriage. The Pope hadn't agreed & so Elizabeth was therefore illegitimate & could not be queen
- Henry himself even said at one point Elizabeth was illegitimate

Problem 2 - Gender and marriage

- It was still unusual to have a queen rather than a king and religion taught men should have authority over women
- Women were not considered to as strong as men in any way
- Elizabeth' sister Mary I had been hated by many due to burning people at the stake, losing a war to France, leaving England in debt and marrying the King of Spain who was unpopular in England. Many felt they did not want another queen in charge

EARLY THREATS AND PROBLEMS FOR ELIZABETH CONTINUED

Problem 3 - Finances

Elizabeth could raise money through land rents, taxes, special emergency extra taxes (subsidies), but parliament had to agree to this or through fines or loans (although some loans were forced and never repaid).

- However England was still £300,000 in debt which was a huge sum in 1558
- Defending England was costly and raising taxes was unpopular.
- Relying on parliament to help raise taxes was risky as they grow in power

Problem 4 - France and Scotland

- England's enemy France had recently got into an alliance (Auld Alliance) with another of England's traditional enemies Scotland.
- Mary Queen of Scots (Elizabeth's cousin) had a claim to the English throne and she was married to the French heir to the throne.
- People thought Mary was the legitimate queen
- Mary's mum, who was called Mary of Guise, had been ruling Scotland for her daughter whilst she was away in France and had Mary of Guise had placed French troops near the English border in Scotland

Problem 5 - France and Calais

- Elizabeth's sister Mary I had lost this port back of Calais to the French in an unsuccessful war that England and Spain had fought against France
- Elizabeth wanted it back to demonstrate England's strength
- France and Spain were no longer at war and there was a real possibility they may unite against England. This was because they were both Catholic

The English Reformation

- Reformation means the reforming the church (changing it to Protestant)
- Reformation happened in Europe as people believed the Catholic Church had grown corrupt.
- The Reformation began in England as Henry VIII wanted a divorce but the Pope would not allow it so Henry started his own Protestant Church

Protestantism vs Catholicism

Protestantism	Catholicism
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No Pope• Bible and church services should be in English• People should have own direct relationship with God• Priests are not special and should not wear special robes• Churches should be plain places	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Pope is the head of the Church• The bible and church services were in Latin• You need to talk to the Church to have sins forgiven• Priests are special and should wear special robes (vestments)• Churches should be highly decorated

Religious division in England 1558

Although Elizabeth was Protestant most of the country was Catholic. Many Catholics in England wouldn't accept Elizabeth as queen. They saw her as illegitimate



Roman Catholic



Protestant

Clergy problem (Religious divide)

- In 1558 most bishops were Catholic and wouldn't want to change religion
- Many Catholic bishops were involved in parliament. Parliament was needed to agree a change in religion and the Catholic bishops would try to resist

Geographical divisions (religious divisions)

- The north of England was strongly Catholic
- The south of England especially in and around London was Protestant

Puritans (Religious divisions)

- Puritans were dedicated Protestants (They wanted to purify religion)
- Puritans wanted all traces of Catholicism removed
- They did not believe a monarch should be the head of the Church

Elizabeth's Religious Settlement 1559

Elizabeth needed to find a compromise that both the Catholics and Protestants could accept (**The Religious Settlement**)

- Elizabeth ruled out Puritan ideas as they were too extreme

WHAT ELIZABETH DECIDED AND DID: (Her Religious Settlement)

The Act of Supremacy

- Made Elizabeth the head of the Church and all clergy (members of the Church) had to swear an oath to be loyal to her
- A high commission was set up to carry out the Queen's Religious Settlement

The Act of Uniformity

- This was an order that every church had to have the same appearance
- Also ordered that everyone must attend church on Sunday and holy days
- All churches to have a common prayer book that was in English
- Priests should be allowed to wear special clothing and there could be some statues in churches to keep the Catholic's happy

The Royal injunctions

- Set of instructions on how to carry out the Act of Supremacy & Uniformity
- All Clergy had to teach that the monarch was the head of the Church
- All those failing to attend the new church were reported to the Privy Council
- No one was allowed to preach without a license
- Royal injunctions made churches have a bible in English, pilgrimages to fake monuments were banned and ensured priest wore special vestments

Puritans were angry at the settlement as it had catholic parts to it

Impact of the Religious Settlement on the clergy

- 8000 out of 10,000 priests took the Oath of Supremacy accepting the Religious Settlement. However only 1 Catholic bishop out of 28 took the oath so they had to be replaced

Impact of the Religious Settlement on the people

- Most ordinary people accepted Elizabeth's Religious Settlement
- The new prayer book helped this as the wording could be interpreted in different ways keeping both Catholics and Protestants happy
- Those who did not attend were called **Recusants** (dedicated Catholics)
- Some protestants became violent in their enthusiasm for the changes in the religious settlement and destroyed catholic statues of saints

The role of the Church

- It gave guidance to people in times of hardships
- It helped enforce the Religious Settlement
- There was a church court that solved moral issues such as.....
 - Ensuring couples were not being forced to marry & no underage marriage
 - Sexual offences such as bigamy (being married to more than one person)
- The Church also dealt with wills deciding who received an inheritance

Enforcing the Religious Settlement

- Protestant bishops visited churches ensuring Settlement was followed
- First visits resulted in 400 clergy being fired as not following Settlement
- Some of those doing the inspection destroyed the Catholic decorations and statues that were actually allowed under the settlement
- Elizabeth was clear she did not want people's beliefs being investigated too closely however as she didn't want to cause the Catholics to get angry
- The visits check the preaching licenses of the clergy but also professionals

Challenges to the Religious Settlement (PURITANS)

Crucifix controversy

- The crucifix is the symbol of the cross that Jesus died on
- Puritans did not like the cross as it was an unneeded object. Catholics would not want them removed
- Elizabeth gave into the Puritans as the Puritan bishops threatened to resign and she couldn't replace them

PURITAN CHALLENGE

Puritans began disobeying the Religious Settlement as they were unhappy with the Catholic parts
Two biggest challenges were over crucifixes & clothing

Vestment controversy

- Puritans believed priest shouldn't wear fancy robes. (vestments)
- Catholic believed priests should wear special robes
- Elizabeth didn't back down
- Book of Advertisements set out what priests wear
- An exhibition was held in London to demonstrate what priest must wear
- 37 refused to attend and lost their jobs

Challenges to the Religious Settlement (CATHOLIC)

- The Papacy (The Pope) Encouraged Catholics to wage war against Protestants (Known as the **Counter-Reformation**) and instructed Catholics not to attend the Protestant Church services
- Elizabeth didn't punish harshly those Catholic Recusants who didn't attend, if she killed those who refused they could become martyrs and get sympathy

Challenges to the Religious Settlement (Problem with France and Spain)

- Protestantism was trying to break out in France and Elizabeth agreed to help the French rebels in the hope of gaining their support
- She had successfully used this tactic before in Scotland
- Her hopes failed when the French Protestants and Catholics made peace
- Elizabeth now had to officially accept England had lost Calais (Treaty of Troyes) to avoid a backlash from Catholic France
- Elizabeth had now angered the King of Spain by supporting Protestant rebels

The problem of Mary, Queen of Scots

- Mary had a strong claim to the English throne. She was currently in France as she was married to the French king, Francis II
- Elizabeth's mum Mary of Guise had been ruling Scotland, but was overthrown by Scotland's Protestant lords who supported Elizabeth
- With Mary of Guise overthrown the Treaty of Edinburg was signed which said Mary Queen of Scots would give up her claim to the throne
- Elizabeth would never name Mary her heir due to her being Catholic and that it would then divide the country again
- Mary returned to Scotland in 1560 when the French King died. Although she was queen, the Protestant lords controlled most of Scotland

Mary, Queen of Scots arrives in England 1568

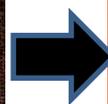
- Mary remarried in 1565 to a man called Lord Darnley
- In 1567 Lord Darnley was murdered & Mary then married the main suspect in the murder the Earl of Bothwell in 1567. Most people thought she was involved
- The Protestant Scottish Lords were furious and forced Mary to abdicate.
- Mary fled to England begging Elizabeth to help her retake her Scottish throne



Mary and Francis II



Mary & Lord Darnley



Mary & Bothwell

What to do with Mary, Queen of Scots?

- Letting Mary go abroad would anger the Protestants and the Scottish lords
- A court case was called to hear whether Mary was guilty for murder.
- Mary said the court had no right to try her as she was an anointed monarch
- Court reached no decision as because Elizabeth couldn't decide what to do
- Killing her would anger the Catholics in England, Spain and France
- In the end Elizabeth just kept Mary locked up for now

Revolt of the Northern Earls, 1569

Why did they revolt?

- Many ancient noble families remained loyal to the Catholic religion
- Elizabeth appointed protestant, James Pilkington as the Archbishop of Durham (in the north) turning the northerners against Elizabeth
- These families had been powerful under Elizabeth's Catholic sister Mary's reign. They often advised Mary. They lost power under Elizabeth as she promoted people who she trusted (known as 'new men').
- For example the Earl of Northumberland had been removed from his task of looking after the Scottish border
- They wanted Mary Queen of Scots to be queen to solve their problems

Who was involved in the revolt?

- Thomas Percy (Earl of Northumberland) -Had lost power & was a Catholic
- Charles Neville (Earl of Westmoreland) -From an important Catholic family
- Thomas Howard (Duke of Norfolk) - Was actually a Protestant but angry at losing power to Elizabeth's 'new men'.
- Mary, Queen of Scots - plot was to put her on the throne

What happened during the revolt?

- Initially the plotters wanted to get Mary Queen of Scots to marry the Protestant Northern Earl Thomas Howard. They believed that Elizabeth might then name Mary her heir as if they had a child it would be a future protestant king.
- However the plot developed and soon changed to overthrow Elizabeth and place Mary in charge (Spanish troops were going to help this happen)
- Elizabeth was tipped off about the plot and arrested Thomas Howard
- Mary, who Elizabeth had in captivity already, was moved further south so the plotters could not free her
- The Earls of Northumberland & Westmoreland pushed ahead with the plot to overthrow Elizabeth & managed to take over large parts of the north
- Elizabeth eventually crushed the rebellion as she had far more troops and the Spanish never came to help the rebels
- Earl of Westmoreland escaped. Earl of Northumberland was executed
- Elizabeth didn't execute Mary as she still believed she was an anointed (chosen) monarch & was concerned of France & Spain's reaction

Significance (importance of the revolt)

- The failed revolt led the Pope to issue a **papal bull** (a written order from the Pope) that excommunicated Elizabeth (cut her off from the Catholic Church) and ordered Catholics to try to overthrow her
- Elizabeth reacted by passing a law saying it was treason to question her
- Elizabeth was now prepared to give harsher treatment to the Catholics
- Most Catholics remained loyal to Elizabeth despite the Papal Bull
- Elizabeth was now suspicious of all Catholics however

The Ridolfi Plot, 1571

- Roberto Ridolfi was a spy for the Pope
- He plotted to murder Elizabeth & replace her with Mary, Queen of Scots
- The plot was to have Mary to marry Thomas Howard the Duke of Norfolk
- Ridolfi left England to discuss the plot with the Pope and King Philip II of Spain. Philip was prepared to send 10,000 men to overthrow Elizabeth
- The plot was discovered whilst Ridolfi was away & so he never came back
- Thomas Howard was executed as there were letters proving his guilt.
- Elizabeth still would not have Mary, Queen of Scots executed

Significance of Ridolfi Plot

- It was now clear that Spain was a threat to England and so Elizabeth was determined to have better relations with France
- Mary, Queen of Scots would remain a symbol of hope for plotters
- Catholic priests were now sent to England to keep Catholicism alive
- Some Catholics hid the priests in hiding places known as **priest holes**.
- Caught priests would be executed by being hung, drawn and quartered
- Parliament passed two laws to deal with the Catholic situation
- **Recusants** would be fined £20. Enough to bankrupt them in those times
- Trying to turn someone Catholic was treason and punishable by death

The Throckmorton Plot, 1583

- Mary's cousin the French Duke of Guise would invade and overthrow Elizabeth and replace her with Mary
- Philip II of Spain would provide the finances & the Pope supported the plot
- The Plot was named after the person delivering the messages between Mary and Duke of Guise. His name was Francis Throckmorton
- Elizabeth's Secretary of State and Spymaster **Sir Francis Walsingham** discovered the Plot and Throckmorton was arrested and executed

Significance of the Throckmorton Plot

- It was clear that Mary Queen of Scots, the Pope and King Philip II of Spain were a continual threat to Elizabeth
- A list of Catholic sympathisers was found at Throckmorton's house helping Elizabeth to believe there was a big Catholic threat in England
- Life got tougher for Catholics. Elizabeth passed a law punishing people to death for hiding Catholic priests

The Babington Plot, 1586

- This plot was the same as the Throckmorton one
- Again the Pope and King Phillip II of Spain supported the plot
- Anthony Babington was this time the man delivering the messages between Mary and the French Duke of Guise
- Elizabeth's Spymaster discovered the plot and Babington was executed

Significance of the Babington Plot

- Elizabeth finally decided to put Mary on trial. She was found guilty and executed on the 8th February 1587
- The relationship with Spain had completely broken down (England was also helping Dutch rebels fight against the Spanish at this time too).
- Elizabeth was now determined to crush Catholicism in England

Why was Mary finally executed?

- The Preservation of the Queen's safety stated action could be taken against Mary if there was proof she plotted
- Elizabeth's **spymaster Francis Walsingham** found evidence
- Mary alive gave Catholics hope she would replace Elizabeth

It is important to note Mary's execution gave Philip II of Spain another reason to invade England

Sir Francis Walsingham's spy network

- The aim was to protect Elizabeth
- Walsingham used trained spies and ordinary people
- Walsingham had spies in Europe & England
- Used **ciphers** (hidden codes) to hide his plans for catching plotters
- Walsingham threatened to murder Catholic priests if they didn't give info
- He used **agent provocateurs** to get arrests (they encouraged others to plot so they could then arrest them)

SPAIN PROBLEMS - PART 1 THE DUTCH REVOLT 1566-68

- Netherlands (The Dutch people) belonged to Spain and their King Philip II
- Philip had banned English cloth in the Netherlands
- Elizabeth retaliated and ceased trading altogether with the Netherlands
- Dutch people were becoming unhappy at being 'owned' by Spain
- Philip decided to reorganise the Dutch government making sure the Dutch were loyal to the Catholic faith. Those who resisted were tortured or burned alive (event known as the **Spanish Inquisition**)
- Dutch Catholics and Protestants united in anger and revolted (**Dutch Revolt**)
- The rebels were crushed by the Spanish Duke of Alba's forces
- Elizabeth would not support the Dutch rebels from fear it could lead to the stronger Spain declaring war on England
- She did however shelter some Dutch rebels in England (known as the **Sea Beggars**) knowing they would go onto attack Spanish ships
- A Spanish ship attempting to hide from the Dutch sea beggars took refuge in England. It had gold coming from Genoa in Italy meant Spain. Elizabeth stole it. The event was known as the **Genoese Loan** & angered the Spanish

SPAIN PROBLEMS- PART 2 THE NEW WORLD AND FRANCIS DRAKE

- England finding it difficult to trade with Europe as the main trade route was through Spain controlled Netherlands
- The New World (America) offered new resources but Spain controlled it.
- Elizabeth used a ship trader **Francis Drake** (really a pirate) to help her steal resources like Gold from the Spanish ships in the New World.
- Elizabeth would not openly thank Drake at first. She did not want it to be known she was using him as King Philip of Spain was furious at his piracy
- On one Journey (1577-80) to raid Spanish colonies in the new World Drake became the first Englishman to circumnavigate (go round) the globe.
- When Drake returned to England he also brought back £400,000 in Spanish treasure & claimed a region in California for Elizabeth calling it **New Albion**
- Elizabeth now publicly knighted Drake. Spain now knew Elizabeth used Drake to disrupt Spain's trade routes.
- ~~Drake's knighthood showed Elizabeth was prepared to now confront Spain~~

SPAIN PROBLEMS - PART 3 INDIRECT HELP TO NETHERLANDS 1570s-1584

- Elizabeth's was under pressure to help the Dutch but that could mean war with Spain so Elizabeth took indirect action (not directly confronting)
- 1) Promised to marry the heir to the French throne the Duke of Alencon if he used French troops to fight the Spanish in the Netherlands
 - 2) She got Drake (pirates) to continue attacking Spanish colonies and ships
- Due to Drake stealing their gold the Spanish troops in the Netherlands went unpaid .They completely sacked (looted) the Dutch town of Antwerp as they were after money. This was known as the **Spanish Fury**.
 - The Spanish Fury united Dutch Catholics and Protestant who made a treaty called the **Pacification of Ghent**. This demanded the Spanish troops leave
 - Elizabeth sent a loan of £100,000 to the Dutch rebels to help them fight
 - In 1577 Philip II's brother Don Juan arrived to sign the Pacification of Ghent. It appeared Spain had lost in the Netherlands

SPAIN PROBLEMS- PART 4 SPAIN REGAINS THE NETHERLANDS

- Philip II sent a new army later in 1577 to retake the Netherlands
- Avoiding direct action Elizabeth hired a mercenary (soldier who fights for money) to raise volunteers to help the Dutch fight the Spanish.
- Plan backfired as the mercenary army destroyed Catholic churches & persuaded Dutch Catholics to make peace with Spain
- Elizabeth now left it to the French Duke of Alencon to fight the Spanish
- Alencon was defeated by the Spanish however
- Duke of Alencon died in 1584 & Dutch Protestant rebel leader was killed
- At the end of 1584 the French King signed the **Treaty of Joinville**. This meant that France had agreed to fight Protestantism. Effectively France and Spain were now allies against Protestantism. Elizabeth now had nothing to lose. She decided to take direct action

SPAIN PROBLEMS - PART 5 DIRECT ACTION IN NETHERLANDS 1585-88

- In 1585 Elizabeth signed the **Treaty of Nonsuch** with the Dutch Protestants (officially will help them). England and Spain were now at war
- She sent 7400 troops the Netherlands led by her 'favourite' Robert Dudley
- Francis Drake attacked Spain's New World settlements to disrupt Spain's money & so a furious Philip told the Pope he was now going to invade England
- England's campaign did not go well as Elizabeth did not send enough money or men and so were losing. It got worse.....
- England were betrayed by one of their English army captains who switched sides to the Spanish along with another Englishman Sir William Stanley who handed over control of some of the forts and a town England had controlled
- Many Dutch protestants lost faith in England after this and Dudley was twice recalled to England. The final time he returned signalled England's defeat in the Netherlands

SPAIN PROBLEMS- PART 6 THE SPANISH ARMADA

Why did Philip II send the Armada?

1. Religion: Elizabeth was a heretic and the Pope wanted her removed
2. Provocation: Drake's actions and the Netherland's angered Philip
3. Politics: After the Treaty of Joinville France would not stop Spain
4. Circumstance: Spain's had a large army and navy and Philip thought England was weak after their failure in the Netherlands

What was Philip II's plan?

- 130 ships to attack
- 30,000 men would go
- Duke of Medina-Sidonia would sail from Spain to the Netherlands and would join forces with Duke of Parma who was waiting in the Netherlands
- Together they would land in Kent and march to London
- Elizabeth would be removed and a new Catholic government would be set up

SPANISH ARMADA DEFEATED 1588

Reason 1 for Spanish defeat: DRAKE

- As Philip Prepared his armada to attack, Drake attacked them first as they were docked in Cadiz harbour. Drake destroyed 30 ships & Spanish supplies in an event known as the **singeing of the King of Spain's beard**
- Drake attacked Spanish New World treasure ships meaning Spain had to stop preparing the Armada to defend itself. Drake had now delayed the Armada's attack by a year giving England more time to prepare

Reason 2 for Spanish defeat: English ships

- England built new ships known as Galleons that were faster and more manoeuvrable (easier to turn) than the Spanish ships
- There was more room around the cannons to allow the English sailors to reload the cannons much quicker than the Spanish (they could fire more!)

SPANISH ARMADA DEFEATED CONTINUED 1588

Reason 3 for Spanish defeat: Spanish supplies

- Spanish food supplies were running low meaning the men were in poor health
- They were short on cannonballs

Reason 4 for Spanish defeat: Planning and communication issues

- Spain didn't control any deep water ports in the Netherlands so smaller boats were needed to load cargo onto the bigger ones & that took 2 days
- The Spanish ships leaving Spain sent a message they were starting the attack to their other fleet. It took a week to arrive. When the message arrived the Spanish fleet were already off the coast of England. It would be 48 hours before the other fleet was ready. By then it would be too late

Reason 5 for Spanish defeat: English tactics

- English ships came up behind the Armada and would fire then move out of range to be hit back. The English ships chased the Armada down the Channel
- **Battle of Gravelines** - England sent fireships in amongst the Armada causing chaos and scattering them. With quicker ships that could fire more often the Spanish panicked and fled

Reason 6 for Spanish defeat: The Weather

- As the Armada fled round Scotland towards Ireland they were hit by bad weather and many ships were sunk ending any hope of re-attacking

Reason 7 for Spanish defeat: Philip II

- Philip II ignored the suggestions of his military commanders who did not like his plan whereas Elizabeth left key decisions to Drake & her commanders

CONSEQUENCES OF THE ENGLAND'S VICTORY

- Elizabeth claimed God favoured Protestants as the weather had helped them
- England's victory encouraged the Dutch rebels to renew their fight against the Spanish. A strong English-Dutch alliance grew
- England had shown they had a strong navy

Elizabethan education

- Different educations aimed at different social groups and genders
- Only small percentage of children went to school and hardly any girls did
- Some humanists believed education should be improving humanity and some Protestants believed people should be literate to read the bible.

Grammar Schools

- Private schools for boys from well off families (e.g the gentry)
- Fees to pay if family wealthy
- Main topic taught was Latin but also study History and philosophy
- Lots of reciting big pieces of text
- Time was put aside for sports too
- Debating was seen as important

Nobility education

- Tutored at home
- Taught foreign languages, History and politics for example
- Girls taught needlework & music
- Boys also taught fencing, swimming and other sports
- Older kids sent to other noble households to finish education

Elizabethan leisure time

Sports for nobility and rich

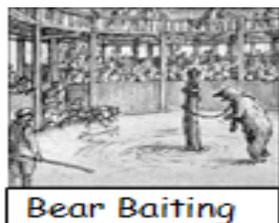
- Hunting with hounds (dogs)
- Hawking/Falconry (hunting birds)
- Fencing (men only)
- Real tennis (men only)
- Wrestling in private (men only)
- Swimming

Sports for everyone else

- Football - but very different (very violent and deaths were not uncommon). Usually many more players than today
- Public wrestling
- Swimming



Real Tennis



Bear Baiting



Football



Music



Hawking

Spectator sports

- Bear Baiting - Dogs fight a chained up bear. Special arenas were built.
- Bull Baiting - Same ideas but with Bulls. This fight was usually to the death.
- Cock Fighting - Cockerels had metal spurs attached to them and they would fight in special arenas with betting on the outcome.
- The Puritans disapproved of it happening on Sundays (holy days) and the mistreatment of animals.

Theatre and playwrights

Theatre

- Religious plays were initially common. As religion was a difficult subject at that time, new non-religious (**secular**) plays became more common. Comedies and tragedies were popular. Theatre companies were set up, and big theatres were built, especially for plays such as the **Red Lion**, the **Rose & the Globe Theatre**.
- The authorities began to fear that plays could encourage rebellions. This fear was worsened as many of the characters dressed as vagrants and beggars.
- It was also believed that the gatherings of large crowds to watch performances helped to spread diseases such as the plague.
- As a result, a law was passed in 1572 banning strolling players from touring the country unless they had a licence to perform from the **lord chamberlain**.

Playwrights

- Shakespeare**: Wrote 37 plays and was the most popular. Elizabeth was a fan.
- Christopher Marlowe**: One of the greatest of his time. Famous for tragedies.
- Thomas Kyd**: Famous for developing dramas and the 'revenge tragedy'.
- Thomas Drekker**: Wrote a large number of comedies.

The problem of the poor

- Elizabethan society concerned with the poor. Many needed financial help (poor relief) or begged or were itinerants (moved area for work)
- A survey done in Norwich showed 40% of the poor were under 16
- Widowed women were often the poorest
- Even households with men spent 80% of their wages on food

Why did poverty increase?

Reason 1: Population growth and rising prices:

- England's population grew by 35%
- Food not grown in the cities. It was brought in from the countryside
- With more mouths to feed and bad harvests prices went up
- More people meant lower wages. People then struggled to pay for bread
- With more people, cost of rent of rent went up as there was competition

Reason 2: Sheep farming

- English wool was England's biggest export & was very profitable
- Sheep farmers had lots of sheep and they needed land to keep them on
- Sheep farming took land that had been used for growing crops or it took the **common land** (land that was free for all people to use)
- Some crops were only grown for sheep to eat taking up more land
- Sheep farming did not need many workers so unemployment rose again

Reason 3: Enclosure

- This meant replacing large fields with smaller privately owned ones
- This led to small farms merging and tenant farmers being evicted
- Farmers enclosed to stop animals walking across crops. It also meant you could grow one crop in one field making them more likely to grow.
- Although arable farming (growing crops) on enclosed land improved farming now less need for labourers to work on the land. Unemployment rose again
- Common land was often enclosed and no longer free for everyone to use. This stopped subsistence farming where people grew crops there to survive

Problems from poverty: Vagabondage

- Poverty led to an increase in vagabondage (homeless people who beg/steal)
- Many left the countryside to unsuccessfully look for jobs in the city.
- The situation was made worse due to an economic recession (England was struggling to make money through trade because of the problems with Spain)
- These vagabonds lived in terrible shacks and crime was common

Changing attitudes to the poor

- Some help such as poor relief raised from a local tax known as the poor rate already existed. There were also charities.
- Elizabethans identified the poor by putting them into categories
 - **Deserving or Impotent poor** who were deserving who couldn't work due to illness or age. They were given badges and licences to beg.
 - **Able bodied or idle poor** who could work but chose not to. This group were punished.



Government takes action

With the amount of poor & vagrants growing National action was needed. She passed laws to help the impotent and deserving poor, as well as punishments for the able bodied or idle poor. **THESE POOR LAWS ARE SEEN BELOW:**

1563 Statute of Artificers	1572 Vagabonds Act	1576 Poor Relief Act	1601 Act for the Relief of the Poor
MAIN FEATURES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you refused to pay the poor rates you could be imprisoned • Officials who did not collect the poor relief could be imprisoned 	MAIN FEATURES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vagrants whipped and a hole drilled in each ear • Vagrants imprisoned and/or branded if caught a second time. Death penalty if caught a third time • JPs had to keep a register of the poor • Towns were responsible for finding work for the poor 	MAIN FEATURES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Justices of the Peace to provide able bodied poor raw material to make and sell things • Able bodied to be sent to a special poor rate funded prison known as the house of correction if they refused to work 	MAIN FEATURES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → A realisation that government had responsibility to help the poor. → Set up a legal framework to tackle poverty.

Impact of the POOR LAWS

No impact

Poverty continued to be a problem as pamphlet writers continually stirred up fears of vagabonds robbing them and some local towns didn't follow the law and punish Vagrants, instead they just gave them money to go away as it was quicker

Good impact

There was now a recognition that unemployment was a problem needing sorting
 There was also recognition that some poor people were not lazy and needed help
 Places like Ipswich really helped by opening schools & hospitals for the poor

How did Elizabethan society work?

1. Who were the nobility?
2. Which groups owned lots of land?
3. Yeomen were...
4. Who did tenant farmers rent land from?
5. What did the landless and the labouring poor do?
6. What were vagrants seen as?

How did Elizabethan government work?

1. Who was the court mainly made up of?
2. What was their main role?
3. What was the privy council made up of and how often did they meet?
4. List 3 important roles of the privy councillors
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
1. Who was the only person who could call and dismiss parliament?
2. What did parliament do?
3. What area did the Justices of the Peace control?
4. Who did the JPs report to?
5. List 2 important roles of the JPs.
 - a.

1. What does Divine Right mean?
2. What does patronage mean?
3. What was William Cecil's role?
4. What power did the government have?
5. Who passed laws?
6. What did Royal Prerogative mean?
7. List 3 of Elizabeth's characteristics
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.

EARLY THREATS AND PROBLEMS FOR ELIZABETH

1. Who were Elizabeth's parents?
2. Why did many Catholics say Elizabeth could not be queen?
3. List 3 problems that Elizabeth's sister, Mary I, left her?
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.

1. How could Elizabeth raise money?
2. Who had to agree to taxes being raised?
3. In 1558 how many debt was England in?
4. What were the problems with raising taxes?
5. Which of England's enemies joined together to form an alliance?
6. What relation was Mary, Queen of Scots to Elizabeth?
7. Why did Mary, Queen of Scots have a claim to the English throne?
8. Who lost Calais (important port city in France)?
9. Why did Elizabeth want it back?
10. What does Reformation mean?
11. List 2 key features of the Protestant faith.
 - a.

1. List 2 key features of the Catholic faith.
 - a.

Religious division in England 1558

1. Why did many bishops have a problem with Elizabeth being their queen?
2. Why was it a problem for Elizabeth that many bishops were in parliament?
3. Catholics mainly lived in the _____ of England.
4. Protestants mainly lived in the _____ of England and the city of _____.
5. List 2 things that Puritans wanted.
 - a.
 - b.

Elizabeth's Religious Settlement 1559

1. How did Elizabeth compromise between Catholicism and Protestantism?
2. List 2 key features of the Act of Supremacy
 - a.
 - b.

1. List 3 key features of the Act of Uniformity
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
2. What the Royal Injunctions?
3. What did bishops have to do?
4. Who were bishops reported to if they did not follow the Act of Uniformity?
5. What language was the bible in now?
6. Why were Puritans angry?

1. How many bishops out of 10,000 accepted the Religious settlement?
2. How many Catholic bishops took the oath of Supremacy and what happened to those who didn't take it?
3. How did most take the new Religious Settlement?
4. Why did most people like the new Prayer book?
5. What were Recusants?
6. Why did some Protestants become violent?
7. What happened in the first visit after the Religious Settlement?

Challenges to the Religious Settlement (PURITANS)

1. What demand of the Puritans did Elizabeth give into and why?
2. Why did Puritans challenge the Religious Settlement?
3. What was the Vestment controversy?
4. What was the Book of Advertisements?
5. What did 37 bishops refuse to attend and what happened to them?

Challenges to the Religious Settlement (CATHOLIC)

1. How did the Pope react?
2. Why didn't Elizabeth punish Catholics Recusant harshly?
3. Why was Elizabeth disappointed when French Protestants and Catholics made peace?
4. Why was the King of Spain angry at Elizabeth?

The problem of *Mary, Queen of Scots*

1. Why wouldn't Elizabeth name Mary as her heir?
2. When and why did Mary return to Scotland?
3. Why didn't Mary have much power in Scotland?
4. Who did Mary marry in 1565?
5. What happened to him?
6. Who did Mary marry in 1657?
7. Why did Mary ask Elizabeth for help?

1. List 3 main reasons why the Northern Earls revolted
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.

2. Who was involved in the revolt and why did they turn against Elizabeth?
 - a. _____ because
 - b. _____ because
 - c. _____ because

1. Why did the plotters want Mary, Queen of Scots to marry Protestant Northern Earl Thomas Howard?

2. Why did Elizabeth have Thomas Howard arrested?

3. What did the Earls of Northumberland & Westmoreland achieve?

4. How did Elizabeth manage to crush the rebellion?

5. What happened to the Earl of Westmoreland and Northumberland?

6. Why didn't Elizabeth execute Mary?

7. What was the Pope's reaction?

8. What was Elizabeth's reaction to the Papal Bull?

The Ridolfi Plot, 1571

1. Who was Roberto Ridolfi?
2. What was Ridolfi's plan?
3. What was King Philip of Spain prepared to do?
4. Why didn't Ridolfi ever come back to England?
5. On what evidence was Thomas Howard was executed?
6. Why was Elizabeth determined to have better relations with France?
7. Why did Catholic priests start coming to England?
8. What would happen to priests who hid these Catholics?
9. How much were Rescuants fined?
10. What was the punishment for trying to turn someone Catholics?

The Throckmorton Plot, 1583

1. What was the Throckmorton plot?
2. Why was Francis Throckmorton executed?
3. Why did Elizabeth now believe there was a big Catholic threat?

1. What the Babington plot?
2. Who supported the Babington plot?
3. What was Anthony Babington's role and what happened to him?
4. What happened to Mary, Queen of Scots?
5. What was England's relationship with Spain?
6. Why Mary, Queen of Scots finally executed?
7. What excuse did Mary's execution give King Philip of Spain?
8. Describe Sir Francis Walsingham's role.

SPAIN PROBLEMS - PART 1 THE DUTCH REVOLT 1566-68

1. Who did the Netherlands (the Dutch) belong to?
2. Why did Elizabeth stop trading with the Netherlands?
3. What was the Spanish Inquisition?
4. How did Protestants in the Netherlands react?
5. How did Elizabeth help the Dutch Protestants?
6. What was the **Genoese Loan**?

SPAIN PROBLEMS- PART 2 THE NEW WORLD AND FRANCIS DRAKE

1. What did Francis Drake do to help Elizabeth break Spain's trade routes to the New World?
2. What did Francis Drake achieve?
3. What message did Elizabeth send to Spain by using Drake?

SPAIN PROBLEMS - PART 3 INDIRECT HELP TO NETHERLANDS 1570s-1584

1. What 2 ways did Elizabeth indirectly try to help the Dutch?
2. What was the **Spanish Fury** and how did this unite Dutch Catholics and Protestants?
3. What did King Philip II's brother officially sign in 1577 and what did it mean?

SPAIN PROBLEMS- PART 4 SPAIN REGAINS THE NETHERLANDS

1. How did King Philip II respond?
2. In 1584 what did the French king pledge to fight?
3. Who were now allies against Protestantism?

1. What did the Treaty of Nonsuch officially mean?
2. Who was Elizabeth's 'favourite' and how did he help in the war?
3. What did Francis Drake do what was King Philip II's response?
4. How was England betrayed?
5. What happened the third time Dudley was recalled to England?

1. Why did Philip II send the Armada to England?
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
2. What was Philip II's plan?

1. What was reason 1 for the Spanish defeat?

1. What was reason 2 for the Spanish defeat?

1. What was reason 3 for the Spanish defeat?
2. What was reason 4 for the Spanish defeat?
3. What was reason 5 for the Spanish defeat?
4. What was reason 6 for the Spanish defeat?
5. What was reason 7 for the Spanish defeat?
6. What were the consequences of England's victory?

Elizabethan leisure time

1. What sport would the nobility and rich take part in?
2. What sports would everyone else take part in?
3. What was bear baiting?
4. What was bull baiting?
5. What was cock fighting?
6. How did the Puritans view these sports?

Theatre and playwrights

1. Which theatre plays were the most popular?
2. Why did the authorities become worried?
3. What was banned in 1572?
4. Which playwright was Elizabeth a fan of?
5. Which playwright was famous for his comedies?
6. Which playwright was famous for his tragedies?
7. Which playwright developed the 'revenge tragedy'?

1. What percentage of poor people in Norwich were under 16?
2. Who were often the poorest?
3. What percentage of wages went on food?
4. What does this tell us about **wages**?

Why did poverty increase?

1. What are the 3 reasons why poverty increased?
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
2. What was a Vagabond and what was life like for them?

1. What help did some poor people get?
2. What did it mean if someone was **Deserving or Impotent poor**?
3. What did it mean if someone was **Able bodied or idle poor**?

Government takes action

1. What was the 1572 Act called?
2. What happened if a vagrant was caught once, twice and a third time?
3. Where were the able bodied poor sent to if they refused to work?
4. How does the 1601 Poor Law show that attitudes towards the poor softened?
5. How did pamphlet (leaflets) writers stir up fear of vagrants?
6. What did people begin to realise about the poor?
7. What Ipswich do to help their poor?