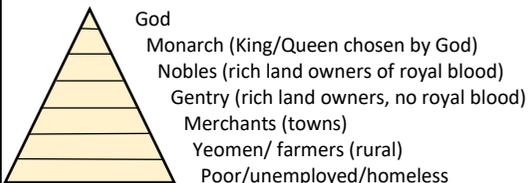


1. ENGLAND IN 1558

-Elizabeth was charismatic, well educated (spoke Latin, French, Greek, Italian), resilient and was able to demonstrate that a woman could be a successful ruler, used propaganda 'Virgin Queen' married only to England
Elizabethan Society



Elizabethan Government

-Royal Court: had influence rather than power, entertained Elizabeth (Elizabeth's friends)
 -Privy Council: 19 members of the nobility, governed the country, monitored everything
 -Parliament: advised government, made laws and approved taxes, House of Commons-elected
 -Lords Lieutenant: noblemen appointed by government who raised local military
 -Justices of the Peace: large landowners appointed by government who kept law and order locally. Unpaid position of status



Elizabeth's challenges when she came to the throne:

Gender: patriarchal society (men in charge) women seen as weak, issue of who she would marry (foreign Prince may take control away from her, English noble could cause fighting in the royal court), no marriage would mean no heir to the throne

Religion: Catholics and Protestant unrest after Mary I, Catholics saw Elizabeth as illegitimate as they did not believe in divorce (Henry's divorce of Catherine to marry Anne Boleyn)

Invasion: Spain was unhappy with a female, Protestant queen. Mary QoS also had a claim to the throne and the support of France, war with France had been going badly

Money: Mary had left the country in £300,000 debt due to waging wars and losing land. Option of raising taxes, but instead chose to sell land and cut household expenses

2. RELIGIOUS SETTLEMENT 1559

Catholic	Protestant	Puritan
Pope is head of the Church supported by Bishops etc.	Monarch is head of the Church supported by Bishops etc.	No head of the Church or Bishops are needed, only God
Bible/church services in Latin	Bible/church services in English	Bible/church services in English
Priests should wear special clothing (vestments)	Priests should wear simple clothes	Priests should wear simple clothes
Churches highly decorated	Churches plain and simple	Churches with no decoration



Act of Supremacy

-England was officially Protestant
 -Elizabeth became Supreme Governor of the Church
 -Bishops given job of running the Church
 -Clergy had to swear oath of allegiance to Elizabeth

Key Words

Puritan: extreme Protestant
Clergy: someone with a religious duty e.g. Priest

The aim of the religious settlement was to find a middle way between Catholics and Protestants

Act of Uniformity

-Rules Church had to follow to make sure all Churches were the same
 -Church services and bible were in English, common prayer book in each Church
 -Some ornaments and decoration in Churches, priests wore quite fine vestments

3. RELIGIOUS CHALLENGES

Puritan Challenge

-Many Puritans unwilling to compromise in Religious settlement
 -Some wanted to develop their own Church not controlled by the monarch, with no Catholic elements
 -Puritans wanted to make the world more 'godly' by banning 'sinful' activities e.g. gambling
-Crucifixes: Elizabeth demanded that all Churches have a crucifix (Catholic), when Puritan Bishops threatened to resign, Elizabeth backed down as she had no suitable replacements
-Vestments: Elizabeth wanted Elizabeth to wear special vestments, Puritans resisted this. 37 Puritan Priests resigned as they refused to wear vestments



Strengths of Puritan challenge	Weaknesses of Puritan Challenge
- Well educated , many were literate and had gone to university -Several Puritans at the centre of Elizabeth's government	- Lack of support: small minority in society -Puritans were not united , different ideas about potential changes -Never called for Elizabeth to be removed as they had no alternative Queen (feared Catholic Mary QoS) - Government dealt harshly with Puritan opposition e.g. Cutting off hand of John Stubbs who wrote a pamphlet criticising Elizabeth

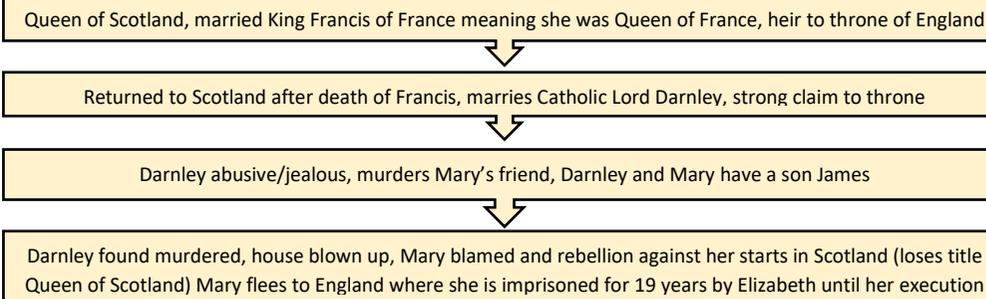
Catholic Challenge

- Counter reformation: Catholic Church in Europe attempts to stop the spread of Protestantism
- In 1566 Pope issued instructions for English Catholics to not attend Church of England services
- 1/3 of English nobility and large part of gentry are recusants (practiced Catholicism in secret)
- Catholic hostility leads to the Revolt of the Northern Earls 1569

Extent of the Catholic Threat

-1/3 of nobility recusants
 -Resented their loss of power and influence
 -Disliked Protestants growing influence in government e.g. Sir William Cecil
 -Catholic nobility in North were influential (well supported and in a good place to start a rebellion)
 -Pope's dislike of Elizabeth gave Catholics a reason to rebel

4. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS



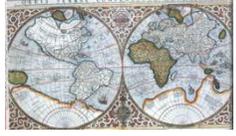
Why was Mary a threat to Elizabeth?

-Great Granddaughter of Henry VII (strong claim to the throne)
 -Catholic (support from Catholics in England)
 -Had a son (line of succession)
 -When married to Lord Darnley she had strong Tudor family ties
 -Ties with France (1st marriage to Francis)



Why did she choose to keep her imprisoned and not make her the official heir?

-Helping Mary regain Scottish throne would anger Scottish Lords, allowing her to go to abroad or handing her over to Scottish Lords may have provoked a French plot
 -Acknowledging Mary as heir to the throne would have upset English Protestants, and may have caused a civil war after Elizabeth's death

5. PLOTS AT HOME		6. RELATIONS WITH SPAIN	
<p>Revolt of the Northern Earls 1569 Why?- resented Protestant ruler, lost power/influence What?- Elizabeth wouldn't let Mary marry Duke of Norfolk, Earls of Westmoreland/Northumberland held illegal Catholic mass at Durham cathedral with rebels Failure? Elizabeth sent army of 14,000 men, Spanish support never arrived for the rebels, many Catholics didn't back the revolt Consequences? 450 rebels executed including Northumberland, Pope excommunicated Elizabeth (banned her from Catholic Church- called Papal Bull),</p>	<p>Ridolfi Plot 1571 Why?- Papal Bull (Catholics no longer had to support Elizabeth), like the Northern Earls revolt they wanted to marry Mary to Duke of Norfolk, Spanish would send army if necessary What?- letters between Ridolfi, Spanish Duke of Alba in the Netherlands and Mary QofS about the plan Failure?- William Cecil uncovered letters Consequences?- Duke of Norfolk executed, reinforced threat of Spain, converting people to Catholicism now seen as treason</p>	<p>Causes of war with Spain 1. Elizabeth rejected King Philip II's marriage proposal 2. England= Protestant, Spain= Catholic, excommunication in 1570 by Pope 3. Piracy- Francis Drake stole 140,000 from the Spanish ship the Cacafuego in 1579 4. Elizabeth supported Protestant Dutch rebels in the Spanish controlled Netherlands (<i>Treaty of Nonsuch 1585</i>)</p> <p>1584 the Treaty of Joinville: France and Spain joined as allies (against England)</p> <p>Singeing of the King of Spain's Beard 1587 -Drake sailed into Cadiz harbour and destroyed 30 ships, stealing weapons and destroying supplies- delays the Armada by a year</p>	
<p>Throckmorton Plot 1583 Why? New laws upset Catholics, Papal Bull, French Duke of Guise to invade with army and replace Elizabeth, Pope supported plot-Spain offered to finance What? Letters passed by Throckmorton between French Duke of Guise (Mary's cousin) and Mary Failure? Francis Walsingham found letters, including list of Catholic nobles who supported the plot Consequences?- Throckmorton executed, up to 11,000 Catholics imprisoned or under surveillance, Bond of Association 1584 (those found plotting treason against Elizabeth would be executed)</p>	<p>Babington Plot 1586 Why?- Catholics were fleeing England or were poorly treated, still aim to make Mary Queen, another plan for French Duke of Guise to invade What?- Babington wrote to Mary about plot Failure?- Walsingham found letters, clearly showed Mary's involvement Consequences?- Babington hung, drawn and quartered, persecution of Catholics intensified, Mary executed</p> 	<p>Spanish Armada 1588- plan -Armada (led by Duke of Medina Sidonia) would sail through the English channel to Netherlands where they would be met by the Duke of Parma and transport 27,000 troops to Kent where English Catholics would help them.</p> <p>Why did the Armada fail? -Superior English ships: galleons were faster and easier to turn, cannons quicker to reload -Weather: storms hit Armada when it left Lisbon, when waiting in Calais, escaping round Ireland (ships crashed against rocks and sunk) -English Naval Tactics: never got close enough for Spanish sailors to board, Battle of Gravelines- fire ships caused Spanish to panic and scatter, never meet up with Duke of Parma, forced to sail North (led by Francis Drake) -Communication: slow so meant troops from Spain had to wait for troops from Netherlands (vulnerable)</p> 	
7. ELIZABETHAN SOCIETY		8. EXPLORATION	
<p>Education Nobility- Grammar schools, Dame schools, tutored at home, languages, history, politics Grammar Schools- Private schools for rich boys, fees, Latin, history, lots of reading Dame schools- Well off families, focus on role in home Skilled craftsmen- some grammar schools available, education was apprenticeship for family business Labourers- Often did not go to school, learnt what they needed from their families University- Rich 14+ studied medicine, law, philosophy etc. Punishments- detention, corporal punishment, exclusion</p> 	<p>Leisure Nobility/rich: hunting, hawking, swimming, fencing Lower classes: football (violent), public wrestling, swimming Spectator sports: cock fighting, bear baiting</p> <p>Theatre: mystery religious plays replaced by non-religious plays e.g. Shakespeare. Social status shown by where you sat</p>  <p>Music/dancing: wealthy families had musicians at feasts, taverns/churches had music, lower classes had music at fairs</p>	<p>Why did exploration increase? 1. Ship Design: Galleons larger, more masts (less vulnerable to storms, faster), cannons on all sides (better protection against pirates) 2. Trade: 1582 John Hawkins triangular slave trade (huge profits), people began finding new metals, crops e.g. tobacco/sugar cane from America, war in Netherlands meant people had to look for new countries to sell wool 3. New Technology: detailed maps became more available, 1584 Thomas Harriot worked out simpler, more accurate way to use the sun to navigate, new inventions called astrolabes and quadrants to help ships to navigate</p> <p>Significance Francis Drake's accidental Circumnavigation of the Globe 1577-1580 1. England's reputation increased, despite the fact only one of Drake's ships, the Golden Hind, survived the trip 2. Relations with Spain declined, Drake stole 140,000 from the Cacafuego, nickname 'El Draque'- the Dragon 3. Trade/riches- began trading in China, West India, Africa and Drake's ships had bought back riches for England 4. Nova Albion claimed (area near San Francisco) as English territory, encouraged further trade and colonies</p> 	
<p>Reasons for Poverty -Bad harvests= not enough food -Inflation= higher prices of food, people couldn't afford it -Population increasing= not enough food/jobs -Monasteries closed= no help for the poor -Enclosure/rack renting= less crops grown, less work for farmers -Decline in the Cloth trade= spinners/weavers out of work</p> 	<p>Poor Laws 1572 Vagabonds Act -Vagabonds whipped, burned, killed -Poor tax to help pay for food/shelter -Children of convicted beggars given jobs as servants</p> <p>1576 Act for the Relief of the Poor -Judges had to find work for able bodied -Houses of Corrections built for people who refused to work</p>	<p>1585-1586- failed attempt to colonise Virginia on East coast of North America with 107 men Why try to colonise Virginia? (<i>Walter Raleigh organised but did not participate</i>) 1. Undermine Spain- good place to attack Spain's American colonies, could help England rival Spain's Empire 2. Economic Benefits- better trade, less reliance on France/Italy for imported goods 3. Welcoming and friendly Natives- including two Algonquian Indians who encouraged English to go there</p> <p>Why did it fail? 1. Lack of food: ships were sent too late and missed harvest, 1/5 ships let in seawater ruining food e.g. 'The Tiger' 2. Lack of skills: merchants/land owners unwilling/not skilled for physical work, did not work well together 3. Interactions with Native Americans: 1586 Chief Wingina led attack on colonists due to anger about diseases and poor treatment</p> <p>Roanoke 1587-1590: another attempt to colonise, including 17 women, more experienced expedition leaders however hostile Indians led to conflict and when John White returned three years later colony had disappeared</p>  	

