

Year 11 Interactive Knowledge Organiser

History – Second Edition

Paper 2 Unit 2: Elizabethan England 1568-1603



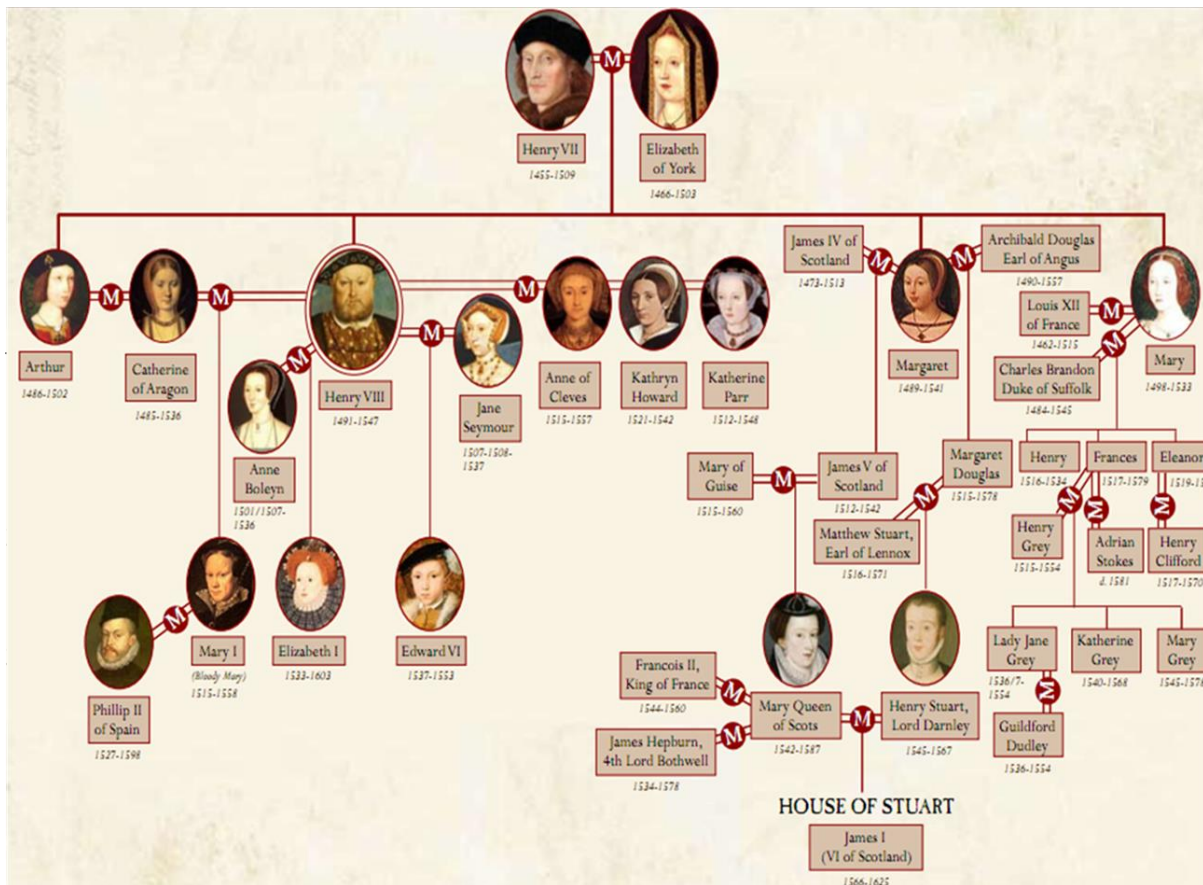
Name

Form

History Teacher

Section 1 – Court and Parliament

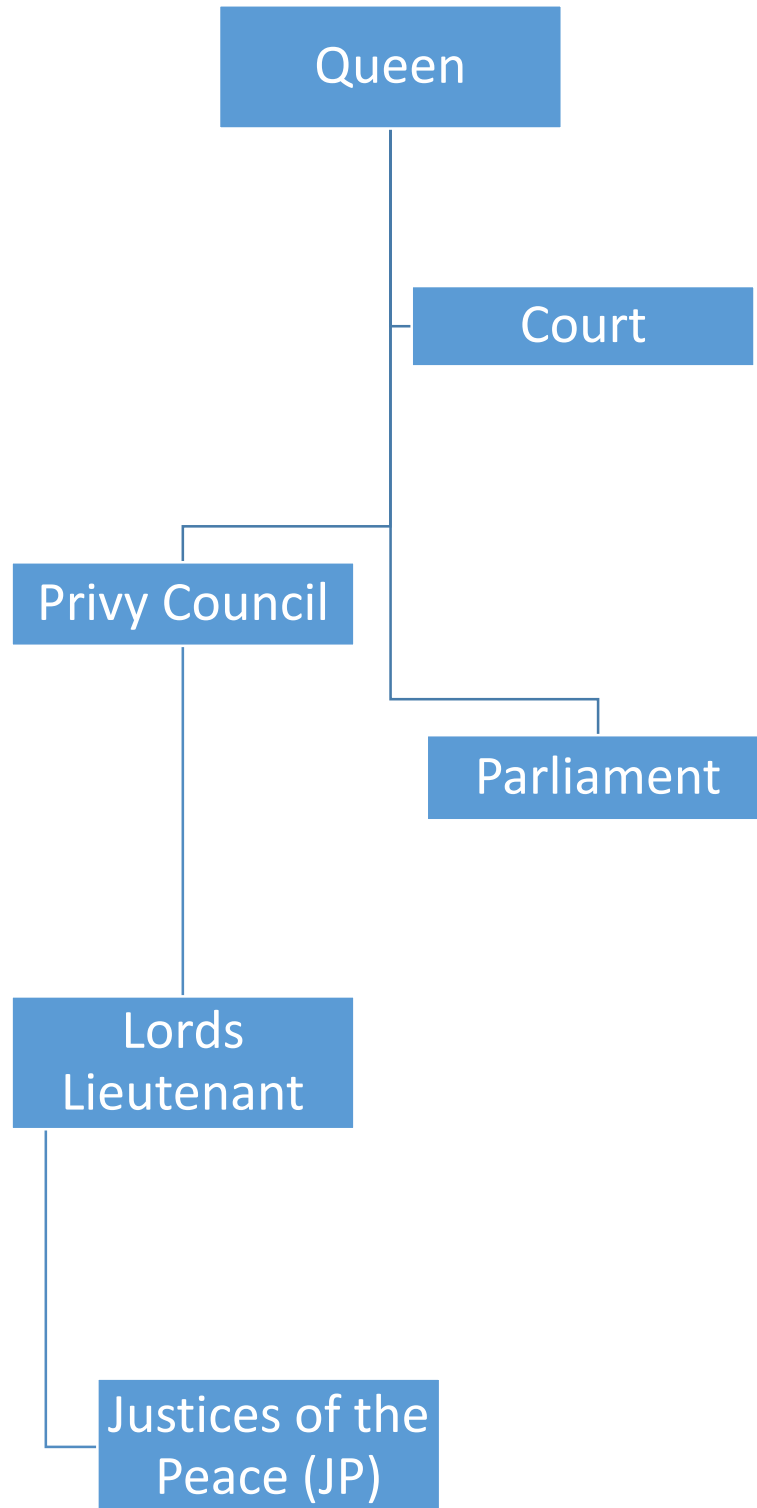
Elizabeth was not expected to become queen. She was the middle of Henry VIII's three surviving children and both her younger brother and Elder sister were ahead of her in the line of succession



1. Who was Elizabeth's younger brother?
2. Who was Elizabeth's elder sister and what was her nickname?
3. What relation was Mary Queen of Scots of Elizabeth?

Elizabeth was only 25 when she became queen and needed to establish her power quickly. She could not do as she wanted though as the government had a clear system of advisors and important jobs

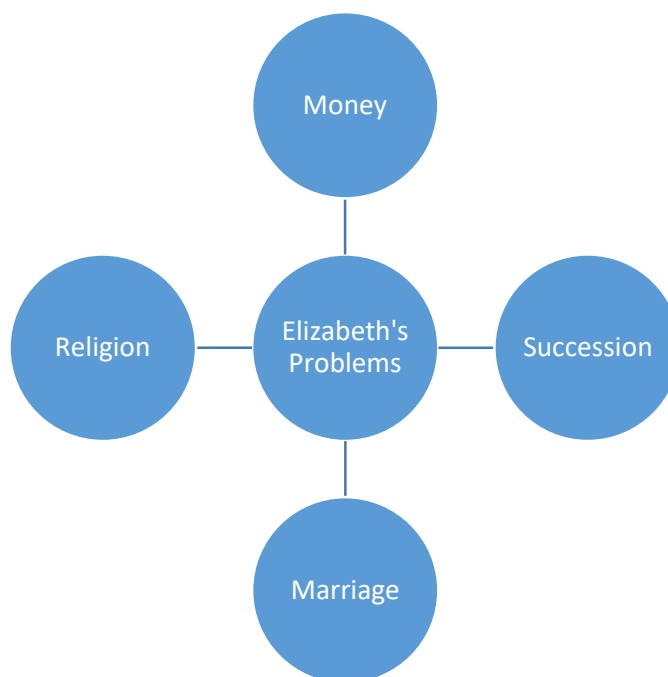
Complete the diagram by saying who was in each group, what they did and how they helped ran England



Importance Summary

Importance	
Privy Council	
Court	
Parliament	
Lords Lieutenant	
Justices of the Peace	

Section 2 The Difficulties of Being a Female Ruler



Marriage Question

Arguments For Marriage	Arguments Against Marriage

The Suitors

Name	Who was he	Why shouldn't Elizabeth Marry Him
Philip II of Spain		
Francis Duke of Alencon		
Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester		
William of Orange		

Relationship with Parliament

1. Who was in Parliament?
2. What was Parliament's job?
3. How did it help Elizabeth to run the country?
4. List ways Elizabeth could control parliament?

Examples of Elizabeth having Power over Parliament	Examples of Parliament having Power over Elizabeth

Importance Summary

Elizabeth's Problems	
Marriage	
Relationship with Parliament	
Succession	
Religion	

Section 3: Religion and Rebellions

By 1558 England had undergone many years of dramatic religious change. The country had swung between Catholic and Protestant with each new monarch and Elizabeth wanted to bring calm and stability

Catholic Beliefs	Elizabeth's Church	Protestant Beliefs

Name and Date	Causes	Events	Consequences
1569 Northern Rebellion			
1571 Ridolfi Plot			
1586 Babington Plot			
1601 Essex Rebellion			

Why did the Rebellions Fail?



Importance Summary

Importance	
Northern Rebellion	
Ridolfi Plot	
Babington Plot	
Essex Rebellion	

The Catholic Threat

Mary Queen of Scots

Who was Mary Queen of Scots?

When and why did she come to England? – How did Elizabeth treat her?

Why was Mary Queen of Scots a threat to Elizabeth?

Why was Mary Queen of Scots executed?

Why was the execution important?

The Jesuits

Who were the Jesuits?

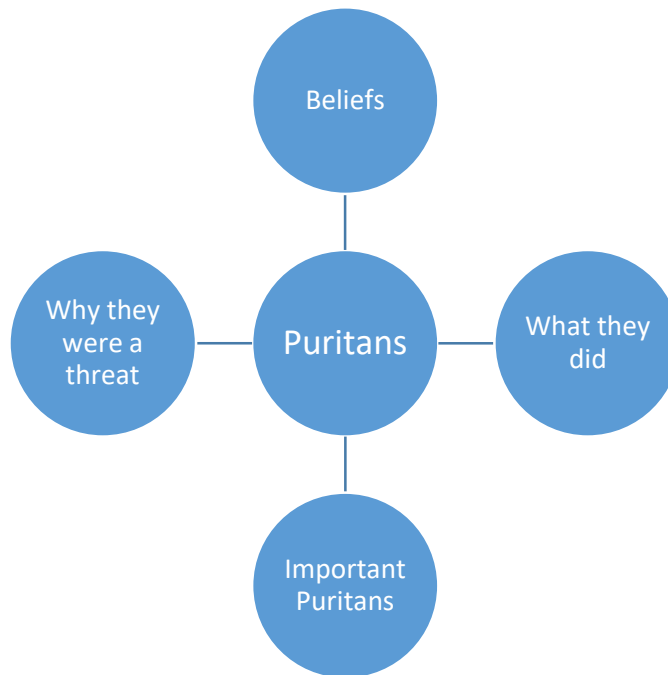
Who were the key Jesuits in England?

Why were they seen as a threat?

Treatment of Catholics

Date and Event	What Happened	How are Catholics being treated
1571 Recusancy fines for Catholics		
1571 The Treason Act passed.		
1581 Execution of Edmund Campion		
1581 Recusancy fines increased		
1585 Law against Jesuits and Catholic Priests		
1593 Statute of Confinement.		

The Puritan Threat



Event	What Happened
1572 – Closure of Printers	
1576 – Puritan MPs silenced	
1577 – Suspension of Archbishop Grindal	
1580 – Arrest of Robert Browne	
1583 – Archbishop John Whitgift's oath	
1584 – Court of High Commission set up	
1592 – Execution of Barrow and Greenwood	
1593 – Law against Separatist Churches	

Section 4 Historic Environment and War with Spain

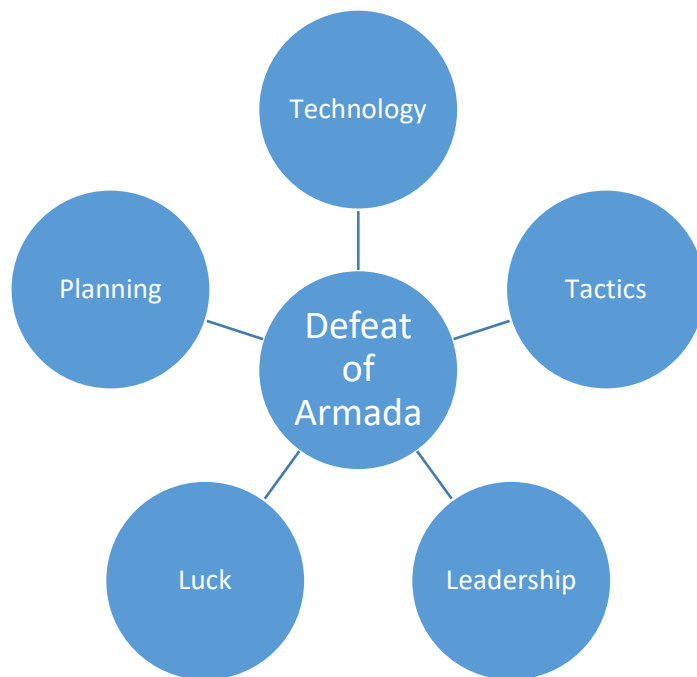
In the summer of 1588 tensions between England and Spain broke out into open warfare and Spain launched the Armada to invade England – Why did the war break out?



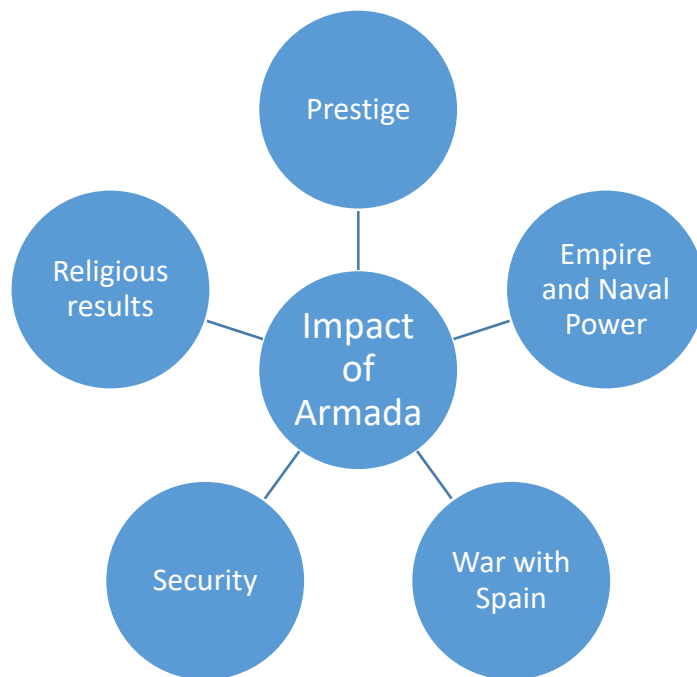
The Armada – Chronology – What happened on each key date

29 July 1588	
31 July 1588	
3 August 1588	
6-7 August 1588	
8 August 1588	
9 August 1588	
11 August 1588	
September 1588	

Why was the Armada Defeated?



Impact of the Armada



Armada Essay Plans - Use precise examples from the battle

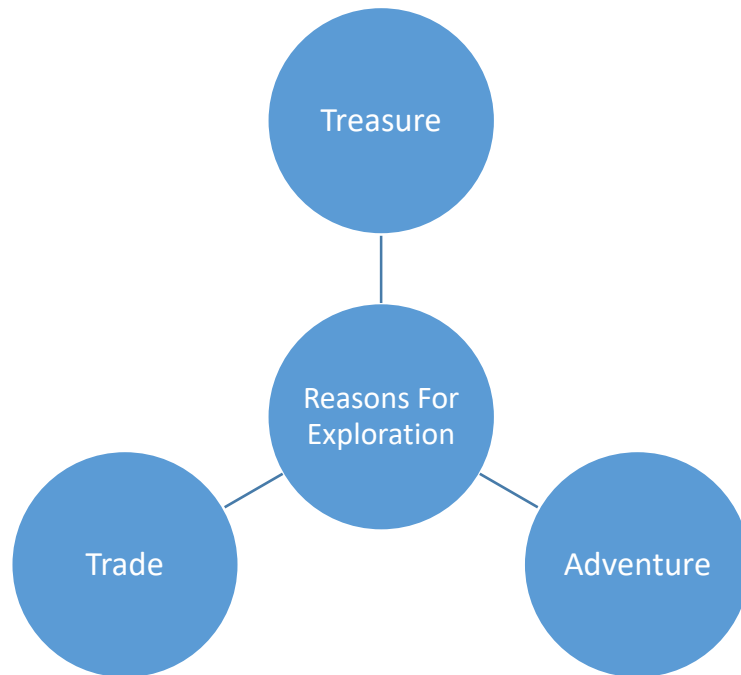
Point LUCK	Evidence and Examples	Explain
Point TACTICS	Evidence and Examples	Explain
Point TECHNOLOGY	Evidence and Examples	Explain
Point LEADERSHIP	Evidence and Examples	Explain
Point PLANNING	Evidence and Examples	Explain

Impact of the Armada Essay Plan

Point Naval Power and Empire	Evidence and Examples	Point Prestige for Elizabeth	Evidence and Examples	Point Religious Results	Evidence and Examples	Point Security for England	Evidence and Examples	Point War with Spain	Evidence and Examples
Explain		Explain		Explain		Explain		Explain	

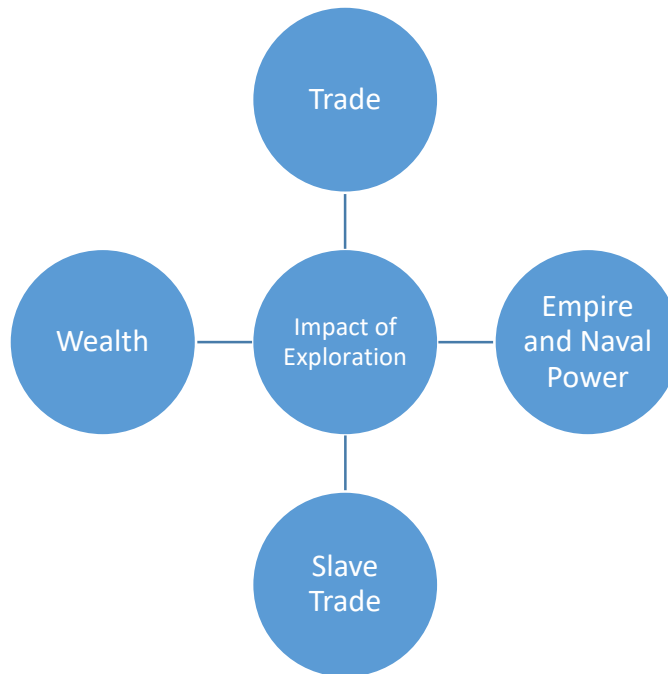
Section 5: Exploration

Elizabeth's reign is known as an age of discovery as sailors like Francis Drake, Walter Raleigh and John Hawkins helped increase England's wealth and power with their voyages



Explorer	Where did he go and what did he do?
Francis Drake	
Walter Raleigh	
John Hawkins	

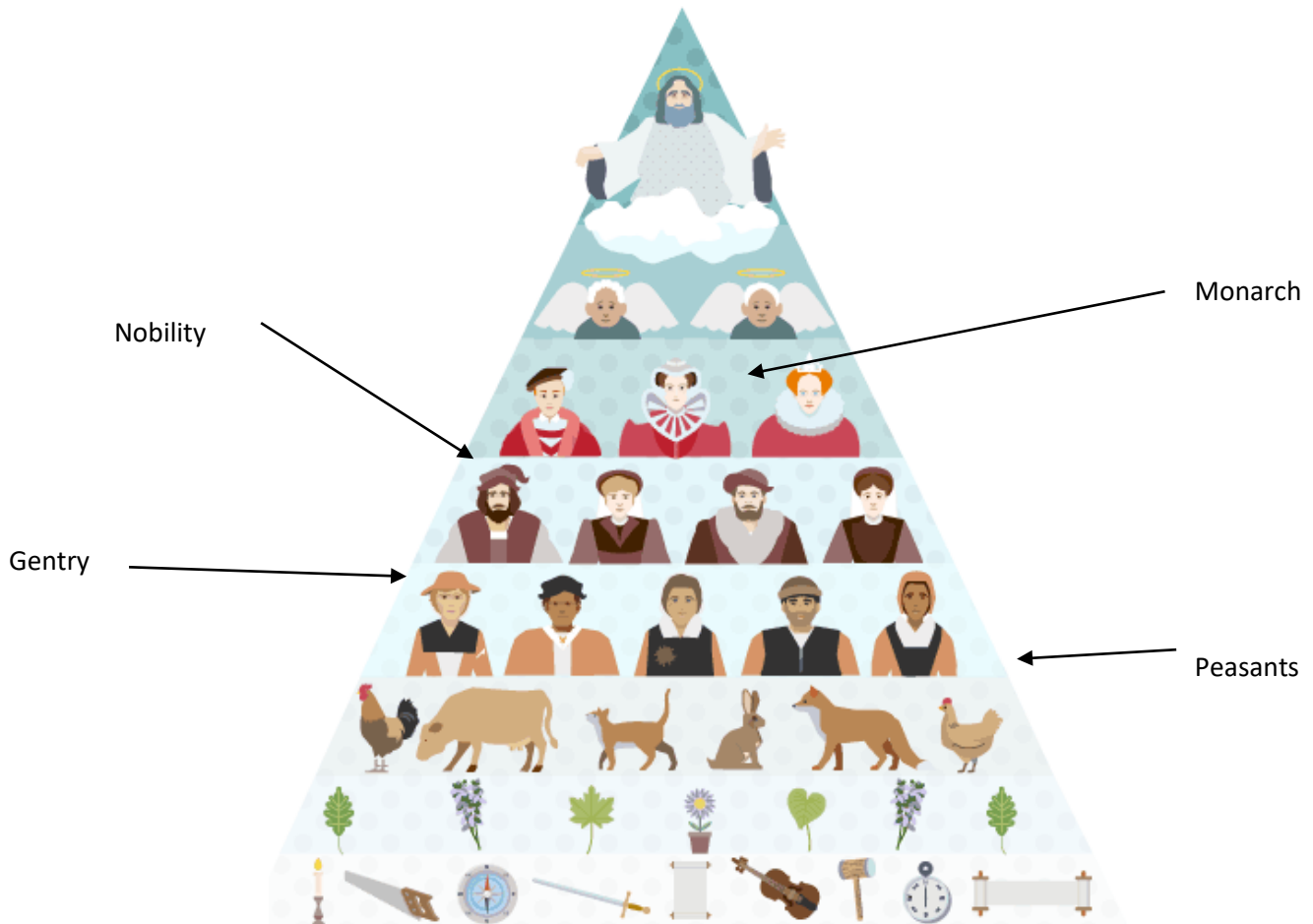
Impact of the voyages of Exploration



Feature	Importance
Hawkins voyages	
Raleigh's American colonies	
Drake's round the world voyage	
New goods	
Privateering and piracy	

Section 6: Life in Elizabethan England

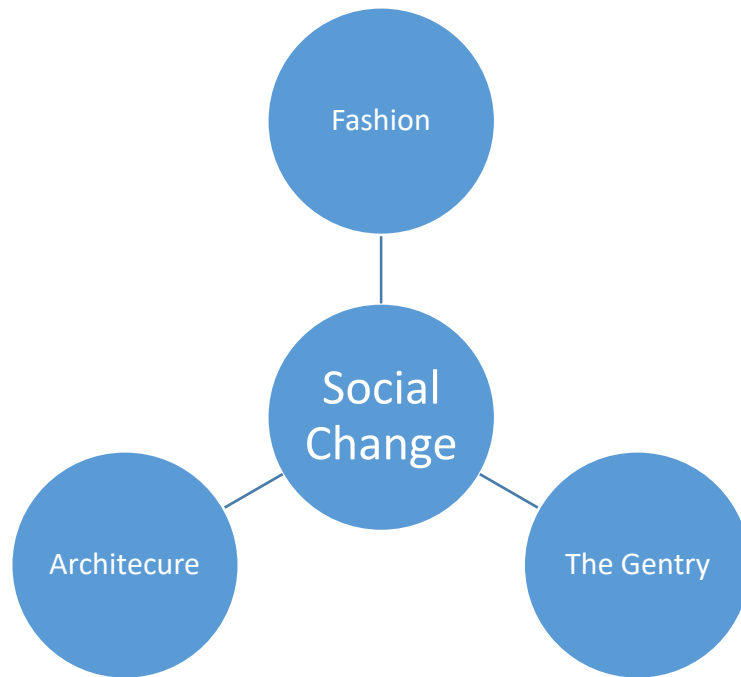
Elizabethan England is often seen as a “Golden Age” where arts and culture flourished, but it was also highly structured where everyone had their key roles in the Great Chain of Being. Annotate the diagram with each group’s characteristics and role in society



Why did the Gentry class become richer and more important in the reign of Elizabeth?

How did the Gentry class show their new wealth and status?

Social Change in Elizabethan England

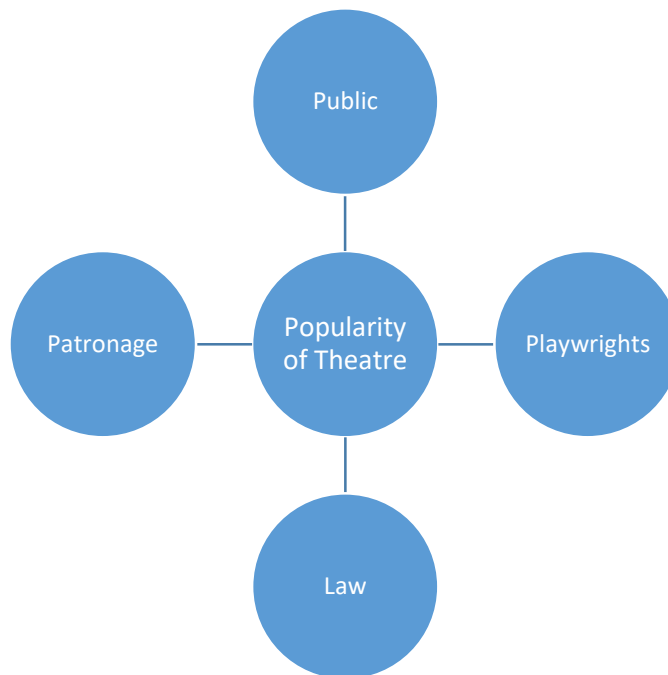


The Theatre:

Elizabethan England is famous for the growth of the theatre. Playwrights like William Shakespeare and Christopher Marlowe were active and new theatres like the Globe grew in London. Both rich and poor attended performances but some opposed it.

Opponent of Theatre	Reasons for Opposition
Puritans	
London Authorities	

Why did the theatre become popular?



List Five Key aspects of a day at the theatre

1

2

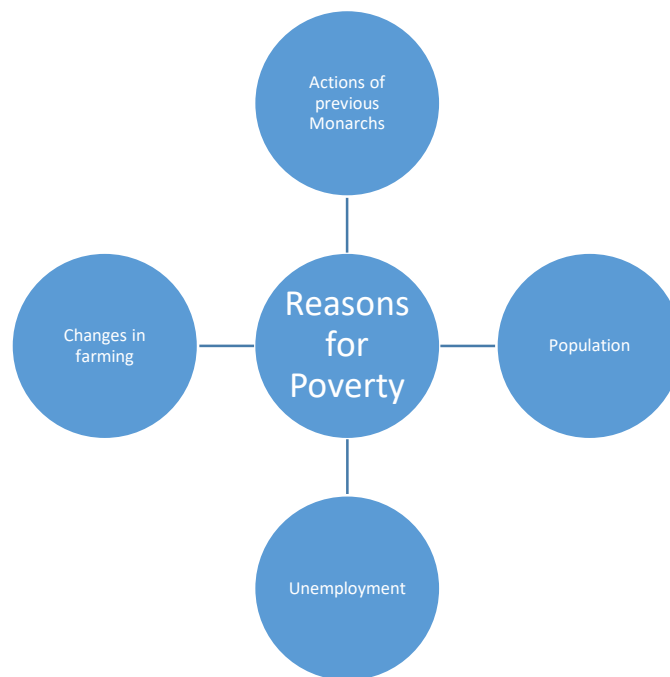
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5

Poverty

For many at the bottom of Elizabethan society life was hard. Those without work were known as paupers and relied on Charity to survive



The Deserving Poor	The Undeserving Poor

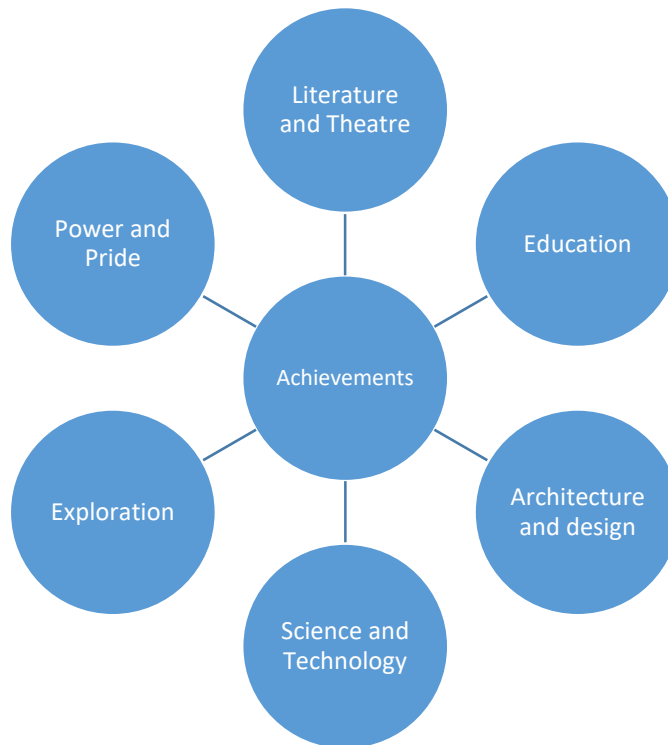
Elizabethan Policy towards the Poor

Action	What it did?
1569. Ipswich set up a system to deal with Poverty	
1570. Norwich set up a system to deal with Poverty	
1572. Vagabonds Act passed.	
1576. Act for Setting the Poor on Work passed	

In 1601 Elizabeth passed the Poor Law. It was the first National Law to deal with the issue of Poverty

What did the Poor Law Do?	How Effective was the poor Law?	Why is the 1601 Poor Law important?

Was Elizabethan England a Golden Age?



Arguments For a Golden Age	Arguments against a Golden Age

Key Words Glossary – Define Each Word

Allegiance
Almshouse
Anglican
Aristocracy
Armada
Astrolabe
Bailiff
Census
Circumnavigate
Colony
Commodity
Coronation
Counter-reformation
Deserving-Poor
Diocese
Duty (Tax)
Effigy
Excommunicate
Flogged
Gentry
Iconoclasm
Inherit
Legitimate
Mass
Militia
Missionary
Monopoly
Nobility
Pamphlet
Papal bull
Patron
Poor Laws
Pope
Privateer
Privy council
Recusancy/Recusant
Renaissance
Royal court
Ruff
Separatist
Stocks
Treason
Undeserving Poor
Vagrant

Practice Questions.

Question 1 – All worth 8 Marks

▼ **INTERPRETATION A** *Adapted from an article by Aurelia Clunie on the Hartford Stage theatre website:*

Queen Elizabeth I was an incredibly popular queen whose reign is remembered as a 'golden age' of culture and growth. The Elizabethan Era is known for Sir Francis Drake's exploration of the 'new world,' the English defeat of the Spanish Armada and Sir Walter Raleigh's colonial exploration, the development of the Shakespearean theatre and the beginnings of an English overseas empire. Yet it was also a time marked by war, economic depression, and religious conflict. Deep tensions between Protestants and Catholics came from England's recent break with the Roman Catholic Church by Elizabeth's father, Henry VIII.

How convincing is interpretation A about the Elizabethan "Golden Age"? Explain your answer based on your **contextual knowledge** and what it says in **Interpretation A**.

▼ **INTERPRETATION A** *Adapted from an article by the historian Marjorie K. McIntosh, published in the Journal of Interdisciplinary History in 2004:*

The Elizabethan Poor Law extended throughout the country the best practices that had been developed over the last 20 years by pioneering towns. The law required that every parish should provide basic food, shelter, and clothing for the genuinely needy. However, the law was only applied to people who lived within the parish and exactly who would receive help and how it was to be given were left entirely up to parish officials. The Poor Laws also specified the forms of punishment for the idle or vagrant poor. When viewed in this light, England's so-called triumph in becoming the first European country to bring in poor relief in a nationwide policy looks rather less ambitious and certainly less noble.

How convincing is interpretation A about the success of the 1601 Poor Law? Explain your answer based on your **contextual knowledge** and what it says in **Interpretation A**.

▼ **INTERPRETATION A** *From a newspaper interview with Alison Weir, who wrote a novel based on Queen Elizabeth's life:*

Although Elizabeth loved Dudley she certainly did not want to marry him, or any other man. The reason goes back to a childhood that would have been considered highly dysfunctional in modern terms. Elizabeth hated the idea of marriage. This is understandable when you consider that her father was Henry VIII and her mother was his second wife, Anne Boleyn whom her father ordered beheaded when Elizabeth was just three. Her stepmothers didn't fare so well either. At the age of eight she declared she would never marry.

How convincing is interpretation A about Elizabeth's decision not to marry? Explain your answer based on your **contextual knowledge** and what it says in **Interpretation A**.

▼ **INTERPRETATION A** *Adapted from a lecture given by Professor W.A. Neilson at Harvard University:*

The peaceful development of England under the great Queen led to a need for wider markets, and besides the hope of plunder and the settlement of colonies, the Elizabethan merchant adventurers were seeking to build up a business overseas. Curiosity, patriotism, and trade were, then, the leading motives that led these daring 'sea dogs' on their perilous voyages to the ends of the earth.

How convincing is interpretation A about exploration in the Elizabethan period? Explain your answer based on your **contextual knowledge** and what it says in **Interpretation A**.

▼ **INTERPRETATION A** *Adapted from an article from Historyextra.com, first published 22 May 2015:*

'We travelled only for souls,' insisted Edmund Campion at his execution at Tyburn on 1 December 1581, 'we touched neither state nor policy.' These were indeed the instructions that this Jesuit and his accomplice, Robert Persons, had from Rome. But they were also armed with equipment to print books anonymously, they insisted that their followers did not attend Protestant services, and Campion challenged the state to a public debate.

How convincing is interpretation A about the aims of the Jesuits in England? Explain your answer based on your **contextual knowledge** and what it says in **Interpretation A**.

▼ **INTERPRETATION A** *Adapted from Elizabeth in Danger by S. M. Harrison, 1984:*

Mary's presence in England created grave problems, and Elizabeth's worst fears about Mary soon proved to be real. Francis Walsingham wanted to end the danger posed by Mary once and for all. However, he realised that Elizabeth would not consent to execution until she was convinced by positive proof that Mary was actually involved in a plot against her life. To this day historians argue about Mary's guilt or innocence.

In London the news of Mary's death was greeted with joy. Elizabeth, however, seemed furious. She said the execution was a mistake. Possibly this was true, but with Mary, Queen of Scots was dead, the Catholic threat was now even greater. Philip of Spain had never been enthusiastic about invading England on Mary's behalf but in her will, Mary gave Philip her title to the English throne.

How convincing is interpretation A about Mary, Queen of Scots? Explain your answer based on your **contextual knowledge** and what it says in **Interpretation A**.

▼ **INTERPRETATION C** *Adapted from Elizabeth I and the Puritans by William Haller, published in 1972:*

Those Puritans led and organised by Cartwright and Field posed a formidable challenge not only to the authority of the bishops but to the queen herself. The Puritans also had many supporters, not only in Parliament but among the queen's own advisors and courtiers. Lord Burghley, her wisest and most trusted councillor, the Earl of Leicester, her favourite, Sir Francis Walsingham, her principal secretary, all inclined to some degree to the Puritan side.

How convincing is interpretation C about the threat posed by the puritans during the reign of Elizabeth I? Explain your answer based on your **contextual knowledge** and what it says in **Interpretation C**.

Interpretation A. An interpretation that questions the motives for Drake's round the world voyage. Adapted from an article by David Cressy, in 'History Today', 1981.

Was the real and secret purpose of Drake's voyage to raid the wealth of Spain as an authorised privateer, or was he sent to discover new lands and set up British colonies in the New World? Was it simply a trading voyage with the aim of finding a new and profitable route to the spices of the East and done in secret to protect any commercial gains? Probably there was a mixture of motives, with much left to chance.

How convincing is Interpretation A about the motives for Drake's round the world voyage. Explain your answer based on your **contextual knowledge** and what it says in **Interpretation A**.

Question 2. – All Worth 8 Marks

Explain what was important about the rebellion of the Earl of Essex for Elizabethan England.

Explain what was important about the problem of poverty in Elizabethan England.

Explain what was important about the rise in poverty during Elizabeth's reign.

Explain what was important about the question of Elizabeth's marriage during her reign.

Explain what was important about the Privy Council in Elizabethan England.

Explain what was important about Elizabeth's decision regarding her marriage.

Explain what was important about exploration and trade in Asia for Elizabethan England.

Explain what was important about voyages of discovery in the reign of Elizabeth I.

Explain what was important about the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots for Elizabethan England.

Explain what was important about the Navy for Elizabethan England.

Explain what was important about the rise of the Gentry in Elizabethan England.

Explain what was important about the problem of recusancy in Elizabethan England.

Question 3 – All Worth 8 Marks

Write an account of the ways in which Queen Elizabeth dealt with the challenge of Puritanism.

Write an account of the ways in which the Northern Rebellion affected Elizabethan England.

Write an account of the ways in which relations with Spain deteriorated during Elizabeth's reign.

Write an account of how Elizabeth dealt with opposition to her religious settlement.

Write an account of the problems Elizabeth faced in the first ten years of her reign?

Write an account of the career of the Earl of Essex.

Write an account of a rebellion you have studied that took place in Elizabeth's reign.

Write an account of the ways in which Elizabeth's reign could be seen as a 'golden age'.

Write an account of the different ways in which towns and cities dealt with poverty in Elizabethan England.

Write an account of how the Poor Law system changed under Queen Elizabeth I.

Write an account of Elizabeth's changing policy towards Catholics.

Write an account of the Catholic threat to Elizabeth.

Write an account of Puritanism during the reign of Elizabeth I.

Write an account of the impact of Mary Queen of Scots on England after 1568.

Write an account of the why Philip II sent the Armada to England in 1588.

Write an account of the impact of Catholic missions to Elizabethan England.