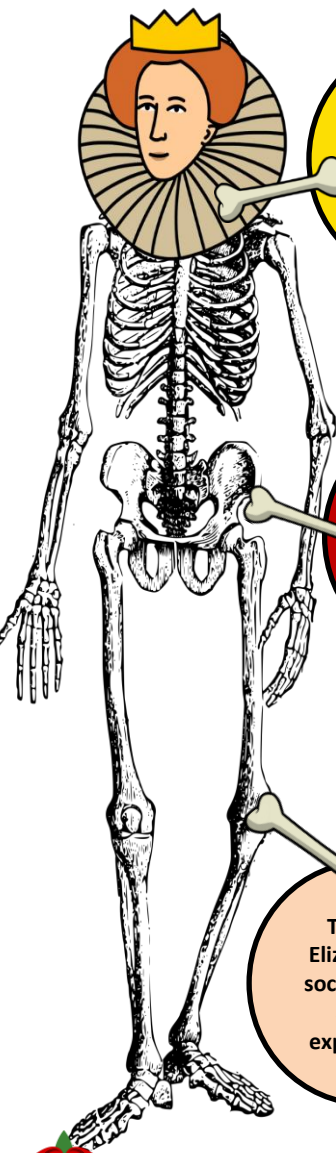




## ELIZABETH I BARE BONES



### Topic 1: Queen, Government and Politics 1558-1569

1. Society. Towns were becoming more powerful but still not as wealthy and powerful as the countryside. Nobility/landowners helped Elizabeth to rule.
2. Problems when Elizabeth became queen in 1558: debt; religion; lack of an army; threats from France and Spain; Mary Queen of Scots; female; unmarried.
3. Religion. England was very divided: Catholics, Protestants and Puritans (still a small group).

1. The Court= group of nobles who advised the queen. Many were also magistrates and JP. Elizabeth kept on 10 advisers from Mary's reign.
2. In 1558 England was at war with both France and Spain. Mary I left England £300,000 in debt. Many Catholics wanted Mary Queen of Scots to be queen (she was a Catholic and had a good claim to the throne).
3. Elizabeth created a Religious Settlement, making her Supreme Governor of the Church. Tried to please Catholics and Protestants. 80% of the clergy accepted the Religious Settlement.

Key Terms  
Court, magistrate, Privy Council, merchant, nobility, Protestant, Catholic, Puritan, Religious Settlement, Supreme Governor, Act of Supremacy.

### Topic 2: Challenges to Elizabeth at home and abroad 1569-1588

1. Catholic Plots to remove Elizabeth from the throne led to the execution of Mary Queen of Scots in 1587.
2. In 1588 Philip II sent an Armada to invade England and remove Elizabeth from the throne.

1. Revolts of the Northern Earls – 1569: 10,000 strong Royal Army. 700 rebels were killed although this was probably nearer 450. Followed by the Ridolfi Plot: 1571, Throckmorton Plot: 1583 and Babington Plot: 1586. Each plot was backed by Catholics who wanted to remove Elizabeth from the throne and each plot failed.
2. Causes: Piracy (English privateers attacking Spanish ships and stealing gold); Religion (Philip wanted to make England Catholic) and the Netherlands (Treaty of Nonsuch, 1585, England paid for 7400 troops to fight for Dutch rebels against Spain).  
The Spanish Armada – 130 ships, 2,500 guns and 30,000 men but failed because: English ships were smaller and more manoeuvrable; better leadership and use of 'fireships'.

Key Terms  
Northern Rebellions, Catholic Plots, Francis Walsingham, excommunicated, privateers, King Phillip II, Treaty of Nonsuch, Spanish Armada, Duke of Parma, Francis Drake, John Hawkins, Pope, Cadiz.

### Topic 3: Elizabethan society in an age of exploration

1. Education improved
2. Poverty increased
3. New laws tried to help and control the poor, beggars and vagabonds
4. Theatre became popular
5. Exploration
6. Attempts to settle in the New World (America)

1. 72 new grammar schools were created. By the end of Elizabeth's reign 30% of men and 10% of women could read and write.
2. Poor harvests (1562, 1565, 1573 and 1586) and collapse of cloth trade led to poverty and starvation.
3. Poor laws: The Statute of Artifices 1563, 1576 Poor Relief Act and the 1572 Vagabonds Act.
4. Purpose-built theatres such as the Globe and the Rose.
5. Francis Drake's circumnavigation of the globe, 1577-80.
6. Sir Walter Raleigh – Colonization of Virginia. 107 Englishmen sail to Roanoke to colonise. None returned.

Key Terms  
Colonization, Circumnavigation, Grammar Schools, Vagabondage, Poverty, Poor Harvests, Working-Class, Middle-Class, Golden Age, Cloth Industry, Roanoke, Piracy, Trade.

