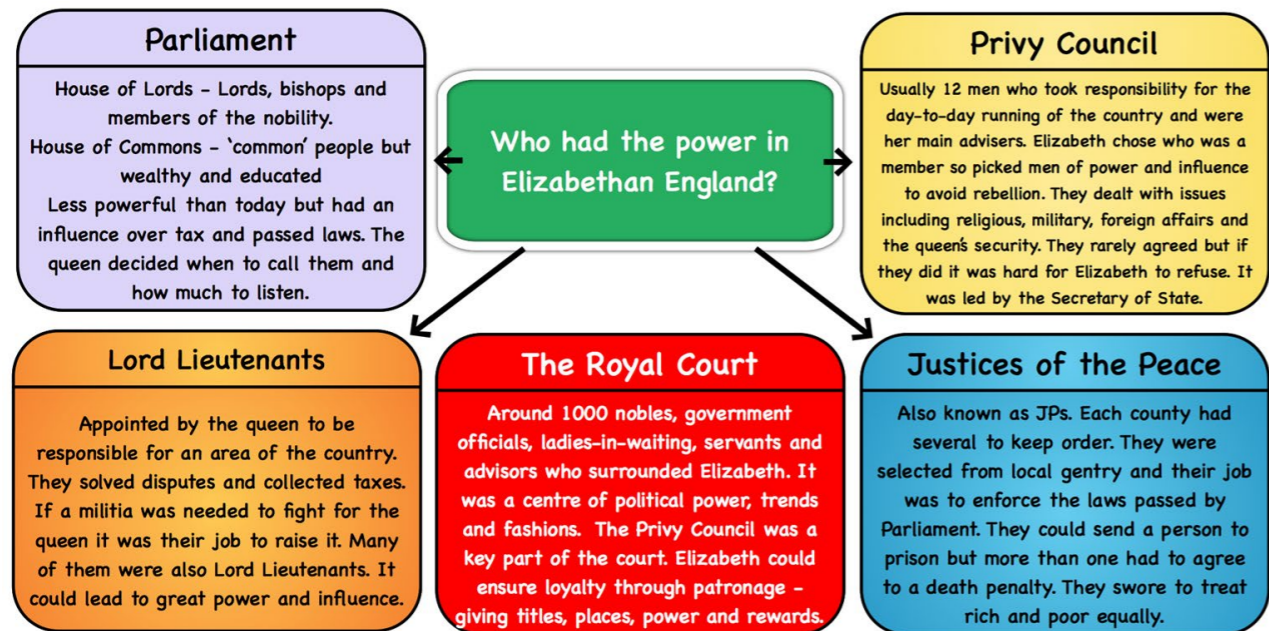


History Knowledge Organiser 1

Elizabethan England c.1558 -1588 Elizabeth's court and Parliament

Who had the power?



Key individuals



Queen Elizabeth I - single female ruler at a time when men had the power. Was very intelligent but had a difficult childhood.

William Cecil Secretary of State twice. Most trusted advisor. Key role in developing the Poor Laws and new religious policies.



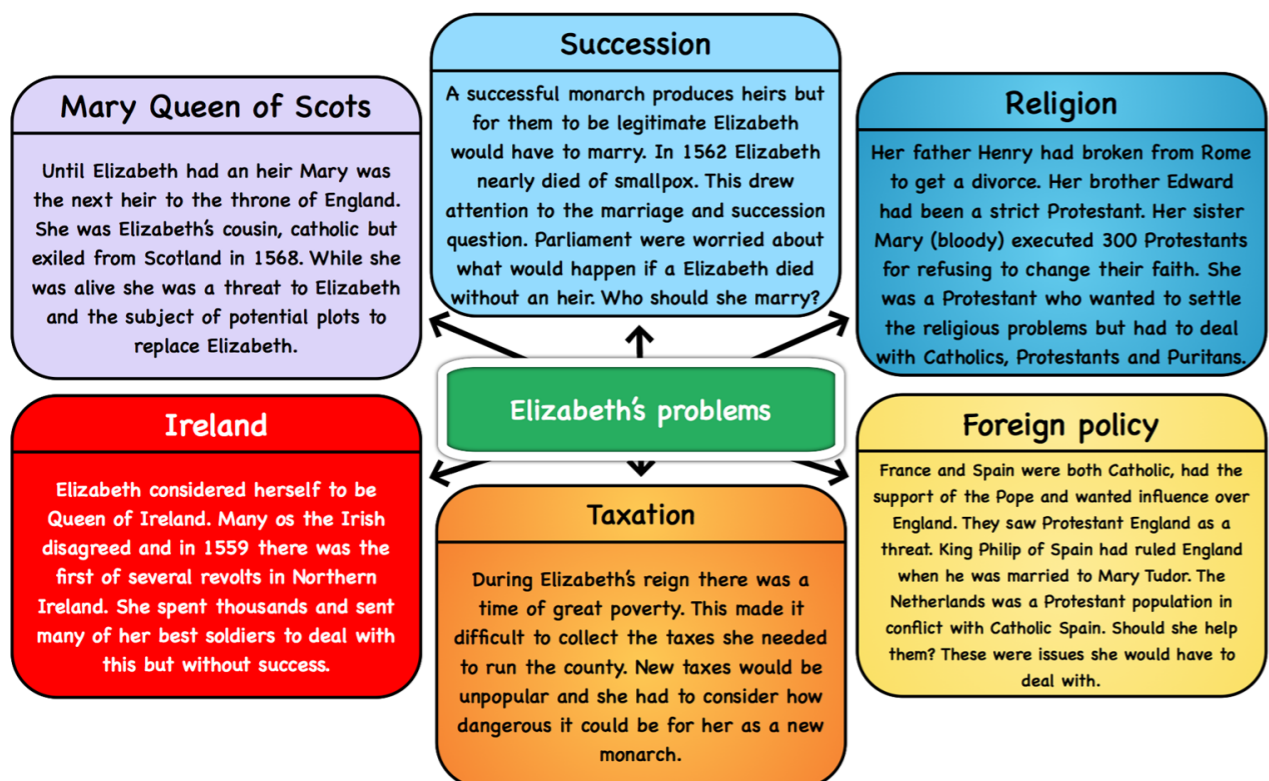
Francis Walsingham - Secretary of State and one of her closest advisors until his death in 1573. Elizabeth's spymaster with 'eyes and ears' everywhere. Played role in the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots.



Key dates

1533	Elizabeth born to Anne Boleyn
1558	Crowned Queen of England following the death of her sister Mary
1569	The Northern Rebellion
1571	The Ridolfi Plot
1586	The Babington Plot
1587	Mary Queen of Scots executed
1588	The Spanish Armada
1601	Essex's rebellion
1603	Elizabeth dies

Elizabeth's problems



KEY VOCABULARY/ TERMS

Inherit, treason, privy council, Secretary of State, patronage, succession, heir, rebellion, Catholic, Protestant, Puritan, Foreign policy, JPs, taxation, Lord Lieutenants, Royal Court.

History Knowledge Organiser 2

Elizabethan England c1558 - 1588 - Troubles at home and abroad

Key individuals

Mary Queen of Scots - heir to the throne of England
Pope Pius V - excommunicated Elizabeth
Sir William Cecil - Secretary of State
Cardinal William Allen - involved in the Throckmorton Plot and Spanish Armada
Edmund Campion - Jesuit
Anthony Babington
Sir Francis Walsingham - Secretary of State and Spymaster
King Philip of Spain
Duke Medina Sidonia - in charge of the Spanish Armada
William of Orange - Protestant who led a rebellion against Spain in the Netherlands.

Religion

Elizabeth was Protestant but inherited the upheaval of the Reformation and her families changes. As a practical monarch she tried to bring compromise with her 'religious settlement'. This included priests could marry, book of common prayer and she declared herself 'governor'. Catholics - recusancy fines were low and many kept their own beliefs. Following the Papal Bull which excommunicated Elizabeth, Catholics were encouraged to rise against her. There was a change in policy clamping down on them - see dates. Jesuits were sent to convert Protestants back to Catholic including Edmund Campion who was executed becoming a martyr. Puritans - strict protestants were disappointed in the settlement. Their prophesying criticised Elizabeth's church and in 1583 they were banned from unlicensed preaching and imposed recusancy fines.

Mary Queen of Scots

Mary was Queen of Scotland from 8 days old but was brought up in France. She returned to Scotland in 1560 but was very unpopular. It was suggested that she had been involved in the murder of her second husband Lord Darnley. In 1567 she fled from Scotland and her son James became King of Scotland. Mary was placed under house arrest and was moved around for 19 years. Mary was the legitimate heir to the English throne and was Catholic, this made her a threat to the childless Elizabeth. Several plots planned to put her on the throne but during the Babington Plot Walsingham found evidence that she knew of the plot. Mary was put on trial in October 1586 and found guilty of treason even though she argued that as she was not English and a Queen they had no right. On 8/2/1587 Mary was executed at Fotheringhay Castle making her a martyr.

Conflict with Spain

Causes - Philip had been married to Mary Tudor and wanted England to be Catholic again. He had asked Elizabeth to marry him but she married England. Elizabeth authorised the sea dogs to steal Spanish Silver. Elizabeth also sent troops to help with William of Orange's rebellion against Spain. in naval warfare meant ships were faster and more maneuverable. They had more powerful weapons and more accurate navigation with the astrolabe. The Armada failed because of poor tactics by the Spanish including having a seasick man in charge - Duke Medina Sidonia. The English tactics including the use of fire ships. This was then followed by terrible storms that wrecked many of the Spanish ships on their way back round Scotland.

Key dates

1567	Mary Queen of Scots comes to England.
1569	The Northern Rebellion
27 April 1570	Pope Pius V issued the Papal Bull and excommunicated
1571	The Ridolfi Plot. Recusancy fines.
1581	Treason to attend Catholic mass. Recusancy fines increased.
1583	The Throckmorton Plot. Rules to crack down on Puritanism.
1585	Treason to have a Catholic priest in your home. Act against Jesuits and Seminary Priests
1586	The Babington Plot. Mary Queen of Scots put on trial.
8/2/ 1587	Mary Queen of Scots executed.
1588	The Spanish Armada
1593	Statute of Confinement - Catholics could not travel more than five miles from home.

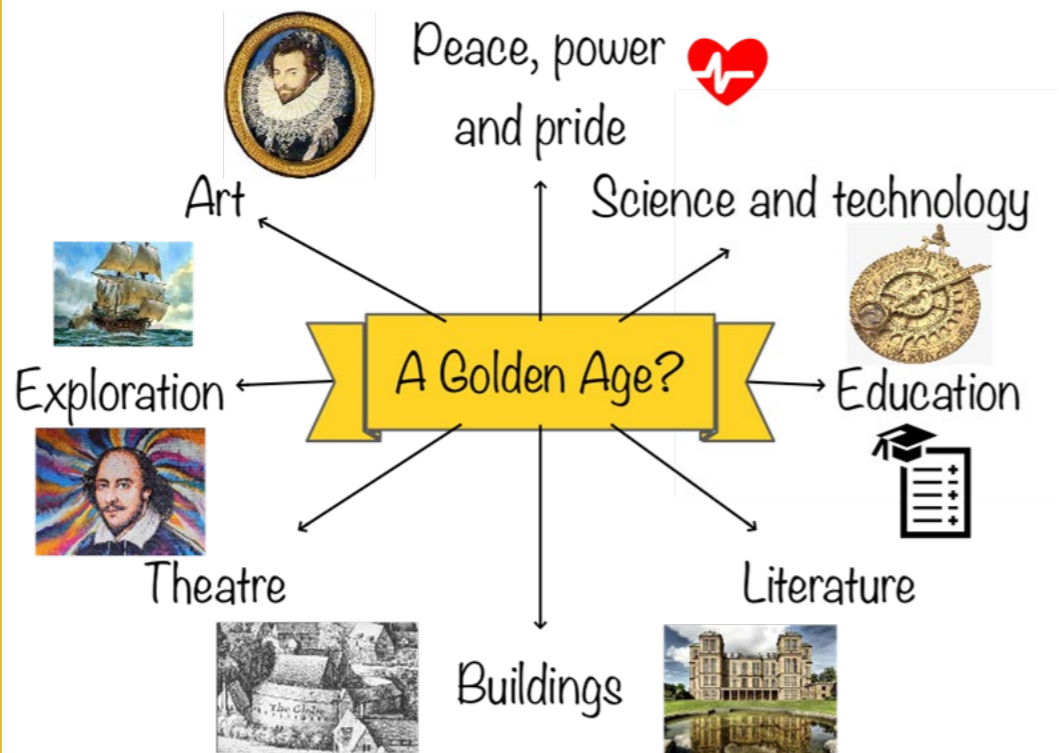
KEY VOCABULARY/ TERMS - Tier 3

Protestant, Catholic, Puritan, recusancy, Papal Bull, excommunicate, Jesuits, missionary, martyr, rosary beads, plot, prophesying, treason, iconoclasm, astrolabe, fireship, line of battle, armada, propaganda.

History Knowledge Organiser 3

Elizabethan England c.1558 -1588 Life in Elizabethan times

A Golden Age?



Voyages of exploration

Several European countries were investigating the new world, bringing home treasures and claiming land. Drake circumnavigated the globe from 1577 -80. He and his cousin John Hawkins made one of the first voyages to sell slaves. New technology such as the astrolabe helped make this possible. Spain was often the target of the privateers 'sea dogs'



Key individuals

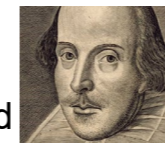


John Hawkins was a key figure at court. He was responsible for building up the Royal Navy. Was also involved in the slave trade and introduced tobacco



Sir Walter Raleigh very loyal to Elizabeth and a favourite. Attempted to establish a colony in North America. He was banished for 5 years (secret marriage)

William Shakespeare was the most celebrated playwright of all time with 38 plays. Wrote for the Lord Chamberlain's Men



Francis Drake was an English hero but the Spanish called him a pirate. Led the defeat of the Armada. Was a privateer.



Poverty

Not everyone in Elizabethan England benefited from the increased prosperity and trade. A growing population, bad harvests and enclosure created a very poor group at the bottom of society. The poor were categorised into; the deserving poor who could not help themselves, the undeserving poor who were untrustworthy and did not want honest work, the idle poor seen as lazy and the able poor. Beggars could be whipped, branded, have a hole burned in the ear or hung. Towns such as York, Ipswich and Norwich had their own ways to deal with the poor. The 1601 Poor Law taxed the wealthy to care and support the old, sick and vulnerable. The fit and healthy were to be given work. The idle could be whipped and placed in the house of correction.

Key dates

1576	The Theatre was opened by James Burbage
1587	The Rose opened
1588	The Spanish Armada
1599	The Globe opened

KEY VOCABULARY/ TERMS

Tier 2 - significant, conclude, attitude, contrast, overall, furthermore, convincing, involve, feature, impact, previous, contribute, demonstrate, illustrate, participate, despite, hence, facilitate, nevertheless, globe, exploit, likewise.

Tier 3 - exploration, theatre, poverty, beggars, vagabond, Armada, privateers, circumnavigation, voyages, enclosure.