

Knowledge Organiser Elizabeth I - KQ1 – What sort of monarch did Elizabeth promise to be?

Elizabeth's Background

- her mother, Anne Boleyn, had been executed when she was 3
- She spent her childhood with sister Mary & had lessons with brother Edward
- She loved her father & wanted to emulate his powerful character when queen
- She was close to Henry's last wife, Catherine Parr
- Some historians believe that Catherine Parr's second husband, Thomas Seymour sexually assaulted her when she lived with them after Henry's death



Elizabeth's Character

- Elizabeth was a great judge of character
- She was calculating when she wanted to be
- She was intelligent
- She was mentally strong having survived the Tower of London twice during Mary's reign
- She was shrewd especially at politics



Elizabeth's Consolidation of Power

- Elizabeth followed tradition by staying at the Tower of London before her coronation.
- She appeared before the crowds in London on numerous occasions taking part in pageants
- She was quickly crowned Queen Elizabeth I (within 2 months)
- She halved the size of the Privy Council to just 20 men
- She quickly decided upon a religious settlement to create stability
- She had impressive portraits painted to show everyone who she was
- She went on progresses around the country



Elizabeth's Religious Beliefs

- Elizabeth's mother was a Protestant
- She had been raised in a Protestant household with Catherine Parr
- She had conformed to the Catholic faith under Mary but had been raised a Protestant



Queen Mary I's Legacy

- England's faith had reverted to Catholicism
- England was facing the impacts of a series of poor harvests, inflation & the costs of war with France
- A sweating sickness epidemic had killed 5% of the people
- England's pride, economy & security had been dealt a blow by war with France & the loss of Calais



Elizabeth's Aims

On ascending to the throne, Elizabeth had some short-term aims

- To consolidate her position
- The settlement of religious issues
- To pursue a peaceful settlement with the French



Act of Succession

- The 1st Act of Succession 1534 by Henry made Elizabeth 1st in line to the throne
- The 2nd Act removed her from the succession
- Henry reinstated her succession in his third Act of 1543
- Edward removed her from the succession in favour of Lady Jane Grey
- Queen Mary named Elizabeth as her heir & legitimised herself in the 3rd Act of Succession but not Elizabeth



Problems for Elizabeth when she ascended to the throne

1. She was made illegitimate in Henry's Act of Succession
2. She was a woman
3. She was unmarried & had no heir
4. Religion was the cause of rebellions & she needed to create a stable religious settlement



Queen Elizabeth's reluctance to marry

No one knows why Elizabeth I never married but reasons have been suggested

- Her sister's marriage to Philip II had been unpopular & had caused rebellion
- Marrying an Englishman might create more factional rivalry
- Her fear of losing her autonomy as Queen
- She had seen all her father's marriages break down
- Possible sexual assault by Thomas Seymour may have put her off marriage

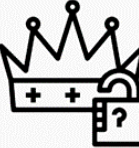
Elizabeth's Accession

- Elizabeth was 25 when she became Queen
- She was proclaimed Queen by Parliament on the same day that Mary had died
- 9 of Mary's councillors pledged their loyalty to Elizabeth within days of Mary's death
- Elizabeth immediately appointed Sir William Cecil as her Secretary
- She refused to name other appointments keeping Mary's Catholic councillors guessing



Succession Crisis of 1562

- In 1562, Elizabeth developed smallpox and there was a strong possibility that she wouldn't survive
- Potential successors were: Lady Catherine Grey, Mary Queen of Scots & Robert Dudley the Earl of Leicester
- Parliament assembled in January 1563, Elizabeth refused to commit herself to marrying or naming an heir



What sort of monarch did Elizabeth promise to be?

Elizabeth's reign was welcomed joyfully by the people of England after the turbulence & religious violence from Mary's reign. She was young, beautiful & intelligent. She'd had an excellent education & had observed the mistakes which her brother & sister made in their reigns. Elizabeth's accession promised a fresh start & noble men hurried around her trying to profess their loyalty & support hoping she would bow to their experience & knowledge. But Elizabeth was to rule her way.



Knowledge Organiser Elizabeth I - KQ2 – Did Elizabeth's Religious Settlement cause more problems than it solved?

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Elizabeth's Religious Problem

- England was a Catholic country as a result of Mary I
- Elizabeth needed a solution about the Church & church services quickly
- People thought Elizabeth would again break with Rome (after all she existed as a result of it)
- However, there were concerns about whether the church would be Catholic but without a Pope, Protestant like under Edward Seymour or more radical like the church under Northumberland



The 1559 Parliament

- Parliament was called to settle the Queen's authority over the Church
- 3 bills were introduced, to reestablish Elizabeth as head of the church, & to establish a Protestant form of worship
- A new bill combining the above was passed in the Commons but was then amended by the Lords to remove Protestantism
- Elizabeth arrested 2 bishops for disobedience
- A new supremacy bill was passed by the Commons & the Lords as well as a new uniformity bill which only just passed



The Thirty – Nine Articles

- They were the rules, regulations, & practices of the Church of England
- Based on the work of Cranmer, they were included in the Common Prayer Book
- They included allowing the clergy to get married, making the Bible the most important part of religion & denying transubstantiation

Development of the Book of Common Prayer

- This new Prayer book left out the 'Black Rubric' 1552, which denied the real presence of Christ during the Communion Service & changed the words said by the priest as he blessed the bread & wine
- Elizabeth probably hoped that this ambiguity would enable people of differing religions to participate in the new national church



Elizabeth's Religious Settlement

- It was an attempt to unite the country after the changes in religion under Henry VIII, Edward VI & Mary I
- It was designed to settle the divide between Catholics and Protestants & address the differences in services and beliefs
- It was written out in two Acts of Parliament, the Act of Supremacy & the Act of Uniformity 1559
- Elizabeth worked with the Privy Council to create the settlement



Act of Supremacy

- Elizabeth was given the title 'Supreme Governor' not 'Supreme Head' of the Church to appease those who had doubts about a woman head
- It brought back royal supremacy over the church established under Henry VIII & revoked by Mary
- It reinstated the Reformation legislation of Henry VIII & repealed the Marian Heresy laws
- The Oath of Supremacy was created to be taken by the clergy but many Marian bishops refused to take the oath



Act of Uniformity

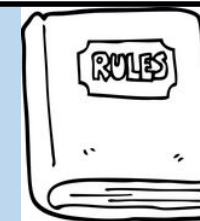
- A single Book of Common Prayer to be used
- Church interiors & the clothes of clergymen were to be as they were in the 1549 Prayer Book
- It set up a system of punishments for those who failed to use the prayer book or publicly objected to its use
- It ordered everyone to attend church on Sundays & to participate in the new services
- Fines were given to those who refused to attend



The Royal Injunctions, 1559

These were drafted by Cecil & ordered the clergy to:

- observe royal supremacy & preach against superstition
- condemn images, relics & miracles
- report recusants to the privy council or J.P.'s
- marry only with the permission of their bishop



Tudor Religion so far...

- Henry VIII lived & died a Catholic but not Roman Catholic as he broke with Rome & did not change the doctrine of the Church to Protestant. He dissolved monastic land for money
- Under Edward VI, Somerset did not allow religious toleration & established a Protestant form of worship with the 1549 Prayer Book
- Popular unrest like the Western Rebellion occurred because the changes were too extreme for ordinary Catholics
- Mary restored the authority of the Pope but was unable to return the dissolved monastic land back to the Church.
- Cardinal Pole tried to improve the standard of priests but did not have enough time



Did Elizabeth's Religious Settlement cause more problems than it solved?

The Church of England is usually judged to have been successful because it still survives today. Elizabeth took elements of existing doctrines & meshed them together to make them into something new, English & eventually acceptable to the majority. It was, however a lengthy process & took time to embed & be accepted by all. BUT the religious settlement did not solve all of the religious problems at that time. It took the political skill of the Privy Council to get it passed & problems occurred later on in her reign with her refusal to allow any more discussion on the subject of religious reform.



Elizabeth's Style of Government

- Elizabeth was protective of her royal prerogative
- She gave orders & instilled fear in her courtiers like her father
- She did not use executions like her father
- She ruled using the Privy Council
- She often met with key councillors



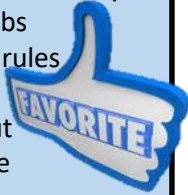
Role of Privy Council

- The council met regularly & gave policy advice to the Queen
- Cecil was the chief minister
- The council was dominated by Protestants until the 1570s when reformers joined
- As old councillors died, Elizabeth delayed replacing them or appointed younger sons



Patronage

- Patronage involved showing favouritism by giving favoured people special jobs
- She gave male courtiers political roles & key politicians places in court
- It was a highly corrupt system but very effective as it caused intense rivalries & competition
- It ensured everyone was loyal to Elizabeth & that she was the centre of politics & court



Elizabeth's Ministers

Her main advisors were:

- William Cecil, Lord Burghley
- Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester
- Sir Francis Walsingham
- Sir Christopher Hatton
- William Paulet, Marquis of Winchester
- Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex
- Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury



Knowledge Organiser Elizabeth I - KQ3 – Was Elizabeth in control of government?

Role of Parliament

- the role of Parliament was to pass laws & provide taxation – they also debated & petitioned the monarch on key issues which Elizabeth didn't like
- Parliament sat when Elizabeth called it & ended when she decided
- In her 44 year reign, Parliament only sat 13 times



The House of Commons & the House of Lords

- M.P.'s sat in the House of Commons
- M.P.'s weren't paid so were mostly rich land owners
- The House of Lords had members of the nobility, bishops & other clergy in it as well as many of Elizabeth's privy councillors

Progeniture of English Civil War

- Some historians have argued that Elizabeth's refusal to allow Parliament any freedom of speech was a long term cause of the Civil War
- It is clear that by the end of Elizabeth's reign M.P.'s were pushing for more freedom to say what they wanted

Factions

- Throughout Elizabeth's reign there many different groups vying for Elizabeth's attention
- Factions worked for the good of the country & the Queen - they often disagreed over the best ways to achieve the Queen's aims, but weren't generally disloyal
- By maintaining close support of men such as Burghley & Leicester, Elizabeth brought stability to courtly politics
- However, court politics became more divisive in the last years as council members died out

Examples of Factional Rivalries

- In 1558, William Cecil (Burghley), was most influential, controlling most policy & patronage but by the mid 1560s, Cecil had rivals to his position:
- Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester who was ambitious & tried to marry Elizabeth
- Earl of Sussex, Thomas Radclyffe who opposed Dudley's attempts to marry Elizabeth
- 1570s and 80s saw generally more co-operation between courtiers
- Elizabeth also favoured Sir Christopher Hatton as he was charming & genuinely interested in serving Elizabeth & not himself – this caused jealousy amongst Elizabeth's courtiers
- In the 1580s Sir Walter Raleigh became a favourite as he was an experienced soldier, had charming manners & good looks as well as being very clever / quick witted – again other courtiers were jealous including Sir Christopher Hatton
- Sir Francis Walsingham had huge influence between 1573 & 1590
- From the 1580s, Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex was a favourite & Elizabeth considered marrying him until 1601 when she executed him for treason

Parliament & Monopolies Crisis

- Monopolies gave nobles & merchants the sole right to manufacture or sell particular goods
- Elizabeth made money from monopoly licenses but it increased prices
- By 1597 some MPs felt monopolies were unfair & were being abused
- They protested against them & refused to grant taxes until they had been withdrawn
- Elizabeth compromised & withdrew some monopolies although not all



Puritan Choir Thesis

- This is an interpretation put forward by historian Sir John Neale who found a document listing 43 names of Puritan M.P.'s who he said had huge influence shaping Elizabeth's religious policy & who pushed for Mary, Queen of Scots' execution
- Revisionist historians do not agree & argue that the 'Puritan Choir' did not have enough influence

Was Elizabeth in control of government

Elizabeth had a firm hold on her government. She had many experienced advisors to give her good advice & they remained in their positions for years. Her use of patronage & factional rivalry also helped to tighten control as in fighting amongst nobles kept them all loyal to her. Later on in her reign she experienced some difficulties over freedom of speech & monopolies in Parliament but there was never enough dissent to cause her a problem.



Knowledge Organiser Elizabeth I - KQ4 – Was Elizabeth's early Foreign Policy Successful?

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Elizabeth's Foreign Policy Priorities

- Some historians believe that Elizabeth had no real foreign policy aims & instead she just reacted to external events to safeguard national interest.
- Her priorities also changed during her reign
- Her main priorities were:
 1. Fear of French power in Scotland
 2. Fear of France
 3. Spain's transformation from ally to arch enemy
 4. England's development as a maritime power
 5. Using her unmarried status as a diplomatic weapon
 6. Protection of the cloth trade between England & the Netherlands
 7. Protection of the Northern borders



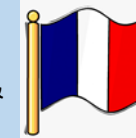
Scotland

- In 1559, Mary of Guise was regent for Scotland & was ruling alongside her French brother, Francis, Duke of Guise
- This meant that France was heavily involved in ruling Scotland
- In late 1559, a Protestant rebellion started in Scotland – Catholic France sent over 9,500 troops & England sent £5,000 to aid the Protestants
- In the 1560 Treaty of Berwick, England sent 8,000 troops to Scotland
- Later on in 1560 the Treaty of Edinburgh saw the removal of French & English troops in Scotland, Mary, Queen of Scots was recognised as the Queen of Scotland & freedom of worship was allowed in Scotland
- In 1560, Mary, Q of S's husband King Francis II of France died & Mary was sent back to Scotland by the new regent, Catherine de Medici who was anti-Guise



France

- In 1559 the Treaty of Cateau-Cambresis ended the Habsburg-Valois wars
- In 1562 the French Wars of Religion began between the Huguenots & Catholics & Elizabeth reluctantly agreed to help the Huguenots In 1562 Elizabeth gave Huguenot leader Louis I de Bourbon 140,000 crowns in the Treaty of Richmond in return for Calais if they won In 1563 the French Catholics & Huguenots united against Elizabeth to expel English troops from Le Havre, where they had congregated & they believed that Elizabeth was selfish
- The Treaty of Toyes in 1564 ended all English involvement in the French Wars of Religion & Elizabeth gave up all rights to Calais in return for 120,000 crowns



William Cecil's Role in Foreign Policy

- Cecil was highly influential in foreign policy
- He saw France & Spain as threats to England – because of their Catholicism & Spain's expansion in the New World because he was appreciative of the potential value of colonies
- He recognised the great rivalry between France & Spain & at first supported Spain
- Cecil believed that if France felt threatened on both her northern and southern borders, she would be less of a threat to England but this policy changed when the Revolt of the Netherlands started as Cecil did not want thousands of Spanish troops just a few hours sailing from the English coast
- England's support of the Dutch rebels led to a break with Spain & along with the trial & execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, the former ally became a deadly enemy
- With the Treaty of Nonsuch, England sent military aid to the Dutch rebels & Cecil took charge of organising the whole venture
- Cecil was also instrumental in the Scottish treaties of Berwick & Edinburgh



Attempted Marriage Alliances

- 1558 – Spanish Ambassador, Count Feria, attempted to negotiate marriage to Philip II
- 1559 – Philip II offered his hand in marriage – more to protect Catholicism!
- 1559 – Prince Eric of Sweden offered his hand in marriage but Elizabeth was put off by his mental instability
- 1559 – Robert Dudley began to monopolise Elizabeth's attention
- 1562 – Elizabeth contracted smallpox which increased the importance of a marriage
- 1566 – Parliament discussed marriage & Elizabeth refused to sway
- 1570s – Marriage negotiations with the Duke of Anjou
- 1600 – James VI of Scotland seemed to be the likely successor



Treaties

- 1559 Chateau- Cambresis – Habsburg-Valois truce
- 1560 Berwick – England sent 8,000 troops to Scotland
- 1560 Edinburgh – M, Q of Scots is recognised as Queen & freedom to worship
- 1562 Richmond / Hampton Court – Elizabeth helped the Huguenots & 1 year trade embargo with Spain
- 1564 Toyes – ended English involvement in France
- 1572 Blois – United France & England against Spain
- 1585 – Nonsuch – Queen agrees to help the Netherlands



Was Elizabeth's early Foreign Policy Successful?

Elizabeth's early foreign policy was largely defensive. She managed to establish diplomatic relations with some of the most powerful contemporary empires and supported Protestant struggles across Europe. She relied heavily on William Cecil who was a great statesman & negotiator & as a result, he negotiated peace with both France & Scotland. In addition, Elizabeth used her marriage negotiations as a tool for foreign policy, delaying any decisions on marriage & string along Spain & France, especially with her dithering to ensure peaceful relationships between countries.



Knowledge Organiser Elizabeth I - KQ5 – Did Elizabeth achieve her foreign policy objectives in Spain?

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England's relationship with Spain in the early years



- At the start of Elizabeth's reign, relations with Spain were cordial
- During the first 10 years a rift gradually began to develop although it was not intentional as Philip II saw Elizabeth as a good ally against the French
- The two main areas of contention between Spain & England were the Netherlands & the activities of English pirates (sea dogs) in Spanish waters

How did the Spanish Netherlands affect relations with Spain?

- The Revolt in the Netherlands helped to undermine the relations London had with Madrid
- Elizabeth allowed 'Sea Beggars' to use English harbours & agreed mariners like Sir Francis Drake could search out markets overseas that had traditionally been Spanish trade routes
- This affected relations as it was seen as a provocative move
- In 1563 Philip banned all imports of English cloth in the Netherlands so Elizabeth retaliated by banning all imports from the Netherlands – they both backed down in 1564
- In 1568 Elizabeth impounded a 400,000 florin payment sent from Philip II to the Duke of Alba's army so Alba confiscated all English ships in the Netherlands & Elizabeth banned all trade with the Netherlands & Spain until 1573
- John Hawkins disrupted the Spanish trading monopoly in the Caribbean & then did the same in Mexico
- Philip expelled the English ambassador from Madrid & made Catholic 'De Spes' his new English ambassador



Treaty of Nonsuch

- The 1585 Treaty of Nonsuch was an agreement between Elizabeth & the Dutch rebels.
- It was a key turning point as Elizabeth became directly involved in Spanish / Dutch affairs
- Elizabeth agreed to send 600,000 florins & 8000 troops



Why were the Spanish Netherlands so important?

- The Revolt in the Netherlands helped to undermine the relations London had with Madrid
- In England there was a lot of sympathy for the Protestant rebels in the Netherlands
- The success of the Duke of Alba against the rebels effectively forced Elizabeth into supporting the Protestant rebels in the Netherlands
- In addition, Alba's success meant that 50,000 troops were stationed in the Netherlands & were 5 hours away from England which was viewed as a threat
- The revolt put Elizabeth in a difficult position: encouraging the rebels could encourage rebels in England BUT Alba & his troops were a major threat to England



The causes of the Armada

- Elizabeth's execution of Mary, Queen of Scots
- Elizabeth's intervention in the Netherlands
- Sea dog attacks on Spanish gold allowed & approved by Elizabeth
- Generally worsening relationship between Elizabeth & Philip



The events of the Armada

- The Armada was sighted off the coast of Cornwall on 29th July 1588 & warning beacons were lit
- The troops from the Netherlands to help Spain were held up so England took advantage of the situation
- The English navy began bombarding the 7 mile-long line of Spanish ships from a safe distance, taking full advantage of their long-range heavy guns
- The English sent 8 burning ships into the crowded harbor at Calais & panicked Spanish ships who cut their anchors & sailed out to sea to avoid catching fire
- The disorganized fleet, out of formation, was attacked by the English off Gravelines at dawn
- The superior English guns won & the devastated Armada was forced to retreat north to Scotland



The consequences of the Armada

- Half of the original Armada was lost & around 15,000 men had perished
- The Armada made England a world-class power
- It introduced effective long-range weapons into naval warfare for the first time
- Elizabeth spent over £2m on the Armada & helping the Netherlands



The role of the Earl of Leicester

- Robert Dudley urged Elizabeth to help the Dutch Protestants
- He persuaded her to agree the 1585 Treaty of Nonsuch where she sent the Netherlands 8,000 troops
- Leicester led the English troops but ignored Elizabeth's advice to be cautious instead making himself Governor-General of the Netherlands
- Dudley's help boosted Dutch morale



Sea dog activities

- John Hawkins annoyed Spain by seeking out new trading markets where Spain already had a monopoly
- Sir Francis Drake weakened Spain's gold supply by countless raids on bullion ships as well as his attack on Cadiz



Did Elizabeth achieve her foreign policy objectives in Spain?

By the end of her reign, Elizabeth I had cemented England as a world power thanks to her defeat of Philip's Armada. Elizabeth had no specific objectives regarding Spain & Elizabeth reacted defensively after listening to advisors like Cecil & Dudley. She never allowed Philip to obtain the upper hand, reacting to his every move with her own moves. Therefore, whilst it was never planned, & despite the huge amount of money she spent on war, Elizabeth showed Philip that she would not roll over & allow him to win England.



Mary, Queen of Scots background

- Mary was the granddaughter of Henry VIII's elder sister Margaret
- Her parents were James V of Scotland & Mary of Guise
- Her father died when she was just 6 days old
- Mary was betrothed to Edward VI when she was a child but was broken when the Scots decided they preferred an alliance with France
- Mary spent her childhood in France, married Francis, heir to the French throne in 1588 & Queen of France in 1559
- Within a year, Francis was dead & Mary was sent back to Scotland
- During Mary's absence, Scotland had become Protestant & the Protestants did not want Mary, a Catholic & their official queen, to have any influence
- In 1565 Mary married her cousin and heir to the English throne, Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley



Murder of Lord Darnley

- Mary & Darnley's marriage was not a happy one
- Darnley was jealous of Mary's close friendship with her secretary, David Rizzio & in March 1566 had him murdered in front of Mary who was six months pregnant
- Darnley made many enemies among the Scottish nobles & in 1567 his house was blown up. Darnley's body was found inside, he had been strangled
- 3 months later Mary married chief suspect, the Earl of Bothwell. The people of Scotland were outraged & turned against her
- She was removed from the throne & fled to England



Mary's execution

- Mary was sentenced to death in 1587 but Elizabeth was reluctant to kill her cousin, a Queen & she was also fearful of the consequences from her son, James VI
- Elizabeth signed the death warrant, & entrusted it to William Davison, a privy councillor
- 10 members of the Privy Council, summoned by Cecil without Elizabeth's knowledge, decided to carry out the sentence at once



Why was Mary, Queen of Scots a threat to Elizabeth I?

- Mary was a threat to Elizabeth for the following reasons
- Mary was Catholic & a figurehead for many Catholics in England who wanted to usurp Elizabeth & replace her with Mary
- Mary was also the next legal heir to the throne of England if Elizabeth continued to stay unmarried without children
- France had already recognised Mary as the rightful Queen of England



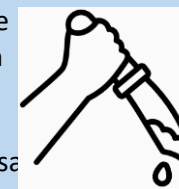
Mary's time in England

- In England Mary became a political pawn in the hands of Queen Elizabeth I & was imprisoned for 19 years in various castles in England
- She first stayed at Carlisle Castle & Bolton Castle & asked Elizabeth for help to regain her throne
- Elizabeth insisted on an enquiry to see if Mary murdered Lord Darnley but the enquiry was inconclusive
- Mary stayed in England & was moved to Tutbury Castle in Staffordshire & was allowed her servants & clothes
- After her involvement in plots she was moved again & her house arrest became stricter



Catholic plots involving Mary, Queen of Scots

- The Rebellion of Northern Earls planned to marry Mary to the Duke of Norfolk. Elizabeth's men easily put down the revolt in 1570 & there was no proof Mary was directly involved
- The Ridolfi plot, 1571, was another conspiracy to marry Mary to the Duke of Norfolk. Norfolk was executed, Spanish ambassador executed & Mary was put under stricter house arrest
- The Throckmorton plot of 1583-4 planned a foreign invasion & the overthrow of Elizabeth I. It was foiled by Walsingham's spy service, Spanish ambassador Mendoza was expelled from England & again Mary avoided execution
- The final Catholic plot was the Babington Plot of 1586 in which Anthony Babington sent Mary letters outlining plans for Elizabeth's assassination
- The letters were written in code & exposed by Walsingham's codebreaker
- As Mary had replied to the letters in code she was arrested & put on trial
- Elizabeth signed her death warrant but did not action it
- Cecil or one of Elizabeth's secretaries released the death warrant & M, Q of Scots was executed at Fotheringhay Castle in 1587



Timeline of events

- 1542 – Birth of Mary & inherited throne
- 1543 – Treaty of Greenwich
- 1548 – left Scotland for France
- 1558 – Married Francis II
- 1559 – Became Queen of France
- 1560 – Francis died & Mary left France
- 1562 – Mary asked Elizabeth to make her heir to the English throne
- 1565 – Mary married her cousin Lord Darnley
- 1566 – Darnley murdered David Rizzio
- 1566 – Mary gave birth to son James
- 1567 – Darnley dead & murder suspected
- 1567 – Mary married Lord Bothwell & she is forced to abdicate & fled to England
- 1569 – 1587 – Catholic Plots
- 1587 – Mary's execution

How serious was the threat of Mary, Queen of Scots?

Mary could have been a huge threat to England but she was never allowed to be. Some historians think that Mary was only a threat because of Elizabeth's weakness to remain unmarried & childless. As Catholics in England gathered more support from Italy & France, there were dangers for Elizabeth & many plots to have her assassinated. However, Francis Walsingham had developed a superior spy service which ultimately eradicated any threat before it was able to put Elizabeth in danger. So yes, Mary, Queen of Scots was a serious threat to Elizabeth but by imprisoning her in England, Elizabeth was able to keep an eye on her.



Economic Issues

- Enclosure was still an on-going failure despite commissions by Wolsey & Somerset
- Inflation had been an issue since debasement started in the 1540s
- HVIII had debased in 1544 & 1546, last debasement was 1551
- Mary had made plans for a recoinage
- By the late 1540s there were 5,000 homeless migrants to London a year
- Real wages had declined by 50%
- Inflation had triggered unemployment
- The population had grown from 1.5 m in 1470 to 4m by 1601
- Over 50% of rural & urban poor lived at or below subsistence level
- Inflation had risen 400% during the 1500's
- Prices had doubled between 1500-1550
- Rent had risen as greedy landlords had put rents up



Economic Development

- Lord Treasurers, Marquis of Winchester & William Cecil rigorously pursued a policy of solvency
- By 1585 the £300,000 Marian debt was cleared & Elizabeth had a reserve of £300,000
- Parliament was used more to grant tax subsidies – 11/13 Parliaments had granted them including a quadruple tax subsidy in 1601
- Some profits from sea dog privateering, e.g. £77,000 profit in 1592 from capture of the 'Madre de Dios' but many privateers were reluctant to hand over profits
- Sale of Crown lands brought in £600,000
- High inflation meant Elizabeth lost money on rents
- Feudal Dues suffered as Cecil was reluctant to reform
- Selling price of wardships was quadrupled to 4 times the value of land in 1599
- Joint Stock companies tried to break Spanish monopolies on trade
- Rise in monopolies granted by Elizabeth

Henry VIII & Edward VI Poor Law Legislation

- 1531 – Impotent beggars can beg with a license or otherwise fined
- 1536 – Money is raised through donations to help the poor
- 1547 – Funds collected through churches were used to help impotent beggars
- 1547 – Idle poor were branded on first offence & sold into slavery, 2nd offence was to be sold into life-long slavery & 3rd offence was the death penalty
- 1552 – Compulsory census to reduce unauthorised begging & repeal of Vagrancy Act

Elizabeth I Poor Law Legislation

- 1563 – Statute of Artificers – wanted to force potential workers to take on 7 year apprenticeships, enforce a minimum of 1 year in a job & set a minimum wage for workers BUT it quickly became redundant
- 1572 – The Poor Relief Act – donations to impotent poor became compulsory & there was a better distinction between genuinely unemployed & idle poor
- 1576 – Houses of Correction were established to punish those who refused to work & J.P's were ordered to buy raw materials to provide work for able-bodied poor
- 1597 – Act for the Relief of the Poor – Confirmed a compulsory poor rate & each county must have a House of Correction, Impotent poor would be provided for but vagrants were still treated harshly
- 1601 – Elizabethan Poor Law – Amended version of 1597 Act which gave a clear distinction between genuine & idle poor which remained intact until 1834



Regional problems of poverty

- Local authorities did try to deal with economic & social issues
- Although wages were falling, most thought wages were too high
- Council of the North wanted corporations of York & Hull to enforce the wage levels it had set in 1514 – 113 people were charged with having high wages
- Counties such as Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire & Yorkshire attempted to do the same & State of Artificers was an attempt to help this
- 1595 – Food riots in London & South-East
- 1596-7 – Food riots in East Anglia
- The south east was the most prosperous area in England
- London was the wealthiest Urban centre
- The north west was the poorest part of England
- In Norwich in the 1590s, 25% of the population was living in poverty

Different Types of Poor People

- **Impotent poor** – people unable to work due to age, disability or other infirmity
- **Able-bodied poor** - people who were physically able to work & were forced to work to prevent them from becoming vagrants, beggars or vagabonds
- **Deserving poor** - those in need who are unable to work because they are too old, disabled, or too sick
- **Undeserving poor** - people who don't want to work



Key Social Statistics

- 14% of the national income belonged to 1.2% of families
- 'Great landlords' owned 17% of all the cultivated land
- Wealth depended on land ownership
- Food & drink was 80% of expenditure for the poor
- Life expectancy remained at 35 years
- 9 of the 44 harvests were poor

How effective was Elizabeth's social & economic legislation?

Elizabeth was a strong monarch with a strong sense of her prerogative & her government worked well as her choice of councillors led to an effective & co-operative council. Debasement was stopped & Elizabeth re-established faith in English money by reminting coins. the Statute of Artificers, 1563 did successfully set maximum wage rates & ensure that all craftsmen had served a full 7 year apprenticeship. Her Poor Laws were revolutionary for the time but did not solve the problem of poverty & she wiped the Marian debt but war increased poverty.



Knowledge Organiser Elizabeth I - KQ8 – Was there more or less disorder under Elizabeth I?

8

England's stability under Elizabeth I

- England was more stable than other European nations
- France & the Netherlands had been disunited by religious wars
- Elites dominated positions of power
- The gap between rich & poor widened
- 60% of the population lived below the poverty line
- The landless poor, who relied upon wages, were the hardest hit



The Oxfordshire Rising, 1596

- The Oxfordshire Rising was a key uprising in a period of increasing instability & it resulted from poor harvests in the 1590s
- Rebels were roused by poverty & class based anger
- They made seditious speeches & hoped to seize weapons & march on London gathering hundreds more supporters as they travelled
- Elizabeth used torture & military force to put down the rebellion, 5 men were given traitor executions



Crisis of the Elites

- Elizabeth was reluctant to create more peers – 4 Dukes met traitors' deaths & there were no more created in her reign
- The traditional nobility began to decrease
- A new 'class' of wealthy gentlemen & urban elites emerged through trade
- These new gentlemen snapped up land to justify their new wealth building great houses, deer parks & enclosures



The Northern Rebellion, 1569

- Also known as the revolt of the Northern Earls, this was a plot to marry Mary Queen of Scots to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk
- It was initially backed by the Earl of Leicester & other protestant nobles
- It was organised by the Earl of Northumberland, Thomas Percy as Elizabeth had removed him from the Council of the North
- Elizabeth refused the marriage, Thomas Howard fled & the Northern lords rose up in arms
- The rebellion was easily ended as the rebels quickly broke up upon hearing that the Earl of Warwick was amassing troops in the South
- 450 implicated rebels were executed
- Elizabeth confiscated land & restored the Council of the North appointing a Puritan leader

Food Rioting & Enclosure Rioting

- A large food riot broke out in Kent in 1596 as local men in Canterbury attacked the wagons of merchants laden with food
- Small-scale localised rioting in market places occurred all over the country
- There was a riot against enclosures in Beckenham



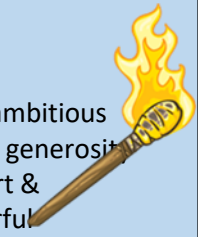
Ireland

- Elizabeth believed Ireland should be made 'English' & made herself Supreme Governor of the Church in Ireland in 1560
- This was an issue as Ireland was Catholic & Elizabeth lacked real power on the ground in Ireland & there were many rebellions in 1569 – 1573 & 1579 – 1582
- In the 79 – 82 rebellion, a Spanish invasion force entered County Kerry. The rebellion was brutally ended by the English Lord Deputy
- In 1595 a rebellion led by the Earl of Tyrone began in Ulster, Tyrone's men won against British forces at the battle of Yellow Ford in 1598
- In 1599 Elizabeth sent the Earl of Essex to Ireland in desperation. He was given a large force but instead of following orders & confronting Tyrone he instead made a truce & returned to court!
- By the end of her reign English Common Law had been forced upon Ireland



Essex Rebellion

- The Earl of Essex replaced his stepfather (Dudley) as a favourite after his death
- Essex (Robert Devereux) was militaristic, young, ambitious & loved by ordinary people who knew him for his generosity
- Essex had built up a network of patronage at court & when William Cecil died hoped to be more powerful
- After his truce in Ireland, Elizabeth put him under house arrest
- She also deprived Essex of his positions, wealth & income
- Enraged & with 140 followers Essex attempted to seize London, the Tower & the court was forced to surrender having gained no extra support. Essex & 5 supporters were executed



The North of England

- Constant state of lawlessness in the far North of England along the borders
- Casual violence, lawlessness, cattle & sheep rustling were a part of the Northern culture
- On the English side of the border administration of the law & order was left to wardens of the three border marches
- Traditionally these men came from the Percy and Dacre families, but Henry VIII & Elizabeth I had begun to appoint southerners to the job

Wales

- Wales was not a problem under Elizabeth
- English language had replaced Welsh, however a Welsh bible & Book of Common Prayer were created
- Widespread poverty in Wales & some 'Welshmen' & gentry were involved with Essex in his rebellion

Was there more or less disorder under Elizabeth I?

Historians have argued that the Essex rebellion represented some of the discontent amongst the nobility & the gentry with the power of William Cecil & after his death, his son Robert. However as this discontent was never properly organised into serious opposition. it was never really a threat to Elizabeth's government. Many of the rebellions revolved around Elizabeth's refusal to marry causing Catholics to try & install Mary, Queen of Scots (who already had an heir) on the English throne which would in addition restore Catholicism.



Knowledge Organiser Elizabeth I - KQ9 – How prosperous was Elizabethan England?

9

Expanding Trade

- 80% of exports focused around the cloth trade & it brought in up to £50,000 pa in customs revenues
- Slumps in the cloth trade under Edward & hostilities with Spain meant that England had to begin trading cloth with cities other than Antwerp
- Emden in Germany became a new centre of the trade
- Spanish control over key ports in the Netherlands led to issues in terms of English trading
- Internal trade expanded rapidly – particularly in luxury goods as well as coal with a trade between Newcastle & London expanding
- Population increase meant a wider market for consumer goods
- The Muscovy Company was set up in 1551 & continued to trade with Russia & North Sea countries through the reign of Elizabeth breaking the dominance of the Hanseatic League - trading brought in £25,000 pa
- The Eastland Company established trade in the Baltic & cloth made up 75% of the exports
- The Levent Company was established & traded with Ottoman Empire importing luxury goods like silk, spices & oils from the Med
- The East India Company was established but lack success in this era



Depression & Urban Decay

- Decay was evident in areas where the cloth trade was declining like Winchester & Stamford
- The growth of London had a detrimental effect on other cities
- 9/44 harvests were bad in Elizabeth's reign & there were 4 successive bad harvests between 1594-97
- Newcastle reported burying 25 people who had died of starvation
- Poor harvests drove up food prices & the cost of warfare post-1581 also caused raises in taxation & import costs.
- An effect of enclosure was also the rise in meat & grain prices to provide money for enclosures & population pressure also further increased prices
- Evicted tenants from the countryside drifted into towns causing pressure on resources & more vagrancy
- It was difficult for urban craftsmen to make a living because of the price of industrial goods & the rising cost of wages
- Elizabeth's economic policies did not show success until the 17th century



Exploration under Elizabeth I

- Edward VI's backing of Sebastian Cabot led to the discovery of a passage to Moscow via the White Sea
- Martin Frobisher explored Canada in 1576, 1577 & 1578
- Sir Francis Drake circumnavigated the globe in 1577 – 1580
- John Davis in 1585 – 87 mapped the artic
- John Hawkins attempted to break the monopoly of Portugal and Spain in the New World
- In 1562 Hawkins travelled to Guinea in West Africa for trade & picked up slaves which he sold to the Spanish in the West Indies. He returned with money & sugar & was funded for a second journey by Leicester & Elizabeth



Impact of Exploration

- Exploration had been much better funded & encouraged in Spain and Portugal – resulting in massive wealth
- In 1589 Richard Hackluyt published his work 'The Principal Navigations' which stirred interest in further colonisation & exploration attempts
- In 1585-1587 Sir Walter Raleigh led attempts to set up the English colony of Virginia & years after Elizabeth's death James Town, Virginia was successfully colonised
- Exploration opened up new trading markets



Prosperity

- Some urban areas like York & Norwich improved trading links
- New settlements like Manchester & Plymouth developed
- Some towns like Newcastle Upon Tyne benefitted from supplying London's economic needs
- Production of woollen cloth created wealth
- Rising food prices helped landowners and farmers make bigger profits
- Merchants made money by travelling and exploring new worldwide markets
- The iron industry flourished as did tin & copper mined in Cornwall



Privateering

- Hawkin's second voyage saw him plunder from Spanish ships
- On his third voyage in 1567 his ships were attacked by the Viceroy of Mexico
- In 1572-73 Sir Francis Drake led an expedition seizing & plundering Spanish treasure ships around Nombre de Dios
- Drake also captured the Cacafuego a Spanish ship full of silver & he made a profit for his shareholders of 4,000%
- Privateering exacerbated Anglo-Spanish relations & Philip II berated Elizabeth I about her privateers in the 1560s



Traditional Industries

- Cottage industries making nails, hosiery, soap & beer flourished
- The output of internal industries increased massively which led to a larger demand for commercial and luxury goods



How prosperous was Elizabethan England?

There was more poverty in towns, especially London, than in the countryside. Many authorities worried about the increase in urban unrest & vagrancy. The government did not pass legislation directly to do with towns but it was aware of the seriousness of problems for the poor as is shown in the Elizabethan Poor Laws. A period of economic stability settled over Elizabeth's reign until around the 1590s when the return of high taxation & a succession of bad harvests saw a revival of social unrest & riots.



Challenge from the Puritans

- Gained influence during the 1560s & 1570s
- Pushed for further reform of the church – a radical protestant movement
- Picked up popularity after the Convocation of Canterbury
- Vestiarian Controversy – several church figures decide they can't conform to the clerical dress established in the Act of Uniformity as they were too aligned with Catholicism
- Matthew Parker was rebuked & 37 clergy sacked
- In 1566 Parker's "Book of Advertisements" brought on board many of the radicals
- Elizabeth continued to push back against further reform



Challenge from the Presbyterians

- They made their distaste of bishops & the Book of Common Prayer known in two pamphlets called the Admonitions written by John Field
- A pamphlet war began between Thomas Cartwright (a scholar at Cambridge) & John Whitgift (the Vice-Chancellor). Cartwright was forced out of his post by Whitgift
- The movements grew in the 1580s
- Proposed Presbyterian changes to church government were blocked in 1584 & 1587
- The movement was geographically narrow – confined London, Cambridge & Suffolk
- Leicester, Burghley & the Earl of Huntingdon supported Presbyterians



Challenge from Catholicism

- In her early years, Elizabeth was tolerant of Catholicism behind closed doors
- This changed though with the threat of MQS, the Northern Rebellion, excommunication & her foreign policy with Spain
- Recusants existed, Catholics who secretly conducted Masses & hid priests
- 1571 – Act makes the publishing of Papal Bills (such as Elizabeth's bill of excommunication) illegal in England
- From 1581 it was illegal to question the queen's authority over religion
- In 1581 4 Catholic Priests were executed and 11 in 1582



Evidence of Compromise in the Religious Settlement

- Elizabeth believed that the two faiths could not live together without violence & Civil War so Elizabeth wanted a settlement that would create uniformity & heal rifts
- The basic Catholic organisation of the church continued with an Archbishop of York & Canterbury & with Bishops running the church as it had done for centuries
- On the continent Protestant nations had the people run their own churches
- The guidelines for interiors followed the Prayer Book of 1549, altars were replaced with plain tables but crucifixes, candles & other Catholic articles could be placed upon them
- Ultimately the physical appearance of churches was very little changed & this was a wise move – the laity was in fact very attached to the interiors of the local churches
- The new book of Prayer spliced together the more moderate wording of the 1549 Prayer Book with the more radical 1552 book
- The 1559 book mixed views on the Eucharist together
- The Thirty-Nine Articles of faith created the blue print for a church that retained aspects of Catholic and Protestant tradition



Evidence of Reform in the Religious Settlement

- The Act of Supremacy ordered the clergy to take an oath of loyalty to their new governor
- Commissioners were sent by the crown to investigate this
- Changes were implemented via the wording & order of services but there was no jarring radical change to the material culture of the church
- Attendance at services was made compulsory with non-attendance leading to fines
- Attending a Catholic Mass could lead to imprisonment or the death penalty for organising it
- Royal Injunctions were passed & included rules that stated preachers had to be licensed by a Bishop before they could preach
- Every church had to place an English Bible on prominent display & pilgrimage was outlawed



Key Events

- Convocation of Canterbury - a set of radical articles with 4 main demands that pushed for the removal of all superstition in the Church
- Parker's Book of Advertisements - A set of instructions regulating the conduct of religious services, issued in 1566, to secure uniformity in public worship
- Elizabeth was ex-communicated in 1570



Jesuits & Missionaries

- A college was set up to train Catholic priests to enter England on missions in the Spanish Netherlands
- By 1585, 179 Jesuits had arrived
- The mission to re-catholicise England was very limited
- 123 priests were executed under Elizabeth's Act against Jesuits and Seminary Priests



How far did religion affect stability?

Compromise or not, Elizabeth created in England a form of Protestantism known as Anglicanism which by the end of her reign most of the population identified with & were loyal to. By the end of her reign Catholicism in England was in decline. The Church of England had become an institution which for the most part nearly all of the population accepted. Puritanism and separatism had also mainly withered. Elizabeth had settled the problem of religion with just a few small scale rebellions.



Knowledge Organiser Elizabeth I - QK11 – Was the reign of Elizabeth a Golden Age?

What was the 'Golden Age'?

- The Golden Age refers to the 'flowering of culture' during Elizabeth's reign
- To have a flourishing culture, Elizabeth's reign must also have had a strong & stable government
- The term 'Golden Age' is a rose coloured view of Elizabeth's reign & suggests that she was the reason for it rather than the theory that it may have just been coincidental



Why was Elizabeth's reign a 'Golden Age'?

- England produced some of its finest playwrights, composers & poets in this era
- It was a start of a new era after England's victory over Spain in the Armada with overseas expansion & naval supremacy
- In addition, Elizabeth was seen as a mystery & an exceptional woman in a man's world
- She was intelligent and determined, excelled at public relations with the help of her ministers, who skillfully stage-managed her speeches, public appearances, dress & portraits to promote the royal image



What caused the Golden Age?

1. Influence of the Renaissance
2. Elizabeth's patronage of the arts
3. The building of theatres
4. Invention of the printing press
5. The growth of education
6. The growth of London
7. Prosperity & stability
8. Popularity of humanism
9. The effects of the Reformation
10. Elizabeth's beliefs about the universe & the structure of society which influenced thinking & writing
11. Images of Elizabeth that were used so often they became known as the 'cult of Gloriana'



European Renaissance

- The Renaissance was the re-birth of art & literature
- It is often seen as the end of the medieval 'dark age' & the beginning of the 'modern world'
- It was influenced by classical Greek & Rome
- It began in 14th century Italy
- The Renaissance probably encouraged Elizabeth's own 'Golden Age'



Literature

- Increased educational opportunities in the 16th century led to the emergence of a more educated population
- New playwrights like Shakespeare, Christopher Marlowe & Thomas Kyd became popular
- Plays appealed to all social classes & theatres became hugely popular
- The Earl of Essex sponsored Shakespeare's play 'Richard III'
- Foxe's Book of Martyrs was popular with Puritans
- Sir Philip Sidney & Edmund Spenser were influential writers



Fine Art & Architecture

- Formal portraits remained an important part of culture
- Miniature portraits were the most important aspect of Elizabethan Art & artists like Nicholas Hilliard & Isaac Oliver were popular
- Many new buildings were built like Burghley & Hatfield House for Cecil & Holdenby House for Sir Christopher Hatton
- The first named English architect, Robert Smythson was at this time



Music

- Elizabeth saved the music culture of English Cathedrals & Oxbridge colleges which had been threatened by Puritans who believed in the word of God more
- William Byrd & Thomas Tallis were famous composers
- Renaissance influences meant music became more popular
- Madrigal were an important development – in 1601 Thomas Morley published 'The Triumph of Oriana' which honoured the queen with 25 different composers work



Poetry

- During Elizabeth's reign, poetry flourished
- Prose writers wrote verse & dramatists wrote in verse & produced sonnets (14 line poems)
- Edmund Spenser was an outstanding poet who wrote the famous 'The Faerie Queen'
- Other Elizabethan poets included the Earl of Surrey, Thomas Wyatt & Sir Walter Raleigh



Why was Elizabeth's reign not a Golden Age?

- Elizabeth's last years were full of troubles as she had outlived her trusty advisers, she bestowed privileges on a chosen few, provoking furious rivalry at court & an unsuccessful rebellion
- There was religious strife too - Catholics refused to attend Protestant services & experienced increasing persecution & by 1601 approximately 200 priests had been executed
- Puritans suffered imprisonment and executions too
- Rebellion against English rule broke out in Ireland & war with Spain continued
- 4 successive poor harvests caused rising unemployment & vagrancy & people rioted against high food prices
- Elizabeth had outlived her popularity & England no longer loved its Virgin Queen
- England celebrated the news of new King, James I with bonfires & street parties



Was the reign of Elizabeth a Golden Age?

There is no doubt that culture flourished during Elizabeth's reign, largely as a result of renaissance ideas from the continent & the impact of the Protestant Reformation. Poetry, plays, new building & music were immensely popular & were often based on the 'cult of Gloriana' – propaganda to preserve the myth of Elizabeth as the savior of England. But by the end of Elizabeth's reign, her popularity was waning as depression struck & the countless celebrations for James I's accession suggest that Elizabeth had outlived her popularity.



Elizabeth's Golden Speech

- In November 1601, Elizabeth gave a speech, later known as her 'Golden Speech' & it was the last speech that she gave to Parliament
- Parliament had been unhappy at the way Elizabeth had handled the issues with monopolies & the high cost of the Irish campaign
- Elizabeth began the speech defending her economic policies saying that it was never done out of any sort of selfishness, but rather out of love for her people and nation
- She spoke of her position as queen & her love & respect for her realm & members of Parliament
- The speech shocked MP's who had been ready to do battle with Elizabeth over the monopolies issue



Foreign Policy & Trade

- Elizabeth ended the French wars that had been fought under Mary I
- Treaty of Berwick, 1560: Would expel French troops from Scotland.
- Treaty of Edinburgh (1560): Scottish Lords of Congregation upheld.
- Treaty of Troyes, 1564: Le Havre sold to France for 120,000 gold crowns
- Treaty of Nonsuch (1585): Defensive alliance: England & Dutch rebels
- Defeat of the Spanish Armada
- Trade with the Arctic states and Moscow was worth £25,000
- Profits from privateering
- Irish rebels defeated



BUT

- Very expensive wars with Spain & Ireland
- Problems with Mary, Queen of Scots & never marrying
- Trade embargos with the Netherlands

Economy

- The Statute of Artificers (1563) fixed maximum wages.
- Elizabeth had an annual income of £300,000
- Poor relief
- Debased coinage was completely restored
- Internal trade was more valuable than external trade
- Elizabeth sold off crown lands bringing £600,000 to the Exchequer
- Taxes in England were lower than they were on the Continent
- Corn prices were regulated



BUT

- Problems of poverty & vagrancy remained
- Harvest failures created food shortages
- Profits from Feudal Dues declined
- Cost of foreign policy
- 40% of the urban population were unskilled labourers

Religion

- Heresy Laws were repealed under Act of Supremacy
- Successfully repealed all Marian religious legislation.
- Fines for people who did not attend new Church services
- Only 1 Marian bishop had not accepted the Oath of Supremacy
- Matthew Parker helped establish the religious settlement
- Catholic threat was gone with execution of M,Q of S
- By the late 1580s, Presbyterianism was in decline



BUT

- Queen's personal disapproval of clerical marriage brought her into conflict with ministers
- The existence of extremism towards religious settlement
- Vestment Controversy caused controversy with Puritan clergy
- The rise of the Separatist movement in the 1580s
- Religious events was the foundation of war with Spain

Society

- Statute of Artificers established wage rates for the working class
- Re-coinage was completed by 1562, stabilising the economy
- Image of Elizabeth personified through propaganda
- Elizabeth successfully defeated 2 rebellions
- Wales was no longer a problem.
- Arts and portraits flourished



BUT

- 14% of the national income belonged to 1.2% of families
- 9/44 harvests were poor & 4 bad harvests were successive
- Food & drink was 80% of expenditure for the poor
- There were 2 rebellions
- Treatments of undeserving poor remained harsh
- Poverty increased due to rising population, inflation & rising prices

Government

- William Cecil's experience & capability
- Walsingham's network of spies across Europe
- Maintained Royal Prerogative over issues
- Privy Council advised on policy/ national security daily
- Worked closely with individuals, not groups
- Granted patronage to loyal councillors
- Religious settlement upheld & legalised
- 438 Acts of Parliament were passed
- JPs & the assize courts enforced local law
- Elizabeth's capability clear in Golden Speech
- Role of Parliament: advise the monarch, pass laws, grant revenue



BUT

- Factional rivalry
- Issue of monopolies caused tension
- Disagreements in council in relation to marriage
- Puritan choir challenged religious settlement

How successful was Elizabeth I's reign?

Historians have mixed views over Elizabeth's reign. She was the longest ruling Tudor & although she had face much opposition, it had never been a serious threat. The government of England was stable under her reign & although there had been depression in the later years of her reign, much of it had been economically better than previous Tudor monarchs. Elizabeth was a popular queen, in 1588 the troops at Tilbury shouted Gloriana!, ('glorious woman') & plays, poems & music were written about her. The Church of England was safe & there was no chance of a War of Religion. The first colony of the British Empire was set up - Virginia in North America. By the end of her reign, England was a world power. Her long reign created stability. When she died James VI of Scotland inherited the throne peacefully.



How was England different in 1603 than 1485?

- The population had doubled between 1485 – 1603
- Arable farming had declined in favour of pasture farming
- Towns had massively grown in size
- London had become the centre of England
- Land belonging to the church had been turned into vast family estates
- Monks & Abbots had disappeared from England
- The country was Protestant & not Catholic
- Bishops had lost their dominance in government
- Trade had opened up with Russia & influential trading companies had been formed
- Walter Raleigh established England's first settlement in Virginia
- The production of iron had increased
- The extraction of tin & lead had stepped up
- The aristocracy had been reduced & they had less influence
- People were loyal to the crown in 1603 & respected the authority of the monarch
- England had a navy to rival any in Continental Europe
- England had become an important European power
- J.P's controlled law & order in local areas
- England had a more modern & bureaucratic government with the addition of committees & offices instead of the medieval 'household government'



What had not changed?

- Bad harvests still hit the poorest in society the hardest
- They were still underlying inequalities in English society
- The manufacture of woollen cloth was still the most important industry
- Antwerp was still the main centre for distribution of English cloth
- Inflation had been an issue since Henry VIII & had risen by 40%
- Enclosure was still an ongoing problem & less than 9% of land was enclosed by the end of Elizabeth's reign
- Rapid religious, social, economic & cultural changes had taken place without a similar revolution in government
- The government remained similar to how it was in 1485 – a personal monarchy
- Punishments for treason were still severe



Key Achievements of the Tudor Dynasty

Establishment of the Tudor Dynasty - Henry VII achieved nothing short of a miracle when he defeated Richard III at Bosworth & that along with his marriage to Elizabeth of York led to the creation of a powerful Tudor dynasty

The Reformation – Remembered as Henry VIII's biggest legacy – he broke off the supremacy of the Pope in Rome & made the monarch the supreme power in England

The establishment of the Anglican Church – One of Elizabeth's greatest achievements, this ensured that the church became a more stable force in England. Whilst there was opposition at the time, none were successful & the religion survives today

The defeat of the Spanish Armada – Elizabeth was the underdog in the Armada as Philip II's power was unrivaled at the time. Her victory at the Armada cemented Elizabeth's reputation as 'Gloriana' & made England a major European power

Exploration – Sir Walter Raleigh & Sir Francis Drake, along with England's other great explorers of the time, helped lay the foundation for future colonies all over the world, building England's wealth & influence



Which King or Queen had the biggest achievements?

Henry VII – ended destructive War of the Roses & reduced the influence of nobles, built up alliances & secured the economy

Henry VIII – Passed acts breaking away from the power of the Pope in England giving the monarch supreme power in England

Elizabeth I – established a religious settlement that still lasts today & lit the spark for the beginnings of the British Empire



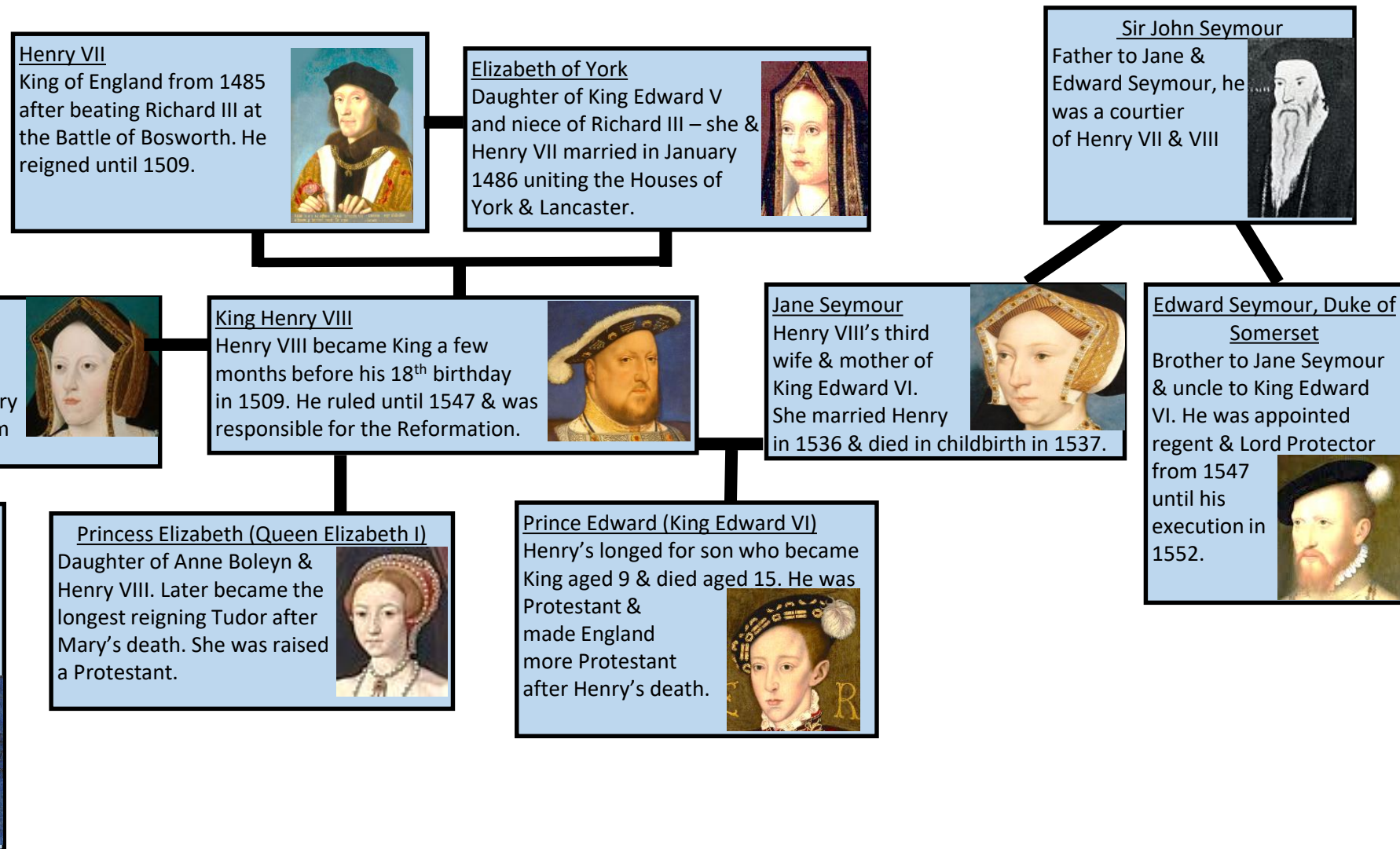
What was the period of most dramatic change?

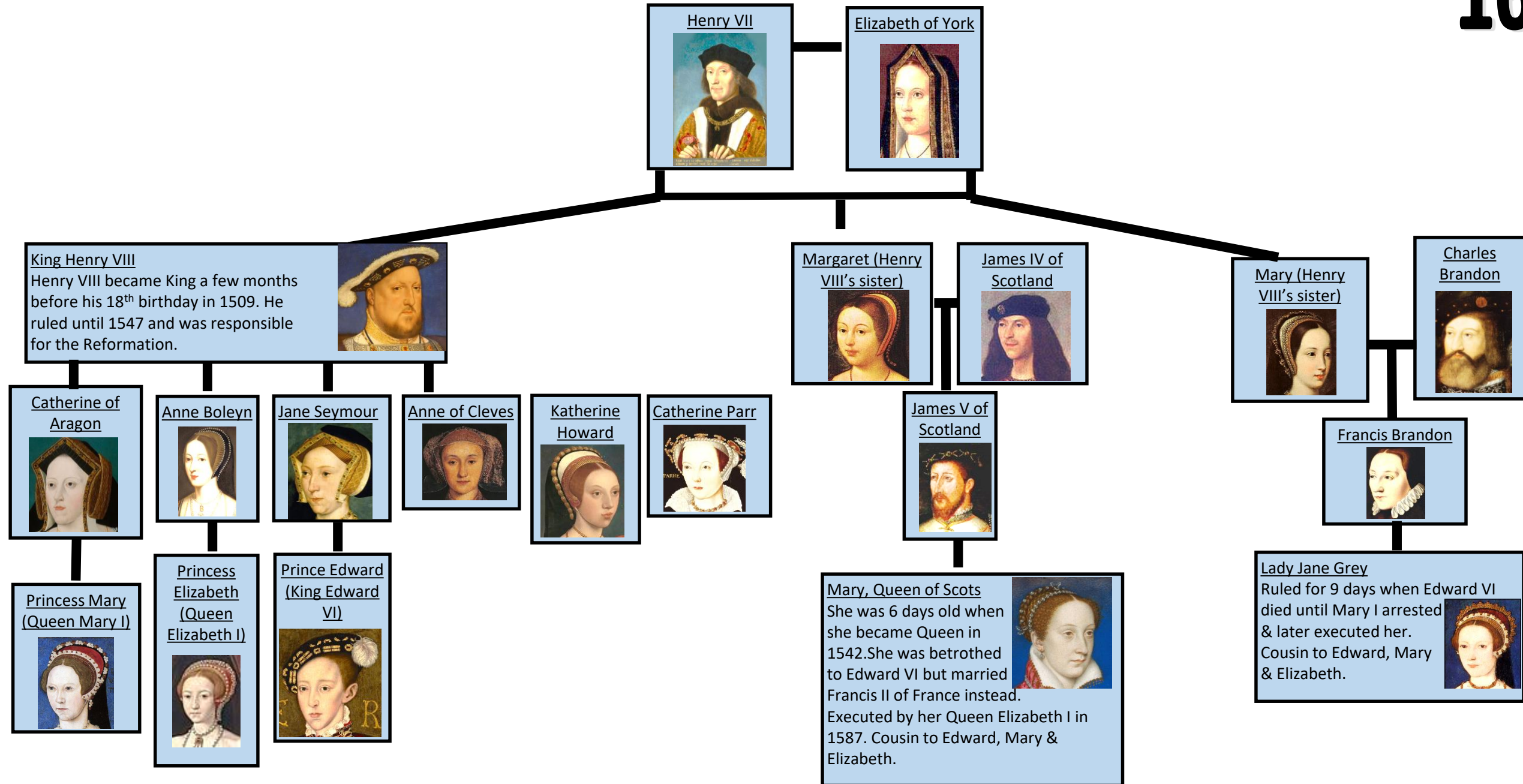
- The period between Henry's break with Rome up to the beginning of Elizabeth's reign is the one that historians credit with having the most dramatic change
- During this time there was a lot of instability with 3 monarchs in 10 years, religious changes between Catholicism & Protestantism & social instability & unrest
- Arguably though, the greatest change could have been during Elizabeth's reign as renaissance ideas took hold & dramatically changed culture marking the beginning of the modern world

How successful were the Tudors?

Many historians credit the Tudors with the beginnings of modern Britain. This era saw the end of Medieval life & the advent of a more modern society. During this period, there was intense upheaval due to religion, social & economic change. Yet the Tudor monarchs were essentially secure in their positions & never faced a overwhelming challenge to their royal supremacy & royal prerogative. However, James I, did inherit economic problems & further down the line, there would be demands to reform Parliament as it remained the only unchanged issue from the era.







Knowledge Organiser ELIZABETH I - Key people during Elizabeth I's reign

17

William Paulet, Marquis of Winchester

Paulet had served Henry VII, Edward VI & Mary I. He was a Privy Councillor for 30 years & both Mary & Elizabeth reappointed him as Lord Treasurer. Paulet's presence in government meant a degree of continuity & stability in what had been a turbulent era.

Elizabeth had a soft spot for him & said once that, of all her councillors, only Paulet was on her side & that if he were a young man she would marry him before any other man in England!



William Cecil, Lord Burghley

Sir William Cecil was Elizabeth I's chief advisor for most of her long reign. He was a member of Parliament & was promoted to Secretary of State under Edward VI. He went into retirement under Mary I but undertook special duties for her government on occasion. When Elizabeth ascended to the throne he joined her Privy Council & was soon promoted to Secretary of State, Principal Advisor & Master of the Court of the Wards. He died peacefully in 1598.



Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester

Dudley & Elizabeth had been childhood friends & had coincidentally both been imprisoned by Mary in the Tower at the same time too. When she became Queen, Elizabeth immediately appointed Dudley to be her Master of Horse, a prestigious position & their relationship caused a scandal when she moved his bedchamber closer to hers! Elizabeth had to distance herself from Dudley when rumours spread that he had killed his wife. He became a Privy Councillor in 1562 & then Lord Steward of her household. He led the English campaign in the Netherlands as well as the English land campaign in the Armada.



Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex

He succeeded his step father, Robert Dudley, as Elizabeth's favourite although he was frequently in trouble for his rudeness & rebellious ways. He was made Master of the Horse & a Privy Councillor in 1593. In 1594 uncovered an alleged plot against the queen's life by her physician, Roderigo Lopez. Essex became one of the commanders of the force that seized & sacked Cádiz & specialised in leading armies abroad. Once, Devereux turned his back on Elizabeth & she slapped his face! Shortly afterwards she sent him to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant which he largely failed at. On his return to England, he was stripped of his roles & confined to house arrest. He was executed in 1601 for treason after a failed revolt against Elizabeth.



Sir Christopher Hatton

He was of Elizabeth's favourites & presided over the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots. He invested in Sir Francis Drake's voyages overseas & made large profits which he spent on building his grand estate Holdenby House. Hatton was Lord Chancellor & Chancellor of Oxford University. He was Catholic but supported Elizabeth's religious settlement.



Robert Cecil

Son of William Cecil, he became the Queen's leading minister after the death of his father. He was in the Privy Council, Secretary of State & Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He corresponded privately with the future James I to ensure he took the English throne without opposition. He remained prominent in James' government.



Sir Francis Walsingham

Walsingham was Principal Secretary to Elizabeth & a member of the Privy Council. He is most well known for his role as 'spy catcher' for Elizabeth during the Catholic threat. He was Protestant & supported the Huguenots war with France. He was sent to France by Queen Elizabeth to negotiate a possible marriage treaty between the Queen & the Duke of Anjou, Charles IX's younger brother.



Thomas Radclyffe, Earl of Sussex

He was Lord Deputy of Ireland until 1564 & then worked in government for the Queen. He was against Dudley's relationship with the Queen & was a Catholic, having worked for Mary I. In 1572, he became the Queen's Lord Chamberlain & attended on her at court & on her frequent progresses.



Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury

Parker was largely responsible for implementing the Elizabethan religious settlement & monitoring abuses within the Church. He was a man dedicated to his work & earned the title of "Nosy Parker" for his interference in people's affairs. He & Elizabeth did not always see eye to eye on religious matters & both had to compromise their views in order to work together.



Duke of Anjou

Known as Duke de Alencon until 1576, Anjou was the fourth son of Henry II of France & Catherine de Medici and brother to the kings of France, Francis II & Charles IX. He unsuccessfully courted Elizabeth but was one of the main contenders for Elizabeth's hand in marriage.



Knowledge Organiser ELIZABETH I - Key people during Elizabeth I's reign

Sir Philip Sidney

Sir Philip Sidney was an English poet, courtier, scholar & soldier who is remembered as one of the most prominent figures of the Elizabethan age. His works included *Astrophel and Stella*, *The Defence of Poesy*. He was an M.P. for Shrewsbury & part of the marriage team for the negotiations between Elizabeth I & the Duke of Anjou.



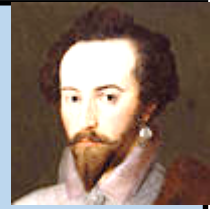
William Shakespeare

Shakespeare is one of the world's most famous playwrights & poets. Shakespeare produced most of his known works between 1589 & 1613 - he wrote mainly comedies, histories & tragedies. His plays were popular with Queen Elizabeth I & one of his patrons was the Earl of Essex who funded his play. *Richard III*. Shakespeare died in 1516 aged 52.



Sir Walter Raleigh

He was an English landed gentleman, writer, poet, soldier, politician, courtier, spy & explorer. He rose rapidly in the favour of Queen Elizabeth I & was knighted in 1585. Raleigh was instrumental in the English colonisation of North America & was granted a royal patent to explore Virginia, paving the way for future English settlements. He secretly married Elizabeth Throckmorton, one of the Queen's ladies-in-waiting, without the Queen's permission, for which he and his wife were sent to the Tower of London.



Martin Frobisher

He was an English seaman & privateer who made three voyages to the New World looking for the North-west Passage. He found land in Canada & brought back 200 tons of gold ore. As an English privateer, he plundered riches from French ships. He was later knighted for his service in repelling the Spanish Armada in 1588.



Christopher Marlowe

He was another famous Elizabethan playwright. Marlowe's plays are the first to use blank verse, which became the standard for the era & he is known for his catering to the taste of his Elizabethan audiences for generous displays of extreme physical violence, cruelty & bloodshed. His most famous play is *Doctor Faustus*.



Sir Francis Drake

He was an English sea captain, privateer, naval officer, explorer & slave trader of the Elizabethan era. Drake is most famously known for his circumnavigation of the world in a single expedition, from 1577 to 1580. Elizabeth I awarded Drake a knighthood in 1581 which he received on his ship the *Golden Hind*. As a Vice Admiral, he was second-in-command of the English fleet in the Spanish Armada in 1588. He died of dysentery whilst at sea in 1596.



Thomas Tallis

He was an English composer who composed church music. He was Byrd's teacher & was capable of switching the style of his compositions to suit the religious needs of different Tudor monarchs.



Thomas Kyd

He was an English playwright, the author of *The Spanish Tragedy* & one of the most important figures in the development of Elizabethan drama. He was well known in his own time but Kyd fell into obscurity until 1773. He may have been the author of a *Hamlet* play pre-dating Shakespeare's.



William Byrd

He was an English composer of the Renaissance. Although he produced music for Anglican services, sometime during the 1570s he became a Roman Catholic & wrote Catholic music later in his life.



Edmund Spenser

He was an English poet best known for *The Faerie Queene*, an epic poem celebrating the Tudor dynasty and Elizabeth I. He is often considered one of the greatest poets in the English language. When he died in 1599, his coffin was carried to his grave in Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey by other poets, who threw many pens & pieces of poetry into his grave with many tears.



Robert Smythson

He was an English architect who designed a number of grand houses during the reign of Elizabeth I. Amongst his designs are Hardwick Hall, Wollaton Hall & Burton Agnes Hall.



KEY WORDS

- **Calais**- northern French coast that parallels the white cliffs on the British coast
- **Religious Settlement**- designed to settle the divide between Catholics and Protestants.
- **Act of Uniformity**- single prayer book had to be used/church services & Bible to be in English.
- **Act of Supremacy**- Elizabeth made herself the Supreme governor of the Church/everyone had to swear an oath of loyalty to her.
- **Royal Injunctions**- 125 commissioners toured the country to check the rules were being followed. Recusants would be reported
- **Puritan**- An extreme Protestant
- **Recusant**- Catholics who refused to attend church services/follow Elizabeth's religious settlement.
- **Gloriana** - Gave the queen the status of a virgin goddess
- **Privateering**- where sovereigns raise revenue for war by mobilizing privately owned armed ships and sailors
- **Golden Speech**- the last speech that she gave to Parliament
- **Humanism**- Attitude, or way of life centered on human interests or values

Example essay question:

The next 2 questions are essays and you choose 2 from 3 possible questions. They are worth 25 marks each. You should spend around 45 minutes on each question. Here is an example:

To what extent, by 1571, had Elizabeth I solved the religious problems which had faced Edward VI and Mary I?

How will you be assessed?

The exam will be 2 hours 30 minutes.

You are advised to spend around:

- 60 minutes on the first section (question one based on 3 interpretations), and
- 1 hour 30 minutes on the second section (answer 2 essay questions)

Example interpretation question:

This will always be based on 3 interpretations and will be worth 30 marks. You should spend about 60 minutes on this type of question. You have to answer question 1!

Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these three extracts are in relation to the challenges during Elizabeth's reign to the Religious Settlement of 1559. Example extract (there will be 3 like this):

Having established the Religious Settlement in 1559, even if it did not exactly match her own personal preferences, Elizabeth successfully resisted any major attempt to change it. Sometimes she would have to do this directly, as when she tried to prevent angry Protestant gentry in the House of Commons from trying to re-start the debate on Church reform. More often, she would act indirectly, using her bishops as barriers against change. The bishops were put in increasingly awkward positions as the Queen's attitude hardened towards Protestant non-conformity. She appeared to be personally conservative. The Queen left her Archbishops of Canterbury, Parker and Grindal and their colleagues, with the uncomfortable task of bringing fellow Protestants into line, with little official backing. Following furious public disputes around the Advertisements, opposition gradually crumbled leaving a legacy of bitterness. The death of Archbishop Grindal in 1583, also marked the death of any possibility of moving the English Church beyond the beginnings made by Cranmer.

Adapted from D MacCulloch, The later Reformation in England, 1547–1603, 2001