

Elizabeth and her Government

KEY WORDS

- Inherit:** An heir receives money, property or a title from someone who has died
- Treason:** Betraying the country you are from, in particular trying to kill or throw the person or people in charge.
- Privy council:** A group of people, usually noble men or politicians who give advice to a Monarch.
- Patronage:** Someone who has been given the power to control something and gets privileges.
- Succession:** When one person follows another in a position, usually gaining the title of the person before.
- Heir:** A person legally entitled to someone's property or title after they have died, they continue the work of the person before them.
- Parliament:** Is the highest assembly, consisting of the Sovereign (the Monarch), the House of Lords, and the House of Commons.
- Royal Court:** An extended royal household in a monarchy, including all those who regularly attend on a monarch, or another central figure.
- Justice of the Peace (JP):** Local Gentry who made sure that the laws passed by Parliament were properly enforced. They had the power to send someone to prison and more than one JP could have a criminal killed.
- Lord Lieutenant:** Appointed by the Queen to take care of an area of the country. They collected taxes and were responsible for raising militia to fight if the Queen needed.
- Secretary of State:** Is a member over the Privy Council in charge of the Government.
- Nobility:** a social class normally ranked immediately under royalty. They possess privileges and a higher status than lower classes. They help make up the Royal Court.
- Gentry:** The majority of the land-owning social class who did not have titles of nobility.
- Progress:** Elizabeth's tours around England, also means moving forward.
- Revolution:** An attempt to try overthrown a person or group in power and replace it with a new one.
- Rebellion:** An action taken to that goes against the people or person in charge. Armed forces can be involved.
- Exile:** When someone is kicked out of their country and not allowed to return.
- Militia:** A military force that is raised from the lower class people in an emergency to create an army.
- Monopoly:** Having exclusive control of a supply, trade or service.

Write an account Question (8 marks)

- 1) Write an account of the problems Elizabeth faced in the first ten years of her reign.
- 2) Write an account of a rebellion you have studied that took place in Elizabeth's reign.

Explain Question (8 Marks)

- 1) Explain what was important about the Privy Council
- 2) Explain what was important about Elizabeth's decision regarding her marriage.

KEY INDIVIDUALS

- Elizabeth I:** A single female ruler at a time when men had the power. Was very intelligent but had a difficult childhood.
- Henry VIII:** The monarch of England between 1509 – 1547, he famously broke from Rome and was the first Head of the Protestant church in England. He had 6 wives and was the father to Mary I, Elizabeth I and Edward VI.
- Anne Boleyn:** Elizabeth I's mother, Henry broke from Rome to divorce Catherine his previous wife and marry her. She was executed for adultery.
- Edward VI:** Henry I third child and his only son. He was King first (1547 -1553) before his older sisters, he was a Protestant and put in place strict rules against Catholicism.
- Mary I :** Elizabeth's older sister. She became Queen in 1553-1558 and tried to make England Catholic. She was married to Phillip of Spain.
- Catherine Parr:** Henry's VIII's 6th wife, survived him. Married Thomas Seymour.
- Thomas Seymour:** Edward VI's uncle (the brother of Jane Seymour, Edwards mother). Wanted to get close to Elizabeth to gain power.
- 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 a role in the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots.
- Robert Cecil:** William Cecil's son, was Secretary of State in the later half of Elizabeth's reign.
- Robert Devereux:** AKA Duke of Essex, a nobleman, one of Elizabeth's favorites, led the Essex Rebellion.
- Mary, Queen of Scots:** AKA Mary Stuart, Elizabeth's Catholic cousin, Queen of Scotland and first in line for the English throne.
- James VI of Scotland:** AKA James I of England, James I. Mary, Queen of Scots son who succeeded Elizabeth I.
- Robert Dudley:** Elizabeth's favourite from accession to death. Her best friend, one of her suitors.
- Phillip II of Spain :** King of Spain, was married to Elizabeth's sister Mary I and was a terrible husband. Proposed to Elizabeth, she rejected him. King during the Spanish Armada. He was Catholic.
- Francis Duke of Anjou and Alençon:** A suitor from France. Elizabeth nicknamed him 'The Frog'.

Interpretation C: Written by the historian Hugh Oakley Arnold-Forster, in A History of England 1898.

"Who was the queen's husband to be, and what power was he to have over the government of the country? If he were a foreigner there was no knowing what power he might get over the Queen, power which he would very likely use forth egos of a foreign country and not the good of England. On the other hand, if he were an Englishman, he must but chosen from among the queen's subjects, and then it was certain that there would be jealousy and strife among all the great nobles in the country when they saw one of their number picked out and made king over them."

How convincing is the interpretation Question (8 marks)

- 1) How convincing is Interpretation C about the reasons why Elizabeth did not get married? Explain your answer using Interpretation C and your contextual knowledge.

Key Events Timeline

KEY:

Succession

Mary, Queen of Scots

Ireland

Religion

Henry VIII dies (1547)
Henry's son, Elizabeth's younger brother, Edward becomes the king (Edward VI) at aged 9. Elizabeth aged 13 went to live with her step mother Katherine Parr and her new step father Thomas Seymour.

Henry VIII breaks from Rome (1533)
The Protestant Reformation starts in England. Henry VIII becomes the Head of the Protestant church in England. He breaks from Rome in order to divorce Catherine of Aragon and marry Anne Boleyn.

The Revolution in Ireland (1559)
Elizabeth considered herself the Queen of Ireland. Unfortunately, many in Ireland disagreed so started revolting. Several happened during her reign, she spent thousands of pounds trying to limit the Irish Rebellion.

The Wyatt Rebellion (1554)
Thomas Wyatt and Elizabeth were said to be plotting together to rebel against Mary I and her marriage to Prince Phillip of Spain (later Phillip II Spain). The Protestant rebels were worried about growing Catholic power. The rebellion was found out and the leaders executed.

Elizabeth gets smallpox (1562)
When Elizabeth got smallpox people were afraid that she would die without an heir. They started looking for people to succeed the English throne.

Parliament openly discusses Elizabeth and marriage (1566)
Parliament were keen for Elizabeth to marry and have children after she nearly died from smallpox. Elizabeth annoyed at their involvement tells Parliament that they have no right discussing her personal business and they were only there to pass laws.

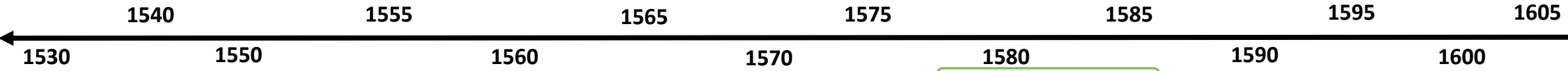
Essex Rebellion (1601)
Angry and with little to lose Devereux decided to remove Robert Cecil from his post so began to gather supporters for a rebellion. He gathered 200 followed and marched to his London house with them. Robert Cecil responded quickly thinking it was another attempt on Elizabeth's life. Cecil branded Devereux a traitor and many of the rebels abandoned the march. Essex (Devereux) returned to his house where he was later arrested and executed in the tower of London for treason. Elizabeth cried for days.

Elizabeth meets Robert Devereux (1587)
Robert Devereux was one of the Queens favorites and she was fond of him. He was on her Privy council. As his power grew Elizabeth gave him the monopoly of sweet wine. After having a military success in Spain 1596 Devereux came back a hero, the power went to his head, and at a Privy Council meeting he got into an argument about Ireland with the Queen where he turned his back to her. She was unamused, hit him in the side of the head and put him on house arrest.

Mary Queen of Scots executed for treason (8th February 1587)

The Northern Rebellion (1569) The Ridolfi Plot (1571)

The Babington Plot (1586)



Elizabeth is born (1533)
Her father was Henry Tudor (Henry VIII) and her mother was Anne Boleyn. Henry had divorced his previous wife Catherine of Aragon to marry Anne, in the eyes of many Catholics the marriage was not deemed legal, thus Elizabeth was illegitimate, a bastard child.

Edward VI dies (1553)
His and Elizabeth's older sister Mary (Mary I) becomes the queen. She is a Catholic like her mother and starts to make the country Catholic again after the Protestant reformation.

Elizabeth I was crowned Queen of England following the death of her sister Mary I (1558)
Elizabeth was 25 years of age and unmarried. The country were unhappy about having a young, inexperienced female ruler.

Elizabeth was locked up in the Tower of London (1554)
Elizabeth was locked up by her sister Mary I in the Tower of London after Elizabeth was said to have been involved in Wyatt's Rebellion. No evidence found to suggest that she was involved thus Elizabeth was not executed.

Anne Boleyn is executed (1536)
Anne Boleyn was accused of committing adultery with many men in Henry's court. She was put on trial and executed. Elizabeth was sent away.

Mary, Queen of Scots is exiled from Scotland (1568)
Without a direct heir, the next in line was her cousin Mary Queen of Scots. This created a threat for Elizabeth as Catholics had an alternative Queen to fight for.

The Throckmorton Plot (1583)

The Spanish Armada (1588)

Devereux is sent to Ireland (1599) Elizabeth made Essex, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, it was his job to crush the rebellion in Ireland. Instead he made peace, exactly what he was told not to do. Elizabeth told him to never return to England, but he did, returning to the queen's palace dirty and caught her without her wig! Devereux fell from her favour and she took away his monopoly of sweet wine and put him under house arrest once more.

Elizabeth dies (1603)
Elizabeth dies aged 70 without an heir. Her cousin James VI of Scotland, Mary Queen of Scots son, take the English throne as James I.