

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.

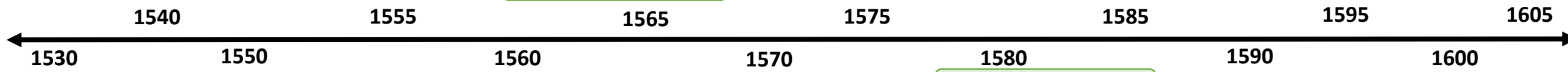
Elizabeth meets Robert Devereux (1587)
Robert Devereux was one of the Queens favorites and she was fond of him. He was on her Privy council. As his power grew Elizabeth gave him the monopoly of sweet wine. After having a military success in Spain 1596 Devereux came back a hero, the power went to his 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.

Life in the Elizabethan times

KEY WORDS

- Poor Laws:** They required each parish to select two Overseers of the Poor. It was the job of the Overseer to set a poor tax for his or her parish based on need and collect money from landowners.
- Poverty:** The state of being extremely poor.
- Taxation:** Is when a Government or Monarch makes individuals or groups pay money to them.
- Gloriana:** The way of presenting the Elizabethan age was known as this. It was achieved through plays and festivals as well as the printing of special pamphlets.
- Alchemy:** The attempt to turn cheap metal into gold. A seemingly magical process that was very popular, as was astrology (using the planets to predict the future).
- Pauper:** A very poor person.
- Retinue:** Someone who advises or supports an important person like a private army.
- Reformation:** The process of changing an institution or practice. In this case changing England's main practicing religion from Catholicism to Protestantism.
- Monastery:** A building or buildings occupied by religious people, such as; monks.
- Enclosure:** An area that is surrounded by a barrier.
- Rack renting:** Landlords unfairly increasing rent knowing there was limited places to live.
- Inflation:** An increase in prices and a fall of the value of money.
- Urban:** Refers to a town or city, usually ever growing and changing.
- Deserving poor:** Poor that want to help themselves but are unable to.
- Almshouse:** Provided accommodation and food for those in need.
- Undeserving poor:** Untrustworthy beggars who had no interest in honest work.
- Stocks:** Restrained a criminals feet.
- Pillory:** Restrained a criminals hands.
- House of correction:** A type of prison were people who refused to work were sent.
- Flogged:** Beat someone with a whip or a stick as a type of punishment.
- Vagrant:** A person without a settled home or regular work who wanders from place to place and lives by begging.
- Ruff:** An elaborate collar that was worn around the neck of both men and women.
- Patron:** Is the term given to a person who funds a company. The company was usually gets its name from this person.
- Circumnavigate:** Sail all the way around.

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. Francis Drakes cousin.
- Sir Walter Raleigh:** Was very loyal to Elizabeth and a favourite. Attempted to establish a colony in North America. He was banished for 5 years (secret marriage).
- Francis Drake:** Was an English hero but the Spanish called him a pirate. Led the defeat of the Armada. Was a privateer.
- William Shakespeare:** Was the most celebrated playwright of all time with 38 plays. Wrote for the Lord Chamberlain's Men, a theatre company.
- Richard Burbage:** Was one of the most celebrated actors of the Elizabethan period. He was a leading member of the Lord Chamberlain's men. He was also a theatre owner.
- The Duke of Medina Sidonia:** A Spanish nobleman who was appointed the commander of the Armada.

KEY WORDS

- Privateer:** Was a private person or private warship authorized by a country's government by letters of marque to attack foreign shipping.
- Armada:** A fleet of ships.
- Lateen:** A triangle sail on a ship, they were designed to make ships go faster and make them easier to steer.
- Astrolabe:** A circular device used for measuring the position of stars and on ships for calculating the ship's position.
- Colony:** a group of people of one nationality or race living in a foreign place, or a place controlled by a foreign country.

Unemployment was a major cause of poverty. When large landowners changed from arable to sheep farming unemployment increased rapidly. The closing of the monasteries in the 1530s created even more unemployment. As monasteries had also helped provide food for the poor, this created further problems. Unemployed people were sometimes tempted to leave their villages to look for work. This was illegal and people who did this were classed as vagabonds.

Write an account Question

- 1) Write an account of the ways in which Elizabeth's reign could be seen as a 'golden age'
- 3) Write an account of how the Poor Law system changed under Queen Elizabeth I.

Explain Question

- 1) Explain what was important about exploration and trade in Elizabethan England.
- 2) Explain what was important about the voyages of discovery in the reign of Elizabeth I.
- 3) Explain what was important about the navy for Elizabethan England.

Interpretation B: Spartacus Educational, a history education website.

How convincing is the interpretation Question

- 1) How convincing is Interpretation B about the causes of poverty in Elizabethan England? Explain your answer using Interpretation B and your contextual knowledge.

Key Events Timeline

KEY:

Poverty

Exploration

The Arts

Beggars were publically whipped (1531 onward)
If they were caught a second time a hole was burnt through their ear.

Beggars were punished with the stocks and pillories (1495 onward)

York appointed a master beggar to check on other beggars (1528 onward)

York issued begging licenses in 16 years before any other city (1515 onward)

Flu Outbreak (1556)
A terrible outbreak of flu killed around 200,000 people including many workers who were involved in producing food.

Act for setting the poor on work (1576)
The responsibility of finding the poor work was placed in the hands of the local authorities so national focus could be on punishments.

Thomas Harman published his book (1567)
His book drew attention to conmen and women's scams and tricks. It was very popular and hardened some attitudes towards the poor.

Ipswich introduced a licensing system for beggars and increased support for the poor (1569)

The Levant company were given the monopoly of trade in Turkey and the Middle East (1580)

Francis Drake circumnavigated the world (1577-1580)

Francis Drake and John Hawkins took control of many Spanish ships and raided the ports in Cadiz (1587)

The Spanish Armada (1588)
The British were led by Lord Howard and the Spanish were led by the Duke of Medina Sidonia.

The Rose Theatre opened (1587)
The Rose Theater was the first theatre to house William Shakespeare's plays. It was built near the River Thames.

First ever Poor Law (1601)
Elizabeth and her government introduced the first ever poor law, which saw the rich in each area of the country taxed to pay for care and support of the vulnerable, including the old and the sick.

Bad Harvests and Food Shortages (1594 -1598)
Because of bad harvests and food shortages meant that people died of starvation. As well as this landowners were not renting their land for farmers to grow crops, because of these more farmers jobless and homeless so went to the cities to look for work.

1540

1560

1580

1600

1550

1570

1590

The Debasing of coins (1542)
Henry VIII saw economic problems in England and the cost of war was great. So to produce coins more cheaply he started mixing other metals with gold and silver.

Norwich authorities conducted a survey which found that 80% of the population lived in poverty (1570)

Closing of the Monasteries (1536-1540)
When Henry VIII reformed England he made himself head of the church meaning he now had control of the churches. Many of the religious people working and living there were evicted. In addition to unemployment, the poor and sick who were being looked after by the monks and nuns at the Monasteries were also evicted. This continued until the Elizabethan times.

The Muscovy Company was created (1555)
They were given the monopoly of trade with the city of Moscow in Russia. No other company could trade in the area.

John Hawkins got involved in the African slave trade, first seizing slaves from the Portuguese and then capturing them himself. (1562)

The population was 2.8 million (1558) and increased to 4 million in 1603.

James Burbage opened his theater (1576)
The famous actor of the Lord Chamberlain's men opened his theater 'Blackfriars indoor playhouse.' It was built in Surrey.

The Great Chain of Being (1579)
Elizabethan society was based on this. In the Great Chain of Being God was at the top, followed by his angels and other residents of heaven. Human beings and animals were beneath. The Elizabethans broke this down further into subdivisions based on class with the Monarch at the top and the peasants at the bottom. It was pretty much impossible to move between subdivisions.

The Eastland Company were given the monopoly of trade in Scandinavia. (1579)

Elizabeth gave Walter Raleigh permission to colonise and rule any land not ruled by a Christian. (1584)
He tried to colonise America but failed the first time. The second time in 1587 was more successful but still ended badly.

Francis Drake was knighted by Queen Elizabeth (1581)
This angered Philip of Spain and was said to be exactly why Elizabeth did it!

The Globe Theatre opened (1599)
Was a theatre built in London by Shakespeare's playing company, the Lord Chamberlains men. It was destroyed by fire in 1613 and rebuilt several times after that.

William Shakespeare created his first play Henry VI (1589 -1590)

KEY WORDS

- Treason:** Betraying the country you are from, in particular trying to kill or throw the person or people in charge.
- Rebellion:** An action taken to that goes against the people or person in charge. Armed forces can be involved.
- Catholic:** A branch of Christianity which sees the Pope as the leader of the religion.
- Protestant:** A branch of Christianity which believes that no human is as important as God, in England the monarch is head of the Protestant church.
- Puritan:** Stricter Protestants. Believe the Reformation didn't go far enough.
- Foreign policy:** A governments plan to deal with other nations.
- Jesuits:** A Catholic group recruited to educate people in Catholicism.
- Missionary:** A person sent on a religious mission, especially one sent to promote Christianity in a foreign country.
- Seminary:** An educational institute, which teaches people about how to spread the word about religion, in this case Catholicism.
- Recusancy fines:** Fines issued to anyone who refused to attend services of the Church or follow the laws regarding religion created by Elizabeth I and the government.
- Disbanded:** The break up of an organised group.
- Executed:** Carrying out a sentence of death on someone who has usually committed a crime, such as treason.
- Propheying:** Religious training exercises favoured by Puritan clergy in England to practice the ideals of Protestantism.
- Clergy:** People ordained for religious services, particularly in the Christian church.
- Excommunicate:** Excluding someone from the Christian church.
- Counter- Reformation:** Catholic reformation that turns people from Protestants back to Catholics.
- Martyr:** A person that was killed because of their religious beliefs.
- Iconoclasm:** The destruction of religious images and sculptures.

Write an account Question (8 marks)

- 1) Write an account of Elizabeth's changing policy towards Catholics.
- 2) Write an account of Puritanism during the reign of Elizabeth I.

Explain Question (8 Marks)

- 1) Explain what was important about the execution of Mary Queen of Scots for Elizabethan England.
- 2) Explain what was important about the navy for Elizabethan England.

Troubles at Home and Abroad

KEY INDIVIDUALS

- Mary Queen of Scots:** Heir to the throne of England, Queen of Scotland and Elizabeth's cousin. She was Catholic and a lot of Catholics wanted to see her on the English throne.
- Pope Pius V :** Excommunicated Elizabeth from the Catholic Church.
- Sir William Cecil :** Secretary of State (his son was Robert Cecil)
- Cardinal William Allen:** Involved in the Throckmorton Plot and Spanish Armada. Also set up the college at Douai to train missionaries to spread the Catholic faith in England.
- Edmund Campion :** A English Jesuit who dressed as a merchant to hide himself. Was eventually captured and killed for treason.
- Anthony Babington:** An English Gentleman convicted of plotting the assassination of Elizabeth in the Babington Plot.
- Sir Francis Walsingham:** Secretary of State and Spymaster. Barely escaped France on St Bartholomew's day massacre in France.
- King Philip 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.
- Duke Medina Sidonia:** In charge of the Spanish Fleet at the Spanish Armada
- William of Orange:** Protestant who led a rebellion against Spain in the Netherlands. One of Elizabeth's suitors but was much younger.
- Duke of Norfolk:** An English nobleman and politician, he was a strong Catholic and was involved in the Northern Rebellion.
- Earl of Westmorland:** An English noble with Catholic beliefs involved in the Northern Rebellion.
- Earl of Northumberland:** An English noble man with strong Catholic beliefs who led the Northern Rebellion and was killed for treason.
- John Field:** A British Puritan clergyman.
- Sir Francis Throckmorton:** English conspirator who was involved in the unsuccessful Throckmorton Plot to overthrow Queen Elizabeth.

Interpretation A: An assessment of the threats to Queen Elizabeth from The Life and Times of Elizabeth I, by Neville Williams (1972)

There were other plots against Elizabeth's life in later years. However the revelations of the Ridolfi conspiracy, coming so soon after the Northern Rebellion, alarmed her the most. That her own cousin, the Duke of Norfolk, should have plotted her downfall was the rouellest blow she had yet suffered.

How convincing is the interpretation Question (8 marks)

- 1) How convincing is Interpretation A about the threats to Queen Elizabeth I? Explain your answer using Interpretation A and your contextual knowledge.

KEY: ↓

Key Events Timeline

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 Catholicism, including Edmund Campion who was executed, becoming a martyr. Puritans - strict protestants were disappointed in the settlement. Their prophesings criticised Elizabeth's church and in 1583 they were banned from unlicensed preaching and faced 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 to put her on trial. On 8/2/1587 Mary was executed at Fotheringhay Castle, making her a martyr.

Foreign Policy - Conflict with Spain

Philip had been married to Mary Tudor and wanted England to be Catholic again. He had asked Elizabeth to marry him but she said she had 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. Advances in naval warfare meant ships were faster and more manoeuvrable. 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.

College of Douai was created (1568)

William Allen was made a Cardinal by the Pope due to a recommendation of Phillip of Spain. The College was set up to train missionaries to go to England and convert people back to Catholicism. Phillip OF Spain and France helped fund the college.

Pope Pius V issued the Papal Bull and excommunicated Elizabeth from the Catholic Church (27th April 1570)

The Papal Bull excommunicated Elizabeth from the Catholic Church and called on Catholics to end her rule.

Act against Jesuits and Seminary Priests (1585)

They had 40 days to leave or they would be killed.

Treason to have a Catholic priest in your home (1585)

Rules to crack down on Puritanism. (1583)

The Ridolfi Plot (1571)

After the Papal Bull, an Italian Merchant named Ridolfi got involved with Norfolk, sending him coded letters. Ridolfi was going to raise an army in the Netherlands and Norfolk again in the North. Before it could happen the letters were found and Norfolk was executed.

The Spanish Armada (1588)

The Spanish Armada sailed from Spain and reached England in July, with the objective of overthrowing protestant England ruled by Elizabeth I. Phillip II of Spain hated Elizabeth as not only did she refused to marry him but she also killed his ally Mary, Queen of Scots. However, unfortunately for the Spanish, the Spanish Armada proved to be an expensive disaster. Spain suffered a huge loss as it was thought that only 67 ships out of 130 returned to Spain - a loss rate of nearly 50%. Over 20,000 Spanish sailors and soldiers were killed. Throughout the whole campaign, the English lost no ships and only 100 men in battle. It was a huge victory for the English.

Act of Supremacy. (1559)

Act of Uniformity. (1559)

Mary, Queen of Scots comes to England. (1567)

Mary had to escape Scotland after being accused of being involved in the murder of her second husband Lord Darnley. Elizabeth imprisoned her in England.

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

Statute of Confinement (1593)

Catholics could not travel more than five miles from home.

1570

1590

1560

The Society of the Jesuits was created (1540)

They wanted the counter-reformation and hoped to make convert people back to the Catholic religion.

Recusancy fines (1571)

1580

Recusancy fines increased (1581)

Treason to attend Catholic mass. (1581)

The Throckmorton Plot (1583)

Throckmorton coordinated the plot. He too wanted to kill Elizabeth and put Mary, Queen of Scots on the throne. His plan was that Henry, Duke of Guise would raise an army in France and invade England and Throckmorton would raise an uprising of the English Catholics. The plot also involved the Spanish ambassador. Unfortunately for them, the plot was discovered Throckmorton was discovered and Mary Queen of Scots was placed under even closer guard.

The Northern Rebellion (1569)

Aka the Norfolk Rebellion. Elizabeth refused to let the Duke of Norfolk marry Mary, Queen of Scots so he and two Catholic nobles in the North led a rebellion against her hoping to replace her with Mary. They held an illegal Catholic mass and then 4600 of their men marched to London. The Earl of Sussex raised an army for Elizabeth, the Northern army disbanded and Norfolk was imprisoned.

Mary Queen of Scots put on trial (15th October 1586)

She was put on trial for treason - being involved in an assassination attempt against Elizabeth.

1600

The Babington Plot (1586)

This was another attempt to murder Elizabeth and place Mary, Queen of Scots on the throne. Led by Anthony Babington, it was the discovery of this plot that led to Mary's trial and execution when it was found that she had known about and agreed with the plot all along.

Historical Environment: Kenilworth Castle

KEY PHYSICAL FEATURES

- The Great tower/Keep:** The keep is an important architectural and defensive feature of this castle. Built as the main defence.
- Saintlowe Tower:** The Saintlowe Tower, great chamber and lesser chamber were built by John of Gaunt to provide comfortable accommodation for important guests and state apartments for himself
- The Causeway:** The Medieval entrance to the castle served as a thoroughfare and as part of the system of dams which created the Mere.
- Leicester's Gatehouse:** This is a typical Elizabethan gatehouse, built by Robert Dudley as the main entrance to the castle. He altered the entrance making it wide enough for wheeled carriages and troops of horsemen
- Lunn's Tower:** Lunn's Tower is part of King John's defensive wall and is purely military in purpose. It incorporates fish-tailed arrow slits and controls the Northeast angle of the defences
- Leicester's Building:** The height of Elizabethan luxury, the three upper floors of this four-storey building were grand state rooms and bedrooms for the Queen and her ladies-in-waiting, each room being decorated and furnished in the most luxurious manner.
- Mortimer's Tower:** This was a gatehouse which controlled access to then outer court of the castle and in Medieval times was protected by the Mere, which came up to its base.
- Leicester's Stables:** Nearly 49 metres long, the Tudor stables are built against the East outer curtain wall and are exceptionally well preserved. The upper floor, built of timber frames with brick and plaster infill, was probably used for servant accommodation and storing hay.
- Great Hall:** Constructed between 1361 and 1399, John of Gaunt's Great Hall was one of the finest in 14th century England and shows his wealth and power.
- Elizabethan Gardens:** Formal gardens were essential aspects of the Elizabethan house. They continued the Medieval tradition of an earthly paradise. They also showed off the owner's wealth and status. Robert Dudley built these in honour of Elizabeth.
- Kitchen and Strong tower:** Set apart from other buildings to reduce the risk of fire, this area contains the kitchens, living quarters for domestic servants and storage areas.
- Curtain Walls:** Built as an extra defence around the grounds of the castle.

KEY INDIVIDUALS, KEY GROUPS and INFORMATION

- Simon de Montford:** Was granted the castle by Henry III and was part of a rebellion against the King. He was killed at the battle of Evesham.
- Elizabeth I:** Queen of England and was a guest at Kenilworth in 1575. The gardens and many improvements to the buildings were done in her honour as Robert Dudley attempted to gain her hand in marriage.
- Robert Dudley:** Was one of Queen Elizabeth's favourites and made vast improvements to Kenilworth in order to gain Elizabeth's hand in marriage.
- King John:** Changed Kenilworth from a Motte and Bailey timber castle into a stone building. Starting with the Keep.
- John of Gaunt:** Was an extremely powerful Noble with links to the royal family, he made huge renovations to Kenilworth turning it from a castle for just defence into a royal residence.
- The Normans:** Were catholic and had conquered England through William the Conqueror 1066. They also brought their skill in building castles. They followed a strict class system which was the Feudal System.
- The Angevins:** Were the Kings of the 12th and 13th Century. They were strong Catholics and kept the same class system as the Normans. They had problems with rebellions from the nobility.
- The Lancastrians:** Catholic and religion was very important. John of Gaunt was a very wealthy and powerful noble during this reign and made Kenilworth fit for a King.
- Reformation:** Change in religion from Catholic toward Protestants.
- Gloriana:** Massive change towards culture, arts, painting etc. 'Cult of Gloriana'. Kenilworth improved to impress Elizabeth I.
- Trade:** The location of Kenilworth meant it was on most of the trade routes.
- Geoffrey de Clinton:** Built an earth and timber castle in the area to keep an eye on the Earl of Warwick for the King, who was fearful of Warwick castle.

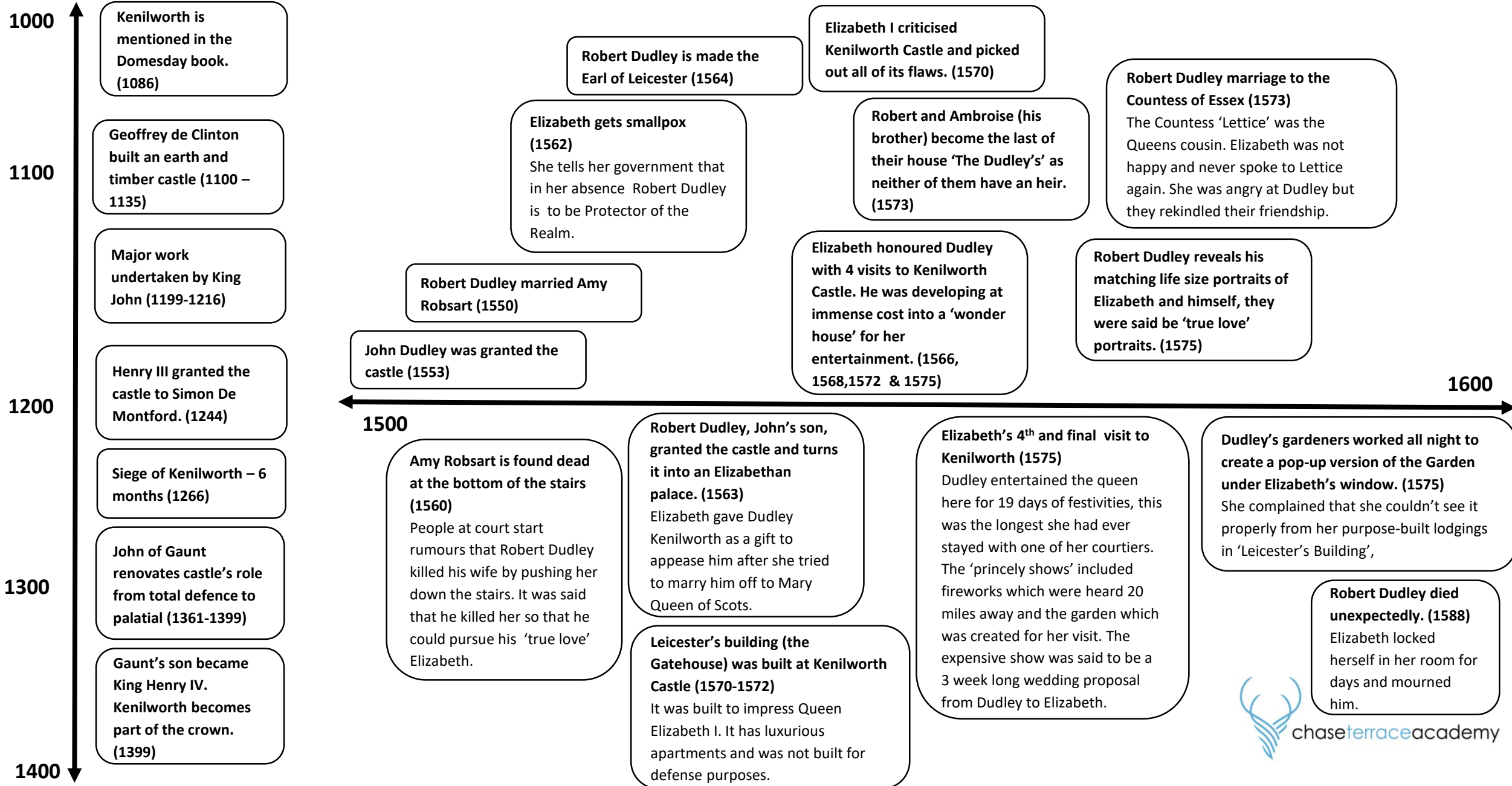
TYPICAL FEATURES OF ALL ELIZABETHAN COUNTRY/ MANOR / STATELY HOMES

- | | |
|---|---|
| Symmetrical buildings (like Dudley's Gatehouse) | Mainly over 3 floors |
| Large glass windows | Belongs to owner with multiple manor houses |
| Elizabethan private garden and courtyard | Expensive stone and brick work |
| Paintwork and Tapestries on walls | |
| Large fires in each room | |
| Large private bedrooms | |
| Large private chambers | |

Example Historical Environment Factors Question (16 marks)

1)The main changes that Elizabethan stately homes demonstrated were the new fashions of the time. How far does a study of Kenilworth Castle support this statement? Explain your answer. You should refer to Kenilworth Castle and your contextual knowledge. 16 marks

Key Events Timeline



Historical Environment: Burghley's Almshouse

William Cecil, Lord Burghley (1520-1598)

Born 1520. A member of Lincolnshire gentry. A Moderate Protestant who had studied law at Cambridge. Enormously intelligent and hard working. Past experience as a MP and member of Edward VI Council. Elizabeth's Secretary of State in November 1558. A stabiliser, like Elizabeth he wanted to avoid war and unite the nation through moderate policies. He was naturally conservative, and like the Queen disliked being rushed into rash decisions. Elizabeth admired the fact Cecil spoke his mind if he disagreed with her or other councillors. Elizabeth relied heavily on Cecil, counting on his loyalty and trusting him completely. Had a key role in developing the Poor Laws and new religious policies. Given the title Lord Burghley in 1571 and made treasurer the following year. Regularly attended the House of Commons and, later, the House of Lords. A very skilful parliamentary manager. Died in 1598, replaced as Elizabeth's chief minister by his son, Robert Cecil.



KEY TERMS

Alms: Giving help to the poor with gifts such as money or food

Almshouses: Houses in which chosen people could live rent free – given to the poor by wealthy individuals such as Lord Burghley.

Bridewell: A prison in London often used to imprison beggars – came to describe prisons for beggars.

Court of Wards: A government office which collected feudal taxes for the Crown and supervised heirs to noble titles and their estates.

Enclosure: When land was enclosed and used for rearing animals such as sheep rather than growing crops.

Epidemic: A serious outbreak of disease – e.g. plague

Idleness: Laziness – in Elizabethan times many people believed that poverty was due to people being 'idle' or 'lazy'.

Inflation: When the prices of goods increase over time.

Lord Treasurer: The most important government position during the rule of Elizabeth I comparable to a modern day Prime Minister. Cecil was the key government minister during the rule of Elizabeth I until his death in 1598.

Northern Rebellion: Rebellion in 1569 against the rule of Elizabeth I

Poor relief: Providing help to the poor

Poverty: The state of not having enough money, food or resources to live comfortably.

Spanish Inquisition: Powerful organisation set up within the Catholic Church in Spain. Its job was to find and punish non-believers known as heretics.

Stamford: A town in Lincolnshire close to Cecil's home of Burghley House. Here, William Cecil established his almshouses in 1597.

KEY INDIVIDUALS and KEY GROUPS

Elizabeth I: Wanted to find a solution for Poverty in England.

Robert Cecil: Son of William Cecil. Replaced his father as Elizabeth's chief minister.

Privy Council: A monarch's private councilors.

Parliament: The country's law-making body; this was a meeting of important people, who agreed on laws; its role became increasingly important after Edward's reign.

Protestants: General term describing Christians who left the Catholic Church.

Justices of the Peace (JP's): Local law enforcement officials – responsible for law and order in local areas around England during Elizabethan times.

Vagabonds: A word used in Elizabethan times for beggars.

Vagrant: A homeless person – was often seen beginning in towns around England. Many Elizabethans were worried about vagrants and the 'Terror of the Tramp'.

Puritans: An extreme Protestant who believed that churches should be plain and that prayer and Bible reading should be a solemn activity undertaken everyday.

Deserving Poor: People who couldn't work (disabled, old, etc) or People who wanted to work but struggled to find it.

Idle Poor: Tricksters who could work but chose to beg on the street and steal from people instead.

MOTIVATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT TO DEAL WITH POVERTY

Religious motivations: Puritan religious beliefs emphasised the need to help your fellow man. Continued charitable contributions during Elizabeth's reign to help the poor – private donations helped to tackle poverty locally.

Economic motivations: Famine and poor harvests occurred in 1586 and 1595-97. Long-term economic trends like the decline in agriculture and the cloth trade saw increasing numbers of unemployment.

Social motivations: Increasing migration from the countryside to towns saw growing numbers of urban poor and an increase in crime rates. As rates of poverty increased so did rates of crime against property, alongside food and enclosure riots in the 1590s. Increasing migration from countryside to towns

Political motivations: Government influenced by towns like Ipswich and Norwich. Fear of rebellion.

Parliament felt there was a link between poverty and social disorder (1597-8 there were over 17 bills about poverty in parliament) and Lord Burghley (William Cecil) encouraged government intervention and he introduced the Books or Order.

Example Historical Environment Factors Question (16 marks)

1) "Leaving a lasting legacy and memorial was the main reason for Burghley's almshouse." How far does a study of Burghley's almshouse support the statement?

WHY WERE THE ALMSHOUSES BUILT IN ELIZABETHAN TIMES?

Fear of the poor: Vagabonds and the poor were viewed as a threat to public order and many punishments were enacted to control these 'vagrants'. Many in power saw the poor as wasters and thieves and as late as 1596 were receiving warnings from Justices of the Peace about 'gangs of vagabonds'. Fear also focused on the decline of family and the social order through poverty. Burghley was concerned about the impact on social order.

Memorial/legacy: An almshouse was a permanent memorial for your family. The building design, uniforms worn and communal events showed status. People could demonstrate their charitable nature and moral leadership in society, linked to the Great Chain of Being. Prestige was also attained through these houses. Burghley founded his almshouse where he had grown up and the residents wore his colours in public, and visited his heirs, demonstrating his impact on the local area.

Puritan influence: Puritans were influential and believed that good Christians should help the poor, to improve their morals and behaviour. Puritans supported the building of almshouses as they provided a base to house the poor and improve their behaviour. Almshouses also provided a secure base for radical preachers and an audience for these beliefs e.g. for Thomas Cartwright at Robert Dudley's almshouse. Burghley had a tendency towards Puritan beliefs.

Christian charitable motivations: Many founders of almshouses were religious, resulting in many almshouses following traditional patterns including regular worship e.g. At Burghley's almshouses residents regularly attended church and learnt the Ten Commandments. Religious rivalry (Catholics v. Protestants) encouraged this.

Status and expectations: Almshouses showed local connections, status and having a physical presence in an area. Many Elizabethan officials were inspired by each other e.g. Archbishop Whitgift inspired Burghley. Burghley's almshouses were built on the site of a 12th century almshouse to show links with a previous institution.

Economic issues/crises: Periods of famine/crisis increased urgency to deal with long-term economic trends (e.g. inflation, disease). This was particularly bad in 1593 and 1603. Harvest failures in 1586 and 1595-7 increased death rates and food prices. This increased fear of rebellion with the increase in vagabond and crime.

REASONS FOR POVERTY IN ELIZABETHAN TIMES

Inheritance: Elizabeth inherited a weak throne, after years of turmoil between Henry VIII, Edward and Mary.

Banning Private Armies: Henry VII, Elizabeth's grandfather, had eliminated any opposition to him. Before him, many people were mercenaries for barons. When Henry outlawed private armies, these people became unemployed.

Dissolving of the Monasteries: Henry VIII had destroyed many of the Catholic monasteries and churches when he 'Broke with Rome' in order to get a divorce. Most of these monasteries provided free healthcare and shelter for the poor.

Debasing of the coin: Henry VIII debased the coin, he used other metals mixed with gold to make the coins. People who traded with England disliked this as money was worth less so raised the price of the items, inflation took place.

Declining cloth trade: The cloth trade suffered during Edward VI's rule due to the debasing of the coin, countries didn't like trading with England. People lost jobs.

Inflation: During Elizabeth's reign, people's wages stayed the same, yet the cost of living (the price of things) went up. People really struggled.

Bad Harvest: A series of bad harvests (1589 was particularly brutal) led to a shortage of crops. Due to supply and demand, this meant the value of crops increased – poorer people starved.

Key Events Timeline

Beggars were punished with the stocks and pillories (1495 onward)

Beggars were publically whipped (1531 onward)
If they were caught a second time a hole was burnt through their ear.

Act for Relief of the Poor – local laws only to contribute to poor relief (1563)

Act for setting the poor on work (1576)
The responsibility of finding the poor work was placed in the hands of the local authorities so national focus could be on punishments.

Burghley's almshouses are bought by Robert Cecil – the property dated back to a medieval hospital founded on the site in around 1174. (1594)

The population was 2.8 million (1558) and increased to 4 million in 1603.

York issued begging licenses in 16 years before any other city (1515 onward)

Closing of the Monasteries (1536-1540)

Cecil appointed Master of the Court of Wards. (1561)

Norwich authorities conducted a survey which found that 80% of the population lived in poverty (1570)

William Harrison wrote a book called 'Description of England' where divided the poor into three different categories. (1577)

Foundation of Burghley's almshouses. (1597)

Birth of William Cecil in Lincolnshire, son of Richard Cecil who was the owner of Burghley Estate in Lincolnshire. (1520)

The Debasing of coins (1542)

Thomas Harman published a book describing the different types of beggars. (1567)

Cecil increases his power and is appointed Lord Treasurer. A law is passed to permit the punishment of vagabonds. (1572)

The Great Chain of Being (1579)

Death of William Cecil, Lord Burghley. His son Robert Cecil became more influential. (1598)

Flu Outbreak (1556)

Ipswich introduced a licensing system for beggars and increased support for the poor (1569)

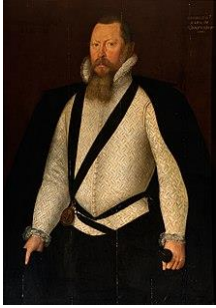
First of several bad harvests leading to food shortages and concerns around poverty. (1590)

Elizabethan Poor Law passed introducing a poor rate and punishment of vagrants and beggars and also tried to provide work for the poor. (1601)

York appointed a master beggar to check on other beggars (1528 onward)

Queen Elizabeth I became queen and Cecil appointed Secretary of State. (1558)

Historical Environment: Sheffield Manor Lodge



Why was George Talbot a good choice as jailor?

Talbot was a high-ranking nobleman of huge wealth. He was a member of the Royal Court and a moderate Protestant. His estates were in the centre of the country and remote from the sea and far enough away from the Royal Court in London. He could afford the huge task of keeping Mary – it cost £3000 a year just to feed Mary’s court. Talbot partially demolished the old house at Sheffield Manor Lodge to make an even grander residence. Talbot’s wife Bess of Hardwick, the Countess of Shrewsbury was a close confidante of Elizabeth, and it was felt that she could keep Mary entertained but also keep a watchful eye on her. Talbot paid for 30 extra armed guards out of his own pocket and ensured that Mary was guarded by at least 8 armed men for 24-hours a day.

Why was Mary, Queen of Scots a threat?

- Catholic heir to the English Throne
- Support of France and Spain
- Seen as a legitimate heir as Anne Boleyn’s marriage to Henry was not valid in the eyes of Catholics.
- English Catholics could rise up to support Mary’s claim to the English Throne
- After Papal Bull (1570) she was seen as the rightful ruler by the Catholics.

What plots was Mary ‘involved’ in?

1. **The Northern Rebellion, 1569** – Norfolk wanted to marry Mary. Two Northern nobles were inspired to lead a rebellion against Elizabeth with over 4,600 men. Other Catholics did not rise up and it was squashed by Sussex.
2. **The Ridolfi Plot, 1571** - Led by an Italian. Aimed to invade England from the Netherlands, and replace Elizabeth with Mary, who would then marry Norfolk. Parliament requested Mary’s execution, but Elizabeth declined. Norfolk executed.
3. **The Throckmorton Plot, 1583** - aimed to assassinate Elizabeth and replace her with Mary, followed by a French invasion, helped by English Catholics. The discovery led to Mary being put under closer guard even though there was little hard evidence of her involvement.
4. The Babington Plot, 1586 - aimed to murder Elizabeth and replace her with Mary. Babington sent coded letters to Mary in beer barrels. By this time Mary had been imprisoned for nearly 20 years and was increasingly bitter. Mary supported this plot and wrote a coded letter that agreed to the assassination of Elizabeth. This led to her trial and ultimate execution.



The execution of Mary Queen of Scots?

Why was she executed?

Coded letters were uncovered from Mary to Babington with her agreeing to support the murder of Elizabeth, following on with Mary ascending to the English throne.

Talbot’s role in her trial/execution:

As Marshall of England he was responsible for justice in the country. He said he was ‘too ill’ to attend Mary’s trial but did say he believed her guilty. At her execution in 1587 he was the one who gave the signal to the executioner.

How did Sheffield Manor Lodge change?

Before Mary’s arrival	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Originally built as a deer hunting lodge • One of the earliest Long Galleries was added in 1520 • The original building had a wine cellar showing the wealth of the Talbot family • George Talbot, the 6th Earl decided to live there in 1560 to manage his surrounding properties
BECAUSE of Mary’s arrival	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 1570 Talbot partially demolished the old house to make a grander residence for Mary • In 1574 a new Turret House was added as a defensive measure • 70 guards were employed so that Mary could be guarded 24 hours a day • Turkish carpets were placed in Mary’s rooms with gold chandeliers lighting the rooms • It cost £3000 to feed Mary and her entourage per year – this was mostly funded by Talbot himself
Mary’s influence at SML	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mary was allowed an entourage of 41 people, taking up 10 rooms and received 2 barrels of wine per month. Beer was also brought in from a brewer in Burton. • Mary acted as if she were ‘at Court’ – sitting under a ‘cloth of state’ and eating from silver plates • Mary may have been consulted about decorations in the house – her personal emblem was in the ceiling of the Turret House. There were also decorations representing France (marigolds and grapes) and Scotland (thistles) which were symbolically important for Mary.

Strengths of Sheffield Manor Lodge

- Location - Midlands
- Fit for a Queen (gardens, servants’ quarters)
- Decorated with Mary’s emblem (thistles)
- Shrewsbury dedicated Protestant
- Elizabeth trusted Bess (Shrewsbury’s wife)

Limitations of Sheffield Manor Lodge

- Owned by Shrewsbury – loyalty later questioned
- Costly to maintain
- Shrewsbury a reluctant jailor

Example Historical Environment Factors Question (16 marks)

1) The main change to Elizabethan Manor Houses demonstrated was the improved security of Elizabethan England. How far do you agree with this statement?

Changes shown by manor houses like Sheffield Manor Lodge:

Wealth of owner, Security of England, Host royalty, New fashions/architecture New threats to Elizabeth

Causes for the development of manor houses like Sheffield Manor Lodge:

Mary, Queen of Scots, Threat of Catholic uprisings, Security, Impress royalty, Wealth of owner/Rise of the Gentry