

Knowledge Organiser: Early Elizabethan England
KT1: Queen, Government and Religion 1558-69

Queen, Government and Religion 1558-69	
1	There was much religious change under the Tudors and Elizabeth had to find a way of dealing with these issues. Many people objected to Elizabeth's coronation in 1558 and she faced questions over her legitimacy, with many preferring Mary Queen of Scots, and whether a woman could rule effectively.
Key events	
2	1532 Start of the English Reformation.
	1556-58 Dutch Revolt against Spanish.
3	1558 Elizabeth's accession.
4	1559 Mary Queen of Scots became queen of France.
5	1559 Treaty of Cateau-Cambresis – England had to return Calais to France.
6	1559 Religious Settlement and visitations commenced.
7	1556 Pope issued an instruction that English Catholics should not attend Church of England services.
8	Elizabeth helped Scotland Protestant lords defeat Mary of Guise. Treaty of Edinburgh.
9	1562 Religious war in France.
10	1563 Philip II banned import of English loth into Netherlands.
11	1567 Elizabeth allows Dutch Sea Beggars to shelter in English harbours.
12	1568 Genoese Loan
13	1568 Mary Queen of Scots fled to Scotland and she arrives in England.
14	1569 Revolt of the Northern Earls,
Key Concepts	
15	Society and Government was very structured and hierarchical. The monarch had much power.
16	Elizabeth's accession caused controversy as her gender, legitimacy religion were questioned.
17	Religion – Elizabeth imposed her Religious Settlement but this upset many English and foreign Catholics and some wanted Mary Queen of Scots to replace Elizabeth.
18	Financial problems – When Elizabeth took the throne the Crown was £300,000 in debt.
19	Foreign powers opposed to Protestantism remained an issue for Elizabeth, especially Scotland, France and Spain.

Key Words		
20	Nobility	Belonging to the aristocracy.
21	Gentry	People of a high social class.
22	Yeomen	Men who held a small amount of land or an estate.
23	Tenant farmers	Farmed rented land usually owned by yeomen or gentry.
24	Merchants	Traders.
25	Professionals	Lawyers and doctors.
26	Craftsmen	Skilled employees.
27	Extraordinary taxation	Occasional, additional taxation to pay for unexpected expenses, especially war.
28	Militia	A military force of ordinary people, rather than soldiers, raised in an emergency.
29	Privy council	Advisors to Elizabeth.
30	Justices of the Peace	Large landowners who kept law and order.
31	Patronage	To provide someone with an important job or position.
32	Secretary of State	Elizabeth's most important Privy Counsellor.
33	Crown	Refers to the monarch and their government.
34	Divine Right	Belief that the monarchs right to rule came from God.
35	Royal Prerogative	Elizabeth could insist that Parliament did not talk about certain issues.
36	Succession	The issue of who was going to succeed the throne after the existing monarch died.
37	Legitimate	Being born in wedlock when the existing king and queen were married.
38	Customs duties	Taxes from trade.
39	Auld Alliance	A Friendship between France and Scotland.

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Key Words		
40	Puritans	Radical Protestants.
41	Ecclesiastical	An adjective used to describe things to do with the Church.
42	Act of Supremacy	Made Elizabeth supreme governor of the Church of England.
43	Act of Uniformity	Established the appearance of churches and the form of services they held.
44	Royal Injunctions	A set of instructions to reinforce the acts of Supremacy and Uniformity.
45	Recusants	Catholics who were unwilling to attend church services laid down by the Elizabethan religious settlement.
46	Visitations	Inspections of churches and clergy by bishops to ensure that the Act of Supremacy was being followed.
47	Papacy	The system of church government ruled by the Pope.
48	Heretics	People who refused to follow the religion of the monarch.
49	Martyr	Someone who dies for their religious beliefs.
50	Counter Reformation	The campaign against Protestantism.
51	Philip II	Catholic King of Spain.
52	Trade embargo	When governments ban trade with another country.
53	Excommunicated	Expulsion from the Catholic Church.
54	Sea Beggars	Dutch rebels who fled to the water.
55	Genoese Loan	When Elizabeth took gold loaned to Philip II by the bankers of Genoa.

Knowledge Organiser: Early Elizabethan England
KT2: Challenges to Elizabeth at Home and Abroad 1569-88

Challenges to Elizabeth at Home and Abroad 1569-88	
1	Elizabeth faced many serious threats both within England and from abroad. Many still wanted Mary Queen of Scots on the throne. Philip II of Spain also wanted to remove Elizabeth from the throne. Spain and England were religious and political rivals. There was particular tension when Drake tried to challenge Spanish dominance in the New World.
Key events	
2	1492 Discovery of the New World
3	1567 Spanish travel to Netherlands to crush Protestant revolt.
4	1568 Mary Queen of Scots arrives in England
5	1569 Revolt of the Northern Earls
6	1570 Elizabeth excommunicated
7	1571 The Ridolfi Plot
8	1572 Elizabeth hired Drake as a privateer
9	1576 Spanish Fury and Pacification of Ghent
10	1577-80 Drake circumnavigated the globe.
11	1583 Throckmorton Plot
12	1584 Treaty of Joinville
13	1585 Act of Preservation of the Queen's Safety/Treaty of Nonsuch
14	1586 Babington Plot
15	1587 Mary Queen of Scots executed
16	1587 Attack on Cadiz
17	1588 Spanish Armada
18	1932 July Nazis win 230 seats in Reichstag
19	1932 November Nazis win 196 seats in Reichstag
20	1933 January Hitler becomes Chancellor

Key Words		
21	New World	North and South America.
22	Revolt of the Northern Earls	When northern earls encouraged Catholics to rebel.
23	Ann Percy	Wife of Thomas Percy.
24	Jane Neville	Wife of James Neville and Duke of Norfolk's sister.
25	Mary Queen of Scots	Supported the plan to marry the Duke of Norfolk.
26	Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk	One of England's most senior nobles and a Protestant.
27	Charles Neville, Earl of Westmorland	Duke of Norfolk's brother in law and from an important Catholic family.
28	Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumberland	Had been important under previous monarchs, but as a Catholic he had been side-lined.
29	James Pilkington	Appointed Archbishop of Durham.
30	Civil War	A war between people in the same country.
31	Conspiracy	A secret plan with the aim of doing something illegal.
32	Papal Bull	A written order by the Pope.
33	Council of the North	Used to implement Elizabeth's laws and authority in the North of England.
34	Ridolfi Plot	Plan to murder Elizabeth, launch a Spanish attack and put Mary Queen of Scots on the throne.
35	Priest holes	Secret hiding places for Catholic priests.
36	Hanged, drawn and quartered	A type of punishment used when the accused was found guilty of high treason. The accused would be hanged until near dead, cut open, have their intestines removed and were finally chopped into four pieces.
37	Throckmorton Plot	Planned for the French Duke of Guise to invade England, free Mary, overthrow Elizabeth and restore Catholicism in England.

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KT2: Challenges to Elizabeth at Home and Abroad 1569-88

Key Words		
38	Sir Francis Walsingham	Elizabeth's Secretary of State.
39	Babington Plot	The Duke of Guise would invade England and put Mary on the throne.
40	Act of Preservation of the Queen's Safety	In the event of Elizabeth's assassination, Mary would be banned from the succession.
41	Agent provocateurs	Agents who become part of groups suspected of wrongdoing and encourage other members to break the law so that potential threats can be identified and arrested.
42	Foreign Policy	The aims of objectives that guide a nation's relations with other states.
43	Privateer	Individuals with their own armed ships that capture other ships for their cargo, often with the support and authorisation of the government.
44	Francis Drake	Elizabeth hired him as a privateer.
45	Circumnavigate	To travel all the way around the world.
46	Autonomy	The right to self government, so people of one country can manage its own affairs.
47	Spanish Fury	The Spanish rampaged through Dutch provinces as they left.
48	Pacification of Ghent	Spanish troops expelled from Netherlands, political autonomy to be returned and end of religious persecution.
49	Mercenary	A soldier who fights for money rather than a nation or a cause.
50	Treaty of Joinville	The King of France and the King of Spain became allies against Protestantism.
51	Treaty of Nonsuch	Effectively put England and Spain at war.
52	Singeing of the King of Spain's beard	Drake sailed into Cadiz harbour, Spain's most important Atlantic port, and over 3 days destroyed 30 ships.
53	Tilbury Speech	Elizabeth's famous speech to her troops before the Armada.

Key Concepts	
54	Anglo-Spanish relations are tense due to the situation in the Netherlands, the execution of Mary Queen of Scots and Philip's decision to send the Armada in 1588.
55	Religion continues to pose problems for Elizabeth as internal and external Catholics want her removed.
56	The New World brought untold riches to Spain and Elizabeth wanted some of this for England. Drake can be seen as a hero or a villain.

Knowledge Organiser: Early Elizabethan England
KT3: Elizabethan Society in the Age of Exploration 1558-88

Elizabethan Society in the Age of Exploration 1558-88

1 Elizabeth's reign was a time of expansion with growth in many different areas of society and life.

Key events

2 1563 Statute of Artificers

3 **1570** Norwich Survey

4 **1572** Vagabonds Act

5 **1576** Poor Relief Act

6 **1580** Drake returns from circumnavigating the globe with spices, treasure and tales of Nova Albion.

7 **1584** Raleigh begins planning new colonisation attempt by sending a fact finding mission to Virginia.

8 **1585** Colonists set sail for North America and begin the English colonisation of Virginia.

9 **1586** Surviving colonists abandon Virginia and return to England

10 **1587** New group of colonists arrive in Virginia and establish colony at Roanoke

11 **1590** English sailors arrive at Roanoke only to find it abandoned

Key Concepts

12 **Education** – Expanded during Elizabeth's reign but it was expensive and mostly for boys. The large majority of people were illiterate.

13 **Pastimes** – Theatre thrived. Elizabethan leisure was similar to modern day but sport was much more violent.

14 **Population Growth** – During the reign of Elizabeth, population grew by as much as 35%. Food prices rose, wages fell and enclosure brought problems. The urban poor grew and poverty was a real problem.

15 **Exploration** by Drake led to conflict with Spain over the New World.

16 **Attitudes** – Unemployment was recognised as a genuine issue.

17 Poverty was an issue that Elizabeth wanted to address.

Key Words

18 **Social mobility** Being able to change your position in society.

19 **Humanists** Believed that learning was important in its own right and not for just practical reasons.

20 **Grammar schools** Private schools set up for boys considered bright who largely came from well off families in towns.

21 **Corporal punishment** Punishment which causes physical pain.

22 **Apprentice** Someone learning a trade or a skill.

23 **Petty schools** Set up in a teacher's home. For boys.

24 **Dame schools** Set up in a teacher's home. For girls.

25 **Pastimes** Activities for leisure.

26 **Mystery plays** Plays based on the Bible and saints' stories.

27 **Globe** Shakespeare's theatre.

28 **Alms** Charity

29 **Poor relief** Financial help.

30 **Itinerants** People who had moved from their home parishes looking for work.

31 **Enclosure** The process of replacing large, open fields that were farmed by villages with individual fields belonging to one person.

32 **Rural depopulation** When the population of the countryside falls as people move away in search of a better life.

33 **Subsistence farming** Growing just enough to feed the family but not to sell.

34 **Vagabonds** Homeless people without jobs who roamed the countryside begging for money or perhaps committing crimes in order to survive.

35 **Economic recession** When a fall in demand leads to falling prices and businesses losing money.

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KT3: Elizabethan Society in the Age of Exploration 1558-88

Key Words		
36	Deserving poor	People unable to work because of illness or old age.
37	Idle poor	People who were fit to work but didn't.
38	Triangular trade	Route from Europe to Africa to the Americas.
39	Quadrant/ Astrolabe	Used by sailors to help with navigation at sea.
40	Cartographer	Map maker.
41	Galleons	Ships that were much larger than traditional trading ships.
42	Colonies	Land under the control or influence of another country.
43	Monopoly	When one person or company controls the supply of something.
44	Nova Albion	Region named by Drake, probably north of modern day San Francisco.
45	Walter Raleigh	Explorer who encouraged colonists to Virginia.
46	Barter	To exchange goods for other goods.
47	Manteo and Wanchese	Two native American Indians who came back to England.
48	Native Americans	People who lived in the New World before the colonists.