

GCSE History

Edexcel GCSE (1-9)

Early Elizabethan England.

Revision Resources Pack

Early Elizabethan England Timeline



1558	1558: E_____ I became the Queen of England after the death of M_____ I	
1559	1559: Elizabeth I introduced the R_____ S_____ to seek a 'M_____ W_____'. 1560: Mary I returned to S_____ and agreed to sign the Treaty of E_____.	
1560	1560: Spain begin the 'Spanish I_____' in the N_____	
1561		
1562		
1563	1563: A law called The S_____ of A_____ introduced to help the poor.	
1564		
1565		
1566	1566: The P_____ orders English Catholics not to attend new Church of England services	
1567	1567: Philip II send the Duke of A_____ to stop the D_____ R_____	
1568	1568: Elizabeth puts Mary, Q_____ of S_____ under H_____ A_____ in England	
1569	1568: Elizabeth orders the capture of the G_____ L_____ from Spain	
1570	1569: The R_____ of the N_____ E_____	
1571	1570: The Pope e_____ Elizabeth from the Catholic Church	
1572	1571: The R_____ Plot	1571: Elizabeth founded Jesus College at O_____ U_____
1573	1572: The V_____ A_____ to punish the 'able' poor known as v_____.	
1574	1573: Elizabeth appoints F_____ W_____ as her Secretary of State & 'S_____ General'	
1575		
1576	1576: The 'S_____ F_____' in the Netherlands	1576: The P_____ L_____ Re_____ Act
1577	1577: Drake's C_____ of the globe	1577: Every town now has a g_____ school
1578		
1579		
1580	1580: F_____ D_____ knighted by Elizabeth I on <i>The G_____ Hind</i> .	
1581		
1582	1583: T_____ P_____	
1583	1584: The Treaty of J_____ between S_____ and F_____	
1584	1584: The Treaty of N_____ between E_____ and the N_____	
1585	1585: W_____ R_____ failed colonisation of V_____	
1586	1586: The B_____ P_____	
1587	1587: The E_____ of Mary, Queen of Scots	1587: Drake's attack on C_____
1588	1588: The Defeat of the S_____ A_____	

Early Elizabethan England Key Individuals

Link each key individual to the matching fact about them.

1. Robert Dudley

3. Mary, Queen of Scots

5. Sir William Cecil

7. The Pope Pius V

9. King Philip II

11. The Duke of Alba

13. Richard Grenville

15. James Pilkington

2. Jane Nevil & Ann Percy

4. Roberto Ridolfi

6. Francis Throckmorton

8. Anthony Babington

10. Francis Walsingham

12. The Duke of Alencon

14. Walter Raleigh

16. Francis Drake

A. Elizabeth I's first Secretary of State when she came to the throne in 1558. Her most trusted advisor.

C. Organised a plot to kill Elizabeth. He planned make Mary, Queen of Scots the new Catholic Queen with Spanish support in 1583.

E. He was known as a 'privateer' by Elizabeth but a 'pirate' by the Spanish. Attacked Cadiz and circumnavigated the globe.

G. As Raleigh stayed in England, this man was chosen to lead the first attempted colonisation of Virginia in 1585

I. Elizabeth's cousin and Catholic threat to the throne of England. Was supported by various plotters to assassinate Elizabeth I.

K. He was responsible for formally excommunicating Elizabeth from the Catholic Church and issuing a Papal Bull against her.

M. He was chosen as Elizabeth's new Secretary of State in 1573 and known as Elizabeth's 'Spy Master General'.

O. He was the strict Catholic King of Spain who attempted to invade England with his armada in 1588.

B. This nobleman was an explorer and was asked by Elizabeth to plan the attempted colonisation of Virginia (America) in 1584.

D. The wives of the Earl of Westmoreland and Earl of Northumberland who influenced them to begin the 'Revolt of the Northern Earls'.

F. Commanded English troops in the Netherlands to disrupt the Spanish and stop them from using the deep sea port of Ostend.

H. He was chosen as a new Protestant Bishop of Durham in 1561. This angered Catholics in the north enough to plan a 'revolt'.

J. An Italian banker who lived in England and planned a failed plot to kill Elizabeth I in 1571.

L. He wrote to Mary, Queen of Scots and agreed another plot to kill Elizabeth. His letters were found by Francis Walsingham in 1586.

N. A French duke who Elizabeth promised to marry if he helped defend France from the threat of the Spanish in the Netherlands.

P. A brutal Spanish commander sent by Spain to the Netherlands to stop Dutch rebellions and set up the Council of Blood.

Who are we?



1. We meet with Elizabeth three times a week and are some of Elizabeth's closest advisors.

ANSWER:

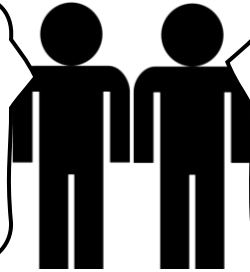
2. We are a group in society who own lots of land. We are often lords, dukes and earls and can influence Elizabeth.

ANSWER:



3. We are a group of strict Protestant believers who felt that Elizabeth's religious settlement was not Protestant enough.

ANSWER:



4. We are a group of strict Catholics who refused to attend Elizabeth's new Protestant church services.

ANSWER:



5. We are a group in society that are so poor we often have to beg on the streets and rely on help.

ANSWER:



6. We are the country in northern Europe who were once Protestant but were then conquered by the Spanish.

ANSWER:

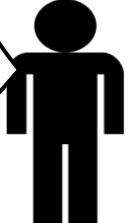
7. We are the group in Elizabethan society who would likely attend Dame Schools

ANSWER:



8. We are the group in Elizabethan society who would not attend any school.

ANSWER:



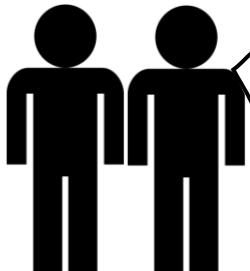
9. We are a group who began to enclose off our land to begin rearing more profitable animals.

ANSWER:



10. We are the people who rebelled against Walter Raleigh's crew who attempted to colonise our land.

ANSWER:



11. We are the two individuals who were brought back from America to promote the 'Virginia Project'.

ANSWER:

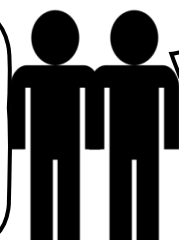
12. We are a group in society known for trading goods from abroad.

ANSWER:



13. We are the ones who encouraged our husbands to fight back against the Protestants in the North.

ANSWER:



14. We were Elizabeth's two Secretaries of State between 1558-1588.

ANSWER:

Who am I?



1. I was Elizabeth I's second Secretary of State and Spy Master General.

ANSWER:

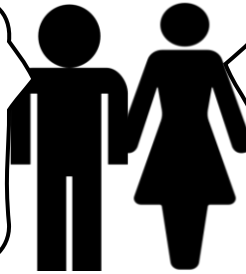
2. I was Elizabeth I's father and the reason there were questions about her legitimacy to the throne.

ANSWER:



3. I am the leader of the Catholic Church and a key influence over those who oppose Elizabeth I.

ANSWER:



4. I am Elizabeth I's Catholic cousin and a great threat to her reign.

ANSWER:



5. I am the harsh Spanish Duke who executed many Protestants in the Netherlands.

ANSWER:



6. I was married to Mary, Queen of Scots but then she was accused of murdering me!

ANSWER:

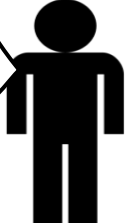
7. I am the Protestant Bishop of Durham appointed by Elizabeth in 1561.

ANSWER:



8. I wrote to Mary, Q of S in prison but my letters were found by Walsingham.

ANSWER:



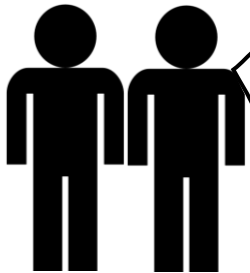
9. I was the Spanish Duke in the Netherlands who the Armada was meant to meet up with for more supplies.

ANSWER:



10. I am the Catholic King of Spain who was increasingly angered by Elizabeth I's actions.

ANSWER:



11. I am the sea-sick Commander of the Spanish Armada.

ANSWER:

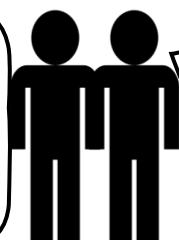
12. I am Drake's cousin and helped re-design ships for the English Navy.

ANSWER:



13. I was put in charge of planning the colonisation of Virginia, America.

ANSWER:



14. I was chosen to become the governor of Virginia once the colony was set up.

ANSWER:



Early Elizabethan England Key Events



Briefly outline what happened during the following events.
Then draw a basic icon to help you remember the event.

**The Religious
Settlement**

**The Puritan
Challenge**

**Revolt of the
Northern Earls**

**Ridolfi Plot
1571**

**Throckmorton
Plot 1583**

**Babington Plot
1586**

**Execution of
Mary, Q of S**

**Spanish Fury
1576**

**Drake's Raid
on Cadiz**

**Spanish
Armada 1588**

**Vagabonds
Act 1572**

**Drake's
Circumnavigation**

**The 'Virginia
Project'**

Challenges Facing Elizabeth in 1558

Complete the following diagram to show your knowledge of the challenges faced by Elizabeth in 1558

Religion

Her Legitimacy

Children

Pressure to Marry

Gender

The Economy



CHALLENGES FROM ABROAD

Threat from France

Threat from the Pope

Threat from Scotland

Threat from Spain

In your opinion, which factor was the most significant threat to Elizabeth I when she first became Queen of England? Explain your choice.



Elizabeth's Religious Settlement



Elizabeth I's Religious Settlement is a key event. Knowing about the Religious Settlement will help you understand the other threats Elizabeth faced in this unit.

Activity 1: Fill in the missing key terms

Elizabeth attempted to find a solution to the rising _____ between the traditional _____ faith and the new Protestant faith in England. In her Religious Settlement, she attempted to seek a _____ between the Protestant and Catholic beliefs. This was otherwise known as the '_____ Way'. Elizabeth hoped that the Catholic faith would eventually _____ away but she understood that many English people remained Catholic and upsetting the Catholics too much might result in a _____ against her. Elizabeth introduced the Religious Settlement in _____.

MISSING TERMS	Compromise	Revolt	Tension	Fade	Catholic	1559	Middle
---------------	------------	--------	---------	------	----------	------	--------

 There were **three** main parts to the Religious Settlement 

The Act of S _____

The Act of U _____

The R _____ I _____

Fact 1:

Fact 1:

Fact 1:

Fact 2:

Fact 2:

Fact 2:

Fact 3:

Fact 3:

Fact 3:

Activity 3: Evaluating the Religious Settlement

☐ Would a Catholic or a Protestant be more happy with the Religious Settlement? Explain your answer?

Activity 4: Impact of the Religious Settlement

☐ List two outcomes (impact) of the Religious Settlement in England.



Catholic Plots against Elizabeth



A fear of Catholic plots was an on-going and serious threat. The rulers of the most powerful countries in Europe - Spain and France - were Catholic, and plots often had foreign backing. In 1570 the Pope issued a Papal Bull of Excommunication against Elizabeth and actively encouraged plots against her.

Activity 1: Fill in the missing key terms

The 1570s and 1580s were dangerous _____ for Elizabeth; she faced four big _____ plots against her. All had the aim of getting the Catholic Mary, Queen of _____ on the throne and returning England to Catholic rule. Mary, Queen of Scots had arrived in England in _____ having fled Scotland. Due to her claim to the throne Elizabeth had no choice but to imprison her and keep her under strict _____. The two _____ never met in the 19 years Mary was in _____.

MISSING TERMS	surveillance	Scots	decades	women	Catholic	1568	England
---------------	--------------	-------	---------	-------	----------	------	---------

There were **three** further plots after the 1569 Revolt of the Northern Earls

The R_____ Plot

The _____ Plot

The B_____ Plot

Cause:

Cause:

Cause:

Events:

Events:

Events:

Consequences:

Consequences:

Consequences:

Activity 3: Evaluating the Catholic Plots

☐ Is there anything all these plots had in common? Explain your answer

Activity 4: Impact of the Catholic Plots

☐ Explain two outcomes (impact) of Elizabeth's treatment of Catholics after the Plots.

Full Key Term Glossary

Really Useful Key Terms

Privy Council

Justices of the Peace

Parliament

Yeoman Farmers

Merchants

Legitimacy

The Reformation

Counter-Reformation

The Auld Alliance

The Pope

Puritans

Persecuted

Vestments

Clergy

Crucifix

Recusant

Heretic

Excommunicated

Papal Bull

Spanish Inquisition

Council of Blood

Sea Beggars

Genoese Loan

Treaty of Edinburgh

Catholic Mass

Informers

Ciphers

Treason

Spanish Fury

Full Key Term Glossary

Really Useful Key Terms

The New World

Privateer

Circumnavigate

Knighted

Treaty

Galleons

Fire Ships

Grammar School

Humanism

Printing Press

Dame School

Petty School

Apprenticeship

Blood Sport

Secular

Enclosure

Vagabonds

Poor Relief

House of Correction

Spanish Inquisition

Quadrant

Sea Beggars

Native American

Treaty of Edinburgh

Colonisation

Colony

Roanoke Island

Morale

Hierarchy

Snazzy Statistics



A great way to show off your knowledge in the exam is to use specific facts. Using statistics is a great way to do this.



1. What percentage of the population of Elizabethan England were poor and lived in the countryside?

- A:** 80%
- B:** 85%
- C:** 90%
- D:** 95%

2. Out of 10,000 priests, how many took the religious oath from the Religious Settlement?

- A:** 8,000
- B:** 6,000
- C:** 9,000
- D:** 4,000

3. After the Religious Settlement, roughly, how many Catholic nobles became recusants?

- A:** 1/2
- B:** 1/3
- C:** 1/8
- D:** 1/4

4. How many Catholics were imprisoned after Elizabeth discovered the Throckmorton Plot in 1583?

- A:** 11,000
- B:** 11
- C:** 110
- D:** 110,000

5. How much money did Elizabeth send to the Netherlands to help them fight against the Spanish in 1577?

- A:** £10,000
- B:** £20,000
- C:** £50,000
- D:** £100,000

6. In 1572, how much silver did Francis Drake capture from the Spanish in the New World?

- A:** £4,000 worth
- B:** £40,000 worth
- C:** £4 worth
- D:** £400 worth

7. How many Spanish ships did Francis Drake destroy during his raid on Cadiz in 1587?

- A:** 33
- B:** 30
- C:** 23
- D:** 17

8. In Philip II's invasion plans, how many ships would attack England in 1588?

- A:** 14
- B:** 105
- C:** 130
- D:** 67

9. How many Catholic priests were on board the Spanish ships which invaded England in 1588?

- A:** 118
- B:** 98
- C:** 234
- D:** 53

10. The English were able to fire how many more number of cannon balls during the Spanish Armada?

- A:** x4
- B:** x2
- C:** x8
- D:** x6

11. At what age was it normal for boys to start university education in Elizabethan England?

- A:** 14
- B:** 16
- C:** 18
- D:** 20

12. How many new grammar schools had been founded in the 1560s?

- A:** 32
- B:** 22
- C:** 42
- D:** 62

13. How much did the population of England grow by in Elizabethan England?

- A:** 30%
- B:** 35%
- C:** 45%
- D:** 25%

14. How many years did it take Francis Drake to circumnavigate the globe?

- A:** 1 year
- B:** 2 years
- C:** 3 years
- D:** 4 years

15. The population of England grew from 3 million in 1551 to how many by 1601?

- A:** 3.4 million
- B:** 3.8 million
- C:** 4 million
- D:** 4.2 million

16. It was estimated that how many people were literate at the start of Elizabethan England?

- A:** 10-15%
- B:** 15-20%
- C:** 25-30%
- D:** 35-40%

Use Your Brain to Explain!

You will be expected to explain why certain events or outcomes happened during Early Elizabeth England. For each example question below, produce a spider diagram to show the factors you could include in your answers. You may wish to do this on a separate sheet of paper.

Explain there was an increase in poverty during the Early Elizabethan period.

Explain why the English defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588.

Explain why attitudes towards the poor changed in the early Elizabethan period.

Explain why Elizabeth I faced challenges when she became Queen of England in 1588.

Explain why there was opposition towards Elizabeth I's Religious Settlement (1559).

Explain why Elizabeth I faced opposition from the Puritans after the Religious Settlement.

Explain why Mary, Queen of Scots was a threat to Elizabeth I.

Explain why Elizabeth I faced challenges from Catholics abroad during her reign.

Explain why the Catholic northern earls rebelled in 1569-70.

Explain why Mary, Queen of Scots was executed in 1587.

Explain why there was rivalry between England and Spain.

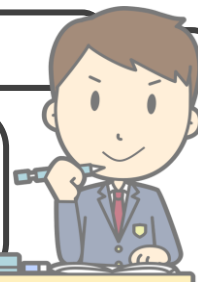
Explain why the Spanish invaded England in 1588.

Explain why Francis Drake was a significant figure in Early Elizabethan England.

Explain why there was an increase in exploration during the Elizabethan era.



One Feature Practice



The first question in the exam will ask you to describe '**one feature**' of two aspects of Elizabethan England. A '**feature**' is a characteristic, or aspect of something. You must then support this with a **specific fact** about the feature you have mentioned. Question 1 provides you with a useful way to structure the answer.

1. Describe **one feature of the **structure of Elizabethan society**. [2]**

One feature of Elizabethan society was...

For example.....

2. Describe **one feature of Elizabethan government. [2]**

2. Describe **one feature of the Puritan opposition to the Religious Settlement. [2]**

3. Describe **one feature of the role of the Church in Elizabethan England. [2]**

4. Describe **one feature of the Religious Settlement (1559). [2]**

5. Describe **one feature of the Spanish conquest of the Netherlands. [2]**

6. Describe **one feature of the Revolt of the Northern Earls (1569). [2]**

7. Describe **one feature of the Babington Plot (1586). [2]**

8. Describe **one feature of the work of Francis Walsingham. [2]**

9. Describe **one feature of Francis Drake's circumnavigation of the globe. [2]**



10. Describe **one feature of Drake's raid on Cadiz (1587). [2]**

11. Describe **one feature of the Spanish plans to invade England in 1588. [2]**

12. Describe **one feature of education for the wealthy in Elizabethan England. [2]**

13. Describe **one feature of university education in Elizabethan England. [2]**

14. Describe **one feature of entertainment in Elizabethan England. [2]**

15. Describe **one feature of theatre in Elizabethan England. [2]**



16. Describe **one feature of poverty in Elizabethan England. [2]**

17. Describe **one feature of the 1572 Vagabonds Act. [2]**

18. Describe **one feature of the Spanish Fury (1576). [2]**

What's the Question?



Below are a number of factual answers. All you need to do is to think of a suitable matching question which would result in the answer! The answers have been organised into topics to help you revise your knowledge.



Elizabethan Society

Enclosure

Hunting

Petty Schools

Mystery Plays

Mob Football

The Poor Relief Act

Poor Harvests

Quadrants & Astrolabes

Poor Harvests

Francis Drake

Richard Grenville

Roanoke, Virginia

The Spanish Armada

1587

Cadiz

Privateer

Duke of Parma

Portugal

Philip II

Fireships

Duke of Medina-Sidonia

Battle of Gravelines

Mary, Queen of Scots

Francis Walsingham

Ciphers

Throckmorton

The Babington

The Ridolfi Plot

Duke of Alba

Scotland

House Arrest

Lord Darnley

Religious Challenges to Elizabeth I

Vestments

The Pope

A Papal Bull

Excommunicated

The Netherlands

Puritans

Catholics

Heresy

Recusants

Spain, France and the Spanish Netherlands

Sea Beggars

The Genoese Loan

The Dutch

The Duke of Alba

The Treaty of Nonsuch

John Casimir

The Council of Blood

Duke of Alencon

The New World

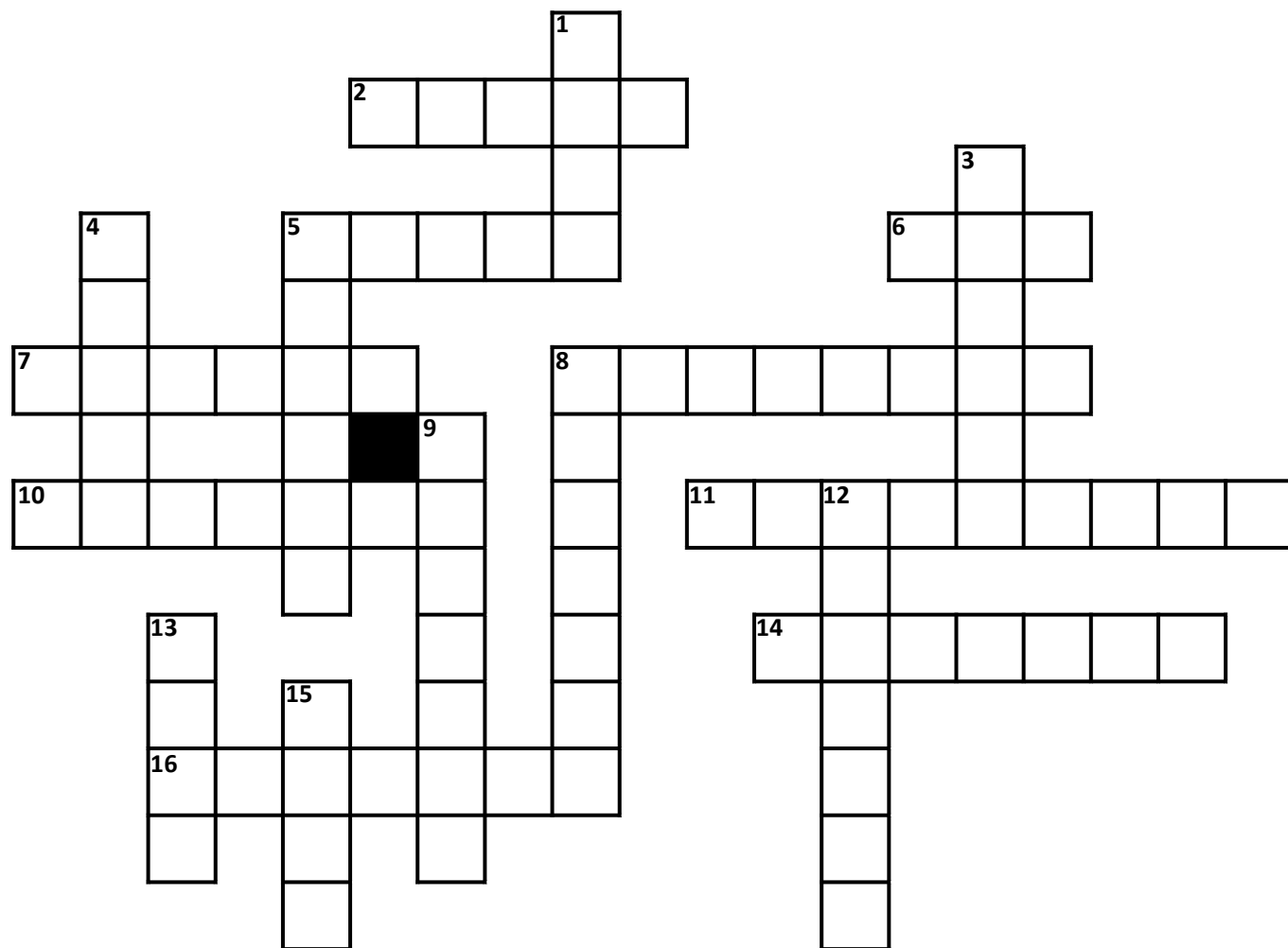
The Religious Settlement

Supreme Governor

Book of Common Prayer

8,000

Spanish Armada Crossword



Across Clues

2. The Spanish port attacked by Francis Drake in 1587 destroying 30 Spanish ships.
5. He was one of the English naval commanders who Elizabeth put in charge of defending England.
6. The number of weeks (written as a word) that the Spanish were at sea for before even reaching England.
7. The term used to describe a fleet of warships.
8. The Christian faith strictly followed by Spain
10. The term used to describe the large warships used in the invasion.
11. The main aim of the Spanish invasion was to remove this monarch from the English throne.
14. These were set alight along the coast as a warning that the Spanish Armada were on their way.
16. The Spanish took 118 of these people on the invasion to make sure England was changed into a Catholic country after the invasion.

Down Clues

1. These types of ships were used as a weapon against the Spanish at the Battle of Gravelines.
3. He was the Duke of _____ Sidonia in charge of the Spanish Armada.
4. He was the 'Duke' who the Spanish fleet were meant to meet up with in the Netherlands.
5. The English Commander 'Robert' who Elizabeth I sent to the Netherlands who stopped the Spanish capturing the deep-sea port of Ostend.
8. These English weapons could fire six times as quick compared with the Spanish.
9. This side could fire their cannons a greater distance meaning they could keep away from close combat at sea.
12. Many Spanish ships were shipwrecked along the coast of this country on their return journey to Spain.
13. This person promised to forgive the sins of all the Spanish troops who took part in the invasion of England.
15. This type of weather was responsible for causing chaos and for the Spanish to panic in battle.

Early Elizabethan England Quiz Sheet

1. Elizabeth I believed that she had the Divine Right to rule. What does this mean?

ANSWER:

2. What was the role of Elizabeth I's Court?

ANSWER:

3. Who were Elizabeth I's two Secretaries of State?

ANSWER:

4. Why was Elizabeth's legitimacy an issue at the start of her reign?

ANSWER:

5. What skills was Elizabeth seen to have when she became Queen of England?

ANSWER:

6. Why was the Pope a threat to Elizabeth's reign as Queen of England?

ANSWER:

7. Why was France a threat to Elizabeth when she came to power in 1558?

ANSWER:

8. What is meant by the phrase 'Elizabeth's Middle Way'?

ANSWER:

9. How were the clergy in England expected to help Elizabeth enforce the Religious Settlement? **ANSWER:**

10. Why were the Puritans unhappy with the Religious Settlement?

ANSWER:

11. What is meant by the phrase, 'Spanish Inquisition' in relation to the Netherlands?

ANSWER:

12. Outline 2 ways that Francis Drake angered the Spanish?

ANSWER:

13. How did the Pope officially oppose and challenge Elizabeth in 1560-70?

ANSWER:

14. Outline three reasons Mary, Queen of Scots was a threat to Elizabeth I.

ANSWER:

15. Name four plots Mary, Queen of Scots was involved in.

ANSWER:

Early Elizabethan England Quiz Sheet

16. Name four individuals involved in the events of the Revolt of the Northern Earls.

ANSWER:

17. How did Francis Walsingham find out about the Babington Plot?

ANSWER:

18. Who were Elizabeth I's two Secretaries of State?

ANSWER:

19. Why did Elizabeth I not execute Mary, Queen of Scots earlier than 1587?

ANSWER:

20. Why was having the Spanish in the Netherlands a problem for Elizabeth?

ANSWER:

21. What was Elizabeth's reaction to France and Spain signing the Treaty of Joinville?

ANSWER:

22. Why was there growing tension between Spain and England in the New World?

ANSWER:

23. What impact did Drake's raid on Cadiz have for the Spanish?

ANSWER:

24. What role did the printing press have on education in Elizabethan England?

ANSWER:

25. Why did few poorer children have any formal education in this time?

ANSWER:

26. Describe the role played by animals in Elizabethan entertainment?

ANSWER:

27. How did Henry VIII play a part in the increase in poverty in Elizabethan England?

ANSWER:

28. What changes did the Statute of Artificers (1563) bring to help the poor?

ANSWER:

29. List three types of entertainment enjoyed by the poor and then the rich.

ANSWER:

30. Outline 4 reasons why there was an increase in exploration during this time.

ANSWER: