

1. Key dates

1558	Elizabeth I becomes queen aged 25.
1559	Religious Settlement introduced.
1560	Treaty of Edinburgh – Elizabeth secures throne.
1566	Pope order Catholics to refuse church services.
1566	Dutch Revolt against Spanish rule.
1568	Mary Queen of Scots arrives in England.
1569	Revolt of the Northern Earls.

2. Key people

Mary Queen of Scots	Seen by Nobility as a threat to Elizabeth's rule.
The Pope	Head of Catholic Church.
Phillip II	King of Spain – threat to Elizabeth.
Mary I	Queen - died in 1558, wife of Phillip II
James I	Son of Mary Queen of Scots, King of Scotland and (later) England.

3. Key Terms / Concepts

Debt	England was £300, 000 in debt when Elizabeth became Queen.
Succession	Who would be ruler after Elizabeth?
Church of England	Established by Henry VIII as an English alternative to religious rule by the Pope.

3. Key Terms / Concepts

Elizabethan Society	Hierarchical structure - Monarch. / Nobility at top, Peasants at bottom.
Government	Privy Council helped Elizabeth govern.
Virgin Queen	Elizabeth devoted herself to her nation.
France	European rival – posed a threat.
Spain	Main European rival – Catholic.
Netherlands	Controlled by Spain, largely Protestant.
Protestant	Believed in prayer and study of bible.
Catholic	Followed Pope, church services in Latin.
Act of Supremacy	Elizabeth made governor of Church of England, all swore an oath to her.
Act of Uniformity	Introduced English common prayer book, all to attend services on Sunday.
Puritans	Radical Protestants – bible = literal.
Treaty of Edinburgh	Mary Queen of Scots signed this to give up her right to the English throne
Dutch Revolt	Elizabeth sent money to help Dutch rebels fight against Spanish forces.
Genoese loan	Phillip II borrowed money from bankers in Genoa, Elizabeth stole the money!
Excommunication	The Pope had broken off relations with England – France / Spain supported this.
Plots / Rebellions	Mary Queen of Scots became involved in plans to replace Elizabeth.

1. Key dates

1569	Revolt of the Northern Earls.
1570	Pope issues Papal Bull (excommunication).
1571	Ridolfi Plot
1576	Spanish 'Fury' / Pacification of Ghent.
1577	Sir Francis Drake sets sail for the Americas.
1583	Throckmorton Plot.
1586	Francis Drake raids Cadiz ('singeing beard').
1586	Babington Plot.
1587	Mary Queen of Scots executed.
1558	Spanish Armada sets sail for England.

2. Key people

Earl of Northumberland	Catholic. Leader of Northern Earls Revolt. Executed in York in 1572.
Duke of Norfolk	Catholic, involved in Northern Revolt
Roberto Ridolfi	Italian banker, plotted with Spain.
Throckmorton	Plotted to make Mary new Queen.
Babington	Hid letters to Mary in beer barrels.
Francis Drake	Circumnavigated the globe.
Walsingham	Secretary of State, had spy network.
Phillip II	Launched Armada in 1588.
Mary Q of Scots	Executed due to number of plots.
Robert Dudley	Wanted to marry Elizabeth I.

3. Key Terms / Concepts

Northern Earls Revolt	Catholic plot - Elizabeth crushed with 14,000 troops and executed leaders.
Ridolfi Plot	Plot to place Mary on throne – failed.
Throckmorton plot	Duke of Guise (Cousin of Mary Q of Scots) plotted to overthrow Elizabeth.
Babington plot	Babington (Catholic) hid letters to Mary Q of Scots - wanted her on throne.
Spy network	Walsingham had a network to find plots.
Execution	Mary Q of S killed due to links to plots.
New World	New countries discovered in America.
Colonies	Britain/Spain claimed other countries .
Privateering	Piracy! – Francis Drake stole from Spain.
Raid on Cadiz	The 'Singeing of the King of Spain's beard' – Drake attacked Spanish ships.
Spanish Fury	Spanish troops kill thousands in Holland.
Pacification of Ghent	Elizabeth sent £100, 000 to help Dutch rebels fight against Spain in Holland.
Armada	Spain sent 130 Ships and 30, 000 men.
Galleons	English ships - were faster and lighter.
Gravelines	English attacked Spanish with 'fireships'.
Storms and weather	Killed thousands of Spanish Armada troops of the coast of Scotland /Ireland.
Propaganda	Elizabeth was able to claim total victory "God blew, and they were scattered".

1. Key dates

1560	42 new Grammar Schools founded
1562	John Hawkins makes 'slave triangle' voyage.
1569	Mercator Map created.
1571	Elizabeth founded Jesus College. Oxford Uni.
1572	Vagabonds Act signed to punish homeless.
1576	Poor Relief Act – able bodied given work.
1577	Francis Drake circumnavigates globe.
1583	Elizabeth creates 'Queen's Men' acting group
1584	Walter Raleigh plans colonisation of N. America.
1586	Surviving colonists abandon Virginia.
1603	Population of London reaches 150, 000

2. Key people

Walter Raleigh	Established first colony in Virginia.
Francis Drake	Conducted raids on Spanish ships.
W. Shakespeare	Wrote popular plays and poetry.
Thomas Smith	Blamed sheep for poverty increase.
John Hawkins	Slave trader, voyaged to America.
Humfrey Gilbert	Died creating American colony.
Manteo / Wanchese	American Indians who visited England, translated language.
Mercator	(Gerardus) created detailed maps.

3. Key Terms / Concepts

Education	Grammar school/universities created.
Literacy	30% of men could read by 1603.
Baiting	Bear-baiting was a popular sport.
Cock-Fight	Betting took place on fighting hens.
Globe	Theatre – plays performed there.
Common Land	Land where commoners could keep animals, space reduced rapidly.
Enclosure	Rich farmers closed off land to poor.
Vagabond	Meaning poverty – huge increase.
Sheep	Meant poor farmers kicked off land.
Vagabond Act	To deter vagrancy - homeless could be whipped, imprisoned or killed.
Poor Relief Act	Distinguished between lazy/able bodied – work provided for those who could.
Slave triangle	Voyage from 1) England to 2) Africa to collect slaves then 3) America to sell.
Virginia	Colony established in N. America.
Mercator	Developed longitudinal/latitudinal map.
Roanoke	English colony – later found abandoned with all colonists missing / dead.
Trade	Reason for establishing colonies.
Native Americans	Often aided colonists in North America, purchased cloth / guns from traders.