

**What can you remember
about the Elizabethan era
from your time in Year 8?**

**Make a list of anything that
comes to mind.**

Each of the words below represents an issue facing Elizabeth at the start of her reign in 1558. Which ones do we recognise / understand?

succession

legitimacy

finances

Catholicism

Supremacy

Courtiers

Puritanism

debt

scheming

Complete the cut and paste activity providing us with the background of Elizabeth's early life.

***“Elizabeth, more than anyone else, helped heal the great divides in English life opened by her father.”
How far do you agree?***

Based on the problems we’ve identified, make a bullet point list of the things that you think she should do to rectify them.



***“Elizabeth, more than anyone else, helped heal the great divides in English life opened by her father.”
How far do you agree?***

Based on the problems we’ve identified, make a bullet point list of the things that you think she should do to rectify them.

Now put these in order of importance. What would you deal with first?



Was Elizabeth the legitimate Queen of England?

Arguments for?

Arguments against?

Conclusion



Problems upon taking the throne	Why was this a problem?	What actions did she take in the first years of her reign? How was it thought that this would solve the problems?
<p>Religion- Elizabeth was raised as a Protestant by her father, Henry VIII. Her younger half-brother Edward VI, who reigned after Henry, had taken Henry's reforms to the church and took them further, making them more Puritan. This angered the remaining Catholics in England, many of them from noble families. When Mary I, Elizabeth's half-sister, took the throne, she reintroduced Catholicism into England and purged the Protestants from positions of power, widening the divisions between the different religious groups yet further. After Mary's death in 1558, Elizabeth came to the throne, and was crowned in January 1559. Many of the important Protestant churchmen had been executed by 'bloody' Mary, and both the nobility and the country at large were increasingly divided over religious matters.</p>		<p>Act of Supremacy, 1559-</p> <p>Act of Uniformity, 1559-</p>
<p>The Privy Council/Advisers- England under the Tudors was a personal monarchy, placing great emphasis upon the importance of the King or Queen as the source of all power. This had grown under Henry VIII and meant that the Privy Council- those with access to the monarch's private apartments- was the main body for governing the country. The Privy Council was filled by powerful noblemen, and their access to the Queen made them immensely significant. The most significant member of the Privy Council was William Cecil, and the Queen grew to increasingly rely upon him throughout her reign. He served on the Privy Council for 40 years.</p>		<p>Patronage-</p> <p>Divide and Rule-</p>
<p>Parliament and Taxation- The importance of Parliament had significantly increased under Elizabeth's father's reign, as it provided the legal justification for Henry's dissolution of the monasteries and the creation of the Church of England. As a result, Parliament was a voice that couldn't be ignored. As well as this, Elizabeth relied upon Parliament to raise new taxes. This was particularly pressing as she had inherited debts of £227,000. Parliament however had been growing increasingly self-confident, and it frequently became a place where Elizabeth's policies were criticised and debated, even on sensitive subjects such as the Queen's marriage. There were also several high-profile Puritans in Parliament who pressed for increasingly Protestant policies.</p>		<p>Use of personality-</p> <p>Use of the veto-</p> <p>Use of Royal Progresses-</p>

“Elizabeth, more than anyone else, helped heal the great divides in English life opened by her father.” How far do you agree?

What does the response of Elizabeth to pressing issues early in her reign tell us about her?

1. What were the problems?

2. Why were they problems?

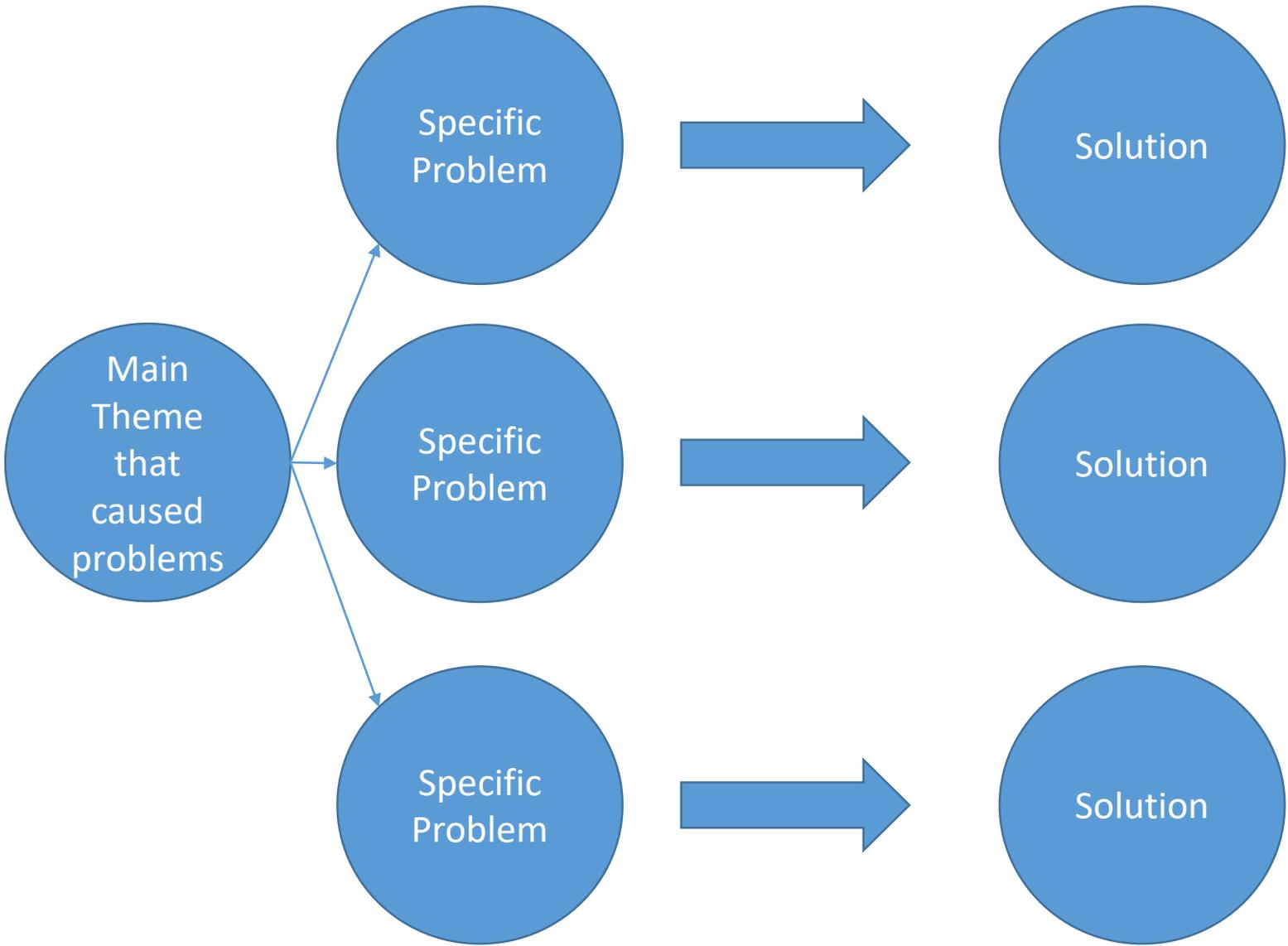
3. How did Elizabeth propose to solve them?

“Elizabeth, more than anyone else, helped heal the great divides in English life opened by her father.” How far do you agree?

How did Elizabeth try to solve:

- Her religious problems?**
- Her political problems?**
- Her financial problems?**

“Elizabeth, more than anyone else, helped heal the great divides in English life opened by her father.” How far do you agree?



Extract from report by the French ambassador in 1597.

As for the manner of their service in church and their prayers, except that they say them in the English tongue, one can still recognise the great part of the Mass, which they have limited only in what concerns individual communion...They sing the psalms in English, and at certain hours of the day they use organs and music. The priests wear the hood and surplice. It seems, apart from the absence of images, that there is little difference between their ceremonies and those of the Church of Rome.

What does this suggest about religion in England in the later stages of Elizabeth's reign?

The Spread of the Reformation in the 16th Century

Catholicism

Protestantism

The ideas of the Protestant Reformation spread rapidly. Press **start** to see how Protestantism spread during the 16th Century.

start



What was Elizabeth's faith?

Anne Boleyn

Catherine Parr

Roger Ascham

"There is only one Christ, Jesus, one faith. All else is a dispute over trifles."

"I would not open windows into men's souls."

Read through the information about the Northern Rebellion (also known as The Rebellion of the Northern Earls), which occurred in 1569.

Using three different colours, identify anything that seems to support the following statements:

- The Northern Rebellion was caused by religious issues**
- The Northern Rebellion was caused by the scheming of her courtiers**
- The Northern Rebellion was caused by Elizabeth's failure to settle the issue of succession**

‘Write An Account’ Questions

- This is NOT a story-telling exercise!
- The question will have a focus – make sure you link what you’re saying to this focus. This might be **change / continuity** OR **cause / consequence**.
- Use detailed and accurate information; the emphasis is on you explaining the points.
- What happened, and why is it important?
- Key words/phrases: **“This led to” “As a result” “Consequently”**
- *Make it L4 by... making a judgement about how serious the events were or which factor was the most important*

Write an account of why the Northern Rebellion against Elizabeth’s rule occurred in 1569.

Write an account of how religious issues caused the Northern Rebellion.

- Northern Earls said it was - bring back Catholicism
- Held ~~the~~ Mass in Durham Cathedral
- James Pilkington - too severe in his imposition of Protestantism
 - ↳ breaking the 'middle way'
- Hoping to replace Elizabeth with Mary Queen of Scots

Write an account of how competition amongst Elizabeth's courtiers caused the Northern Rebellion.

- Some of her courtiers were plotting behind her back - Duke of Norfolk
- Northumberland and Westmoreland lost influence due to being Catholic
- Elizabeth favoured young Protestant nobles
 - ↳ Robert Dudley
- Wanted to remove William Cecil, chief adviser

Write an account of how Elizabeth's failure to settle the issue of the succession caused the Northern Rebellion.

- Elizabeth's death would reopen the religious question
 - ↳ By replacing her with MQoS ensures Catholic succession
 - Norfolk marrying MQoS means that heirs are legitimate on both sides



Elizabeth was faced with major religious difficulties during her reign, both from the Catholics in England (and across Europe) and the growing number of Puritans.

I will read out the Papal Bull of Pope Pius V (pictured). Annotate alongside it my summaries of what the different sections mean.

How effective was the religious settlement?

Numbers of Catholics executed under Elizabeth

Years	Executions
1558-76	0
1577	1 priest
1578	1 priest
1579-85	35, including 27 priests
1587	6 priests
1588	31, including 21 priests
1590-1603	88, including 53 priests

Why do you think the numbers increased following 1576?

Numbers of Catholics executed under Elizabeth

Years	Executions
1558-76	0
1577	1 priest
1578	1 priest
1579-85	35, including 27 priests
1587	6 priests
1588	31, including 21 priests
1590-1603	88, including 53 priests

Read through the information about Elizabeth's war with the Catholics.



How successful was the religious settlement at the start of her reign?

Why was the Papal Bull of such significance?

How did the Catholics initially respond to it?

Why were William Allen, the Douai school and the Jesuits important?

How did the Catholics organise in secret?

How did William Cecil deal with this?

How did Elizabeth respond in 1581, and why?

**How successfully did
Elizabeth deal with the
Catholic threat?**

The major threat to the religious settlement came from Catholics.

- For each event, make a note of the level of threat the Catholics presented to the religious settlement – ‘high’, ‘moderate’, ‘quite low’ etc. – explaining why.
- What does this suggest about how effective the religious settlement was? How well was it working? Was it likely to be overthrown?

Which of these reasons best explains the increasingly hard line response to the Catholic threat, and why?

- Papal support for Catholic opponents of Elizabeth?**
- *The actions of Catholics overseas?***
- Elizabeth's authority eroding over time?**

Exam link:

Possible questions:

Explain what was important about the Papal Bull of 1570.

[8 marks]

Write an account of the ways in which Puritans posed a challenge to Elizabeth and her regime.

[8 marks]

Write an account of the ways in which Elizabeth and her government enforced the religious settlement.

[8 marks]

Explain what was important about Elizabeth's relationship with England's Catholics during her reign.

To promote a woman to bear rule [or] superiority... above any realm... is repugnant to nature, an insult to God... It is the subversion of good order, of all equity and justice...

Religious

God, by the order of his creation, deprived women of authority and dominion... For who can deny but that it is repugnant... that the blind shall be appointed to lead those who can see? That the weak, the sick, and impotent persons shall nourish and keep the whole and strong? And finally, that the foolish, mad, and frenetic shall govern the... sober of mind?

Pope? Catholic?

Extreme Protestants?

Not Catholic due to Mary Q of S?

And such be all women, compared into man, in bearing of authority. For their sight is but blindness; their strength, weakness; their counsel, foolishness; and their judgement, frenzy.

Read through this source. What do you think its provenance is? Why?

John Knox, *The First Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstruous Regiment of Women*, 1558



THE FIRST BLAST TO AWAKE WOMEN degenerate.

FO promote a woman to be-
are rule, superioritie, do-
minion or empire aboue a-
ny realme, nation, or citie, is
repugnāt to nature, cōtumelie to God,
a thing most contrarious to his reueled
will and approued ordināce, and final-
lie it is the subuersion of good order,
of all equitie and iustice.

In the probation of this proposition,
I will not be so curious, as to gather
what soeuer may amplifie, set furth, or
decoure the same, but I am purposed, e-
uen as I haue spoken my conscience in
most plaine ād fewe wordes, so to stād
content with a simple prooffe of euerie
membre, bringing in for my witnessse
Goddes ordinance in nature, his plaine
will reueled in his worde, and the min-
des of such as be moſte auncient amon-
geſt godlie writers.

And first, where that I affirme the em-

Puritans also represented a threat to England.



Using the textbook pages, answer the questions on the sheet provided.

Write an account of the ways in which Puritans posed a challenge to Elizabeth and her regime.

[8 marks]

Causes

Events

L3

Consequences

*Identifying a key
turning point and
explaining why*

L4



*How
successful
was
Elizabeth's
Religious
Settlement?*

HOMework



Complete all of the questions in the Hardwick Hall booklet.

Revise paper one.

Due: Tues 17th April

HOMework

Revise for a Power and the People end of unit test.

Due: Friday 16th March



This is Elizabeth's Royal Coat of Arms. The motto, *Semper Eadem*, means 'Always the same'. It was a favourite phrase of her mother's, Anne Boleyn.

What does this suggest about Elizabeth?

One of the key issues facing Elizabeth was that of succession- who should take over after she died. This ultimately meant children; this, in turn, ultimately meant that she would need a husband.

Positives to marriage



Negatives to marriage

Strengths- how would this strengthen England / Elizabeth?

Weaknesses- how might this damage England / Elizabeth?

INTERNAL - issues to do with domestic politics

- Alliance with Spain would increase Elizabeth's power / prestige
- Decreases Mary Q of S's chance of coming to the throne
- Increased Catholic influence calms Catholic Englishmen / nobles

- Protestants angry that their Queen isn't protecting them
- Continuity from Mary's reign

Phillip II of Spain

→ Undermines Elizabeth's religious settlement / privy council / Protestant rights

- Limits influence of the Pope
- Weakens the French / increases England's influence

• Lose support of other Protestant powers
→ Holy Roman Empire

External - issues to do with international politics

Opportunities- what advantage could this bring?

Threats- what potential damage could this do?

Francois,
Duke of
Alençon and
Anjou

Strengths- how would this strengthen England / Elizabeth?

Weaknesses- how might this damage England / Elizabeth?

INTERNAL- issues to do with domestic politics

External- issues to do with international politics

Opportunities- what advantage could this bring?

Threats- what potential damage could this do?

Prince Erik
of Sweden

Strengths- how would this strengthen England / Elizabeth?

Weaknesses- how might this damage England / Elizabeth?

INTERNAL- issues to do with domestic politics

External- issues to do with international politics

Opportunities- what advantage could this bring?

Threats- what potential damage could this do?

Robert
Dudley, Earl
of Leicester

Weaknesses- how might this damage England / Elizabeth?

External- issues to do with international politics

Threats- what potential damage could this do?

INTERNAL- issues to do with domestic politics

Opportunities- what advantage could this bring?

Strengths- how would this strengthen England / Elizabeth?

***Elizabeth decided
against marriage in
the end.***



HOMework

***Complete the SWOT
analysis for reigning
as an unmarried
woman.***

Refuse to
get married

Strengths- how would this strengthen England / Elizabeth?

Weaknesses- how might this damage England / Elizabeth?

INTERNAL- issues to do with domestic politics

External- issues to do with international politics

Opportunities- what advantage could this bring?

Threats- what potential damage could this do?

Why was the issue of Elizabeth marrying of importance in relation to:



- The religious settlement?

- The issue of the succession?

- International affairs?

HOMework

***Complete the 'Mary,
Queen of Plots' table
using information from
the booklet.***

Due: Wednesday 4th

Read through the background information about Mary, Queen of Scots.

The year is 1568. Imagine you are Elizabeth. Mary has arrived in Workington in England in a fishing boat after evading her captors, the Scottish protestant lairds. She is currently in protective custody in Carlisle Castle.

What are you going to do with her? Why?

THINGS TO CONSIDER:

-The religious settlement was threatened by the existence of a rival, Catholic claimant to the throne.

-As long as Mary was alive, she would be a focus of plots to put her on the throne – even if she was not directly involved in them.

*-Queens/people of royal blood were considered sacred. There was a danger of setting a **precedent** that regicide (killing a king or queen) was in any way to be contemplated, let alone acceptable.*

-Harming Mary might cause political issues with Spain and/or France.

-Mary was a fascinating person who inspired enormous personal loyalty.

-Legal issue – could Mary be guilty of treason?

DECISION ONE:

Elizabeth decided to imprison Mary whilst investigating the claims that she had her husband murdered and whilst Elizabeth decided what to do with her.

This sparked a COURT CONSPIRACY, leading to an uprising known as the Northern Rebellion. The conspirators were led by Elizabeth's cousin and wealthiest landowner in the country, the Duke of Norfolk. It was also supported by several courtiers, including Robert Dudley. They raised an army in the North East, heard mass in Durham Cathedral and sent out for help from the Spaniards.

What should Elizabeth do?

DECISION ONE:

Elizabeth crushed the rebellion after Dudley, begging for forgiveness, let Elizabeth know the plans in an admission of guilt. Spanish help never appeared as they didn't like Mary's connection with France. The Pope did produce the Papal Bull of 1570, but this arrived too late to be of any consequence in the rebellion. She executed some of the leaders and imprisoned Norfolk- however, he was released only nine months later.

DECISION TWO:

After the Papal Bull of 1570 arrived, a Florentine banker called Ridolfi, based in London, plotted to assassinate Elizabeth and replace her on the throne with Mary, Queen of Scots. He planned to bring 6,000 Spanish mercenaries over from the continent to aid his plot, and, with Elizabeth out of the way, would marry Mary to the Duke of Norfolk to cement her power in England. Mary and Norfolk both agreed.

This information has been revealed to Elizabeth by her spies in 1571.

What should Elizabeth do?

DECISION TWO:

Elizabeth foiled the plot. Ridolfi escaped, but Norfolk was captured and executed. She took a long time to make this decision, changing her mind on three separate occasions before finally agreeing to have him put to death. He was executed in London in 1572.

Elizabeth had Mary removed from the line of succession by Parliament. She did not even consider executing Mary.

DECISION THREE:

In 1583, another conspiracy was discovered. This time, Mary was directly dealing with the Spanish Ambassador, Bernardino de Mendoza. The plot relied upon a go-between called Francis Throckmorton. He was put under surveillance for six months and confessed the plot under torture on the rack.

What should Elizabeth do?

DECISION THREE:

Throckmorton was convicted of high treason and put to death. De Mendoza was expelled from England, and laws were passed which meant that anyone associated with an assassination plot would not be allowed to benefit from Elizabeth's death in any way.

There was a lack of evidence against Mary and she escaped relatively unscathed.

DECISION FOUR:

Mary has been moved around the country since the Throckmorton Plot, and has been placed under house arrest by a Puritan. However, Mary was now extremely resentful of her position after spending nearly 20 years under arrest. She began plotting with Sir Anthony Babington, writing in a cipher and plotting to assassinate Elizabeth. However, the code was discovered.

What should Elizabeth do?

DECISION FIVE:

Elizabeth's spymaster, Walsingham, let the plot brew. He hoped to get definitive truth of Mary's treason. On 17 July 1586, Mary consented to the plot to kill Elizabeth.

Babington was arrested, tried and executed for treason in the September. In the October, Elizabeth put Mary on trial, where she was found guilty.

What should Elizabeth do?



THINGS TO CONSIDER:

- The religious settlement was threatened by the existence of a rival, Catholic claimant to the throne.*
- As long as Mary was alive, she would be a focus of plots to put her on the throne – even if she was not directly involved in them.**
- Queens/people of royal blood were considered sacred. There was a danger of setting a **precedent** that regicide (killing a king or queen) was in any way to be contemplated, let alone acceptable.*
- Harming Mary might cause political issues with Spain and/or France.**
- Mary was a fascinating person who inspired enormous personal loyalty.*
- Legal issue– *could* Mary be guilty of treason?**

Babington

Ridolfi

Walsingham

Throckmorton

De Mendoza

Norfolk

Jane Dunn, *Elizabeth and Mary* (2003)

Even in death Mary sought to wrong-foot Elizabeth. Found guilty of incitement to kill her cousin, she went to her execution nobly insisting she was sacrificed for her faith alone. By dying heroically as a Catholic martyr, she rescued her reputation from the wreckage of her life. Elizabeth, as an old queen dying after more than four decades of transforming rule, was aware instead of the galloping hooves of the messenger's horse riding north. The next incumbent of her jealously guarded throne would be Mary's son, James, King of Scotland and now King of England too. This would mark Mary's final triumph, the succession of the Tudors by the Stuarts. But there was triumph for Elizabeth too, for Mary's son ruled their newly united kingdoms as a Protestant state.

What does this interpretation suggest about the significance of Mary's execution?

Explain what was significant about the execution of Mary Queen of Scots. (8 Marks)

Make a list of potential reasons why Elizabeth's execution of Mary Queen of Scots might have made it significant.

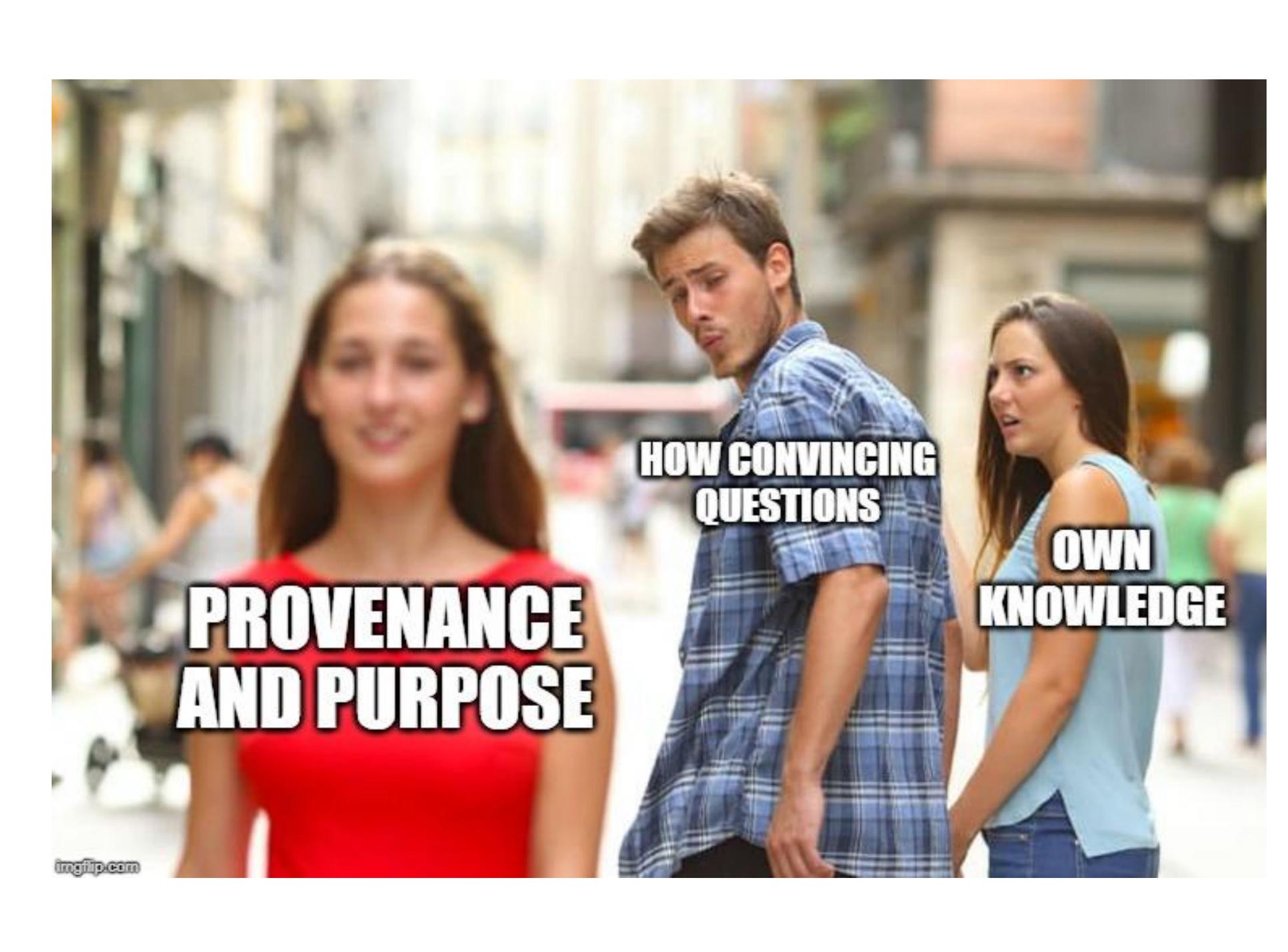
CAUSES: Explain why each factor would have caused the event

EVENT

SIGNIFICANCE: Explain why these details made it significant

The Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots (8th February 1587)

<p>Numerous Catholic plots to overthrow Elizabeth centred around Mary</p>	<p>How did Elizabeth feel about this, and how do you know?</p>	<p>Mary went to her death wearing red and chose to make herself a Catholic martyr</p>
<p>The Papal Bull of 1570 and the excommunication of Elizabeth</p>		<p>Mary's death angered the Spanish King further. Spain was already at war with England in the Spanish Netherlands; Mary's execution led to his preparations for invasion</p>
<p>Mary had repeatedly requested foreign aid, particularly from Spain</p>	<p>What does this suggest about Elizabeth?</p>	<p>Whilst the Scottish royal family were angry, they chose not to act against England.</p>
<p>Elizabeth had chosen not to marry and did not have an heir to the throne</p>		<p>The new Pope, Sixtus V, renewed the Papal Bull of 1570. It had been suspended in 1580 by Pope Gregory XIII until the time was right for it to be reissued.</p>
<p>The Northern Rebellion had led to many of Elizabeth's closest advisers, including her cousin, the Duke of Norfolk, to betray her</p>		<p>The King of France, Henry III, was faced with a Protestant heir on one side with large popular support, and an extremely Catholic group on the other. He protested against Mary's execution but was too weak to take action.</p>

A young man in a blue plaid shirt is walking away from a woman in a red dress on a city street. He is looking back over his shoulder at her. A woman in a light blue top is walking next to him, looking towards the woman in red. The background is a blurred city street with other pedestrians.

**PROVENANCE
AND PURPOSE**

**HOW CONVINCING
QUESTIONS**

**OWN
KNOWLEDGE**

Jane Dunn, *Elizabeth and Mary* (2003)

Even in death Mary sought to wrong-foot Elizabeth. Found guilty of incitement to kill her cousin, she went to her execution nobly insisting she was sacrificed for her faith alone. By dying heroically as a Catholic martyr, she rescued her reputation from the wreckage of her life. Elizabeth, as an old queen dying after more than four decades of transforming rule, was aware instead of the galloping hooves of the messenger's horse riding north. The next incumbent of her jealously guarded throne would be Mary's son, James, King of Scotland and now King of England too. This would mark Mary's final triumph, the succession of the Tudors by the Stuarts. But there was triumph for Elizabeth too, for Mary's son ruled their newly united kingdoms as a Protestant state.

How convincing is interpretation A about the significance of Mary's execution?

Student two

The interpretation is convincing that he was out to claim new colonies for Queen Elizabeth, because Drake wanted to claim new lands for the Queen this would make the country more powerful, as English merchants could then trade with the new lands. The interpretation is also accurate that Drake wanted to raid the wealth of Spain, because Drake wanted to make himself and the Queen richer. Spain was getting a lot of wealth from the New World and Queen Elizabeth was happy for Drake to steal gold, silver and other riches from them, like when he captured the Spanish ship called 'Cacafuego' in 1579. This gave wealth to both Drake and Elizabeth.

Commentary - level 3

The response shows developed thinking. It identifies more than one aspect of the interpretation, and evaluates one (that Drake was motivated by gaining wealth) with relevant and accurate factual support. The point about claiming lands for Elizabeth is simple, as a relevant aspect of the interpretation is identified but the evaluation is not substantiated with contextual knowledge.

Student one

Interpretation C is convincing because it shows many of the reasons why Drake sailed around the world. The interpretation says that 'raiding the wealth of Spain' was a possible motive. This seems convincing because Drake was a Puritan who hated Spain for its Catholicism, which meant that he stole from the Spanish whenever he could. For example, while he was on his voyage around the world he captured hundreds of thousands of pounds of Spanish treasure. Therefore, the source is also convincing because he acted like a privateer in order to make himself rich on Spanish treasure.

Interpretation C also talks about Drake being motivated by exploration, for example 'discovering new lands' and finding a 'new and profitable route to the spices of the East'. However, while Drake acted like an explorer by successfully sailing the Golden Hind around the world like Magellan, it is more likely that he was mainly motivated by gaining wealth and revenge. By sailing close to the Spanish Empire in South America, Drake was to get back at the Spanish by stealing their wealth, as he hated them for attacking his cousin John Hawkins. Therefore, the interpretation is convincing in saying that there were a mixture of motives because it gives a comprehensive picture of the reasons for his voyage. Drake was interested in gaining wealth and getting his revenge on the Spanish, and the voyage around the world gave him the opportunity to do both of these things.

Commentary - level 4 The answer uses relevant contextual knowledge and understanding to substantiate the evaluation of a complex idea, focusing on the phrase 'a mixture of motives' by explaining there were a number of motives to Drake's voyage (wealth, revenge). Complex thinking is shown the substantiated judgement that links the comprehensiveness of the interpretation to the issue of how convincing it is.

***Was the execution of
Mary the right
decision?***

In early 1588, Phillip II of Spain planned to launch an invasion of England.

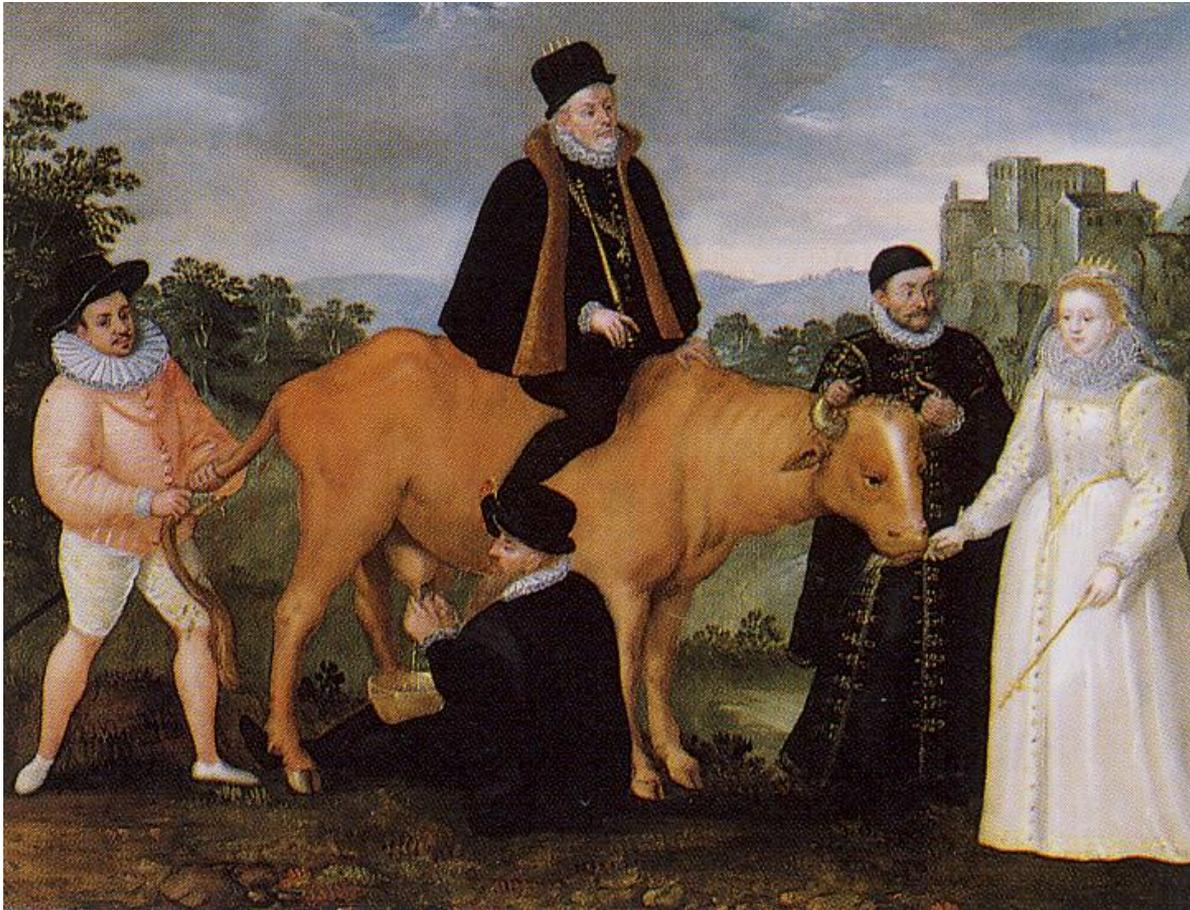
What kind of factors would have led him to do this?

King Phillip II is riding the cow. His spurs are drawing blood.

Cow represents the Spanish Netherlands.

François, Duke of Anjou and Alençon, holds the cows tail. The cow is defecating on him.

The Duke of Parma, the leader of the Spanish armies, milks the cow.



William of Orange (leader of the Dutch Protestants) holds the cow by the horns.

Queen Elizabeth I is feeding the cow.

***What messages can we draw from this source?
Identify the message for each figure.***

Why did Phillip II plan to invade England?

5. English privateers, such as Sir Francis Drake, had been raiding Spanish treasure ships in the West Indies since the 1560s. Elizabeth made Drake a knight in 1581 following his successful circumnavigation of the globe.

4. English privateers (state-sponsored pirates) had been raiding Spanish ships providing supplies for the Spanish in the Spanish Netherlands

3. England had intervened in the Civil War in the Spanish Netherlands, providing funds to support the Dutch Protestants from 1581 onwards. Antwerp was a hugely important market for English cloth and England owed substantial debts to Dutch moneylenders.

2. In 1584, Phillip II signed the Treaty of Joinville with the French Catholic League. Their purpose was to eradicate Protestantism.

6. Elizabeth had Mary Queen of Scots executed in February 1587.

7. Following the Treaty of Nonsuch in 1585, Elizabeth sent 7,000 troops to fight the Spanish in the Netherlands, led by Sir Robert Dudley. This change in policy was caused by the successful Spanish assassination of the leader of the Protestant rebels, William The Silent.

8. Pope Sixtus V renewed the Papal Bull of 1570 following the execution of Mary Queen of Scots in 1587. He promised financial support to Spain, but only after Spanish armies landed on English soil.

1. Queen Elizabeth rejected Phillip II's proposal of marriage in 1559.

Which of these factors do you think was most important in raising tensions between England and Spain:

- Political*
- Religious*
- Economic*
- Personal*
- Military*



In late April and early May 1587, Sir Francis Drake raided the Spanish port of Cadiz, destroying between 30 and 40 ships and capturing 4, including the treasure ship the São Filipe and its cargo of silks, gold and spices worth £108,000 (approximately £18.5m in today's money).

Drake referred to the attack as 'Singeing the King of Spain's Beard'. It was a resounding military success and delayed invasion plans for over a year.

-Political

-Religious

-Economic

-Personal

-Military

<i>How did this theme lead to the Spanish invasion attempt in 1588?</i>	
Political causes	Religious causes
Economic causes	Personal causes
Military causes	Which was most significant, and why?

Political causes

Religious causes

Economic causes

Personal causes

Military causes

Which was most significant, and why?

Explain what was significant about the execution of Mary Queen of Scots. (8 Marks)

Write an answer to the above question.

Try to identify three areas of significance.

Watch the documentary and take notes on the issues provided. The more specific details you can find, the better.

[Battlefield Britain: The Spanish Armada](#)



Battlefield Britain: The Spanish Armada

<p>What was the Spanish plan?</p>	<p>What were the English tactics?</p>
<p>Key strengths and weaknesses of the English navy</p>	<p>Key strengths and weaknesses of the Spanish navy</p>
<p>English leadership (Sir Francis Drake and Admiral Howard)</p>	<p>Spanish leadership (Duke of Medina Sidonia)</p>
<p>Why did the English win the Battle of Gravelines?</p>	<p>What were the significant turning points, and why?</p>

What is the interpretation of this source about WHY the English defeated the Spanish Armada?



‘Flavit Et Dissipati Sunt’- ‘God blew, and they were scattered’

INTERPRETATION A: An English victory medal created to commemorate the defeat of the Spanish Armada. It shows English ships being blown to victory by the breath of God.

'Flavit Et Dissipati Sunt'-
'God blew, and they
were scattered'

**INTERPRETATION A: An
English victory medal
created to
commemorate the
defeat of the Spanish
Armada. It shows
English ships being
blown to victory by the
breath of God.**



The interpretation is convincing that he was out to claim new colonies for Queen Elizabeth, because Drake wanted to claim new lands for the Queen this would make the country more powerful, as English merchants could then trade with the new lands.

The interpretation is also accurate that Drake wanted to raid the wealth of Spain, because Drake wanted to make himself and the Queen richer. Spain was getting a lot of wealth from the New World and Queen Elizabeth was happy for Drake to steal gold, silver and other riches from them, like when he captured the Spanish ship called 'Cacafuego' in 1579. This gave wealth to both Drake and Elizabeth.

Commentary - level 3

The response shows developed thinking. It identifies more than one aspect of the interpretation, and evaluates one (that Drake was motivated by gaining wealth) with relevant and accurate factual support. The point about claiming lands for Elizabeth is simple, as a relevant aspect of the interpretation is identified but the evaluation is not substantiated with contextual knowledge.

Interpretation C is convincing because it shows many of the reasons why Drake sailed around the world. The interpretation says that 'raiding the wealth of Spain' was a possible motive. This seems convincing because Drake was a Puritan who hated Spain for its Catholicism, which meant that he stole from the Spanish whenever he could. For example, while he was on his voyage around the world he captured hundreds of thousands of pounds of Spanish treasure. Therefore, the source is also convincing because he acted like a privateer in order to make himself rich on Spanish treasure.

Interpretation C also talks about Drake being motivated by exploration, for example 'discovering new lands' and finding a 'new and profitable route to the spices of the East'. However, while Drake acted like an explorer by successfully sailing the Golden Hind around the world like Magellan, it is more likely that he was mainly motivated by gaining wealth and revenge. By sailing close to the Spanish Empire in South America, Drake was to get back at the Spanish by stealing their wealth, as he hated them for attacking his cousin John Hawkins. Therefore, the interpretation is convincing in saying that there were a mixture of motives because it gives a comprehensive picture of the reasons for his voyage. Drake was interested in gaining wealth and getting his revenge on the Spanish, and the voyage around the world gave him the opportunity to do both of these things.

Commentary - level 4

The answer uses relevant contextual knowledge and understanding to substantiate the evaluation of a complex idea, focusing on the phrase 'a mixture of motives' by explaining there were a number of motives to Drake's voyage (wealth, revenge).

Complex thinking is shown the substantiated judgement that links the comprehensiveness of the interpretation to the issue of how convincing it is.

How convincing is interpretation A about the reasons why the English defeated the Spanish Armada?

CONVINCING

UNCONVINCING



How convincing is interpretation A about the reasons why the English defeated the Spanish Armada? (8 marks)

Answer the above question. You have ten minutes.

Remember, this is NOT a question about PROVENANCE AND PURPOSE!

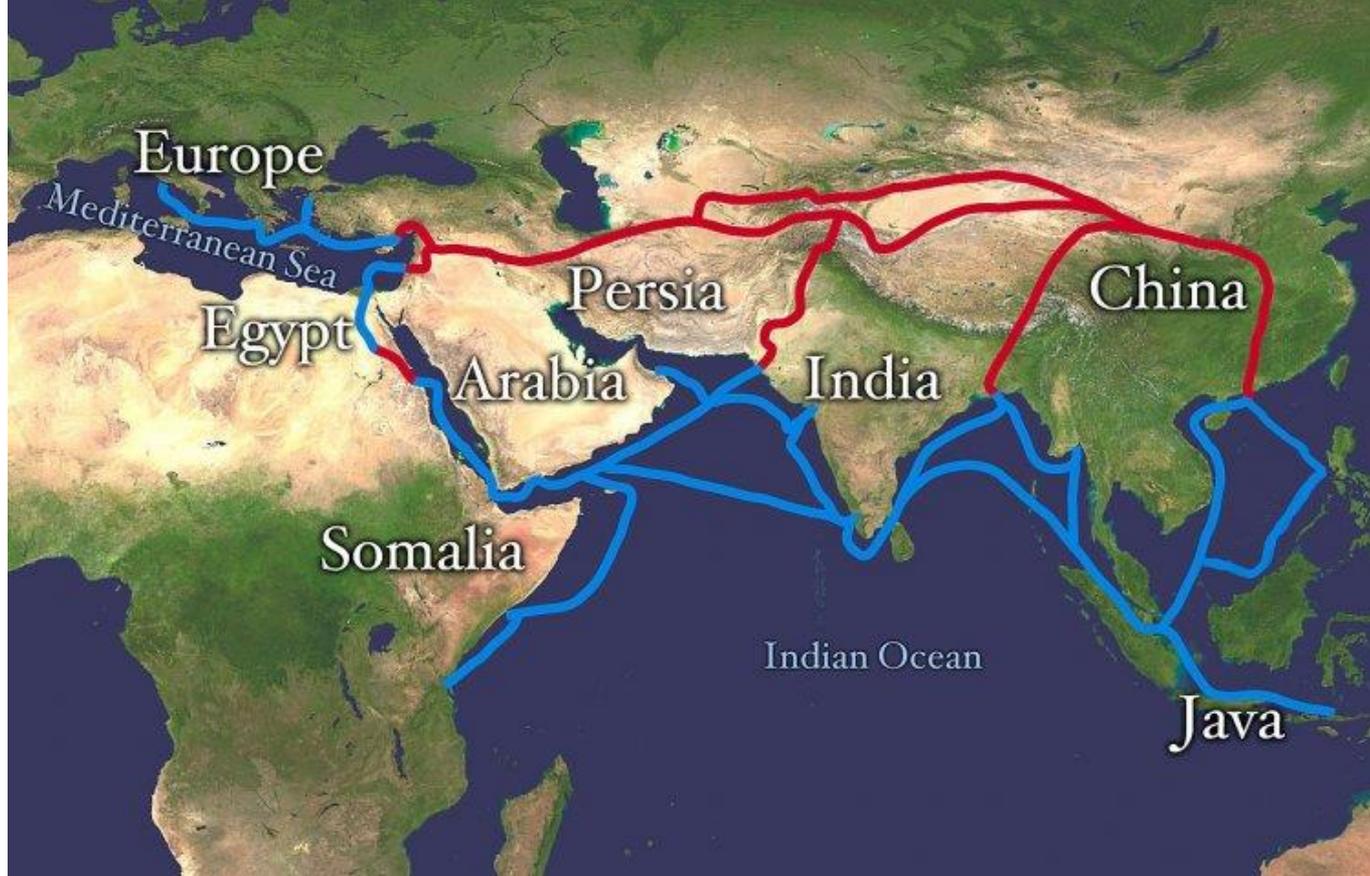
HOMWORK

Read through your feedback from the last account question. Then, answer the following question in timed conditions:

Write an account of the reasons why the English defeated the Spanish Armada.

(8 marks)

This is essentially an explain question. To achieve L4 you need to ensure that you identify how several factors worked together to achieve change.



Read the information about the Silk Roads.

What would be the impact of the closure of the Silk Roads in 1453 for European merchants?

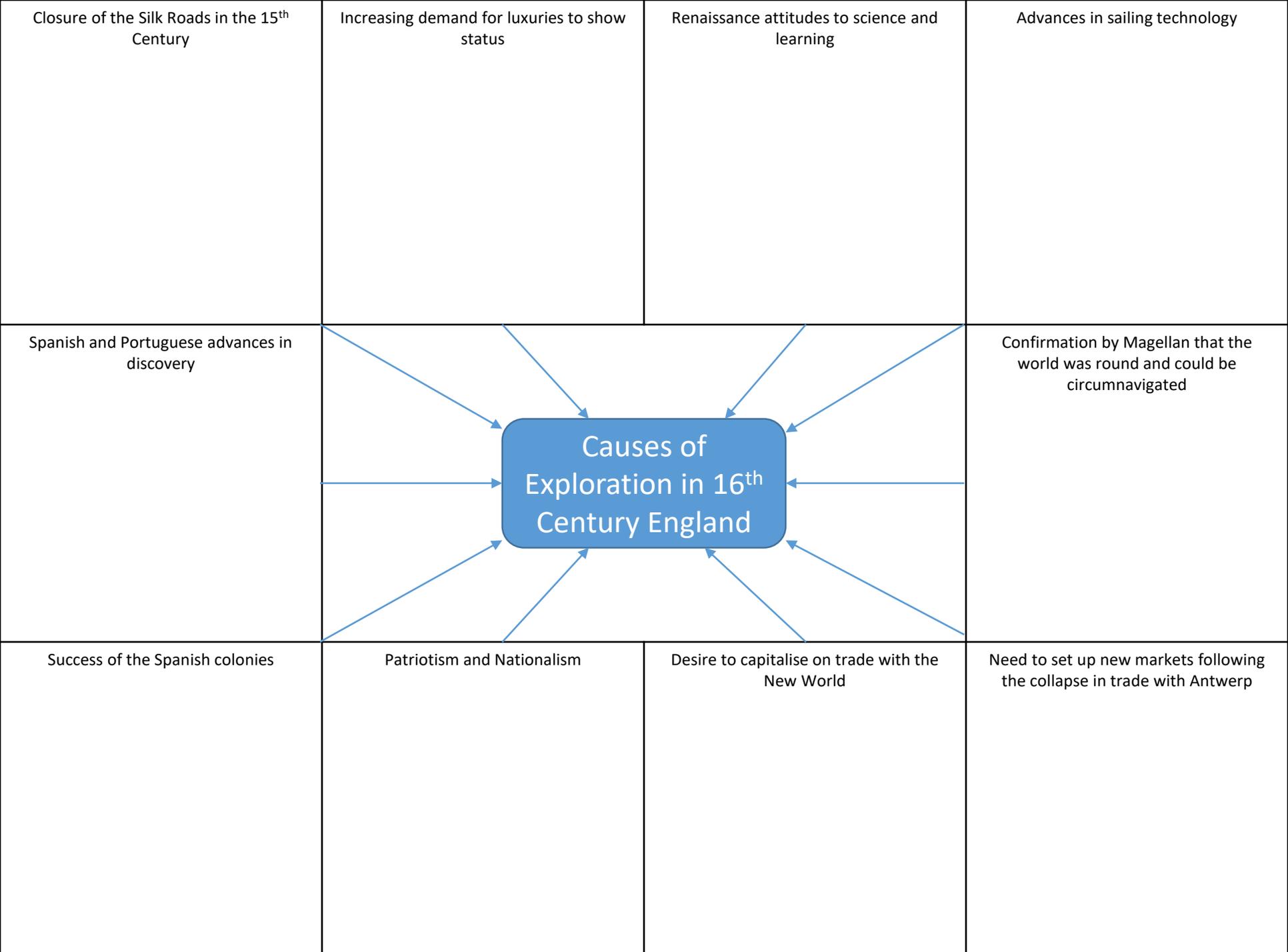
How would this incentivise exploration by Europeans?

“Columbus told his patrons the King and Queen of Spain that the lands were “so good and fertile” that there was “no one who could believe if he had not seen them.” All that was lacking was “a settlement and the order to the people to do what is required.” The natives, he went on, “have no arms, and are without warlike instincts; they all go naked, and are so timid that a thousand men would not stand before three of our men. So that they are good to be ordered about, to work and sow, and do all that may be necessary, and to build towns, and they should be taught to go around clothed and to adopt our customs.””

-Extract from David Reynolds, *America, Empire of Liberty*

Read the above description of what Christopher Columbus found when he ‘discovered’ America.

How could this discovery have encouraged exploration?



Support for the newly established
Muscovy Company

Creation of the Eastland Company, 1579

Creation of the Levant Company, 1581

Creation of the East India Company,
1600

Sir Francis Drake

(Mention: role as a privateer, capture of the
Cacafuego in 1578, circumnavigation, knighthood
on the Golden Hind, role in the defeat of the
Spanish Armada)

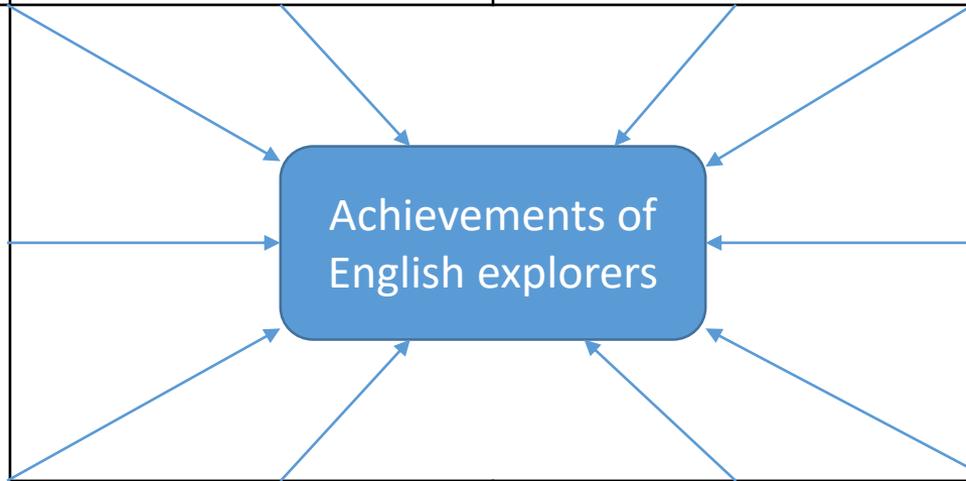
Sir Walter Raleigh

(Mention: Virginia, Royal Charter, potatoes and
tobacco, El Dorado, reasons for his dismissal from
court)

Achievements of
English explorers

James Lancaster

John Hawkins



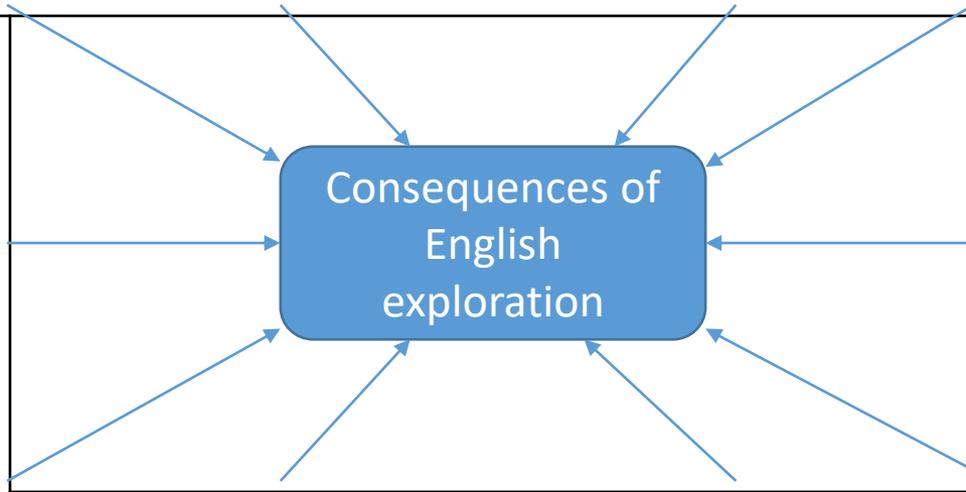
Short Term Consequences

Military Consequences

Political Consequences

Consequences of
English
exploration

Economic Consequences





What does this portrait of Elizabeth, painted in 1610, 7 years after her death, suggest about her final years on the throne?



**Robert
Devereux, 3rd
Earl of Essex.**

**Stepson of
Robert Dudley
and 'favourite'
of the Queen.**

Read through the information about the Essex Rebellion and answer the questions.

How significant was the Essex Rebellion, and why?