

Elizabethan England c1568-1603

Knowledge outcomes

Name:

Class:

Knowledge outcomes: Elizabethan England – Elizabeth and her government					
1	What was Henry VIII's 'Great Matter'?	Desire to divorce Catherine of Aragon to marry Anne Boleyn	16	Which trusted councillor died in 1598?	William Cecil
2	Who was Elizabeth's mother?	Anne Boleyn	17	Who led a rebellion against Elizabeth in 1601?	Essex (Robert Devereux – Dudley's step-son)
3	Name Elizabeth's two siblings	Mary (I) and Edward (VI)	18	Who was Essex jealous of in Elizabeth's latter years?	Robert Cecil (William's son) who was gaining power
4	What years did Elizabeth reign?	1558 - 1603	19	Which rebellion did Essex fail to defeat?	Tyrone's Rebellion in Ireland.
5	Which element of royal government was located where the Queen was?	The Court	20	What were the two main aims of the rebellion in 1601?	Fall of Robert Cecil; name James VI successor.
6	What were Elizabeth's summer journeys called?	Progresses	21	Who wrote <i>The First Blast of Trumpet Against the Monstrous Regiment of Women?</i> (1558)	John Knox – a Scottish Protestant.
7	What was the system of duties and rewards whereby Elizabeth ensured loyalty?	Patronage	22	Who were Elizabeth's potential suitors?	Eric XIV of Sweden, Philip II of Spain, Dudley, Alencon
8	Which courtier was Elizabeth's chief advisor for most of her reign?	William Cecil	23	Who did Elizabeth choose to marry?	No-one – she died as 'the Virgin Queen'.
9	Who was Elizabeth's 'Master of the Horse'?	Robert Dudley (Earl of Leicester)	24	What happened to Elizabeth in 1562 that increased the pressure on her to marry?	She contracted smallpox
10	Who was Elizabeth's 'spymaster'?	Francis Walsingham	25	Why was marrying a foreign suitor preferable for some members of her Privy Council?	It could form a powerful alliance.
11	Which Privy Council member rose to prominence in court through his dancing?	Christopher Hatton	26	Why was not marrying preferable for Elizabeth in terms of foreign affairs?	The option of alliance kept her out of wars.
12	Name the two Puritan members of the Privy Council.	Dudley & Walsingham	27	To control her Privy Council, Elizabeth wanted them to disagree over matters. What is this?	Creating factions
13	How was Elizabeth able to ensure her Privy Council did not overrule her?	Using faction.	28	Elizabeth promoted individuals, giving wealth and power. They then owed her. What is this?	System of patronage
14	Why was parliament primarily used?	To pass laws or introduce new taxes	29	Who is the person who is next in line to inherit the throne?	An heir
15	Which trusted councillors died in 1588, 1590 and 1591 respectively?	Dudley, Walsingham, Hatton.	30	What was the licence that gave a person sole right to do, make, use or sell something?	A patent

Knowledge outcomes: Elizabethan England – Life in Elizabethan times					
1	Who were the well-born families who owned land but did not have titles?	The gentry	16	What system of hierarchy did the seating in the theatre visibly represent?	The Great Chain of Being
2	Why were literacy rates increasing rapidly under Elizabeth?	Introduction of grammar schools	17	Who was the most famous Elizabethan playwright?	William Shakespeare
3	What was the Statutes of Apparel (1574)?	Laws strictly controlling the clothes people could wear.	18	How did Elizabeth increase her support through theatre?	Patronage (gentry) and propaganda (poor)
4	What fashion did the gentry wear around their necks?	Ruffs	19	Which two Privy Council members patronised acting companies?	Robert Dudley (Leicester's men) and Lord Chamberlain
5	What name was given to the building boom and new architecture under Elizabeth?	'Great Rebuilding'	20	Elizabeth used propaganda to create a cult of personality around her. What was this called?	<i>Cult of Gloriana.</i>
6	Which house was built by Elizabeth, the Countess of Shrewsbury in Derbyshire?	Hardwick Hall	21	Name the three categories (types) of poor in Elizabethan England	Impotent, able-bodied, and idle poor
7	Where did the Renaissance begin?	Italy	22	What was a homeless person who wandered from place-to-place begging and stealing called?	Vagabond
8	Which two new developments acted as status symbols for houses?	Glass windows and chimneys	23	What collapsed in the 1550s, making poverty worse?	The woollen market (as Netherlands ruled by Spain)
9	How many purpose-built theatres were there when Elizabeth became Queen?	None	24	What was enclosure?	Turning arable land into pastoral (sheep farming)
10	Who disapproved of the theatre on religious grounds?	Puritans	25	What increased pressure on finite resources leading to more poverty?	Population growth – rose by 43% between 1550-1600
11	How did the government begin to control actors from 1572?	Made it law that all bands of actors must be licensed	26	What did the 1601 Poor Law introduce?	A 'poor rate' to help the 'deserving poor'
12	Why were theatres built in a circular shape?	If they failed, they could be used as bear-baiting pits	27	What were Elizabeth's adventurers and privateers collectively known as?	Sea Dogs
13	Who was not allowed to perform in theatres?	Women	28	Name a short-term negative outcome of overseas activity under Elizabeth	It inflamed Anglo-Spanish relations
14	The cheapest theatre tickets cost one penny. What was this area known as?	'The pit'. This was where the 'groundlings' would stand.	29	What were the Americas known as in the Elizabethan era?	The 'New World'
15	Where did the wealthier members watch the plays?	Up in the galleries	30	Who circumnavigated the globe between 1577 and 1580?	Sir Francis Drake

Knowledge outcomes: Elizabethan England – Trouble at home and abroad					
1	What is Elizabeth's religious settlement often referred to as?	The 'Middle Way' – due to its religious compromise.	16	What were prayer meetings, where the Bible was discussed and sermons said, called?	Prophesying
2	What year did Elizabeth pass her Act of Supremacy?	1559	17	Which Puritans died in 1588 and 1590 respectively?	Dudley and Walsingham
3	Which law clarified Elizabethan religious beliefs?	Act of Uniformity	18	How was Mary, Queen of Scots related to Elizabeth?	Cousin
4	Name two ways Elizabeth compromised to please the Catholics.	Priests wore traditional vestments; 'Supreme Governor'	19	Which powerful country did Mary, Queen of Scots initially have strong relations with?	France – she was married to the previous King.
5	What were you called if you failed to attend the Church in England?	Recusant	20	When in England, why was Mary moved around from safe house to safe house?	To prevent her becoming the focus for plots
6	What was set up from 1568, aiming to train English Catholics as missionaries?	Schools for seminary priests	21	Which rebellion/plot occurred before Elizabeth's excommunication?	The Northern Rebellion (1569)
7	What happened to Elizabeth in 1570?	She was excommunicated	22	Who was behind the 1571 plot to assassinate Elizabeth and crown Mary, Queen of Scots?	Roberto di Ridolfi
8	Which Catholic sect came to England from 1580 under Edmund Campion?	Jesuits	23	Which plot, involving coded letters, led to the death of Mary, Queen of Scots?	The Babington Plot
9	What happened to Edmund Campion in 1581?	He was tortured and executed for treason	24	When was Mary, Queen of Scots executed?	1587
10	Why was the Pope arguably to blame for the collapse of Catholicism in England?	The excommunication forced Catholics to conform or revolt	25	How did Philip II respond to the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots?	He sent the Spanish Armada (1588) to invade
11	How did the Puritans have the 'ear of the Queen'?	Dudley and Walsingham were two Puritan close advisors	26	Which rebellion exacerbated the tensions between Spain and England?	Rebellion in the Netherlands.
12	Which Archbishop did Elizabeth fall out with over prophesying?	Edmund Grindal	27	Why did the murder of Mary, Queen of Scots, justify an invasion attempt from Philip?	Divine Right meant that the war was a 'just war'.
13	Which Archbishop repressed prophesying's?	John Whitgift	28	Who did Philip appoint to lead the Armada and why was this a problem?	Duke of Medina Sidonia lacked experience at sea.
14	Which MP was imprisoned for proposing 'Bill and Book' in parliament?	Anthony Cope – the MP for Banbury	29	How did the English break the tight crescent formation of the Spanish Armada at Calais	Sending fireships filled with tar and oil set on fire
15	Which Puritan had their hand cut off for writing a pamphlet criticising Elizabeth?	William Stubbs	30	Where did the great battle take place, which caused the Spanish to flee north around Scotland?	Battle of Gravelines

