

<p>Q. When did Elizabeth become Queen?</p> <p>A. November 1558</p>	<p>Q. How old was Elizabeth when she became Queen?</p> <p>A. 25.</p>	<p>Q. Who had been Elizabeth's mother and what happened to her?</p> <p>A. Anne Boleyn. She was a Protestant and executed.</p>
<p>Q. Who acted as a mother figure to Elizabeth in her teenage years?</p> <p>A. Catherine Parr, Henry VIII's sixth wife and Protestant reformer.</p>	<p>Q. What had the Third Act of Succession of 1544 stated?</p> <p>A. That Elizabeth could only succeed to the throne after Edward and Mary.</p>	<p>Q. Why had Princess Elizabeth feared for her life?</p> <p>A. Her sister, Queen Mary I had her imprisoned after being implicated in Wyatt's Rebellion, 1553.</p>
<p>Q. What religious problem did Elizabeth face when she became Queen.</p> <p>A. England had lurched from Protestantism under Edward VI to Catholicism under Mary.</p>	<p>Q. Why was the Royal Court important?</p> <p>A. It was the centre of political power and nobility had access to Elizabeth.</p>	<p>Q. Who ran the Royal Court?</p> <p>A. The Lord Chamberlain.</p>
<p>Q. Elizabeth ran a Personal Monarchy. What does this mean?</p> <p>A. Access to the Queen was essential for political power.</p>	<p>Q. Who sat in the Royal Court?</p> <p>A. Courtiers: about 500 nobles, advisors, officials, servants.</p>	<p>Q. Name some of Elizabeth's 19 residences?</p> <p>A. Richmond, Whitehall Palace, St James' Palace, Hampton Court, Greenwich, Nonsuch, Tower of London, Windsor Castle.</p>
<p>Q. Where was the Royal Court based?</p> <p>A. Wherever the Queen was in residence.</p>	<p>Q. What were Elizabeth's Progresses?</p> <p>A. When she travelled with her Court on tours to homes of the nobility.</p>	<p>Q. What purpose did Progresses serve?</p> <p>A. Public relations exercises - Elizabeth seen by her subjects and flattered nobles chosen.</p>
<p>Q. What was the Privy Council?</p> <p>A. Most important body of central government. It met daily and ran government, even in absence of Queen</p>	<p>Q. Who and what accompanied Elizabeth on her Progresses?</p> <p>A. Her Court, 400 waggons with clothes, linen, furnishings.</p>	<p>Q. How did Elizabeth appear in Progresses?</p> <p>A. As a goddess, parading in her finery.</p>

<p>Q. What practical purpose did Progresses serve?</p> <p>A. Allowed Elizabeth to live in luxury at expense of subjects. Moved out of filthy palaces + plague infested London.</p>	<p>Q. How did performance at Court play an important role?</p> <p>A. Gave impression of power by displaying Queen's magnificence.</p>	<p>Q. What types of performance were used by Elizabeth at Court?</p> <p>A. Lavish banquets, elaborate masques, musical performance, plays, tournaments, feasts.</p>
<p>Q. What did the Privy Council co-ordinate?</p> <p>A. Financial departments, law courts, regional bodies (e.g. Council of the North), instruction of local officials (Lords Lieutenant, JPs)</p>	<p>Q. What key role of the Privy Council?</p> <p>A. Advise Elizabeth and direct policy. Could issue proclamations in the Queen's name</p>	<p>Q. How did Elizabeth set up her Privy Council?</p> <p>A. No Catholics appointed. Balanced nobility with gentry (educated, professional, full-time politicians).</p>
<p>Q. Who was Elizabeth's most important Privy Councillor?</p> <p>A. William Cecil (became Lord Burghley).</p>	<p>Q. Why was William Cecil, Lord Burghley, so important?</p> <p>A. Served Elizabeth for 40 years. Trusted and loyal. All royal correspondence passed through him. Knew how to manage Elizabeth.</p>	<p>Q. What was 'divide and rule'?</p> <p>A. Elizabeth's control of Privy Council by creating rival factions in Court. Promoting and favouring loyalty, demoting and punishing disloyalty.</p>
<p>Q. Why was Sir Francis Walsingham important?</p> <p>A. Key Privy Councillor, loyal, Puritan, clashed with Cecil, ally of Dudley, 'spy master' - head of Elizabeth's secret service.</p>	<p>Q. Why was Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, important?</p> <p>A. Key Privy Councillor, Elizabeth's favourite, courtier, Puritan, argued with Cecil over succession and religion.</p>	<p>Q. Why was Sir Christopher Hatton important?</p> <p>A. Key Privy Councillor, loyal, clever, moderate Protestant, helped organise processions, helped control MPs in House of Commons.</p>
<p>Q. How did Elizabeth regard Parliament?</p> <p>A. An inconvenient necessity.</p>	<p>Q. What two Houses made up Parliament?</p> <p>A. Commons (gentry, lawyers, merchants) and Lords (nobility and bishops).</p>	<p>Q. How many parliaments sat during Elizabeth's reign?</p> <p>A. 13.</p>
<p>Q. What important acts did Elizabeth's first parliament pass?</p> <p>A. Restoration of royal supremacy over Protestant Church of England - 'Religious Settlement'.</p>	<p>Q. What was Parliament's main role?</p> <p>A. Turn policies of Elizabeth and Privy Council into laws.</p>	<p>Q. Why did Elizabeth need parliament to grant taxes?</p> <p>A. Gave consent of the nation, to fund war, support foreign allies, crush rebellion.</p>

<p>Q. How did Parliament challenge Elizabeth?</p> <p>A. Claiming freedom of speech for MPs, pressure over marriage and succession, complaints over trading monopolies, religious grievances.</p>	<p>Q. How did Elizabeth control parliament?</p> <p>A. Force of personality - speeches to charm or bully MPs. Royal veto and asserting royal prerogative. Imprisoning awkward MPs. Councillors in parliament.</p>	<p>Q. By when was Elizabeth's government in crisis?</p> <p>A. The 1590s.</p>
<p>Q. Why was Elizabeth's government in crisis by the 1590s?</p> <p>A. War, plague, poverty, harvest failure, deaths of Dudley (1588), Walsingham (1590), Hatton (1591), Cecil (1598). Essex Revolt.</p>	<p>Q. Who was Robert Devereux?</p> <p>A. The Earl of Essex.</p>	<p>Q. How did the Earl of Essex anger Elizabeth?</p> <p>A. By marrying without permission. Insulting and almost drawing sword on Queen. Making peace in Ireland without permission.</p>
<p>Q. Why did Essex rebel?</p> <p>A. He was banned from Court, placed under house arrest, lost his jobs and monopoly on sweet wines.</p>	<p>Q. What did Essex do in revolt?</p> <p>A. Gathered 300 supporters, fortified his house, refused to attend Privy Council, marched to capture Queen.</p>	<p>Q. What did Elizabeth do with the Earl of Essex?</p> <p>A. Executed him.</p>
<p>Q. Why was being a woman a potential obstacle for Elizabeth?</p> <p>A. Women seen as weak. Not suited intellectually or temperamentally to reign.</p>	<p>Q. How did Elizabeth use her gender to her advantage?</p> <p>A. A useful political weapon used to charm and manipulate and avoid decisions she disliked.</p>	<p>Q. Who put pressure on Elizabeth to marry?</p> <p>A. Her Privy Council and Parliaments.</p>
<p>Q. How did Elizabeth stop Parliament discussing marriage?</p> <p>A. In her third Parliament she lost her temper, claimed royal prerogative and forbade further discussion.</p>	<p>Q. Who were Elizabeth's foreign suitors?</p> <p>A. Prince Eric of Sweden, King Phillip II of Spain, Holy Roman Emperor Charles of Austria, Duke of Alencon.</p>	<p>Q. Who were Elizabeth's English suitors?</p> <p>A. Earl of Arundel, Sir William Pickering, Robert Dudley (Earl of Leicester)..</p>
<p>Q. Why could Elizabeth not marry Dudley?</p> <p>A. Dudley's wife died mysteriously. Marriage would have created scandal.</p>	<p>Q. Why would Elizabeth not name Mary Queen of Scots as her heir?</p> <p>A. She was a Catholic, was implicated in murder of her husband, could provoke Catholic rebellion.</p>	<p>Q. Who did Elizabeth eventually name as her heir?</p> <p>A. King James VI of Scotland .</p>

<p>Q. How was Elizabeth's reign a Golden Age?</p> <p>A. England experienced a blossoming of culture - theatre, art, architecture, literature, music.</p>	<p>Q. Why was there a rise of the gentry?</p> <p>A. Elizabeth was suspicious of many of the nobility and promoted men from gentry class. Big landowners after Dissolution of Monasteries. Wealth from trade and exploration.</p>	<p>Q. How did the rise of the gentry help the Golden Age?</p> <p>A. Gentry's money helped fuel cultural achievements, sponsoring arts.</p>
<p>Q. What technology revolutionised cultural achievement?</p> <p>A. The printing press.</p>	<p>Q. How did fashion reinforce the Great Chain of Being?</p> <p>A. Court led fashion and gentry copied. Statutes of Apparel, 1574 controlled clothes people were allowed to wear according to rank.</p>	<p>Q. What was the 'Great Rebuilding'?</p> <p>A. Building boom and new ideas in architecture.</p>
<p>Q. What was new about Elizabethan architecture?</p> <p>A. Fashionable Renaissance design. Symmetry and size. Use of glass and light. Long gallery. Separate rooms. Decorative plasterwork. Tapestries.</p>	<p>Q. What did the 'Great Rebuilding' reflect?</p> <p>A. End of warfare, Renaissance influence, new technology, rise of the gentry, Great Chain of Being.</p>	<p>Q. What was the Great Chain of Being?</p> <p>A. The belief that society was ordered by God. Reinforced by church and government propaganda.</p>
<p>Q. How did the Elizabethan government discriminate against the theatre?</p> <p>A. Actors seen as threat to social order and beggars. 1572 Parliamentary Act classified actors as vagabonds. Puritans saw theatre as work of the Devil.</p>	<p>Q. What did discrimination against theatre encourage?</p> <p>A. Organisation of actor companies and building first theatres. The Curtain, The Rose, The Swan, The Globe.</p>	<p>Q. What were the features of Elizabethan theatres?</p> <p>A. Uncovered circular pit surrounded by covered galleries. Staged in afternoon. Flag signalling play and trumpeter for start. Boys played female roles.</p>
<p>Q. Who went to the theatre?</p> <p>A. Audiences from wide social range as popular and cheap. Cheapest tickets for 'pit' - poor called 'groundlings'. Wealthier in galleries. 'Lords' Room' above stage.</p>	<p>Q. Name some successful Elizabethan playwrights.</p> <p>A. Ben Jonson, Thomas Kyd, Thomas Dekker, Christopher Marlowe, William Shakespeare.</p>	<p>Q. Why did official attitudes to theatre change in the 1570s?</p> <p>A. Elizabeth and her advisors saw the potential of theatre for providing propaganda and encouraging social stability.</p>
<p>Q. How was theatre used by Elizabeth's government?</p> <p>A. Plays flattered Elizabeth. They were censored to prevent political criticism. Reinforced Great Chain of Being.</p>	<p>Q. What was the Cult of Elizabeth?</p> <p>A. Visual and literary propaganda to create cult of personality around Elizabeth (Gloriana).</p>	<p>Q. What did Edmund Spenser's poem 'The Faerie Queen' call Elizabeth?</p> <p>A. Gloriana.</p>

<p>Q. How were all people familiar with Elizabeth's image?</p> <p>A. Portraits and miniatures were copied. Coins.</p>	<p>Q. What symbols were used to do in Elizabeth's portraits?</p> <p>A. Create mystical image, power, purity, military success, virginity, Protestantism, bringer of stability, exploration.</p>	<p>Q. What percentage of the Elizabethan population made up the 'poorer sort'?</p> <p>A. 50%.</p>
<p>Q. What were the causes of poverty in Elizabethan England?</p> <p>A. Population growth. Inflation. Rising prices. Foreign wars. Trade monopolies. Harvest failure and dearth (scarcity of food). Rent increases. Enclosure of farm land. Plague and disease.</p>	<p>Q. Who were the 'impotent poor'?</p> <p>A. Those too young, too old or too ill to provide for themselves.</p>	<p>Q. Who were the 'idle poor'?</p> <p>A. Homeless people considered to be immoral or criminal class - fit but too lazy to work.</p>
<p>Q. What measures did Elizabeth's governments take to deal with the problem of poverty.</p> <p>A. Recoinage to slow down inflation. Town councils like in Norwich collected alms for the poor and created workhouses. Several hospitals established. Poor Laws.</p>	<p>Q. What did the Elizabethan Poor Laws do?</p> <p>A. Created nationwide compulsory system. Everyone had to pay towards 'poor rate', set up workhouses, payment of relief to 'deserving poor'. Punishment of 'idle poor'.</p>	<p>Q. How could the 'idle poor' be punished?</p> <p>A. Whipping, sent home to place of birth, imprisoned in 'House of Correction', sentenced to work on galley ships, hanged.</p>
<p>Q. How was the Elizabethan Poor Law important?</p> <p>A. First time English government took responsibility for welfare of people. Remained in use for 200 years. Helped avoid rebellion.</p>	<p>Q. What new ideas and inventions encouraged Elizabethan exploration?</p> <p>A. Renaissance and desire for new learning. Printing press creating maps and geographical literature. Astrolabe to plot location. Triangular lanteen sail. Royal patronage.</p>	<p>Q. What were 'privateers'?</p> <p>A. Pirates officially licensed by Elizabeth's government to rob Spanish treasure ships and ports.</p>
<p>Q. How did Elizabeth use explorers to create new trading partners?</p> <p>A. New trading companies established by explorers, like the East India Company, trading in Far East in spices, silks, cotton and tea.</p>	<p>Q. Who created the East India Company?</p> <p>A. James Lancaster.</p>	<p>Q. Who was the first Englishman to sail on slaving voyages?</p> <p>A. Sir John Hawkins.</p>
<p>Q. What did Hawkins bring back from his slaving voyages?</p> <p>A. Gold, silver, animal skins.</p>	<p>Q. Where did Hawkins clash with the Spanish?</p> <p>A. San Juan de Ulua (off the coast of Mexico).</p>	<p>Q. What did the Spanish call Fir Francis Drake?</p> <p>A. <i>El Draque</i> - the Dragon.</p>



<p>Q. What did Drake achieve in his voyages?</p> <p>A. Captured a fortune in Spanish silver. Attacked Spanish shipping. Circumnavigated the globe. Attacked Spanish in Cadiz.</p>	<p>Q. Who attempted to create a new English colony in the Americas?</p> <p>A. Sir Walter Raleigh - 'Virginia' in North America.</p>	<p>Q. What happened with Raleigh's attempts at colonisation?</p> <p>A. Failed: first settlers faced starvation and returned home after a year; second disappeared without trace.</p>
<p>Q. What did Raleigh try to find in his 1595 voyage?</p> <p>A. The mythical city of gold, <i>El Dorado</i>, in South America.</p>	<p>Q. What were the consequences of Elizabethan exploration?</p> <p>A. Increased hostility between England and Spain. Brought great riches to merchants, nobles and Queen who sponsored voyages. Foundations of empire and development of powerful navy.</p>	<p>Q. Who built Hardwick Hall?</p> <p>A. Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury (Bess of Hardwick).</p>
<p>Q. Why was Bess of Hardwick significant.</p> <p>A. After the Queen, wealthiest woman in England. Her granddaughter, Arabella Stuart, was a potential heir to the throne.</p>	<p>Q. How did Renaissance architecture influence the design of Hardwick Hall?</p> <p>A. Built of stone with symmetrical facade dominated by huge mullioned windows and ground floor loggia. Proportion - each floor higher ceiling than floor below.</p>	<p>Q. How is power and status reflected in Hardwick Hall?</p> <p>A. Reflects social hierarchy - servants on ground floor, highest ranking used upper floor, increasing height of ceilings with each floor. Portraits in Long Chamber. Coats of arms and Bess' initials.</p>
<p>Q. How is new technology reflected in Hardwick Hall?</p> <p>A. Glass in mullioned windows. Decorative plasterwork. Stone and brick work.</p>	<p>Q. How is wealth of the gentry reflected in Hardwick Hall?</p> <p>A. Houses demonstrated new wealth and status to local people through scale of house, position on hill, size of lands on estate. Included new fashions - tapestries, glass, symmetry.</p>	<p>Q. How does Hardwick Hall reflect the period of peace?</p> <p>A. 'More glass than wall'. Built for luxury not defence</p>
<p>Q. What was Elizabeth's 'Religious Settlement'?</p> <p>A. A middle way (<i>via media</i>) in religion to avoid religious conflict. A moderate Protestant Church of England with Queen as Supreme Governor.</p>	<p>Q. Why did Catholic opposition increase from the late 1560s?</p> <p>A. Worsening relations with Spain after Elizabeth's refusal to marry Philip and actions of English privateers. Papal excommunication of Elizabeth = All Catholics to remove Elizabeth.</p>	<p>Q. What happened in the Northern Rebellion, 1569?</p> <p>A. Earls of Westmorland and Northumberland raised 4,600 soldiers - remove Elizabeth + put Mary Q. of S. on throne. Captured much of north of England. Royal Army sent under Earl of Sussex. Rebels fled. Northumberland executed.</p>
<p>Q. What Catholic Plots were there?</p> <p>A. Ridolfi Plot 1571, Throckmorton Plot 1583, Babington Plot, 1586 - all aimed to put Mary Q of S on throne, all foiled by Walsingham.</p>	<p>Q. Why were the Jesuits a threat?</p> <p>A. Jesuit missionaries arrived in England in 1580 to turn Protestants to Catholicism. Jesuits like Edmund Campion travelled the country. Elizabeth's government feared they would start a rebellion.</p>	<p>Q. How did Elizabeth control the Catholics?</p> <p>A. Recusancy fines for non-attendance in church. 1585 law said any Catholic priest ordained after 1559 was a traitor. Jesuits banned + Campion executed. Statute of confinement stopped Catholics travelling.</p>

<p>Q. Who were Puritans?</p> <p>A. Strict Protestants. Wanted to 'purify' the English Church.</p>	<p>Q. How were Puritans a threat to Elizabeth?</p> <p>A. They held 'prophesyings' to discuss the Bible and criticised Elizabeth's 'Religious Settlement'. MPs like Peter Wentworth tried to introduce Puritan laws in Parliament. Archbishop Grindal supported the Puritans.</p>	<p>Q. How did Elizabeth deal with the Puritans?</p> <p>A. Recusancy fines. Ordered Grindal to stop prophesyings. Cut off hand of Anthony Stubbs who wrote Puritan pamphlet. Imprisoned Puritan MPs who demanded Puritan laws. Archbishop Parker cracked down on Puritans.</p>
<p>Q. What were the causes of the Spanish Armada, 1588?</p> <p>A. Philip angry over Elizabeth's refusal of marriage proposal and execution of Mary Q of S. 1570 papal excommunication of Elizabeth. Actions of privateers.</p>	<p>Q. How did Drake delay the Spanish Armada?</p> <p>A. Raided Spanish ships at Cadiz. He 'singed the King of Spain's beard'.</p>	<p>Q. Who led the Spanish Armada?</p> <p>A. The Duke of Medina Sidonia, a senior nobleman with no seafaring experience.</p>
<p>Q. Who led the English fleet?</p> <p>A. Lord Howard, Lord High Admiral. Sir Francis Drake, second in command. Sir John Hawkins, Rear Admiral.</p>	<p>Q. Why was Sir John Hawkins vital for the English success?</p> <p>A. As Comptroller of the Navy he re-designed the English ships and riggings making them faster, more manoeuvrable, better gunned than Spanish .</p>	<p>Q. How did Drake divide the Spanish ships?</p> <p>A. By sending in fireships causing the Spanish to panic, cut their ropes joining ships in crescent. Caused Spanish to scatter.</p>
<p>Q. Why was the Armada defeated?</p> <p>A. Superior English ships and tactics. Spanish army did not arrive. Wind and storms scattered Spanish, many sank. Shipwrecked Spaniards were massacred.</p>	<p>Q. What were the consequences of the defeat of the Spanish Armada?</p> <p>A. Propaganda success for Elizabeth. Showed God approved of Protestantism. Moved English Catholics away from plots and rebellion as feared foreign Catholicism. Economic harm.</p>	<p>Q. ?</p> <p>A..</p>
<p>Q. ?</p> <p>A. .</p>	<p>Q. ?</p> <p>A. .</p>	<p>Q. ?</p> <p>A. .</p>
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