

History Knowledge Organiser

Elizabeth 3 - Troubles at home and abroad

Key individuals

Mary Queen of Scots - heir to the throne of England
 Pope Pius V - excommunicated Elizabeth
 Sir William Cecil - Secretary of State
 Cardinal William - Allen - involved in the Throckmorton Plot and Spanish Armada
 Edmund Campion - Jesuit
 Anthony Babington
 Sir Francis Walsingham - Secretary of State and Spymaster
 King Philip of Spain
 Duke Medina Sidonia - in charge of the Spanish Armada
 William of Orange - Protestant and leading a rebellion against Spain in the Netherlands.

Religion

Elizabeth was Protestant but inherited the upheaval of the Reformation and her families changes. As a practical monarch she tried to bring compromise with her 'religious settlement'. This included priests could marry, book of common prayer and she declared herself 'governor'. Catholics - recusancy fines were low and many kept their own beliefs. Following the Papal Bull which excommunicated Elizabeth, Catholics were encouraged to rise against her. There was a change in policy clamping down on them - see dates. Jesuits were sent to convert Protestants back to Catholic including Edmund Campion who was executed becoming a martyr. Puritans - strict protestants were disappointed in the settlement. Their prophesyings criticised Elizabeth's church and in 1583 they were banned from unlicensed preaching and imposed recusancy fines.

Mary Queen of Scots

Mary was Queen of Scotland from 8 days old but was brought up in France. She returned to Scotland in 1560 but was very unpopular. It was suggested that she had been involved in the murder of her second husband Lord Darnley. In 1567 she fled from Scotland and her son James became King of Scotland. Mary was placed under house arrest and was moved around for 19 years. Mary was the legitimate heir to the English throne and was Catholic, this made her a threat to the childless Elizabeth. Several plots planned to put her on the throne but during the Babington Plot Walsingham found evidence that she knew of the plot. Mary was put on trial in October 1586 and found guilty of treason even though she argued that as she was not English and a Queen they had no right. On 8/2/1587 Mary was executed at Fotheringhay Castle making her a martyr.

Conflict with Spain

Causes - Philip had been married to Mary Tudor and wanted England to be Catholic again. He had asked Elizabeth to marry him but she married England. Elizabeth authorised the sea dogs to steal Spanish Silver. Elizabeth also sent troops to help with William of Orange's rebellion against Spain. Advances in naval warfare meant ships were faster and more manoeuvrable. They had more powerful weapons and more accurate navigation with the astrolabe. The Armada failed because of poor tactics by the Spanish including having a seasick man in charge - Duke Medina Sidonia. The English tactics including the use of fire ships. This was then followed by terrible storms that wrecked many of the Spanish ships on their way back round Scotland.

Key dates

1567	Mary Queen of Scots comes to England.
1569	The Northern Rebellion
27/4/1570	Pope Pius V issued the Papal Bull and excommunicated
1571	The Ridolfi Plot. Recusancy fines.
1581	Treason to attend Catholic mass. Recusancy fines increased.
1583	The Throckmorton Plot. Rules to crack down on Puritanism.
1585	Treason to have a Catholic priest in your home. Act against Jesuits and Seminary Priests
1586	The Babington Plot. Mary Queen of Scots put on trial.
8/2/1587	Mary Queen of Scots executed.
1588	The Spanish Armada
1593	Statute of Confinement - Catholics could not travel more than five miles from home.

KEY VOCABULARY/TERMS - Tier 3

Protestant, Catholic, Puritan, recusancy, Papal Bull, excommunicate, Jesuits, missionary, martyr, rosary beads, plot, prophesying, treason, iconoclasm, astrolabe, fireship, line of battle, armada, propaganda.

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Elizabethan 3 - Troubles at home and abroad

KEY WORDS/VOCABULARY - Tier 2

Interpretation, social, political, economic, religious, convincing, foreign, indicate, significance, achieve, restrict, previous, contribute, considerable, challenge, whereas, motivate, trigger, reluctance, pose.

Write an account... 8 marks

- Write an account of Elizabeth's changing policy towards Catholics.
- Write an account of Puritanism during the reign of Elizabeth I.

Explain... 8 marks

- Explain what was important about the execution of Mary Queen of Scots for Elizabethan England.
- Explain what was important about the navy for Elizabethan England

How convincing is interpretation...about... 8 marks

How convincing is Interpretation A about the threats to Queen Elizabeth I? Explain your answer using Interpretation A and your contextual knowledge.

Interpretation A - *An assessment of the threats to Queen Elizabeth from The Life and Times of Elizabeth I*, by Neville Williams (1972)

There were other plots against Elizabeth's life in later years. However the revelations of the Ridolfi conspiracy, coming so soon after the Northern Rebellion, alarmed her the most. That her own cousin, the Duke of Norfolk, should have plotted her downfall was the rouellest blow she had yet suffered.