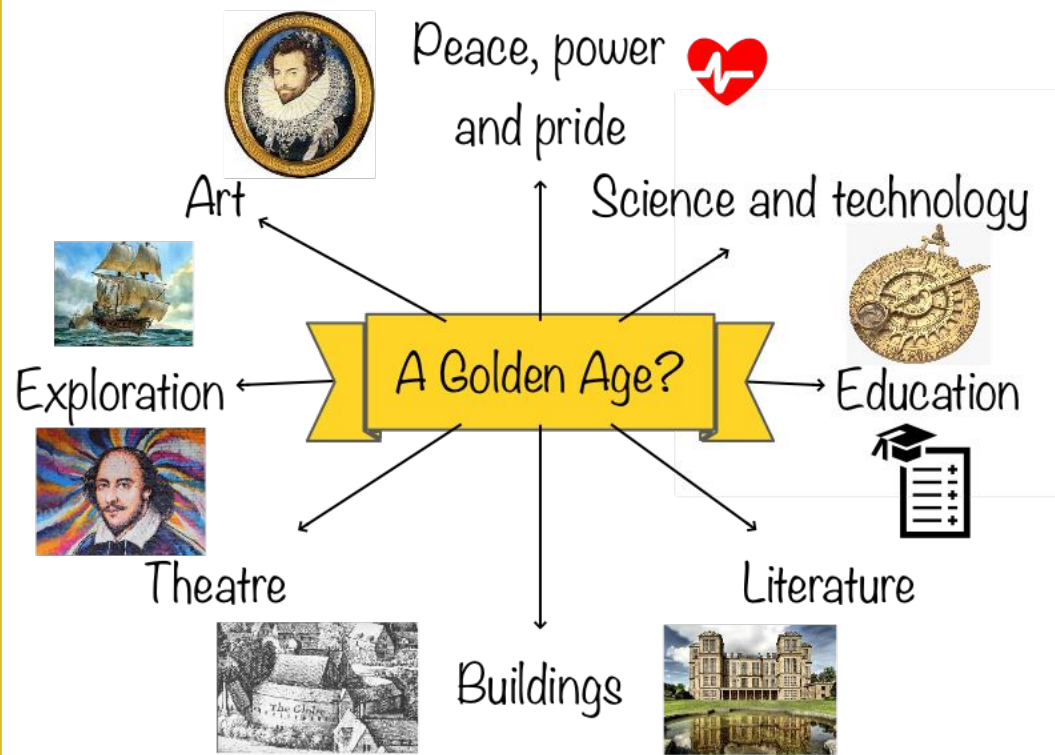


History Knowledge Organiser

Elizabethan England c.1568-1603 Life in Elizabethan times

A Golden Age?



Key individuals

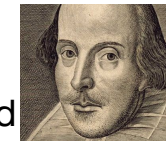


John Hawkins was a key figure at court. He was responsible for building up the Royal Navy. Was also involved in the slave trade and introduced tobacco



Sir Walter Raleigh very loyal to Elizabeth and a favourite. Attempted to establish a colony in North America. He was banished for 5 years (secret marriage)

William Shakespeare was the most celebrated playwright of all time with 38 plays. Wrote for the Lord Chamberlain's Men



Francis Drake was English hero but Spanish called pirate. Led defeat of the Was a privateer



Poverty

Not everyone in Elizabethan England benefited from the increased prosperity and trade. A growing population, bad harvests and enclosure created a very poor group at the bottom of society. The poor were categorised into; the deserving poor who could not help themselves, the undeserving poor who were untrustworthy and did not want honest work, the idle poor seen as lazy and the able poor. Beggars could be whipped, branded, have a hole burned in the ear or hung. Towns such as York, Ipswich and Norwich had their own ways to deal with the poor. The 1601 Poor Law taxed the wealthy to care and support the old, sick and vulnerable. The fit and healthy were to be given work. The idle could be whipped and placed in the house of correction.

Key dates

1576	The Theatre was opened by James Burbage
1587	The Rose opened
1588	The Spanish Armada
1599	The Globe opened

Voyages of exploration

Several European countries were investigating the new world, bringing home treasures and claiming land. Drake circumnavigated the globe from 1577-80. He and his cousin John Hawkins made one of the first voyages to sell slaves. New technology such as the and astrolabe helped make this possible. Spain was often the target of the privateers 'sea dogs'.



KEY VOCABULARY/TERMS

Tier 2 - significant, conclude, attitude, contrast, overall, furthermore, convincing, involve, feature, impact, previous, contribute, demonstrate, illustrate, participate, despite, hence, facilitate, nevertheless, globe, exploit, likewise.

Tier 3 - exploration, theatre, poverty, beggars, vagabond, Armada, privateers, circumnavigation, voyages, enclosure.

History Knowledge Organiser

Elizabethan England c1568-1603

Key words

Make sure you understand what each word means and try to use it in a practice answer.

Write an account... 8 marks

- Write an account of the ways in which Elizabeth's reign could be seen as a 'golden age'
- Write an account of the different ways in which towns and cities dealt with poverty in Elizabethan England.
- Write an account of how the Poor Law system changed under Queen Elizabeth I.

Explain... 8 marks

- Explain what was important about exploration and trade in Elizabethan England.
- Explain what was important about the voyages of discovery in the reign of Elizabeth I.
- Explain what was important about the navy for Elizabethan England.

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

- How convincing is Interpretation B about the causes of poverty in Elizabethan England? Explain your answer using Interpretation B and your contextual knowledge.

Interpretation B Spartacus Educational, a history education website

Unemployment was a major cause of poverty. When large landowners changed from arable to sheep farming unemployment increased rapidly. The closing of the monasteries in the 1530s created even more unemployment. As monasteries had also helped provide food for the poor, this created further problems. Unemployed people were sometimes tempted to leave their villages to look for work. This was illegal and people who did this were classed as vagabonds.