

**Q1. When was Elizabeth on the
English throne?**

Answer 1.

1558-1603

Q2. Who were Elizabeth's family?

Answer 2:

Henry Tudor VII – grandfather

Henry VIII - father

Ann Boleyn – Mother

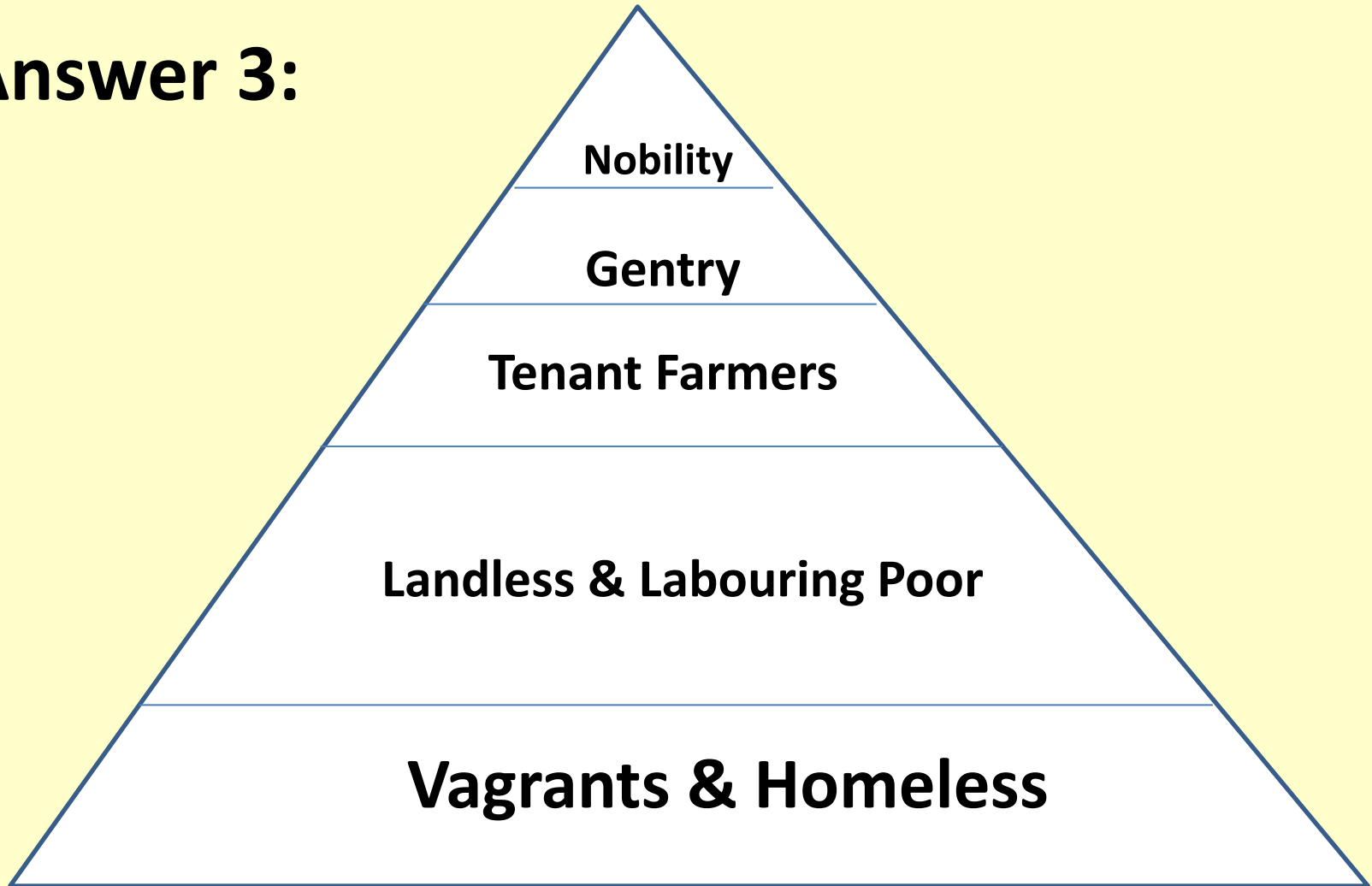
Edward VI – brother

Mary I – sister

Mary Queen of Scots - cousin

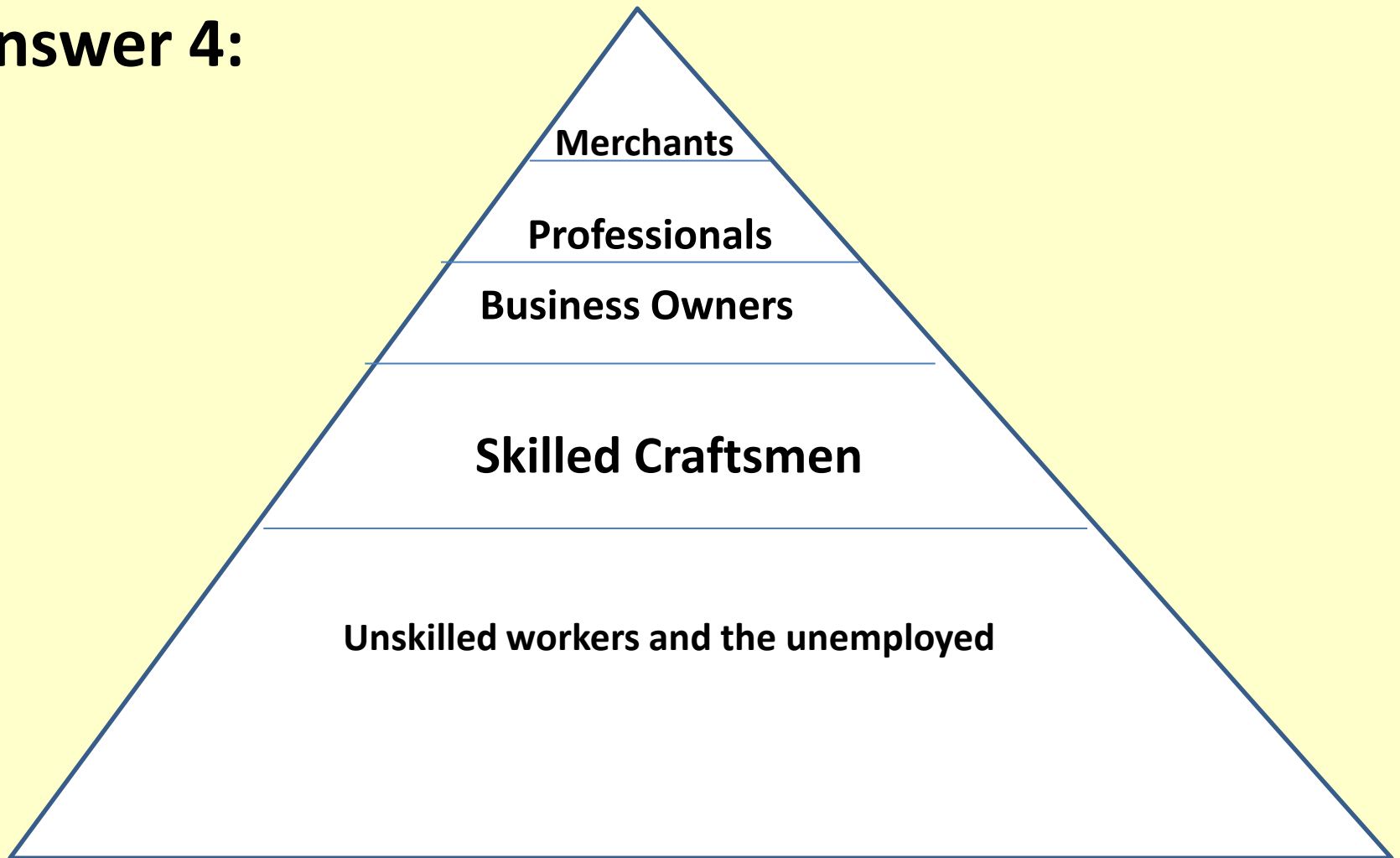
Q3. What was the Social Hierarchy of Elizabethan England?

Answer 3:



Q4. What was the Social Hierarchy in Elizabethan Towns?

Answer 4:



Q5: Name the different groups in Elizabeth's 'Court'.

Answer 5:

- Court**
- Privy Council**
- Lord's Lieutenant**
- JP's (Justice of Peace)**

These people lived near her Palace and were nobility, servants, advisors and friends

Q6: Who were Elizabeth's Privy Council?

Answer 6:

Lead courtiers, advisors and Government officials who met her 3 times a week.

Q7: Who were Elizabeth's Parliament?

Answer 7:

**House of Commons and House of Lords,
controlled by Elizabeth (as Monarch).**

**During Elizabeth's reign Parliament only
met 10 times as she preferred to work
more directly with her Privy Council**

Q8: Who was Elizabeth's Secretary of State?

Answer 8:

Lord William Cecil; (her most trusted friend and servant since she was a child)

Q9: Who claimed Elizabeth was not a 'legitimate' queen and why did he state this?

Answer 9:

Pope Pious V claimed this in 1570 – because the Catholic Church did not agree or recognise her parents (Henry VIII & Anne Boleyn) marriage by Catholic law as 'legitimate'

Q10: How much debt did Elizabeth face when she became queen of England in 1558?

Answer 10:

£300,000 – this debt had been built up by Edward's costly wars with Scotland and Mary's costly wars with France in which she supported her husband Philip's arguments and helped Spain.

Elizabeth could not raise money because her sister Mary had sold off Crown lands to pay for this war, thus reducing Royal income from rent, tax and sale of Crown lands.

Q.11: Which sea separates England from Europe and which French port was kept by the English?

Answer 11:

English Channel and the port of Calais in Northern France had always allowed the English navy to control the English Channel against attacks from Europe

Spain & France had often both joined in attacks against England and with Scotland – they all had England covered!

Q.12: Which Church had dominated Europe until 1532?

Answer 12:

The Catholic Church dominated until Henry VIII, attached himself to the German Martin Luther arguments about the abuses of the Catholic Church.

Henry then broke form Rome and 'reformed' the Catholic Church to the Church of England, otherwise known as the 'Reformation'.

Q13: What was the Reformation?

Answer 13:

Henry then broke from Rome and ‘reformed’ the Catholic Church, to the Church of England, otherwise known as the ‘Reformation’.

He closed the monasteries, seized their wealth and land and also banned any Catholic clergy – monks, nuns, priests, etc – replacing them with ministers and Bishops, who now wore black and white vestments

Q14: How did the 'Reformation' continue under Edward's reign?

Answer 14:

Edward's mother Jane Seymour were strong Protestants. When Henry died, Edward was led first by his uncle the Duke of Somerset and then the Duke of Northumberland both very strong Protestants who pushed through a more 'physical reformation' by removing stained-glass, rood screens, idols of Catholic saints, crucifixes, stone altar tables, Latin Bibles and white-washing mural paintings on walls.

This was often done as an act of vandalism – with any valuables, usually gold and silver objects (ie candle-sticks) being removed and taken for Crown money

Q15: When did Mary come to the throne and how she react to the 'Reformation'

Answer 15:

Mary came to the throne in 1553.

She reacted by forcing England to become Catholic again, making Protestantism punishable by law, even death, resulting in the public burning by execution of 300 Protestants who refused to become Catholics

Q.16: When did Elizabeth come to the throne and what 'religious' problem did she face?

Answer:

Elizabeth came to the throne in 1558.

She faced problems of confusion with religion as people she announced England as a Protestant Country.

Catholics resented this and Puritans wanted a very strong and pure form of Protestantism.

Trying to consider everyone – Elizabeth offered the “via-media” or “middle-way” where she stated clearly England would be Protestant – but some Catholicism would be tolerated in church vestments, crucifixes and music.

Q17: What was the Act of Supremacy?

Answer 17:

This was passed initially under Henry, but Elizabeth had to make Protestantism 'legal' again through Parliamentary law.

Elizabeth now became Supreme Governor of the Church of England and all clergy had to swear an 'Oath of Allegiance' to her as monarch.

2000 (pro-Catholic) clergy and 27 refused to swear this oath and were removed from their position

Q.18: What was the Act of Uniformity?

Answer 18:

Church interiors must remain the same, but crucifixes and colourful vestments allowed.

Everyone must attend church on a Sunday or face a fine to be collected by JPs

Q.19: What were Royal Injunctions?

Answer 19:

Cecil's attempts to legally enforce the Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity through acts of Parliament.

These included

- English Bibles replace Latin Bibles**
- Clergy allowed to wear special vestments**
- Church attendance reported to Privy Council & JPs (to seek out possible Catholics)**

Q.20: What did the Puritans think of Elizabeth's "via-media"?

Answer 20:

Not ultra-Protestant enough.

They wanted black and white vestments only and no crucifixes or church

Also, no church instruments or music

Puritans felt that the Act of Uniformity was not Protestant enough

Q.21: Which two 'controversies' were raised and challenged by the Puritans?

Answer 21:

- 1. The crucifix controversy – Elizabeth allowed these and allowed herself and clergy to wear them**
- 2. The 'vestments' controversy – where Elizabeth allowed clergy to wear very colourful robes as Catholics had done**

Q.22. How did the Pope attack Elizabeth in 1566?

Answer 22:

He ordered that all English Catholics must NOT attend any church services

Q.23: Who were the 'Recusants'?

Answer 23:

Recusants were secret Catholics, who often had a small Catholic chapel in their home and a family priest.

One-third of all nobles may have been recusants in Elizabeth's time – but many were loyal to her as servants of the Crown

Q.24: Which 2 Earls prospered under Mary but not Elizabeth – leading the ‘Rebellion of the Northern Earls’ in 1569?

Answer 24:

The earls of Northumberland and Westmorland lead the ‘Rebellion of the Northern Earls’ in 1569, but lacked real support.

They rebelled about James Pilkington being installed as a strong Protestant Bishop of Durham. They raised an army of hundreds of Catholics and marched on Durham – planning to invade London

As a result hundreds of rebels were hung publically across the north of England.

Q25: Who was Mary Queen of Scots?

Answer 24:

Mary Stuart was the daughter of Mary of Guise (in France) and King James V of Scotland who died when she was only 6 days old – making her Queen of Scotland.

She spent most of her early years in France whilst her Mother kept a catholic grip on Scotland – with a strong French army – who often upset locals who resented them.

Q26: Which groups of Scots rebelled against the French control of Scotland in 1560?

Answer 26:

The Scottish Protestant Lords

Q.27: Which Treaty stated Mary must give-up her idea of the English throne?

Answer:

The Treaty of Edinburgh – which was issued by Elizabeth

This Treaty was also supported by the Scottish Protestant Lords (whom Elizabeth had sent troops to help their rebellion against Mary of Guise and her control)

Q.28: Which scandal led to Mary being arrested and imprisoned at Loch Leven castle (Island)

Answer 28:

She was accused of being involved in the murder of her husband Lord Darnley (who had given her a son)

Q.29: Mary escaped but was imprisoned where?

Answer 29:

When Mary escaped from Loch Leven Castle, she fled to England but was arrested by Elizabeth's forces and imprisoned in many English cities and castles.

Lord Cecil advised Elizabeth that Mary would always be a danger to her as a Catholic plotter.

Q30: What were the key features of the Ridolfi Plot in 1571?

Answer 30:

- Roberto Ridolfi – an Italian banker plotted to kill Elizabeth
- He was supported by Philip II of Spain, the Pope and the Duke of Alba – who had 10,000 troops on standby to invade England
- The Duke of Norfolk supported Ridolfi in England
- William Cecil uncovered messages about the plot and had Elizabeth also sign a death warrant for the Duke of Norfolk who planned to marry Mary Queen of Scots
- The Pope supported the plot as an attempt by Italy to dethrone Elizabeth

Q.33 What are the key features of the Babington Plot in 1583?

Answer 33:

- Sir Anthony Babington plotted to kill Elizabeth, sending coded messages to Mary Queen of Scots in prison
- It was uncovered by the spymaster Sir Francis Walsingham who intercepted the coded messages through a spy network
- Babington was executed after much torture
- The Pope supported the plot

Q34: What are the key features of the 'Throckmorton Plot' - 1586

Answer 34:

- Sir Francis Walsingham uncovered a plot through his spy-network to kill Elizabeth
- The plan was for the French Duke of Guise to invade England, imprison and execute Elizabeth and place Mary Queen of Scots on the English throne.
- The plot was supported by the Pope
- This was a French attempt to dethrone Elizabeth

Q34: Which Treaty bought Elizabeth into direct conflict with Philip II of Spain and how?

Answer:

The Treaty of Nonsuch was signed by Elizabeth I of England.

It's aim was support Dutch Protestant Rebels fighting against Spanish rule

It was signed on 10 August 1585 at Nonsuch Palace in Surrey.

Q35: Why did Elizabeth send Drake to raid the ports of Cadiz & Portugal?

Answer:

Hearing that Philip II of Spain was building an Armada at the bay of Cadiz, Elizabeth sent Drake to raid the port to damage the fleet.

Drake and 3 support ships smashed the fleet destroying 30 Spanish ships and thousands of wooden barrels with supplies. This weakened the Armada, and Drake even captured a Spanish treasure ship on his return.

Drake told Elizabeth that he sailed so close to the Spanish fleet that he “singed the King of Spain’s beard” (a metaphor for getting so close)

Q36: Which Treaty of 1586 helped England defend itself in the North if invaded?

Answer 36:

The Treaty of Berwick between England and Scotland agreed they would both be Protestant allies if invaded

Q.37: Which of Elizabeth's favourites attempted to halt catholic troops invading the Netherlands?

Answer 37:

Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester

Q38: How big was the Spanish Armada?

Answer 38:

130 ships

2431 cannons

30,000 men

Q39: Why were the English Galleons better than the Spanish?

Answer 39:

- Smaller
- Faster on the turn
- Six times the fire power – with smaller cannons
- More sails and rigging for quicker manoeuvrability
- Much more experienced sailors

Q40: Who was waiting in the ports of Antwerp to join the Armada?

Answer 40:

The Duke of Parma was waiting in the ports of Antwerp