

Timeline

17th November 1558	Elizabeth I becomes Queen of England. Her coronation is held at Westminster Abbey.
1568	Mary Queen of Scots arrives in England.
1569	The Northern Rebellion takes place.
1570	The Pope issues the Papal Bull declaring that Catholics should not accept Elizabeth as their Queen.
1571	The beginning of the Ridolfi Plot.
1581	Elizabeth begins to impose harsh laws on Catholics.
1588	The Spanish Armada
1601	Elizabeth introduces the first Poor Law.
24th March 1603	Queen Elizabeth I dies.

Key People

Elizabeth I (1533—1603)	The second daughter of Henry VIII. She became Queen of England in 1558 until her death in 1601. She reverted the Church of England back to protestant after her sister Mary I changed it. She never married and had no heir. She claimed she was 'married to England.'
Sir Francis Drake (1540—1596)	Drake was a ship captain, slave trader, and explorer. He was the first Englishman to travel around the globe by sea. He helped to discover new land and resources for England. This resulted in an increase in wealth and had an impact on Elizabethan culture and fashion. E.g. Silk from the East became a popular material for the wealthy.

Key Terms

Golden Age	A period of time which is considered a period of peace, prosperity and happiness.
Myth/ Reality	An often told story which is exaggerated and false. Seeing things as they actually happened/ exist.
Heir	A son or daughter who will inherit titles and land from their parents.
The Reformation of the Church	The movement of the Church from Catholic to Protestant.
Prosperity	Being rich or having more money.
Gentry	A group of people who are part of the upper class, they normally own a lot of land.
Nobility	The group of people in society directly below Queen Elizabeth. These people were granted titles by the Queen or inherited them from their fathers. They were usually powerful and quite wealthy.
Voyage	A long journey involving travel by sea.
Poverty	Being extremely poor.
Tax	Money taken by the monarch, government or Church to pay for their work.
Religious settlement	This is a policy which tried to suit everybody's ideas, and didn't support extreme religious views.
Rebellion	The action of a group to overthrow the government or King.
Invasion	The act of attacking a country by force.

Key Events

Wealth, Prosperity and Country Homes

- The Great Chain of being showed the hierarchy of Elizabethan society.
- The Nobility and Gentry made up the wealthiest classes in Elizabethan England. These people often owned land and were powerful. The nobility were the Dukes and Earls in England, e.g. The Duke of Norfolk. These men were granted titles from the Queen through the system of patronage, or they inherited them through their fathers.
- The richest people in England showed their wealth and status through their homes and their fashion. Elizabeth would stay at the homes of wealthy nobles during her **royal progresses**. Here people gathered around Elizabeth and showed the finest fashions. For example, the ruff.
- New theatres, like the Globe Theatre in 1599, were created to show the performances of famous playwrights like Shakespeare.

The Poor in Elizabethan England

- Elizabeth inherited lots of poverty from her fathers reign.
- The 1601 Poor Law established a tax on the wealthy to care for the poor. Instead of punishing the poor, they were helped to find jobs and given somewhere to live in workhouses.
- Those that refused to work were placed in a House of Correction where they were punished.

Rebellion against the Queen

- The Northern Rebellion was led by the Duke of Norfolk in 1569. He wanted to overthrow Elizabeth and replace her with a Catholic queen. An army of 4,600 men marched from the North, but failed when Elizabeth raised an army of 7,000 men.
- The Northern Rebellion failed and Elizabeth executed 700 men. Norfolk was arrested in the tower of London.
- In 1571, the Ridolfi Plot was a secret plan for Norfolk to attack again, with the support from Spain. This failed when Elizabeth found coded messages. Norfolk was executed.

Crime and Punishment

- The Nobility committed crimes such as discussing matters of religion. They were often punished with torture. The lower classes often stole or begged, which resulted in death.
- There was no fair trial process in Elizabethan England. Most people accused of committing crime were found guilty in court.

Trinity TV
 For more help, visit Trinity TV and watch the following videos: **Trinity TV > Year 7 > History > Elizabeth**

