

# The Elizabethans

## 1580-1603

### Revision Book



## Issue 1: The power of the Queen

### Elizabeth and her Government

Define these key terms:

Patronage	
Privy Council	
Privy chamber	
Secretary of state	
House of Lords	
House of Commons	
Lord Lieutenant	
Justice of the Peace	
Censorship	
Propaganda	



In this picture the artist portrays the power of Elizabeth.

Identify and explain one way in which the artist does this.

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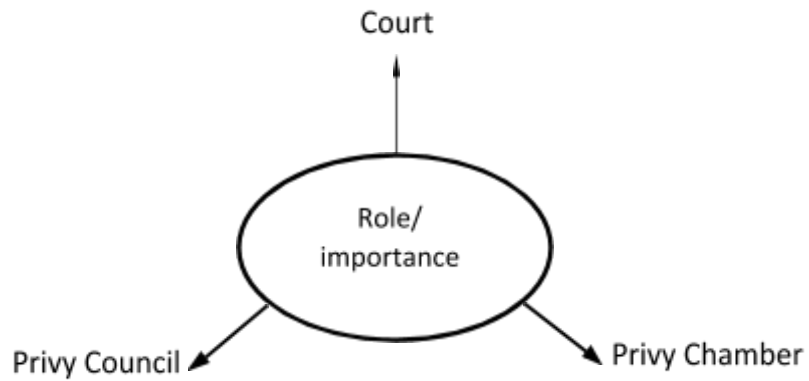
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Briefly explain the role and importance of these:



Give 3 causes of the rebellion of the Earl of Essex

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

Give 3 actions that the Earl of Essex took during his rebellion

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

What was the result of the rebellion?

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In this picture, the artist shows the power of the government by having Elizabeth seated on a raised platform, showing that she is the head of state and has supreme authority.

If you were asked to do further research on another aspect of this picture, what would you choose to investigate? Explain how this would help us to analyse and understand power in Elizabethan England.

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Explain how these limitations helped Elizabeth to control parliament

Members of Parliament were not elected – they were selected by local Lords.	
Privy councillors served as MPs and member of the House of Lords.	
The Privy council organised the daily business when parliament was in session.	

What criticisms did the Puritans have of Elizabeth in parliament?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.



How did Elizabeth deal with criticisms?

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*An extract from an MP's account of Elizabeth's 'Golden Speech' to parliament in 1601*

I do assure you that there is no prince that loves his subjects better... No Queen will ever sit in my seat with more zeal to my country, or care for my subjects or who will sooner with willingness venture her life for your good and safety than myself... And though you may have had, and may have, many princes more mighty and wise sitting in this seat, yet you never had, nor shall have, any that will be more careful and loving.'

Why was this speech necessary?

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Persuading the people: put the examples in the correct category (number/colour code)

Progress	Publications	Portraits	Prayers

1. The Ditchley portrait

2. Entertainments for the court

3. The Faerie Queene

4. Service of Thanksgiving held every year on Accession Day

5. 'Prayer for the Queen's Majesty'

6. Colours and symbols contained messages about the Queen

7. Chance to impress the Queen

8. Only flattering images were allowed to be reproduced

9. The Queen's image on coins made her look younger than she was

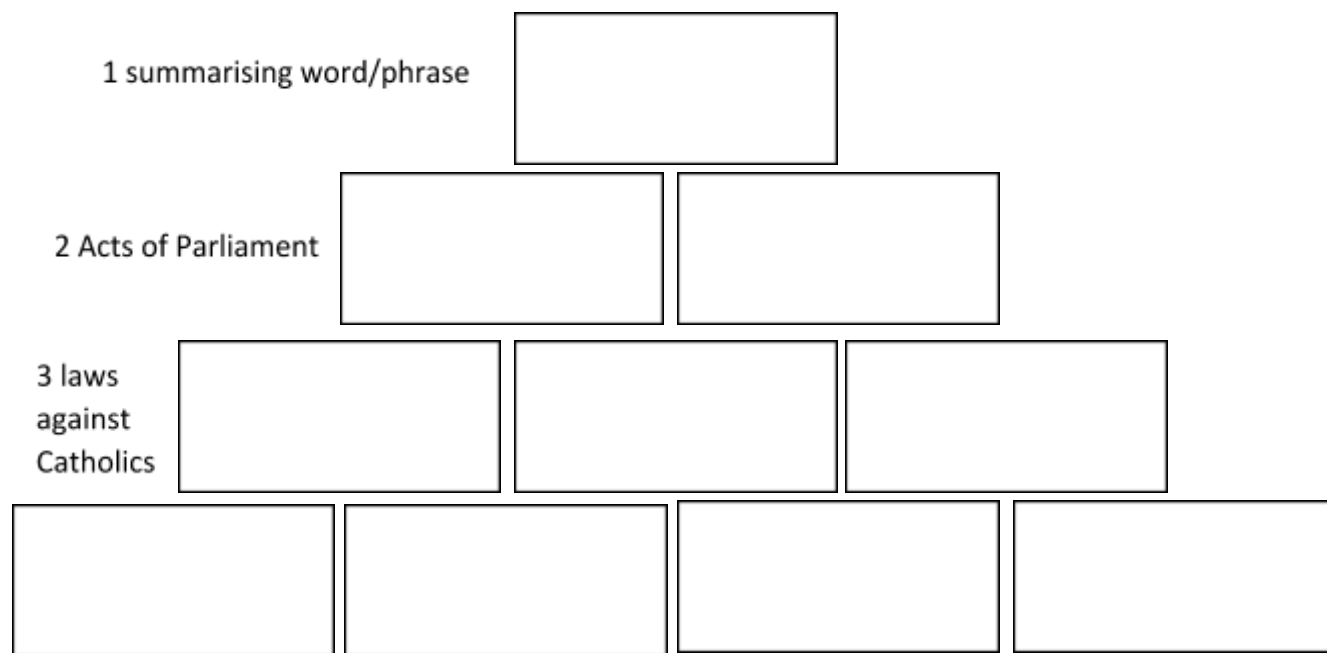
10. Elizabeth's speech to parliament was reproduced for the public to read

11. Everyone had to attend church

12. Elizabeth's favourite plays appeared in print

13. Villages tried to out-do each other with Accession Day pageants

*Issue 2: The nature and extent of the Catholic threat*



Why couldn't the secret priests return England to Catholicism?





Mary Queen of Scots

What?

Who?

Where?



Why?

When?

Mary's execution was a curious affair. She dressed in scarlet, the colour of martyrdom. She had to be helped onto the scaffold as she was so frail. She spoke her last words in Latin and then putting her head onto the block said "Into your hands, O Lord" three times, again in Latin. It took two goes with the axe to remove her head. When the executioner lifted up her head, he found that he had a wig in his hand and the actual head was still on the scaffold. No-one had known that she had lost her hair. Then her body moved. Underneath her skirt, a small dog, a Skye terrier, was seen. Mary had brought her dog to her own execution.

*From [www.historylearningsite.com](http://www.historylearningsite.com)*

The executioner, or rather the minister of Satan, strove to kill not only her body but also her soul, and kept interrupting her prayers ... When she was through she laid her head on the block, and as she repeated the prayer, the executioner struck her a great blow upon the neck, which was not, however, entirely severed. Then he struck twice more, since it was obvious that he wished to make the victim's martyrdom all the more severe... The executioner then picked up the severed head and, showing it to those present, cried out: 'God save Queen Elizabeth! May all the enemies of the true Evangel thus perish!' Saying this, he stripped off the dead Queen's head-dress, in order to show her hair, which was now white, and which she had been afraid to show to everyone when she was still alive, or to have properly dressed, as she did when her hair was fair and light.

*An account of the execution of Mary Queen of Scots by Pierre de Bourdeille, a member of the French nobility who stayed with Mary during her time in prison at Fotheringay Castle.*

How are the accounts different?	Why are the accounts different?

Which was more important, the Throckmorton Plot or the Babington Plot? Why?

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Elizabeth was furious when she heard that Mary had been executed – she said that she had not given the order to send the death warrant and was innocent of Mary’s death.

Elizabeth’s reaction to the execution of Mary Queen of Scots was carefully staged theatre.

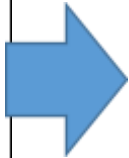
Yes	No

The Spanish Armada



**Causes**

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

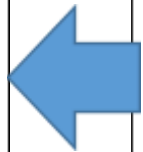


**Events**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

**Consequences**

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



When, if at all, did English Catholics pose a serious threat to Elizabeth? Explain your answer

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How did the lives of different classes in Elizabethan England compare?


How useful is this portrait of Lord Cobham and his family to a historian studying family life in Elizabethan England?

Useful

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Limitations

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Poverty

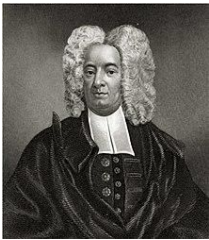
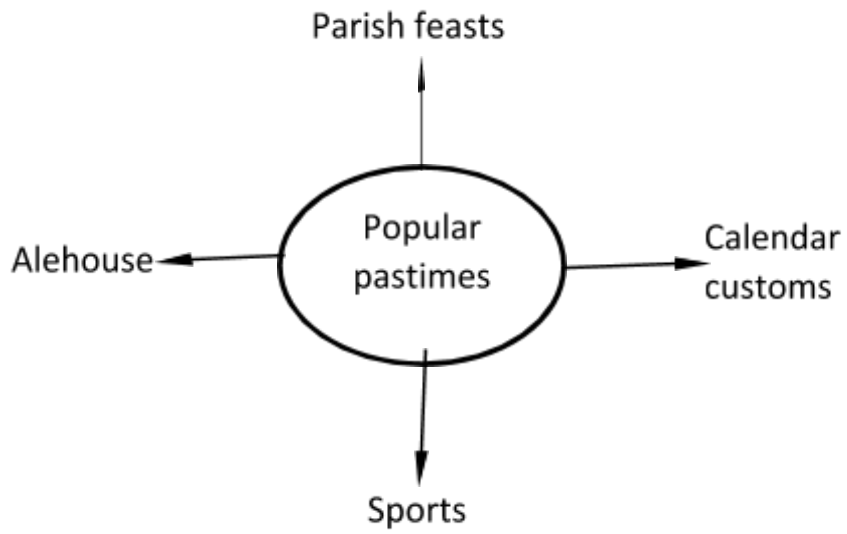
1 summarising statement



Late Elizabethan England was a period of crisis for many people.

Yes	No

*Issue 4: Merry England?*



Give 5 reasons why the Puritans objected to popular pastimes



1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

<b>How</b> are the accounts different?	<b>Why</b> are the accounts different?



**Why did the Bankside theatres become popular?**

*Issue 5: the significance of England's connections with the wider world*







**Walter Raleigh**

**Key info:**



**Ralph Fitch**

**Key info:**



**James Lancaster**

**Key info:**

