

Knowledge Organiser – Topic One: Queen, Government and religion 1558-69

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| Elizabethan Britain |
| Elizabeth I was the daughter of Henry VIII, she was queen Nov 1558- March 1603., following the death of Mary I. |
| Key events |
| 1558 Elizabeth becomes Queen |
| 1559 The religious settlement |
| 1568 Mary Queen of Scots flees to England from Scotland |
| Key Concepts |
| Religious Settlement– Religion caused problems in England following Henry VII's changes to allow him to get married. Trying to find a solution how religion was followed in England was key to a peaceful and successful reign as queen for Elizabeth. |
| Legitimacy- Having a legitimate or good claim to the throne was important to a King or Queen. This meant that it would be less likely for someone to try to overthrow the ruler. Elizabeth struggled with this due to Henry VIII's divorces. |
| Marriage and succession- Getting married and having an heir, preferably a baby boy, was important for all Kings and Queens. Failure to do so could make England open to attack or invasion. It would definitely cause problems when the monarch died if their was no clear person to become King or Queen next. |

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| Key Words | |
| The clergy | People who are trained to carry out religious services, e.g. a priest |
| Reformation | The change from the Catholic to the Protestant Church in England as the main religion |
| Monarch | The King or Queen |
| Privy Council | The group of ministers chosen to advise the Queen |
| Illegitimate | Where parents aren't married when a baby is born |
| Lord Treasurer | Member of the Privy Councillor in charge of money |
| Puritans | Extreme Protestants |
| Crucifixes | Images of Jesus on the cross |
| Vestments | Catholic priest's clothing |
| Succession | The way of deciding who will be the next King or Queen |
| Heretic | Someone whose beliefs do not agree with the Church |
| Heir | Person next to become the King or Queen |
| Recusant | A person who refused to accept the change from the Catholic to the Protestant Church. |
| Supreme Governor | The title Elizabeth gave herself rather than head of the Church |
| Court | The group of people who lived with the Queen, including advisors and officials |
| Justice of the Peace | Person who kept law and order, chosen by the Queen |
| Parliament | Chosen by the Queen, passed laws or taxes |
| Yeoman | Farmers who owned their own land |

Knowledge Organiser – Topic Two: Challenges to Elizabeth at home and abroad 1569-88

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| <p>Key events</p> <p>1569- The Revolt of the Northern Earls to place Mary Queen of Scots on throne</p> <p>1570- Pope Pius excommunicates Elizabeth</p> <p>1571- Ridolfi Plot</p> <p>1576- The Spanish Fury and the Pacification of Ghent</p> <p>1583- Throckmorton Plot</p> <p>1584- Treaty of Joinville</p> <p>1585- Treaty of Nonsuch</p> <p>1586- Babington Plot</p> <p>1587- Drake's attack on the Spanish fleet at Cadiz</p> <p>1588- Spanish Armada</p> <p>Key Concepts / people</p> <p>Spain- As the strongest country in the World, Spain was England's greatest threat and rival. They controlled much of the world trade and had already taken over (colonised) large parts of South America. Spain was strongly Catholic.</p> <p>The Netherlands- Spain controlled the Netherlands. This was the centre of European trade and Spain controlled who could trade throughout Europe. It was also very close to England- the closest land that was controlled by Spain. There had been lots of religious problems in the Netherlands between Catholics and Protestants.</p> <p>Mary Queen of Scots- As the second cousin of Elizabeth, Mary was a huge threat to her. Many believed, especially Catholics, that she had a stronger claim to the throne than Elizabeth. Scotland was Catholic and had a strong alliance with Catholic France.</p> | <p>Key Words</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Galleon</td> <td>A sailing boat with several decks used in Spain</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Piracy</td> <td>Attacking and robbing ships at sea</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Armada</td> <td>Spanish word meaning a fleet of warships</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fire ships</td> <td>A ship, set on fire, used to attack Spanish ships</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Garrison</td> <td>A group of troops in a fort</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mercenaries</td> <td>Soldiers who will fight for money, regardless of the country or reason</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Excommunicate</td> <td>To no longer be a member of the Catholic Church</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Martyr</td> <td>A person who is killed because of their religious beliefs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Revolt</td> <td>An uprising, where people attempt to overthrow their ruler</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vatican</td> <td>Where the Pope (in charge of the Catholic Church) lives and rules from</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secretary of State</td> <td>The most important person in the Privy Council</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Earl</td> <td>A powerful noble, a title given by the Queen</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plotters</td> <td>The people involved in an attempt to cause an uprising</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Commercial rivalry</td> <td>Where countries fight over trade</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Spymaster</td> <td>Name given to Sir Francis Walsingham</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fleet</td> <td>A group of ships</td> </tr> </table> | Galleon | A sailing boat with several decks used in Spain | Piracy | Attacking and robbing ships at sea | Armada | Spanish word meaning a fleet of warships | Fire ships | A ship, set on fire, used to attack Spanish ships | Garrison | A group of troops in a fort | Mercenaries | Soldiers who will fight for money, regardless of the country or reason | Excommunicate | To no longer be a member of the Catholic Church | Martyr | A person who is killed because of their religious beliefs | Revolt | An uprising, where people attempt to overthrow their ruler | Vatican | Where the Pope (in charge of the Catholic Church) lives and rules from | Secretary of State | The most important person in the Privy Council | Earl | A powerful noble, a title given by the Queen | Plotters | The people involved in an attempt to cause an uprising | Commercial rivalry | Where countries fight over trade | Spymaster | Name given to Sir Francis Walsingham | Fleet | A group of ships |
| Galleon | A sailing boat with several decks used in Spain | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Garrison | A group of troops in a fort | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Revolt | An uprising, where people attempt to overthrow their ruler | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vatican | Where the Pope (in charge of the Catholic Church) lives and rules from | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Secretary of State | The most important person in the Privy Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Earl | A powerful noble, a title given by the Queen | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Plotters | The people involved in an attempt to cause an uprising | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commercial rivalry | Where countries fight over trade | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spymaster | Name given to Sir Francis Walsingham | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fleet | A group of ships | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Knowledge Organiser – Topic Three: Elizabethan Society 1558-90

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| Key events |
| 1572- Vagabonds Act |
| 1576- Poor Relief Act |
| 1577-80- Francis Drake circumnavigates the world |
| 1585- First English colony in Virginia is established |
| 1587- Second attempt to colonise Virginia |
| 1590- English sailors arrive at Roanoke to find it abandoned |
| 1603- Elizabeth died |
| Key Concepts / people |
| Colonisation- the act of a strong country taking over another country and running it for themselves. During the Elizabethan period the main area that countries like Spain were trying to colonise was South America. |
| Raleigh: He was responsible for planning, organising and financing the two voyages that were sent to set up a colony in Virginia. Whilst he was responsible, he did not go on the expeditions |
| Drake: he led pirate attacks on Spanish ships, he circumnavigated the world, he attacked Spanish colonies, he led the attack at Cadiz and he also led the English fleet against the Spanish Armada. |

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| Key Words | |
| Astrolabe | An instrument used by sailors to calculate their positions using the stars |
| Colony | A country that is controlled by another eg. Spain controlled the Netherlands |
| Colonists | People who have settled in a colony |
| New World | The name given to North and South America |
| Latitude and longitude | Imaginary lines around the world used to help locate areas for maps |
| Vagabonds | Wandering beggars who often turned to crime |
| circumnavigate | To sail around the world |
| Cock-fighting | Where two gamecocks have spurs attached to their legs and are made to fight each other |
| Bear-baiting | A sport where bears fight each other or another animal |
| Garrison | A body of troops stationed in a fort |
| Monasteries | A religious building, where monks would care for people. Shut down by Henry VIII |
| Inflation | Where prices increase but wages do not keep up. |
| Roanoke Island | Island where the first settlers set up camp in Virginia |
| Secotans | The Native Indians that the first settlers in Virginia relied upon to help them survive |
| Nova Albion | Name of the area in Mexico colonised by Drake in 1579 |