

Queen, Government and religion, 1558-1569

Key Dates:

Events at home:

1558– Elizabeth I is crowned queen of England
 1559– Religious Settlement introduced, including the Act of Supremacy and the Act of Uniformity.
 1568– Mary Queen of Scots flees to England and Scotland.
 1569– The Revolt of the Northern Earls to place Mary on the Throne.

Events Abroad:

1560– Treaty of Edinburgh
 1566– Dutch Revolt

Key Skills:

A01—Knowledge & Understanding

A02—Second order concepts

Assessment—Paper 2 Section B

Q5a- Describe two features... (AO1) 4 marks.

Q5b- Explain why (AO1, A02), 12 marks.

Q5c- How far do you agree? (AO1, A02), 16 marks plus 4 SPaG.

By the end of this Half Term I should know:

About society and Government between 1558-1569.

Understand the challenges to Elizabeth's throne, from home and abroad.

Develop knowledge on the religious problems in England and how Elizabeth solve them.

Key Terms:

Divine Right– Belief that the Monarch's right to rule came from God.

Crown– This refers to the monarch and their government

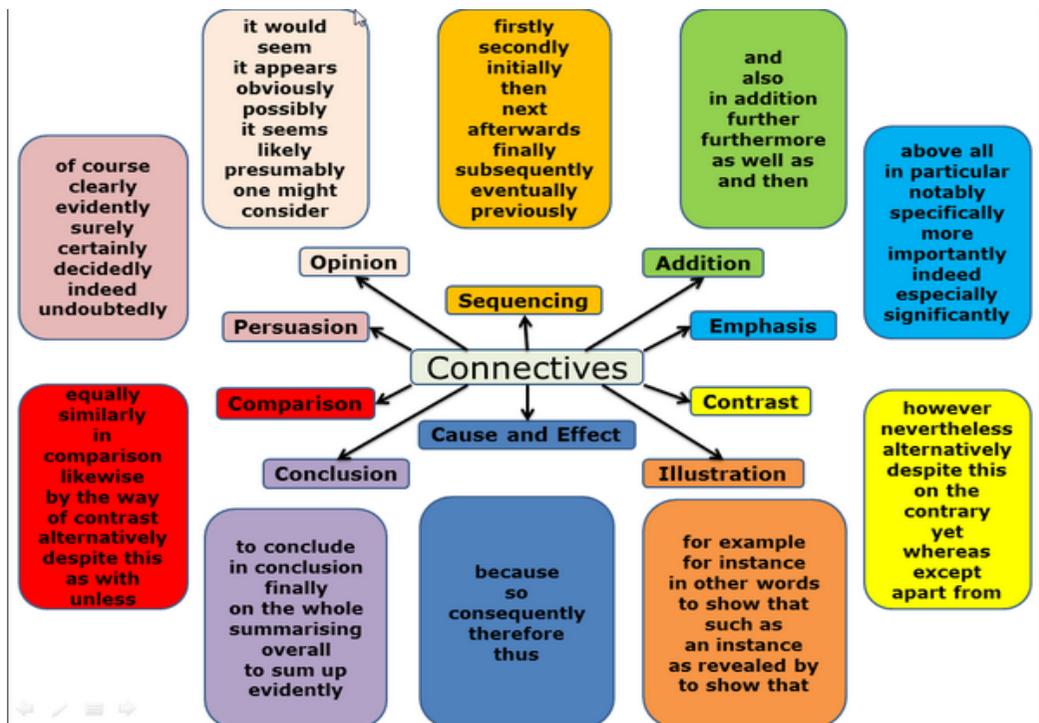
Succession– The issue of who was going to succeed to the throne after the existing Monarch died.

Queen Regnant– The ruling of a queen in her own right.

The Reformation– Challenge to the teachings and the power of the Roman Catholic Church. It began in Europe in 1517.

Papacy– The system of the church ruled by the Pope.

Abdicate– A king or Queen giving up their throne.





Y10—History Knowledge Organiser— Early Elizabethan England 1558-88

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Society and Government in 1558

Crime can be split into 3 categories. Crimes against people (murder), crimes against property (arson) and crimes against authority (rebellion). For something to be a crime it has to be against the law, so the definition of crimes change as the law changes. Murder is one of the oldest crimes and has always been viewed as a serious crime. Other Anglo-Saxon crimes include theft and moral crimes such as having sex outside of marriage. Towns were growing through trade and coined money but most people still lived in small villages.

The Virgin Queen

Elizabeth had many problems facing her.

- She was young and inexperienced
- She needed the support of Government
- She was unmarried
- Her legitimacy was questioned, her mother's marriage to Henry VIII was not recognised by the Pope.
- The religious changes, she was a Protestant, her sister was a Catholic.

Challenges at Home and Abroad

Financial Weaknesses in 1558— The Crown was in debt and Elizabeth needed to raise money urgently. Elizabeth cut her household expenses and sold Crown land to raise money.

Challenges from abroad:

France— from the Catholics and supporters of Mary.

Scotland— The Auld Alliance

Spain— Spain and France could unite against a Protestant England.

The Settlement of Religion:

Elizabeth was a Protestant, however the majority of the country were Catholic. There was widespread conflict between Protestantism and Catholicism, each trying to establish themselves as the 'true' religion.

Elizabeth aimed to make the settlement inclusive and acceptable to as many people as possible. The impact of the settlement was, 8000 of 10000 clergy accepted it and the majority of lay people accepted it.

Challenge to the Religious Settlement

There was extensive challenge to Elizabeth's religious settlement.

Puritan Challenge— the Crucifix controversy and the vestment controversy showed the unhappiness within the Church of England.

Catholic Challenge— England's nobility was predominantly Catholic, many rebelled against Elizabeth.

Many foreign powers dislike the religious settlements, Spain, France and the Netherlands.

The Problem of Mary Queen of Scots

Mary was Elizabeth's Catholic cousin, she posed a great threat as she was a legitimate heir to the English Throne. Mary was forced to give up the throne in Scotland to her baby son, James and she fled to England.

Elizabeth imprisoned Mary in England.

Mary was set to marry the Duke of Norfolk, a Protestant, so that all of Mary's children would be Protestant; however, the plan failed.