

## Challenges to Elizabeth at Home and Abroad, 1569-1588

### Key Dates:

#### Events at home:

- 1569– The Revolt of the Northern Earls
- 1570– Pope Pius V excommunicates Elizabeth.
- 1571– The Ridolfi Plot
- 1583– The Throckmorton Plot
- 1586– The Babington Plot
- 1587– Mary Queen of Scots is Executed

#### Events Abroad:

- 1576– The Spanish Fury
- 1585– War against Spain
- 1588– Phillip II launches the Spanish Armada.

### Key Skills:

A01—Knowledge & Understanding

A02—Second order concepts

### Assessment—Paper 2 Section B

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

Q5b- Explain why (A01, A02), 12 marks.

Q5c- How far do you agree? (A01, A02), 16 marks plus 4 SPaG.

### By the end of this Half Term I should know:

About Challenges faced by Elizabeth.

About the Plots within the UK, such as: The Revolt of the Northern Earls, The Ridolfi, Throckmorton and Babington Plots.

About Elizabeth's failing relationship with Spain and the subsequent war.

About Francis Drake and the exploration of the new world.

### Key Terms:

**Civil War**— A war between people in the same country

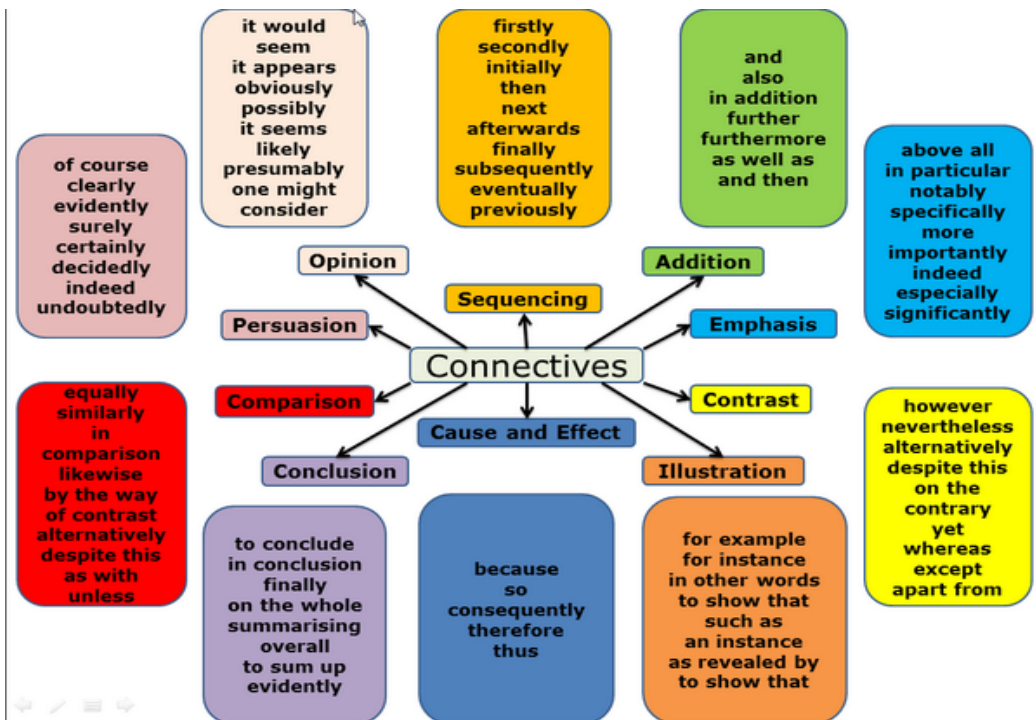
**Conspiracy**— A secret plan with the aim of doing something against the law.

**Papal Bull**— A written order issued by the Pope

**Circumnavigate**— To travel all the way around the world

**Expeditionary Force**— An armed force sent to foreign countries to achieve a specific objective.

**Propaganda**— Biased information used to promote a point-of-view





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

### Queen, Government and religion, 1558-1569



#### **Plots and Revolts at home**

By the end of the 1560s Elizabeth faced threats. The Revolt of the Northern Earls, 1569 saw an uprising of prominent Catholics attempting to overthrow Elizabeth and replace her with Mary. The Ridolfi Plan sought to murder Elizabeth, it was unsuccessful. The Throckmorton Plot of 1583, sought to have the French Duke of Guise invade England with the approval of the Pope. The Babington Plot of 1586, encouraged the English Catholics to rebel. The majority of the plots had Mary at the centre, as a result, she was finally executed in 1587.

#### **Relations with Spain**

England was a much smaller and financially weaker country than Spain. English merchants faced problems across Europe. Elizabeth invested in Francis Drake, who seized Spanish cargoes. Drake's actions made it clear that England did not accept Spain's dominance in the Americas.

#### **The Armada**

Many factors led to Phillip II launching the Armada; political and religious reasons, but also due to provocation and circumstance. The Armada was the largest fleet Europe had ever seen, with 130 ships, 2431 guns and 30000 men, yet they were defeated. The English tactics, ship design, planning and communicating led to the defeat of the Armada at the Battle of Gravelines in August 1588.

#### **Outbreak of War with Spain**

Elizabeth refused the sovereignty of the Netherlands as she did not want to depose of Phillip II. However, by signing the Treaty of Nonsuch, she effectively declared war on Spain. Sir Francis Drake was sent to raid the Spanish New world and disrupt their trade, this further angered Phillip II and made intentions to invade England at the end of 1585. Whilst Spain was busy preparing the Armada, Drake attacked the fleet at Cadiz. 30 ships were destroyed, this became known as the 'singeing of the King's Beard'.