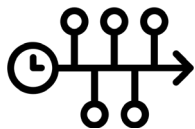


Yr10 History Knowledge Organiser

Term Three: Early Elizabethan England, 1558-1588: Queen, Government and Religion.



Key events

1533:	Elizabeth is born at Greenwich the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn.
1536:	Anne Boleyn is executed for treason.
1547:	Henry VIII dies.
1558:	Elizabeth I is crowned Queen of England after the death of her sister, Mary I.
1559:	Elizabeth implements here religious settlement, including the Act of Supremacy , Act of Uniformity and the Royal Injunctions . Treaty of Cateau - Cambresis.
1560:	Treaty of Edinburgh
1563:	Statue of Artificers



Elizabeth's Problems

Legitimacy - Committed Catholics did not accept Henry VIII's divorce as the Pope did not agree to it. They therefore **did not accept Elizabeth as heir to the throne**, as according to them she was born out of wedlock.

Gender and Marriage - Christianity taught that women should be under the rule of men, so a queen ruling in her own right was unusual.

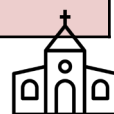


Elizabeth turned down a number of potential husbands including **Philip II of Spain**, **King Eric of Sweden** and the French heir to the throne the **Duke of Alencon**.

Money - When Elizabeth took the throne in 1558 the crown was **£300,000** in debt. Elizabeth knew that **taxes would be unpopular with the people**. She also knew that parliament would have to agree to taxes and **might make demands of her in return**.








Foreign relations: France and Scotland - Both countries were enemies of England. However they were friends with each other, know as the Auld Alliance. This friendship was made even bigger threat to Elizabeth when Mary, Queen of Scots married the heir to the French throne Francis.

Religion - When Elizabeth came to the throne in 1558, England had **gone through years of religious changes** under the rules of her siblings Edward and Mary. **Elizabeth was Protestant** and needed to establish the religion.



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Key Words			
Monarch	A King or Queen. 	Patron	Someone who gives encouragement or financial support to an individual or a cause.
Crown 	Crown with a capital 'C' refers to the monarch and their government.	Queen regnant	'Regnant' is a Latin word and means 'reigning'. Elizabeth was a queen regnant because she ruled in her own right.
Succession.	The issue of who was going to be passed the throne after the existing monarch.	Sacraments	Special Church ceremonies.
 Catholic	The form of Christianity. The Pope was head of the Catholic Church.	Clergy 	Religious leader, such as bishops and priests.
Protestant	A form of Christianity which does not accept the Pope as the leader of the Church. In England, the leader of the Church was the English monarch.	 Altars	The table in a church where mass is performed.
Legitimate	The lawful an true heir to the throne.	Ecclesiastical	An adjective used to describe things to do with the Church. 
Illegitimate	Not lawfully entitled to come to the throne because the parents were never legally married.	Royal Supremacy	This is when the monarch is head of the Church.
Courtiers	Were usually members of the nobility. Courtiers spent much of their lives with Elizabeth I.	Recusants	Catholics who were unwilling to attend church services laid down by the Elizabethan religious settlement.
Extraordinary taxation	Occasional, additional taxation to pay for unexpected expenses, especially war. 	Divine Right	Belief that the monarch's right to rule came from God.

Self-testing: Yr11 History Knowledge Organiser

Term Three: Early Elizabethan England

Revision questions

Test yourself or ask a guardian to test you!

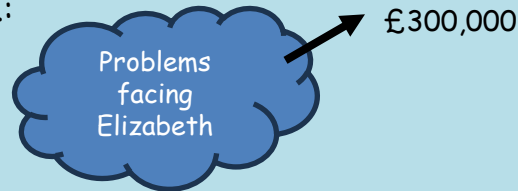
1. How old was Elizabeth when she became queen?
2. How many times a week did the Privy Council meet?
3. What treaty gave Calais back to the French?
4. What was the 'auld alliance'?
5. How was Elizabeth I and Mary Stuart related?
6. Who was William Cecil?
7. What did the Act of Supremacy do?
8. List three differences between:
Catholics vs Protestants.
9. What is transubstantiation?
10. How were enclosures a problems?

Tasks

Use these tasks to revise using the Knowledge Organiser

Mind map: Create a mind map writing what you can remember about each of the key events in Weimar Germany.

e.g.:



Mix and Match: Write down the definition of each of the key words. Then match them to the key word

e.g:

Religious leader, such as a bishops and priests



Clergy.

Make your own quiz: Whilst you are reading through your knowledge organiser create a quiz based off the information and ask someone to quiz you or quiz yourself!

Assessment practice

Attempt these exam style question!

Describe two features of Elizabeth's Religious Settlement. (4 Marks)

Describe two features of the problems Elizabeth faced when she became Queen. (4 Marks)

Describe two feature of the relationship with France and Scotland. (4 Marks)

Top Tip:

Describe the feature and then give detail/explanation to support.