

Key dates	
1562	John Hawkins first brings slaves from Africa and sells to Spanish colonists in America
1563	Statute of Artificers
1569	Mercator Map was developed
1571	Elizabeth I founded Jesus College at University of Oxford
1572	Vagabonds Act
1576	Poor Relief Act
1577-80	Drakes Circumnavigation of the globe
1584	Raleigh begins planning new colonisation attempt of Virginia by sending a fact-finding mission
1585	Colonists set sail for North America and begin the English colonisation of Virginia
1658	Surviving colonists abandon Virginia and return to England.
1587	New colonists arrive in Virginia and establish colony at Roanoke
1590	English sailors arrive at Roanoke only to find it abandoned. All colonists have disappeared.

Key people	
John Hawkins	Navigator, slave trader and the main behind some key developments in the English Navy. Laid the foundations for the triangular trade.
Gerard Mercator	Cartographer who developed the Mercator Map
Francis Drake	Knighted by Elizabeth for travelling the world and raiding Spanish Colonies.
Walter Raleigh	Explorer and courtier during Elizabeth's Reign
Richard Grenville	Expedition Commander of the Virginia Project
Ralph Lane	Governor of Virginia

Key Terms/Concepts	
Social Mobility	Being able to change your position in society
Humanists	A group that believed that learning was important in its own right
Grammar Schools	Private schools set up for able well off boys
Apprentice	Someone learning a trade or skill – unpaid
Dame Schools	Provided a basic education for girls run by local educated women
Rhetoric	Art of public speaking and persuasion
Rural Depopulation	When the population of the countryside falls as people move away in search of a better life.
Arable farming	Growing crops on farm land.
Subsistence farming	Growing just enough to feed your family but not to sell.
Vagabonds	Vagabonds or Vagrants were homeless people without jobs, who roamed the countryside begging for money, perhaps stealing or committing other crimes in order to survive.
Economic recession	When a fall in demand leads to falling prices and businesses losing money. This can lead to business failing and employment going up.
Quadrant	Similar to an astrolabe, it was used by sailors to help with navigation at sea. It was the shape of a quarter circle.
Astrolabe	An instrument used by sailors to help with navigation at sea. It was circular.
Colonies	Lands under the control or influence of another country, occupied by settlers from that country.
Monopoly	When one person, or company, controls the supply of something. This means they can charge whatever price they like for it.
Barter	Exchanging goods for other goods, instead of paying for something outright.

Elizabeth I's reign was a time of expansion, with growth in many different areas of society and daily life. There were new territories to be conquered in the New World, where it was believed there were great fortunes to be made. This opened up more opportunities in commerce. There was also expansion in ideas and different ways of thinking, including poetry, drama, philosophy and science. This affected what was taught in schools and universities. Plays, sports, games and other pastimes gave people a break from their worries and problems. For Elizabeth I, her courtiers and the nobility, these worries might mean concerns over England's religious problems or threat of war with Spain. For business owners, merchants and skilled craftsmen, there were economic problems: trade could be badly affected by poor relations with Spain and conflict in the Netherlands. When there were conflicts, businesses failed and unemployment rose. For the landless or labouring poor, and those now unemployed, people faced poverty and even starvation.

Exam Questions

'Describe one feature of' 2 marks	'Explain' 12 marks	'How far do you agree...' 16 mark
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Describe one feature of the Elizabethan system of poor relief that was new. Describe one feature of Elizabethan education. Describe one feature of theatre in Elizabeth's reign. Describe one feature of technological development which enabled exploration. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Explain why the attempt to colonise Virginia in 1585-86 was a failure. Explain why English sailors went on voyages of exploration and discovery in Elizabeth's reign. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> "The main reason that voyages of exploration were undertaken during Elizabeth I's reign was to increase England's wealth.' How far do you agree? 'Population growth was the main reason why vagabondage increased in Elizabethan England.' How far do you agree?

Consolidation Questions

1. Give two examples of Elizabethan schools and say who they were for.	13. Give one reason why Drake circumnavigated the globe 1577-80.
2. Why did education become more important in Elizabethan times?	14. Give one consequence of Drake's circumnavigation of the globe.
3. Give two examples of pastimes enjoyed by Elizabethans.	15. Which technological development do you consider to be most important encouraging voyages of exploration and why?
4. Explain why literacy increased for males but not for females under Elizabeth's reign. Is this surprising considering that England was under the rule of a young queen?	16. Explain why Drake's circumnavigation of the globe encouraged both exploration and the colonisation of America.
5. What were the differences in pastimes between rich and poor?	17. Give two reasons why the English wanted a colony in Virginia.
6. Give two reasons why poverty increased in Elizabethan times.	18. Give two reasons why Walter Raleigh was important in setting up the colonies.
7. Explain why vagabondage increased in Elizabethan times.	19. Give two reasons why the colonies failed.
8. Describe one positive change in how Elizabethans treated the poor.	20. Explain how Raleigh's preparations for the 1585 venture show he was taking great care to establish a successful colony.
9. Identify one Elizabethan poor law and say what it did to help the poor.	21. Explain why the type of colonists sent in 1587 was so different from those in 1586.
10. Why did some treatment of the poor not change under Elizabeth's reign?	22. Explain how poor luck led to the failures of the 1585 and 1587 colonies.
11. Give two reasons why there were voyages of exploration during Elizabeth I's reign.	23. Explain how poor judgement led to the failures of the 1585 and 1587 colonies.
12. How did improved technology help encourage long voyages?	24. Create a timeline of the colonisation of Virginia.

GCSE History - Knowledge Organiser - Superpower Relations and the Cold War - Topic 1 - Queen, government and religion 1558-69

Key dates	
1558	Elizabeth I is crowned Queen of England after the death of her sister, Mary I
1559	Elizabeth implements the Religious Settlement
1559	Treaty of Cateau-Cambresis
1560	Treaty of Edinburgh
1563	Statute of Artificers
1566	Dutch Revolt
1568	Mary, Queen of Scots, flees to England from Scotland
1568	Genoese Loan
1569	Revolt of Northern Earls to place Mary, Queen of Scots, on the throne

Key people	
Elizabeth I	Queen of England.
Mary Queen of Scots	Elizabeth's Cousin
Anne Boleyn	Elizabeth's Mother
Catherine of Aragon	Henry VIII's first wife and Mary I's mother
Sir William Cecil	Elizabeth's Secretary of State
Mary I	Elizabeth's Sister

Key Terms/Concepts	
Courtiers	Were usually members of nobility. Courtiers spent much of their lives with Elizabeth I.
Extraordinary taxation	Occasional, additional taxation to pay for the unexpected expenses, especially war.
Militia	A military force of ordinary people, rather than soldiers, usually raised in an emergency.
Divine Right	Belief that a monarch's right to rule came from God.
Patron	Someone who gives encouragement or financial support to an individual or a cause.
Crown	With a capital C, the Crown refers to the monarch and their government.
Succession	The issue of who was going to succeed the throne after the existing monarch died.
Roman Catholic	The form of Christianity followed throughout the whole of Western Europe until the 16 th Century.
Queen Regnant	Regnant is a Latin word and means 'reigning'. Elizabeth was a queen regnant because she ruled in her own right, like her sister Mary.
Mass	Roman Catholic service at which Catholics are given bread and wine.
The Reformation	The challenge to the teachings and power of the Roman Catholic church from 1517.
Intermediary	Someone who acts as a go-between when direct communication is not possible.
Last Supper	The last meal that Christ shared with his disciples.
Sacraments	Special church ceremonies
Holy Communion	Another name for mass, often used in Protestant churches.
Clergy	Religious leaders, such as Bishops and Priests.
Diocese	An area looked after by a Bishop
German States	Germany did not exist in the 16 th Century. There were, however, many states where German was spoken but they were independent from each other.
Altars	The table in a church where mass is performed
Ecclesiastical	An adjective used to describe things to do with the church
Royal Supremacy	This is when the monarch is head of the church
Pilgrimage	A journey to an important religious monument, shrine or place
Saints	A saint is someone who live an exceptional holy life.
Recusants	Catholics who were unwilling to attend church services laid down by the Elizabethan religious settlement.
Papacy	The system of Church government ruled by the pope.
Heretics	People who have controversial opinions and beliefs at odds with those held by the rest of society, but especially those who deny teachings of the Catholic Church.
Martyr	Someone who is killed for his or her beliefs, especially religious beliefs.
Holy Roman Empire	A large grouping of different states and kingdoms covering a large area of Europe.
Trade Embargo	When the government bans trade with another country
Excommunicated	A very severe punishment imposed by the Pope, expelling people from the Catholic Church.
Spanish Inquisition	A political and religious body set up by Spain in 1485 to keep Spanish territories true to Catholic faith.
Anointed	During a coronation, holy oil is applied to the monarch.
Abdicate	A king or queen giving up their throne.

If you were 16 in 1558, when Elizabeth I became queen, you would have already outlived at least 21% of those born in the same year as you. You might also be fast approaching the half-way point of your life, as the average life expectancy was between 28 and 41. In those 16 years, hundreds of people would have been put to death by the English government. It is likely that you would have heard about, or even witnessed, the agonies of those being burned alive for their religious beliefs. Holding religious beliefs different from the monarch's was extremely dangerous. Since the reign of Henry VIII, religion in England had changed with every new king or queen. From November 1558, England's religion was decided by Elizabeth I. Traitors also faced execution. Elizabeth had herself been imprisoned as a traitor in the Tower of London in 1554. She was suspected of treason against her sister Mary I. After becoming queen herself, Elizabeth often found her life threatened by plots. Elizabeth was 25 when she took the throne. Her first task was to secure her position as queen. To do so, she arranged her coronation for January 1559 and then drew up plans for England's religion. By doing these things, Elizabeth would be the ultimate source of political and religious power in England.

Exam Questions		
'Describe one feature of' 2 marks	'Explain' 12 marks	'How far do you agree...' 16 mark
1. Describe one feature of the Elizabethan religious settlement.		

Consolidation Questions

1. Give two issues Elizabeth I faced over her suitability to rule England.	13. What evidence is there that Elizabeth's religious settlement was very popular?
2. Give at least two ways in which the Privy Council, parliament and JPs were important in governing England.	14. Describe the crucifix and vestments controversies and their outcomes.
3. Describe Elizabeth I's strengths and weaknesses as a monarch.	15. Give two reasons why the Catholic threat in England was not serious until 1569.
4. Explain how at least two factors combined to make governing England a problem for Elizabeth I. e.g. Gender and Politics, Foreign and Domestic issues.	16. What was the Dutch revolt and why was Spain involved?
5. Explain how a combination of factors made the defence of England a problem for Elizabeth I.	17. Give two reasons why the Dutch Revolt worried Elizabeth so much.
6. What were Elizabeth's main aims in her religious settlement?	18. Give two examples of things Elizabeth did that annoyed Spain.
7. What two Acts of Parliament were part of the religious settlement and what did they say?	19. Explain why Elizabeth intervened to help Protestants in France but not in the Netherlands.
8. What were the Royal Injunctions?	20. Describe the chain of events that led Mary, Queen of Scots, to come to England.
9. What was the role of the Church of England in enforcing the religious settlement?	21. Give two options Elizabeth had in dealing with Mary and say why she did not take them.
10. What key features of the religious settlement appealed to Catholics?	22. What was the aim of the plot concerning Mary that developed at court?
11. What key features of the religious settlement appealed to Protestants?	23. Explain how changes in Scotland and France caused problems for Elizabeth I.
12. What evidence is there that Elizabeth's religious settlement was not very popular?	24. Explain why there was no ideal solution to the Mary problem for Elizabeth I, including holding her in captivity in England.

GCSE History - Knowledge Organiser - Superpower Relations and the Cold War - Topic 2 - Challenges at home and abroad, 1569-88

Key dates	
1569	Revolt of Northern Earls to place Mary, Queen of Scots, on the throne
1570	Pope Pius V excommunicates Elizabeth from the Catholic Church
1571	The Ridolfi plot
1576	Poor Relief Act
1576	The Spanish Fury
1576	Pacification of Ghent
1577-80	Francis Drake circumnavigates the world
1580	Francis Drake knighted
1583	The Throckmorton Plot
1584	Treaty of Joinville
1585	Treaty of Nonsuch
1585	War between England and Spain
1585	All Catholic priests are ordered to leave England
1586	The Babington Plot
1587	Mary, Queen of Scots, executed
1588	King Philip of Spain launches the Spanish Armada. The Armada are ultimately defeated at the Battle of Gravelines

Key people	
Elizabeth I	Queen of England.
Mary Queen of Scots	Elizabeth's Cousin.
King Philip II	Catholic King of Spain.
Francis Drake	Knighted by Elizabeth for travelling the world and raiding Spanish Colonies.
Duke of Alencon	French Duke who supported the campaign in the Netherlands.
William of Orange	Leader of the Dutch Protestant rebels.
Robert Dudley	Earl of Leicester who becomes Governor General of Netherlands on Elizabeth's behalf.

Key Terms/Concepts	
Civil War	A war between people of the same country
Conspiracy	A secret plan with the aim of doing something against the law
Papal bull	A written order used by the Pope.
Council of the North	Used to implement Elizabeth's laws and authority in the north of England, as it was far from London and Elizabeth's reach. The North was sometimes unstable and often under threat from Scottish raids. It was therefore necessary to have a Council with special powers that could act in times of lawlessness and emergency.
Hanged, Drawn and Quartered	A type of punishment used when the accused was found guilty of high treason. The accused would be hanged until near dead, cut open, have their intestines removed, and were finally chopped into four pieces.
Cipher	A secret way of writing in code.
Agents Provocateurs	French term referring to agents who become a part of a group suspected of wrongdoing and encourage other members to break the law so that potential threats can be identified and arrested.
Foreign Policy	The aims and objectives that guide a nation's relations with other states. The general aim is to benefit the nation. Objectives can include trade, expanding and / or gaining more economic resources and building alliances. Foreign policy can focus on defending what a country has (a defensive policy) or conquering other lands (an aggressive policy).
New World	North and South America. Europeans were only aware of their existence from 1492.
Privateer	Historically, individuals (usually merchants or explorers) with their own armed ships that capture other ships for their cargoes, often with authorisation or support of their government.
Circumnavigate	To travel all the way around the world.
Autonomy	The right to self-government, so people of one country can manage its own affairs.
Sacking	To rob a town or city using violence, causing a lot of damage, usually in wartime.
Expeditionary forces	An armed force sent to a foreign country to achieve a specific function or objective.
Mercenary	A soldier who fights for money rather than a nation or cause.
Armada	A fleet of warships.
Fireships	Empty ships set on fire and sent in the direction of the enemy to cause damage and confusion.
Propaganda	Biased information used to promote a point-of-view.

Elizabeth I faced many serious threats between 1569 and 1588, both from within England and from abroad. These threats were often linked. In northern England, Elizabeth faced threats from members of nobility who, increasingly sympathetic to Mary, Queen of Scots and her Catholic cause, revolted in 1569. Elizabeth faced many other plots against her rule (and her life) during this time. Elsewhere, England's failing relationship with Spain prompted Philip II of Spain to offer support to English Catholics plotting to remove the Protestant Elizabeth from the English throne. Roman Catholic priests were smuggled in from Europe to keep the Catholic faith in England alive, resulting in more plots being hatched against the Protestant queen on English soil. The rivalry between England and Spain was not just based on religion but also trade and political power. In Europe, England's increasing involvement in the Netherlands angered Philip II, as the Netherlands was under Spanish rule. Philip also ruled a large and expanding empire. Europeans had only been aware of the Americas, known as the 'New World', since 1492. By the time of Elizabeth's reign, Spain had established colonies, religious missions and trading outposts there. Sir Francis Drake, and others like him, did what they could to disrupt Spain's interests and establish English colonies in the New World, often resorting to attacking and robbing Spanish ships. Elizabeth backed and rewarded Drake for his efforts. By the mid 1580s, England and Spain were at war, despite Elizabeth's efforts to avoid a conflict. Philip planned an invasion of England, and in 1588 he launched his Armada.

Exam Questions

'Describe one feature of' 2 marks	'Explain' 12 marks	'How far do you agree...' 16 mark
1. Describe one feature of the plots against Elizabeth I in the years 1571-86.		1. 'The decline in Anglo-Spanish relations in the years 1569-85 was caused by Elizabeth I'. How far do you agree?

Consolidation Questions

1. Give two pieces of evidence of the political factors in the Revolt of the Northern Earls in 1569.	13. How did Philip II cause the deterioration in Anglo-Spanish relations?
2. Give two pieces of evidence of the religious factors in the Revolt of the Northern Earls in 1569.	14. Why was the death of the Duke of Alencon in 1584 so important for Elizabeth I?
3. Give one important outcome for each of the plots against Elizabeth I: The Revolt of the Northern Earls, the Ridolfi, Throckmorton and Babington plots.	15. Explain why Elizabeth knighted Francis Drake in 1581. Refer to both what he had achieved and the circumstances the queen faced.
4. Give three reasons why Sir Francis Walsingham's spy network was so effective.	16. Describe the key features of Philip II's plan to invade England.
5. Give three reasons why the Revolt of the Northern Earls was such a major threat to Elizabeth I.	17. Give two advantages English ships had over Spanish ships.
6. Compare the threats to Elizabeth I from 1571-86. Which was most serious and why?	18. Give one example in which the Armada benefitted Elizabeth I.
7. Explain why Mary, Queen of Scots, was executed in 1587 and not earlier.	19. Identify a key turning point in the events that lead to the defeat of the Spanish Armada and explain your choice.
8. Give two aims of Elizabeth I's foreign policy.	20. Explain the importance of Philip II in the defeat of the Armada.
9. Write a sentence explaining the importance of the following events in worsening Anglo-Spanish relations 1569-84. - Francis Drake's expeditions to the New World - The Dutch Revolt in the Netherlands - The Treaty of Joinville in 1584	21. Explain the importance of John Hawkins in the defeat of the Armada.
10. Elizabeth I tried to avoid direct conflict with Spain but still indirectly put pressure on Spain to leave the Netherlands alone. Describe, and give examples, of two ways in which she did this.	22. Explain the importance of the English cannon in the defeat of the Armada.
11. Identify one turning point in the deterioration of Anglo-Spanish relations in the 1570s and explain its importance.	23. Explain the significance of the Spanish Armada on Anglo-Spanish relations.
12. How did Elizabeth I cause the deterioration in Anglo-Spanish relations?	24. When was the Battle of Gravelines? What happened? Why is this significant?