

# Elizabethan England, c1568-1603 (Unit 1- Elizabeth’s court and Parliament)

## From the spec

- Elizabeth I and her court: background and character of Elizabeth I; court life, including patronage; key ministers.
- The difficulties of a female ruler: relations with Parliament; the problem of marriage and the succession; the strength of Elizabeth’s authority at the end of her reign, including Essex’s rebellion in 1601.

## What problems and strengths did Elizabeth inherit?

### Internal Strengths

The Tudors had provided stability since the Wars of the Roses ended in 1485  
The Church of England had broken away from the Catholic Church under Henry VIII and was now controlled by the monarchy, increasing the monarch’s power  
The population increased massively over the Tudor period (2.7- 4million); Most people lived in the south east; 9/10 people lived in rural areas.  
The invention of the printing press made new ideas and books more affordable and education was growing  
**Weaknesses**  
During Henry VIII’s reign there were Catholic rebellions in the North such as the Pilgrimage of Grace; During Mary’s reign there were Protestant rebellions;  
There were deep divisions between Catholics and Protestants within the population  
Communications were slow so it was hard to govern the north, West Country and Wales  
Henry VIII had executed more than 72,000 people by the end of his reign; Mary I burned Protestants at the stake  
Edward VI was only 9 when he became King. Edward VI was a strict Protestant who destroyed all images in Churches, introduced an English prayer book, and enforced Protestantism strictly  
Mary I married Phillip of Spain (her cousin) and had no children  
There were huge problems with poverty during Edward and Mary’s reign due to inflation (high cost of living) and harvest failures

### External Strengths

Henry VIII had taken direct control of Ireland in the 1540s  
The Netherlands provided important markets to England’s economy (particularly for selling cloth)  
The Netherlands were ruled by Spain but became Protestant during this period so were important allies for England  
France was distracted by internal religious wars during much of Elizabeth’s reign  
**Weaknesses**  
Scotland was a traditional enemy of England. Henry VIII had invaded in 1540s. Rivalry between England and Scotland grew after the Reformation. Scotland’s main ally was France  
The English only ruled a small area around Dublin known as the ‘Pale’ and local chieftains retained a lot of power  
There were a number of rebellions in Ireland after the reformation as the Irish were Catholic  
France was England’s traditional enemy during and Henry VIII went to war with France a number of times.  
Mary I went to war with France and England lost Calais in 1558

### Personal Strengths

Elizabeth was taught by Kat Ashley who became a lifelong friend. Roger Ascham also taught Elizabeth. Despite being a woman, Elizabeth received a brilliant education eg. She was an accomplished linguist, and learnt history and poetry  
In 1544, Elizabeth was restored as an heir to the throne  
When Mary I was declared Queen, Elizabeth and Mary rode to London together as a sign of unity triumphantly.  
After consulting her astrologer, Elizabeth chose a date for her accession and was proclaimed Queen in a spectacular ceremony.  
**Weaknesses**  
Elizabeth’s I mother was executed on charges of treason, incest, adultery and witchcraft – Elizabeth was declared as illegitimate  
Elizabeth rarely saw Henry III throughout her childhood as she and the remaining Yorkist cousins were isolated from court  
Elizabeth was embroiled in a political scandal in 1549. Thomas Seymour and Elizabeth were accused of having a relationship. Thomas Seymour was executed after being accused of plotting with Elizabeth to overthrow Edward VI.  
Elizabeth I was treated as a suspect during Mary’s reign. After Wyatt’s rebellion, Elizabeth was imprisoned in the Tower of London. She was eventually released but kept under house arrest at Woodstock and then at Hatfield

## In Addition

- (1) **besides this** (as well as this)
- (2)**furthermore** (also), (3) **also**, (4) **as well as**,
- (5) **on top of this**, (6) **foremost** (most important, e.g. the foremost reason for the outbreak of war was...),
- (7) **firstly, secondly,thirdly**,
- (8) **firstly, lastly, finally**, (9) **likewise** (in the same way).

## To Give an Example

- (1) **For example**,(2) **for instance**, (3) **in particular, particularly** (e.g. particularly important, was...), (4) **specifically** (e.g. Hitler bombed St Paul’s Cathedral specifically to destroy British morale),
- (5) **to illustrate** (e.g. Churchill understood the importance of morale. This is illustrated by the fact that he diverted firefighters from burning homes in order to save the Cathedral),
- (6) **this is shown by** (e.g. this is shown by the fact that...),
- (7) to demonstrate, to prove (e.g. to demonstrate this, we can...),
- (8) **such as** (e.g. words such as [quote], [quote], [quote] create the effect of’)

## Exam:

You will have 4 questions on the Elizabeth paper.

Q1- How **convincing** is Interpretation A about \_\_\_\_\_. (8 marks)

Q2 – **Explain** \_\_\_\_\_. (8 marks)  
Q3 – **Write an account of** \_\_\_\_\_. (8 marks)

Q4 – This question will be about the historic environment you will look at and will be a **factor question**. (16 marks)

## Elizabethan Power and Government

- The Queen:** Governed the country, commanded the navy and soldiers, chose appointments to her Council which was drawn out of her Court
- The Court:** 500-1000 government officials, ladies in waiting, servants and advisors. The privy Council was drawn from the Court. The Court was a social hub for the queen and her courtiers but also gave an impression of power, for example, to visiting foreign guests by displaying art and culture. Elizabeth used Progresses to display this power – they were an effective propaganda tool.
- The Council:** 12 key advisors – drawn from the Court. Elizabeth could choose and dismiss members as she pleased. They met daily – Elizabeth didn’t always attend and came to trust her Council. The Council advised and directed policy, although Elizabeth could ignore them. They helped Elizabeth steer things through Parliament too. She used a ‘divide and rule’ tactic to ensure she got contrasting advice and could maintain control over the Council. The most important member was William Cecil.
- Parliament:** Elizabeth needed Parliament to approve new laws or taxes. The House of Commons was made up of 450 elected MPs although only the wealthy could vote. Their power was limited as Elizabeth could reject an Act of Parliament (she had a veto). Elizabeth even made restrictions on the right of free speech in parliament in the 1570s. In addition, Elizabeth’s Council sat in Parliament so helped maintain royal control. However, Parliament was becoming more assertive eg. Puritans used it to voice their objections to Elizabeth’s religious policies - MPs were becoming more confident in arguing against the Queen.

## Problems Elizabeth faced at the end of her reign;

- Economic problems: War, and repeated harvest failures led to economic problems and increased poverty
- Political problems: Death of trusted advisors – Dudley, Walsingham, Hatton and Cecil all died between 1588-1598; Divide and rule in Court in the 1590s was not as effective as Elizabeth did not have as tight a grip over the loyalty of her Courtiers
- Personal problems: After their deaths, Elizabeth became increasingly angry and depressed- people started to sense she had reigned for too long and wanted reform

## Elizabethan England, c1568-1603 (Unit 1- Elizabeth’s court and Parliament)

### Patronage:

- **Sir William Cecil, Lord Burghley**
- Member of the gentry.Moderate Protestant. Had experience under Edward VI. Wanted to avoid war and unite the nation. Did not make rushed decisions. The Queen admired and respected him, relying on him heavily. Skilful manager in the House of Commons. Died in 1598 and was replaced as chief minister by his son, Robert.
- **Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester**
- Younger son of the Duke of Northumberland who had been executed under Mary I. Childhood friend of Elizabeth and like Elizabeth had spent time locked in the Tower of London. Many rumours of love between Elizabeth and Dudley but mysterious death of Dudley’s wife meant they could not marry even if Elizabeth had wanted to. Member of the Court and Privy Council. Puritan, argued with William Cecil. Given title Earl of Leicester in 1564 and died in 1588.
- **Sir Francis Walsingham**
- Member of the gentry, studied law.Fervent Puritan who had fled to Italy during Mary’s reign.Entered parliament in 1558. Ability at speaking different languages led him to become ambassador in Paris. In the Privy Council he was responsible for foreign affairs. Clashed with William Cecil.Superb organiser in charge of the secret service and network of spies. Died 1590
- **Sir Christopher Hatton**
- Member of the gentry and studied law.Moderate Protestant. Elected to parliament and helped Elizabeth control the MPs. In charge of judges, law courts. Died 1591.
- **Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex**
- Son of Elizabeth’s cousin, LetticeKnollys, step-son of Robert Dudley. Good looking and a favourite of Elizabeth.Military hero who fought in the Netherlands, France and Spain. Joined privy council in 1593. Hated the Cecils. Given the monopoly for sweet wine but became desperate when it was taken away. Disrespectful of Elizabeth, led a rebellion and executed in 1601.

**Elizabeth successfully used patronage to divide and rule in her Council in her early years (eg. Walsingham and Dudley clashed with William Cecil and Hatton) In the later years of her reign, however, her use of patronage was problematic. Robert Cecil and Essex developed a dangerous rivalry. The Essex Rebellion was a sign of problems within her Government.**

### Marriage:

#### **Reasons for marriage**

- Without a clear successor and son, the country could descend into civil war when Elizabeth died. This is what had happened in the past with the War of the Roses
- Women were considered weak and not capable of ruling a nation
- Marriage would forge an alliance with strategic partner from abroad or the English nobility
- A child would ensure that Protestantism would continue after Elizabeth’s death. Elizabeth had almost died of smallpox in 1562

#### **Possible suitors**

1. **King Philip II of Spain:** Catholic king of Spain. Had been married to Elizabeth’s half-sister Mary I. Spain was a powerful enemy or ally.
2. **Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester:** Handsome and intelligent.A childhood friend of Elizabeth from a powerful English noble family.
3. **Francis of Anjou and Alencon:** younger brother of the King of France. France was a powerful enemy or ally. Not attractive

#### **Problems with marriage**

- Marriage would limit personal freedom
- Most suitable husbands were Catholic
- A foreign marriage might upset other countries
- Mary I’s marriage had caused a rebellion in England
- An English husband would unbalance the court
- Henry VIII had killed two of his wives including Elizabeth’s mother
- Philip of Spain had treated Mary badly
- Robert Dudley’s wife had died in mysterious circumstances and this was surrounded by rumour
- The Bartholomew Day Massacre meant the French were unpopular and the Duke of Alencon and Anjou less suitable
- Elizabeth claimed she was ‘married to her country’ and refused to name a successor – to name a successor could have put her life in danger

### Essex’s Rebellion:

- Essex, who had been one of her favourites in the 1590s (he was a Privy Councillor and she had rewarded him with a monopoly on sweet wines) organised a rebellion against her and Robert Cecil in 1601 after a clash over Ireland, amongst other things. The rebellion failed but it was a sign of Elizabeth’s weakening political grip.
- Essex inherited the title of Earl of Essex when in 1573 when his father died
- He was made a Privy Councillor in 1595 and his power grew even further when the Queen gave him a monopoly of sweet wines (anyone who wished to bring in sweet wine from abroad had to pay him a tax!)
- A rivalry developed at Court between him and Robert Cecil
- He had military success against the Spanish in 1596
- He argued with the Queen about Ireland – he turned his back on the Queen and she hit him on his head! He almost drew his sword on her but was stopped. He was placed under house arrest but then returned to Court
- Despite the argument, the Queen appointed Essex Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. However, he made a truce with the Irish in 1599 against the Queen’s orders
- After this failure in Ireland, he burst into the Queens bedchamber before she was robed and wigged – a sign of disrespect
- The Queen removed his monopoly on sweet wine – he lost his power and wealth
- He was determined to remove Robert Cecil from power so marched to London with 200 followers, he took 4 of her Privy Councillors hostage
- Robert Cecil labelled Essex as a traitor and many of the rebels dropped out of the march; Essex returned to his house to find the hostages had been released
- Elizabeth’s government arrested Essex and his remaining supporters. In 1601 Essex was beheaded – several other rebels were executed too although some escaped with a fine

# Elizabethan England, c1568-1603 (Unit 2-Life in Elizabethan times)

## From the spec

- A ‘Golden Age’: living standards and fashions; growing prosperity and the rise of the gentry; the Elizabethan theatre and its achievements; attitudes to the theatre.
- The poor: reasons for the increase in poverty; attitudes and responses to poverty; the reasons for government action and the seriousness of the problem.
- English sailors: Hawkins and Drake; circumnavigation 1577–1580, voyages and trade; the role of Raleigh.

## To Show the Reason Why, Cause and Effect

(1) **since**, (2) **because**, (3) **because of**, **due to** (because of, e.g. due to the effects of erosion, the coastline appears...), (4) **as** (because, e.g. as most people in the West have free access to food, obesity is reaching epidemic proportions), (5) **by this**, (6) **through this**, (7) **as a result of this**.

## Poverty;

### Why was there an increase in poverty in the Elizabethan era?

- Long term:
- Henry VIII’s policies and actions eg. Dissolution of the monasteries eg. Henry VIII’s wars led to high taxes; Dearth conditions even before Elizabeth became Queen
- Short term:
- Population growth between 1550-1600 (central cause);Changes in farming – enclosures meant less common land; Collapse of Antwerp markets

### Why was poverty important in the Elizabethan England?

- Beliefs about the ‘idle poor’- belief that this class of dishonest and lazy ‘vagrants’ was getting out of hand – new methods being used to trick people; Considered a threat to the social order; Puritans in particular disapproved of vagrancy; Vagrancy also blamed for spread of disease from town to town

### How successful were Elizabethan policies on poverty?

- Successes: Poor Law brought together previous government and local measures – national system
- Principle of government taking responsibility was establishedeg. Poor Rate (perhaps more important than how much it was used – see interpretation)
- Lasted until 1834!
- Prevented rebellion caused by poverty
- Limits: Did not challenge attitudes towards poverty – still focussed on punishment rather than support
- Some argue extent of poverty has been exaggerated and that the Poor Law was not actually used much... (Poverty continued to increase.

## Exploration

### Causes

- **New ideas** (age of Renaissance)
- **New invention**eg. New ships with triangular sails (lateens); the astrolabe – made circumnavigation more accurate
- **Economic gain** (eg. new trade routes needed due to collapse of Antwerp markets eg. New trade companies helped monopolise trade routes and bring wealth)
- **Patriotism/national glory**
- Exploration brought national glory; through the establishment of new colonies and helped competition with rivals like Spanish and Portuguese.

### Francis Drake

- Most famous English explorer
- Increased hostility with Spain through his privateering actions
- Circumnavigated the globe in 1577
- Helped win the Spanish Armada

### John Hawkins

- Made three voyages to the Caribbean
- Traded slaves he had captured in West Africa
- Clashed with the Spanish and lost many men and ships
- Helped design new ships which helped make the English navy superior

### Walter Raleigh

- Led a number of voyages to the Americas
- Named an area Virginia in hour of Elizabeth
- One of earliest attempts at colonisation
- However, settlers faced food shortages and returned home
- Virginia was not a successful colony until after Elizabeth's' death

### Consequences

- Elizabethan helped to increase the hostility between the Spanish and the English eg. because of actions of English privateers
- It brought great wealth to individuals such as merchants The wealth and new lands gained helped build up England’s reputation
- Elizabethan exploration extended England’s global links The new trade routes and monopolies were of long term importance economically
- Elizabethan exploration led to the development of Britain’s navy.
- The establishment of colonies under Elizabeth (eg. In India and America) increased England’s political importance

## Key People

**Actors** -Women were not allowed to act so men had to take on female parts.

**William Shakespeare** - One of the most important playwrights of Elizabethan times. His popular plays included ‘Romeo and Juliet’ and ‘Richard II’.

**Christopher Marlowe** - He was one of the greatest playwrights of the day but he was stabbed to death in 1592 during a tavern brawl. His most famous play was ‘Dr Faustus’.

**Richard Burbage** - He was a reputed tragic actor who performed the lead roles in many of Shakespeare's plays. He later became part owner of the Globe Theatre.

## Theatres

These became popular during Elizabeth’s reign because of government fears that performances from strolling players could help spread diseases such as the Plague. As acting performances became more and more popular, inns and taverns could no longer accommodate them and so new theatres were built.

Theatres were basic and the only roof was over the actors to protect them from the rain or the more expensive seats. There was also no scenery so actors had to fill in these details to the audience.

Elizabethan England, c1568-1603 (Unit 2-Life in Elizabethan times)

A Golden Age;

This was the time of the Renaissance or rebirth of learning

- Developments took place in art, portraiture, symbolism, miniature portraits
- The voyages of discovery allowed new knowledge of the world
- Developments of the theatre included Shakespeare
- Education was more widespread. New ideas flourished such as the mathematician John Napier and musician William Byrd
- Science and technology improved expanding wealth. The astrolabe and new sailing technology allowed longer voyages using more accurate navigation equipment. Francis Bacon argued for the scientific method.
- The gentry were gaining more power and the nobility in decline as trade became more important and brought wealth to the gentry. Fortunes were made through trade and exploration. They used this wealth to build themselves grand houses and to educate themselves
- The dissolution of the monasteries had made land available to a new gentry class.

However, there are limits to this view...

- This was a time of blood sports
- Most people were poor
- Life expectancy was low
- Elizabethan ‘science’ included alchemy which turned different elements into precious metals (not possible) and astrology and the way that the stars and planets govern the lives and health of humans (not possible)

There was a belief in the ‘Great Chain of Being’ with a rigid adherence to hierarchy, poor being at the bottom

Key Vocabulary

Poor relief

Action taken by the government, church or individuals to help the poor.

Alms-houses

A house for the poor paid for by charity.

Clapper dudgeon

Poor person who tied arsenic to his skin to make it bleed, hoping to attract sympathy and money.

Counterfeit crank

Pretended to suffer from epilepsy and sucked soap to foam at the mouth as a wear to get begging money.

Nobles

Great landowners with an income of £6000 per year.

Gentry

Lesser landowners with an income of around £200

Yeomen

Owned their own property and had a few servants

Merchants

Traders in goods

To Show Result or Effect of Something

- (1) **consequently** (i.e. as a result of this, e.g. consequently, the earth will eventually crash into the sun),
- (2) **hence** (as a result, e.g. hence the earth will be destroyed),
- (3) **so**,
- (4) **therefore**,
- (5) **thus** (in this way, e.g. thus, the earth will fall into the sun and the moon will fall into the earth.)

To Express an Opinion (mainly for English but some could be used in History!)

- (1) **this suggests**, (2) **this makes us feel that**, (3) **this makes it clear that**, (4) **create the effect (mood/tone) of** (e.g. the author/these words create(s) the effect that) (5) **seems**, this seems to, it seems that,(6) **we could say that**, you could argue that, it could be said that, (7) **we could interpret this in two ways** (8) **the author sets up (or ‘builds up’) the idea of** (9) **in this character, we see...** (10) it could be argued that

Question 1:

How convincing is Interpretation C about \_\_\_\_\_? Explain your answer using Interpretation C and your contextual knowledge. (8 marks)

Question 2:

Explain \_\_\_\_\_. (8 marks)

Question 3:

Write an account of \_\_\_\_\_. (8 marks)

Question 4:

A factor question on the historic environment. (16 marks)

Timeline

- 1533** - Elizabeth is born at Greenwich Palace.
- 1536** - Elizabeth’s mother, Queen Anne Boleyn, is executed at The Tower of London.
- 1537** - Elizabeth’s half-brother, Prince Edward, is born.
- 1547** - King Henry VIII dies and Prince Edward becomes King Edward VI.
- 1553** - King Edward VI dies and Elizabeth’s half-sister, Mary, becomes Queen Mary I.
- 1554** - Elizabeth is imprisoned in The Tower of London and then Woodstock Manor.
- 1555** - Elizabeth is freed.
- 1558** - Queen Mary I dies and Elizabeth becomes Queen Elizabeth I.
- 1559** - Coronation of Queen Elizabeth I and Elizabethan Religious Settlement.
- 1562** - Elizabeth is seriously ill with small pox at Hampton Court Palace.
- 1564** - William Shakespeare and Christopher Marlowe are born.
- 1567** - Mary, Queen of Scots, is forced to abdicate the throne.
- 1568** - Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned in England after fleeing Scotland.
- 1569** - Northern Rebellion
- 1570** - Elizabeth is excommunicated from the Catholic Church by the Pope.
- 1571** - Ridolfi Plot to assassinate Elizabeth.
- 1572** - Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, is executed for treason.
- 1574** - Richard Burbage opens the first theatre in England called The Theatre.
- 1575** - Kenilworth Entertainments
- 1577** - Francis Drake sets out on the first English voyager around the world.
- 1584** - Bond of Association
- 1585** - Elizabeth takes The Netherlands under her protection, beginning the War with Spain.
- 1586** - Babington Plot and trial of Mary, Queen of Scots, for treason.
- 1587** - Mary, Queen of Scots, is executed at Fotheringay Castle.
- 1588** - Defeat of the Spanish Armada
- 1597** - Second Spanish Armada defeated.
- 1599** - The Globe theatre is opened.
- 1601** - Essex Rebellion and Queen Elizabeth’s Golden Speech.
- 1603** - Death of Queen Elizabeth I and accession of King James I.

Elizabethan England, c1568-1603 (Unit 3- Troubles at home and abroad)

**From the spec**

- Religious matters: the question of religion, English Catholicism and Protestantism; the Northern Rebellion; Elizabeth's excommunication; the missionaries; Catholic plots and the threat to the Elizabethan settlement; the nature and ideas of the Puritans and Puritanism; Elizabeth and her government's responses and policies towards religious matters.
- Mary Queen of Scots: background; Elizabeth and Parliament's treatment of Mary; the challenge posed by Mary; plots; execution and its impact.
- Conflict with Spain: reasons; events; naval warfare, including tactics and technology; the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

**Elizabeth's policy towards Catholics;**

- In 1570 Pope Pius V excommunicated Elizabeth
- There were plots to replace Elizabeth including the 1569 Northern Rebellion, 1571 Ridolfi Plot, 1583 Throckmorton Plot and 1586 Babington Plot
- The first 20 years Elizabeth was tolerant towards the Catholics but this changed in the 1580s because:
- A Jesuit mission was sent to England to convert Protestants to Catholicism.
- Mary, Queen of Scots was a danger whilst she was in exile in England. She was a figure head for those rebelling and an alternative to Queen Elizabeth
- In 1581 'recusancy' fines were increased and strictly enforced. It was high treason to convert to Catholicism
- After 1585 a catholic priest ordained after 1559 was classed as a traitor
- The 1593 statute of confinement meant that Catholics could not travel more than 5 miles from home without permission
- France and Spain were a danger as they were Catholic countries. They both gave money to plots but were not in a position to attack England. They both saw Elizabeth's rule as temporary

**Elizabeth's policy towards Protestants;**

- Most puritans accepted Elizabeth's changes
- In the 1570s Puritans did meet to discuss the bible – prophesying.
- The Archbishop of Canterbury, Grindal, encouraged this and was suspended as a consequence. A strict Anglican, John Whitgift was appointed to replace him
- Some MPs including Robert Dudley and Sir Frances Walsingham were puritan.
- Once they died, there was little support incourt
- After 1583 there was a crackdown on Puritanism with fines and prison
- Puritan printers were punished to reduce any written material

**Papal Bull**

The Pope excommunicated Elizabeth in 1570, pronouncing her wicked and giving Catholics his blessing if they overthrew her. Elizabeth was furious and introduced the Treason Act which made it treasonable to declare Elizabeth was not the lawful Queen, to publish any Papal Bull and confiscate Catholic property if they are away more than a year.

Timeline / Chronology	
1568	Mary, Queen of Scots arrived in England
1569	The Rebellion of the Northern Earls
1570	Elizabeth's ex-communication
1571	The Ridolfi Plot
1574	The first arrival of seminary priests in England
1580	The first Jesuits arrived in England
1583	The Throckmorton Plot
1586	The Babington Plot
1588	The Spanish Armada

**Key People**

**John Stubbs**

John Stubbs, a Puritan, wrote a pamphlet criticising the Queen's marriage talks with the Duke of Anjou, a Catholic. Elizabeth was not pleased with him, he was arrested and a had his right hand cut off.

**Edmund Grindal**

The new Archbishop of Canterbury, Grindal refused to follow the Queen's instructions to shut down prophesyings and was suspended from duties forcing Elizabeth to do it herself.

**John Whitgift**

Archbishop of Canterbury after Grindal he issued the Three Articles and imposed strict controls on the clergy to end all prophesyings.

**Matthew Parker**

He issued a book laying down rules for the wearing of vestments. Many Puritans refused to follow these rules as they argued they were too similar to Catholics. Elizabeth insisted the rules were followed and those who didn't were dismissed from the church.

**Plots and Rebellions;**

- **Northern Rebellion 1569** started when Elizabeth would not give permission for the Duke of Norfolk to marry Mary Queen of Scots. The Earl of Westmorland and the Earl of Northumberland took control of Durham Cathedral and celebrated catholic mass. They attempted to march to London but were stopped by the Earl of Sussex, one of Elizabeth's supporters. The Earl of Northumberland was executed. Wesmorland fled and Norfolk was sent to the tower
- **The Ridolfi Plot of 1571** was organised with the Duke of Norfolk. Ridolfi was a catholic Italian banker living in England. He planned invasions from both the Netherlands and the North. It was stopped when spies captured a message. The Duke of Norfolk confessed and was executed.
- **Throckmorton Plot of 1583**was backed by the Spanish and the Pope to invade England. Francis Throckmorton acted as a go between linking Mary Queen of Scots to the Spanish ambassador. Once again Walsingham's spies found out about the plot. Throckmorton was tortured and confessed.

**Key Vocabulary**

**Recusants**

Individuals who refused to attend church services under Elizabeth's new religious settlement.

**Jesuits**

Roman Catholic missionaries whose aim was to destroy heresy (Protestantism).

**Seminary Priests**

Priests trained in Roman Catholic Colleges

**Council of the North**

Set up after the Papal Bull to enforce government authority and policies in the North of England.



Elizabethan England, c1568-1603 (Unit 3- Troubles at home and abroad)

Key events	
<u>The war in the Netherlands</u>	
In 1566 Dutch Protestant revolted against Philip II of Spain, rioting and smashing up Catholic icons. Philip sent an army to crush the rebels and ruthlessly captured 18,000 Dutch Protestants , burning 1,000 of them to death. By 1579 more rebellions had split the country in two and the north was led by William of Orange.	
<u>English privateer attacks on Philip II</u>	
Elizabeth encouraged privateers to launch attacks against Spanish ships, looting their gold and silver. Many experts believe that Drake captured over £140,000 worth of gold from Spanish ships which today is about £2m.	
<u>Drake’s attack on Cadiz</u>	
Drake sailed a fleet of ships into Cadiz and attacked the Spanish fleet. He destroyed around 37 ships and burnt important supplies which had an adverse effect on Philip’s Armada ammunition. This attack put back the Armada by a year.	
<u>The first few days of the Armada</u>	
After sailing in May 1588 the Armada was sighted off Lizard Point , Cornwall on 29th July. The Armada sailed in a crescent formation up the English channel which the English Navy were unable to break. They arrived in Calais in August. The Dutch forces were not waiting in Calais as they had been delayed so the English sent fire ships hurtling towards them which finally broke up the Spanish crescent formation.	
<u>The Battle of Gravelines</u>	
This was a significant turning point as English ships dented the Spanish—Spain lost at least 3 ships, 1,000 men and had 800 wounded. After the battle the wind changed so the Spanish were unable to carry on fighting.	

Timeline / Chronology	
1566	War in the Netherlands
1567	Philip’s army responds to the Dutch rebels
1575	War again in the Netherlands
1585	Treaty of Nonsuch
1577	Drake sailed round the world
1577-1587	Drake loots and destroys Spanish ships and ammunition
May 1588	The Armada set sail
Aug 1588	The Battle of Gravelines
Oct 1588	The last 67 Spanish ships returned to Spain and the Armada was over.

<u>The Armada;</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>In 1588 Spain was preparing to attack England</li><li>Spanish warships anchored off the Dutch coast, waiting for the Duke of Parma who had allowed the troops to leave the ships</li><li>It was commanded by the Duke of Medina-Sidonia who had little experience in commanding naval forces</li><li>The English attacked whilst the Spanish waited</li><li>Sir Francis Drake sent in 8fireships. The Spanish scattered in chaos and did not keep their crescent formation</li><li>The next day the English fired but the Spanish were not prepared to defend against English canons</li><li>A storm blew the Spanish off course and resulted in their ships being wrecked, food spoiled and being attacked by the Scots and Irish.</li><li>Only 65 of the 151 Spanish ships survived.</li></ul>
<b>Why did the English win?</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Use of fireships to break the Spanish crescent formation, use of line of battle firing strategy, use of faster ships which were more manoeuvrable with new sails known as lanteens</li><li>Bombardment by the English using light weight canons</li><li>Spanish ships were designed for the Mediterranean and not for the Chanel or the North Sea</li><li>Delays of the Spanish in collecting the troops from the Netherlands</li><li>Most weapons of the Spanish were for land battles, not for use at sea</li><li>The Spanish commander was inexperienced</li><li>The weather and the storms around Ireland and Scotland</li></ul>
<b>Impact</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Elizabeth continued to build the navy and help England seem like a world power</li><li>Defeat of Spain</li><li>Elizabeth was shown to be a great leader</li></ul>

Conclusion: How much of a threat was the Armada?
The Armada had been a serious threat to England as England’s defences and army were not strong. However the attacks on Spanish ships by privateers led by Drake weakened Spain as did Drake’s attack on Cadiz. Using fire ships had broken the crescent formation which led to the Battle of Gravelines as an English victory. Finally the bad weather advantaged England as Spanish forced had to sail north where many landed in Scotland and were destroyed. As a result the invasion was called off.

<u>Exam;</u>
Q1- How <b>convincing</b> is Interpretation A about _____. <i>(8 marks)</i>
Q2 – <b>Explain</b> _____. <i>(8 marks)</i>
Q3 – <b>Write an account of</b> _____. <i>(8 marks)</i>
Q4 – This question will be about the historic environment you will look at and will be a <b>factor question</b> . <i>(16 marks)</i>

Key ideas
<u>Philip’s Armada plan</u>
He decided he would sail his fleet to Calais and then fight the English ships in the channel arriving in Margate, Kent. His troops would then fight their way to London whilst gathering Catholic support on the way up to London when he would usurp Elizabeth.
<u>English response to Philip’s plans</u>
England set up warning beacons along the coast to be lit if there was an invasion. Elizabeth’s land army was weak and untrained but she managed to raise 20,000 men. All hopes however rested on the navy who were more experienced.
<u>Results of the Armada</u>
The Armada was a huge victory for Elizabeth but the war with Spain continued to rumble for another ten years. Elizabeth continued supporting the Dutch rebels and English privateers continued to attack Spanish ships. There was an increase in anti-Catholic feeling but there were no arrests.

To Prove Your Argument
(1) to <b>attest</b> , to prove, e.g. this is attested by, (2) to be <b>evidenced</b> , to prove, e.g. this is evidenced by, (3) to <b>testify</b> , where a person swears that a thing is so, e.g. people at the time testified that,' (4) to be <b>endorsed</b> , (5) to be <b>supported</b> , e.g. this view is endorsed (supported) by other evidence...’, to be <b>shown</b> , (6) to be <b>proven</b> , e.g. ‘this is shown (proven) by’, (7) to <b>establish</b> , to be established, to be well-proven, ‘it has been established that, this evidence establishes that...’

Key People
<u>Duke of Medina Sidonia</u>
He was chosen by Philip as the admiral in charge of the Armada despite his protests that he hated sailing and was easily seasick.
<u>Sir Francis Drake</u>
Vice-Admiral of the Armada fleet. He was something of a favourite of Elizabeth’s. He led pirate ship attacks against Spain and he was the first man to sail around the world.
Key Vocabulary
<u>Treaty of Nonsuch</u>
Elizabeth signed this agreement with the Dutch rebels agreeing to become their Protector and send troops and cavalry to help the rebellion.
<u>Golden Hind</u>
Sir Francis Drake’s ship
<u>Armada</u>
Philip II’s naval attack on Britain.
<u>Elizabeth’s Tilbury speech</u>
Rousing speech that Elizabeth delivered to her Armada fighting force.

Elizabethan England, c1568-1603 (Unit 4 – The historic environment of Elizabethan England)

From the spec

- The historic environment is 10% of the overall course. Students should be able to identify key features of the specified site and understand their connection to the wider historical context of the specific historical period. Sites will also illuminate how people lived at the time, how they were governed and their beliefs and values. The following aspects of the site should be considered:
- location
- function
- the structure
- people connected with the site eg the designer, originator and occupants
- design
- how the design reflects the culture, values, fashions of the people at the time
- how important events/developments from the depth study are connected to the site.

Background Information on Hardwick Hall, Derbyshire

Who built Hardwick Hall?

Hardwick Hall was built by Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury. She became Countess of Shrewsbury when she married her fourth husband, George Talbot, in 1567. He was the 6<sup>th</sup> Earl of Shrewsbury.

Who was Bess of Hardwick?

Elizabeth, known as Bess, was born in a small manor house on the site of Hardwick old Hall in 1527. Her father was a gentleman who owned a few hundred acres. He died within a year of Bess’s birth. He left each of his daughters a small sum of money, about £26. When Bess became a teenager she went into the service of Sir John Zouche, head of a great Derbyshire family. This would have been normal practice for the children of Tudor gentry.

Who did Bess marry?

Her cousin, **Robert Barlow**, from another Derbyshire, gentry family was also in the household. Bess looked after him when he was ill at the Zouche family home in London. Their family thought that it was a good idea for them to marry which they did in 1543. Unfortunately Robert died a few months after the wedding. As his widow, Bess inherited a third of his income, which was £66 a year by 1588. At the time this would have been a respectable sum of money but not a fortune.

Bess was a childless widow and she continued to serve in a noble household by attending the Marchioness of Dorset, the mother of Lady Jane Grey. Here she met **Sir William Cavendish**, an elderly and rich government official. He had made a lot of money during the Dissolution of the Monasteries, and now owned much land and properties scattered over 5 counties. He fell in love with Bess and, after their marriage, to please his new wife sold all his property and consolidated his wealth by buying new property in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, including the house and estate of Chatsworth in 1549. Bess had 8 children with Sir William Cavendish.

William Cavendish died in 1557 leaving Bess with Chatsworth and a large amount of property. In 1559, 2 years later, she married again this time to **Sir William St Loes**. Sir William was a rich landowner with property in Devon and Cornwall, who had already been twice married. As Sir William’s family name was older and better established than the Cavendish’s, it was another step up the social ladder for Bess. Furthermore, the marriage brought with it access to court as Sir William was a favourite courtier of Queen Elizabeth and Captain of her Guard. Bess’ third marriage lasted only 5 years, until the winter of 1564, when Sir William died. It left Bess very wealthy. She was on the marriage market again and represented quite a wealthy catch. There was much gossip at court about whom she might marry next!

Bess’s fourth marriage, in 1567, was spectacular. Her husband was 40 years old and the head of one of the oldest, and richest families in England. He was George Talbot, **Earl of Shrewsbury**, a widower with 6 children. He had inherited a large amount of money and used it to become even richer. He had a vast amount of agricultural land, owned coal mines and glassworks, iron foundries and ships. Most of his land was also in the Midlands and it complemented the properties already owned by his new wife, Bess.

Who designed Hardwick Hall?

The man most responsible for the design of Hardwick Hall was Robert Smythson. He had been working for Bess on the remodelling of Hardwick Old Hall. Smythson was an architect and surveyor although he trained originally as a stonemason. At this time in Elizabethan England it is perhaps misleading to use the term ‘architect’ because the role of an architect was only just beginning to be developed. The design of the building was probably the result of several influences, including the patron and family, friends, Smythson and the craftsman at the time. However looking at the way that the design and splendour of Hardwick Hall is so well integrated, it’s hard to avoid the conclusion that Smythson was the inspiration.

Why was Hardwick Hall built?

Bess’s marriage to the Earl of Shrewsbury soon ran into trouble when, early in 1569, he was given the job of guarding Mary Queen of Scots. Bess made things worse when she arranged the marriage of her daughter, Elizabeth, to Charles Stuart, the brother of Mary Queen of Scots’ ex-husband, Lord Darnley thus creating a claim to the English throne for any of their children. Bess had arranged this without her husband’s approval and much to the fury of Queen Elizabeth. Shrewsbury thought that his new wife was risking his good relations with the Queen for the sake of her own family. And there were troubles as Shrewsbury had to fund the imprisonment and guarding of Mary, Queen of Scots from his own resources. His wealth was also being drained by the large amounts of money that Bess was spending on the remodelling of Chatsworth house. Bess and Shrewsbury had their first serious row in 1577 and by 1584 the marriage had broken down completely.

As their relationship worsened, they argued over the ownership of Chatsworth which the Earl of Shrewsbury wanted to keep as his family home. So in 1583 Bess bought the house and property at Hardwick where she had grown up, from her brother, James. From 1585 to 1590 she enlarged and remodelled the old house, which is known as Hardwick Old Hall.

Shrewsbury died in 1590 leaving Bess, in her early 60s, one of the richest people in England. Almost immediately Bess started to lay the foundations for a new larger, grander house a few yards away from Hardwick Old Hall. Bess decided that she would concentrate her efforts on the place where she had been born. She was content to leave Chatsworth to her eldest son Henry, who had taken her husband’s side during the marital quarrel, and whom she heartily disliked. Her new home at Hardwick which she spent the next 13 years building and furnishing would eventually go to her favourite son, William, after she died in 1608.

To compare/ analyse

- (1) **On one hand, on the other hand**, (2) **in comparison**, (3) **similarly, likewise** (4) **in contrast**, (5) **but**, (6) **however**, (7) **although**, (8) **yet, nevertheless, despite this**, (even though there are things to the contrary) (9) **even so, all the same**.

# Elizabethan England, c1568-1603 (HT4 – The historic environment of Elizabethan England)

## In what ways does Hardwick showcase Elizabethan building and architecture?

Hardwick demonstrates the Elizabethan concern for symmetry and order. The house is symmetrical on all 4 sides and displays symmetry in many different ways. The height of each story progressively increases. Servants went about on the ground floor, Bess on the first floor and potential Royal visitors on the second floor. In this way the design of the house is a model of what the Elizabethans thought should be the divine order of the universe.

The familiar rhyme that, ‘Hardwick Hall, more glass than wall’ was truer of Hardwick than other Elizabethan houses. The chimneys had internal flues so as not to interfere with the external impression of glass. Glass was a status symbol and the greatly increased height of the windows at Hardwick made them all the more impressive.

Hardwick was made from local materials from Bess’s own properties which were in turn used by local craftsmen. Wood came from trees that grew on Bess’ land and the glass and the iron from her glassworks and ironworks at Wingfield. Lead came from her workings at Winster or Aldwark, and the stone from her quarries at Ashford in Derbyshire.

## What sort of person was Bess of Hardwick?

Bess was an affectionate woman, with a dynamic personality who loved her family and friends and was loved in a romantic sense by at least two of her four husbands. She was ambitious for her family, and became a high achiever in what was very much a man’s world. She was also intelligent, loyal, shrewd, a brilliant financier, a fulfilled woman and self-confident in her achievements. She possessed great charisma, and made friends easily, being well liked and respected by those in her circle.

## Was Bess just lucky?

Shrewsbury’s death left Bess free to do as she wanted. She not only had her own properties returned to her - those of Barlow, Cavendish, and St Lowe, but now she was also entitled to a widow’s dower of 1/3 of the annual income from the massive Shrewsbury estates. After the Earl died, this income would come in annually while there were also the Earl’s savings, making her mega rich by the standards of the day.

However Bess improved on that situation greatly over the next 15 years when, as she had no husband to impede her, she considerably increased her fortune. Even before the Earl died, Bess had started thinking about building another great house, Hardwick Hall, adjacent to her own family home. Her household accounts reveal that she ran her financial affairs like a modern-day tycoon. There were five separate parts to Bess’s business dealings; **farming**, sheep and cattle farming, **mining**; she had mines and foundries, quarries for stone and slate, she also had factories for brick and glassmaking. She dealt with **land**, renting property and leasing land and, **financially**, she loaned money. She was always happy to lend money to any scheme she thought might prosper but she never loaned a groat without a mortgage to secure the agreement, so if the scheme failed, and quite a lot did, she had land or property to compensate her, because then as now, you couldn’t go wrong with property.

She had many natural assets on her land, including timber slate, stone, lead, and bricks which she used for her own building projects. This was just as the great building boom of the English Renaissance began to take off so she began selling these to others, making herself yet more money. For example, the new Hardwick Hall needed acres of glass for the revolutionary design. Unfortunately, the only glass supplier in the area was her estranged son-in-law, Gilbert Talbot, now the Earl Shrewsbury, who was fighting Bess over the widow’s dower which he couldn’t afford to pay. Because of the quarrel, he refused to supply her with glass, so Bess set up her own glassmaking factory and her business prospered.

## What messages did the paintings, heraldry and wall hangings send to people?

Bess varied the decorative themes according to the different audiences to be found in the different social spaces of her house. The Lowe Great Chamber gives an emphatic message about Bess's family. A portrait of Bess herself is joined by pictures of her husbands and children. The only ‘intruders’ into the family circle are Queen Elizabeth, Lord Burghley and the Virgin Mary. These pictures give a very clear statement of family authority and continuity, with four generations of the family being represented.

It is significant that family identity is asserted in a room which had a number of functions and was probably one of the busiest in the house. Thus the message would be received there by a great number of people, most of them Bess's social inferiors. Bess uses heraldry throughout the house to back up the statement about the identity of Bess, and her Hardwick family lineage. Bess celebrates Queen Elizabeth but at the same time, shows herself as a good subject of her Queen. Bess views Queen Elizabeth as a figure of authority and power, as shown clearly in the full-length portrait.

Simple statements of ancestral and continuing authority, were suitable for the lowest status public areas. She wished to be identified with an educated, courtly world which would understand and delight in references and allusions to classical literature and mythology and to current fashions in imagery. So these more intellectually challenging themes are explored in the high status areas of the second floor, where they would be seen by the educated and courtly upper class visitor, able to understand their messages.

## The Style of Hardwick Hall.

Bess was been shown to be aware of court tastes but was to have been detached from them by distance, age, gender and possibly education. Bess chose to fill her house with a very rich visual and intellectual decorative scheme, and it is therefore clear that she wished to imitate some aspects of the prevailing courtly taste for deeply allusive and metaphorical imagery with which to test and amuse her visitors whilst displaying her own sophistication.

Hardwick was created towards the end of a very long life, and whilst it is often seen as representing the last years of the sixteenth century, it has been shown that many of the contents had been made earlier in the 1570s for Chatsworth. William Cavendish probably had a considerable influence on his younger wife’s development of a sense of style, of what was suitable for people climbing the social ladder, and of what could be achieved with a lavish display of possessions. From 1568, Bess was only an occasional visitor to court and relied heavily on other people to inform her of changing tastes.

The choice of Smythson as architect suggests a desire to be modern but to stay with the favoured architect of her own immediate circle. The furnishings display the same concern to be luxurious without being ostentatious or financially extravagant. Despite her great wealth, Bess did not spend a large amount on them, re-using old items where possible and spending prudently where new purchases were necessary. Hardwick was not created to be the house of a dynasty or of a queen, it was created to be the monument of one woman. However, whilst seeking this immortality, Bess remained cautious, she ‘would not have any superfluity or waste of anything, preferring 'that which is needful and necessary'.

## Time

After, before, currently, during, eventually, at present, now, then, before this, meanwhile (or, ‘simultaneously’ or ‘at the same time’), eventually, suddenly, formerly (previously), immediately, as soon as, initially (at first), later, once (e.g. ‘once [something] then [something]’), subsequently (after this), subsequent (those that came after, e.g. subsequent Kings took a more aggressive approach), hitherto (before this), henceforth (after this).

## To Summarize

Overall, to summarize, in summary, in conclusion, to sum up, briefly, in brief.



## TUDOR HOUSES AND FASHION

### Symmetry

The first trend was an increasing preference for symmetry. There were many houses from the 14<sup>th</sup> century onwards that were essentially symmetrical in appearance; a trend which included entrance facades (1) and within central courtyards. External elevations (2) were designed, first of all, to express the form and hierarchy of rooms inside and, secondly, to make an exciting silhouette. From the 1580s, houses that had inward facing symmetry now projected their symmetry to the outside facades. This made it impossible to work out the interior layout or function of rooms from the outside.

### The plan of the House

A result of this was that it was less necessary or fashionable to have an internal courtyard. This led to the adoption of the double or triple piles (3). Before the 1540s buildings were almost always one room deep with a single pitched roof. A double row of rooms needed double pitches, M-shaped, and with a valley gutter between them which was complicated to get right and easy to get wrong. Later Elizabethan houses had broad lead roofs that could cover a double or triple pile, with gently stepped, flat roofs leading to gutters around the edges.

### Roofing technology

During the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the lead market was flooded with reclaimed roofing and the English lead industry was all but destroyed. In the 1560s, with the increasing adoption of the lead-hungry double pile, and for munitions, demand soared. This increased demand was met by technological advances pioneered in the Mendips Hills of Somerset, and then adopted in the main lead fields of Derbyshire where the invention of smelting mills with waterwheel powered bellows and tall chimneys transformed the industry. In Derbyshire production increased from 300 fother (4) a year in 1572 to over 3,000 by 1600. This huge increase in productivity encouraged architectural ambition and the double pile opened up a whole new range of possibilities in planning.

### The Great Hall

Despite the increasing popularity of double pile houses, most continued to be planned round a hall. But the nature and position of the Great Hall was changing from rooms which were symbols of their feudal duty to their tenants and where the owner carried on a public life. The Great Hall at Burghley, built in 1578, was the last to have an open timber-work roof, ending an English tradition that had lasted unbroken since the Romans. Increasingly halls had flat plastered ceilings such as the one at Audley End; after 1600 most were built, as at Montacute, Somerset (c. 1590) of only one storey rather than the double height. The double or triple pile allowed another innovation, which was to turn the great Hall through 90° and placed it in the middle of the house running from front to back. This is what Robert Smythson built at Hardwick Hall in 1590. These new halls were more practical, warmer and, with wall fireplaces, less smoky. Single-storey halls opened up new possibilities in planning the upper stages of the house as there was no longer a major interruption on the first floor. This enabled first floors to be approached by elegant staircases that often lead to the great chamber directly above the hall.

### Windows

Bay windows had at first been commonly used in Great Halls but during the later 15<sup>th</sup> century had become popular in other domestic rooms, adding interest to the facades and provided internal spaces for private conversation. During the 16<sup>th</sup> century they were made into every imaginable shape and size, affecting the plan and silhouette of most great buildings.

Late medieval church builders demonstrated the possibilities of very large windows. In the early 16<sup>th</sup> century these began to be used in domestic buildings but greater use was held back by the cost and availability of glass. Before the reign of Elizabeth, glassmaking in England was almost extinct, and the vast quantities of glass needed for churches, cathedrals and high status houses were imported. A royal patent in 1567 was granted to two Dutch craftsmen, Jean Carré and Anthony Becku, to make window glass and from the 1570s onwards the glass industry expanded to meet the rapidly rising demand for big windows. In the late 1560s around 900 cases of glass were being imported annually but by 1590 there were at least 3000 cases made domestically, wiping out the need for imports. The bay windowed buildings of the 1570s to the 1610s were remarkable. On a south facing facade they made rooms very bright and warm, even in spring and autumn; but, of course, in winter they made them unbelievably cold which is why by the 1620s, there was a reaction against big windows.

### Long Galleries

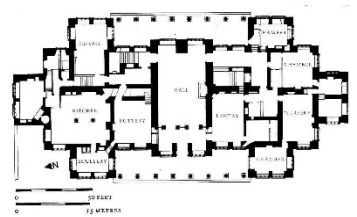
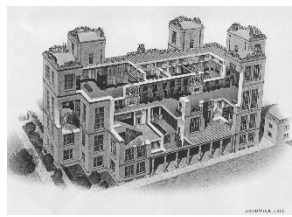
Another feature of large houses was the growing popularity of the Long Gallery. Houses were provided with galleries that were attached at one end to the principal living rooms, often supported on arcades or loggias, enabling the occupants to view the surrounding landscape. Galleries at Burghley, for instance, were integrated into the courtyard plan and not discernible from outside. Many, as at Hardwick Hall were positioned on the top floor of the house sometimes taking up most of the floor. Between 1570 until the end of the 1620s every house of any pretension had a gallery at least a hundred feet long. These galleries retained their primary purpose of providing a masterly view of the geometrically laid out gardens below, but this increasingly became combined with displaying artworks. Dynastic paintings were particularly popular, as were tapestries and sometimes sculpture.

### Staircases

The increasing tendency to locate the most prestigious rooms at the top of the house was boosted by a revolution in engineering. Before the 1580s stairs that were not a single straight flight had been built around a solid central newel (5). In the 1580s it was realised that it would be possible to dispense with the newel and replace it with a timber framework. This created exciting possibilities for decoration and spatial effect, but not as exciting as the next development. This was to omit the central framework altogether and cantilever the steps out from the wall, creating an open well.

### Gardens and Grounds

Hunting rather than horticulture was fundamental to the setting of most mediaeval houses but from the 15<sup>th</sup> century, owners increasingly wanted to have more substantial gardens close to their homes for relaxation. Cultivated gardens were normally near to the residential parts in walled enclosures and often contained aviaries or shady bowers covered in vines. Many were combined with fishponds, streams or artificial lakes, and adjacent areas were often planted as orchards. From this time gardens were laid out in square 'quarters' surrounded by low fences, and by the 1590s the area devoted to horticulture around the high status houses was very substantial.



Elizabethan England, c1568-1603 (HT4 – The historic environment of Elizabethan England)

Key Word or person	Definition or context
Anthony Babington	1586 Led an attempt to murder Elizabeth and replace her with Mary Queen of Scots
Archbishop Grindal	Supported the prophesying. Suspended and held under house arrest in Elizabeth’s efforts to control the spread of the Puritan ideas.
Duke of Norfolk	1569 Refusal to allow Norfolk to marry Mary Queen of Scots led to the Northern Rebellion
Duke of Northumberland	1569 Led the Northern Rebellion
Earl of Essex	Was a favourite of Elizabeth but lost favour and led the 1601 Essex Rebellion
Earl of Sussex	Supporter of Elizabeth, stopped the Northern Rebellion
Earl of Westmorland	Supporter of the Northern Rebellion
Edmund Campion	Jesuit landed in England to convert Protestants to Catholicism in
Elizabeth I	Queen of England between 1558 and 1603. Daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn
Francis Walsingham	Advisor of the queen. Puritan, spymaster
Francis, Duke of Anjou and Alencon	Suitor to the queen. The younger brother of the king of France
John Hawkins	Sailor and explorer. Stole slaves from the Portuguese and sold them.
King Philip II of Spain	Widow of Mary I. Suitor to Elizabeth.Catholic.
Mary I	First daughter of Henry VIII.Half sister of Elizabeth.
Mary Queen of Scots	Cousin of Elizabeth. Believed she was the rightful queen of England as she was Elizabeth’s nearest living relative and claimed that Elizabeth was illegitimate and so not the rightful queen. Fled from Scotland and kept in house arrest for 19 years by Elizabeth. Executed after Babington Plot.Mother of James VI of Scotland.
Richard Burbage	
Robert Cecil	Son of William Cecil. Took over as advisor to Elizabeth after his father died in 1598
Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester	Possible suitor of Elizabeth.Childhood friend.Member of the privy council.Puritan. Died 1588
Robert Ridolfi	Catholic Italian banker who lived in London. Led the plot to replace Elizabeth with Mary Queen of Scots in 1571
Sir Francis Drake	Sailor and explorer.Circumnavigated the globe between 1577 and 1580. Took part in defeat of Armada
Sir Francis Throckmorton	Catholic who wanted to replace Elizabeth with the Catholic Mary Queen of Scots.Led a plot in 1583.
Sir Walter Raleigh	Sailor and explorer of the New World.Atempted to colonise America. Named Virginia
William Cecil, Lord Burghley	Trusted advisor of Elizabeth.Moderate Protestant.Hard working and intelligent. Elizabeth relied heavily on Cecil who died in 1598 and was replaced by his son, Robert
William Shakespeare	Playwright.

What is individual about Hardwick?

The result is a house of great and romantic beauty which its setting adds to the general effect of the house. Externally the house is as rigorously symmetrical as Wollaton\*. Flemish ornament is seen in the crests on the towers and the use of Bess’s initials on every tower. The loggias are a somewhat unusual feature, because although not new to England, Hardwick is the first example of a loggia in a house without an internal courtyard. The original plans show the loggia was intended to run right round the house at ground level in a rectangle. A certain amount of improvisation was needed to make the house fit the rigid symmetry of the exterior. Several of the great windows are false with a stone wall behind them, or provide light to 2 floors of low ceilinged rooms instead of one single lofty one.

One of the advantages of putting the best state rooms upon the top floor was their approach could be made very long and magnificent. Another was the splendid views from the windows. And a third was that in quiet seasons they could easily be sealed off and forgotten. The disadvantage was of course their remoteness, the great number of steps that have to be climbed and the route from the kitchen to the high great chamber is an immensely long one. It provided a ceremonial route for what was an essential feature of any grand Elizabethan entertainment, the formal procession of waiters carrying up each course of a meal.

No discussion of Hardwick can ignore the influence of its builder as Bess was not the sort of person to leave the details of her house to others. Many of the idiosyncrasies are due to her, such as the increased height of the towers in the middle of the building. It is clear she had a passion for height, light, squareness, and symmetry but one only has to compare the old with the new Hardwick to see how Smythson transformed her somewhat crude ideas into a work of art.

\* *Wollaton Hall is an Elizabethan country house built between 1580 and 1588 for Sir Francis*

*Willoughby, who made his money from coal mines. Robert Smythson was the architect of Wollaton Hall which was an exciting and sensational design.*

Exam:

Q1- How convincing is Interpretation A about \_\_\_\_\_. (8 marks)

Q2 – Explain \_\_\_\_\_. (8 marks)

Q3 – Write an account of \_\_\_\_\_. (8 marks)

Q4 – This question will be about the historic environment you will look at and will be a **factor question.** (16 marks)

Key Phrase	Definition
Account	Explain the causes, consequences, impact, chronology, importance
Almshouse	Charlity building set up to provide poor and rest for the poor
Aristocracy	Highest ranking in society
Armada	Fleed of Spanish ships sent to attack England in 1588
Astrolabe	Navigation tool for use at sea
Bishop	Senior member of the church clergy
Broadside	A firing of all the guns from one side of a warship
Coronation	The ceremony which crowns the monarch
Courtiers	Members of the Royal Court who attended and advised the queen
Debasement	Reduce the amount of precious metal in a coin
Deserving Poor	Those who are poor through no fault of their own – the old, sick
Enclosure	Dividing up the land of a village into fields without common land
Gentry	Wealthy people who are below the nobility – may be JP
Gloriana	Presenting Elizabethan age as a time of success and progress, a golden age
Great Chain Of Being	Hierarchy with God at the top, humans, then plants and animals. Within humans the monarch was at the top, then the nobility, gentry and then peasants
Great Chamber	Place to receive guests in a country house
Dearth	When food is so scarce that people will die of famine
Heretic	A person who does not follow the established teaching of the church
House Of Commons	Elected house of parliament
House Of Correction	Place where beggars go for punishment
House Of Lords	Non-elected house of parliament with more power than the house of commons
How Convincing	Give strengths and weaknesses
Illegitimate	Born outside of marriage
Important	Evaluation of an event or person in causing other events
Inflation	Currency and coins become worth less as prices rise
Interpretation	A point of view
Loggia	Open walkway at the front of a country house
Monopoly	The exclusive right to trade in a particular product
Nobility	Earls, dukes, lords
Overmantel	Ornamental plaster or wood over the fireplace
Papal Bull	Declaration or message written by the Pope
Parliament	Responsible for writing and making laws
Poor Laws	1601 Laws to do deal with poverty and the poor
Privy Council	A monarch’s private advisors
Prophesying	Prayer meeting in which the bible was discussed
Propaganda	Deliberately chosen information to influence what people think
Protestant	Christians who had left the Catholic Church
Puritan	Extreme Protestant who believed that churches should be plain
Rack Renting	Demanding excessive rent
Rebellion	Act of resistance to attempt to replace the queen
Recusancy	The fine imposed for refusing to attend the Protestant church service
Reformation	Changing the established church from Catholic to Protestant
Succession	The inheritance of the throne after the death of the monarch
The Pale	Area of Ireland
Undeserving Poor	Those who could work but do not

**Façade** - the face or main front of a building

**Elevation** – a vertical side of a building

**Pile** - *A pile is a row of rooms: a single-pile house is therefore one with a single row of rooms; a double-pile house is two rooms deep, sometimes, but not always, with a corridor between the two rows.*

**Fother** - One fother = c. 1,118 kg.

**Newel** – the central supporting column or post in a spiral staircase