

# Paper 2:B - Elizabethan England, 1568-1603

## Module 1: Elizabeth's Court and Parliament



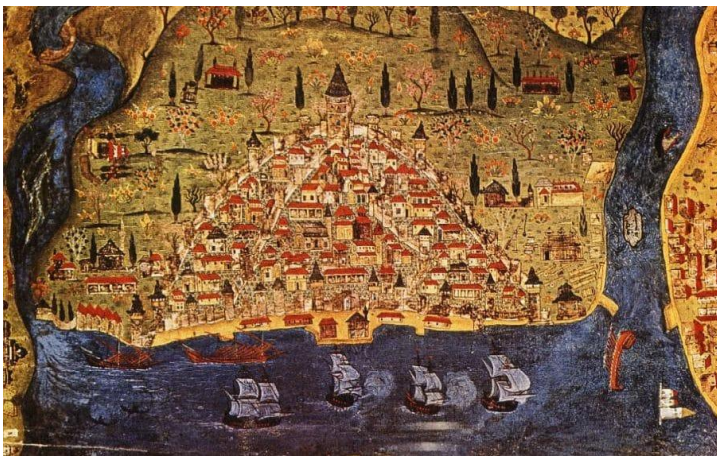
### Part 1: Elizabeth's Court and Parliament

#### 2B: 1.1

Elizabeth I and her court: background and character of Elizabeth I; court life, including patronage; key ministers.

#### 2B: 1.2

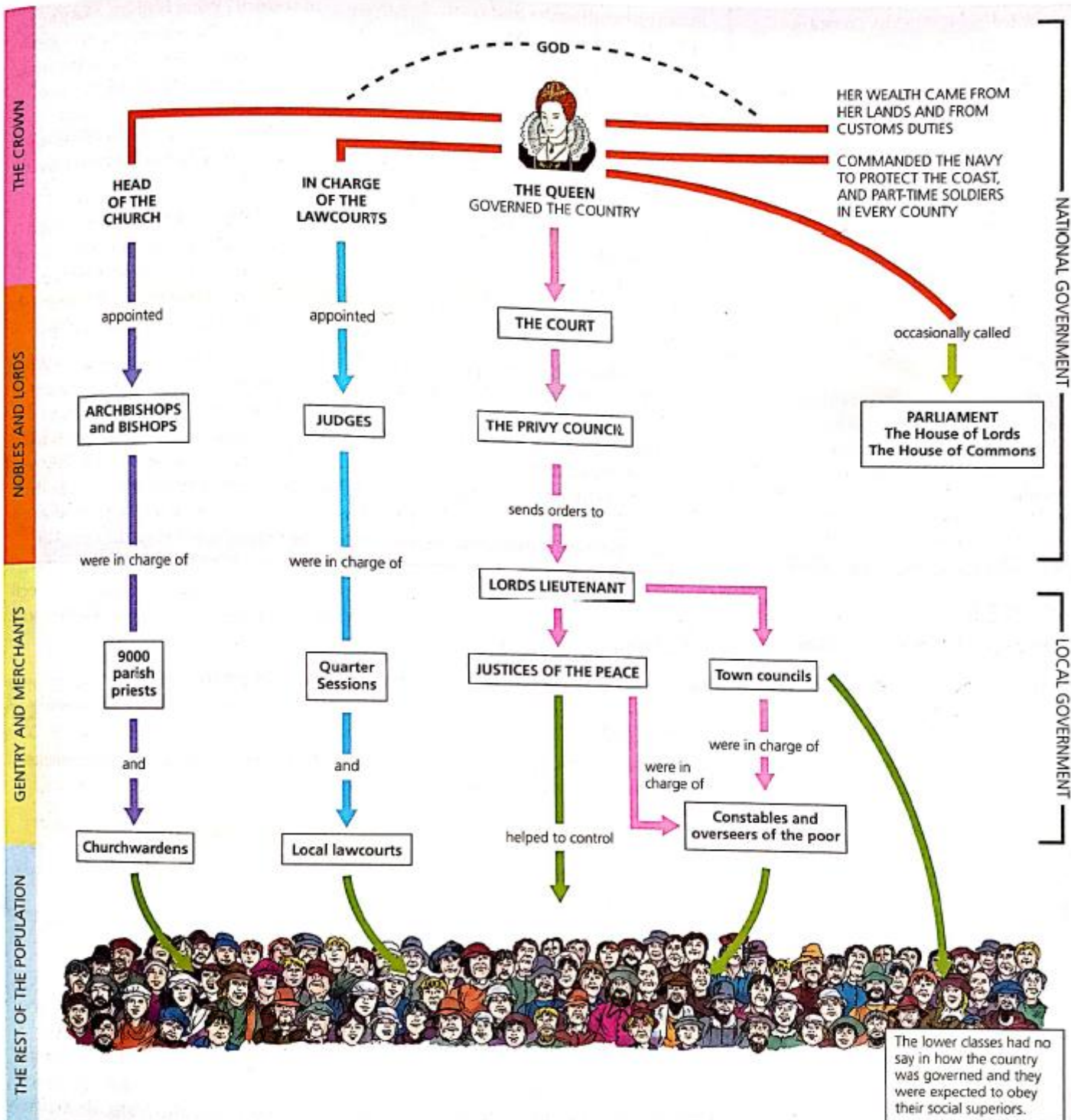
The difficulties of a female ruler: relations with Parliament; the problem of marriage and the succession; the strength of Elizabeth's authority at the end of her reign, including Essex's rebellion in 1601.





## 2B.1.1: Structure and hierarchy of Elizabethan Society

Elizabethan society was heavily structured and this was based on your **position in society**. Religion reinforced this notion of hierarchy by proclaiming the Queen as the head of the Church and then those beneath her.



The image above shows the national structure of government and hierarchy in Elizabethan society all based on the idea of the **Great Chain of Being** where God is at the very top and the social hierarchy is based on God's will. The system was designed to maintain the social order and there was not a lot of room for social mobility in Elizabethan England.

While there was little room for manoeuvre one social class did see a rise in power during Elizabeth's time which were **the Gentry** which will be looked at in more detail later.



## 2B.1.1: Structure and hierarchy of Elizabethan Society

The **Great Chain of Being** was not just demonstrated in the national system of government, this idea of a social system was present in every day life for ordinary people too.



The social hierarchy of Elizabethan England



The social hierarchy of towns in Elizabethan England

The diagrams above demonstrate how the idea of the **Great Chain of Being** was applied to both those who lived in rural (countryside) communities (left diagram) and those who lived in urban (town) communities (right diagram.)

English society also saw some major changes during Elizabeth's reign including a **major population boost**. In **1568** the English population was **3.2 million** but by **1600** it had risen to **4 million**. There was also a shift in the population density with **10% of the population living in towns and cities** of which **half of these lived in London**. These changes in society introduced the issue of poverty on a larger scale which had not been encountered before.





## 2B.1.1: Elizabeth's background and character

Elizabeth I was the daughter of **Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn**. The marriage had been controversial as Henry had to get a divorce from his first wife Catherine of Aragon. It was this action which led to the **break with Rome** where Henry VIII put himself as the **head of the church** and gave himself the divorce he wanted. Despite Henry VIII marrying Anne in the hope of producing a boy, Elizabeth was still granted the succession to the throne for now.

### PROFILE

#### Elizabeth's father: King Henry VIII



- Born June 1491, the younger son of Henry VII and Elizabeth of York, he became heir to the throne on the death of his older brother, Arthur, in 1502.
- Became King in 1509, aged seventeen. He was very popular, and regarded as handsome and intellectual when young.
- Married six times. His wives were Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleves, Catherine Howard and Catherine Parr.
- Had three surviving legitimate children – the future Edward VI, Mary I and Elizabeth I.
- Broke from Rome in the early 1530s, setting up the Church of England, and dissolved the monasteries in the later 1530s.
- Had a reputation for laziness, often relying on the work of chief advisors, such as Wolsey and Cromwell.
- Went to war repeatedly against France and Scotland.
- Executed many of his close friends and relatives, such as Thomas More, Thomas Cromwell and Margaret Countess of Salisbury, for opposing him. As many as 72,000 people were executed in what has been referred to as a 'reign of terror'. By the end of his reign, he was a bloated, paranoid tyrant.
- Died January 1547, aged 55.

### PROFILE

#### Elizabeth's mother: Anne Boleyn



- Born c.1501, the daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn and Elizabeth Howard. Related to the English nobility.
- Lady in waiting at the COURT to Catherine of Aragon.
- Spent much of her youth in France.
- Very well educated, Anne had Lutheran (Protestant) sympathies.
- Began a liaison with Henry in the mid-1520s.
- Refused to become Henry's mistress, demanding to be his wife.
- Charismatic, ambitious, arrogant and manipulative.
- Became Henry's second wife. They were married for three years.
- Had one daughter, Elizabeth.
- Accused of adultery, **TREASON** and witchcraft.
- Executed May 1536.

After being married to Anne Boleyn for three years Henry soon wanted to get out of this marriage as Anne had not produced the male heir Henry was so desperate for. **Anne was arrested and tried on charges of treason, incest, adultery, and witchcraft.** As a result of this **was executed in May 1536.** After the execution Henry passed another act of succession declaring Elizabeth to be illegitimate and unable to take the throne.



Elizabeth seemed destined to political exile when Henry finally had a son with his third wife **Jane Seymour**. Because of this political exile Elizabeth rarely saw her father and met only a handful of times throughout her life. However, this distance seemed to strengthen the love and admiration she felt towards him.



## 2B.1.1: Elizabeth's background and character

Elizabeth lived in her own household within Royal residences in the country. She was taught by a governess **Kat Ashley** who became a lifelong friend. Despite being a woman, **Elizabeth was given a brilliant education** with access to some of the same tutors that also taught her brother. Elizabeth's education was seen as both modern and advanced because of the teachings of **Roger Ascham**. By the age of 14 **she could speak French, Italian, Spanish and Latin fluently, and was also able to read Greek**. (And you complain about having to learn English!) As well as all this she was musical, athletic, skilled at needlework and enjoyed the study of history.



When Elizabeth was a teenager she was heavily influenced by Henry's sixth wife **Catherine Parr**. The two women got on very well and Catherine influenced Elizabeth's Protestant religious views and the direction of her education. It was also due to Catherine that **Elizabeth's position within the family started to improve**. She attended court more often and lived for some time with their siblings.

In **1544** when Henry VIII's health was deteriorating he passed a **third act of succession which restored Elizabeth as an heir to the throne** but only after her younger half brother Edward and older sister Mary had been on the throne. While this raised her political status it also made it unlikely that she would ever become Queen.



In **January 1547** **Henry VIII died** and his son Edward became Edward VI. Elizabeth was distraught at the news of her father's death. **Edward and his government set up a series of policies** which would drastically change the shape of England, in particular religion. As Edward was so young when he became King, he was advised by his uncle the **Duke of Somerset**. There is debate as to how far the religious changes were down to Edward or his advisors, however the result was significant and **England shifted dramatically towards a Protestant nation**.

Elizabeth was involved in a first major political scandal during Edward's reign. It involved the Duke of Somerset's younger brother **Thomas Seymour**. The two became very close however Seymour was **married to Henry VIII's widow Catherine Parr**. This scandal led to a series of questions and Seymour was accused of plotting to overthrow Edward and marry Elizabeth. **Seymour was found guilty of treason and executed. Elizabeth narrowly escaped from the horrid affair with her life intact**. Although this episode was incredibly embarrassing for Elizabeth, it did teach her some invaluable political lessons about how to behave, keep her distance personally and to trust nobody.

At the age of 15 Edward was on his deathbed both unmarried and childless. Edward was persuaded to announce his Protestant cousin **Lady Jane Grey** as his successor **to prevent his sister Mary from becoming Queen who was Catholic**.

### PROFILE

Elizabeth's brother: Edward VI



- Born October 1537, the son of Henry VIII and his third wife Jane Seymour. His mother died within days of his birth.
- Became King aged only nine years old.
- The country was initially ruled by his uncle, the Duke of Somerset, as Lord Protector, until his fall from power and execution.
- The Duke of Northumberland later emerged as Somerset's replacement as Edward's chief minister.
- A strict Protestant who introduced an English prayer book and destroyed images in churches.
- Poverty grew as massive **INFLATION** was a problem throughout his reign.
- He faced serious rebellions in 1549 because of his changes to the Church and the country's economic problems.
- Declared Lady Jane Grey his heir on his deathbed.
- Died of tuberculosis in July 1553, aged fifteen.

## 2B.1.1: Elizabeth's background and character

### PROFILE

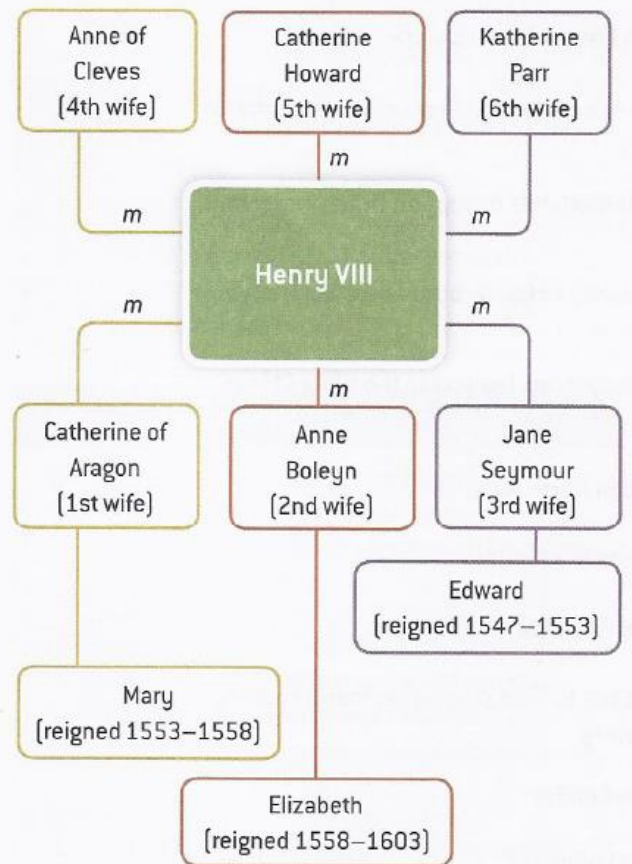
#### Elizabeth's sister: Mary I



After Edwards death, **Elizabeth's older sister Mary became Queen**. Mary resented the changes that had been made to the religion in England and set about on a course to change England back to the Catholic faith. Part of this was the **public executions of Protestants** earning her the nickname '**Bloody Mary**.'

To avoid causing problems Elizabeth, a protestant, conformed to the Catholic mass and attended services but she was always under suspicion of her sister. This was made worse during **Wyatt's rebellion** against Mary where he said he had sought and received authorisation to rebel against Mary which he revoked just before execution, narrowly saving Elizabeth's life as well.

- Born February 1516, the daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon.
- Parents' marriage annulled, making her illegitimate, in 1533.
- Restored to the succession in 1543.
- Became Queen July 1553, aged 37.
- Married her cousin, Philip of Spain. There were no children.
- Wyatt's Rebellion threatened her position in 1554.
- A strict Roman Catholic, she restored the authority of the Pope in England.
- Burned 282 Protestant heretics at the stake.
- Massive inflation, two harvest failures and epidemics of disease blighted the reign.
- England and Spain went to war against France, and England lost Calais, its last French possession, in 1558.
- Died November 1558, aged 42.



Mary died childless and Elizabeth was the next in line to the throne. Something that no one had really expected to happen. At the **young age of 25 Elizabeth started her reign** which would last for **more than 40 years**.

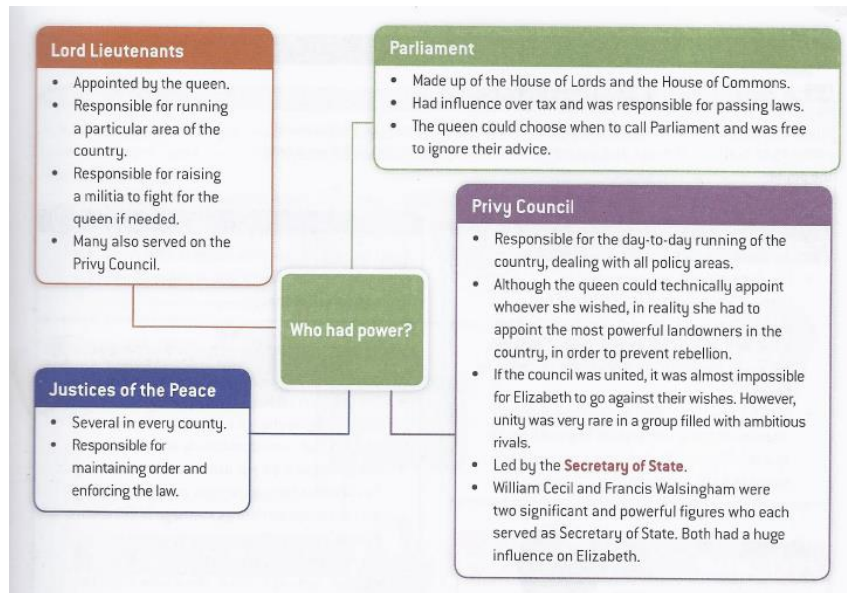
Elizabeth's early life had been unhappy, dysfunctional and brimming with danger. She had come close of being **accused of treason twice** and potentially losing her life due to this. Despite this Elizabeth used her early life experiences to inform and shape her future. She was politically aware, astute and clever which helped her rule successfully for so long.



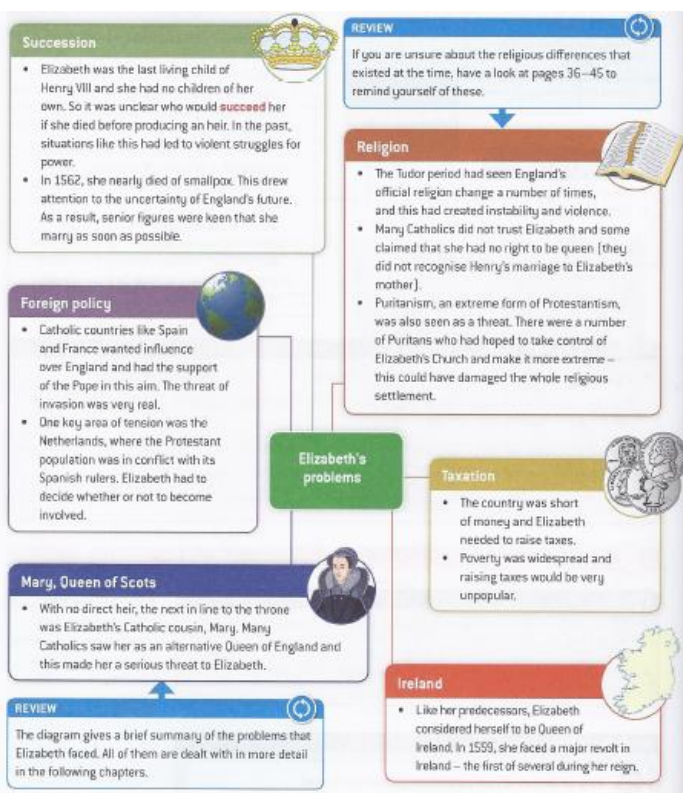


## 2B.1.1: Court Life

The **Royal Court** and the government were not the same thing. The **court was made up of all the officials, servants and advisers that surrounded Elizabeth**. The court was the centre of power, but also the source of the latest trends and fashions. It included the **Privy Council**, but justices of the peace and parliament would not part of it. The government was made up of the Queen and her closest advisers, usually Privy counsellors, but always men who she trusted.



The **Privy Councils main role was to advise and direct policy** but the **Queen was not obliged to take their advice**. Elizabeth often **chose to not follow the Privy council's advice** to assert her own political strength. The Privy Council did have significant powers however such as they could issue proclamations in the Queens name which had the force of law. As Elizabeth became more confident in her rule the size of the Privy Council reduced the longer her reign went on. The most important appointment made by Elizabeth was **William Cecil**. Elizabeth respected him for speaking his mind but knew they would carry out her wishes even if he politically disagreed. Elizabeth used the system of **divide and rule** to control the Privy Council. At times she would show them affection and reward them but others she might ignore certain members or push them to one side to remind them who was in charge. She also **appointed men who were hostile to each other** so she would get contrasting advice from different points of view so she could make the most informed decision.



Elizabeth faced a number of problems when she first became Queen and some of these problems continued throughout her reign. One way Elizabeth managed to overcome some of her problems was by going on tours called **Progresses**. During these tours Elizabeth travelled across areas of the country staying in Noble households to increase her support and to show her face to the people of England.

### Elizabeth's problems at her accession





## 2B.1.1: Elizabeth's Key ministers

### PROFILE

#### Sir William Cecil, Lord Burghley

- Born 1520. A member of the Lincolnshire gentry.
- Moderate Protestant who had studied law at Cambridge.
- Enormously intelligent and very hard working.
- Past experience as a Member of Parliament and a member of Edward VI's Council.
- Made Secretary of State in November 1558.
- A stabiliser. Like Elizabeth, he wanted to avoid war and unite the nation through moderate policies. He was naturally conservative, and like the Queen disliked being rushed into rash decisions.
- Elizabeth admired the fact that Cecil spoke his mind if he disagreed with her or other councillors.
- Elizabeth relied heavily on Cecil, counting on his loyalty and trusting him completely.
- Given the title Lord Burghley in 1571 and made Lord Treasurer the following year.
- Regularly attended the House of Commons and, later, the House of Lords. A very skilful parliamentary manager.
- Died 1598, replaced as Elizabeth's chief minister by his son, Robert.



### PROFILE

#### Sir Francis Walsingham

- Born 1532. From Norfolk gentry
- Attended Cambridge University and studied law.
- Fervent Puritan. Had fled into exile in Mary Tudor's reign and studied at Padua University in Italy.
- Fiercely loyal to Elizabeth.
- Entered Parliament as an MP in 1558.
- His ability at languages and foreign contacts made him useful to Elizabeth and he started working with the government in 1568. Served as AMBASSADOR in Paris in the early 1570s.
- Appointed to the Privy Council in 1573, became Secretary of State with special responsibility for foreign affairs. Knighted in 1577.
- Could be blunt. Frequently clashed with Cecil. An ally of Dudley.
- A superb organiser. Was in charge of the Elizabethan 'secret service'. He was a highly efficient 'spy master', controlling a network of informers at home and abroad, and uncovering numerous plots against Elizabeth.
- Died 1590.



### PROFILE

#### Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester

- Born 1533. Younger son of the disgraced Duke of Northumberland who had been executed at the beginning of Bloody Mary's reign.
- Like Elizabeth, he spent some of Mary's reign locked in the Tower of London.
- A childhood friend and favourite of Elizabeth, he was good looking and there were many rumours of a romance between Dudley and Elizabeth.
- A member of the Court, he was made Master of the Horse, making him personally responsible for Elizabeth's safety.
- Highly ambitious, he became a PRIVY COUNCILLOR in 1562, proving to be a conscientious worker.
- A radical and a Puritan, he frequently argued with Cecil about the succession, religion and foreign policy.
- Given the title Earl of Leicester in 1564.
- Died 1588.



### PROFILE

#### Sir Christopher Hatton

- Born 1540. From the Northamptonshire gentry.
- Studied law at Oxford University.
- Elizabeth was impressed by his dancing at Court and promoted him. He became a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber and the Captain of the Queen's Bodyguard.
- Loyal, kind, clever and hardworking. Helped organise Elizabeth's famous progresses.
- A moderate Protestant, he hated Puritans and sympathised with Catholics.
- Elected to parliament several times. Helped Elizabeth control the MPs and secure their support.
- Became Lord Chancellor in 1587, in charge of judges and law courts.
- Died 1591.



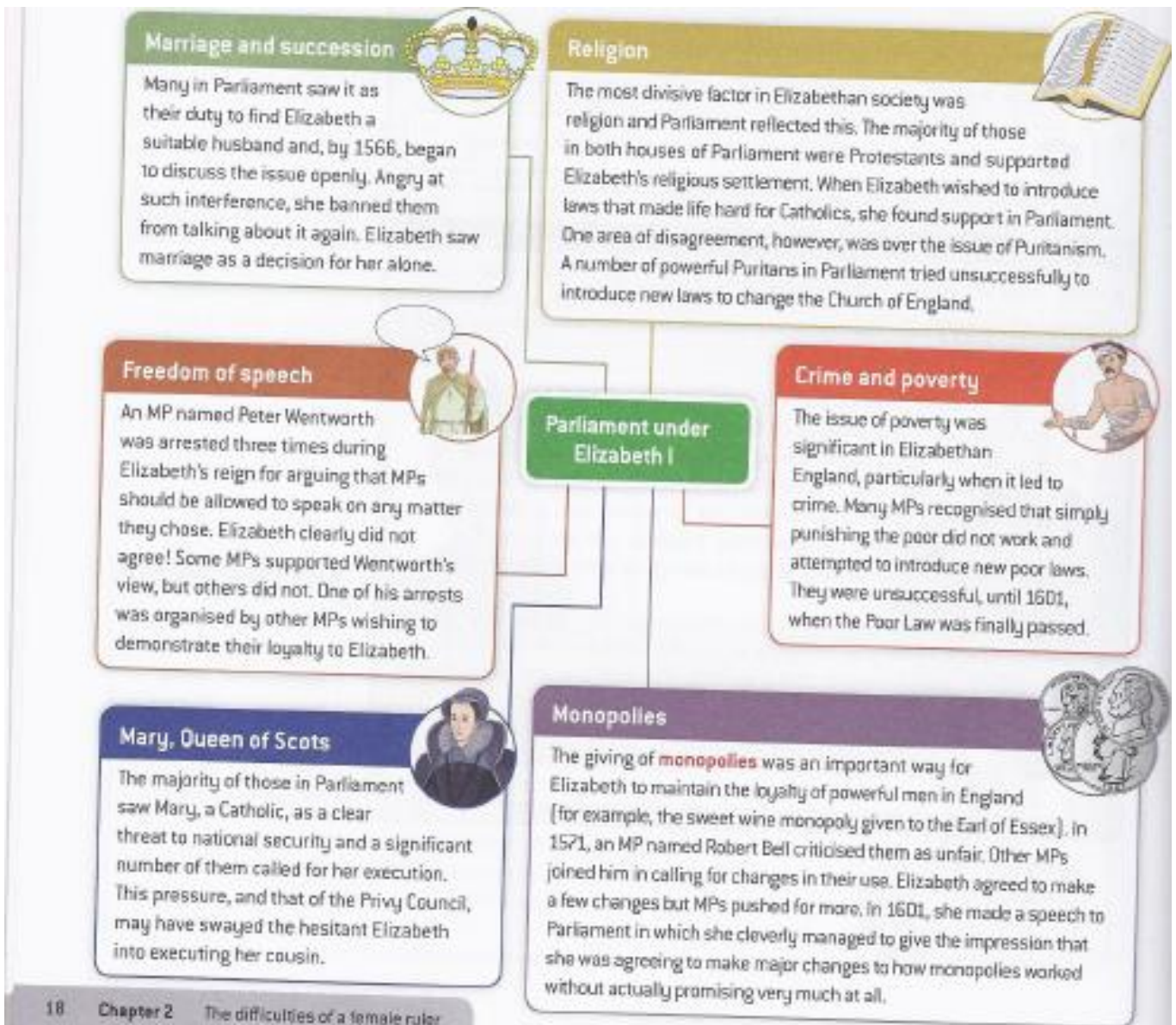
### THINK

- 9 Study the four profiles carefully. What were the key similarities and differences between Elizabeth's key ministers? Consider their background, religion and personality.



## 2B.1.2: The relationship with Parliament

It was the monarch who decided when parliament should meet and for how long and **Elizabeth** used her **Privy counsellors** to manage parliament and ensure that they were clear on her wishes. Elizabeth saw parliament not as a means of sharing power but to simply turn her policies into law. Parliament's other **role was to raise finances** through the use of taxes which Elizabeth asked them to do **11 out of 13 times** it was called.



There were a number of changes to parliament during Elizabeth's reign. **Members of Parliament** for example **became more self confident** in arguing against the Queen. Part of this reason is that most members of parliament were now **better educated** than they had been in previous years. Also because they had **freedom of speech** which protected them from arrest they were able to have more heated debates to discuss key issues. To control parliament Elizabeth attended parliament when she was able to do so **using speeches to both charm and bully its members**. If parliament did become too troublesome she always had the power to dissolve it which all MPs knew about. Due to the **Privy Council** also sitting in parliament they were able to observe MP's before choosing any individual to appoint to a particular office. This meant many MPs owed their seats thanks to the Queen or her councillors so they monitored their behaviour. This system of **Patronage** was crucial for the queen to establish loyalty amongst her subjects and she used it to control MPs and the Privy Council alike.



## 2B.1.2: Female Rulers and Marriage

There were already problems facing female rulers which was demonstrated when Elizabeth's father had gone to enormous trouble to try and prevent a female from succeeding him. Elizabeth was also in a difficult situation because **her sister** had **not been an ideal monarch**. Many people did not believe Elizabeth was up to the task of ruling the country. This was due to the physical characteristics of women against men and many argued that the duty of a monarch was to keep the country safe and Elizabeth was **not able to ride into battle** like a King may have done.



When Elizabeth became Queen she was considered quite old to be unmarried by Tudor standards (considering she was only 25 years old.) Many expected a suitable marriage to be around quite quickly. Elizabeth continued to hesitate when asked by her counsellors about the issue of marriage. **The Privy Council** became increasingly annoyed at her indecision to marry and parliament were trying to pressure Elizabeth as well. After her **third parliament** had met Elizabeth **lost her temper and forbade parliament from discussing the issue of marriage again**.

### Pros and Cons of Marriage

Pros	Cons
Marriage would create an alliance with a foreign country or guarantee the loyalty of a powerful English family.	Marriage would <b>weaken Elizabeth's authority</b> either to a foreign ruler or an Englishman. By not marrying Elizabeth would keep her own authority.
	Elizabeth could use the possibility of marriage to her advantage when dealing with foreign leaders and important figures in England.
It will <b>produce an heir</b> to continue the Tudor line and to <b>stop Mary Queen of Scots</b> from becoming Queen when Elizabeth died.	Childbirth was dangerous for the mother.
	Her life experience of marriage had not been positive given her fathers and sisters examples.

#### Francis, Duke of Anjou and Alençon

- The French King's brother and heir to his throne.
- By the time a marriage was proposed, Elizabeth was 46 and probably beyond having children. A childless marriage could result in England falling under French control.
- He was Catholic and many important figures in Elizabeth's court were against the marriage.



#### King Philip II of Spain

- One of the wealthiest and most powerful men in the world.
- He had been married to Elizabeth's sister, Queen Mary I, but he had rarely visited England and the marriage had not produced an heir.
- He was Catholic.



There was no shortage of men who wanted to marry Elizabeth. The three most important are to the left.

Of the three men **Elizabeth** loved **Robert Dudley** the most but was unwilling to marry him due to him being one of her subjects and she did not want to disrupt the balance of the **Privy Council** by marrying one of them and elevating them above the others.

#### Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester

- A childhood friend of the queen and a favourite of hers throughout her reign. Many assumed they were in love.
- A key figure in the royal court and a member of the Privy Council.
- When his wife died, he became free to marry Elizabeth but the scandal surrounding her death (and rumors of his involvement) meant this was almost impossible.





## 2B.1.2: Succession

The decision not to marry left England in a difficult situation. If something happened to the Queen who would become next in line to the throne? This crisis was brought to a head in 1562 when Elizabeth contracted smallpox and almost died. Upon her recovery she was once again urged to consider a marriage or at least to nominate an heir in the event of her death.

There were lots of people who could be considered to be the next monarch in the event of Elizabeths' death.

There were two main claims to the throne; the Stuart claim and the Suffolk claim.



Suffolk Claim	Stuart Claim
The Suffolk claim existed because of Henry VIII. In his will he stated that if his children died without heirs then the throne would pass to the descendants of his younger sister Mary the Duchess of Suffolk.	Elizabeth other cousin was Mary Queen of Scots.
	Mary had a stronger claim to the English throne because she was descended from Henry the eighth older sister who had married into the Scottish Royal family.
The descendants at the time of Elizabeth's reign were lady Catherine and Lady Mary. Both were Protestants and seen as potential heirs.	She was controversial as she was Catholic and had been raised in France.
	Elizabeth had tried to arrange the marriage of Robert Dudley to her but Mary Queen of Scots refused this match.
Lady Catherine married the Earl of Hartford without Elizabeth first permission and Elizabeth had her imprisoned in the Tower of London for the rest of her life. Lady Mary also married without permission and she too was placed under house arrest dying childless.	Mary strengthened her convincing claim to the throne by marrying her cousin Lord Darnley and uniting two Stewart claims for any children they might have had.

By the end of Elizabeth reign the succession crisis had resolved itself as most of the eligible contenders had died. The obvious heir was the Scottish King James VI as both his mother and his father were grandchildren of Elizabeth's aunt Margaret Tudor. By the 1590s James's claim was recognised by the Cecil's and it was accepted that he would succeed Elizabeth.

As Elizabeth's life drew toward the end Robert Cecil began a secret correspondence with James from may 1601 to prepare for life after Elizabeth. When Elizabeth died in 1603 Cecil had arranged for an easy transition and three days after Elizabeth's death the king of Scotland was told he was now also the king of England.



## 2B.1.2: the strength of Elizabeth's authority at the end of her reign, including Essex's rebellion in 1601.

By the **1590s** Elizabeth's government was in crisis. The country had been damaged by war, plague, increased poverty and repeated harvest failures. Also one by one her trusted counsellors had died. The greatest blow to Elizabeth came when **William Cecil died in August 1598**. She came to rely heavily on these men and after their deaths she became angry, depressed and bad tempered. One event that showed a serious sign of Elizabeth losing her grip of control came in **1601** when the Queen faced a rebellion organised by one of her favourites in court.

### Background

- Essex had been a loyal subject throughout Elizabeth's reign and was, for a time, one of her favourites. He became a privy councillor in 1595 and was awarded the monopoly on sweet wine in England.
- During his time at court, Essex developed a rivalry with Robert Cecil, the son of the powerful William Cecil and an important and influential figure at court.
- Essex pleased the queen when, in 1596, he successfully attacked the Spanish port of Cadiz.



### Causes of the rebellion

- Soon after his victory against the Spanish, Essex became involved in an argument with the queen during a Privy Council meeting. At one point, he turned his back on Elizabeth and she hit him on the side of the head. He nearly drew his sword but was stopped by other councillors just in time. Essex was placed under house arrest.
- Later the queen sent him to Ireland to deal with a rebellion. He not only failed to defeat the rebels but agreed a truce with them – directly against the queen's orders.
- On his return to England, Essex rushed straight into the queen's chambers and caught her without her wig!
- After his failures in Ireland, Essex quickly fell from Elizabeth's favour. She refused to renew his sweet wine monopoly. As a result, he lost much of his wealth and influence.
- Angry, and with nothing left to lose, Essex began to gather supporters and plot a rebellion against the queen.



### The rebellion

- In February 1601, Essex took four privy councillors hostage and marched them to his London house, along with 200 supporters.
- Robert Cecil, Essex's great rival, responded by labelling him a traitor. Many of Essex's supporters left, while others panicked and released the hostages without his permission.
- Essex and his remaining followers were arrested.



### Consequences

- Essex was put on trial for treason and was sentenced to death.
- During his interrogation, he agreed to name other rebels including his sister, Penelope.
- He was executed in private on 25 February 1601. Some of his supporters were also put to death but most were just fined.
- Elizabeth had made it clear, even late in her reign, that she would not tolerate challenges to her authority.





# Life in Elizabethan England - Tasks

## TASK 1:

Using pages 2 and 3, create a simple diagram showing the Great Chain of Being and include how this shapes Elizabethan society.

## TASK 2:

Using pages 4 - 6 complete the table below to explain how Elizabeth's younger life would impact her future. An examples is done for you

Individual	What impact did they have and why?
Henry VIII	1. Influenced her religion – she was born when the changes were introduced to the church and was instructed by Protestants. 2. 3.
Anne Boleyn	

## TASK 3:

Explain how Elizabeth's Court helped her maintain control of the country and how she could guarantee the loyalty of her courtiers. Be sure to include Patronage and her progresses here. Also discuss the role of Parliament and how Elizabeth used it.

## TASK 4:

Create a revision card for each key person, with a picture of them on one side and key details about them on the other. If there are only a few key details then leave space, because you may find more about them in the other revision guides.

## TASK 5:

How strong was Elizabeth at ruling the kingdom? Use the whole of the revision guide to help

Issue	Strength of rule	Explanation
Privy Council	Strong rule	Elizabeth was able to appoint a range of councillors with different views so she always had a range of options about what to do

## TASK 6:

Review the entire revision guide creating revision flashcards or another revision activity which focuses on key S.P.E.D (Statistics, People, Events, Dates) and other key knowledge relating to each thing you need to know. Then get a friend or parent to quiz you.

If you have friends (or acquaintances / people you know) then feel free to come and grab one of our departmental board games to use your flash cards as part of. We have zombie themed, fantasy themed and an expanding collection of other versatile board games



# Life in Elizabethan England - Quiz

1. What was the belief which shaped Elizabethan society?
2. Why was an increasing population a problem for Elizabethan society?
3. Who was Elizabeth 1s father?
4. What was the main change he brought to England?
5. What happened to Elizabeth's mother?
6. What did the birth of her brother mean for Elizabeth?
7. What was unusual about Elizabeth's childhood?
8. Why was it unlikely Elizabeth would ever become queen?
9. What dangerous event took place during her brothers reign?
10. Why was Mary 1 a problem for Elizabeth?
11. What is the difference between the Royal Court and the government?
12. What was the job of the Privy Council?
13. How did Elizabeth control the Privy Council?
14. List 4 problems Elizabeth faced when she became queen.
15. What were progresses?
16. Who was William Cecil and why was he important?
17. What was Sir Francis Walsingham's role in the Privy Council?
18. Why was Parliament a problem for Elizabeth?
19. How did Elizabeth ensure hey loyalty of her Parliament?
20. Why did people have problems with female rulers?
21. Why did Elizabeth not marry at a young age?
22. Explain the advantages of marrying for Elizabeth.
23. Explain the disadvantages f marrying for Elizabeth.
24. Why did Elizabeth decide not to marry Dudley.
25. What was the biggest problem caused by Elizabeth choosing not to marry?
26. Explain the Suffolk claim to the throne.
27. Explain the Stuart claim to the throne.
28. What was the blow that struck Elizabeth in 1598?
29. Why did the queen like the Earl of Essex?
30. What did Essex do to first displease the queen?
31. What did Essex do in Ireland?
32. What did the queen do in response?
33. What did Essex then do in 1601?
34. What happened after this?
35. Did this rebellion question the strength of the queens authority?



## P2:B - Elizabethan England - Some possible knowledge based exam Qs

### QUESTION 2:

1. Explain what was important about the problems Elizabeth faced at the beginning of her reign. (8 marks)
2. Explain what was important about the failure of the Earl of Essex's rebellion. (8 marks)

### QUESTION 3:

1. Write an account of how Elizabethan government worked. (8 marks)
2. Write an account of Elizabeth 1's relationship with her Parliament. (8 marks)

### QUESTION 4 - The Historic Environment:

2018

*'The main change that Elizabethan country houses demonstrated was the fashions of the time.'*

*How far does a study of Hardwick Hall support this statement? Explain your answer.*

*You should refer to Hardwick Hall and your contextual knowledge.*

2019

*'Entertainment for all was the main consequence of the development of the Elizabethan theatre.'*

*How far does a study of The Globe Theatre support this statement? Explain your answer.*

*You should refer to The Globe Theatre and your contextual knowledge.*

2020

Was going to be focused on the Spanish Armada site, but was cancelled due to Covid 19

2021

Kenilworth Castle

??