



Paper 2: Early Elizabethan England 1558-88
Key Topic One: Queen , Government and Religion 58-69

How does this unit link to prior learning?			
Year 7 Reformation and Tudor society	Year 8 Puritanism	Year 9 Judgements about causes and consequences	Year 10 Medicine through time
What will you be learning about? <ul style="list-style-type: none">Elizabeth's background and the structure of Elizabethan society.The problems she faced at home and abroad when Elizabeth became Queen of England in 1558.Elizabeth's religious settlement and how different religious groups responded to it.			
Key Focus <p>The key focus for this exam paper is your ability to select accurate and relevant information that answers the historical question. You will also need to assess the evidence in order to make a judgement.</p>			
We will develop our learning by studying the following each week:			
Lesson 1 – Elizabeth I and her early life. Lesson 2 – Power and hierarchy in Elizabethan England. Lesson 3 – Elizabeth's problems at home; <i>Awe and wonder</i> Lesson 4 – Threats to Elizabeth from abroad. <i>Lesson 5 – Skills assessment –16 marker</i> Lesson 6 – Religious groups in Elizabethan England.	RAG	Lesson 7 – Religious Settlement, Act of Supremacy and Uniformity. Lesson 8 – Protestant challenges to the Religious settlement. Lesson 9 – Catholics challenges to the religious settlement? Lesson 10 - Threat posed by Mary Queen of Scots. <i>Lesson 11 – skills assessment – 12 marker</i>	RAG
How will this unit help you in the future?			
Year 10 and Year 11 <ul style="list-style-type: none">Explain why skills: Paper 1 Medicine and Paper 3 Weimar and Nazi Germany.Describe one feature skills: Paper 1 MedicineHow far do you agree skills: paper 1 Medicine in Britain and Paper 3 Weimar and Nazi Germany			



Key Words

<p>Elizabeth I</p> <p>Catholic: The original form of Christianity followed in England. The Pope is the leader head of their religion.</p> <p>Protestant: Type of Christian. They believe the monarch is the head of the church.</p> <p>Heir: Person who becomes ruler next; who inherits the right to rule through their birth/ relations to the monarch.</p> <p>Illegitimate: Not seen as a true heir to the throne.</p> <p>Act of Succession: A law which decided who should be the next heir.</p> <p>Coronation: a ceremony or event which celebrates the start (<i>crowning</i>) of a new monarch's rule (<i>reign</i>).</p> <p>Heretic: a heretic believes in an opposing religion, especially one which was different to Christianity</p> <p>Queen regnant: Regnant is a Latin word and means 'reigning', or to rule by your own right.</p> <p>Reformation: The event in which Henry VIII 'reformed' England's religion from Catholic to Protestant.</p>	<p>Religious groups in Elizabethan England</p> <p>Vestments: robes and clothes worn by the priests and other members of the clergy.</p> <p>Bible: religious book that forms the basis of Christianity.</p> <p>Latin: Catholics believed church services and the bibles should use the ancient language. Few people could read or understand Latin.</p> <p>Pope: Powerful Head of the catholic church.</p> <p>Clergy: Name for people who worked for the church for example, priests and bishops.</p>
<p>Power and Hierarchy in Elizabethan England</p> <p>Privy Council: group of noble advisors to the monarch who helped run the country and oversaw Lord Lieutenants and JPS</p> <p>Divine Right: God had given the monarchy his authority to rule.</p> <p>Nobility: Wealthiest landowners who had a title such as Earl or Duke.</p> <p>Gentry: Rich landowners who did not have a title.</p> <p>Great Chain of Being: society was structured with God at the top giving his power to the Monarch.</p> <p>Jps : Justices of the Peace were local landowners who were appointed to oversee law and order.</p> <p>Lord Lieutenants: Nobles who were selected by the government to rule local areas and raise the local soldiers called the militia in times of war.</p> <p>Court: Nobles who advised and interacted with the monarch.</p>	<p>Religious settlement?</p> <p>Act of Supremacy 1559: Made Elizabeth the supreme governor of the Church of England. Clergy had to swear and oath of allegiance to her as head of the church.</p> <p>Act of Uniformity 1559: Established the appearance of the churches and how services would be held.</p> <p>Royal injunctions: Set of instructions issued by Cecil on behalf of the Queen to the clergy. It provided detail on the structure of worship and services.</p> <p>Ecclesiastical commission: Established as part of the Act of Supremacy to ensure clergy followed Elizabeths rules. If they didn't they could be punished.</p> <p>Transubstantiation: Catholic belief that the body and blood of Christ were present during the taking of bread and wine at Holy Communion.</p>
<p>Problems Elizabeth faced at home</p> <p>Debt: money you have borrowed and need to repay.</p> <p>Legitimacy: being able to legally justify your position</p> <p>Succession: process deciding who was next in line for the throne</p> <p>Currency Debased: value of coins was lower as there was less gold and silver in them.</p> <p>Inflation: increase in prices.</p> <p>Crown lands: Properties owned by the monarch. They would rent them out to raise money.</p>	<p>Protestants challenges to the religious settlement</p> <p>Crucifix: Symbol of Jesus dying on the cross which was very important to Catholics.</p> <p>Vestments: Name of the special clothes members of the clergy had to wear. These clothes were ordered by the religious settlement.</p> <p>Arch Bishop of Canterbury: The most powerful member of the church in England.</p> <p>Prophesyings Preaching service that did not follow Elizabeth's book of common prayer.</p>
<p>Threats Elizabeth faced from abroad</p> <p>Auld Alliance: Name for the traditional friendship between Scotland and France.</p> <p>Treaty of Cateau- Cambresis: England lost its last remaining territory in France Calais.</p> <p>Peace of Troyes 1564: avoided war by agreeing peace with France.</p>	<p>Catholic challenges to the religious settlement?</p> <p>Act of the Recusancy fines: Fines for not attending church services.</p> <p>Martyr: someone who is killed for their beliefs.</p> <p>Jesuits: The society of Jesus were a missionary group of Catholics that aimed to restore Catholicism across Europe. They started to arrive in England from 1580.</p>