



Year 10 Autumn Term : Edexcel Paper 2 Early Elizabethan England 1558-1588

Ad Astra

Topic One: Queen, Government and Religion 58-69

How does this unit link to prior learning?				
• Build on understanding of the reformation and Tudor England which we studied in year 7. • Enhance skills writing PEEL paragraphs and how far do you agree answers which we developed across key stage 3.				
What will you be learning about?		Link to British Values		
• 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.		• Democracy- Elizabethan government and the limited power of parliament. • Lack of religious toleration in Europe.		
We will develop our learning each week by focusing on:				
1. Elizabeth I and her early life	RAG	7. Religious Settlement, Act of Supremacy and Uniformity.	RAG	
2. Power and hierarchy in Elizabethan England.		8. Protestant challenges to the Religious settlement.		
3. Elizabeth's problems at home; <i>Awe and wonder</i>		9.. Catholics challenges to the religious settlement.		
4. Threats to Elizabeth from abroad.		10. Threat posed by Mary Queen of Scots.		
5. Depth Mark		11. Interim Assessment		
6. Religious groups in Elizabethan England.				
Key vocabulary				
Reformation	Privy council	Protestant	Jesuit	Recusant
Pope	Catholic	Puritan	Clergy	Vestment

How will this help you in the future?	
KS4 Skills of assessing how far you agree and explaining why, will help you when studying for paper 1 and paper 3.	Beyond LHS Arguing your point and supporting with evidence will help with careers in law, Journalism, politics, and research.



Act of Succession: A law which decided who should be the next heir.

Act of Supremacy 1559: Made Elizabeth the supreme governor of the Church of England. Clergy had to swear an oath of allegiance to her as head of the church.

Act of the Recusancy fines: Fines for not attending church services.

Act of Uniformity 1559: Established the appearance of the churches and how services would be held.

Arch Bishop of Canterbury: The most powerful member of the church in England.

Auld Alliance: Name for the traditional friendship between Scotland and France.

Bible: Religious book that forms the basis of Christianity.

Catholic: The original form of Christianity followed in England. The Pope is the leader head of their religion.

Clergy: Name for people who worked for the church, for example, priests and bishops.

Coronation: A ceremony or event which celebrates the start (crowning) of a new monarch's rule (reign).

Court: Nobles who advised and interacted with the monarch.

Crown lands: Properties owned by the monarch. They would rent them out to raise money.

Crucifix: Symbol of Jesus dying on the cross which was very important to Catholics.

Currency Debased: Value of coins was lower as there was less gold and silver in them.

Debt: Money you have borrowed and need to repay.

Divine Right: God had given the monarchy his authority to rule.

Ecclesiastical commission: Established as part of the Act of Supremacy to ensure clergy followed Elizabeth's rules. If they didn't, they could be punished.

Gentry: Rich landowners who did not have a title.

Great Chain of Being: Society was structured with God at the top, giving his power to the Monarch.

Heir: Person who becomes ruler next; who inherits the right to rule through their birth/relation to the monarch.

Heretic: A heretic believes in an opposing religion, especially one which was different to Christianity.

Illegitimate: Not seen as a true heir to the throne.

Inflation: Increase in prices.

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.

JPs (Justices of the Peace): Local landowners who were appointed to oversee law and order.

Latin: Catholics believed church services and the Bible should use the ancient language. Few people could read or understand Latin.

Legitimacy: Being able to legally justify your position.

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.

Martyr: Someone who is killed for their beliefs.

Nobility: Wealthiest landowners who had a title such as Earl or Duke.

Peace of Troyes 1564: Avoided war by agreeing peace with France.

Pope: Powerful head of the Catholic Church.

Privy Council: Group of noble advisors to the monarch who helped run the country and oversaw Lord Lieutenants and JPs.

Prophecies: Preaching service that did not follow Elizabeth's Book of Common Prayer.

Protestant: Type of Christian. They believe the monarch is the head of the church.

Queen regnant: Regnant is a Latin word and means 'reigning', or to rule by your own right.

Reformation: The event in which Henry VIII 'reformed' England's religion from Catholic to Protestant.

Religious injunctions (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.

Succession: Process deciding who was next in line for the throne.

Transubstantiation: Catholic belief that the body and blood of Christ were present during the taking of bread and wine at Holy Communion.

Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis: England lost its last remaining territory in France, Calais.

Vestments: Robes and clothes worn by the priests and other members of the clergy.