

Updated and revised to include the
Environmental Study 2020: The Spanish
Armada

Elizabeth I 1568-1603

GCSE 9-1 Revision Guide



AQA

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Exam Practice

1. How convincing is interpretation A about the career of Sir Walter Raleigh? (8 marks) *Taken from a children's book in 1960 depicting his dismissal from court.*



Study tip:

- Analyse the content
- Use your own knowledge

2. Explain what was important about the problem of poverty in Elizabethan England. (8 marks)

Study tip

Plan short term (at the time) / medium term (over time) / long term impact (nowadays)

Think Wizard of Oz.... because... because... because.....



3. Write an account of the ways in which the Northern Rebellion affected Elizabethan England. (8 marks)

Study tip

Use the 3 C's: Chronology, Causes, and Consequences.

3 x C

'The main reason for the English success over the Spanish Armada was due to the new technological developments in the English navy.' How far does a study of the Spanish Armada support this statement? (16 marks)

Study tip for mentioning the people, conflict, resources, action and location



People, Pressure, Planning, Performance, Positioning,

Exam skills made simple

Question 1: How convincing is interpretation A about the career of Sir Walter Raleigh? (8 marks)

Taken from a children's book in 1960 depicting his dismissal from court



Clear content used from the source

Exam exemplar answer:

Complex evaluation of interpretation with sustained judgement based on contextual knowledge/understanding.

For example...the interpretation projects Raleigh at the time of his fall in 1592 as a proud, confident and prestigious figure, hardly surprising given his celebrity and past achievements.

At the heart of the interpretation is the power of the Queen to make or break careers at court. The evident wealth and status that Raleigh enjoyed is also conveyed by his representation in the drawing.

Even Raleigh's reputation and status cannot survive her displeasure. In depicting Raleigh as leaving the court it might imply the end of his career, whereas he continued to be involved in politics, exploration and the navy for the remainder of Elizabeth's reign.

Own knowledge

Question 2: Explain what was important about the problem of poverty in Elizabethan England. (8 marks)

Exam exemplar answer:

Complex explanation of consequences Answer demonstrates a range of accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Note there is no story telling.

The beginning of each answer is repetitive and clear.

The problem of poverty was important **because** it could, if not dealt with, eventually lead to the overthrow of Queen Elizabeth.

The problem of poverty was important **because** the government had to reform the Poor Law to cope with the growing numbers of poor people, who might resort to crime or even worse rebellion which would seriously threaten Elizabeth's rule.

The problem of poverty was important **because** more people were desperate and this led to the fear amongst the upper classes that more crimes would be committed and there would be more violence.

The problem of poverty was nationwide, so the Privy Council enquired of and researched amongst local JPs and town councils to see who had come up with effective methods for dealing with the problem.

Note the use of the word because.

Question 3: Write an account of the ways in which the Northern Rebellion affected Elizabethan England. (8 marks)

Exemplar exam answer:

Answer is presented in a coherent narrative/account that demonstrates a range of accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Chronology

In November 1569 the Catholic Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland seized control of Durham and then laid siege to Barnard Castle. These actions were an outright act of rebellion against the crown.

Although the rebellion started as an attempt to assert traditional noble independence of the crown it actually resulted in a strengthening of the crown's position in the north because the lands of the rebels were confiscated and a new Council of the North was established to provide more centralised control.

Causes

It was a Catholic rebellion so it fueled anti-Catholic sentiment at court as it reinforced the message that English Catholics could not be trusted. Many of the rebels used emblems like the five wounds of Christ to symbolise their loyalty to the Catholic Church.

Consequences

'The main reason for the English success over the Spanish Armada was due to the new technological developments in the English navy.' How far does a study of the Spanish Armada support this statement?

Exemplar exam answer:

Complex explanation of changes leading to a sustained judgement Answer demonstrates a range of accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question.

Always address the question

- One of the main reasons for the English success over the Armada was due to some technological developments. However their success also lay in other areas such as the poor Spanish planning, the performance on the day as well as the positioning of both fleets.
- In English ships, the cannons were put on smaller gun carriages. When the cannons were fired, they went back quite a long way. The decks on English ships had enough space for the cannons to do this and be quickly reloaded by a small team of men and then pushed back through the gun ports. English ships could also fire more cannon balls at the Spanish with more speed. This helped the English in the final part of the battle of Gravelines for example. In the ensuing battle, there were more than 600 dead, 800 wounded, 397 captured and five ships sunk or captured. More crucially, Medina Sidonia was forced into making the fatal decision of heading for home by sailing north.
- However, poor Spanish planning also contributed to its ultimate defeat. Philip's decision to combine the plans of Santa Cruz and the Duke of Parma proved to be catastrophic. For example, the Armada was incapable of communicating effectively with the Duke of Parma waiting in the Spanish Netherlands with 30,000 troops whilst at sea. Moreover how were they supposed to board the fleet when in fact they held not one deep-water port for the Spanish ships to anchor in. This was the success of Elizabeth's limited intervention in the Spanish Netherlands where the Earl of Leicester had captured Ostend in a previous campaign.

Agree with the question but use other 'P' reasons (see p. 36)

Complex explanation of changes leading to sustained judgement

Who was Elizabeth ?

From Princess to Queen

Edward died in 1553 and Henry's eldest daughter, Mary, became Queen.

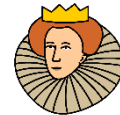


Mary spent much of her reign feeling paranoid about threats and rebellions

She saw her younger sister as a potential symbol or leader for her enemies and even had Elizabeth imprisoned in the Tower of London in 1554 after she was accused of supporting a rebellion



Due to religious differences, many of Mary's enemies wanted Elizabeth to replace her sister on the throne.



These five years gave her time to grow as a future leader and learn from the mistakes Mary made. When Mary died in 1558, Elizabeth became Queen



Summary:

- Elizabeth came to power in 1558, inheriting problems with religion, poverty and foreign policy. Historians in the 1970s thought that, when Elizabeth came to the throne, the country was about to collapse. Elizabeth restored the stability and the status of the monarchy
- She solved the religious tensions by following a 'middle way' which allowed Catholics and Puritans to keep their private beliefs as long as they went to the Church of England in public. However, she hunted, tortured and executed Catholic priests who came into England to undermine her power.
- She survived plots and rebellions, and executed Mary Queen of Scots in 1587 because she saw her as a threat to her throne.
- At the time women were seen as weak and inappropriate leaders of a nation. To combat this perception she tried to use her unmarried status as a way of strengthening her political control in England and abroad.



- Elizabeth encouraged the 'Gloriana' myth, and commissioned portraits which presented her as pure and powerful. Her reign was a time of art, music and literature.
- She defeated the Spanish Armada - a vast fleet of warships from the then world super power. By defeating Spain, England was on the way to being a world power by her death and one which had set up its first colony.



Who had the power in Elizabethan England?

Context: The Government was dominated by a small group of powerful men who at times had a great deal of influence over the Queen

Parliament

Parliament was made up of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. Both Houses contained wealthy and educated people. It had powers over granting taxes and passing laws. The Queen decided when to call it and did not have to accept their advice.



Privy Council

Its job was the day to day running of the country. Elizabeth could choose members who were usually wealthy landowners. It was difficult for Elizabeth to defy them if they were unanimous. They were also often divided over serious issues. The Council dealt with issues of military, foreign policy, religion and the Queen's security. The Council was led by the Secretary of State.



Justices of the Peace

- Members of the gentry appointed to keep order at county level
- Used to ensure Parliament's laws were being followed everywhere
- Could convict and sentence prisoners
 - Swore to uphold the law fairly

Lords Lieutenants

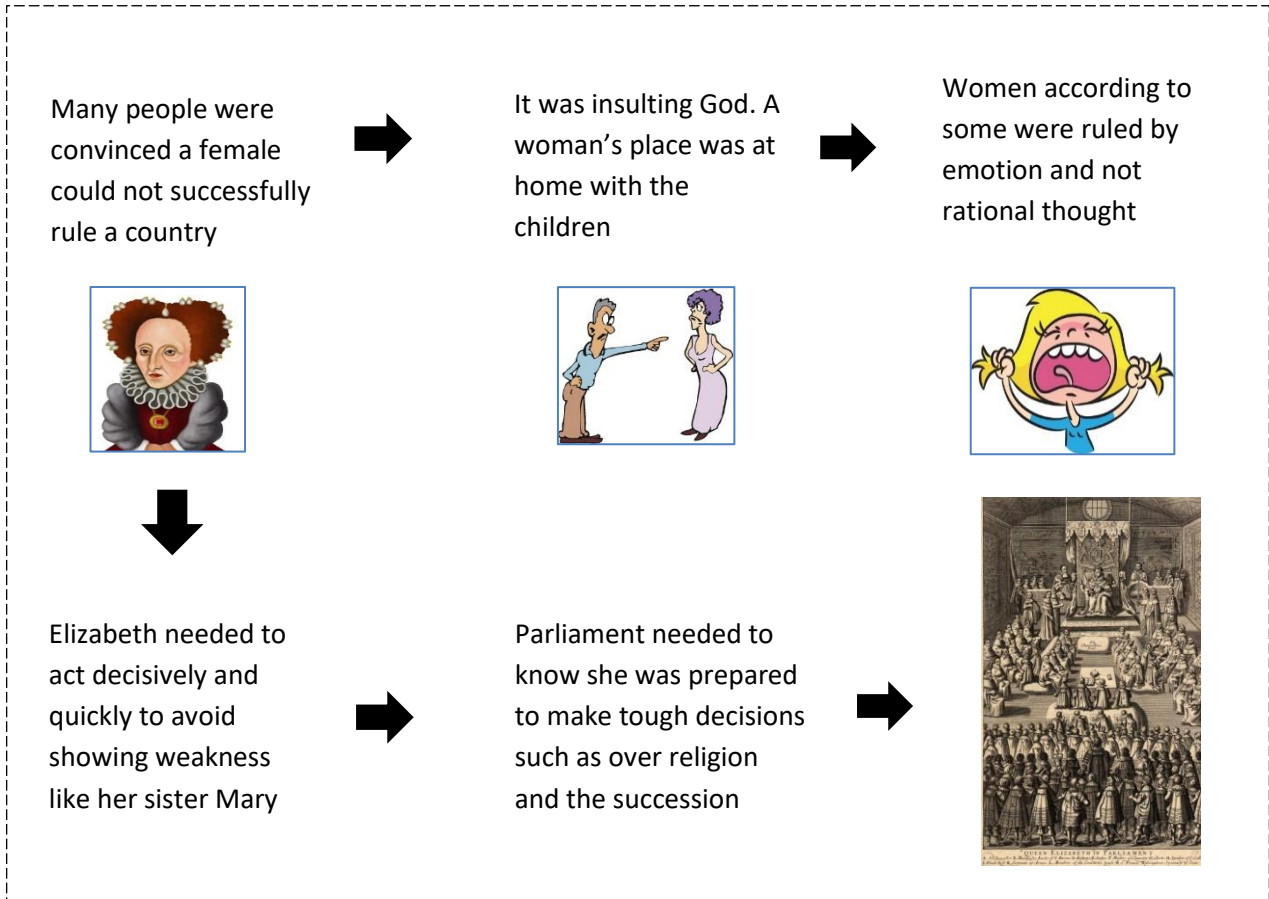
- Chosen by the Queen to help govern an area of the country
- Settled disputes and collected taxes
- Usually held other influential roles at court or on the Privy Council

The Royal Court and the Government were not the same thing. The court was made up of government officials, ladies-in-waiting, servants and advisors who surrounded Elizabeth. Elizabeth's court consisted of around 1000 people from the highest nobles down to servants. It was the centre of political power but also the source of trends and fashions for the country. The Privy Council was the key part of the court. The real power lay with 12 men who were close to the Queen. Along with Elizabeth herself, this group could be described as the Government.



Explain what was important about the Privy Council (8 marks)

Early problems for Elizabeth



The Queen and nobility are poor and the country is exhausted. There is a lack of good leaders and soldiers. The people are disorderly. The law is not properly enforced. All things are expensive. There are wars with France and Scotland. The French King threatens the country having one foot in Calais and the other in Scotland. We know who are enemies are abroad, but we are not sure who are friends are.

Armagil Wood, a Privy Councillor in 1558

From this source opposite, we can see the following problems in her first 10 years as Queen

- Poverty
- Leadership
- Foreign Policy
- Law and Order
- +
- Succession
- +
- Religion

Prioritising her early problems

Foreign Policy: Elizabeth had to deal with powerful Catholic countries like France and Spain. With the support of the Pope, they saw England as a target. Security was one of her number

Law and order and Poverty: Elizabeth made sure she gave patronage to her Lords Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace to rule the country for her. Furthermore she was careful not to raise

Religion: Elizabeth was Protestant but very practical. She did not want to make enemies straight away. She allowed Catholics to worship privately, but some believed she had no right to rule as they refused to recognize Henry's marriage to Anne Boleyn. In addition, she had to contend with a growing popularity of Puritanism, an extreme version of Protestantism

Succession: Elizabeth had failed to produce an heir in her first 10 years. In 1562, she contracted smallpox and nearly died. This showed how insecure the Tudor dynasty was and Parliament was keen for her to marry and have a child as quickly as possible. The succession became acute when Mary Queen of Scots became exiled to England in 1568, providing Catholics as an alternative to Elizabeth



Leadership: Elizabeth faced challenges as a female ruler in a world where men had always held the power. She was keen to assert her authority over Parliament and was not afraid to arrest those who questioned her policies

Study Tip: Historians need to be able to evaluate the relative importance of issues of the past. For example, they might make judgements about Elizabeth's problems. Which problem do you think could be the biggest threat to her rule?

3 x C



Write an account of the problems Elizabeth faced in the first 10 years of her reign (8 marks)

Elizabeth and the importance of marriage

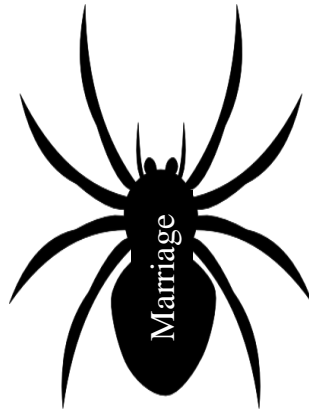
Context: In Elizabeth's time, marriage, particularly for royalty was less about love and more about making political deals between families and nations

Why was marriage so important?

Marriage could prevent Mary Queen of Scots from ruling after her death

Elizabeth could produce an heir to succeed her

Marriage could create an alliance with a foreign country



Remaining unmarried meant that Elizabeth kept her independence

Her sister's marriage to Philip II of Spain was seen as a disaster and failed to produce an heir

Marry a foreign prince could lead to England falling under their control

Giving birth was risky at this time and could mean death for the mother

Elizabeth speaking to Parliament in 1564 and 1566 about marriage: "I have already joined myself in marriage to a husband, namely the kingdom of England" "At present it is not convenient, nor never shall be without some peril unto you and certain danger undo me."



Francis, Duke of Anjou and Alencon

As the French King's brother, marriage to Francis could lead to influence in France. As his brother was childless, Francis was also heir to the throne. Unfortunately, Elizabeth was 46 when their marriage was considered and most assumed she was beyond having children. If she died childless, England could fall under French control. Also the fact that Francis was a Catholic meant many people and the public were against the marriage



Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester

As the Queen's childhood friend and one of her favourites throughout her reign, many thought they would marry. When his wife died after a fall, he was free to marry again, but the scandal of her death (some said she was killed deliberately) meant that marriage became very difficult. Dudley was also a key figure at court. As a Privy Councillor, he wielded great power and influence in Government.



Philip II of Spain

As King of Spain, Philip was one of the most powerful men in the world, as well as one of the wealthiest. Spain's control of South America and its resources (gold and silver) had made the country very rich. Philip was in fact Elizabeth's brother in law, having been married to Queen Mary I, but had spent little time in England. The biggest barrier between Elizabeth and Philip was religion; Philip was a Catholic and Elizabeth a Protestant. This created problems if they had a child and how it would be brought up.



Explain what was important about Elizabeth's decision regarding her marriage

The Northern Rebellion, 1569

Context: It is clear that not everyone was happy with Elizabeth's rule. One major figure was the Duke of Norfolk. He was involved in two plots against her.



Chronology:

He became Duke of Norfolk after his grandfather in 1554. Although he was raised a Protestant, he came from a Catholic family. He was the Queen's second cousin and a leading English nobleman. He was in favour at Elizabeth's court and she made him Lord Lieutenant of the North

3 X C's

Causes:

Many people in the north continued their Catholic beliefs and there was support for the idea of Mary Queen of Scots replacing Elizabeth on the throne and marrying Norfolk. Elizabeth knew of such talk and kept Mary under a close watch. She even refused for Mary to marry Norfolk who was probably not bold enough to ask her.

When Norfolk left court without permission and headed North, the Northern Lords led by the Dukes of Westmorland (Norfolk's brother in law) and Northumberland began a rebellion against Elizabeth.



Consequences:

The Northern Earls took control of Durham Cathedral and celebrated an illegal Catholic mass. They then began to march south with 4,600 men. One of Elizabeth's loyal lords the Earl of Sussex raised an army and the rebels disbanded. The leaders fled to Scotland where Northumberland was quickly captured and executed. Westmorland escaped to France where he died in poverty. Norfolk was arrested and sent to the Tower when Elizabeth released him after 10 months and placed him under house arrest.



Write an account of the Norfolk Rebellion of 1569

The Ridolfi Plot, 1571

Context: The Ridolfi plot was yet another plot in 1571 to assassinate Queen Elizabeth I of England and replace her with Mary, Queen of Scots.



What happened?

Norfolk quickly became involved in another plot led by a Catholic Italian banker, from Florence named Roberto Ridolfi, Ridolfi wanted to get foreign support for his plot to replace Elizabeth with Mary, Queen of Scots, Further more after 1570, the Pope had commanded Catholics not to obey Elizabeth, Ridolfi as a banker was able to travel freely across Europe building support. His plan was for the Netherlands to invade England at the same time as another Northern Rebellion. Elizabeth would be murdered and replaced by Mary, Queen of Scots who would then marry Norfolk.

Elizabeth's spy network soon found out and intercepted some gold coins and coded letters heading north. The code was cracked when the cipher key (instructions) were found under a doormat at Norfolk's house. Norfolk confessed to his involvement and was executed on 2 June 1572.

Mary Queen of Scots was clearly a direct threat to Elizabeth and her crown.



Despite her religious settlement, Catholics in her country were still being asked to choose between their loyalty to the Pope or crown.

The Northern Rebellion and Ridolfi plots convinced Elizabeth and her government to be tougher on Catholics. For example, recusancy fines were increased as well as rosary beads being banned in 1571.

Elizabeth's network of spies proved highly effective in her reign and important against threats to her life and the monarchy.



? Why was the Ridolfi Plot significant?

Despite being related to Norfolk he was clearly a danger to Elizabeth and had to be dealt with effectively. Executing him was a message to her enemies that they could expect no mercy if they were caught.



The Essex Rebellion 1601

Context: The Essex Rebellion is different from the Essex rebellion. The others focused on religion; this one was about power and influence.



Robert Devereux was born in 1566 and inherited his title of the Earl of Essex in 1573 when his father died.

His father had been a respected member of the royal court who put down the Northern rebellion.

When Essex's mother remarried, her husband introduced Essex to the Queen.

Although more than 30 years older, Elizabeth took an immediate interest in the young Earl.



She soon made her new favourite a Privy Councillor.

Essex power grew further when she gave him a monopoly on sweet wine to sell in England.



This meant by law anyone bringing in sweet wine from abroad had to pay him tax.

Essex also won Elizabeth's admiration and respect for his military successes against the Spanish in 1596.



In January 1599, Elizabeth made Essex the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Why did things go wrong for Essex?

In 1598, Essex quarreled with the Queen during a Privy Council meeting over Ireland. In a fit of anger, he turned his back on Elizabeth. She retaliated by hitting him on the head. He almost drew his sword but was stopped by the other Privy Councillors.

When she made him Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, his job was to crush the rebels, but instead he made a truce with the Irish leader, completely against the Queen's orders. He also knighted some of the rebel leaders which the queen had forbidden him to do.

Even worse, when he returned to the Queen's palace, disheveled and dirty, he rushed into her chamber and caught her without her wig! Essex was spectacularly to fall from grace immediately as he lost his sweet wine monopoly and his debts started to mount up. Angry and with little else to lose, Essex was determined to remove his long-time rival, Cecil from power and in February 1601 began to gather his supporters.

1. Essex took four of the queen's privy councillor's hostage and with 200 supporters marched to his London home.
2. Robert Cecil responded quickly; he called Essex a traitor and many of the rebels abandoned the march.
3. Essex returned to his house where he found the hostages had been released.
4. Essex and his remaining supporters were arrested.
5. Essex was put on trial for treason and executed on 25 February 1601. In exchange for him agreeing to identify the rebels including his sister, Elizabeth granted him a private (not public) execution. The other rebel leaders were executed by most of them simply fined.

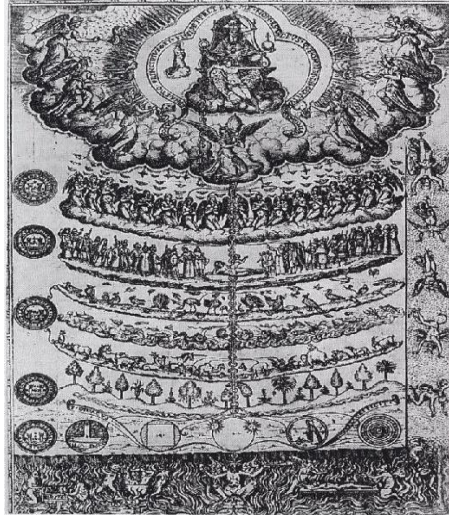
Wealth and Fashion in Elizabethan England

Context: The Elizabethan age saw the growth of a new group of wealthy people. Known as the gentry, they did not have the social status of the nobles but became increasingly wealthy and therefore powerful.

Elizabethan society was based upon an idea called 'The Great Chain of Being.'

In the chain, God is at the top, human beings are beneath followed by animals and plants.

The Elizabethan broke this down further into sub divisions.



The monarch was at the top, followed by the nobility, the gentry and then the peasants.

It was almost impossible to move between the human divisions.

The population at this time had increased during Elizabeth's reign from 2.8 to 4 million.

Two groups made up the wealthier members of Elizabethan society; the nobility and the gentry.



If someone made money through trade or some other means they would use it to buy land.



Land could provide a source of income from rent or growing crops to eat or wool to trade.

The Nobility was made up of the most respected members of society, second only to the Queen. The highest title was Duke but others included Earls and Barons. Their average income was about £1 million today (£6000 a year). Most nobles had vast amounts of land they passed down to their sons. It is estimated that 14% of the country's income was due to its 1% of nobility. A member of the gentry was born into it or awarded a title by the Queen (very rarely). They had privileges that included protection from torture, or never being hanged to avoid public humiliation.



The Gentry were the landlords of the countryside. They lived on the rents of their tenants and did no manual labour themselves. Their income could vary between £10 and £200 a year (from 1700 and £34000 today). Some members were wealthier than the poorest nobles and filled important roles such as JP's and serving in Parliament. Some had titles such as knights and esquire. As Elizabethan England was peaceful, many of the gentry were able to make money from trade. The gentry grew as a result.

The Peasants were the poorest members of society and worked as farm labourers. Often they struggled for work which became more of a problem as the population rose.



Elizabethan country houses: Hardwick Hall

Many great houses like Hardwick Hall were built during the reign of Elizabeth. These homes would not only show the wealth and power of its owner, but also demonstrate that the inhabitants were cultured, fashionable people.

Bess of Hardwick became one of the richest women in England after 3 marriages. Her third marriage moved her into the nobility class. Hardwick Hall was a home fit for a noblewoman.



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.

Her cousin, Robert Barlow from another gentry family was also in the household. Bess looked after him when he was ill at the Zouche family home in London. They married in 1543. Unfortunately he died. 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.

1527: Bess born into gentry.

1543: Bess marries Robert Barlow who dies within a year leaving her £66.

1547: Bess married Sir William Cavendish a key figure in Henry VIII's court. When he died in 1557, Bess became very wealthy.

1559: Bess's third husband was Sir William St Loe who was a favourite of the Queen. When he died in 1565, Bess inherited his fortune.

1567: Bess married the Earl of Shrewsbury and became part of the nobility. He inherited a large amount of money including agricultural land, coal mines and glassworks, iron foundries and ships.

What was Hardwick Hall like?

Hardwick Hall was designed by Robert Smythson, who was an architect and surveyor although he trained as a stonemason.



The medieval Hall was replaced by the Great Chamber as the main room. It was a place to receive guests and included beautiful images of Queen Elizabeth.



The number of rooms in Hardwick Hall (46) showed the wealth of the owner. Rooms were accessed by a great staircase and had fireplaces and light from many glass windows.

His focus was on how the house looked and its comfort, rather than the security of its owner.



These large glass windows had lattice frames (large pieces of glass were not yet possible to make).



Straight chimney columns reflected classical design. Chimney were not place on the side of the house but within the internal walls to ensure symmetry.



At the top of the house were the letters E S (Elizabeth of Shrewsbury) to show off her importance.



What was Hardwick Hall like?

The loggia, or open walkway, at the front was inspired by Italian Renaissance architecture.



The long gallery was a place for entertaining guests and winter exercise. It was the longest in England at 50m. One of the most striking pieces is the “sea-dog table” in Bess’s withdrawing room, named for the fantastical creatures that support the table, bearing wings and fishtails.



The rooms on 3 floors showed social hierarchy. Rooms were decorated with oak paneling to tell classical stories as well as keeping in warmth. Portraits showed family connections.



Tapestries followed a hierarchy, with those containing silk or metal thread displayed in the rooms of highest status. Coarser wool tapestries serve for lesser rooms.



Stonework above the fireplace in the Great Hall denotes the status of Bess with her own coat of arms with stags and eglantines, also shown throughout the house.



Fireplaces are a characteristic feature of the new building works and Elizabeth’s coat of arms with Bess’s monogram woven inside is above the fireplace in the High Great Chamber, no doubt with a hope that the Queen herself would visit Hardwick Hall.



Where is Hardwick Hall?

Hardwick Hall is near Chesterfield near Derbyshire. According to the National Trust it is renowned for its tapestries and fine gardens and set in 2,500 acres of stunning parkland.



When her 4th husband died, Bess started to build a new larger, grander house a few yards away from Hardwick Old Hall. She decided on concentrating her efforts on the place where she had been born.



She had many natural assets on her land including timber, slate, lead and bricks. She also began selling these to others and even set up her own glass making factory which prospered making her immensely rich.



When was Hardwick Hall built?

When her 4th husband died, Bess started to build a new larger, grander house a few yards away from Hardwick Old Hall. Aged 62, she spent the next 13 years building and furnishing it until its completion in 1590.



She left her previous property Chatsworth to her eldest son Henry with whom she had fallen out with.

Why was Hardwick Hall built?

Hardwick shows the Elizabethan concern for symmetry and order in the new E shape. The house is symmetrical on all 4 sides.

The height of each story progressively increases. Servants went about on the ground floor. Bess was 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.

Many great houses like Hardwick Hall were built during Queen Elizabeth's reign. These homes would not only show the wealth and power of the owners, but also demonstrate that the inhabitants were cultured fashionable people.

During the Renaissance (the rebirth of learning), it was the height of fashion to be inspired by ancient and classical civilisations, since it showed a cultured mind and a refined taste.

The design as mentioned was built around an E shape, which allowed for open courtyards as opposed to closed, secure ones. Rich oak wood panelling and geometric plasterwork set off walls hung with colourful tapestries.

Glass was expensive and only affordable by the wealthy, so the walls full of windows allowed the owner to show their wealth on the inside and outside of the building.

Chimneys were based on classical columns and were often in stacks of two or three.

Hardwick Hall was also made from local materials from Bess's own properties which were in turn used by local craftsmen.

The role of the theatre

Context: During the reign of Queen Elizabeth, theatre was transformed from something that took place in the backrooms of pubs to the most popular form of entertainment. Rich and poor alike mingled to watch the plays of Shakespeare and Marlowe, performed by their favourite actors. Theatres, such as the Globe in London, sprang up to meet this rising demand.

Tudor Entertainment

The rich, including the monarch generally enjoyed great banquets complete with music and dancing.



Ordinary people attended events such as cock fighting to dances. The only real plays were religious showing stories from the Bible.



Becoming popular amongst the poor however were travelling acting troupes; plays performed by 4 or 5 men in pubs and inns around the country. The plays would be funny and audience participation was encouraged. This was soon to change as funding from private individuals made them more respectable and professional.

All the world's a stage

- Rich and poor attended the theatre.
- Audiences had a huge appetite for new plays.
- Writer such as William Shakespeare and Christopher Marlowe produced plays every year.
- A patron would fund companies of actors such as the Admiral's Men and the Lord Chamberlain's Men.
- Actors such as Richard Burbage became famous.
- Actors would often return to roles they had played before or have parts specifically written for them in new plays.



William Shakespeare was the principal writer for the Lord Chamberlain's Men. He wrote 38 plays which divided up into histories, tragedies and comedies. Plays were written to keep the audience engaged by including wit and wanting them to come back for more.



Richard Burbage was the most famous of Elizabethan actors. As a leading member of the Lord Chamberlain's Men, he was the first to play many famous roles such as Hamlet and King Lear. As well as acting, he was a theatre owner.

A day at the theatre

Venues quickly changed from inns to purpose built theatres. Performances generally began at 3pm and continued into the evening.



Prices varied on where you sat or stood. The performance was more like circus, with pushing a shoving to get a better view. Heckling was not uncommon.



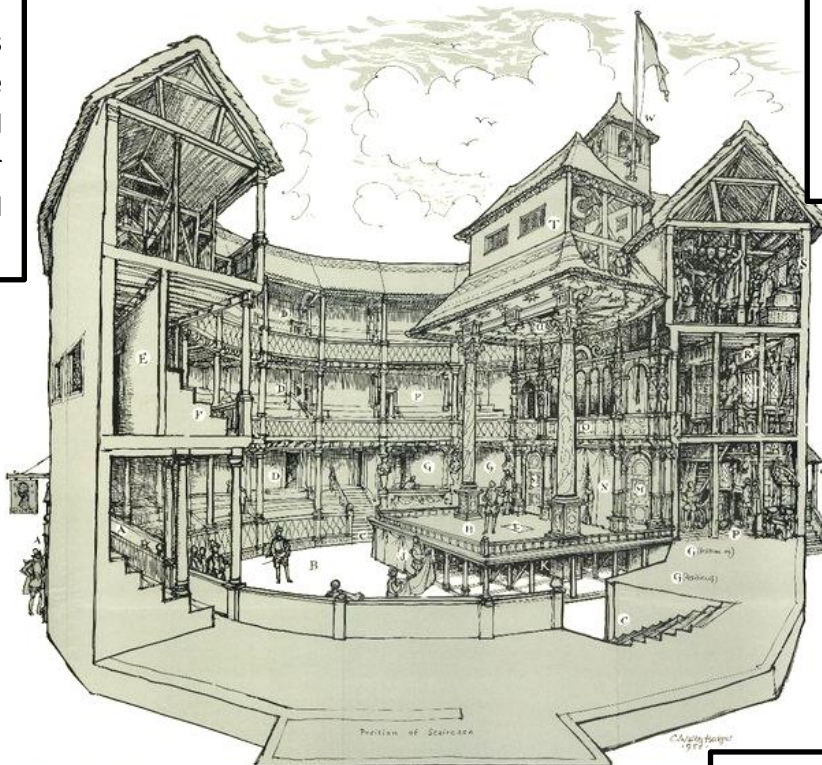
Being a patron of a theatre showed how cultured you were and a good way to please the Queen. For ordinary people it was a cheap afternoon's entertainment.

Historic Environment: The Globe Theatre

Context: The Globe theatre was built by the Lord Chamberlain's Men, William Shakespeare's theatre company, in 1599 in Southwark, London. Members of the company were shareholders in the new theatre with Richard Burbage as a majority shareholder. The Globe was big enough to hold up to 3000 people. It was circular in shape and three storeys high. Sadly the original was destroyed by a fire in 1613.

The Heavens: The roof over the stage was often called the heavens. Ropes and rigging allowed for scene changes and dramatic entrances.

The Galleries: seated covered area for the rich to sit in.



The Lords Rooms: The most expensive in the house at around 5p. Cushioned seats were included. Also known as the Juliet balcony after the famous scene.

The Tiring Room: The dressing room for the actors.

The Gentlemen's Rooms: These seats cost 4p.

The Trapdoor: The stage where the actors performed used the trapdoor for special effects such as smoke. The wall at the back was called the Frons Scenae including the actor's entrance and exit door.

The Pit: Ordinary people stood here and often heckled the actors. The area was completely open to the weather.

Interpretation A: A description of Elizabethan theatre goes adapted from The Facts about Shakespeare (1913)

"These people who watched with joy the cruel torment of a bear or the execution of a catholic also delighted in the romantic comedies of Shakespeare. These people were so appallingly gullible and ignorant, so brutal and childish compared with Englishmen of today, yet they set the standard of national greatness."

Remember to use COPP:

Content, Own Knowledge, Purpose, Provenance (Time, author, place)



How convincing is Interpretation A about the Elizabethan theatre? Explain using the source and your contextual knowledge.



Historic Environment question 2019:

Protests

Theatres and actors did not have a good **reputation** at the start of Elizabeth's reign. They were seen as **rogues, vagabonds and beggars**.

Many people, such as the **puritans**, were against theatres and plays which they saw as immoral and **promoted** poor behaviour and criminal activity.

Some people thought that large gatherings and crowds attending theatres and plays would help the **spread** of the **bubonic plague**. In 1592-3, theatres were shut due to the plague.

The first London built theatre was the '**Red Lion**' in Whitechapel built in 1567 by John Brayne with a **purpose built stage**.

The second purpose built theatre called '**The Theatre**' was built north of the Thames by James Burbage' in Shoreditch. He was previously a **skilled carpenter**.

The **Puritan** owner of the land refused to renew the lease on the theatre. Moreover the City of London authorities did not want the theatre inside its walls as theatres had a **poor reputation** as

Burbage and his two sons stood to lose everything. So in the dead of night after labelling it and in true IKEA flat-pack style, it was dismantled and reassembled across the river in Bankside. The new Theatre became '**The Globe**', an icosagon, which Shakespeare called his

Patronage

An Act of 1572 had threatened to punish and treat any theatres companies and its actors as **vagabonds** or **beggars** if they did not belong to a '**patron**' (usually a nobleman). Many **Privy Councillors** saw being a patron of a theatre company as **advantageous**. As well as giving them **fame** and **fortune** and shaping **public opinion** of themselves, they could expect possible **favours** and **privileges** from the Queen and possibly increase their political power and wealth through **profits**. Furthermore they could **protect** actors and **censor** plays.

The main Patrons were as follows:

Earl of Leicester

In 1572 James Burbage asked the Earl of Leicester for protection for his company of actors. In 1574, Leicester obtained a licence for a theatrical company from the Queen bearing his name, **The Earl of Leicester's Men**.

Sir Francis Walsingham

In 1583, some of Leicester's men left to become Walsingham's **The Queen's Men**. It contained **12** of the finest actors in the country. Leicester and Walsingham were allies in the Privy Council.

Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon

In 1594, the Queen's Men disbanded and Shakespeare joined **The Lord Chamberlain's Men** as actor and principal playwright. On average he wrote 2 plays a year.

Lord Howard

In 1585, Lord Howard set up **The Admiral's Men**. He had a **duopoly** (2 dominant theatre companies) in later Elizabethan England with **Henry Carey**. They played at the Rose theatre, financed by a businessman, **Philip Henslow**.

Purpose

Elizabeth's Privy Council soon realised the potential of plays for **political** and **propaganda purposes**. Elizabethan plays were often used as propaganda. For example, a play called '**A Larum for London**', that showed Spanish soldiers **killing innocent civilians** in Antwerp, was performed many times during Elizabeth's conflict with Philip II in the 1580s.

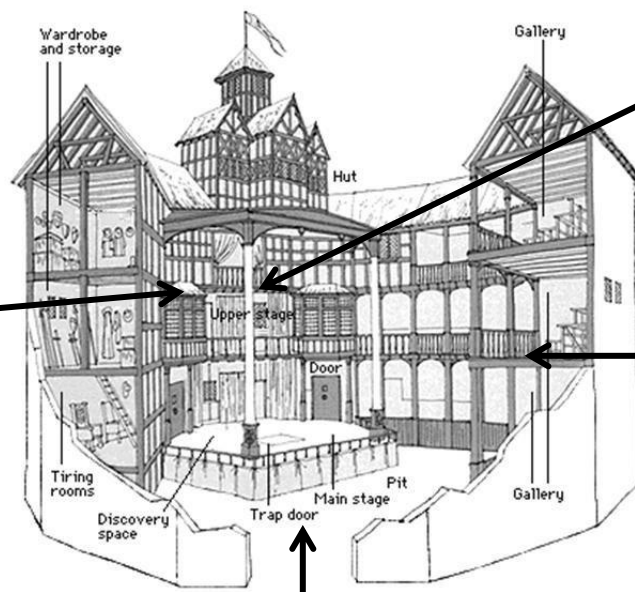
Many of Shakespeare's plays put the **Tudors** in a **favourable light**, making sure people were only too well aware of the chaos and treachery before the Tudors, such as his play **Richard III**, - a deformed hunchback who killed the princes in the Tower. This **propaganda** was also used to **legitimise** the Tudors and their blood line.

In 1597, a play, '**The Isle of Dogs**' was immediately banned by the Privy Council, for we believe making **slanderous comments** about Elizabeth. Subsequently any plays that dramatized the **deposing of a King** were also seen as potentially **dangerous** to the Tudor State.



All plays had to be approved by the Master of the Revels; this job went to Edmund Tilney in 1581.

Theatres such as the Globe also showed the **pecking order** in society – **The Great Chain of Being**. Elizabeth was at the top, followed by the nobility (**Patrons**), the gentry and the peasants. The seating arrangements below demonstrated this fully.



The **Lord's rooms** were the most expensive seats in the house at around 5p. **Cushioned seats** were included.

The balconies to the left and right were the **Gentlemen's rooms** and cost 4p.

The **Galleries** were seated, covered areas for the **richer** members of the audience.

The **Pit** was where **ordinary people** stood to watch the performance. This area was completely open to the weather.

Popularity

Different **coloured flags** were displayed above the theatre to show the type of play that would be performed. Don't forget this helped at a time when many people could not read or write.

White flags = comedy

Red flags = historical play

Black flag = tragedy

The play would start at 3pm with the blowing of a trumpet. Theatres could contain over **2000** people and be very popular. It is estimated that **15,000** people visited the theatre **each week** in 1595.

The **playwrights** and **players** or actors (all men) were held in poor regard in the early part of the reign had by its end risen socially and became famous.

Shakespeare was the most **celebrated playwright** at the time. He wrote 38 plays which can be divided into **histories, comedies** and **tragedies**. History plays followed each other in chronological order. Tragedies such as Romeo and Juliet were designed to keep the audiences and **people** laughing and **coming back**. Tudor audiences also loved **made up words** such as tongue tied, bandit, leapfrog,

Richard Burbage became one of most famous actors of Elizabethan Age. He was the first to play many famous roles including Hamlet and King Lear for the **Lord Chamberlain's men**. Burbage was also a **theatre owner**

Place

By the end of the Elizabethan period, theatres were firmly established. They now had a **permanent place** of residence on the South bank of the Thames, called '**The Liberties**'.

Plays and performances had **moved away** from the streets, fields and pubs. Both rich and poor were now able to enjoy the same entertainment.

By the 1600's there were **6 theatres** open, and 25,000 people were attending them each week.

With **permanent residences**, theatres could now put on a more **spectacular shows** and be more **professional**. Sound effects, music, smoke, flames, costumes and decoration became more **fanciful** and **daring** in nature and an everyday part of the performance. Sadly in 1613, during a performance of Henry VIII, a cannon set fire to the thatched roof of the Globe and the building was **burnt to the ground**.

The Elizabethan Golden Age

3 x C's



Write an account of the ways in which Elizabeth's reign could be seen as a 'Golden Age'.

Chronology: The Golden Age refers to a period of new scientific experimentation, technological advancement and new thinking in the arts. The idea was certainly present at the time and promoted as a way of securing Elizabeth's position on the throne. This way of promoting the Elizabethan age was known as 'Gloriana' and was achieved through plays, festivals as well as the printing of special pamphlets.



Causes:

Art: Portraits became very popular and included lots of symbolism. For Example Elizabeth was painted with the defeat of the Armada in the background and her hand on a globe showing her power. Other forms of art included decorative silverware and highly textile patterns.



Education: Education was seen as increasingly important; it still focused on wealthy boys, although some girls also received a limited education

Literature: In addition to the great plays, poetry became popular. Shakespeare wrote many sonnets but respected nobles also wrote poems. Many made reference to Ancient Greece and Rome.

Buildings: Many stately homes were built at this time which still exist today. Their houses were built to impress the Queen and other nobles. For the first time, houses were not built for defence

Theatres: Theatre was hugely popular and many theatres were built. The period produced plays that are still performed and studied today.

Causes:

Science and Technology: There were some significant advances in navigation and astronomy and a growing understanding of how magnetism worked. Effective printing also appeared which produced books and pamphlets. These allowed ideas to spread much faster.

Exploration: Europeans discovered new lands and peoples and England began to become a major naval power at this time.



Peace, power and pride: Before the Tudors came to the throne, the country had been embroiled in civil war as many different men claimed the throne. Elizabeth's reign especially brought in peace and order, whilst military success and the country's growing wealth also made people proud to be English.

Consequences: (Was it really a Golden Age?)

It could be argued that the Golden Age was a myth and it was still the same brutal place as before. Blood sports like dog fighting and bear baiting remained popular and cruel punishments and torture continued to be used.



The population was still divided between a small minority who lived in luxury whilst most people were very poor. Life expectancy was low and illnesses that would not kill us today were lethal.



Whilst it was a time of scientific experimentation, much of it was limited. Alchemy, the attempt to turn cheap metal into gold, was very popular as was astronomy and using the stars to predict the future.

Poverty in Elizabethan England

Context: Many people were extremely poor in Elizabethan society. Those without work were called paupers who relied on charity. This meant either begging or going to the local Church for help.

Reasons for poverty:

Debasement of the coinage: Henry VIII's need for money and costly wars led him to mix various metals with the gold and silver allowing coins to be produced more cheaply.



The value of the coins went down, meaning prices rose. This meant merchants expected more coins from their goods. This damaged trade and jobs and the wool trade collapsed.

Dissolution of the monasteries: Between 1536-40, Henry VIII closed all the monasteries in England and many people who had worked for the Church were evicted.



This had a huge impact as unemployment and poverty rose. Furthermore monks and nuns had looked after the sick, giving them shelter and charity. The poor now had nowhere to go.

Failures in agriculture: England was hit by bad harvests between 1594 and 1598, which led to food shortages and starvation. In addition farmers started enclosing their land with hedges for sheep farming instead of growing crops.

Fewer workers were needed which left people jobless and homeless. Many travelled to the towns and cities to find non-existent work. London's population rose from 60,000 in 1500 to over 200,000 in 1600.



Population increase: The population rose from 2.8 million to 4 million in Elizabeth's reign. This was due to an increasing birth rate and falling death rate.



Prices: Landlords began to unfairly increase rents (rack renting). As a result of poor harvests there was less food which led to price inflation. In 1556 a terrible outbreak of flu killed around 200,000, including many workers who produced food.



Woodcut from 1569 showing a rich man giving money to a beggar; giving charity to the poor was seen as a good Christian thing for the wealthy to do.



A woodcut of a captured vagabond, 1536.

Poverty in Elizabethan England

Context: As unemployment and poverty grew, people in Elizabethan England began to see two types of poverty: the deserving poor were those people who wanted to work but could not support themselves and the undeserving poor who were those people who had no interest in work and would be untrustworthy beggars.

The Deserving poor

These groups of people wanted to help themselves.

This was particularly common in urban area.

Many wealthy people worked hard to provide help and charity for them.

For example, Archbishop Whitgift set up Almshouses in Croydon, South London which provided accommodation and food .



The Undeserving poor

In 1567, Thomas Harman published a book which focused on the ticks and scams used by conmen and women.

The book became very popular and soon people took a tough line against the poor.

Harman's book labelled beggars as criminals. Many people believed the best way to deal with this was harsh.

Some wealthy people began to question the honesty of all beggars they encountered. They were lazy and idle and unable to change.



The Baretop Trickster was a woman who would lure men by taking off items of clothing in return for a meal or money. Her accomplices would then beat up the man and steal his money.

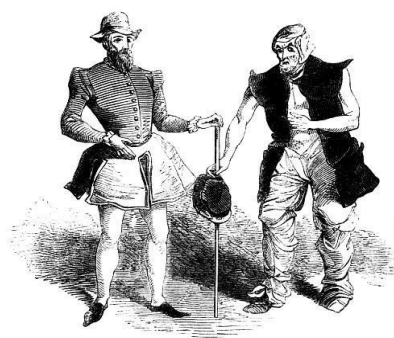


The Counterfeit Crank would bite on soap so he frothed at the mouth and then pretend to have a fit. People would thus feel sorry for him and give him money.

The Clapper Dudgeon would cut himself and tie dirty bandages around the wound. People would feel sorry for him and give him money.



Tom O'Bedlum would pretend to be mad in order to get money. He might bark like a dog or stick a chicken's head in his ear. People might give him money just to go away.



The illustration shows the same man in normal dress and then disguised as a cripple.

Taken from Spartacus Education, a history educational Website:

Unemployment was a major cause of poverty. When large landowners changed from arable to sheep farming, unemployment increased rapidly. The closing down of the monasteries in the 1530's created even more unemployment. As monasteries had also helped provide food for the poor, this created further problems. Unemployed people were sometimes tempted to leave their villages and look for work. This was illegal and people who did this were classified as vagabonds.

How convincing is this interpretation in explaining the causes of poverty in Elizabethan England?

Study Tip: Use own knowledge



How did the Government help the poor?

Write an account of the different ways in which towns and cities dealt with poverty in Elizabethan England

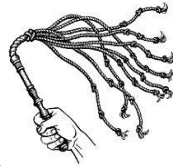
3 x C's

The Tudors and poverty (Consequences)

As far back as 1495, beggars were punished in the stock and sent back to their home town:



From 1531, beggars were publically whipped. If caught a second time, they would have a hole burned in their ear and a third offence meant they were hanged.



The 1572 Act placed the responsibility for finding work for the poor in the hands of the local authorities while the national policy focused on punishment.



The Tudors and poverty (Chronology)

Different approaches to poverty were taken in various areas of the country. The problem was particularly felt in the urban areas.

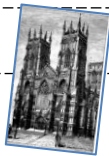


In London for example, Bridewell Palace was used as a shelter for the homeless. A new hospital, known as Bedlam, was built for the mentally ill. Other hospitals were opened for the homeless and the sick.



However conditions in these places were harsh and the problem of poverty in the cities continued to grow. With more paupers coming from the countryside, crime rose and the authorities struggled to cope.

Case Study 1: York (Causes)



In the Tudor period, York had become very prosperous and large numbers moved from the countryside to find work. As a result in 1515, the city issued beggar licenses who were required to wear special badges. From 1528, a master beggar was appointed to check upon them. During Elizabeth's reign, they were expected to work – weaving and spinning in particular. Those who refused were sent to a House of Correction (a type of prison) or returned to their towns or villages.

Case Study 2: Ipswich (Causes)

In 1569, Ipswich introduced a licensing system for beggars and increased support for the poor. It became one of the first towns to open a hospital to help the old and sick who could not afford treatment. A youth training scheme was introduced to help children learn a trade that would lift them out of poverty. The town was also the first to build a House of Correction.



Case Study 3: Norwich (Causes)

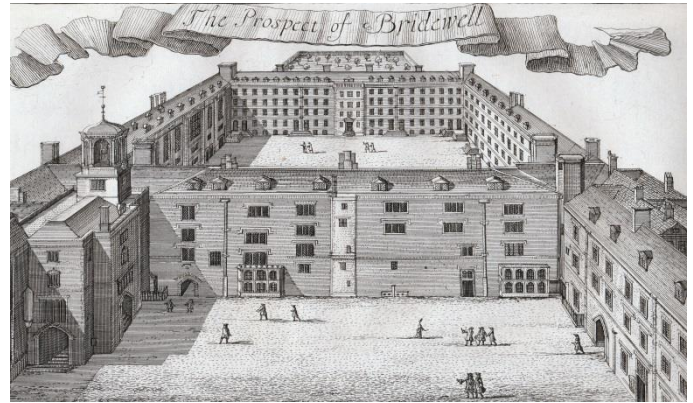


In 1570, the authorities in Norwich conducted a survey which found 80% of the population lived in poverty. They separated the poor into two: The idle poor and unfortunate poor. The idle poor were given work such as knitting or sewing whilst the unfortunate poor were given food and other forms of care and support. This system was effective in limiting the amount of poor relief as the poor had to be officially identified. Norwich taxed its rich citizens to pay for the care of the vulnerable.

Elizabethan Government and the poor

Context:

In 1601, Elizabeth and her government introduced the Poor Law. The law said that in each part of the country, the wealthy should be taxed to pay for the care and support of the poor, old and sick. The fit and healthy were to be given work. This reflected a change in attitude, but not a change in direction as those deemed able to work were still dealt with harshly. They were whipped and placed in a House of Correction.



A sketch of Bridewell House of Correction in London, opened in 1553.

3 Types of Poor: The Helpless Poor. The sick and the old were given food and placed in special homes to be cared for.

3 Types of Poor: The able-bodied poor. Those who were considered fit including children were expected to work. They were given food and drink and sometimes shelter.

3 Types of Poor: The idle poor. Those who were seen as lazy were whipped and sent to a House of Correction where they were forced to work. Those who committed crimes were dealt with more harshly.

The Government recognised that **just punishing the poor would not work.**

How significant were the Elizabethan Poor Laws?

The aim of the 1601 Poor Law was to help those who were genuinely poor, although **the threat of punishment was still present.**

Over the following few years, **the instances of begging did seem to decrease.**

Each area of the country was now responsible for dealing with the Poor (however inconsistently it was applied).

The Elizabethan Poor Law continued for over **200 years**, until it was replaced in 1834.

Significance is a key concept in this exam. Something that is significant had a big impact on people at the time and continued to have a big impact long after it happened.

An Age of Discovery

Context: A major reason for calling this a 'Golden Age', was the exploration of new lands and the great discoveries that were made during this period. Sir Francis Drake circumnavigated the world and with his cousin, Sir John Hawkins, began to explore Africa, capture slaves and send them to the New World of America. They also became 'privateers', raiding Spanish ships laden with gold from the New World and took their cargo making a fortune for both them and Queen Elizabeth.

Great inventions and new technology:

The invention of the new lateen triangular sails made ships faster and easier to steer.



Improved weapons on the ships, such as the cannon, made sailing through hostile waters much safer.



The astrolabe allowed sailors to judge how far north or south they were and better compasses made navigation more accurate.



Francis Drake 1540-96



Famous for:	Circumnavigating the Globe
Known at the time:	Privateer. Spanish named him El Draque – the Dragon
Major Achievements:	Knighted in 1581
Legacy:	Defeat of Spanish Armada

Sir John Hawkins 1532-95



Famous for:	Bringing tobacco to England
Known at the time:	Privateer.
Major Achievements:	Building up the Royal Navy and knighted
Legacy:	The buying and selling of slaves from Africa to America

Sir Walter Raleigh 1552-1618



Famous for:	Voyages of discovery to search for El Dorado
Known at the time:	Funded an attempt to establish colony in America
Major Achievements:	Knighted and appointed Captain of Queen's Guard
Legacy:	Executed for treason by James I for attacking Spanish ships

How did trade develop? (the buying and selling of goods)

Before Elizabeth, most trade was with other European countries. People began to look further East where spices could be bought.



The English were keen to cut out the traders who sold to the Europeans (middlemen) and find direct routes to India and the Far East themselves.



Companies began to be established with the purpose of trading in particular areas.



Explain what was important about exploration and trade in Asia and the Far East for Elizabethan England.

An Age of Discovery

New trading companies and trading links:

The Muscovy Company was created in 1555 and given the monopoly of trade with the city of Moscow.



The Levant Company was created in 1581 to trade in Turkey and the Middle East

The Eastland Company was created in 1579 to trade in Scandinavia and the Baltic.

The biggest prize lay in the Far East in India. The East India Company was set up in 1600 to oversee this trade. This laid the foundations for future dominance in India,



These companies traded in goods never seen before such as spices, silks, tea and porcelain.

Profits:

As mentioned previously, English traders saw the opportunity to make vast fortunes from trading directly with other countries instead of using middlemen. As John Hawkins developed the slave trade for England, English slave traders also made their fortunes as demand grew for slaves to work in the Americas.



By raiding Spanish ships and ports, English sailors brought back riches to England. Some Englishmen amassed huge wealth. For example when Francis Drake returned home from his circumnavigation, he had so much gold on board that half of it which he gave to Elizabeth was more than the entire royal income of the previous year.



Power:

English naval power became a growing force under Elizabeth. It was clear Britain could hold its own in any sea battle.

It was soon able to exert its influence over many weaker countries.



Elizabeth's image as a powerful ruler was reinforced.

Territory:

Voyages to the New World were also about establishing colonies.



In 1584, Elizabeth gave Sir Walter Raleigh permission to explore and colonise any land not ruled by a Christian. In return, he had to give one fifth of all the gold and silver he found there.

A colony was established at Roanoke in the USA but it did not last. A second was established in 1587 and seemed set to succeed.

However when the colony's leader, John White returned after a trip to England, the other colonists had disappeared.

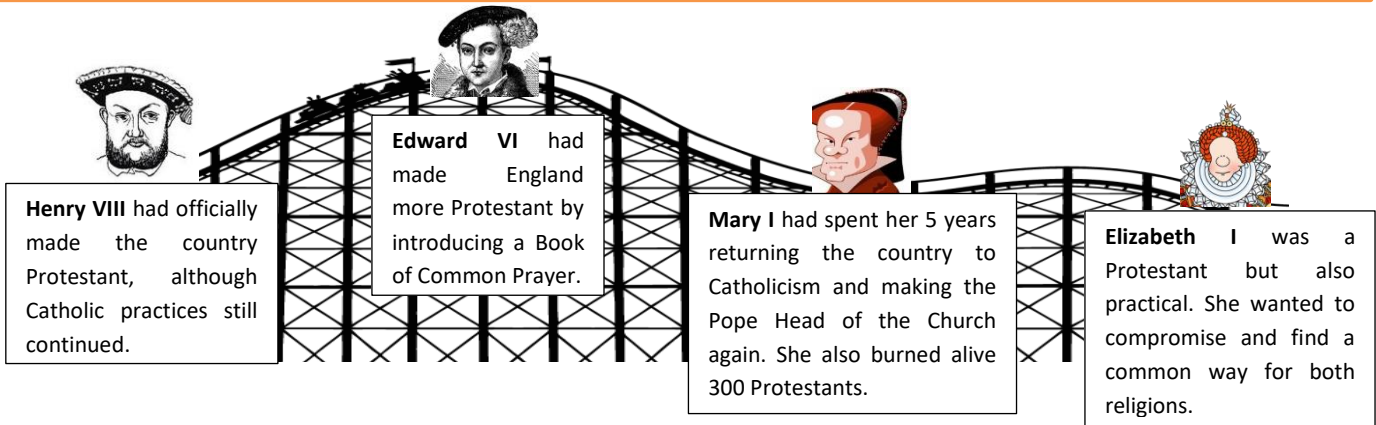
The only clue was a sign carved on a tree, 'Croatoan', which was the name of a local tribe. The colonists were never found.



It was not until the reign of King James I that a colony was successfully established in North America.

The religious settlement

Context: The Tudors had made huge changes to religion which had a dramatic effect. When Elizabeth became Queen, she had some very difficult decisions about which religious direction England should take.



Catholics

The Pope is the Head of the Church and has the final say in all religious matters.

The Bible and Church services are in Latin.

Churches should be decorated with paintings statues and stained glass windows.

The bread and wine taken in services literally is the body and blood of Christ. (Transubstantiation)

Priests should not marry.

Priests are peoples' link with God. God created the world and everything in it. Jesus was God's son.

Protestants

The monarch should be Head of the Church and have the final say in all religious matters.

The Bible should be in the language of the people – English.

Churches should be kept simple with little decoration.

Ordinary people can connect with God through personal prayer.

The bread and wine taken in services represents the body and blood of Christ. (Consubstantiation)

Priests are allowed to marry.

The Elizabethan Religious Settlement

Elizabeth declared herself Governor rather than Head of the Church. → Elizabeth allowed Catholics to worship in their own way in private. → She allowed priests to marry, services were to be in English and she reintroduced the Common Book of Prayer. → Elizabeth appointed a moderate Archbishop of Canterbury, Matthew Parker, to oversee the running of the Church.

The Catholic Threat

A new policy:

New laws were introduced to disrupt Catholic activities and show challenges to the Queen would not be tolerated.

1581 – A law was passed (after 23 years of tolerance) making it **treason** to attend a Catholic mass.



Recusancy fines were increased for not attending Church Services rose to £20.

A second Act was passed in 1585, making it **treason** to have a Catholic priest in your house.



Priests were **executed** and Catholic families risked having their lands confiscated.



A law in 1593 said that Catholics could not travel more than **five miles** from their homes.

Catholic Rebellions:

Inspired by Elizabeth's refusal for Norfolk to marry Mary Queen of Scots, **the Northern Rebellion in 1569** was led by the Dukes of Northumberland and Westmorland whose aim was to replace Elizabeth with Mary Queen of Scots. As mentioned earlier, the attempt failed.



The Ridolfi Plot of 1571 led by an Italian banker involved the Duke of Norfolk again in an attempt to overthrow Elizabeth and replace her with Mary Queen of Scots, assisted by an army from the Netherlands. Again the plot was exposed and failed.



The Babington Plot of 1587 will be explained in much more detail later, but again involved the plan to murder Elizabeth and replace her with Mary Queen of Scots. This was to lead to her execution in 1587.



Catholic Rebellions:

The Throckmorton Plot of 1583 was led by Sir Francis Throckmorton. His aim (with no surprise) was to replace Elizabeth with Mary Queen of Scots. Once Elizabeth had been killed, there would have been an invasion by the French Catholic, Henry of Guise and an uprising of Catholics. The plot also involved the Spanish ambassador to England. Francis Walsingham's spy network soon discovered the plot; Throckmorton was executed and Mary was placed under even closer guard.



From a letter by Sir William Cecil, December 1580

There can be no good government where opposition is allowed. The Government can never be safe where there is toleration of two religions. There is no greater hatred between men than that caused by religious differences. People who disagree about God can never agree how to serve their country.



3 x C's



Write an account of Elizabeth's changing policy towards Catholics.

The Catholic Threat

Context: It was not just in England that Elizabeth faced opposition from Catholics. Around the world powerful Catholics also saw Elizabeth as a problem and her Protestant rule was something to be challenged.

Challenge 1: Cardinal William Allen and the College at Douai

In 1568. An English cardinal named **William Allen** established a **seminary** at Douai in the Spanish Netherlands to train priests. Allen had the full backing of the Pope and was funded by King Philip II of Spain.



Go forth and educate!

His aim was to educate priests who would then travel to England as **missionaries** to convert the English back to the Catholic faith. The first priests arrived in 1574, just as Elizabeth's fear of Catholic rebellion was growing.

William Allen: 1532-94:



- An English Catholic who was made a Cardinal by the Pope having been recommended by Philip II of Spain.
- A key figure in the Pope's plans to restore Catholicism in England.
- Involved in the Throckmorton Plot and Spanish Armada.
- Could possibly have become Archbishop of Canterbury if England became Catholic once again.

Challenge 2: The Jesuits

The Society of Jesus was created in 1540. It was part of the counter-Reformation. They first arrived in England in 1580 to convert the Protestant nation back to Catholicism. Those who were caught were treated harshly.



The 1585 Act against Jesuits and Seminary priests called for them to be driven out of England and many were executed. Those who sheltered them could be arrested. Many who were prepared to get rid of the Queen were supported financially by France and Spain.

Challenge 3: Campion's mission

The men the Jesuits chose to lead the mission were Robert Parsons and Edmund Campion. On arrival in England in 1580, Campion dressed as a jewel merchant.



He travelled the country preaching and spreading his message. Campion soon became a wanted man as the authorities were unsure if his aim was to encourage rebellion.



Campion was arrested and taken to the Tower of London. He was held for four months and tortured on the rack, but maintained he had no wish to overthrow Elizabeth.



He was found guilty of treason on 20 November, 1580. On 1st December his body was dragged through the streets of London before being hanged, drawn and quartered. Parsons escaped from England never to return.

Study tip: because... because... because.....



Explain what was important about the Spanish Netherlands during the Elizabethan period.

The Puritan Threat

Context and Chronology: Puritans were extreme Protestants who were angered by the Elizabethan Religious Settlement. They were influenced from Protestants abroad, like John Calvin, who argued for the removal of all Catholic elements from the English Church.

Challenge and causes 1: Vestments

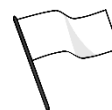
Elizabeth appointed many bishops who had similar views to Puritan ones. Many bishops preferred ordinary, plain clothing but bishops of the Church of England were required to wear a white gown, or **surplice**, during services.

In the end most bishops accepted the new clothing, especially in 1566 when it was made clear that refusal would lead to their sacking.



Consequences 1:

By 1668, most Puritans accepted Elizabeth's changes and reluctantly conformed.



Challenge and causes 2: Presbyterians

A small dedicated group, called **Presbyterians**, refused to give in and argued against this 'popist' church. They saw bishops as meaningless and wanted rid of them.



In the 1570's meetings, known as **prophesyings**, became popular. They involved members of the clergy (church) meeting to discuss the Church and pray. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Edmund Grindal, even gave these meetings his support!

Some attempted to set up their own Churches such as Robert Browne in Norwich. A second church was set up in 1592.

Consequences 2:

Edmund Grindal was suspended as Archbishop by Elizabeth for a time when he refused to ban prophesyings.

Robert Browne was arrested but later released. The leaders of the London church however, Henry Barrow and John Greenwood were arrested and hanged.

Challenge and causes 3: Parliament

Parliament included a number of Puritan MPs who tried to use their influence to pass laws to change the Church. The most notable members were Sir Peter Wentworth and Anthony Cope. The Queen's childhood friend, Robert Dudley, was a Puritan as was her spymaster Francis Walsingham.

Consequences 3:

When in 1588, Dudley and Walsingham had passed away, Puritanism lost its main influence in Parliament. When alive, Walsingham did his best to limit Elizabeth's wrath on some Puritans. Elizabeth was determined to crack down on Puritanism which she saw as another threat to her rule. In 1583, the new Archbishop of Canterbury, John Whitgift, banned unlicensed preaching and enforced attendance at church by enforcing **recusancy** fines. Many Puritans were fined or imprisoned, including Thomas Cartwright in 1590. Puritan publications however lost them support. Puritan printers such as John Stubbs had his right hand cut off! Whitgift's campaign broke up the organization of the Puritans.

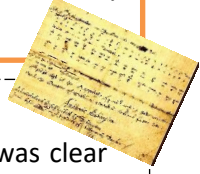


Write an account of Puritanism during the reign of Elizabeth I.

3 x C's

The Puritan Threat

Context: Mary was Elizabeth's cousin and her closest living relative. So long as Elizabeth remained childless, Mary was heir to the throne of England. She became Queen of Scotland in 1542 when she was eight days old. She married the heir to the throne of France in 1558, but his death in 1560 was a turning point in her life. She returned to Scotland and remarried. But it was the death of this second husband, in which she was implicated with her new lover, the Earl of Bothwell that forced her to flee to England and seek Elizabeth's safety. Her son to her second husband Lord Darnley became King James VI of Scotland in 1567.



The final plot; The Babington Plot: 1586

In 1586, a rich, young devoted Catholic, Anthony Babington came up with a plan to kill Elizabeth. He and five other men would rescue Mary and put her on the throne of England. First, he needed to contact Mary.

He got Mary's servants to hide coded letters in beer barrels which were taken to her room. But Mary's servants worked for Walsingham, Elizabeth's spymaster. The letters went straight to Elizabeth.

The code was broken and it was clear Mary was supporting a plot to kill Elizabeth. Although Elizabeth was hesitant, the pressure from Parliament left her with no choice. Mary was tried and executed at Fotheringhay Castle on 2 February, 1587.

Importance 1: A direct threat to Elizabeth

For most of the nineteen years as Elizabeth's prisoner, there is not much evidence to suggest Mary was directly involved in many plots to overthrow Elizabeth. However what is clear is that she was an inspiration to Catholic plotters and rebels. As mentioned, there were numerous attempts to overthrow Elizabeth and replace her with Mary. Even more worrying for Elizabeth was the fact that Mary believed she was the rightful Queen of England.

Importance 2: Religious divisions in England

Many Protestants were shocked when Mary fled to England; they feared a Catholic Queen would signal a return to the horrors of Mary's reign when 300 Protestants were burned alive. Parliament and the Privy Council immediately called for her execution, but Elizabeth was hesitant fearing the killing of a Queen would give her enemies ideas. When she was finally executed, Catholics had their martyr and now saw Elizabeth as the wicked heretic. In 1588, a book was published by Robert Turner who worked at a university training Jesuits in Germany. A title for one of its pictures read, 'Mary Queen of Scotland and France and by law Queen of England and Ireland.'



Explain what was important about Mary Queen of Scots claim to the throne of England.

Importance 3: Relations with France and Spain

Another reason Elizabeth was hesitant to execute Mary was the reaction of France and Spain. She even told the French Ambassador she had been in tears over the 'unfortunate affair' when she signed her death warrant. A year later, the Catholic Philip II of Spain invaded England with his Armada, perhaps – to some degree – urged on by Mary's execution.

Importance 4: Relations with Scotland.

Should Elizabeth die, or be killed then the Protestant James VI of Scotland would be her successor and could ally with France and invade England. However with Mary alive, she would always be a threat to Elizabeth. When she was executed, The Scottish lords expressed outrage but took no action. Elizabeth wrote a letter to James, apologizing for his mother's death.

Conflict with Spain and the English navy

Why was there conflict between France and Spain?

Philip had been married to Elizabeth's sister and wished to marry her. Elizabeth decided not to.

England was Protestant and Spain was Catholic.

The pope called upon all Catholics to challenge and overthrow Elizabeth in 1570 with his Papal Bull.

Mary Queen of Scots was implicated with overthrowing Elizabeth with the help of Spain.

Sir Francis Drake and other English sailors had spent years raiding Spanish ports in the Americas and stealing Spanish treasure in the 1570s.

Elizabeth sent soldiers to help Protestant rebelling against the Spanish in the Netherlands.

The importance of naval warfare

Protection: As an island nation, England had always been vulnerable by sea. A strong navy had always been important and Henry VIII spent a fortune on it!



Elizabeth put John Hawkins in charge of building up the navy; unfortunately Philip II of Spain also had the same idea and spend a fortune to achieve his aim of beating the English at their own game.

New Tactics: Sir Francis Drake led the way in new naval tactics of raiding and stealing supplies rather than engage in all out sea battles. By doing this he earned a fortune for himself and Elizabeth.

In a famous raid at Cadiz in Spain in 1587 (which became known as singeing of the King of Spain's beard), Drake destroyed dozens of Spanish ships using fireships. This became a common weapon of lighting an old ship and sending it into an enemy fleet or harbor causing chaos.

The importance of naval warfare

Advances at sea: New technology such as the astrolabe allowed for greater accuracy for planning voyages and working out location. This meant that explorers could travel further and plan more trade routes.



Instead of sailors having to board ships, the cannon could now sink ships from distance. Ships were now built for battle and for use in the 'line of battle' tactic. This naturally led to sturdier, stronger ships which could carry more powerful weapons.



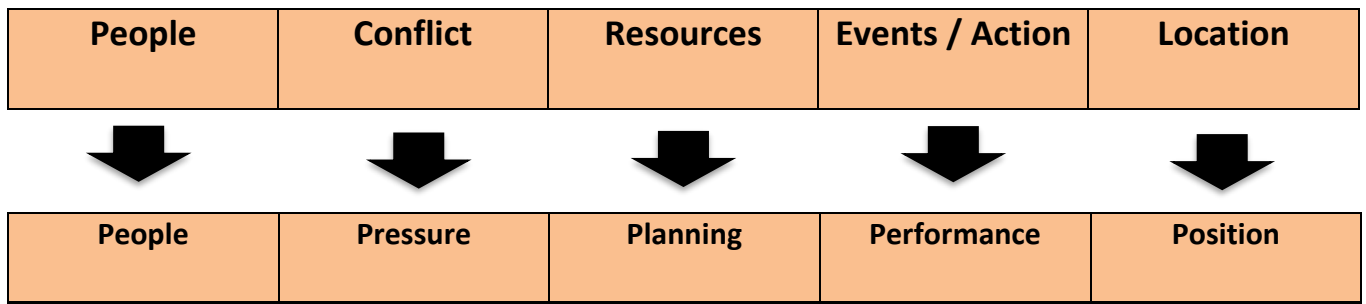
A new type of rectangular sail known as the lateen sail allowed for much faster travel and the new ships focused on speed and maneuverability. This also allowed greater distances to be travelled, perfect for raids and battles and exploration.



Explain what was important about the Royal Navy for Elizabethan England.

The Spanish Armada

Key focus when studying the Spanish Armada



<p>Example 1: 'The main reason for the defeat of the Armada was due to the poor planning of the Spanish.' How far does a study of the Spanish Armada support this statement? (resources)</p>	<p>Example 2: 'The main reason for the English success over the Spanish Armada was due to the actions of the English Commanders.' How far does a study of the Spanish Armada support this statement? (People)</p>	<p>Example 3: 'The Battle of Gravelines was the decisive factor in the defeat of the Spanish Armada.' How far does a study of the Spanish Armada support this statement? (location)</p>
<p>Example 4: 'Luck was the main reason for the failure of the Spanish Armada.' How far does a study of the Spanish Armada support this statement? (Events)</p>	<p>Example 5: 'The main reason for the English success over the Spanish Armada was due to the new technological developments in the navy.' How far does a study of the Spanish Armada support this statement? (Conflict)</p>	<p>Example 6: 'A lack of military experience from Philip meant the Spanish Armada was doomed from the start.' How far does a study of the Spanish Armada support this statement? (People)</p>

Whatever the question, remember these important P words

People

The English

Elizabeth I



At the beginning of her reign, relations with Spain were good. However, this soon soured, possibly over Elizabeth **refusing to marry** King Philip. Relations also took a turn for the worse over the **Netherlands** and her support of **'piracy'**. She said at the beginning of her reign that she would not recognise the **Treaty of Tordesillas**. This had allowed Spain and Portugal to **divide** the New World between themselves, with the Pope's blessing in 1494. She therefore openly supported **English sea dogs** such as **Francis Drake** in Spanish waters and benefitted from the treasures they captured and gave to her.

She also supported **Protestant rebels** in the Netherlands against Philip and Spanish rule there, **supplying them** with weapons and even sending the **Earl of Leicester** and an English army to their aid.

Charles Howard



Charles Howard, Lord of Effingham was appointed **Lord Admiral of England** in 1585, despite having only limited experience at sea. Although he was not as talented a seaman as his second in command, Sir Francis Drake, his **prudent leadership**, including skillful deferring to Drake, contributed to the eventual defeat of the Armada. In 1596, Howard and the Earl of Essex were sent to forestall another Spanish attack, this time with an assault on the port of Cadiz. The attempt was successful, and Howard was created Earl of Nottingham in recognition of his services. In 1599, at a time of yet further anxiety over Spain, Howard was given the highly exceptional office of Lord Lieutenant General of

Francis Drake, Vice-Admiral of the Fleet



Drake became an **English hero**, but the Spanish regarded him as a **pirate** and nicknamed him **'El Draque'** or **'the Dragon'**. Although he **circumnavigated the world**, he didn't set out to do so, but rather to get revenge for what the Spanish did at **San Juan de Ulua** (see p.3) When he returned home, he had so much gold on board that the half he gave to the Queen was more than the entire royal income of the previous year. He was **knighthood** in 1581. In 1587, war with Spain was imminent and Drake entered the **port of Cadiz** and destroyed 30 of the ships the Spanish were assembling against the English. In 1588, he was a **Vice Admiral** in the fleet that defeated the Armada.

The Spanish

King Philip II:



He became king of Spain in January 1556. He governed Spain in a so-called **"Golden Age"**. However, his reign saw the **economic decline** of Spain, her **bankruptcy** and a **disastrous decade** from 1588 to 1598, which included the defeat of the Spanish Armada. Philip's great **ailing** was **himself** – he **mistrusted his own judgment** and relied on the advice of others. However, he frequently distrusted the advice of his advisors as well so any decisions that had to be made took a great deal of time to arrive at. Many believe that he had a

Santa Cruz



He was the foremost **Spanish naval commander** of his day. He was prominent in many successful naval engagements in a century that saw Spain rise to the **height of its power**. Santa Cruz was appointed **Commander of the Armada** by Philip and began the task of preparing the fleet at Lisbon. In spite of difficulties in obtaining men and supplies, English raids and Philip's interference, Santa Cruz **succeeded in assembling and fitting out** nearly the **entire Armada** before his untimely **death**. Whether Santa Cruz would have succeeded in the invasion of England has been a topic of debate for historians.

Duke of Parma



A **brilliant soldier**, his main job for Philip was to continue Spanish control in the Netherlands and maintain the Catholic faith there. In June 1586, he submitted a **plan** to Philip, which proposed a lightning attack using 27,000 troops from Flanders to England. Led by Parma, they would land in secret on the Kent coast and march on London to capture the Queen and her ministers. He said the crossing could be made in 12 hours and the march on London in a week. No part of the plan mentioned a fleet of warships except to cover a retreat if things went wrong. When the Armada failed, he was later

Duke of Medina Sidonia



He was a **Spanish noble** from a powerful family. He was **loyal, well organised** and a **devout Catholic**. He was appointed by Philip as Commander of the Armada after the death of Santa Cruz. Despite his reluctance and his problems with **seasickness**, he **begrudgingly** accepted his appointment. He worked hard to ensure the Armada was **well prepared** and **reorganised** much of the fleet. English propaganda has

Pressure

Religion: Elizabeth had successfully dealt with the **religious difficulties** of the early years of her reign.



Philip II of Spain saw himself as a **champion of Catholic Europe** and tensions increased after Pope Pius V **excommunicated** Elizabeth in 1570.



However, Philip was **unwilling** to take **immediate action** against England as he had other pressing problems.

Pressure begins to build:

Spanish Netherlands: Philip ruled the **Spanish Netherlands** (also called the **Low Countries** or **Flanders**). In 1567, he had sent an army there to **crush** a Protestant rebellion. The Spanish began to realise that England was supporting rebellion there and thought if a **Spanish Armada** could be sent to England and remove Elizabeth, then the **problems** there would **disappear**.



Elizabeth was deeply worried about Philip's **formidable army** being so close to England. The murder of William of Orange panicked Elizabeth into signing the **Treaty of Nonsuch** in 1585 with the Dutch Protestants. It effectively put Spain and England at war. Elizabeth agreed to intervene directly in the Netherlands on the side of the rebels. She **financed an army** of 7,400 English troops under Robert Dudley, the **Earl of Leicester**. However, she never gave him **enough money or supplies** to mount a large campaign. His only major success was preventing the Duke of Parma from taking the major deep-water port of **Ostend**. This was to prove **vital** in the **failure** of the **Armada**.

Piracy: The English had decided to use **military intervention** in the Spanish Netherlands and **sea expeditions** to the New World to 'raid' the Spanish Empire. This would be **self-sustaining** and finance itself.



This policy had begun in the late 1560s when Francis Drake and his cousin, John Hawkins began to **sell slaves** in the Spanish port of San Juan de Ulua making huge sums of money.



They were **betrayed** and Spanish warships attacked them, **destroying** many of their ships as well as **killing** 325 sailors. Wanting **revenge**, Drake became a **privateer**, attacking enemy ships (mostly Spanish) and taking their **cargo**. This made him and Elizabeth a fortune. He was given the nickname 'El Draque' or 'the Dragon' by the Spanish.



The Sea war: Drake was keen to show the **vulnerability** of the Spanish Empire and the vast profits to be gained. The central scheme involved **intercepting the annual silver fleet** from Spanish America at the **Azores**, where it would have to take in water and supplies. Alternatively, the **West Indies** and **East Indies** could also be attacked as Philip could not easily defend such a



Singeing of the King of Spain's Beard: Since January 1587, Spain had been preparing its Armada. In March, Elizabeth ordered Francis Drake to attack Spain's navy. He sailed into **Cadiz harbour** and over three days destroyed **30 ships** as well as a great deal of the fleet's provisions. (Its value is estimated at **£137m** today). On his return to England, he received a **hero's welcome**.



Portugal: Drake then spent several weeks attacking the coast of Portugal, before heading off to the Azores to capture treasure ships bringing silver from Spain's New World Colonies in South America. Although he captured only one, the **San Felipe**, Spain's plans for the Armada were delayed for a year as they had to defend against Drake's attacks. In that time he destroyed over **10,000 tons** of Spanish

Planning - Spanish

In 1585, Philip took the decision to invade England, backed by the **financial and moral support** of the Pope, Sixtus V. The **execution of Mary, Queen of Scots** by Elizabeth in 1587 is often mistakenly thought to be the cause of the launch of the Spanish Armada. However her execution gave Philip II another valuable excuse to invade England.



Philip had no military experience and it is important to note that all his decisions were made in his palace in Spain. They were then sent as messages to his commanders.

His leading naval Commander, **Santa Cruz** favoured an invasion of England directly. He said he would also attack Southern Ireland to draw Elizabeth's forces away. However the **Duke of Parma**, his leading military commander favoured a lightning attack using his 27,000 troops from the Netherlands. There was no part in his plans for an invasion fleet. Incredibly, Philip decided to settle for **both plans**. However as Elizabeth now had knowledge of the Armada, the **plan to attack of Ireland was dropped**.

Philip's Grand Plan: With 130 ships, 2,431 guns and around 30,000 men, the Armada was the **largest fleet** Europe had ever seen. Unfortunately, for Philip, **Santa Cruz died** following a short illness in February 1588. Under the new commander, the **Duke of Medina-Sidonia**, it was ordered to sail along the English Channel to the Netherlands. There it would join up with the Duke of Parma and pick up his 27,000 troops. They would then land in Kent, march on London, depose Elizabeth and impose a new Catholic Government in England.

It is important to note that the Duke was an experienced and high-ranking naval Commander. He did not **voluntarily** take up his post but was **prepared to do his duty** and followed Philip's flawed invasion plan to the letter.



Weaknesses

1. Weaknesses: The Duke of Parma did not control any **deep-sea ports** in the Netherlands (which large war ships need). Instead, he needed to use many **smaller ships**, which would take 48 hours to load, man and set sail once word came from the Duke of Medina Sidonia to join the fleet.

2. Weaknesses: Communication between both Commanders had to go by sea which was unreliable. It took a week for word to reach Parma that the Armada was in the English Channel. By this time, Medina Sidonia was off Calais waiting to engage the English. His message came too late. His fleet would not be ready to set sail for another 48 hours and the English were

3. Weaknesses: In practice, when the Armada did set sail, it only had 127 ships and 27,000 men as the fleet was struck by a **powerful storm** that threw many ships into the Atlantic and the Bay of Biscay. The Duke urged Philip to **abandon** his plan, but outraged, Philip ordered him to sail at once on the 21 July, 1588.



4. Weaknesses: The Armada was **not well supplied**. Provisions were stored in **barrels** made of **poor wood**. This was because **Drake's raid on Cadiz** had destroyed so many barrels that new ones had to be made quickly. Delays in **sailing** and **bad weather** meant that by the time the English attacked the Armada, it had been sailing for over **ten weeks**. The food supplies were already **rotting**. Documents written by Medina Sidonia also claim the Armada was **low** on cannon balls, whilst archaeological evidence suggest some were also of **poor quality**.



Planning - English

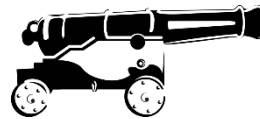
Strengths

1. Strengths: The treasurer of the navy, **John Hawkins**, had advised Elizabeth years before that English warships needed to be **fast** and **easy to manoeuvre** so they could turn their guns on the enemy quicker.



2. Strengths: New ships, known as **galleons** were built from the early 1570s. They were designed to be easier and faster to **manoeuvre**. However, although arguable the best warships in the world, by 1588 England had only **24** of these new ships. Therefore galleons alone, cannot explain Spain's defeat.

3. Strengths: In English ships, the cannons were mounted on **smaller gun carriages** than on Spanish ships. When the cannon is fired, it **recoils** quite a long way. The decks on English ships had **enough space** for cannon to recoil, be **quickly reloaded** by a small team of men and then pushed back through the gun port.



This meant that English ships could **fire more cannon balls** at the Spanish with **more speed**.

Weaknesses

1. Weaknesses: Elizabeth's royal fleet was never large and had **no permanent officers or sailors**. Elizabeth's navy relied on men and ships from the **merchant navy** to supply extra warships, storage vessels and troop transports. Of the 226 English ships that faced the Armada, only **34** were Elizabeth's.

2. Weaknesses: Life on board the Elizabethan navy was **tough**. Normal shipboard food was salted pork, beef, fish, cheese and biscuit and they were made to last. **Beer** was the usual drink as it could be stored longer than water. However, a high salt content, poor quality and **lack of vitamins** led to deadly disease called **scurvy**. Rats, fleas and other vermin were common, despite trying to keep the ship clean. **Crowded conditions** meant disease could spread rapidly. The English were lucky they were close to home where fresher provisions could be supplied to the navy.



Drake understood that the Spanish fleet could not operate effectively without **adequate stores of food, water and ammunition**. This is why Drake decided to **target** the **Spanish supply base at Cadiz** (p.3), setting fire to **500 tons of bread** and **40 tonnes of wheat**. Destruction of a year's supply of **iron hoops** and **wooden staves** to make barrels was a **disaster** for the Armada as the Spanish had to store their food in **unseasoned leaky casks**, which resulted in **short food supplies**, and **quickly rotting food**.



Performance

A bad start

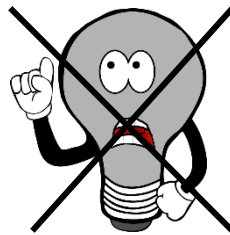
On 9 May, 1588 **Medina Sidonia** gathered his men and kept his fleet in **Lisbon Harbour** (so no one could escape!) It was still not ready to set sail, so its men continued to use up the **provisions** (food and water) and put up with worsening **sanitary**

When the Armada at last set to sea, the weather was so bad, Medina Sidonia decided to **re-provision** at **Corunna** where he was met by a **powerful storm**. He immediately urged Philip to **abandon** his plan. Philip was **furious** and **refused** and ordered him to set sail at

On 21 July, 10 weeks after the last men had gone on board, the Armada set sail. It now consisted of 127 ships, 20 galleons and 4 fighting galleys, 44 armed merchantmen, 38 auxiliaries and 21 supply ships. On board were 30,000 men of which 8,000 were experienced sailors, 19,000 soldiers, and 3,000 servants, priests and monks.



On 29 July, the Armada was sighted off the **Cornish coast** in a crescent formation. Some commanders urged Medina Sidonia to **attack** the English fleet in Plymouth Sound, but he insisted on sticking to Philip's plan and sailing down the straights of Dover. Little did he know the English had sailed against the **prevailing wind** and sailed around the Armada to take up a position windward giving it a crucial advantage.



At 9.00am on 31 July, the English opened fire with the **San Juan de Portugal** being hit with over 300 rounds. At 5.00pm the **San Salvador** was disabled by an explosion and captured. Soon after another ship was abandoned by Medina Sidonia after a collision and Drake sneaked up during the night and claimed her as a **prize**. Taking the two ships **encouraged** the English sailors who knew the hardships and squalor the Spanish were facing, but they had not

On 2 August, Howard launched the first full assault on Medina Sidonia's own galleon the **San Martin** for ten hours (they fired **6 times** more cannon balls and from further away). This convinced the English that although they could not sink Spanish galleons, they had **little to fear** from the **long-range guns** of the Armada. As a result, Lord Howard decided to save his **ammunition** for the decisive battle ahead and made sure the Armada could not land on the Isle of Wight.

At 4.00pm on 6 August, the Armada was close to **Calais** when they finally received the **devastating news** that the Duke of Parma would not join them for another week, even if he escaped the Dutch ships **barricading** the coast. Medina Sidonia now made the bad decision to anchor 35 kilometres from **Dunkirk**. 160 English ships now faced the Armada and as the sun went down, they sent in the dreaded fireships.

Believing they were packed with **explosives and incendiaries**, the fleet was ordered to **disperse and regroup** after the danger had passed. In fact, the fireships did not carry anything and hardly did any damage, but the **formation** of the fleet (which was crucial to winning) was **broken**. As **panic** spread through the Armada, some captains even cut their **anchors**, which would have a **devastating** effect in the hours to come.



Performance

The Battle of Gravelines

The **Battle of Gravelines** began at dawn of 8 August 1588. The English with the wind and currents in their favour launched a **ferocious** and **relentless** attack on the Armada. It lasted for nine hours. Much of the battle was fought at **close quarters** so that some sailors could hurl abuse at each other. The English were careful however not to allow the Spanish to come close enough to use **grappling irons**.



The **wisdom** of Lord Howard not to use all his ammunition now became clear. The **firepower** of the Armada was only **three-quarters** of that of the English. The Spanish ships also had less than **one third** of the **long range guns** that the English had (172:497) and **fewer** of the **heavy** and **medium guns** (165:251)

Worse than that, the **Spanish heavy guns** could not be **reloaded** and **fired quickly** since many had come from around Europe. The ships also did not have the **correct cannon balls** to use in them. As a result, the battle was **totally uneven** in favour of the English.

Disaster awaits

Medina Sidonia's ship was isolated with only **4 galleons** to **protect** it. It was struck by over **200 cannon balls** and lost about **40 men** but they continued to fight with courage.

Only **one ship** was **sunk** in battle but others were **captured or ran aground**. The Spanish probably lost **1000** men and **800** wounded from the battle.

Medina Sidonia **consulted** his commanders as to whether they could fight their way back into the English Channel but the **wind** was on England's side.

Protestant winds

The Duke decided he must now **head for home** by sailing north around Scotland. The sailors who had survived now had to face an even **worse ordeal**.

Their water was **polluted**, their **food rotten** and they had **no maps** of the waters around the north of Britain. The English ships **chased** them for **two days** before they finally gave up.

Ultimately, many ships were **wrecked** and some of the survivors were **slaughtered** by the **Scots**, the **Irish** and **groups of English soldiers** stationed in Ireland.

Of the **127** ships that **left Corunna**, only **92** returned home but only half were fit to be used again. **13,330** men reached Spain – **3834 sailors** and **9565 soldiers** – but hundreds died before even making it ashore. Philip 'officially' blamed the defeat on **God's will** and the winds that had blown against his fleet!

After the battle, Elizabeth spoke to her troops at **Tilbury Docks in Essex**, who were ready to defend England from a **possible invasion** from the Netherlands. She said, 'I know I have the body but of a weak and feeble woman, but I have the heart and stomach of a King...'

Position

Timeline of events

1. On 30 May the Armada set off from Lisbon Harbour	2. On 19 June the Armada sailed into Corunna where it was met by a violent storm	3. On 21 July the Armada finally set sail for England	4. On 29 July the Armada was spotted off the Cornish coast	5. On 31 July the English began their first attack on the Armada	6. On 2 August , Lord Howard attacked Medina Sidonia's ship
7. On 6 August , the Armada anchored 35km off Dunkirk	8. On the evening of 6 August , Drake sent in his fireships	9. On 8 August , the Battle of Gravelines started	10. On 9 August , the Duke decided to sail around Scotland	11. Throughout August , some ships were wrecked off the coast	12. From early 1589 onwards, the Spanish Armada finally arrived home to Spain

