

Why was religion such a big deal in the Early Modern Time period?

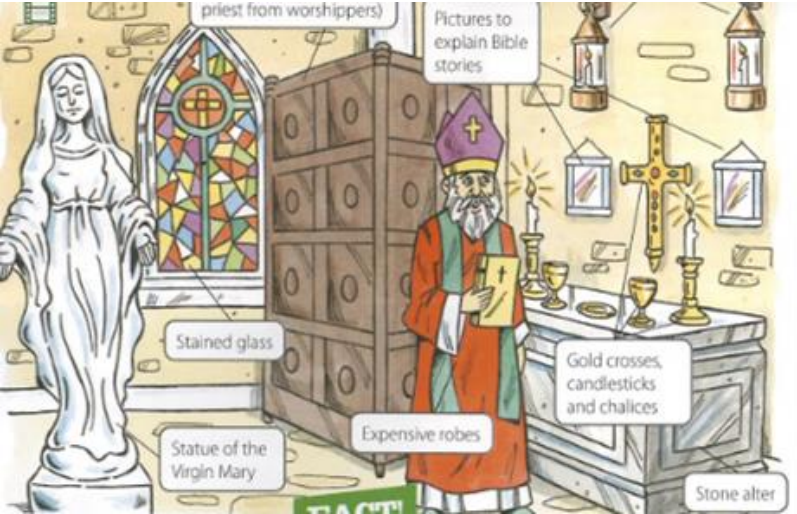
There were two main groups of Christians, **Catholics** and **Protestants**. They argued a lot but were both Christians.



I am the Pope, the head of the **Catholic Church**



Catholic Church were like this



Had an argument with the **Pope**. Started the **Church of England**



Henry VIII 1509 - 1547

He was an extreme **Protestant**



Edward VI

She was a **Catholic** and burned 300 Protestants alive.



Mary 1553 - 1558

She was a **Protestant** and tried to find a way to make both Catholics and **Protestants** happy



Elizabeth I 1558 - 1603



Protestant Churches were like this

Why was religion such a big deal in the Early Modern Time period?

1. What did Henry VIII do?

1. What religion was Mary I?

1. What religion was Elizabeth I?

1. Give one difference between a Catholic Church and a Protestant Church.

What problems did Elizabeth face when she first became Queen?



A female leader

Many people in the Tudor times did not think women could lead or should be involved in politics.

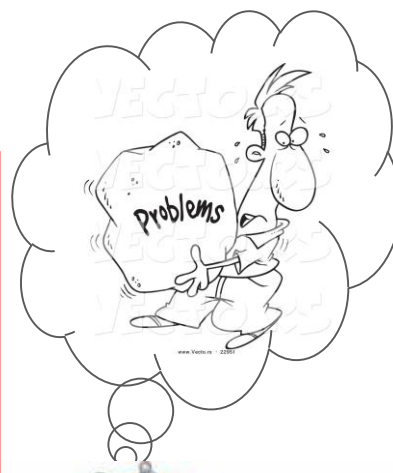
This made Elizabeth's life very difficult because people doubted her abilities



Religion

When Elizabeth became Queen there were a lot of arguments about religion. Elizabeth was Protestant, but lots of people were Catholics.

The Catholics did not like that Elizabeth was Protestant and wanted a Catholic Queen instead



Marriage

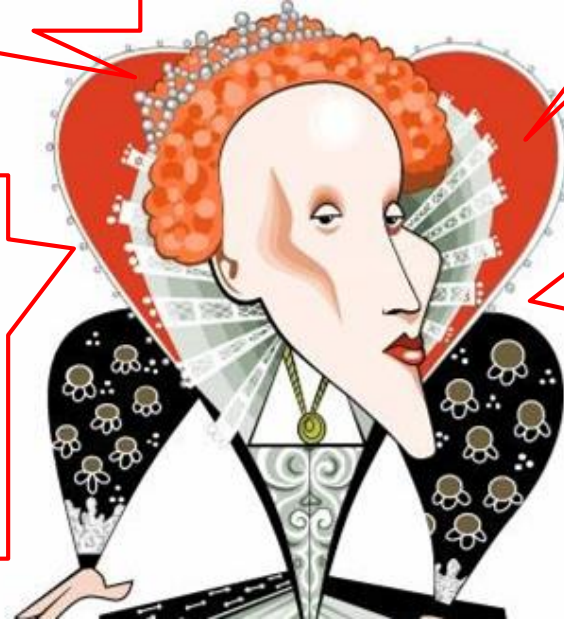
Many people felt that Elizabeth should find a husband quickly but that she should choose the right husband..



Finance

When Elizabeth became queen England had a lot of debt. Elizabeth's Dad Henry VIII had spent a lot of money on expensive wars which left England poor.

England was also in an expensive war with France, which made the money problem worse



What problems did Elizabeth face when she first became Queen?

1. What did many people in Tudor times believe about women?

1. What did many people in Tudor times want Elizabeth to do?

1. Why was religion a problem for Elizabeth?

1. Give one difference between a Catholic Church and a Protestant Church?

What did the Elizabethans do for fun?

Both rich and poor people

Rich people

Poor people



Smoking tobacco

Feasting



Hunting



Archery



Music



Gambling



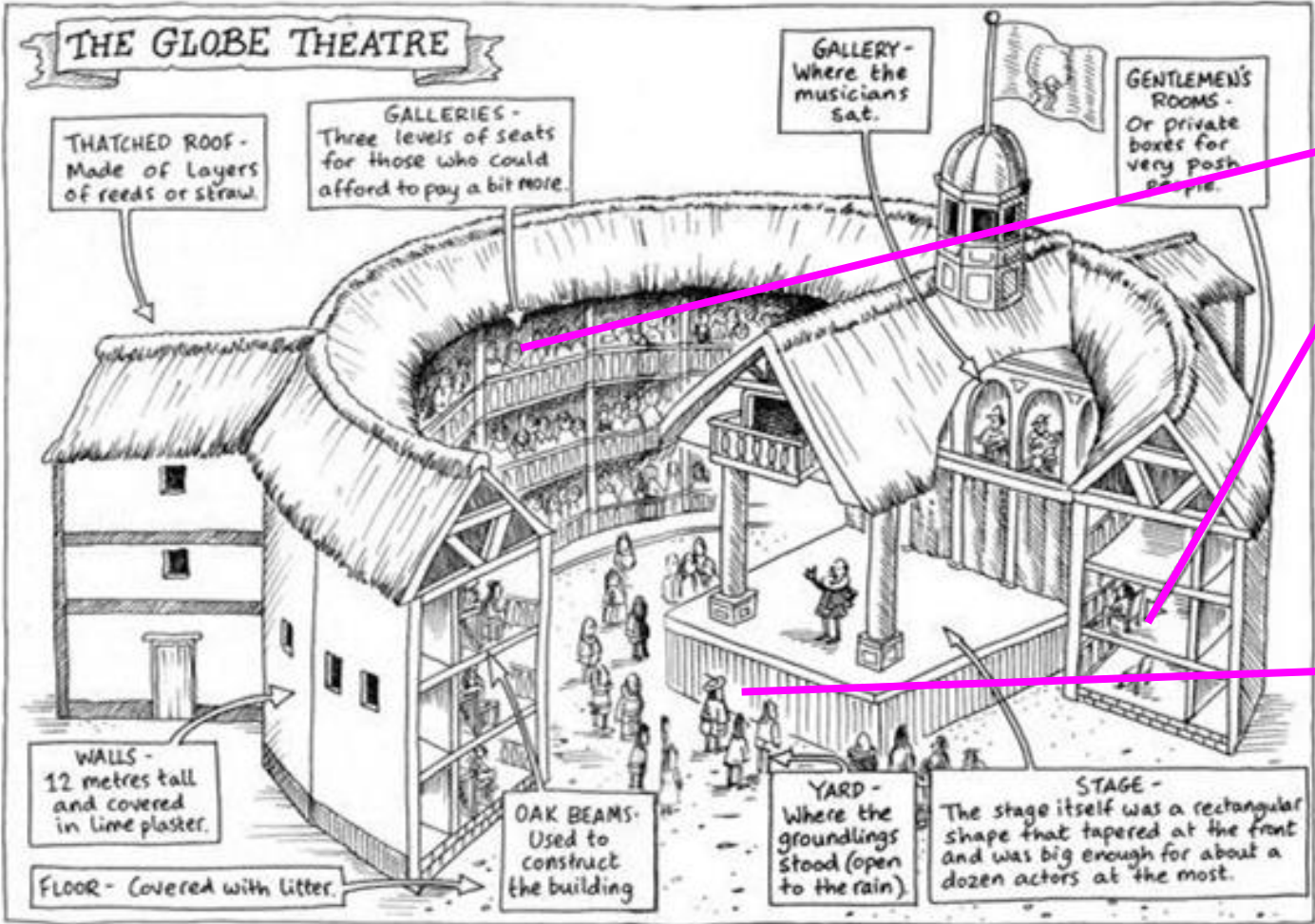
Drinking beer in taverns



What did the Elizabethans do for fun?

1. Give an example of what a rich person might have done for fun in the Tudor times?
1. Give an example of what a poor person might have done for fun in the Tudor times?
1. Give an example of what rich and poor people did for fun?

What was the theatre like in the Elizabethan times?



Rich people sat in the galleries or very close to the stage so everyone could see how important they were

Women were not allowed to act in Tudor times so young men had to dress up to play the female parts

Poor people stood at the front

The theatre only cost 1 penny so everyone could afford it

What was the theatre like in the Elizabethan times?

1. Where did the rich sit in the theatre?

1. Where did the poor go in the theatre?

1. How much did the theatre cost?

1. Who played the female characters in the plays?

Why did education become more important in Elizabethan times?





There was not a national school system like there is today.

Only 15-20% of the population could read and write!

Not many children went to school, most people thought that only rich people should go to school.

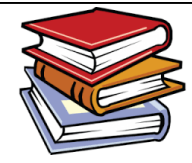
What was school like?

- Long hours
- Corporal punishments
- You could be expelled

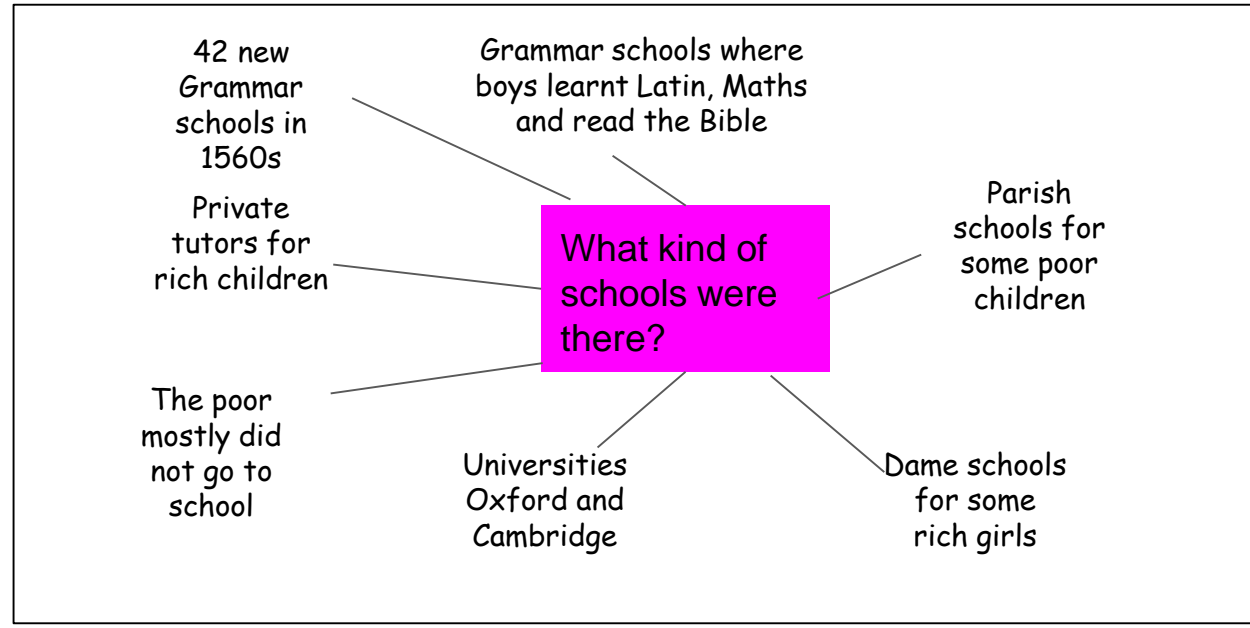



Ideas about education changed in the 1500s because:

1. books became less expensive



1. There was a growth in trade around the world and people wanted to be able to record their business records. This encouraged people to learn to read



What was education like in the Elizabethan times?

1. What percentage of people could read and write in the Elizabethan times?
1. Give one reason why attitudes to education changed in the Elizabethan times.
1. Where did the poor go to school if they had the chance?
1. Where did girls go to school if they got the chance?

Why were there so many vagabonds in the Elizabethan times?



Henry VIII
1509 - 1547

Henry VIII closed the monasteries were the poor used to go for help



Food prices went up and lots of people couldn't even afford the basics

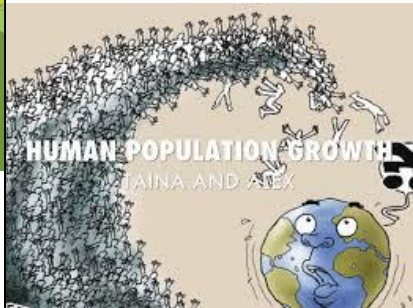


All of these factors led to an increase in vagabonds and poverty

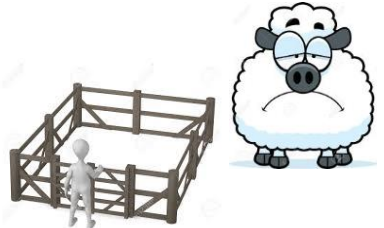
I am a **vagabond**, which is a wandering beggar. People were suspicious of me.



Population growth from 3 million to 4 million



Enclosure- farmers realised they could make more money enclosing their fields. But lots of farmers lost jobs



There were several years of bad harvest

Why were there so many vagabonds in the Elizabethan times?

1. Who closed the monasteries?

1. What is a vagabond?

1. By how much did the population increase by?

1. What was enclosure and why did it mean people lost their jobs?

How did treatment of the vagabonds change?





People believed the **Poor** could be split into **Three Categories**

The Helpless Poor
 Those who were unable to support themselves — including young orphans and the elderly, sick or disabled.

The Deserving Poor
 People who wanted to work, but weren't able to find a job in their home town or village.

The Undeserving Poor
Beggars, criminals and people who refused to work. Also migrant workers ('vagabonds') who left their homes and travelled around looking for work.

<p>1563</p> 	<p>1572 Vagabonds Act</p> 	<p>1576 Poor Relief Act</p>
<p>Aim: collect poor relief</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you did not pay your poor relief you were imprisoned or fined 	<p>Aim: to deter vagrancy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vagabonds whipped and a hole drilled through ear If continued imprisoned or eventually given death penalty 	<p>Aim: to show the different between deserving and undeserving poor Recognised unemployment was a real problem, not just down to laziness</p>

As there was an increase in vagabonds they were seen as more of a threat. So over time the vagabonds were treated more harshly

More harsh

Less harsh

Over time poverty was so bad that Elizabeth tried to help the poor more



Why were there so many vagabonds in the Elizabethan times?

1. What were the three categories of poor?

1. At the beginning of Elizabeth's reign- what was the main aim of poor relief?

1. What was the main aim of the 1572 Vagrants Act?

1. By 1576 what did the Poor Relief Act recognise?

Why was there an increase exploration during Elizabeth's reign?



Spain were getting too powerful in the New World, I needed to start setting up my own colonies



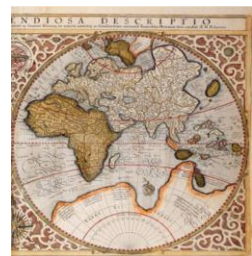
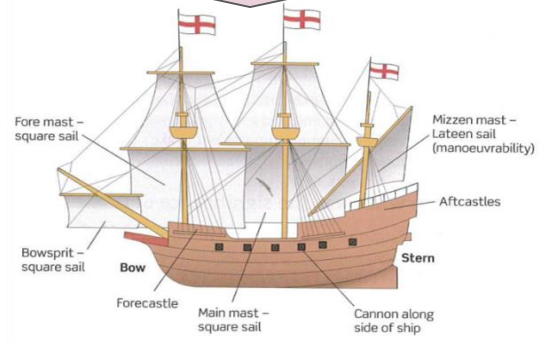
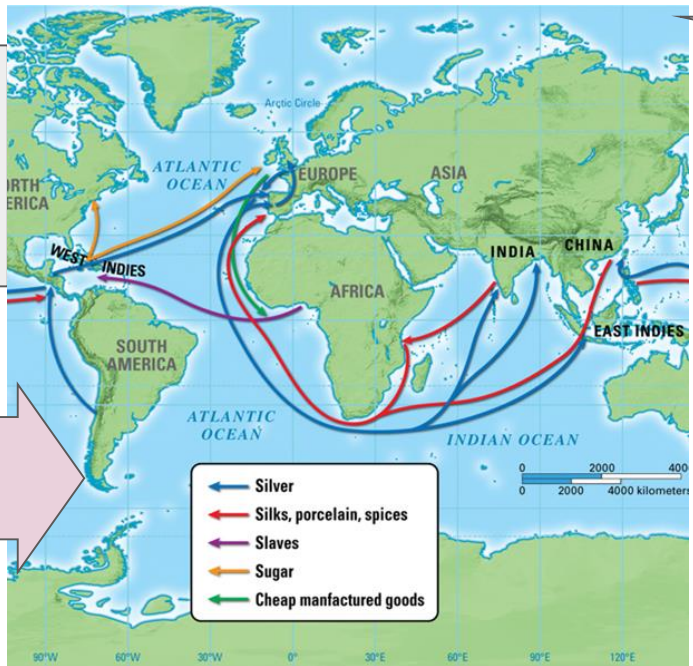
New technology:

- Ship design
- Improved maps
- Sea astrolabe

I am Francis Drake and I stole from the Spanish and made lots of money. I was also given secret missions by Elizabeth to challenge the Spanish in the New World



New trade opportunities



Why was there an increase exploration during Elizabeth's reign?

1. Why did Elizabeth want to increase English exploration?

1. What was Drake's motivation to explore?

1. Give two examples of improved technology

1. Give an example of something that was traded with Asia

Why was Francis Drake significant?



My circumnavigation of the world took almost three years!



Now you have returned from your circumnavigation of the world, I knight you Sir Francis Drake for your services to England



Why was there an increase exploration during Elizabeth's reign?

1. Where did Francis Drake go first?
1. In South America why couldn't Francis Drake go back the way he came?
1. What did Francis Drake capture?
1. What did Elizabeth I do when Francis Drake returned from his trip?

Why was Walter Raleigh significant?

1585-

- Raleigh sent a fact-finding mission to North America. They returned with enthusiastic reports.
- The next year Raleigh sent 5 ships to Virginia led by Grenville who then went back to England for supplies.
- When Francis Drake visited most of the settlers decided to leave with him as they had run low on supplies.



- A third expedition arrived in 1587, but it was too late to plant seeds and relations with the Native Americans were poor.
- John White promised to return from England with more supplies but he was delayed by the Spanish Armada.
- By the time he got there in 1590 the settlers had disappeared.



Poor planning:

- The settlers were inexperienced in farming and fishing



Failure of the Roanoke Colony

Lack of supplies

- The food supplies did not survive the journey
- The planters planted their seeds at the wrong time of year
- White was delayed



Relations with Natives

- Settlers had to rely on locals for food
- Relationship got worse



Why was there an increase exploration during Elizabeth's reign?

1. Why did Grenville return to England?
1. Why did lots of the settlers leave the island with Roanoke?
1. Why was John White delayed in returning with supplies?
1. Give three reasons why Raleigh's settlements in Virginia fail?

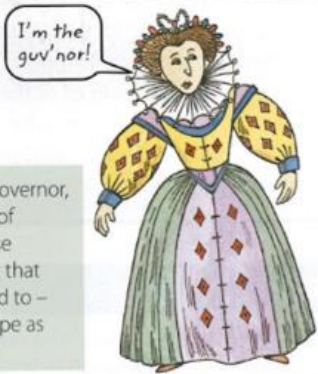
How did Elizabeth try to find a 'middle way' to solve the problem of religion?



A compromise with the Catholics

The Act of Supremacy

Elizabeth made herself Governor, not Head, of the Church of England in order to please the Catholics. This meant that Catholics – if they wanted to – could still think of the Pope as Head of the Church.



Bishops were kept to please Catholics but services were in English to please Protestants.



The Act of Uniformity

Priests were allowed to marry to please the Protestants and a revised prayer book replaced the one from Edward's reign that was so hated by Catholics.



The Catholic service was changed to please the Protestants but strict Catholics, who didn't want to attend the new services, weren't severely punished. However, they had to pay a fine for staying at home and became known as **recusants**.



I am a protestant but I want to find a way to make both Catholics and Protestants happy.

This 'middle way' was called the **Religious Settlement**

How did Elizabeth try to find a 'middle way' to solve the problem of religion?

1. What religion was Elizabeth I?

1. What was the 'middle way'?

1. What did Elizabeth do to keep the Catholics happy?

1. What happened to Catholics who refused to go to Church services?

HARD: What were the names of the two Acts on the Religious Settlement?

What were the challenges to the Religious Settlement?



- Some **Catholics** refused to go to Church and had to pay fines.
- But lots of **Catholics** wanted to replace her with a Mary Queen of Scots who was **Catholic**



There were three main challenges:



- The **Puritans** were extreme Protestants. They dressed very simply. They did not think that the Religious Settlement was protestant **enough**.
- Some **Puritans** refused to wear the surplice that Elizabeth had asked to them



The **Catholics** were a serious threat, because the **Catholics** in the North East were rich and powerful and wanted to get rid of me!
So I tried not to be too strict and at first did not force them to go to Church

This is a surplice, the **Puritans** didn't like it, because believe it or not they thought it was too fancy

The **Puritans** were a threat, but they were easily dealt with. The **Puritans** who didn't wear the surplice lost their jobs



I was worried about the threat from Spain, but luckily there were distracted. Spain had control over the Netherlands, but the Netherlands rebelled, that kept them distracted



- Spain was a **Catholic** country led by King Philip
- King Philip did not like that Elizabeth was changing the religion in England to be more **Protestant**
- There was a threat he might invade

How did Elizabeth try to find a 'middle way' to solve the problem of religion?

1. Give an example of how the Puritans challenged the Religious Settlement?

1. Give an example of why the Catholics were a threat to the Religious Settlement.

1. Where were the Catholics very powerful?

1. Why was Spain a threat to the Religious Settlement?

HARD: What was the name of the King of Spain?

Who was Mary Queen of Scots?



She was Queen of Scotland

I am Catholic and and I have a strong claim to the throne because of my relation to Elizabeth- I am Elizabeth's 2nd cousin



Keep Mary imprisoned



Do nothing



Send her back to Scotland



Send her abroad



MQOS was forced to run away from Scotland after the Protestant Lords imprisoned her for the suspected murder of her husband

I don't trust Mary Queen of Scots, to many Catholics want her to replace me as Queen. So I am going to put her in prison... for 19 years.



Who was Mary Queen of Scots?

1. What religion was Mary Queen of Scots?
1. Why did she have to run away from Scotland?
1. What did Elizabeth do when she arrived?
1. Why was Mary Queen of Scots a threat to Elizabeth?

Why did the Northern Earls revolt in 1569?

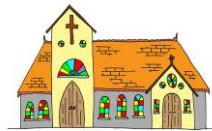


Earl of Northumberland and Earl of Westmorland



What happened during the Revolt?

1. The plan was to march south.



2. Rebels storm Durham Cathedral and destroyed prayer books

3. There was a lack of support, most nobles stayed loyal to Elizabeth



4. Elizabeth moved MQOS to a more secure prison

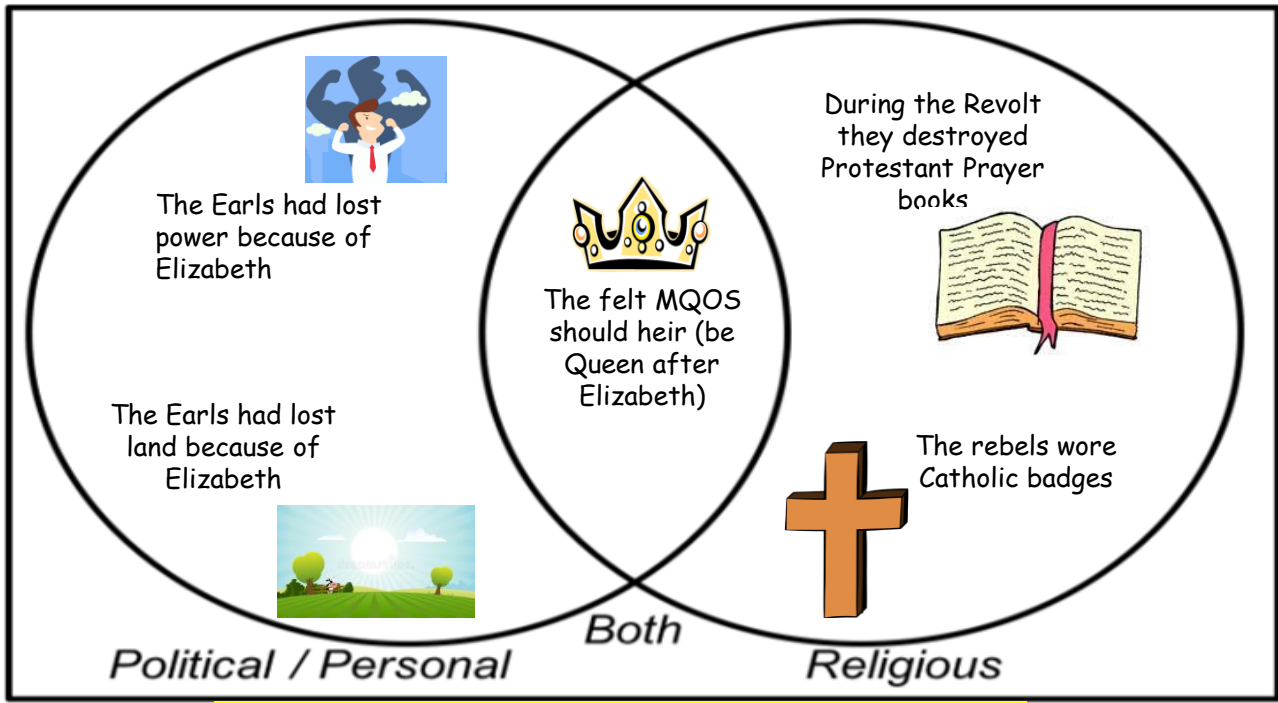
5. Elizabeth sent an army of 10,000 to crush revolt



5. Westmorland ran away to Scotland



6. Northumberland was caught and beheaded, 450 rebels killed



What were the causes of the Revolt?

Why did the Northern Earls revolt in 1569?

1. What were the main causes of the Revolt?
1. What was the name of the Earls behind the Revolt?
1. Describe what happened during the revolt.
1. What happened to the rebels?

What was the most dangerous plot?

The Ridolfi Plot

1571

In 1571, **Roberto di Ridolfi**, an Italian Catholic banker, was accused of trying to arrange the marriage of Mary to the **Duke of Norfolk**.

The plan was for English Catholics to overthrow Elizabeth with help from Spain, for Mary to marry Norfolk and the country to be returned to Catholicism.

However, Cecil and Walsingham's discovery of the plot led to the execution of Norfolk in 1572.



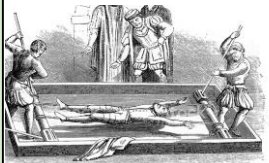
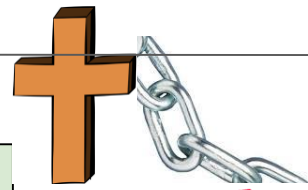
The Throckmorton Plot

1583

In 1582, Walsingham heard rumours of a plot discovered the link between the Scottish Catholics and a young English Catholic, **Francis Throckmorton**.

Throckmorton was arrested and under torture confessed to a plot in which France and Spain would invade England, release Mary and make her queen.

Throckmorton was executed and Mary was moved to more secure accommodation



The Babington Plot

1586

A young English Catholic nobleman, **Sir Anthony Babington**, became the centre of a plot to assassinate Elizabeth and place Mary on the throne.

Coded letters were discovered between Babington and Mary, offering to kill Elizabeth and keeping her informed of the progress of plot. Mary's replies of acknowledgement were the proof Walsingham needed to directly implicate Mary in the plot.

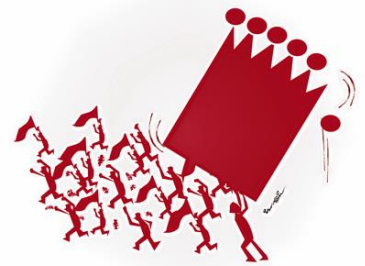
Mary Queen of Scots was later executed.



What was the most dangerous plot?

1. Describe the main event of the Ridolphi Plot
1. Describe the main events of the Throckmorton Plot
1. Describe the main events of the Babington Plot
1. Which was the most dangerous plot and why?

What were the main causes of the Spanish Armada?



Dutch Revolt

- King Philip II had proposed to Elizabeth but she turned him down
- Spain was very powerful and a threat to England
- Philip was a strong Catholic and did not like Elizabeth's religious settlement



Religious and Personal

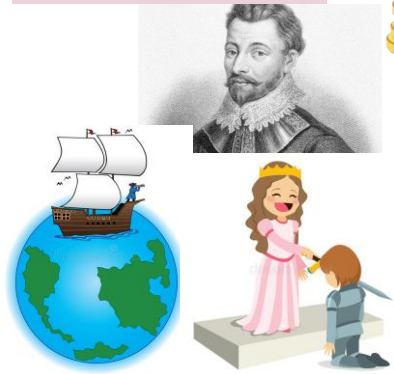
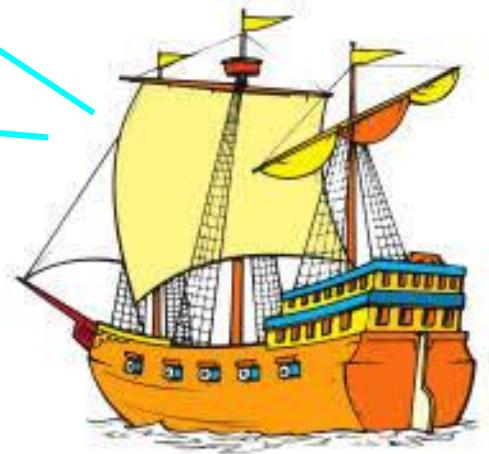


Economic rivalry

- Elizabeth stole some Spanish gold for herself
- there was competition with Spanish colonies in the New World
- Elizabeth knighted Francis Drake who stole from the Spanish

- Elizabeth's support for the Dutch Rebels led to War with Spain
- Spain was trying to keep control in the Netherlands
 - When Elizabeth eventually sent troops to help to Dutch this put England and Spain at war















Causes of the Spanish Armada



What was the most dangerous plot?

1. Describe the religious tensions between Britain and Spain
1. Describe the personal tensions between Britain and Spain
1. Describe the economic rivalry between Britain and Spain
1. How did the Dutch Revolt led to war?

Why did the Spanish Armada fail?

Spain	England
 Commanders	 Commanders
 x 130 Fleet	 x 200 Fleet
 30,000 on ship 20,000 on land Sailors and soldiers	 14,000 on ship 20,000 on land Sailors and soldiers
 Food supplies	 Food supplies
 x2000 Weapons	 x200 Weapons
 Tactics for fighting at sea	 Tactics for fighting at sea
 £3,000,000 Annual income	 £300,000 Annual income

English Strengths

- The English had improved their ship building, giving them several technological advantages. Spain relied on large ships which were heavy and difficult to handle, whereas the English built long, narrow ships which were faster and easier to handle. English cannons could also be reloaded much more quickly than Spanish ones.
- English tactics were more effective. Spanish ships aimed to come alongside their opponents, board their vessels and overcome the enemy in hand-to-hand fighting. The Spanish couldn't use this tactic against the English, who used their greater manoeuvrability to stay out of range. Instead of boarding the Spanish ships, the English fired broadsides (massive barrages of cannonballs) which could sink them.

Luck

- The death of Spain's leading admiral, Santa Cruz, in February 1588, led to the appointment of the inexperienced Duke of Medina Sidonia to lead the Armada.
- The weather made it impossible for the Spanish fleet to return to the Channel after the battle of Gravelines, forcing it to travel into the dangerous waters off the Scottish and Irish coasts.

English strengths

Spanish weakness

Wind and Weather



Why did the Spanish Armada FAIL?

Spanish Weaknesses

- Most of Spain's men lacked experience of naval warfare, whereas the English fleet was manned by experienced sailors.
- The Spanish plan to meet the Duke of Parma at Dunkirk was seriously flawed. Spain didn't control a deep water port where the Armada could anchor safely, so the ships were extremely vulnerable to an attack while it waited for Parma's troops to escape the Dutch blockade.



Why did the Spanish Armada fail?

1. How did the weather help the English defeat the Spanish Armada?
1. What were the English strengths against the Spanish Armada?
1. What was a Spanish weakness?
1. What do you think was the most important reason the Spanish Armada failed?

Why did Elizabeth's involvement in the Dutch Revolt led to war?

The Netherlands were ruled by Spain but the English saw the Netherlands as a vital place for trade.



By 1572 Protestant ideas had spread in the Netherlands and Protestant Dutch rebels began a campaign for independence from Catholic Spain, leading to the Dutch Revolt.

PROTESTANT IDEAS

King Philip of Spain sent an army to defeat the rebels.



At first I was hesitant to get involved in the Netherlands because it would cost too much and I do not want to take over the crown from Philip II in the Netherlands



Elizabeth sent me, Robert Dudley to help the rebels at first. But this failed because Elizabeth did not send us enough money and I had different goals than her. I wanted Elizabeth to be Queen of the Netherlands, she just wanted the rebels to win control on their own



Eventually Elizabeth realised that she would need to send troops and signed the Treaty of Nonsuch in 1585, this effectively put England and Spain at war.

Why did Elizabeth's involvement in the Dutch Revolt led to war?

1. Why did the Dutch rebel against Spain?
1. Why was Elizabeth hesitant to get involved in the Netherlands?
1. Why did Dudley's campaign in the Netherlands fail?
1. What was the Treaty of Nonsuch 1585?

How did Francis Drake delay the Spanish Armada for a year?

