



Year 10 HT1



WORLD WAR I KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Major Events

Event	Image	Description	Date/s	Fact
Entangling Alliances		In the early 20 th Century, there was no one dominating European country. Consequently, each of the most powerful countries moved to make alliances with one another. Military defensive pacts were held between the allied powers of France, Great Britain, Russia and others, whilst an opposing central alliance was formed including Germany and Austria-Hungary.	1879-1914	Defensive pacts stated that participating countries must aid an ally under attack.
Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand		Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and his wife Sophie, were assassinated by Gavrilo Princip, a member of the Serbian Black Hand Society. The aim of the assassination was to make the South Slav provinces a part of Yugoslavia.	28 th June 1914	Earlier, another assassination attempt against the Archduke had failed.
July Crisis		After Serbia's failure to make amends for the assassination, Austria-Hungary declared war on them. Russia (in pact with Serbia) declares war on Austria-Hungary, before Germany consequently declares war on Russia. By the 4 th August, all of the European powers from the Allied and Central Powers are at war.	July-August 1914	Britain were the last of the powers to declare war, on 4 th August 1914.
Trench Warfare	 	To prevent enemy advances, both sides built large trenches, which stretched from the North Sea, through Belgium and France. As a result, neither side made much ground from late 1914 until early 1918. Attacks involved going across No Man's Land (in the middle) where shelters were open to machine gun fire, mines, and snipers. Casualties were huge. Life in the trenches were awful, with diseases like trench foot etc. Mustard gas was a war agent used, causing blisters on skin and lungs. It caused excruciating pain and often death.	From September 1914 until November 1918 (the end of the war).	The enemy trenches were generally 50 to 250 metres apart. In between, No Man's Land was littered with barbed wire, mines, and bodies.
Gallipoli Campaign		The Gallipoli campaign was an unsuccessful attempt by the Allies to control the sea route from Europe to Russia. It included a failed naval attack in February 1915, and a major land invasion on 25 th April, which resulted in major losses to the Ottoman Empire.	19 th February 1915 – 9 th January 1916	The Allies eventually evacuated in Dec 1915/ Jan 1916.
Battle of the Somme		The Battle of the Somme was the largest battle of World War I on the Western Front. More than 3 million fought in the battle, with more than 1 million killed or injured. At the end of the battle, the Allies had advanced 6km.	1 st July 1916 – 18 th November 1916	The battle is known for being the first use of the tank.
America Declares War		President Woodrow Wilson declared war on Germany, citing Germany's violation of its pledge to suspend unrestricted German warfare in the Northern Atlantic and Mediterranean. This had caused sinking of US ships.	6 th April 1917	The arrival of fresh US troops helped to turn the war.
Second Battle of Marne		The Second Battle of Marne was the last major German offensive in the war. They were defeated as the Allies counter-attacked. This triggered the start of the Allied advance which led to the Armistice 100 days later.	15 th July – 6 th August 1918	There were 188,000 German casualties.
Armistice of 11th November		The Armistice of the 11 th November 1918 signalled the end of the fighting between the Allies and Germany. Previous armistices had already been agreed with the other central powers. It came into force at 11am. It marked a victory for the Allies and defeat for Germany although was not officially a German surrender.	11 th November 1918	The fighting ended on the 11 th hour of the 11 th day of the 11 th month in 1918.
The Treaty of Versailles		The Treaty of Versailles was the most important of the peace treaties bringing to an end World War I, ending conflict between Germany and the Allied Powers. It was signed in Versailles, but mostly negotiated in Paris. The most contentious of the requirements in the peace treaty was that Germany had to accept responsibility for all of the loss and damage in the war. They had to make massive repayments to other countries.	28 th June 1919	Many suggest that the treaty was too harsh on Germany, and created tensions which eventually escalated World War II.

Kaiser Wilhelm II – (1859-1941) was the last German Emperor (Kaiser), reigning between 15th June 1888 until 9th November 1918. Wilhelm was a grandchild of Queen Victoria, and was related to many of the monarchs of Europe, including George V of the UK and Nicholas II of Russia. His support for Austria-Hungary in the crisis of July 1914 was a leading factor in the outbreak of World War I. Many sources suggest that he was not respected as a leader, and as a result, his two leading generals Paul von Hindenburg and Erich Ludendorff dictated most of German policy and strategy during the war. He abdicated in 1918, and fled to the Netherlands.

David Lloyd George – (1863-1945) was the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom throughout the latter part of the war effort, and in the years following the war. He was integral to reorganizing the Allied military strategy to work more cohesively under one military commander. Lloyd George also played an important role after the war, being one of the 'Big Three' (alongside the leaders of France and the US) to negotiate the Treaty of Versailles with Germany. He represented the halfway point between the harsh demands of Clemenceau and the more lenient requests of Wilson.

Wilfred Owen – (1893-1918) Wilfred Edward Rastor Owen was a British poet and soldier. He was one of the most prominent World War I poets, detailing the horrors of trench warfare in a similar style to his mentor, Siegfried Sassoon. His poetry brought a sense of realism to public perceptions of war, in stark contrast to the earlier works of poets such as Rupert Brooke. He composed almost all of his poetry in just over a year, from August 1917 to September 1918. Among the most famous are *Dulce et Decorum est* and *Anthem for Doomed Youth*. He was killed one week before the end of the war.

28 Jun 1914 – Archduke Franz Ferdinand is killed by a Serbian	28 Jul 1914 – Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia. Russia steps in to help Serbia	Aug 1-4 1914 – Keeping promises to their allies, Germany, France, and Britain all enter the war.	Sep 5-12 1914 – The advancing German army is stopped by British and French forces before Paris. 4 years of trench warfare begins.	11 Nov 1914 – The Ottoman Empire declares war on the Allies.	25 Apr 1915 – The Ottomans defeat the Allies at the Battle of Gallipoli.	1 Jul 1916 – The Battle of the Somme begins. Over 1 million soldiers will be killed or wounded	8 Mar 1917 – The Russian Revolution begins. Tsar Nicholas II is removed from power.	6 Apr 1917 – The U.S. enters the war, declaring war on Germany.	15 Jul 1918 – The Allies decisively win at the Second Battle of Marne.	11 Nov 1918 – Armistice signed. The fighting ends.
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Year 10 – HT2





WORLD WAR I



Timeline

1914	1914	1914	1915	1916	1917	1917	1918	1918
War declared on July 28th	Trenches dug by Germans in September	An unofficial truce declared on Christmas Eve	Germans sink a cruise ship called the Lusitania	Battle of the Somme	USA declares war on Germany on April 6th	Russians leave the war on December 17th	The 2 nd Battle of Marne - Allies win	War ends officially on 11 th November at 11am

Key Vocabulary

air force	Invented by the Wright brothers in 1903, planes played a vital role by the end of the war.
animals	Horses, donkeys and camels carried food, water, ammunition and medical supplies.
bayonet	A type of rifle with an attached knife at the end for close and distance combat.
gas mask	Protection against poisonous gas attacks (often a lethal chlorine gas) in the trenches.
navy	Allied forces had hundreds of ships to protect British and the Empire's coasts.
poetry	Famous poets wrote about the war at the time such as Wilfred Owen and Siegfried Sassoon.
poppy	Used since 1921 as part of Remembrance Day, they grew back on many fields after the war.
propaganda	Posters and leaflets distributed throughout the war to persuade people to join the army.
rations	Ration cards were given out and only a certain amount of food per family was allowed.
zeppelins	Giant airships used to first bomb London in May 1915 but vulnerable to storms and allied attacks.

DID YOU KNOW?

Over 16 million people died during World War I. One of the largest battles of World War I was the Battle of the Somme in France. It lasted from 1 July to 18 November 1916. Around one million people were killed or wounded during that time.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Who and Why?

Allies: Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Japan and USA
Central Powers: Germany, Austria, Hungary, The Ottoman Empire (Turkey)

65 million soldiers fought and 16 million lost their lives. Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, and Germany threatened to invade France. Within a week, all of Europe was involved.

Trench Warfare

Long lines of trenches (walkways) were dug deep into the ground where soldiers could base themselves and fight from. Much of the war was fought between two opposing trenches with the land between them known as 'No Man's Land'. The Western Front was over 400km of trenches stretching from Belgium through NE France.

The End of the War

Allied forces gained ground quickly through 1918 and the Germans retreated. An Armistice agreement was made (a truce to bring about peace) on 11th day of the 11th month at 11am and submarines, canons, machine guns and train carriages were surrendered, including all prisoners of war. They also had to pay war damages.

FAMOUS FIGURES

Franz Ferdinand (1863-1914)

Archduke of Austria, whose assassination led to Austria-Hungary declaring war on Serbia at the beginning of World War I.

Herbert Henry Asquith (1852-1928)

Prime Minister from 1908 to 1916, during the beginning of World War I.

David Lloyd George (1863-1945)

Prime Minister from 1916-1922, during the end of World War I.

Kaiser Wilhelm II (1859-1941)

Leader of Germany during World War I.

Woodrow Wilson (1856-1924)

President of the United States during World War I, who helped to draw up the Treaty of Versailles which agreed the terms of peace.

King George V (1865-1936)

King during World War I, who declared the first Remembrance Day in 1918.

Timeline

1	28th June 1914 - Archduke Franz Ferdinand is assassinated in Bosnia
2	4th August 1914 – Britain declares war on Germany
3	8th August 1914 Britain passes DORA (the Defence of the Realm Act) which gives the government powers such as to ration food, control the news and use factories.
4	September 1914 The French stop the German attack at Marne, leading to the start of Trench Warfare on the Western Front
5	April 1915 – Poison gas is used for the first time at the Second Battle of Ypres
6	June 1915 – The first ever ‘dog fight’ between German and British airplanes
7	July 1916 – Battle of the Somme, the largest battle of the war.
8	Sept 1916 – The ever first tank is used in the Battle of the Somme
9	January 1917 – Conscription introduced in Britain
10	February 1918 – Representation of the People Act , this gives the first time vote to men over 21 and women over 30
11	11th November 1918 – An armistice is signed, Germany surrenders and WW1 ends
12	1919 – Government passes a law forcing women to leave their war time jobs as men return from the war and factories were not needed for wartime production

Key Concepts

13	Trench Warfare	Trench warfare is a type of fighting where both sides build deep trenches as a defence against the enemy. These trenches can stretch for many miles and make it nearly impossible for one side to advance.
14	Western Front	The area of fighting in western Europe in the First World War. A majority of fighting was done in North–Eastern France and Belgium in trenches
15	Alliance	An agreement between countries to protect each other in war. This was major cause of WW1, there were two main alliance in 1914. The Triple Entente (France, Britain and Russia) and the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy)
16	War of Attrition	A war based on winning by wearing down the enemies armies, economy and morale. This happened in the First World War





World War I



17	The BEF	The British Expeditionary Force, Britain's army in 1914
18	Conscription	Compulsory order for all men 18 to 41 to join the army
19	Schlieffen Plan	German plan in 1914 to attack and defeat France, then attack Russia so they would not have to fight both.
20	Stalemate	A deadlock where no side is able to make progress to win.
21	No Mans Land	Area separating opposing armies in trench warfare.
22	Tommy	Nickname for a British soldier.
23	Barbed Wire	Strong wire with sharp barbs at regular intervals, used to stop people passing.
24	Mustard Gas	Poisonous gas used by the Germans, French and British
25	Artillery	Large guns that fire explosive shells over long distances
26	Trench Foot	A painful condition of the feet caused by long exposure in cold water or mud, as a result some feet were amputated.
27	Trench Fever	A disease caused by lice bites which made soldiers very ill in the trenches.
28	Dugout	Shelter dug into the side of the Trench
29	Bayonet	A blade attached to the end of a soldiers rifle
30	Armistice	An agreement made by tin a war to stop fighting.
31	War effort	How people at war and at home contribute to the war.
32	Conscientious Objector	Someone who refuses to fight or be involved in war for religious, moral or political reasons, also called 'Conchies'
33	Suffragette	Women who protested, using violent methods to achieve equal rights for women, like voting.
34	Suffrage	The right to vote in political elections.
35	Strike	Where workers refuse to work in protest
36	Munitions	Military weapons and ammunition
37	David Lloyd George	Prime Minster of Britain during and after WW1



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- **Religion: Elizabethan religious settlement** was a compromise; declared herself Governor of **Church of England** which was Protestant, but allowed Catholics to worship in private. Moderate Archbishop of Canterbury appointed, Matthew Parker.
- Elizabeth was practical after the religious rollercoaster left by her father, Mary and Edward. In the Religious Settlement, the **Act of Supremacy** of 1559 gave Elizabeth control of the Church as Supreme Governor. In the **Act of Uniformity**, she would allow Catholics to worship privately but would keep England Protestant with a new **Book of Common Prayer** and an English Bible in every Church. Impact: The Middle way was designed to satisfy the majority for the sake of peace. However, it did not satisfy the extreme Catholics (Jesuits) or Protestants (Puritans)
- **Mary Queen of Scots:** Queen Elizabeth's Catholic cousin was forced to flee to England due to murky past. Placed under house arrest, but became embroiled for the rest of her life in 'attempted' plots to overthrow Elizabeth (**Ridolfi, Norfolk, and Babington**). Finally executed in 1596. Catholics now had a martyr,
- **Catholic challenges:** 1570, Pope excommunicated Elizabeth; new approach needed. 1581 law made it **treason** to attend Catholic mass or have a Catholic priest in your home. 1593 law said Catholics could not travel 5 miles away from homes. **Recusancy** fines increased to £20 and illegal to own rosary beads. Catholic reaction was to send **Jesuit priests** (from new college at Douai in Spanish Netherlands led by Cardinal William Allen) from 1580. Supported by France and Spain, despite ban on Jesuit priests in 1585. Robert Parsons (later fled England) and Edmund Campion (executed) led Jesuit mission.
- **Puritan challenge:** They were **extreme Protestants**, who began meetings called 'prophesyings' for prayers and discussions. New Archbishop of Canterbury, **Edmund Grindal** encouraged these meetings and was suspended. Puritans attempted to set up own Churches in Norwich and London but failed. Many supporters in Parliament, including **Peter Wentworth**, **Anthony Cope**, **Robert Dudley** and **Sir Francis Walsingham**. From 1583, crackdown on Puritans: Rules banned unlicensed preaching and enforced attendance at Church. **New High Commission** led by Archbishop of Canterbury, **John Whitgift**, had power to fine and imprison. Puritan printers calling for a reorganised Church without bishops (Presbyterians) were punished such as **John Stubbs**.
- **Conflict between England and Spain** occurred due to the following: Elizabeth would not agree to marry Philip II, Spain was Protestant, the Pope called for all Catholics to challenge Elizabeth in 1570, Sir Francis Drake and other English sailors attacked Spanish shipping and Elizabeth sent help to Protestants rebelling in the Spanish Netherlands.
- **English navy was a thorn in Philip's side;** it had been helped by new technology (mentioned earlier). Also adopted surprise attacks on Spanish ships and the use of fireships such as **Singeing of King of Spain's Beard** at Cadiz in 1587.
- **Spanish Armada: People:** King Philip, Santa Cruz, Duke of Parma, Duke of Medina Sidonia, Lord Howard, Francis Drake. **Pressure:** Elizabeth interference in Spanish Netherlands, piracy, raid on Cadiz. **Planning of Spanish:** Combination of Parma and Santa Cruz plans to pick up soldiers from Netherlands and land in Dover to march on London. **Weaknesses** included quality of barrels to store food, no deep sea ports to use, communication between commanders. **Planning of English:** Fast, speedy and more manoeuvrable ships, close to home, use of cannons. **Performance:** English tactics superior with use of fireships to break tight formation, the weather and Spanish mistakes (not effective warships for English Channel as too slow and unable to defend against English fire power in Battle of Gravelines, Spanish cannonballs did not fit cannons, unable to pick up troops in Netherlands, Duke of Medina Sidonia inexperienced). **Position:** Spanish soon blown off course and battered by storms off Scotland. Only 92 of 127 returned home and half never used again.

AQA GCSE HISTORY 9-1 SUMMARY REVISION GUIDE: Elizabethan England, c.1568-1603



Exam Questions			
How convincing is the interpretation? (8)	Explain what was important about (8)	Write an account of... (8)	Spanish Armada question (16)
10 mins	10 mins	10 mins	20 mins

Part 1: Elizabethan Court and Government

- **Elizabeth:** Had a difficult upbringing (she was labelled as **illegitimate** by some people) and sometimes feared for her life. In 1554 was accused of conspiring against her half-sister. Therefore, she was very cautious and only trusted close advisors. She was intelligent, confident and very well educated. With little experience, she became a very powerful and effective ruler.
- **Government:** The **Privy Council** was made up of people chosen by Elizabeth (mostly nobles) for the day to day running of the country dealing with military, religion, security and foreign affairs. **Led by Secretary of State.**
- **Parliament** made up of **Lords** (nobles, lords, bishops) and **Commons** (wealthy and educated) had power over taxation and laws.
- **Lord Lieutenants** appointed by Queen to take control over areas of country to **raise taxes, settle disputes and raise militia** for Queen. Many were also **Privy Councillors**
- **J.P.'s** ensured law and order were kept. Selected from local gentry and **ensured laws properly enforced** (had power to imprison).
- **Royal Court** made up of government officials, ladies in waiting, servants and advisors who surrounded Elizabeth. Over 1000 people; centre of political power and fashions of the day.
- Key men: **William Cecil**, who served as Secretary of State twice and Elizabeth's most trusted advisor. Played key role in **Poor Laws**.
- Key men: **Francis Walsingham**, who also served as Secretary of State and again one of her most trusted advisors from 1573 to 1590. Known as the '**spymaster**' and played a key role in **execution of Mary Queen of Scots**.

Elizabeth's problems as a female ruler

- **The Succession:** Parliament was keen for Elizabeth to be married and have children to secure the Tudor line.
- Her heir was **Mary Queen of Scots** who was exiled to England from 1568. For many Englishmen, the prospect of a Scottish Catholic taking throne was unimaginable.
- **Religion:** Elizabeth was practical after the religious rollercoaster left by her father. Mary and Edward. She would allow **Catholics to worship privately** but would keep England Protestant. She also had to tackle Puritanism later.
- **Ireland:** Elizabeth and the Irish clashed over her claim to be **Queen of Ireland**. She spent vast sums of money without success of trying to limit Irish rebellions, particularly in 1559.
- **Foreign Policy:** Catholic countries such as France and Spain were keen to assert their influence over England. Her major concern was protecting England.
- **The importance of marriage:** **Pros:** Marriage could create an alliance with a foreign power, produce an heir and prevent Mary Queen of Scots from ruling England. **Cons:** Could come under control of a foreign power, Elizabeth kept her independence, childbirth was dangerous, hers sister's marriage to Philip seen as a disaster.
- **Worthy suitors:** **Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester** – Privy Councillor, former favourite but previously married (wife's death was also controversial). **Francis, Duke of Alencon** – heir to French throne, but Catholic and public against this. **King Philip II of Spain** – most powerful man in world, but Catholic, unpopular and had already married her sister.

- Many in Parliament saw it their duty to discuss Elizabeth's marriage. She was furious and one member arrested for openly discussing it and sent to Tower (Peter Wentworth). Elizabeth saw it as her decision alone, so she never married.

Challenges to Elizabeth's rule:

- The Northern Rebellion of 1569.** Northern Lords led by the Dukes of Westmorland and Northumberland took control of Durham Cathedral and celebrated an illegal Catholic mass. Marched south with 4,500 men but were stopped by Earl of Sussex. Leaders fled. 700 executed including Northumberland.
- The Ridolfi Plot of 1571.** Catholic Duke of Norfolk, Queen's second cousin, had already been implicated in Northern Rebellion and put in Tower of London for a time. Now involved in a plot with Italian banker Ridolfi to encourage rebellion in the North and together with army from the Netherlands, murder Elizabeth, marry Mary Queen of Scots and put her on the throne. Coded letters found under Norfolk's doormat and executed 1572.
- The Essex Rebellion, 1601.** He became a Privy Councillor in 1595, and given a monopoly on sweet wine in England. Achieved military success against Spanish in 1596. Seriously quarrelled with Queen over Ireland in 1598; allegedly was about to draw his sword. In 1599, made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland reluctantly. Job to crush Irish rebels but instead made a deal with them. Quickly lost favour; monopoly not renewed and faced financial ruin. Took 4 Privy Councillors hostage and with 200 followers marched to London. Cecil, his rival declared him a traitor losing him support and hostages released by his own supporters. Tried and executed Feb 1601. Several other rebels executed and others (whom he had confessed to under torture) fined. Whereas the above were motivated by religion, Essex motivated by power.
- Why did the rebellions fail?** Elizabeth had a fantastic network of spies and informers under Francis Walsingham. The rebellions had a lack of popular support. Even Catholics preferred Elizabeth to Mary Queen of Scots and influence of Philip II of Spain. Elizabeth was a skilled politician and worked effectively with Parliament. Finally, Elizabeth was not afraid to use swift action and punishment against traitors, using torture and execution. However as long as England was a Protestant country, she would face threats and invasion.

Part 2: Life in Elizabethan times

- Great Chain of Being.** Elizabethans knew their place in society; God was at the top followed, then human beings, followed by animals and plants. Human beings were sub divided into the monarch followed by the nobles, gentry and then the peasants.
- Wealth:** Land made money and raised social status. Nobles were the most respected members of society. They had titles such as Duke, Earl or Baron. Their average income was £6000 a year (£1m today). A member was born into it or awarded a title from the Queen. Privileges included protection from torture or public hanging. 14% of country's income came from 1% of the noble population. Queens right to give and take away influence. Gentry were landlords of the countryside. Lived on rents of their tenants and did no manual labour. Income varied from £10 and £200 a year. (Up to £34,000 today). Many were J.P.s and served in Parliament. Titles included knight and esquire. People making money from trade moved into this class. Peasants were poorest in society. Often worked as labourers and struggled for work especially with a rising population.
- Fashion:** Elizabethans liked to show off their new wealth, like Bess of Hardwick. They built fine houses in the countryside and lavishly decorated and furnished them. Banquets (meat and wine) were a way of showing off and entertaining. Fine clothes and white faces became fashionable amongst women. The ruff became an important fashion accessory. England had become stable and secure and this period became known as a Golden Age.
- The Theatre.** Rich and poor alike visited the theatre. Famous playwrights included William Shakespeare and Christopher Marlowe. Theatre companies sponsored by a patron (a great way to show your culture and get in favour with the Queen) sprung up such as the Lord Chamberlain's men and the Admiral's Men. Acting was strictly a male profession. The most

famous of the day was Richard Burbage. Plays were at first performed in inns or outside in the yard but soon a number of permanent and purpose-built theatres existed such as The Globe in London. Plays became extremely popular and began at 3.00pm and continued into the evening, providing a cheap day's entertainment. The performance became like a circus with jostling and heckling. Protests however from Puritans saw the theatres as dens of immorality, drunkenness and crime. People instead should read the Bible; however, patronage from Elizabeth meant that the theatre kept growing in popularity. Elizabeth also used it for propaganda purposes to put the Tudors in a favourable light.

- Was it a Golden Age? Pros: Art, Exploration, Theatre, Building, Science and Technology (navigation and astrology), Theatre, Education, Literature. Cons: Blood sports, punishments, Life expectancy low, Poverty, Alchemy.
- Hardwick Hall, more glass than wall:** Designed by Robert Smythson, emphasis on symmetry and order, such as E shape, open courtyards and straight chimney columns. Glass was status symbol (note how windows get larger on each level rising). Key features to mention: 1) Location – countryside which was peaceful 2) Function – residences now to show off wealth and patronage such as Great Chamber and Long Gallery for guests 3) Structure and design – new renaissance ideas such as loggia at front 4) Owners showing off wealth to Queen and rise of gentry 5) Culture, value and fashions of the time – tapestries, fireplaces, Long Gallery, Great Hall, heraldry, oak panelling, paintings of Queen.
- Rise in Poverty** not helped by Reformation: The closing of the monasteries by HVIII left monks and nuns unemployed, unable to care and help those in need by giving them food and shelter. HVII had banned lords keeping private armies, so many soldiers out of work. HVIII also debased the coinage to pay for wars. This led to inflation and a collapse in cloth industry and trade. Bad harvests in 1594 and 1598 led to food shortages and starvation. Landowners also started enclosing their land with hedges; fewer workers were needed. A flu epidemic of 1558 killed around 200,000 including many needed on the fields.
- Attitudes to poverty: Deserving Poor.** Archbishop Whitgift established Almshouses in Croydon for beds and food. Undeserving Poor such as beggars (Counterfeit crank, Baretop trickster, Clapham Dudgeon, Tom O'Bedlam) dealt with by punishments such as stocks, whipped, burned or hanged.
- Elizabethan Poor Law** taxed rich to support poor (helpless poor receive food and shelter, able bodied poor expected to work for food and drink, idle poor to be whipped and sent to house of correction) Pros: begging reduced, help to poor and not just vagrants. Cons: inconsistently applied and how to define categories – paupers just sent from area to area.

Part 3: Troubles at home and abroad

- Exploration: Francis Drake** and his cousin John Hawkins became privateers. Attacking enemy ships (mostly Spanish) and taking their cargo. This made them and Elizabeth extremely rich.
- New technology in sailing helped:** New lanteen sails made ships faster and easier to steer; the astrolabe allowed sailors to work out how far north or south they were and better compasses made navigation more accurate.
- Trade boomed: The East Indian Company** was formed to trade in porcelain, spices and silks with India. Other companies had monopolies in Russia (Muscovy Company in 1555) and in Turkey and the Middle East (Levant Company in 1581).
- John Hawkins** with Francis Drake began a slave trade – taking Africans to South American coast to be sold. Sir Walter Raleigh attempted to set up a colony called Roanoke in North America.



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Elizabeth I



Henry VIII- Father of Elizabeth. Began the Tudor period of religious turmoil by breaking from Rome.

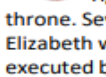


Queen Mary I – Following the protestant reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI, Mary sought to return England to

Catholicism. Over 200 religious dissenters were burnt at the stake, leading to her being nick-named 'Bloody Mary' by protestants



Queen Mary of Scots- Catholic Queen of Scotland considered by many English Catholics as the rightful heir to the English throne. Several plots to replace Elizabeth with her failed. Eventually executed by Elizabeth I.



King Philip of Spain- Catholic. A one-time suitor of Elizabeth, he went to war with Elizabeth with the Spanish



Sir Francis Drake- Best known for his role in the defeat of the Spanish Armada. Also a 'privateer' (pirate) Explorer and slave trader.

Tudor Religious Turmoil



King Henry VIII- broke from Rome & the Catholic Church



Edward VI- Protestant. Persecution of Catholics.



Queen Mary- Catholic. Persecution of Protestants



Elizabeth I- Protestant

Catholicism

- Pope the head of Church.
- Bible & church services held in Latin.
- Mass an important ritual. Catholics believed in transubstantiation- that the bread and wine became Jesus' body
- Churches often elaborately decorated & priests wore vestments (ceremonial clothing)

Protestantism

- Luther, a German Monk, brought widespread change to Europe, leading to a new form of Christianity.
- Henry VIII broke from Rome, positioning himself as head of the English church. (largely because he needed to divorce Catherine of Aragon to have a male heir)
- Protestant churches believed the bible should be taught in the vernacular (local language) not latin.
- Did not believe in transubstantiation

Religious Settlement

Elizabeth needed to unite Protestants and Catholics. She aimed to avoid the religious extremism of previous monarchs and create a 'middle way' between the two.

Act of Supremacy: made Elizabeth 'Supreme Governor' of the Church Of England. Denying her position was considered treason.

Act of uniformity: Protestantism made the official religion, fines introduced for recusants (those refusing to attend church) but aspects of Catholic worship preserved in churches (e.g. Holy Communion & priests wearing of vestments) and aspects of Catholicism preserved in the **book of common prayer**



What were the causes of the Spanish Armada?

- Execution of Catholic Queen Mary of Scots in 1587
- Francis Drake's raid on Cadiz
- Philip's desire to restore Catholicism to England. Pressure on Philip from Pope to act.
- English raids by privateers (Sir Francis Drake) on Spanish shipping in the New World (South America)
- Elizabeth's military support of Protestants in Netherlands and France (Huguenots) a threat to Catholic Spain and France.



Key dates

1533- Born

1558- Becomes Queen

1559- Act of Supremacy and Uniformity passed

1587- Execution of Mary Queen of the Scots

1588- Spanish Armada defeated

1601- The Golden Speech

1603- Death

Elizabeth I- A golden Age?



Trade and Exploration

Sir Francis Drake Circumnavigated the world 1577-1580. Many new lands 'discovered'. And gold, and other precious commodities traded

Sir Francis Drake completed some of the earliest slaving trips, selling slaves to the Spanish in the New World. First attempts at establishing colonies in America failed. Privateers were motivated by wealth and Queen had little control over them

Poverty

Introduction of **Elizabethan Poor Laws in 1601**: the Rich were taxed in order to provide for the 'deserving poor'. These laws were largely unchanged until the 1834 Poor Laws.

Widescale shift from arable to sheep farming saw increase in unemployed. The Monasteries, which had traditionally helped the poor, were closed during the 1530s. Many harsh punishments for 'vagabonds'. Life did not improve for most people.

Education & The Arts

Shakespeare was writing during Elizabeth's reign. A boom in theatre: The Globe opened in 1599

The **peace and stability** brought to England following years of upheaval allowed the arts to flourish, and Elizabeth was a significant **patron of the arts**.

Foreign Relations

Seminal victory of 1588 against Spanish Armada, beginning of the English Navy's ascendancy; establishment of the East India Company, and networks that formed the basis of an English Empire; First colony of Roanoke in Virginia (named after the Queen) English power maintained by Elizabeth's refusal to marry a foreign prince.



The Spanish Armada



1560- English Privateers capture Spanish ships



1567- Spain invades the Netherlands. England allies with the Dutch.



1585- King Philip commissions ships for the Spanish Armada.



1587 February- Catholic Queen Mary of Scots executed by Elizabeth I.



1587 April- Sir Francis Drake raids Cadiz (Spain) destroying or capturing over 100 ships.



1588- Spanish Armada sets sail for England, despite being weakened by 1587 attack on Cadiz.



July 20-27 Spanish sail up Channel. Sporadic attacks by English, but crescent formation of Spanish makes them unsuccessful



July 27th English attack Spanish fleet anchored at Calais using fireships. Spanish cut anchors to flee.



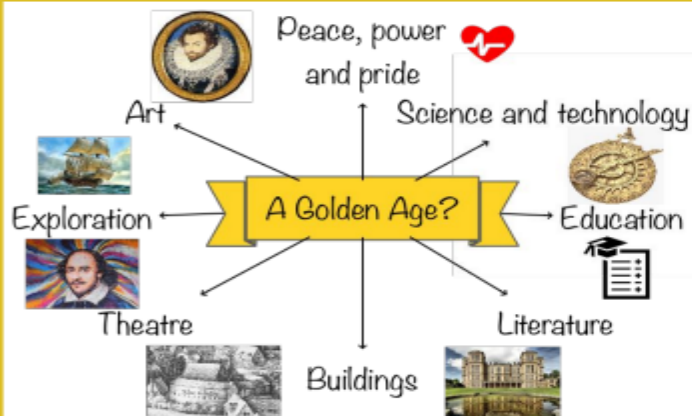
July 28th Battle of Gravelines. English prevent Spanish from landing.



Spanish fleet forced to sail North, around Scotland and Ireland. Many Spanish ships destroyed by storms. Cemented Elizabeth's reputation as a powerful leader.

Despite the defeat, Spanish Empire continued to grow in influence for the next 100 years.

A Golden Age?



Voyages of exploration

Several European countries were investigating the new world, bringing home treasures and claiming land. Drake circumnavigated the globe from 1577-80. He and his cousin John Hawkins made one of the first voyages to sell slaves. New technology such as the astrolabe helped make this possible. Spain was often the target of the privateers 'sea dogs'



Key individuals



John Hawkins was a key figure at court. He was responsible for building up the Royal Navy. Was also involved in the slave trade and introduced tobacco



Sir Walter Raleigh very loyal to Elizabeth and a favourite. Attempted to establish a colony in North America. He was banished for 5 years (secret marriage)

William Shakespeare was the most celebrated playwright of all time with 38 plays. Wrote for the Lord Chamberlain's Men



Francis Drake was English hero but Spanish called pirate. Led defeat of the Spanish Armada. Was a privateer.



Poverty

Not everyone in Elizabethan England benefited from the increased prosperity and trade. A growing population, bad harvests and enclosure created a very poor group at the bottom of society. The poor were categorised into; the deserving poor who could not help themselves, the undeserving poor who were untrustworthy and did not want honest work, the idle poor seen as lazy and the able poor. Beggars could be whipped, branded, have a hole burned in the ear or hung. Towns such as York, Ipswich and Norwich had their own ways to deal with the poor. The 1601 Poor Law taxed the wealthy to care and support the old, sick and vulnerable. The fit and healthy were to be given work. The idle could be whipped and placed in the house of correction.

Key dates

1576	The Theatre was opened by James Burbage
1587	The Rose opened
1588	The Spanish Armada
1599	The Globe opened

KEY VOCABULARY/TERMS

Tier 2 - significant, conclude, attitude, contrast, overall, furthermore, convincing, involve, feature, impact, previous, contribute, demonstrate, illustrate, participate, despite, hence, facilitate, nevertheless, globe, exploit, likewise.

Tier 3 - exploration, theatre, poverty, beggars, vagabond, Armada, privateers, circumnavigation, voyages, enclosure.



Key words

Make sure you understand what each word means and try to use it in a practice answer.

Write an account... 8 marks

- Write an account of the ways in which Elizabeth's reign could be seen as a 'golden age'
- Write an account of the different ways in which towns and cities dealt with poverty in Elizabethan England.
- Write an account of how the Poor Law system changed under Queen Elizabeth I.

Explain... 8 marks

- Explain what was important about exploration and trade in Elizabethan England.
- Explain what was important about the voyages of discovery in the reign of Elizabeth I.
- Explain what was important about the navy for Elizabethan England.

How convincing is interpretation...about... 8 marks

- How convincing is Interpretation B about the causes of poverty in Elizabethan England?
Explain your answer using Interpretation B and your contextual knowledge.

Interpretation B Spartacus Educational, a history education website

Unemployment was a major cause of poverty. When large landowners changed from arable to sheep farming unemployment increased rapidly. The closing of the monasteries in the 1530s 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 to look for work. This was illegal and people who did this were classed as vagabonds.



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Poverty



Why did Poverty levels increase?

Debasement:

- Debasement means mixing more of a common metal with the precious metal (usually gold or silver)
- More coins could therefore be made which meant more money. However, the side effect was inflation and rising prices
- This also meant an increase in poor people unable to pay for the rising cost of food

Bad Harvests:

- England was hit by bad harvests between 159 and 1598 which led to food shortages and some people died of starvation.
- More landowners started to enclose their land with hedges for sheep and cattle farming
- This meant less land was used for arable crops which also meant fewer workers were needed.
- This left people jobless and homeless.

Dissolution of the Monasteries:

- Henry closed all the monasteries in England and many people who had worked for the Church lost their jobs.
- Furthermore the poor had been looked after by the monks and nuns. They now had nowhere to go.

Rising Population:

- The population in Elizabethan England grew from 2.8 million to 4 million. Limited places to live gave landlords more power who unfairly increased rents.
- Bad harvests, inflation, less food and a terrible outbreak of flu in 1556 killed around 200,000 workers who produced food.
- All of these factors create a very poor group of people at the bottom of Elizabethan society.

Types of Vagabond:

Counterfiet Crank: Bite on soap to froth at the mouth and pretend to have a fit. People would hopefully feel sorry for him and give him money.

Baretop Trickster: A woman who would trick men into following them by removing items of clothing. The man would then be beaten and robbed by the woman's accomplices.

Clapper Dudgeon: Cut himself and tie dirty bandages around the wound. People would feel sympathy and give him money.

Tom O'Bedlam: Pretend to be mad to get money. Bark like a dog for hours, follow people around or stick a chicken's head in his ear.

The Poor Laws

Poverty was mostly considered to be your own fault in Elizabethan times, but attitudes started to change towards the end of Elizabeth's reign and the government decided to take action.

This was because of:

- fears that the 'social order' might be threatened if the growing number of poor people ganged together and started a rebellion
- the risk that **vagabonds** and beggars might turn to crime
- fears that the poor might spread disease

What actions were taken?

Local level

Justices of the Peace were made responsible for poverty in their parish. They collected taxes in order to help the poor. Authorities grouped people into either the 'impotent poor' or the able-bodied poor':

Impotent poor – Unable to work due to age, disability or other infirmity. Limited relief was provided by the community.

Able-bodied poor - physically able to work and were forced to, to prevent them from becoming beggar. It was thought many able-bodied poor were lazy and idle. The 1572 Vagabonds Act introduced severe action against vagrants who could now be whipped, bored through the ear and put to death if they were repeatedly caught begging.

1601 Poor Law:

- Brought in a compulsory Poor Rate system.
- Everyone had to contribute and those who refused would go to jail.
- Begging was banned and anyone caught was whipped and sent back to their place of birth.
- Alms-houses were established to look after the impotent poor.



Sir Francis Drake

He grew up as a **Puritan** who hated Catholics and he was very anti-Spanish. His first voyage in 1566 was as a slave trader. He was attacked in 1568 by the Spanish at San Juan de Ulua in Mexico, losing four ships and over 300 men. He sought to take revenge on the Spanish after this.

Notable expeditions

Drake was the first Englishman to sail around the world, **circumnavigating** the globe between 1577 and 1580. He went on to play a role in the Spanish Armada by attacking Cadiz in 1587 and delaying preparations. He was also vice-admiral during the Armada.

Impact

Launched successful attacks on the Spanish empire, bringing back gold, silver and jewels, making a huge profit.

Claimed new lands for England and made valuable trading contacts with the Spice Islands.

Knighted by Elizabeth and made an admiral.

John Hawkins

He was a navigator and slave trader who was Sir Francis Drake's cousin.

Notable expeditions

He made three voyages during the 1560s, capturing Africans and selling them into slavery in Central America to Spanish settlers.

After this he returned to England and designed and built ships for the navy. Elizabeth appointed him as a vice-admiral fighting against the Spanish Armada.

Impact

Developed a new type of fighting galleon which was faster, lighter and better able to withstand harsh weather conditions than ships in the Spanish fleet.

His innovative designs were important in helping to lead England to victory.

Walter Raleigh

The queen invested in his privateering expeditions against the Spanish. He wanted to establish **colonies** for Elizabeth in North America. The area was thought to have an inexhaustible supply of wine, oil, sugar and flax.

Notable expeditions

In 1584 he obtained a royal **charter** to establish a colony on Roanoke Island off the coast of North Carolina. He organised two expeditions to take settlers to the colony. The first group came home after a year; the second were left there but later disappeared. The reasons for their disappearance are unclear and Roanoke is sometimes given the name 'The Lost Colony'.

Impact

Raleigh was imprisoned in the Tower of London in June 1592 for marrying one of Elizabeth's ladies-in-waiting. He was released in August 1592 to lead a very successful naval attack against the Spanish. Following the attack, Raleigh was sent back to the Tower but was released the following year and became a Member of Parliament.

Whilst imprisoned in the Tower, Raleigh wrote many poems and even wrote a history of the world.



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Power and the People YR10 –HT6



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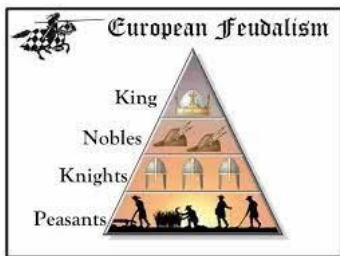
Medieval Society

Medieval society was built on the Feudal System. This meant that the King and the Barons were at the top. After them came the knights and finally the lowly peasants.

The king was in complete charge of running the country, although he would have advisors to help him. People believed the king had been appointed by God.

A medieval king was supposed to:

- Defend the people by leading the army well
- Keep the country peaceful
- Successfully deal with any rebellions
- Maintain good relations with the church



King John and the Magna Carta

King John fell out with his barons. The 3 main reasons were:

John's record in fighting wars was poor. He lost land that Barons owned in France

He placed a high tax on the Barons (scutage)

He fell out with the Pope, who excommunicated John and England from the church, meaning no one could get married or buried!!!

This ultimately led to a rebellion by the Barons.





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Magna Carta

To try and stop the rebellion by the Barons, John agreed to sign the Magna Carta (Great Charter). The Magna Carta promised the following for all freemen:

- Unfair taxes (such as scutage) would not be allowed.
- All freemen had the right to proper trial
- The church will be free to make its own appointments
- A group of barons will be created to monitor the king and make sure he sticks to the Magna Carta.

However, the king quickly went back on his word, leading to the First Barons' War.

The Barons gained the support of the French and promised the throne to a French prince called Louis.

However, John dies of eating too many peaches!!! And the throne passes to his son, Henry, who agrees to the terms of the Magna Carta

Long-term impacts of the Magna Carta

- Magna Carta introduced the concept that the King had to follow certain rules and laws
- Eventually more people gained their freedom
- Kings after John signed similar versions of Magna Carta
- It was viewed as the first step in Britain becoming a democracy



The Origins of Parliament

Henry III came to the throne in 1216. But he had problems just like his father. Henry's relationship with the Pope was not good, as the Pope wanted him to fight in wars in Sicily. Along with this Henry wanted to win land back which John had lost in France. He, therefore, sent his brother-in-law, Simon de Montfort to win back the lost land. Montfort did win some of the land back, but there were reports that he had been too harsh, so Henry sent his son, Edward to keep an eye on things. Finally, Henry upset many Barons as he seemed to favour foreigners over the Barons, especially when it came to high government positions.

The Provisions of Oxford

Due to these issues the barons refused to support the king. Simon de Montfort led the barons to call a Great Council. Here, in 1258, the king had to agree to the Provisions of Oxford.



Some of the Provisions

A council of 15 barons would help the king to rule the country. They would be elected by the king and barons

Foreign members of the royal household would be banished

Castles would be held by Englishmen

Each county would have a sheriff and taxes would be decided locally.

Second Barons' War

Henry did not like the Provisions of Oxford and asked for the Pope to cancel them, which he did. However, Henry carried on running the country just as badly as before. Therefore, the barons revolted against the King, choosing Simon de Montfort as their leader.

At the Battle of Lewes in 1264 de Montfort captured the king and imprisoned his son, Prince Edward. Simon de Montfort was now in charge.

In 1265 de Montfort summoned the first ever parliament, where barons as well as the common people were represented. This helped to develop democracy in England

However, some barons were concerned that de Montfort was becoming an autocrat so they put their support back behind the king. With the release of Prince Edward, de Montfort was defeated at the Battle of Evesham, where his body was cut to pieces. The monarchy was back in charge!!!



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The Peasants Revolt

Reasons for the uprising:

The Black Death arrived in England in 1348, killing a third of the population, this meant that there were fewer workers so the peasants started to demand higher wages.

This allowed many peasants to buy their freedom from a lord. However, in 1351 the Statute of Labourers was passed which was a way to control the peasants and their rising wages.

King Richard II was also fighting a war in France and needed money. He introduced a poll tax, which many peasants thought was unfair and would ruin them.

Some churchmen e.g. John Ball, started to preach about how the church and state had been exploiting the poor, again this led to anger.

Key events

There were uprisings in Essex and Kent against bad priests and evil landowners in the spring of 1381.

Wat Tyler became the leader of the revolt and the peasants marched to London.

The peasants killed the King's Chancellor, Simon of Sudbury.

The king agreed to speak with the rebels but there was too much violence at first. He eventually met with Wat Tyler, and agreed to his demands.

Wat Tyler was killed on 15 June 1381, possibly by one of the king's men.

King Richard went back on his word. In the short term the revolt ended in favour of the king, but it had a lasting impact on land ownership, wages taxes and freedom