

Timeline

17 November 1558	Elizabeth I becomes Queen of England.
1569	The Northern Rebellion takes place.
1571	The beginning of the Ridolfi Plot.
1579	Drake raids the Cacafuego in South America.
1601	Elizabeth introduces the first Poor Law.
24 March 1603	Queen Elizabeth I dies.

Key people

Elizabeth I (1533—1603)	The second daughter of Henry VIII. She became Queen of England in 1558 until her death in 1601. She never married and had no heir. She claimed she was 'married to England.'
Sir Francis Drake (1540—1596)	Drake was a ship captain, slave trader, and explorer. He was the first Englishman to travel around the globe by sea.
John Hawkins (1532—1595)	Hawkins was a sea captain, slave trader and commander of the Royal Navy. He was the first English captain to make money from selling African slaves to the Americas.
Edmund Campion (1540—1581)	An English Catholic Priest who travelled around England to spread the word of Catholicism. Elizabeth I had banned this so Campion was arrested and hanged in 1581.

Key Terms

Golden Age	A period of time which is considered a period of peace, prosperity and happiness.
Myth	An often told story which is exaggerated and false.
Reality	Seeing things as they actually happened/exist..
Prosperity	Being rich.
Gentry	A group of people who are part of the upper class, who normally own a lot of land.
Symmetrical	A shape which is mirrored identically so it is the same on both sides.
Voyage	A long journey involving travel by sea.
Poverty	Being extremely poor.
Tax	Money taken by the King, government or Church to pay for their work.
Middle way	This is a policy which tries to suit everybody's ideas, and doesn't support extreme views.
Rebellion	The action of a group to overthrow the government or King or Queen.
Plot	A secret plan to do something illegal or harmful.
Invasion	The act of attacking a country by force.

Key Events

- Wealth and Prosperity**
 - The richest people in England gathered around Elizabeth and showed the finest fashions. For example, the ruff.
 - New theatres, like the Globe Theatre in 1599, were created to show the performances of famous playwrights like Shakespeare.
 - The gentry created large houses, like Hardwick Hall, which had symmetrical glass. This was a sign of prosperity.
- The Poor in Elizabethan England**
 - The 1601 Poor Law established a tax on the wealthy to care for the poor. Instead of punishing the poor, they were helped to find jobs and given somewhere to live in workhouses.
 - Those that refused to work were placed in a House of Correction where they were punished.
- The Voyages of Discovery**
 - Drake attacked Spanish ports in South America and stole £7 million of gold (using modern day money).
 - Hawkins started the slave trade, by selling slaves from Africa to South America.
 - Raleigh brought tobacco and potatoes to England.
- Rebellion against the Queen**
 - The Northern Rebellion was led by the Duke of Norfolk in 1569. He wanted to overthrow Elizabeth and replace her with a Catholic queen. An army of 4,600 men marched from the North, but failed when Elizabeth raised an army of 7,000 men.
 - The Northern Rebellion failed and Elizabeth executed 700 men. Norfolk was arrested in the tower of London.
 - In 1571, the Ridolfi Plot was a secret plan for Norfolk to attack again, with support from Spain. This failed when Elizabeth found coded messages. Norfolk was executed.
- Religion in Elizabethan England**
 - Elizabeth was a protestant Queen but at the start of her reign she was very accepting of Catholics in the country. This can be described as the 'middle way'. Her religious laws suited everybody.
 - Later in her reign Elizabeth began to pass new laws against Catholics that made life harder. For example, in 1593 she passed a law stopping Catholics travelling more than 5 miles from their