

History – Jan - February					Parliament and culture					
Society			Problems and marriage		1	Their role	The monarch decided when Parliament was called and for how long. The monarch needed Parliament’s permission for any new laws or taxes and in return the monarch would listen to Parliament’s concerns.			
1	The Great Chain of Being	Elizabethan England was clearly structured and everyone knew their place. Helped social control.	1	Elizabeth’s gender	1.	Elizabeth had yet to marry and produce an heir - 1562 she contracted smallpox and nearly died - drew attention to how uncertain the future was - Parliament pressured the queen.	Elizabeth was England’s second queen and she had a lot to prove because people didn’t think a woman was capable of ruling a country.			
2	The Gentry	This class wanted to show off their wealth through fashion/building stately homes.	2	Succession						
3	The Royal Court	The nobles, advisors and others who surrounded the monarch.	3	Religion						
4	Nobles	The wealthiest landowners inc. earls and dukes e.g. The Earl of Leicester.								
5	The Privy Council	A monarch’s private counsellors including William Cecil, Lord Burghley.								
6	The Privy Chamber	The private apartments of a monarch.	4	Mary, Queen of Scots				2	Positive relations	Elizabeth considered Parliament as an inconvenient necessity but despite this relations with parliament was mostly positive.
7	Parliament	England’s law-making body. Passed laws and agreed to taxes. Met 13 times in 45 years.	5	Taxation				3	1559 Parliament	Elizabeth’s very first Parliament in 1559 created a new Protestant church by restoring royal supremacy over the Church of England.
8	Royal prerogative	The monarch’s sole right to make a decision e.g. on religious policy, marriage or foreign policy.			6	Arguments for marriage	4	Fashion	People wanted to show wealth/status through fashion e.g. ruffs.	
9	Justices of the Peace [JPs]	Men responsible for law and order in England.					5	Theatres	Very popular. Allowed all classes to be entertained together. Reflected social order and was a method of social control.	
10	Lord Lieutenants	Men responsible for raising the militias [non-professional army] in the localities.	6	The Golden Age			The Elizabethan Era is known as a ‘Golden Age’ and is seen by some [but not all] as a time of great achievement.			
Sheriffs		Men responsible for putting down riots, organising courts and jails in local areas	7	Arguments against marriage	It would create an alliance with a foreign country or guarantee the loyalty of a powerful English family. Producing an heir would continue the Tudor line and prevent MQS becoming queen when Elizabeth died.	7	Portraits of Elizabeth	These were used as propaganda to make her look strong and powerful. There were hidden meanings.		
Divide and rule		Consulting various opinions and encouraging division between them to keep yourself on top				8	Education	Seen as increasingly important. Rich were educated at home, school and university, the poor were not.		
Patronage		To reward someone for their support						Literature	Great plays were written in Elizabethan era are still performed before. Poetry was popular.	
								9	Buildings	Many stately homes built by the gentry.

# History – February - March |

						Poverty		
Exploration			Drake’s circumnavigation			1	Causes	Population increase, exploration, wars, trade, agricultural crisis, changes in farming, inflation and closure of the monasteries.
1	Causes	New inventions like the printing press, detailed maps, the astrolabe, the lanteen sail, streamlined rudder.	1	Drake	Francis Drake rose to prominence in Elizabethan society as an explorer.	2	Groups of poor	1. The deserving poor 2. The undeserving poor 3. The idle poor
2	Privateers	Pirates licensed by the government to attack and loot foreign ships.	2	The Circumnavigation	Drake planned to explore the Atlantic coast of southern South America before sailing through the Straits of Magellan and up the Pacific coast to investigate trading, conquest and settlement opportunities in those areas occupied by the Spanish. .		How towns dealt with it 1. York	Issued beggar licences/badges, Master Beggar appointed to oversee poor, and Houses of Correction set up.
3	Sir Francis Drake	Most famous privateers. Made fortune [£200m] in Spanish gold. Circumnavigated globe.	3	Backers	The voyage was privately organised and financed with Drake’s cousins, the Hawkins brothers, as the main backers, along with some important members of the Privy Council, such as the Earl of Leicester, Sir Francis Walsingham, and Sir Christopher Hatton.	3	How towns dealt with it 2. Norwich	Limited number received poor relief, idle poor given work, deserving poor received help. Citizens taxed to pay for help.
4	Sir Walter Raleigh	A privateer who colonised Virginia although it failed due to famine. Established the idea of English colonisation.	4	Journey	The journey across the Atlantic did not go well for Drake due to storms, and his relationship with the crew became strained. His co-commander Thomas Doughty was executed,	4	1596 Oxfordshire Rising	Caused by poverty and desperation. Frightened government.
5	John Hawkins	A privateer who established the slave trade.	5	Strait of Magellan	On August 20, 1578, the ships began to traverse the Strait of Magellan, passing through in 16 days. Violent storms were encountered after they entered the Pacific; the last of the three small boats was lost and Drake was entirely alone, with no reserve vessel to fall back on	5	How government dealt with it 1. 1601 Elizabethan Poor Law	Taxpayers paid towards poor fund, Houses of Correction set up, payment for deserving poor and almshouses built. Punishments inc. hanging for begging.
6	Short term consequences	Wealth, made heroes of privateers, boosted Elizabeth’s image and increase hostility with Spain.	6	New Albion	The next episode of the circumnavigation was the discovery of the coast of Upper California, which was named New Albion. "Albion" was the classical name for England.	6	The Poor Law was effective.	Helped with social control and instances of begging decreased, No further death from starvation.
7	Long term consequences	Foundations of later empire, brought massive wealth to Britain, led to establishment of the British navy and empire, allowed England to industrialise first.	7	Return voyage	On July 23, 1579, the <i>Golden Hind</i> began her voyage across the Pacific and arrived back to Plymouth on Sept. 26, 1580.	7	The Poor Law was ineffective.	People were still punished too harshly for being poor and poverty continued to increase.
8	Seadogs	Another name for privateer.	8	Return to England	In order not to antagonize King Philip, there was no public celebration of Drake's return. The enormous treasure he brought back was put under safeguard in Plymouth. Drake quietly informed the Queen and the investors of the amount of profit which had been earned by the voyage--this has been stated to be 4600 percent (£47 for each £1 invested). On April 4, 1581, Elizabeth had Drake knighted, on the occasion of a visit to the <i>Golden Hind</i> .	8	Key word - Alms	Charity given to poor.
9	Galleon	A large ship used for trading or war.	9	English debt paid off	He certainly deserved this honour. According to the economist J. M. Keynes, the English foreign debt was paid off from the Queen's share of the proceeds, and there was enough left over (£42,000) for her to capitalize a new venture, the Levant Company, a firm which played an important part in the development of British foreign trade	9	Key word – House of Correction	Place to punish poor.
10	Circumnavigation	To travel all around the world.	10	Propaganda victory	Drake became incredibly rich, and was also allowed to keep £24,000 of the purloined treasure for himself and his crew. He was admired and celebrated by many in England, and became politically powerful – as well as being knighted he quickly became a favourite at the Queen's court. Drake became an MP in 1581 and 1584. Drake also had the Queen's blessing to continue his campaign of privateering and the money raised from these raids helped fund the second half of Elizabeth's reign. The Crown lacked sufficient funds to build an efficient navy, but privateering helped subsidised state power by mobilising armed ships and sailors.			