

History Year 7 Summer Term 1 'Knowledge Organiser: Elizabeth I.



Summary:

Elizabeth I came to the throne as a young, protestant queen. She faced challenges throughout her reign but has still been considered as one of the greatest monarchs the country has had.

Key term.

Religious Settlement	Re-established the Church of England. Stated that Elizabeth I was the Supreme Governor of the religion and that everyone should attend the Protestant services. Catholics could only worship in private.
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Timeline:

1533	Birth of Elizabeth
1536	Death of Anne Boleyn (Elizabeth's mother)
1547	Death of Henry VIII
1553	Death of Edward VI – Elizabeth's brother
1558	Elizabeth I crowned after the death of Mary I.
1559	Religious Settlement
1568	Mary, Queen of Scots arrived in England
1569	Northern Earls rebelled
1570	Papal Bull excommunicated Elizabeth.
1571	Ridolfi Plot against Elizabeth
1583	Throckmorton Plot against Elizabeth
1586	Babington Plot
1587	Mary, Queen of Scots executed.
1588	Spanish Armada
1603	Death of Elizabeth I, James VI of Scotland crowned King of England

Key Words.

Catholic	Religious group headed by the Pope. Churches are decorated with the Bible and Services in Latin.
Circumnavigate	To travel all around the world.
Conspiracy	A secret plan designed to act against the law
Excommunicate	To cut off (from the Catholic Church)
Papal Bull	Written order by the Pope, all Catholics were to obey.
Pope	Head of the Catholic Church.
Privy Council	Group of senior nobles who advised the monarch.
Protestant	Headed by the monarch, the bible and services were in English. Churches had few decorations.
Puritan	A religious group who did not have decorated churches but followed the English Bible.
Recusant	Catholic's who were not willing to go to Protestant Church Services.
Secretary of State	The most senior person in the Privy Council. He was the Chief advisor.
Treason	Crime to betray the monarchy or state.

Key people.

William Cecil	Elizabeth's most important advisor as Secretary of State.
Francis Drake	English merchant who became famous for trading in the New World. Played a key role in the Spanish Armada.
Elizabeth I	Queen of England 1558 – 1603.
Mary, Queen of Scots.	Elizabeth's Catholic cousin. She had a direct claim to the English throne and was a threat to Elizabeth.
Philip II	Catholic King of Spain. He was a very powerful ruler.
Francis Walsingham	He started as Elizabeth's Spy Master and then appointed Secretary of State from 1573.

Concept: Significance