

Lesson 1: Young Elizabeth: What was she like?

Task – watch this clip - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dfgeLdXA87I>

In 1533, King Henry's second wife, Anne Boleyn, announced she was pregnant. The king desperately wanted a son who could be king after him. He already had one daughter, Mary, and he didn't want another one. He worried that a woman would never be clever enough or strong enough to run a country. On the 7 September 1533, Princess Elizabeth Tudor was born. Henry was very disappointed. He sulked for weeks and didn't even attend her christening!

Elizabeth was two years old when her mum was executed and over the next few years she would have four different stepmothers. Elizabeth never lived with her dad and was sent to live with her half-sister, Mary.

The girls had three houses: Hatfield and Eltham, near London, and Hunsdon House in Hertfordshire. When they travelled between each house, they would fight over who would walk at the front of the procession. It doesn't appear to have been an easy life for young Elizabeth: a dead mother, a tough father, an awkward half-sister and lots of stepmothers. And when her half-brother Edward was born, it didn't look like she would ever be queen!

But despite some difficulties in her life, Princess Elizabeth had one major factor in her favour - she was clever. In fact, by the time she was sixteen, she could speak five languages - English, French, Italian, Greek and Latin. So what was the secret of her success? Study the cartoons and the sources carefully. They outline how Elizabeth was such a clever young lady!

Secret of her success No. 1: she enjoyed learning.

Elizabeth had her own personal tutors and really enjoyed working hard at her lessons. It was very fashionable at the time for rich young women to be highly educated and Elizabeth loved writing poems, translating foreign books and learning new languages.

Secret of her success No. 2: she got attention because she was clever.

King Henry was disappointed when Elizabeth was born but soon grew to love spending time with his clever daughter. When Henry visited Elizabeth, her half-sister was probably very jealous. Mary was locked away in a separate room whilst the king and his youngest daughter chatted, swapped gifts and sang together.

Secret of her success No. 3: she was lonely.

Elizabeth didn't really have any real friends. But reading books and learning new skills meant that she could talk about them with people. People weren't going to voice their real opinions about the country to the king's daughter but they might be honest about their views on books, music and horses.

Secret of her success No. 4: there wasn't much else to do.

There was no television, radio or Internet in Tudor times. Books, music and horse riding provided entertainment for her and she seemed to be very good at many of the things she tried.

Source A: Elizabeth had a very full timetable when she was being taught by one of her tutors.

<i>Monday</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>Wednesday</i>	<i>Thursday</i>	<i>Friday</i>
<i>Bible study</i>	<i>Bible study</i>	<i>Bible study</i>	<i>Bible study</i>	<i>Bible study</i>
<i>Book translation: Greek to English</i>	<i>Book translation: English to Greek</i>	<i>Book translation: Latin to English</i>	<i>Book translation: English to Latin</i>	<i>Philosophy</i>
<i>Lunch – food – walking – riding – games</i>				
<i>French conversation</i>	<i>Italian conversation</i>	<i>Latin conversation</i>	<i>English conversation</i>	<i>Greek conversation</i>
<i>Philosophy</i>	<i>Book translation: Latin to English</i>	<i>Book translation: English to Latin</i>	<i>Book translation: Greek to English</i>	<i>Book translation: English to Greek</i>

Elizabeth was thirteen years old when her father died and her younger half-brother, Edward, became king (aged nine). Although she was quite close to Edward, many people suspected she might be plotting against him during his short reign (he died aged fifteen). However, nothing could ever be proved against her.

When her older half-sister, Mary, became queen in 1553, Elizabeth was again suspected of plotting against the monarch - and again nothing could be proved. To be on the safe side, Mary kept Elizabeth like a prisoner at various country houses.

Five years later, in 1558, whilst Elizabeth was (typically) sitting reading under a tree at Hatfield House, she received word that her sister, Queen Mary, was dead. Aged 25, Elizabeth was now Queen of England.



Task
1. What difficulties did Elizabeth face in her early life?

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

2. Look closely at Source A.
 - a. Explain why you think the following subjects take up so much of Elizabeth's study time:
 - Bible study
 - conversation
 - learning and translating foreign languages.
 - b. Think of three subjects that you study at school today that are not on Elizabeth's timetable. Why do you think it is important that you study them?

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3. Imagine you are Princess Elizabeth's tutor. King Henry has asked you to write a school report about his daughter. It should include details about:

- her lessons
- her strengths
- her attitude towards learning.

Why don't you set it out like one of your school reports?

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- This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, leaving small margins at the top and bottom. There is no handwriting or other markings on the page.

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Lesson 2: What did Queen Elizabeth look like?

Task – watch his clip - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gzbmwGcrMWk>

Our current monarch is known to millions of people all over the world. Her face is on television, in the newspapers and even on the money we use. Some people have seen her in real life as she travels around Britain and the world. Her family life has even been made into films and television dramas. Many people today are fascinated by our royal family.

In the sixteenth century, ordinary people were also very interested in their queen - Elizabeth I. However, there was no television or daily newspapers to show what she looked like. You might have been lucky enough to glimpse her as she toured around but it was highly unlikely that an ordinary person would see her in the flesh.

In order for ordinary people to know what she looked like, Elizabeth used portraits. However, Elizabeth was a wise queen and she cleverly controlled pictures that the public saw in order to create an image of herself that would impress everyone. Lord Cecil, who worked for the queen, once said:

'Many painters have done portraits of the queen but none has shown her looks and charms. Therefore, she has asked people to stop doing portraits of her until a clever painter has finished one which all other painters can copy. Her Majesty, in the meantime, forbids the showing of any portraits which are ugly, until they are improved.'

The queen would have official portraits sent to artists to be copied. No other portraits were allowed. For years, the artist would copy these portraits every time an admirer wanted a portrait of the queen.

Look at the five portraits here (Sources A to E) and see if you can match them to the descriptions (1-5).





Painting descriptions

1. Painted in 1588 just after the Spanish had tried, and failed, to invade England. In the background are wrecked Spanish ships. Elizabeth's hand is on a globe to show she is one of the most powerful people in the world.
2. Painted soon after she was crowned. Elizabeth was about 25 years old. Note the crown, the orb (ball) and the sceptre (long stick), which are symbols of power and authority. Also look at all the jewels and gold-coloured cloth used to show how wealthy she is.
3. An engraving of Elizabeth, created when she was in her fifties. Notice the bags under her eyes.
4. 4 Painted when she was in her sixties. Look carefully at her dress; it is covered in eyes and ears. What do you think the message is here?
5. 5 Painted when Elizabeth was in her sixties. She is wearing a wig here.

Important visitors to England who met Elizabeth probably saw a very different person to the lady we see in the paintings. Some of the following comments are even quite insulting. We must remember that the queen was over 60 when they were written.

Tasks

- Why would it be unlikely that an ordinary person would meet Elizabeth I?
 - Why, then, were portraits of the queen so important for Elizabeth and her subjects?
- Select one of the portraits on these pages. In your own words, write a detailed description of Elizabeth based on the picture.
 - If Elizabeth herself were to read your description, would she be pleased with what you have written? Explain your answer.
 - Which of the portraits (Sources A to E) do you think Elizabeth would be most pleased with? Explain your answer.
- Explain why Elizabeth didn't allow 'the showing of any portraits which are ugly'.
- How does Elizabeth's portraits compare to someone who is 'Instafamous'?

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Lesson 3: Elizabeth's middle way – how did Elizabeth sort out the religious turmoil in Tudor England?

Task – watch this clip <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yIP6oZgSeul>

On 17 November 1558, Mary I died. Her marriage to Philip II of Spain had produced no children, so her half-sister Elizabeth became the new queen. Elizabeth had spent much of her life as third in line to the throne and was lucky to have survived Mary's reign - Elizabeth's mother (Anne Boleyn) had taken the place of Mary's mother (Catherine of Aragon) as Henry's wife, after all! When Elizabeth heard of her half-sister's death, it is reported that she fell to her knees and said, 'This is the Lord's doing and it is marvellous in our eyes.' So which faith did Elizabeth follow? What changes did she make? And what did her arrival on the throne mean for the way people worshipped God in England?

The religious settlement

Elizabeth was going to return the country to the Protestant faith but had no intention of repeating the chaos caused by her half-brother and half-sister.

Elizabeth was not a religious fanatic and wanted to avoid the extremes of both Protestants and Catholics. That way, she hoped she would please most people and keep the country a peaceful place! Her ideas were known as her Religious Settlement.

A compromise with the Catholics

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.	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.	Bishops were kept to please Catholics but services were in English to please Protestants.	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 (someone who refused comply).
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Did the 'middle way' work?

Although it pleased most people, extremists on both sides were left deeply unhappy by Elizabeth's ideas. Very strict Protestants, known as Puritans, didn't want to compromise with Catholics. They wanted to destroy the Pope and his whole religion. Strict Catholics believed that the Protestants were doing the work of the Devil and were damning the whole country to hell. In fact, the Pope claimed that Elizabeth was the daughter of a 'sorceress' and excommunicated her! He also called her a 'servant of crime' and ordered the people of England not to obey her! This made it very difficult for Elizabeth to tolerate Catholics, as any one of them could be plotting her death! As a result, she decided to make life a little tougher for the Catholics.

Fact box

The penalty for sheltering a Catholic priest was death but many Catholics saw it as their religious duty to keep their way of worship alive. Some priests hid up chimneys, but Walsingham's men started lighting fires every time they searched a house. The soldiers would often stop in suspected houses for days, listening for the slightest noise that would betray a hidden priest.

The Catholic clampdown

Elizabeth's chief spy, Sir Francis Walsingham, kept a close eye on all the important Catholics using informers and secret agents. New laws were passed which meant that Catholic priests would now be tried and executed for treason. The fine that recusants had to pay was heavily increased in order to force them to leave the country, but many were thrown in prison when they ran out of money. However, the prospect of being executed was not enough to stop many Catholic priests and they continued to hold their Catholic services in secret. Some were kept hidden in special hiding places called 'priest holes' to avoid detection. But Elizabeth's long reign of 44 years meant that there was to be no Catholic comeback and the Protestant faith was firmly established. Indeed, this nation remains officially a Protestant country to this day.

Tasks

1. Explain what the word 'compromise' means.

2. Copy the following sentences into your books.
- Elizabeth made herself Governor of the Church of England.
 - Bishops were allowed to stay in their jobs.
 - Priests were allowed to get married.
 - Edward VI's prayer book was replaced.
 - Recusants were allowed to miss church services.
- After each sentence, write 'Catholic' if it was meant to keep Catholics happy, or 'Protestant' if it was designed to please Protestants.

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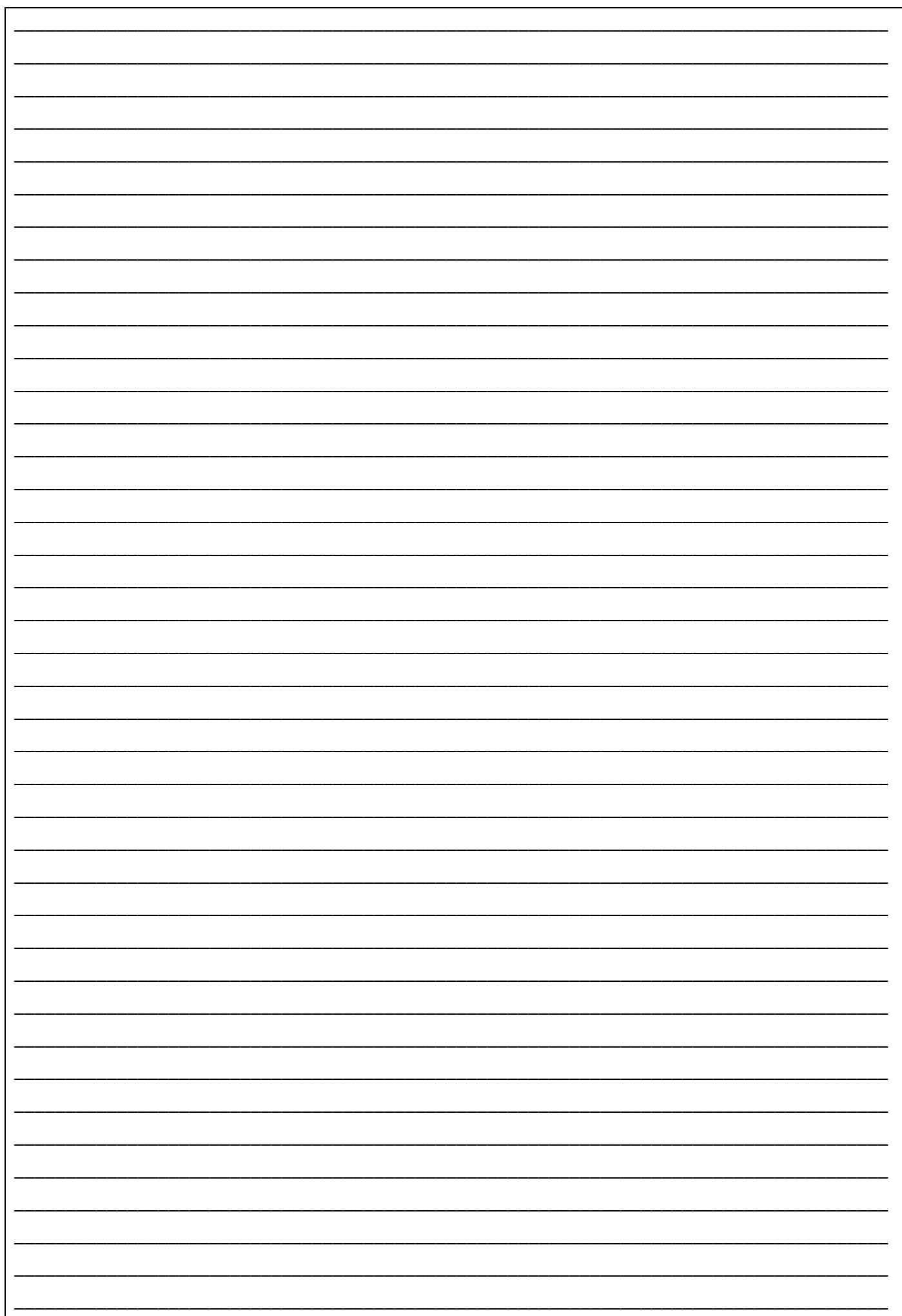
<p>Assessment</p> <p>Explain the problems Elizabeth I faced when she became Queen of England. (12 marks)</p> <p>Write three paragraphs. In each paragraph tackle a different problem. Use P,E,E – point, evidence, explain.</p>
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Lesson 4: Why did Elizabeth kill her cousin?

Task – watch this clip <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9jeymbCjO9Q>

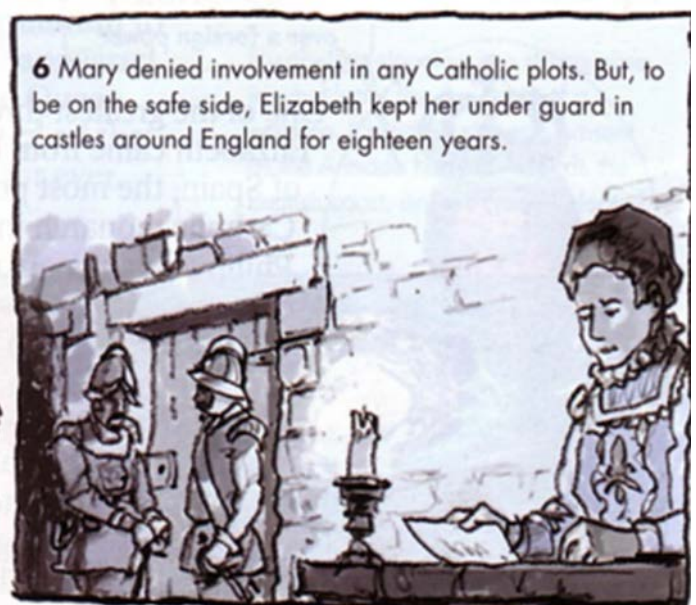
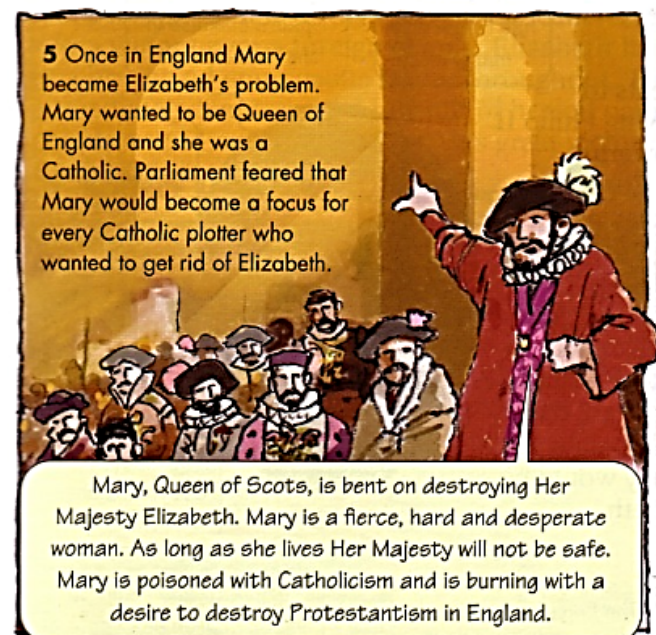
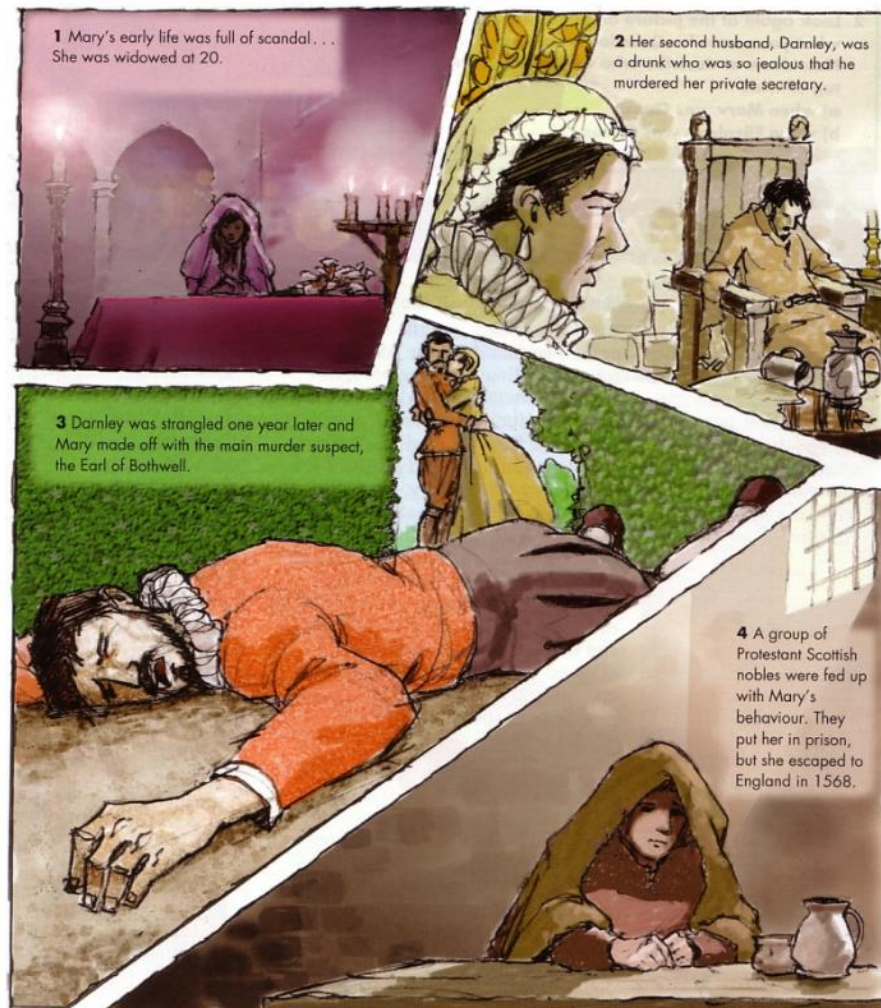
By 1568, Elizabeth had been queen for ten years. She hadn't married and she hadn't any children. This meant that if she died, her cousin, Mary, Queen of Scotland, would become Queen of England and Wales too.

Mary, Queen of Scotland, had a troubled past. She was known as a great beauty but had difficulty keeping her husbands! She was once married to the King of France, who died in a freak riding accident. She then married an English lord, who was strangled and blown up. Soon after this, she married the man who was suspected of

murdering her second husband!

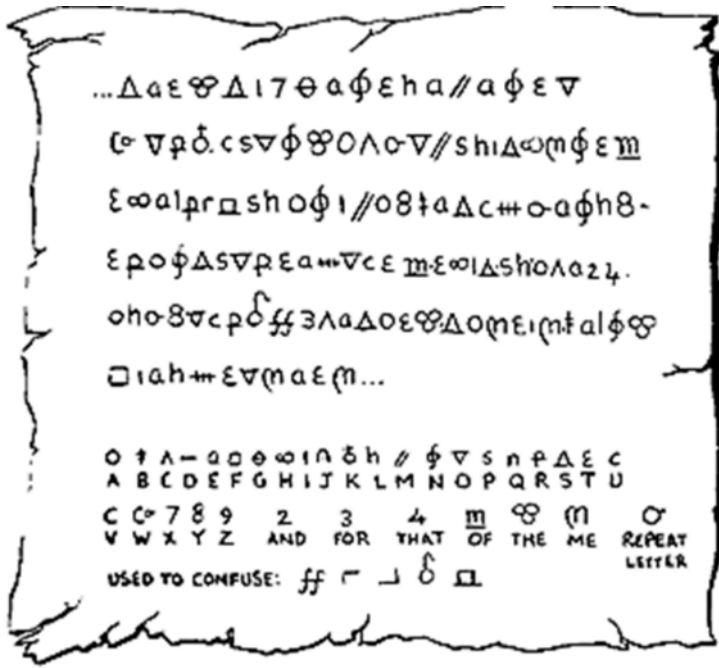
The Scots were suspicious of Mary's connection to her second husband's death and some rebelled against her. She was forced to give up her throne and stand aside as her young son James was made King of Scotland. In 1568, she ran away to England, perhaps hoping that her cousin, Queen Elizabeth, would take pity on her.

Mary immediately caused problems for Elizabeth. For a start, she was Catholic, and made no secret of the fact that she thought she should be Queen of England instead of Elizabeth. Some English Catholics even agreed with her. Elizabeth's solution was a harsh but typically clever one. She kept Mary a prisoner until she could make up her mind what to do with her. In fact, Mary was kept in various houses and castles and imprisoned for the next 19 years. The two women never actually met each other during this time but, finally, Elizabeth was forced to take action against Mary when she discovered that Mary was involved in a plot to kill her!



Task

- Source A: This is the part of Mary's letter that led to her execution. Can you work out what she wrote? What does she mean?



7 Year after year Elizabeth's adviser, Walsingham, claimed to have uncovered Catholic plots against Elizabeth. Leading plotters were executed.

Babington's plot

In 1586, a young, rich Catholic man called Anthony Babington came up with a secret plan to kill Elizabeth. He would organise six men to kill the English queen, rescue Mary from her prison, and make her the new Queen of England. However, Babington needed to know if Mary liked the idea. He needed to contact her in prison.

Secret letters

He managed to get Mary's servants to hide secret letters in beer barrels that were taken to her room. The letters were written in code. Mary wrote back saying she agreed to the plan (see Source A). In fact, Mary's servants didn't work for her at all, they worked for England's chief

spy, Sir Francis Walsingham, who took the letters straight to Elizabeth.

When the code was broken, the message was clear: Mary was supporting a plan to kill the queen. This was treason.

Killing her cousin

Despite all the evidence, Elizabeth still didn't want to have her cousin executed. Eventually, her secretary, William Davison, slipped the death warrant in among some papers she had to sign. Elizabeth pretended she didn't really know what she was signing, signed it, changed her mind, then tried to stop the execution. But she was too late. Mary, Queen of Scots, had already been executed (see Source B).

SOURCE B: The execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, in February 1587. Her pet dog went with her to her execution, hidden under her dress. The axeman took at least three blows to cut her head off. It was said that her lips continued to move after her head was separated from her body. Then her wig fell off!



2. a Why was Mary, Queen of Scots, next in line to the English throne?
b Explain why Mary ran away from Scotland to England.

3. When Mary arrived in England, Queen Elizabeth had three choices. Should she:

- send Mary back to Scotland?
- put her in prison?
- allow her to carry on with life in England?

In your own words, write down the choice Elizabeth made. Then explain why you think she didn't choose the other options.

4. a In your own words, explain how Sir Francis Walsingham arranged to trap Mary.
b Why do you think Elizabeth hesitated over her decision to have Mary executed?

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5. Using the code in Source A, write out three facts about Mary's life. Make each one short and simple, and ensure you add the message decoded as well.

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Lesson 5: Match of the day: England Vs Spain – part 1

Task – watch this clip <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=34XrdXiOQTY>

In Tudor times, Spain was the richest, most powerful country in the world. It had a huge army and Spanish treasure ships were bringing a fortune in gold back to Spain from newly discovered lands. But in 1588, Spain's King Philip II decided to focus all his country's great power and wealth on one thing - the invasion of England! He set every shipyard in Spain to work building what many described as the greatest navy - or Armada - ever created. This massive fleet of 130 huge warships was heading for one place-England!

So why was Philip so angry with the English? How was his ambitious invasion plan designed to work? And how successful were the Spanish when battle finally commenced in this world-famous 'match of the day'?

Why was Philip so angry?

Few people had ever seen Philip II, King of Spain, so angry. It was the morning of 20 April 1587 and he had just received some shattering news. The most famous English explorer of all, Sir Francis Drake, had just sailed into Cadiz harbour in southern Spain and set fire to 30 of Spain's royal warships! Philip was furious but he had other reasons to be angry with the English.

- For years, the English sailors had been stealing gold and silver from Spanish ships.
- Philip (a Catholic) had recently heard news that Mary, Queen of Scots, (another Catholic) had been executed by Elizabeth. He thought that the people who had killed a Catholic queen should be punished.
- At this time, the Spanish Netherlands (now known as Belgium and Luxembourg) were controlled by Spain. But

many people who lived there didn't want this and rebelled against Spanish control. The rebels were being helped by soldiers from another country. Yes, you've guessed it - England!

Attack!

By the summer of 1588, Philip's forces had recovered from Drake's attack on Cadiz and Philip had assembled one of the greatest fleets of warships the world had ever seen. There were 130 Spanish ships, known as an Armada, many painted red and gold, which together covered an area of about 12km² of sea. Philip's aim for the fleet was simple - meet up with 20,000 ground troops at Calais, transport them to invade England and remove Elizabeth from the English throne. Philip would then become King of Spain and England.

NEXT FIXTURE

The English Navy

Owner: Queen Elizabeth

Managers: Lord Howard and Sir Francis Drake

Vs

The Spanish Armada

Owner: King Philip II

Manager: The Duke of Medina Sidonia

Date: Summer 1588

Venue: The English Channel

But England had a navy too, which was prepared to fight to the death to defend the country against the foreign invaders. Read the information on these pages carefully and judge how the two sides might match up against each other.



'The Spanish have a fantastic fleet and they're confident that they will beat the English. They even call themselves the 'invincible Armada'. They do have a problem though. Their commander, the Duke of Medina Sidonia, suffers from seasickness. Can you believe?? A seasick captain!

Spanish Galleons

Number of ships: 7.5/10

Length of ships: 9/10

Mobility: 4/10

No. of sailors: 8.5/10

Weapons: 6/10

Ability of commanders: 3.5/10

The Spanish are 'ropers and raiders'. Their ships are like huge floating castles, but are clumsy to steer. So the Spanish galleons will try to sail alongside the enemy ships and tie themselves alongside with ropes and hooks. Then soldiers will jump onto the enemy ships and fight with swords, daggers and muskets. The heavy guns below decks will almost touch the other ships and will blow holes in their sides.



The English have a strong team – about 130 ships, but only 60 or so are fit to fight. The Spanish galleons are about 50 metres long, but the English ones are about half that length. As a result the English ships are much quicker. They have two other advantages: firstly, they have some of the most accurate long-range guns ever built, and secondly, most of them use the same standard size

English Navy

No. of ships: 7.5/10
Length of ships: 5/10
Mobility: 7/10
No. of sailors: 8/10
Weapons: 9/10
Ability of commanders: 8.5/10

The English are 'speedy smashers'. Their experienced sailors should be able to avoid any enemy attempts to get alongside. Instead, they will hope to position their ships 150m away and use their superior guns to fire huge solid 20kg cannonballs through the side of the enemy ships. Then the smaller cannons known as 'man killers' will fire 8kg balls at the sailors. When the Spanish ships are floating wrecks packed with battered and tired soldiers, the English will hop on board and finish them off.

Task

1. a Why did Philip decide to attack England in 1588?
b What was his plan if his invasion was a success?

2. a In your own words, describe how either an English or a Spanish ship's captain would try to defeat an enemy. You might wish to illustrate your answer.

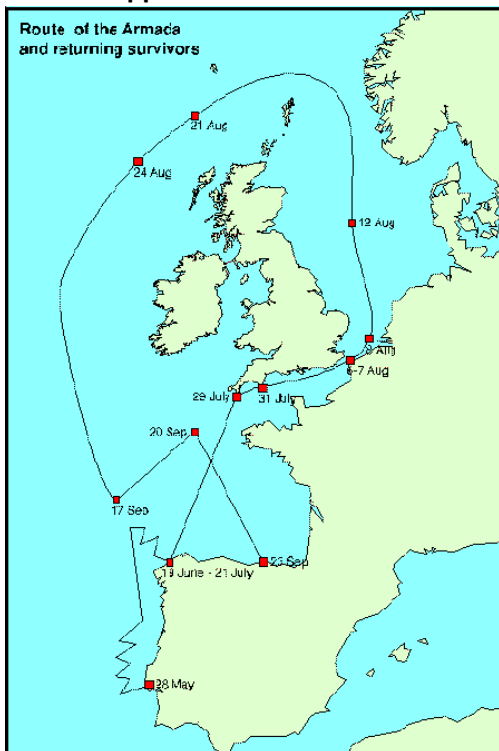
b In your opinion, which fleet of ships, the English or the Spanish, stood the better chance of success? Explain your answer carefully.

[illegible]

Lesson 6: Match of the day: England Vs Spain – part 2

Task – watch this clip <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=34XrdXiOQTY>

So what happened next?



King Philip's plan was an ambitious one. His fleet of 130 ships would sail up the English Channel to Calais and pick up Spanish soldiers waiting there for them. Then 30,000 soldiers and sailors would cross the Channel, capture London and capture Queen Elizabeth. The Armada left Spain on 22 July 1588. But it was immediately spotted by a fast sailing boat heading for England. News that the Spanish were on their way would reach England long before they arrived - the English would know they were coming! Read the cartoon to find out the rest of this amazing invasion story.



130 ships set out, sailing racked together in a crescent shape, which the English would find difficult to attack.

The Spanish are spotted off Cornwall on 29 July and beacons are lit on hilltops to warn people of a possible invasion. The English Navy chases the Spaniards for over a week but cannot sink a single Spanish ship.

The Spanish arrive in Calais, France, on 6 August. They wait for Spanish soldiers to join them but the soldiers are delayed!

Sir Francis Drake attacks the Spanish ships with the weapon they fear the most - fireships. Eight old ships are filled with straw, gun powder, tar, and barrels of pig fat and then set alight.

They act like floating bombs and drift towards the Spanish, who panic when they see them.

Frightened by the fire ships, the Spanish scatter in ones and twos, all over the North Sea. The fast English ships attack again and again.

The Spaniards flee. A sudden storm batters their ships as they struggle home around Scotland and Ireland.

Nearly every Spanish ship is damaged. The sailors starve as their food goes mouldy. Injured men die when their wounds become infected.

As the ships sink, some sailors manage to stagger ashore, only to be attacked by the Scots and Irish.

The failure of the Spanish Armada proved that Spain was beatable. Spanish kings could no longer do as they wished. Elizabeth believed her island was safe from attack but would always need a strong navy to protect it. She began to build up a navy and soon it would begin to venture out in search of valuable new land all over the world.

Task

1. Make a storyboard to show the events of the Spanish Armada.

1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
5	6	7	8

2. The following are all reasons why the Spanish Armada failed:

- bad weather
- fireships
- faster English ships
- the good leadership of the English
- the delay of the Spanish soldiers at Calais.

a Can you think of any others?

b List the reasons for the Spanish failure. Start with the most important first.

c Explain the reasons for your order.

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3. You have been asked to write a short feature on the Spanish Armada for a history magazine. Your feature will appear within the main article, which is called 'Famous naval battles'. Use the information on these pages to write an article of no more than 300 words.

