Year 8 Project (Term 1, Lessons 6-12) - Tudors - Elizabeth I

This home-learning project will cover lessons 6-12 of the Tudors topic we are currently studying in Year 8 History. This section of the Tudors topic focuses on the life and reign of Queen Elizabeth I. As you already know from looking at the reign of Henry VIII, being a Tudor Monarch was very challenging – having to deal with religious problems, threats of invasion from other countries and producing an heir to carry on the Tudor line. Throughout this topic, we will explore how Elizabeth I dealt with all these issues during her time as Queen, as well as one of the biggest threats of all to her power – the fact she was a woman in a man’s world.

In total, this project should take around 6 hours to complete. The key topics we will cover are:

1. Who was Elizabeth I? (p. 2)
2. Why was it difficult to be a female leader in Tudor England? (p. 4)
3. Who should Elizabeth I marry? (p. 7)
4. Why was Mary, Queen of Scots a threat to Elizabeth I? (p. 10)
5. Assessment – The Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots (p. 15)
6. Why was there conflict between England and Spain? (p. 18)

At the end of this project booklet, there is a Check 20 Quiz (p. 23) for you to complete, to check how much you have learned. The correct answers are also provided at the end of the booklet (p. 24), so you can self-mark your answers.

Before we start, here is a list of key words and terms and their definitions you will need to know:

Armada - The fleet of Spanish ships sent to attack England in 1588.

Catholic - To do with the religion of Roman Catholicism.

Heretic - A person who goes against the official religion at that time.

Martyr - Someone who died for their religious beliefs.

Pope - The head of the Catholic Church.

Privy Council - A monarch’s private counsellors who advised the monarch on how to run the country.

Protestant - A general term describing Christians that left the Catholic Church.

Treason - An attempt to kill or overthrow the monarch or betray the country; punishable by death.
1. Who was Elizabeth I?

YOUR TASK – Using your previous knowledge of the Tudors, answer the following questions about Elizabeth I:

Who was my father?
Who was my mother?
Who was my sister?
Who was my brother?
Who was my husband?

YOUR TASK – Read through the information below about Elizabeth I’s early life.

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 the Christening!

Elizabeth was two years old when her mother was executed and then she had four different step mothers. Elizabeth and her half-sister, Mary didn’t get along very well. They lived in three different palaces, travelling between them and rarely seeing their father. When her half-brother Edward was born, it didn’t look like she would ever become Queen.

Write down 3 inferences (things you can work out) about Elizabeth I’s childhood and early life:

1.

2.

3.
Despite a fairly traumatic childhood, Elizabeth was an incredibly successful, bright, confident young woman. A remarkable achievement considering all she had to deal with. The ‘secrets’ to her success were:

**YOUR TASK – Use the information below to make notes on the four different reasons why, despite her difficulties, Elizabeth was successful:**

For each reason, summarise how this helped Elizabeth become successful in no more than 10 words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Elizabeth Enjoyed Learning:</th>
<th>2. Elizabeth Was Clever:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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 books and learning new languages.</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<th>3. Elizabeth Was Lonely:</th>
<th>4. Elizabeth Was Bored:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Elizabeth did not really have any real friends. But reading and learning new skills meant that she could talk about them with people. People were not 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.</td>
<td>There was no television, radio or internet in the Tudor times. Books, music and horse riding provided entertainment for her and she seemed to very good at many of the things she tried. Being bored pushed Elizabeth to develop other skills that would become more important later in life like languages, writing, debate and reading.</td>
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</table>
YOUR TASK – Use the sentence starters below to write a PEE paragraph answering the following question:

Which of these 4 reasons do you think was most important in making Elizabeth I a successful monarch?

**Sentence Starters:**

**P** - I think that... was most important in making Elizabeth a successful Queen because...

**E** – My evidence to support this is.....

**E** – This made Elizabeth a successful monarch because.....

1. Why was it difficult to be a female leader in Tudor England?

**YOUR TASK** – Look at the portrait of Elizabeth I and answer the following questions:

1. How is Elizabeth trying to show she is powerful in this portrait?

2. Why do you think it was important for Elizabeth to look powerful in her portraits?

**YOUR TASK** – Read Source B and find two points which suggest the general attitude held towards female leaders during the Tudor period.

1. 

2. 

**Source B: From ‘The First Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women.’ 1588:**

To promote a woman to rule and have superiority over any nation is insulting to God because it goes against His design for order and government. It is the overturning of good order and all principles of justice. For no man ever saw the lion bow down to the lioness.
YOUR TASK – Read Source C. What does Armagil Waad suggest were Elizabeth’s biggest problems at the start of her reign?

Source C: An assessment of the state of the nation made by one of Queen Elizabeth’s privy councillors, Armagil Waad, in 1558:

The Queen And the nobility are poor and the country is exhausted. There is a lack of good leaders and soldiers. The People are disorderly. The law is not properly enforced. All things are expensive. There are wars with France and Scotland. The French King threatens the country, having one foot in Calais and the other in Scotland. We know who our enemies are abroad, but we are not sure who our friends are.

YOUR TASK – Copy and complete the mind map below, using the information on the next page about Elizabeth I’s problems as Queen. For each problem, make notes about why this caused Elizabeth issues as Queen and how serious you think the problem might prove to be.
### Succession:
Both Edward and Mary had died childless and **Elizabeth was both unmarried and childless** and this worried people. **In 1562, Elizabeth contracted Smallpox and nearly died.** This drew attention to how uncertain the future of the monarchy was. **Marriage during Tudor times was less about love and more about making deals between families and alliances.** Who she would choose to marry would be a big deal and very important. If she married a man would she lose control of the throne to him? **If she died, Mary Queen of Scots, Elizabeth’s cousin would become Queen.** She was a Scottish **Catholic** and this worried many people in English.

### Mary, Queen of Scots:
Mary was Queen Elizabeth’s cousin who became Queen of Scotland in 1542 when she was only eight days old. **She often insisted she was actually the rightful Queen of England.** Her second husband had been murdered and many people thought she may have been partly responsible. Mary was forced to leave Scotland and **she needed to take refuge in England at Elizabeth’s mercy.** **Many English Protestants were worried that Mary’s presence in England was trouble.** As an important Catholic, Protestants were worried **other Catholics would support her and launch a rebellion.**

### Rebellion:
One major figure who rebelled against Elizabeth was the **Duke of Norfolk.** He was involved in **two plots against Elizabeth.** Other influential rebels included the **Earl of Northumberland** whose father had been executed for leading a rebellion against Henry VIII. Another was the **Earl of Westmoreland who was a Catholic.** **Catholics were still angry at Elizabeth being a Protestant.** They believed Elizabeth’s mother’s, Anne Boleyn, marriage to Henry VIII was illegal which made her an unlawful Queen.

### Religion:
Many Catholics were still unhappy with Elizabeth being Queen. Elizabeth was practical in her beliefs and tried to please both Protestants and Catholics. **She allowed Catholics to stay Catholic and be Catholic in private.** Some **extreme Protestants called Puritans were a growing problem** in England too. The **Pope excommunicated Elizabeth** (kicked out of the Church) in an attempt to get a rebellion started. Many Catholics ignored the Pope’s demands but some did and **called Elizabeth the ‘pretend Queen of England.**

### Poverty:
Government needed money and the main way to do it was through taxes. But **many people were poor and didn’t want more taxes.** **Henry VIII had spent a lot of money on expensive wars and the cloth trade had collapsed during Edward VI.** When Elizabeth became Queen the economy was a mess with high unemployment and high poverty. Between 1594 and 98 there were food shortages too and some **people died of starvation.** This wasn’t helped because population was increasing.

### Foreign Policy:
Spain and France, two powerful catholic countries, wanted to impress the Pope and stop the spread of Protestantism. They also gave money to people who wanted to get rid of Elizabeth. England was an island nation and meant it was vulnerable to attack from the sea. **Henry VIII had built a strong navy to protect it and Elizabeth expanded this making England well defended.** Elizabeth’s main priority was to keep England secure and protected.
YOUR TASK – Use the sentence starters below to write a PEE paragraph answering the following question:

Which problem do you think could be the biggest threat to Elizabeth’s rule?

Sentence Starters:

P - I think that...could be the biggest threat to Elizabeth’s rule because.....
E – My evidence to support this is.....
E – This could be a big threat to Elizabeth’s reign because.....

3. Who should Elizabeth I marry?

YOUR TASK – Thinking back your previous learning, answer the following questions:

1. Why would Elizabeth need to get married?

2. What would the advantages and disadvantages be if Elizabeth did get married?

YOUR TASK – The decision of who to marry was a very important one for Elizabeth I – she had to be certain she was making the right choice, not just for herself, but for England too.

Using what you have previously learned about Elizabeth I, create a list of criteria for potential suitors. Think about issues such as religion, nationality and how they could make England stronger etc.

Sentence starters:

I think Elizabeth should marry someone who is......
They should be Catholic/Protestant because.....
They should come from.....because.....
They should be.....so they can make England stronger by......
Hopefully, you have come up with a list similar to this one:

- It would please Elizabeth’s Protestant subjects if he was a Protestant and make them angry if he was a Catholic.
- He should not be too powerful (a foreign King was no good) Englishmen did not want foreigners interfering in England's business.
- He must be of a suitable rank to marry the Queen.
- If Elizabeth married an Englishmen she must make sure that other Englishmen are not jealous. If they were jealous they might rebel against her.
- Elizabeth must ensure that the marriage brought an alliance that was good for England.

YOUR TASK – Read through the information below on the 5 different suitors who all wanted to marry Elizabeth I. Use the information to complete the table below. Think about which suitors match your criteria for Elizabeth’s perfect suitor and which do not.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
<th>Score out of 10 – Why?</th>
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<tr>
<td>Elizabeth I’s Suitors – Who should she choose?</td>
<td>Robert Devereux</td>
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<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Elizabeth I" /></td>
<td>I have a monopoly on all of the wine in England. I’m an incredibly wealthy English noble and a Protestant believer too. This will make me an excellent choice as the Protestant people of England will love me and you don’t need to worry about the other nobles being jealous, I’m sure they’ll get over it! I’ve got lots of land for you to visit and ride your horse on. You know I will be loyal to you as I have been in the past when I have fought in wars for you and crushed rebellions. I am a trusted advisor on your Privy Council, so you know I can keep a secret. You’ve listened to my advice on war, on politics, now listen to my advice on love and let me be your husband!</td>
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<tr>
<th>Prince William of Orange</th>
<th>Robert Dudley</th>
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<tr>
<td>My dear mother is the Queen of Holland which makes me next in line to be King. How many of these other pretenders can claim that? With me at your side you’ll have the power of Holland as an ally against the violent Catholic Spain. We both know you need allies because Spain has the support of the Pope. Let me help. With your help, we can make Holland Protestant and spread Protestantism to other countries and show the Catholics the errors of their ways. Because I am nearly a king I also have large amounts of wealth at my disposal. We could be very powerful together Elizabeth. Choose me to be your husband.</td>
<td>I have known you all of my life. We’ve been friends since childhood and you know I will always stand by you. You have rewarded me greatly for my service. I am an Earl because you made it me, I have lots of land and riches because you gave them me. This shows that I am a dedicated and loyal servant and won’t challenge your authority if you were to make me your husband. I am a Protestant English noble and will be well liked by the people too. You know we are meant to be together. Now I am single let’s make it so.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Francis, Duke of Alencon</th>
<th>Phillip II of Spain</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bonjour. As I have already said you should marry me because I am young, beautiful and incredibly rich. My brother is the King of France and together we can destroy those Spanish pigs. I will be a powerful ally to you if you choose to marry me and you need to decide if this is more important than some pesky idiot Englishmen writing leaflets to tell you not to marry me. So what if they do not like me. My Catholic religion is not a problem because I actually don’t hate Protestants. Some of my closest friends are Protestants. You know your first job is to protect your country and I can help you do that with my family. Choose to be my wife and we can be the greatest king and queen in the world.</td>
<td>I am a king. These are all little boys playing grown up. My country is the most powerful, the richest. I have land and gold all over this world and you would be wise to take this opportunity to be my wife. My army is massive and the Pope has been asking me to fall out with and punish Protestant countries. If we are husband and wife you are protected, if not? Then who knows what happens. I am proud Catholic and I know many in your country hate me for it, but I do not care. I am only interested in one thing and you can give me that one thing Elizabeth. Listen to your head and make the sensible choice. Leave this other little boys to their games and join me.</td>
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</table>
YOUR TASK - You are now Elizabeth’s Chief Advisor. You need to write to her, giving your opinion on why she should marry and who she should marry. Explain why your choice is the best for her and for England. Prove this by comparing him to another suitor explaining why he would not do.

**Sentence Starters:**

Dear Your Royal Highness, Elizabeth, Queen of England,

It is important that you marry a suitable man because ........................................

Your future husband needs to ...... *Give at least two traits you think would be important ..........*

I, as your most trusted chief advisor, would like to give you my opinion as to who the best suitor would be for yourself and England. I believe that ..................... would be the most satisfactory choice as your husband because ......................... *give at least two reasons – think about power, religion and the economy.*

It would be a big mistake to choose ........................................ because .....................

I trust you will consider your options carefully and we’re positive you will make the right decision for England.

Your humble, trusted servant,

4. Why was Mary, Queen of Scots a threat to Elizabeth I?

**YOUR TASK** – Using your knowledge from previous lessons, answer the following questions:

Who might this be?

What relation is she to Elizabeth?

What problems might she cause Elizabeth?

Why?
**YOUR TASK** – Elizabeth I faced many rebellions and plots against her during her time as Queen. There were many people who wanted her removed from the throne and replaced by another leader – Mary, Queen of Scots. Because of this, Elizabeth viewed Mary as a real threat to her power. To understand this threat, we must explore some of these key plots and rebellions and how Elizabeth dealt with them.

Read through the information below on the different plots against Elizabeth. Complete the table below using the information. Some has already been completed for you.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>The Northern Rebellion</th>
<th>Ridolfi Plot</th>
<th>The Babington Plot</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Why did the rebellion begin?</td>
<td>Northern Lords and Earls wanted a Catholic Queen on the throne (Mary Queen of Scots).</td>
<td>Italian Catholics and the Pope wanted a Catholic Queen on the throne (Mary Queen of Scots).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Event</td>
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<td>What happened?</td>
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<td>Consequence</td>
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<td>How did Elizabeth deal with the problem?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assess</td>
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<tr>
<td>How does it show Elizabeth was powerful?</td>
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The Northern Rebellion, 1569

Who was involved?

The Earl of Northumberland

His father was executed leading a rebellion against Henry VIII. He was not allowed to inherit his father’s title until the reign of Mary I. He was Catholic but was treated well by Elizabeth.

The Earl of Westmoreland

A Catholic who had become powerful under Mary I rule. He lost influence when Elizabeth was crowned. He remained powerful in the north. His wife was a member of the Howard family to which three of Henry VIII’s wives had ties.

The Duke of Norfolk

He became the Duke of Norfolk after the death of his grandfather in 1554. He was Queen Elizabeth’s second cousin and the leading English nobleman. He was raised as a Protestant despite being from a Catholic family. His Catholic background led to many people distrusting him. He was made Lord Lieutenant of the North.

What happened?

Despite the official religious changes, many people in northern England kept their Catholic beliefs and there was support for the idea of Mary, Queen of Scots, replacing Elizabeth on the throne. Although many northerners were torn between loyalty towards Elizabeth and their religious beliefs, they still questioned her right to rule. Elizabeth was fully aware of the threat.

She kept Mary under close watch to prevent a possible rebellion while she debated how to deal with her. She even stopped her marrying the Duke of Norfolk. Norfolk left the royal court without permission and headed north. Taking this as a sign, a group of northern lords led by Westmoreland (Norfolk’s brother-in-law) and Northumberland began a rebellion against Elizabeth.

They took control of Durham Cathedral and celebrated an illegal Catholic mass. They then began to march south with around 4600 men. Elizabeth struggled to gather an army to resist them but eventually one of her loyal lords, the Earl of Sussex, raised an army and the rebels disbanded. The leaders of the rebellion quickly fled to Scotland where Northumberland was captured. Elizabeth had him executed. Westmoreland escaped to France, where he lived until he dies in poverty.
The Ridolfi Plot, 1571

Who was involved?

The Duke of Norfolk

He became the Duke of Norfolk after the death of his grandfather in 1554. He was Queen Elizabeth’s second cousin and the leading English nobleman. He was raised as a Protestant despite being from a Catholic family. His Catholic background led to many people distrusting him. He was made Lord Lieutenant of the North.

Roberto Ridolfi

An Italian banker who travelled widely across Europe. It is believed that he sent money to support Catholic rebels in England. It is likely he worked as a spy for the Pope for many years.

What happened?

Following the Northern Rebellion Norfolk spent ten months in the Tower of London but was eventually released and kept under house arrest, meaning he was forced to stay in his home at all times. He quickly became involved in another plot, this time led by a Catholic banker from Florence called Roberto Ridolfi. Having seen the Northern Rebellion fail, Ridolfi felt that foreign help was needed. In 1570 the Pope had commanded Catholics in England not to obey Elizabeth, giving English Catholics the dilemma of choosing between their religion and country. As a banker, Ridolfi was able to travel freely across Europe building support. The plan was for the Netherlands to invade England at the same time as another Northern rebellion. Elizabeth would be murdered and replaced by Mary, Queen of Scots who would then marry Norfolk.

Elizabeth’s network of spies proved too much for the plotters and a bag of gold coins with some coded letters was discovered on its way north. The code was cracked when the cipher key (secret instructions) was discovered under the doormat at Norfolk’s house. Norfolk confessed to his involvement and was executed on 2nd June 1572.
The Babington Plot, 1586

Elizabeth was advised by her Privy Council to have Mary killed immediately because they were afraid that she would incite rebellions and there would be a return to the horrors of the reign of Mary I. However, Elizabeth resisted, not wanting to execute a queen when she herself was a queen. Instead Mary was kept prisoner for 19 years! She was moved around the country but treated well.

Despite never being directly involved in any plot to overthrow Elizabeth, Mary was used as inspiration by other Catholic plotters such as the Duke of Norfolk. However, Mary did believe that she was the rightful Queen of England.

This all changed when in 1586 there was one final plot to make Mary Queen of England. A rich young, devoted Catholic named Anthony Babington came up with a plan to kill Elizabeth. He and five other men would kill her, rescue Mary from prison and place her on the throne. However, Babington needed to know if Mary supported his plan so he tried to contact her.

He managed to get Mary’s servants to hide coded letters in beer barrels that were taken to her room. Mary replied saying she agreed with the plan. But in fact, Mary’s servants didn’t work for her at all, they worked for Elizabeth’s chief spy, Sir Francis Walsingham, who took the letters straight to his queen.

When the code was broken, the message was clear: Mary was supporting a plot to kill the Queen of England. A group representing Parliament met with Elizabeth and called for Mary’s arrest. Although Elizabeth remained hesitant, she had little choice but to act in the face of so much evidence. Mary, Queen of Scots, was about to go on trial for her life.

Mary argued her case strongly against Walsingham and the Queen’s closest advisor Sir William Cecil. She argued that as a foreign queen she could not be tried for treason. But, her protests made little impact and she was sentenced to death on 25th October.

After some months, Elizabeth finally signed the death warrant and Mary was executed on the 8th February 1587 in a private execution. Some accounts of the execution suggest that it may have taken up to three blows with the axe to kill her.
YOUR TASK - Write two PEE paragraphs answering the following questions:

1. Why was Mary Queen of Scots a threat to Elizabeth’s reign?

**Sentence Starters:**

P - Mary, Queen of Scots was a threat to Elizabeth’s reign because.....

E – My evidence to support this is....

E – This meant that Mary was a threat to Elizabeth because....

2. Was Elizabeth right to execute Mary? Explain your opinion.

**Sentence Starters:**

P – I believe Elizabeth was/was not right to execute Mary because....

E – My evidence to support this is....

E – This suggests Elizabeth was/was not right to execute Mary because.....

5. Assessment – The Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots

YOUR TASK – Match up the names of the 3 plots against Elizabeth with the correct date and leader or key person involved.

- Babington Plot 1571 Duke of Norfolk
- Ridolfi Plot 1569 Earl of Northumberland
- Northern Plot 1586 Anthony Babington
When faced with the overwhelming evidence that Mary had been involved with a plot to kill her, Elizabeth was still hesitant to sign the death warrant for her cousin. **Why might that have been the case?**

- Elizabeth had tried and executed a queen, a dangerous idea to give some of her less loyal subjects.
- Elizabeth was also worried about how other countries, such as France and Spain, would react given that Mary was a devout Catholic.
- Elizabeth was also concerned that Mary’s son, King James VI of Scotland would want revenge for his mother’s death.

**YOUR TASK** – Mary, Queen of Scot’s execution had major consequences for Elizabeth I and her reign over England.

Read through the information below and summarise each of the four consequences of Elizabeth’s execution of Mary Queen of Scots in your own words. For each consequence, make notes on what it was and why this was important.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mary the Martyr:</th>
<th>Stability in England:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mary had died for her beliefs: her beliefs in Catholicism and her belief that she was the rightful heir to the throne. This made her a martyr to Catholics. The fact that Elizabeth had Mary executed also ‘proved’ to Catholics that Elizabeth was the wicked heretic that they believed she was making their hatred for her grow.</td>
<td>By executing Mary Elizabeth had removed the figurehead of several rebellions and plots. Without a monarch who could replace Elizabeth, the Catholics struggled to raise support. The Babington Plot was the last rebellion Elizabeth faced during the rest of her reign. It appeared that the Catholics in England were no longer a serious threat to Elizabeth’s power.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Angering other Countries:</th>
<th>Elizabeth: Ruthless and Powerful:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Following the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, both France and Spain were outraged that a prominent Catholic monarch had been killed. Although neither country acted on this outrage to begin with, the Spanish king Philip II used this and others, as a reason for launching the invasion of England during the Spanish Armada in 1588.</td>
<td>Although Elizabeth had been reluctant to order the death of another monarch and her cousin she still did so. This showed great power and ruthlessness by Elizabeth because of the potential effects of what she had done. Mary had support in powerful countries such as France and Spain, as well as a son who was the King of Scotland. Despite all of this Elizabeth was willing to execute Mary in order to secure her own position as Queen and send a message to other potential plotters and rebels. This was an impressive display of strength, particularly as a queen who were often viewed as weak by other countries. Furthermore, this demonstrated Elizabeth’s strength in her court. People like Sir William Cecil and Sir Francis Walsingham had used spies to infiltrate and discover the plot and were heavily involved in Mary’s trial showing that she could rely on powerful people to help protect her throne.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Elizabeth: Ruthless and Powerful:</th>
<th>Angering other Countries:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth was concerned about the reaction of Mary Queen of Scots son, the King of Scotland, James VI. To help improve relations she wrote a letter to apologise for the death of his mother.</td>
<td>Following the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, both France and Spain were outraged that a prominent Catholic monarch had been killed. Although neither country acted on this outrage to begin with, the Spanish king Philip II used this and others, as a reason for launching the invasion of England during the Spanish Armada in 1588.</td>
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ASSESSMENT TASK – You are going to write your answer to an 8 mark assessment question on the consequences of Mary, Queen of Scots’ execution.

The question is:

Explain what was important about the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots for Elizabethan England. (8 marks)

Use the structure guidance and sentence starters below to help you write your answer.

Structure Guidance:

For this question, you need to write two PEE paragraphs on two different reasons why the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots was important for Elizabethan England. Think about the four consequences you have just made notes on – pick 2 of these to write 2 PEE paragraphs on.

Remember to include your own knowledge and lots of specific facts and to explain what was so important about Elizabeth’s decision to execute Mary. When explaining why something was important, think about questions such as – What impact did something have? How did it change things?

For top marks, you could write one paragraph on why Mary’s execution was important in the short-term and your second paragraph on why Mary’s execution was important in the long-term for Elizabethan England.

Sentence Starters:

**P** – One reason why the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots was important for Elizabethan England is....

**E** – My evidence to support this is.......

**E** – This was important for Elizabethan England because.....

**P** – Another reason why the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots was important for Elizabethan England is.....

**E** – My evidence to support this is.......

**E** – This was important because for Elizabethan England because....
6. Why was there conflict between England and Spain?

YOUR TASK – Look at the image and answer the following questions:

Describe what you can see in the picture.

What inferences can you make from this?

What event might we be focusing our learning on? Explain why.

YOUR TASK – Look at the images below. Can you work out some of the reasons why Spain decided to go to war with England?
Here are some of the major reasons why Spain went to war with England. How many did you guess correctly?

- In 1559 Phillip II proposed marriage to Elizabeth but she turned him down.
- Spain under Phillip II was a Catholic country and England was Protestant under Elizabeth.
- The Spanish encouraged English Catholics to try and murder Elizabeth I and make Mary Queen of Scots, Queen of England.
- Elizabeth I executed Mary Queen of Scots for playing a part in a plot. This infuriated Philip II.
- English pirates such as Francis Drake attacked Spanish treasure ships.
- In 1587 Francis Drake raided the Spanish port of Cadiz and destroyed 30 warships.

YOUR TASK – Which of the reasons above do you think was the most important cause of conflict (war) between Spain and England during the Tudor period?

Sentence Starters:

P – I think the most important cause of conflict between Spain and England during the Tudor period is....

E – My evidence to support this is....

E – This will have caused conflict between Spain and England because.....

The Spanish Armada sailed from Spain in May 1588. The Spanish Armada's task was to overthrow Protestant England ruled by Elizabeth I. They had a strong fleet with double the amount of warships that Britain had, their cannons could fire over 200 meters and they had many experienced captains. Now we are going to explore what actually happened, who lost and why.

YOUR TASK – Watch the video on the events of the Spanish Armada: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z4s9q6f/video

Use the video and the information below to create a storyboard of the key 6 events of the Spanish Armada. Pick out the 6 most important events – but make sure to include which side won and lost and why this was the case.
The Events of the Spanish Armada – 1558


- July – the Armada sails down the English Channel. English ships attack from behind but do little damage.

- July/August – Spanish ships anchor themselves off the coast of Calais waiting for the soldiers to arrive to board the ships in preparation for the invasion of England.

- July/August – While the Armada is anchored the English set off ‘fire ships’ into their ranks. In panic many of the Spanish ships cut their anchors free and escaped the danger.

- In the confusion, the English navy attacked the Spanish ships. Many Spanish ships were damaged, but none were destroyed, with around 1000 Spanish troops killed. England lost no ships and about 50 sailors were killed.

- The Spanish tried to escape the only way they could... by sailing around Britain with the English chasing them.

- However, terrible storms meant many of the ships were smashed into rocks. About 44 ships were wrecked and thousands of Spanish sailors drowned.

- Of the 151 ships that started the invasion only 65 made it back to Spain.
You can use this template to help you set out your storyboard:

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YOUR TASK – Summarise each of the 3 reasons below why the Spanish Armada failed. Sum up each reason in 10 words or less:

**The weather:**
After the battle between Spanish and English forces the Spanish ships were damaged but not destroyed. It wasn’t until they were sailing around Britain trying to escape that the ferocious storms destroyed over half of the Armada against the rocks.

**English tactics:**
When the Spanish ships had anchored off the coast of Calais it was the decision to set off a number of ‘fire ships’ that caused the confusion and panic within the Armada.

**Spanish mistakes:**
The Armada wasn’t very well equipped for battle in the English Channel and seas around Britain. They were too slow and heavy and their cannons were usually used for land battles not sea battles.

YOUR TASK – Write a PEE paragraph explaining which of the 3 reasons above you think is the most important reason why the Armada failed and the English were successful.

**Sentence Starters:**
P – The most important reason why the Armada failed was...
E – My evidence to support this is....
E – This meant the Armada failed and the English were successful because....
Check 20 – How much have you learned about Elizabeth I?

Answer these questions about Elizabeth I. The correct answers are on the page below – you can use these to self-mark your answers.

1. Who was Elizabeth I’s mother?
2. Who was Elizabeth I’s brother?
3. What year did Elizabeth I become queen?
4. What disease did Elizabeth I catch in 1562?
5. How old was Mary, Queen of Scots when she became Queen of Scotland?
6. What was the name of Elizabeth’s suitor who she had known since childhood?
7. Phillip II was king of which country?
8. Was Elizabeth I Protestant or Catholic?
9. Was Mary, Queen of Scots Protestant or Catholic?
10. When was the Northern Rebellion?
11. Which country was Roberto Ridolfi from?
12. Where were coded letters hidden during the Babington Plot?
13. On what date was Mary, Queen of Scots executed?
14. What was the name of Mary, Queen of Scots’ son?
15. Give two reasons why there was conflict between Spain and England.
16. Who raided the Spanish port of Cadiz in 1587?
17. When did the Spanish Armada set sail from Spain?
18. What tactic did the English use to confuse and break up the Spanish Armada?
19. Who inherited the throne of England after Elizabeth I’s death?
20. How long was Elizabeth I Queen of England – 35 years, 45 years or 55 years?
Check 20 – Answers

Use these to self-mark your answers – how many did you get right?

1. Anne Boleyn.
2. Edward VI.
3. 1558.
4. Smallpox.
5. 8 days old.
7. Spain.
8. Protestant – although officially she supported both Catholics and Protestants’ right to worship freely.
10. 1569.
11. Italy.
13. 8th February, 1587.
15. Pirates, religious issues, Elizabeth’s refusal to marry King Phillip II, Mary, Queen of Scot’s execution.
16. Francis Drake.
17. May, 1588.
18. Fireships.
19. Mary, Queen of Scots’ son James – he became James VI of Scotland and James I of England.
20. 45 years.