Elizabeth I

BACKGROUND & CONTEXT
**Tudor facts:**

- Average life expectancy was between 28 & 41
- Population in England & Wales rose from 2 to 4 million from Henry VIII to Elizabeth
- 10% of people lived in the towns, the rest spread about in the country
- Hundreds of people were put to death every year by being hung, burned, hung-drawn-quartered, boiled alive in water or oil
- Religion was the main reason for these executions
- Whipping boys were often used ...
- Elizabeth had 2000 dresses
- Boys wore girls clothes until they were 9 then they dressed and acted like adults
- Tudors ate very cleanly, they believe cleanliness was next to Godliness

**Money facts:**

- **Farthing** = 1/4 penny
- **Half penny** = 1/2 penny
- **Threefarthing** = 3/4 penny
- **Penny** = 1 penny = 1d
- **Half groat** = 2 pennies = 2d
- **Groat** = 4 pennies = 4d
- **Sixpence** = 6 pennies = 6d
- **Shilling** = 12 pennies = 1s
- **Half crown** = 30 pennies = 2s 6d
- **Quarter angel** = 30 pennies = 2s 6d
- **Crown** = 60 pennies = 5s
- **Half angel** = 60 pennies = 5s
- **Angel** = 120 pennies = 10s
- **Half pound** = 120 pennies = 10s
- **Pound** = 240 pence = 20s = £1
- **Fine Sovereign** = 360 pence = 30s = £1 10s

**Jobs:**

- **A nobleman**
  - £1500-3000 p/y
- **A Merchant**
  - £100 per year
- **A carpenter**
  - £13 per year
- **A labourer**
  - £5-10 per year

1 Tudor £1 = £4755 today
What do you know already?

**As a minimum**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Anne Boleyn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Henry VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Edward VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Mary I (Bloody Mary)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other relatives</td>
<td>Mary Queen of Scots</td>
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<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>Protestant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Events connect to</td>
<td>Spanish Armada</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Explain Elizabeth’s path to the throne
Add any new information to your brainstorm
What image do you have of Elizabeth I?

Watch this clip and write as many words as you can to describe her:

- Brave
- Confident
- Determined
- Proud
- In control
- Sarcastic
- Weak
- Scared
What is Elizabeth’s story?

- Henry VIII marries his brother’s wife Catherine of Aragon in 1509
- Mary is born 18\textsuperscript{th} February 1516
- Henry annuls his marriage to Catherine in 1533, in order to marry Anne Boleyn
- Elizabeth was born 7\textsuperscript{th} September 1533
- Her mother Ann Boleyn was executed 19\textsuperscript{th} May 1536, Elizabeth was only 3
- October 1537, her brother Edward is born
- Her father Henry VIII dies 1547
- Edward, despite being the youngest of the siblings becomes king aged 9 in 1547 because he is male
- Edward makes England a protestant country
- Edward dies in 1553 age 16
- Mary I becomes queen in 1553 and begins a reign of terror earning her the title ‘Bloody Mary’
- She marries King Philip II of Spain, her main priority is to have a male child as soon as possible
- Mary I makes England Catholic again, burning 284 Protestants at the stake
- Mary dies in 1558, Elizabeth becomes queen aged 25
- Elizabeth is a Protestant and she has inherited a very messy country
Religious Rollercoaster

1530s

Henry VIII makes himself head of Church of England, bible in English, services remain in Latin.

1547

Edward VI makes England VERY Protestant.

1553

‘Bloody’ Mary I returns England to Catholicism, killing Protestants on the fire!

1558

Elizabeth becomes queen and she is a Protestant.

1530s

England is slightly more Protestant.

Her Catholic cousin, Mary Queen of Scots is watching carefully though... She will pop up later...
’Bloody’ Mary I’s legacy

- England had allied with Spain in a war against France – and lost! Morale was very low.
- England’s finances were poor and so were many of its people. There had been several bad harvests leading to disease, hunger and poverty.
- Mary’s marriage to the hated King Philip II of Spain was so unpopular that it led to Wyatt’s rebellion in 1554.
- Mary burned 284 people for their Protestant beliefs. Although most people in England were Catholic, like Mary, the burnings had not been popular.

Keep this in mind for later when thinking about how the people viewed women in the 16th Century...
‘Elizabeth’ movie

Think about what you now know, watch this clip from the movie ‘Elizabeth’.

Imagine you are a PROTESTANT – How might you feel during the events of this clip?
Imagine you a CATHOLIC – How might you feel during the events of this clip?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protestant</th>
<th>Catholic</th>
</tr>
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</table>

What are Elizabeth’s early problems?
Can you survive?

You have 6 crowns, at the end of each decision you might lose one or more depending on what you choose!

For each choice, write the letter of your choice in box next to each question...
1) A marriage proposal – Your brother-in-law, King Philip II of Spain offers to marry you Do you:

a) Accept his proposal because friendship & alliance with Spain, the most powerful country in Europe, will be useful to you

b) Reject his proposal politely, after all he is a Catholic and was married to Mary!
2) A Religious settlement – After the rollercoaster of religion over the last 25 years what will you do:

a) Postpone a decision indefinitely to avoid offending any one group

b) Retain a Catholic Church and it’s laws

c) End Catholic laws (doctrine) and return to a moderate (not aggressive) Protestantism

d) Establish a radical / aggressive Protestant Church
3) Marriage, 1560 – You have developed a great affection for Robert Dudley, a lowly noble disliked by your council. His wife recently died having “fallen down the stairs”, do you:

a) Marry Dudley
b) Stay single
c) Stay single but become Dudley’s mistress

Before you answer... Let’s watch this... Amy Robsart
4) Parliament, 1566 – Members of the House of Commons as you to marry in order to guarantee the succession. Some MPs also want to make the Church more Protestant, you need Parliament on your side to raise money when you need it. Do you:

   a) Agree to both demands, this will please MPs and vocal Puritans

   b) Agree to marry in order to secure the Tudor dynasty but refuse the religion question

   c) Refuse both demands
5) Mary, Queen of Scots, 1568 – Mary has fled from Scotland after nearly a decade as Queen. Her husband was murdered and she has upset most of her country. She has announced that she should be Queen of England and may have Catholic supporters in England. Do you:

a) Help Mary, as a fellow-monarch, to regain her throne in Scotland

b) Send her into exile abroad, perhaps to France

c) Hand her over to the Scottish rebels

d) Keep her in England, effectively imprisoned
6) War with Spain, 1568 – There have been clashes with Spain following their invasion of the Netherlands. Spanish gold has been seized in an English port. An English fleet in America has been attacked. Do you:

a) Declare war on Spain, joining the Dutch Protestant rebels

b) Apologise to Spain for the problems

c) Wait on events, trying to avoid war without appearing weak
7) The Duke of Norfolk, 1569 – Your cousin, the Duke of Norfolk, has been arrested. He is accused of plotting to marry Mary, Queen of Scots and of Catholic plots against you. Do you:

a) Refuse to execute Norfolk despite your council’s urgings

b) Order Norfolk’s execution immediately
8) Marriage again, 1572 – Negotiations begin for a marriage the Duke of Alencon, brother of the French king. A child will resolve worries about your succession. The marriage will also form an Anglo-French alliance to help against the Spanish threat. Do you:

a) Marry Alencon

b) End the negotiations because you don’t want to appear to be playing second fiddle to France

c) Continue the negotiations in case a French alliance is needed urgently
9) Aid to the Netherlands, 1582 – Spanish troops are beginning to make effective progress in the Netherlands. Many of your councillors, including Robert Dudley (Earl of Leicester), are urging you to send support to the Dutch rebels. Do you:

a) Appoint Leicester to lead an army to resist the Spanish progress

b) Allow ‘unofficial’ aid to reach the Dutch Protestants, but refuse ‘direct’ aid

c) Refuse all aid because of the dangers of provoking Spain
10) Aid to the Netherlands, 1585 – Spanish troops have now made significant progress in the Netherlands. Spain has also reached an agreement with Catholics in France. Your councillors are once again urging you to send aid to the Dutch Protestants. Do you:

a) Appoint Leicester to lead an army to resist the Spanish progress

b) Allow ‘unofficial’ aid to reach the Dutch Protestants, but refuse ‘direct’ aid

c) Refuse all aid because of the dangers of provoking Spain

ONE CAN NOT SIMPLY WRITE THE TREATY OF NONSUCH
AND EXPECT PEOPLE TO TAKE IT SERIOUSLY
11) Mary Queen of Scots, 1586 – Mary has been caught corresponding with Catholics plotting to free her and make her Queen of England. She has been tried and found guilty. Parliament is putting pressure on you to execute your cousin. Do you:

a) Order her execution immediately

b) Refuse her execution because it will provoke a Spanish invasion in retaliation

c) Refuse to agree to Parliament’s pressure
12) Your portrait – Paintings of you have been circulating that are not entirely flattering! They show an ageing monarch who is nothing like the image you have tried to create. Do you:

a) Ban all such portraits and enforce a system of censorship, only 1 style of portrait is to be produced

b) Accept that time catches up with everyone and your people love you anyway

c) Order that more flattering pictures are circulated in greater numbers