Knowledge Organiser: Challenges to Elizabeth at home and abroad, 1569-88

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Elizabeth faced challenges throughout her long reign - from Mary, Queen of Scots, to the Spanish Armada. She was a cautious ruler who acted carefully to preserve England's security.			France at civil war	Vocabulary: define these words			
				Revolt	To take violent action against an established government or ruler.		
		Elizabeth su Dutch revolt	Piracy	Plot	A plan made in secret by a group of people to do something illegal or harmful.		
Summarise your learning				Execution	The order to behead a monarch.		
	Mary Queen of Scots – She was a Catholic Queen and was a			Privy	A body of advisers, largely from the		
Topic 1: Plots and revolts at home	direct descendent to Henry VII. Mary's position was			Council	nobility, appointed by a monarch.		
	strengthened as she had an heir to the throne, James I, and			Excommu	When someone is banned from going to		
	had strong alliances with France and Spain.	Marriage rejection  Spain supports plots against Elizabeth		nication	church, which meant you would go to hell.		
	Ridolfi (1571) – Carried secret letters from Mary Queen of			Armada	A fleet of warships.		
	Scots to King Phillip II of Spain, the Pope and the Duke of Alva in the Netherlands asking them to invade England and			Beacon	A fire or light set up in a high or prominent position as a warning.		
	overthrow Elizabeth. <b>Throckmorton (1583)</b> – Planned a Catholic rebellion in the north of England, supported by Catholic nobility. At the same			Galleon	A sailing ship in use (especially by Spain) from the 15th to the 18th centuries, originally as a warship, later for trade.		
	time, there would be a French invasion. They would then break Mary free from prison and put her on the throne.  Babbington (1585) – The plan was to murder Elizabeth and make Mary the Queen of England and bring back Catholicism.			Privateers	An armed private ship licensed to attack enemy shipping.		
		Chro	onology: what happened on these dates?	Calais	A city in north-eastern France with a large port.		
Topic 2: Relations	Long Term Causes: Trade – England traded wool with the Netherlands, which was controlled by Spain. Spain increased their control, so English traders had to sell their wool elsewhere. Spain stopped English traders in the New World, so the English turned to piracy, stealing treasure from Spanish ships and settlements.  Politics – Spain ruled an empire in America. Treasure from the Americas made Spain very wealthy and the activities of English pirates angered King Phillip II.  Religion – Spain wanted to force England back to Catholicism.  Short Term Causes: The Netherlands - In 1572 the Dutch Protestants in the Netherlands rebelled against Spanish rule. Elizabeth secretly sent money and weapons to help the Dutch and Robert Dudley led an army against Spain in the Netherlands. Phillip II saw this direct involvement as a declaration of war.		MQS was forced to abdicate the throne and was	q	pain England		
		1568	imprisoned, but she fled to England where she sought refuge from Elizabeth.	3	England		
			Two leading Catholic nobles, the 7 <sup>th</sup> Earl of		3 1		
		1569	Northumberland, Thomas Percy, and the 6 <sup>th</sup> Earl of Westmorland, Charles Neville, led a revolt against Elizabeth.		Commanders		
		1587	Mary was put on trial, found guilty of treason and was executed on the 8 <sup>th</sup> February.	190	x 130 Fleet x 200		
with		1588	The Spanish Armada set sail for England.		-		
Spain		V	Who or what were these people/events?		ANA NA		
		Mary Queen of Scots	Elizabeth's cousin and queen of Scotland, who was Catholic. Some Catholics believed that Elizabeth was illegitimate so they thought MQS	30,000 on	Sailors and soldiers 14,000 on ship		
			should actually be Queen. Mary also had a male heir whereas Elizabeth did not.				
Topic 3: Outbreak of war with Spain, 1585-88	1585 – Drake led an attack on the Spanish West Indies as the Queen's admiral – Drake sailed with 30 ships and 2,300 men. Drake failed to attack the Spanish treasure fleet but he did capture 2 wealthy towns and returned to England with Spanish treasure worth £30,000.  1587 – Drake's attack of Cadiz – Drake raided Cadiz and attacked the Spanish naval forces assembling at Cadiz. Much of the Spanish fleet was destroyed, and substantial supplies were destroyed or captured.	Sir Francis	Elizabeth's Secretary of State from 1573, known as the 'spymaster'. He employed a network of spies and agents, intercepted coded letters and	Food supplies			
		Walshin gham	interrogated and tortured to extract information about plots against Elizabeth.	ZáJ x	Weapons ×200		
		King Philip of Spain	In 1558, Phillip II sailed with 30,000 soldiers up the English Channel to link up with the forces in the Netherlands. From there they invaded	XI			
			England to bring the country under Catholic rule, but the plan failed.	Tactics for fighting at sea			
Topic 4: The Armada	Philip created an Armada of 130 ships. About 30,000 soldiers would sail to collect another 20,000 waiting in the Netherlands, and then invade in England. However, the Armada failed because of 4 reasons – the Spanish plan, tactics, the wind and weather, and the quality of leadership.	Sir Francis Drake	The most famous seaman of Elizabeth's reign. In 1587, he set sail to Cadiz and inflicted heavy damage on the Spanish ships anchored there. He then captured a Spanish treasure ship, San Felipe, returning to England with £114,000.		3,000,000 Annual income £300,000		