

3. Daily Lives

The Gentry

Food: Exotic meats - Duck/Goose/Venison
Fine wines from Europe
Lots of Sugar
Large banquets with lots of food.
Served by servants

House: Huge symmetrical houses
Large glass windows
Multiple floors with chimneys
Large garden

Other: 2% of the population
Made their money by renting land.

Middling Sort

Food: Simple meats - Chicken/Pork
Drank ale
Lots of Sugar
Ate with the servants
Lots of bread

House: Over 2 floors
Maybe a chimney
Small glass windows

Other: Business in towns
Yeoman in the countryside owned more then 50 acres
Husbandmen owned less that 50 acres

The Poor

Food: Very little meat
Mainly pottage (vegetable soup)
Vegetables and small amount of bread

House: Single floor
Thatched Roof - no chimney
Earth floor
Wood flaps over open windows

Other: Over 50% were poor
Most lived in the countryside.

Elizabethan Families

- **Gentry married young** - parents normally chose their partner

- Middling Sort and Poor could **marry whoever they wanted to**.

- Children often moved away.

- Poor boys and girls became **apprentices and servants**

- Parents **show care and love** towards their children

- **Men are above women in society** (patriarchal society)

- Families were **closer with their neighbours** than their families as people tended to move away

Labouring Poor and Poverty

The poor were categorised in Elizabethan England into two different types.

1. **Settled Poor** - They had a home to live in but no work.
2. **Vagrant Poor** - They had no home and wandered for work.

Elizabethans had ways to describe the work that the poor did.

1. **Impotent poor** - Physically unable to work through age or illness.

2. **Able bodied poor** - Wanted work but could not find

3. **Vagabonds** - Chose to avoid work.

1601 Poor Law
This was the first law ever in England to support the poor. The positive and negative elements of it are below.

- **Able bodied were given work** mending roads (+)

- **Impotent poor were now given food and shelter** at almshouses (+)

- **Begging was now illegal** (-)

- **Vagrants and vagabonds were now sent to houses of correction** (-)

5. Explorers

Reasons for exploration

Naval Power - Exploration would strengthen the English Navy.

Expansion - Exploration would strengthen the English Navy.

Spain- Exploration would allow England to challenge Spain.

Trade - Exploration would boost trade.

The man who had the 'idea' of Empire.

Dr John Dee

- Came up with the **idea** of the 'Empire'.

- Famous **astrologer** and **mathematician** and advisor to the Queen.

- Credited as the '**father**' of the British Empire.

Explorer of the world - **Success**

Francis Drake (+)

- **Circumnavigated the globe** - first man to do it in 1577-1580.

- His ship was called the 'Golden Hind'.

- Knighted and become a well know explorer

- Helped to **improve the understanding of the globe**.

Explorer of the East - **Part Success, Part Failure**

Ralph Fitch (-) (+)

- Explored the east towards India.

- He did not successful set up a trade route, as he was stopped by the Portuguese traders who did not want England to take their trade of spices.

- However he discovered lots about the east and what could be traded. This was hugely useful for future explorers such as James Lancaster.

Explorer of the West - **Failure**

Humphrey Gilbert (-)

- Attempted to found a colony in North America at **Newfoundland**.

- He successfully arrived in Newfoundland but could not set up a permanent settlement due to **disease** and a **lack of food**.

- **Drowned** when returning to England.

Explorer of the East - **Success**

James Lancaster (+)

- Left for the east to set up the East India Company for the Queen at a similar time to Ralph Fitch was returning.

- Wanted to trade spices and set up their own trade routes.

- Successfully set up the East India Company, which in the following century became the most powerful company in the world.

- The East India Company became hugely powerful.

System of Patronage

- **Top down system** where power is given in return for loyalty to the Queen.

- **Elizabeth gives land, power and money** to her favoured courtiers. If they are **not loyal** she will take it away.

The Court

- The gathering of **chosen and favoured nobles** who wanted to impress the Queen.

- The Court was not in one place and would move around with the Queen.

- The Court was important to Elizabeth as she used it to understand what was going on in her country. She also used it to show her wealth and power.

- The Court was important to nobles as it was their opportunity to impress Elizabeth and gain more land and power.

1. Majesty

Privy Chamber

- The Privy Chamber is a **private area** where the Queen spent most of her time.

- She spent much of the day with her **ladies in waiting** in the Privy Chamber playing cards or listening to music.

- Only her **most trusted members** of the Privy Council were allowed in the Privy Chamber.

Secretaries of State

- The Secretary of State **prepared the business** for the Privy Council.

- **William Cecil** (Lord Burghley) and Sir **Francis Walsingham** were the two main secretaries of state during her reign.

Parliament

- Would only meet when the Queen would chose. Open for **3 years** of Elizabeth's **45 year reign**.

- Forbidden from discussing her **marriage/religion/foreign policy**.

- **Biggest critics** of Elizabeth were the **Puritans**. They felt she had not gone far enough in persecuting Catholics. **John Stubbes** had his right hand cut off for speaking out against her in his writing.

- Elizabeth needed the **support of Parliament** to change the law over **taxes** or **punishments**. This shows that there was a good amount of **compromise** between Elizabeth and Parliament.

Privoganda

- Elizabeth **actively promoted a positive image** of herself.

- **Progresses** - Elizabeth would travel around and try to be seen by as many people as possible.

- **Accession Day Pageants** - The Privy Council organised for every village to have a celebration each year on the day Elizabeth I took the throne.

Censorship

- Elizabeth **carefully controlled** what was made/spoken about her. She would destroy anything she did not like.

- Elizabeth **burned paintings** she did not like.

- She also **closed theatre shows** that criticized her.

- **Parliament were forbidden** from discussing **religion, foreign policy** and her **marriage**.

Local Government

- **Lord Lieutenant** - Powerful nobles who would control whole counties for Elizabeth.

- **JPs** - 40 in each county who ensured law and order in small areas of each county.

Spanish Armada

- Reasons for Philip II of Spain to want to **invade England** and **make it Catholic again**:

1. Execution of Mary Queen of Scots in 1587 (she was Catholic)
2. England was raiding Spanish ships.
3. Elizabeth refuses to marry Philip II.
4. England gave support to the Dutch who were rebelling against the Spanish.

- Philip II was angry about these reasons and so in 1588 sent an Armada of ships to England to invade and make it Catholic again. His attempt **failed!**

2. Catholics

Priests

Secret Priests began to arrive in England to secretly fight against Elizabeth. There were two main types of secret Catholic priests.

- **Seminary Priests**
Support existing Catholics with Mass and services.

- **Jesuit Priests**
Sent to convert Protestants into Catholics.

Mary Queen of Scots

- **Cousin** of Elizabeth I. She was kept in a castle which was guarded from 1568 until her **execution in 1587**.

- **Strong Catholic**

- Queen of Scotland but exiled to England and removed as Queen in 1568.

- Posed a big threat to Elizabeth - **plots to replace Elizabeth** with a Catholic Queen.

- **Throckmorton Plot (1583)**

Mary was not involved but the Bond of Association was passed because of this plot which meant even if someone knew about it they would be executed.

- **Babington Plot (1586)**

Mary was found to be involved in this Plot to replace Elizabeth with her as Queen and executed for her part in the plot.

Legal changes to persecute Catholics

- **Act of Persuasion (1581)**
Raised the fine to £20 per month for recusants. This was an increase of 10,000%. Only the rich could now afford to refuse to go to Protestant church on a Sunday.

- **Act against Priests (1585)**
Death penalty for anyone helping or hiding a priest.

- **Recusancy Act (1587)**
Fines raised again for recusants. Even the rich are now falling into debt.

- **Act of Restraining Recusants (1593)**
Catholics could not go more than 5 miles from their homes - huge limitations to the jobs they could hold and the power they could have.

Culture of the Poor

- **Parish Feasts:** Feast of the saints of the parish.

- **Sports:** football/boxing/blood sports

- **Alehouse** - The Pub!

- **Calendar** customs: May Day, Easter and Harvest Home.

Culture of the Gentry

- **Art** - Paintings from Europe and English painter Nicholas Hilliard.

- **Literature** - Poems, biographies and plays e.g. Shakespeare

- **Music** - Madrigals and church music e.g. Edmund Spencer

Theatres

- **Theatres emerged for the first time** in Elizabethan England.

- It was the only place where **all social class mix**.

- They **only appeared in London** in the Elizabethan period.

- **Bankside** was the main area in London where the theatres were. It was on the south bank of the river Thames outside the city of London. This meant that the London Authorities could not close them down!

- **Bankside** had many theatres but also many **pubs, gambling dens** and **brothels**. This was a place of sinful behaviour!

- Famous examples of Elizabethan theatres were **The Theatre, The Swan** and **The Globe**.

Decline in Popular Pastimes

- After 1580, popular pastimes of the poor declined due to the Puritans.

- The Puritans felt that many of the feasts and festivals encouraged sinful behaviour such as excessive drinking and sex outside marriage.

- Puritans were able to make these changes to reduce the popular pastimes as many Puritans held local roles such as JPs.

Witches

- Many people in Elizabethan England feared witches.

- As Puritans gained influence, they pushed the idea that witches were working for the Devil on earth.

- The most commonly accused people were older women e.g. Ursula Kemp.

- Essex was highest accusation area.

- Witchcraft helped them to explain things they didn't understand (Lack of scientific understanding)

4. Merry England

Opposition to Theatres

- **Puritans**
Puritans opposed theatres as they felt that they encouraged people to be sinful and lazy. Places like Bankside would cause people to get drunk and commit sins.

- **London Authorities**
London Authorities opposed theatres as they felt that Bankside caused lots of crime such as pickpockets and prostitution. They also felt that it took working people away from their jobs to go and be lazy and enjoy themselves at Bankside.

Born: 1533

Reign: 1558 - 1603

Died: 1603

Family: Her father is *King Henry VIII* and her mother is *Anne Boleyn*. She was Henry's second wife and is executed. Elizabeth also has a half brother called *Edward VI* and a half sister called *Mary I*. Both of her siblings reign as the King and then Queen of England and both die before she becomes Queen.

Education: Elizabeth was well-educated and fluent in several languages, including French, Italian, and Latin. She was also accomplished in mathematics and astronomy.

The Spanish Armada: In 1588, King Philip of Spain sent the Spanish Armada to invade England. Elizabeth's ships attacked and the weather helped blow the Armada away.

The Golden Age: Elizabeth's reign was called the Golden Age. England became wealthy and powerful, and many great artists and writers lived during this time.

Funeral: Elizabeth's embalmed body was guarded in Whitehall Palace for three weeks before being laid to rest in a lavish funeral ceremony on April 28, 1603.

Remember we are only studying Elizabethan England 1580-1603

Elizabeth I



1. Majesty

Secretaries of State

William Cecil
1558 - 1572
1590 - 1598

Francis Walsingham
1572 - 1590

1579 - John Stubbes wrote a pamphlet criticising Elizabeth

1589 - John Stubbes becomes a MP

1601 - Elizabeth cancels monopolies to keep peace in England

Earl of Essex

1584 - Essex first appeared at court aged 18

1587 - Essex begins to spend a lot of time with Elizabeth

1589 - Essex joins attack on Lisbon against Elizabeth's wishes

1590 - Essex marries without Elizabeth's permission

1593 - Essex gains a place on Privy Council

1596 - Essex leads a successful attack on Cadiz

1598 - Essex fell out with Elizabeth after she supported Cecil and not him

1599 - Essex goes to Ireland and fails to crush a rebellion

1600 - Essex goes back to court and is banned by Elizabeth who is furious with him

1601 - Essex starts a rebellion which does not work

1601 - Essex is beheaded for treason for rebelling against Elizabeth

2. Catholics

1559 - Act of Uniformity

1559 - Act of Supremacy

1580 - Edmund Campion & Robert Persons smuggled into England

1580 - Edmund Campion Arrested

1581 - Robert Person leaves without being captured.

1581 - Act of Persuasion

1583 - Throckmorton Plot

1585 - Act of Priests

1585 - Elizabeth signs a deal with Dutch rebels

1586 - Babington Plot

1587 - Mary Queen of Scots executed

1587 - Recusancy Act

1587 - Francis Drake attacks port of Cadiz damaged many Spanish Ships

1588 - Spanish Armada

1593 - Act of Restraining Recusants

1603 - Almost all Catholics give up their faith

Timelines

3. Daily Lives

1520-1600 - Population 2.4-4.1 Million

1572 - Law that vagabonds (vagrants) should be harshly punished.

1586 - Poor Harvests

1589 - Laws against vagrants become stricter - No sheltering around.

1595 - Poor Harvests

1596 - Poor Harvests

1597 - Poor Harvests

1589 - Laws against vagrants become stricter - No sheltering around.

1601 - Poor Law. This was the first law to support the poor.

4. Merry England

1563 - Law against witchcraft

1560-1570 - Miracle plays banned for being too Catholic

1576 - The Theatre opened

1577 - The Curtain opened

1581-82 - Playhouses forced to close due to Plague

1587 - The Rose Theatre opened

1587 - Lancashire - Local gentry ban all music, dancing and drink ale on Sundays

1589 - Hertfordshire - Ban on Church Ales

1589 - Oxfordshire - Banned Maypoles, May Games and Morris Dancers

1592-93 - Playhouses forced to close due to Plague

1595 - The Swan Theatre opened

1595 - Devon - JPs abolished Sunday Games and May Games

1599 - The Theatre taken down and rebuilt as the Globe

1603 - Playhouses forced to close due to Plague

5. Explorers

1580 - Francis Drake arrives back in England after 3 year voyage with treasures.

1581 - Drake knighted on his ship - Golden Hind

1583 - Humphry Gilbert expedition to North America

1583 - Humphry Gilbert failure to create a settlement in Newfoundland

1583 - Ralph Finch set off on his journey to India

1585 - Walter Raleigh attempts to set up a colony at Roanoke. Sends 600 sailors as he isn't allowed to leave Elizabeth.

1586 - Fleet of ships led by Drake sent to rescue the colonists at Roanoke.

1591 - Ralph Finch arrives home from India

1595 - Walter Raleigh sets sail on a voyage to find El Dorado

1601 - James Lancaster formed the East India Company

Structure and timings

The Elizabethans unit is on the same paper as Crime & Punishment. You will have 50 minutes for each half of the paper.

50 minutes

6a 'Identify and explain' (3 marks)
4 minutes

Identify - One way...
Evidence - Evidence for this is...
Explain - This shows that...

6b 'Further research' (5 marks)
6 minutes

Identify - Pick your area of research. This will be something not shown in the source.
One thing I would choose to research would be...

Skills - What will you do with this research and the source? Comparison? Difference?
I would compare this to X in the interpretation...
I would look at this as it is different to X...

Explain - How will this research and the source help you to further understand the focus?
This would help me to understand more about X as by comparing it would tell me...

7 'How far do they differ' (12 marks)
15 minutes

1) Read and annotate the sources

2) What does B show about X?
Interpretation B suggests...

3) Evidence
Evidence for this is...

4) What does C show about X?

Whereas *interpretation C suggests...*

5) Evidence
Evidence for this is...

6) Who was B made by? What is the purpose?
Interpretation B was made by...The purpose is to...

7) Who was C made by? What is the purpose?
Interpretation C was made by...The purpose is to...

8) How does the purpose make them different?
This makes them different as...

8 QR 9 'How far do you agree' question - 4xPDL paragraphs + conclusion (18 marks)
25 minutes

Point - Make a clear point
One...

Develop - 2/3 pieces of specific information
For example...

Link - Link back to the question and fully explain what the question is asking.
This meant that...