



Topic Overview

Faculty/Subject: History

Key Stage 4

Topic: Early Elizabethan England



<p>What BIG IDEAS will you cover in this topic?</p> <p>Religious Division in England and Europe International Rivalry with Spain Commercial Rivalry in Europe and the New World</p>	<p>What other <u>key concepts, knowledge and skills</u> will you learn in this topic?</p> <p>Skills: To write descriptive paragraphs To write descriptive paragraphs that explain causal reasoning To write evaluative paragraphs which use detail to assess the validity and veracity of a stated opinion</p>
<p>What important <u>prior knowledge</u> will you use from your prior learning?</p> <p>Geography of Europe, wider atlantic seaboard, and international trade routes Religious divisions in the Reformation in Europe Feudal Hierarchy and governance Where does this topic fit into the <u>curriculum plan</u> for this subject? This represents 20% of the GCSE and focuses on student's ability to explain causation and consider the validity of historical opinions. There is no source work involved and development of knowledge retrieval skills is essential</p>	<p>Assessment: How and when will you be assessed on this topic? What will the success criteria be?</p> <p>Terminal assessment with GCSE style questions. 4 marks for describing key features 12 marks for "explaining why" 20 mark evaluative essay</p> <p>Successful essays will demonstrate a strong knowledge of the period and its key features, as well as specific episodic recall of events. In addition, successful essays will develop strong analytic links between the key themes that unite these events. (AO1,2, & 4)</p>
<p>What is the key <u>vocabulary</u> that you will need to know in this topic?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Monarch ● Reformation ● Catholic ● Protestant ● Puritan ● Recusant ● Colony ● Armada ● Vagabond ● Circumnavigate ● Privateer ● Galleon 	<p>What is the structure of learning/lessons in this topic?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Elizabeth's challenges on ascending the throne 2. The Settlement of Religion 3. Challenges to the Religious Settlement 4. The Problem of Mary, Queen of Scots 5. Catholic Plots and Revolts at home 6. Declining Relationship with Spain 7. Outbreak of War with Spain 8. The Spanish Armada 9. Education and Leisure 10. The "problem" of the Poor 11. Exploration and Voyages of Discovery 12. Attempts to colonise Virginia

Ridolfi Plot, 1571

An Italian banker, **Roberto Ridolfi**, who was a spy for the pope, planned to murder Elizabeth, start a Spanish invasion and put **Mary, Queen of Scots** on the throne. Mary would then marry the **Duke of Norfolk**. Ridolfi travelled to the Netherlands to discuss the plot with **Philip II of Spain** and the Duke of Alba. Philip instructed Alba to gather 10,000 troops for the invasion. Sir William Cecil discovered the plot and had the Duke of Norfolk tried for treason and executed. Elizabeth would not agree to the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots.

Significant because... it confirmed that Spain, English Catholics and Mary were all still a major threat to Elizabeth.

Throckmorton Plot, 1583

The French **Duke of Guise** plotted to invade England, overthrow Elizabeth and make England Catholic. **Philip II** of Spain offered to help pay for the revolt. The **pope** gave his approval. Francis Throckmorton offered to pass letters between the plotters and Mary. Sir Francis Walsingham (Secretary of State) discovered the plot. Throckmorton was executed.

Significant because... it showed the threat from France and Spain. Elizabeth cracked down on Catholic sympathisers: 11,000 were imprisoned or kept under house arrest.

Babington Plot, 1586

The **Duke of Guise** planned to invade England, murder Elizabeth and put **Mary, Queen of Scots** on the throne. This plot was also supported by **Philip II** and the **pope**.

Walsingham intercepted letters between Mary and Babington which proved her involvement in the plot. Babington and the other plotters were executed. In October 1586, Mary was sentenced to death. Elizabeth signed Mary's death warrant in February 1587.

Significant because... it led to the **execution of Mary, Queen of Scots**. Persecution of Catholics intensified.