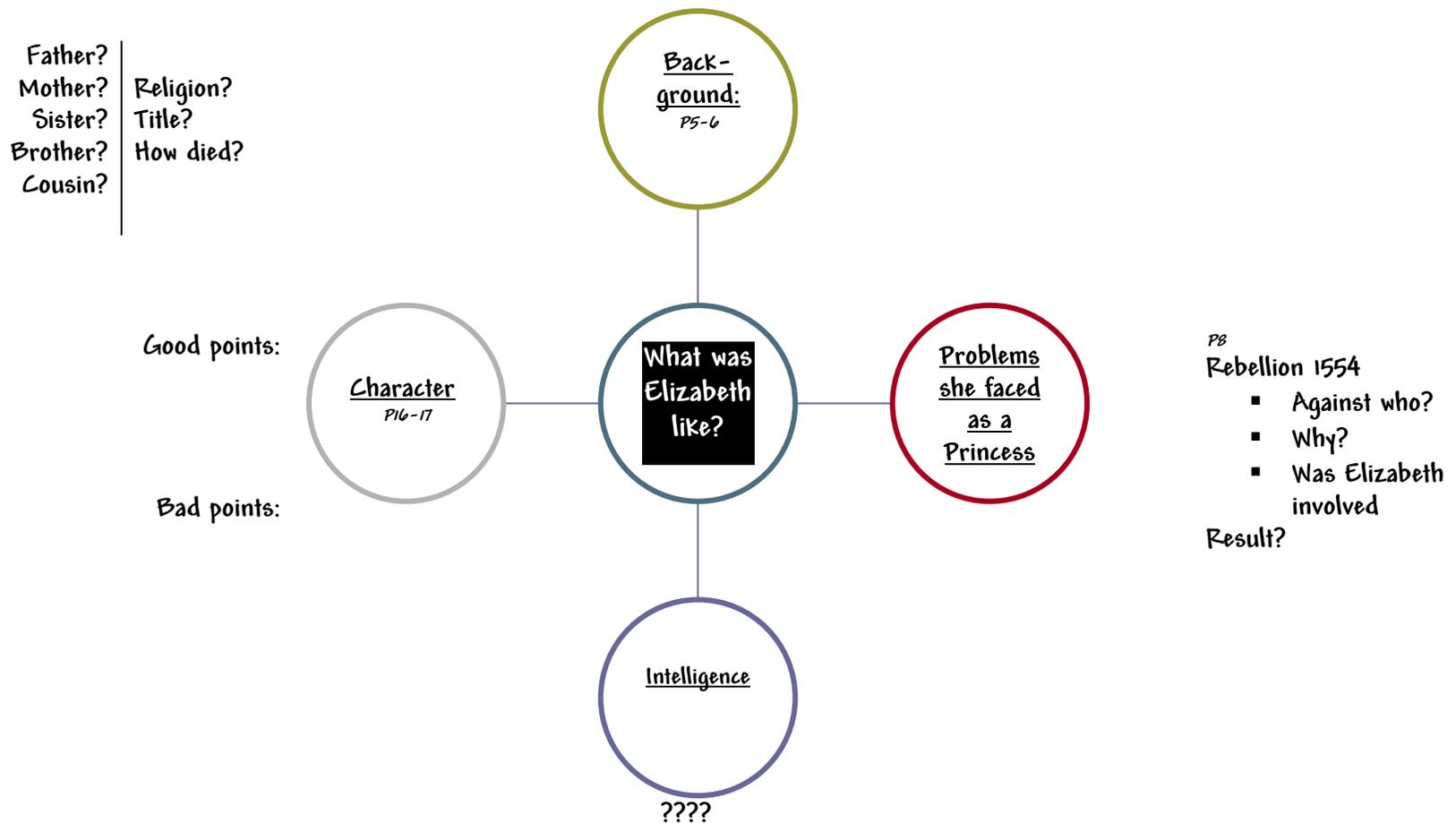
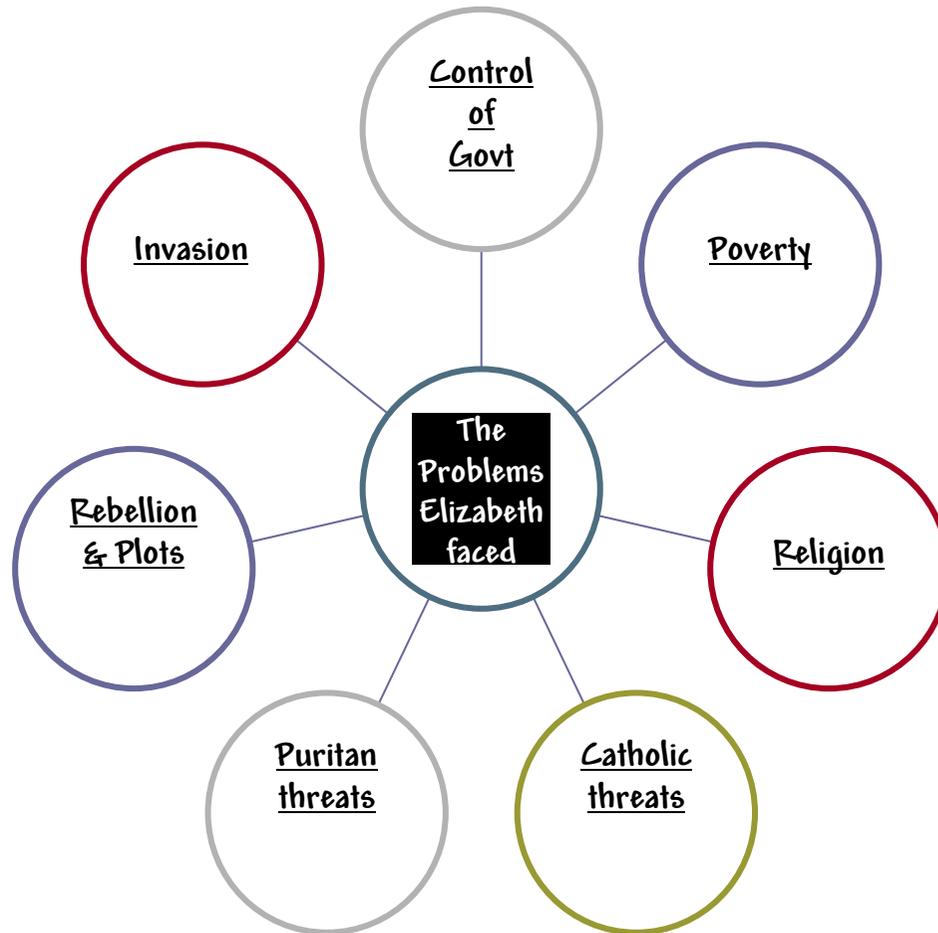


### What was Elizabeth like?



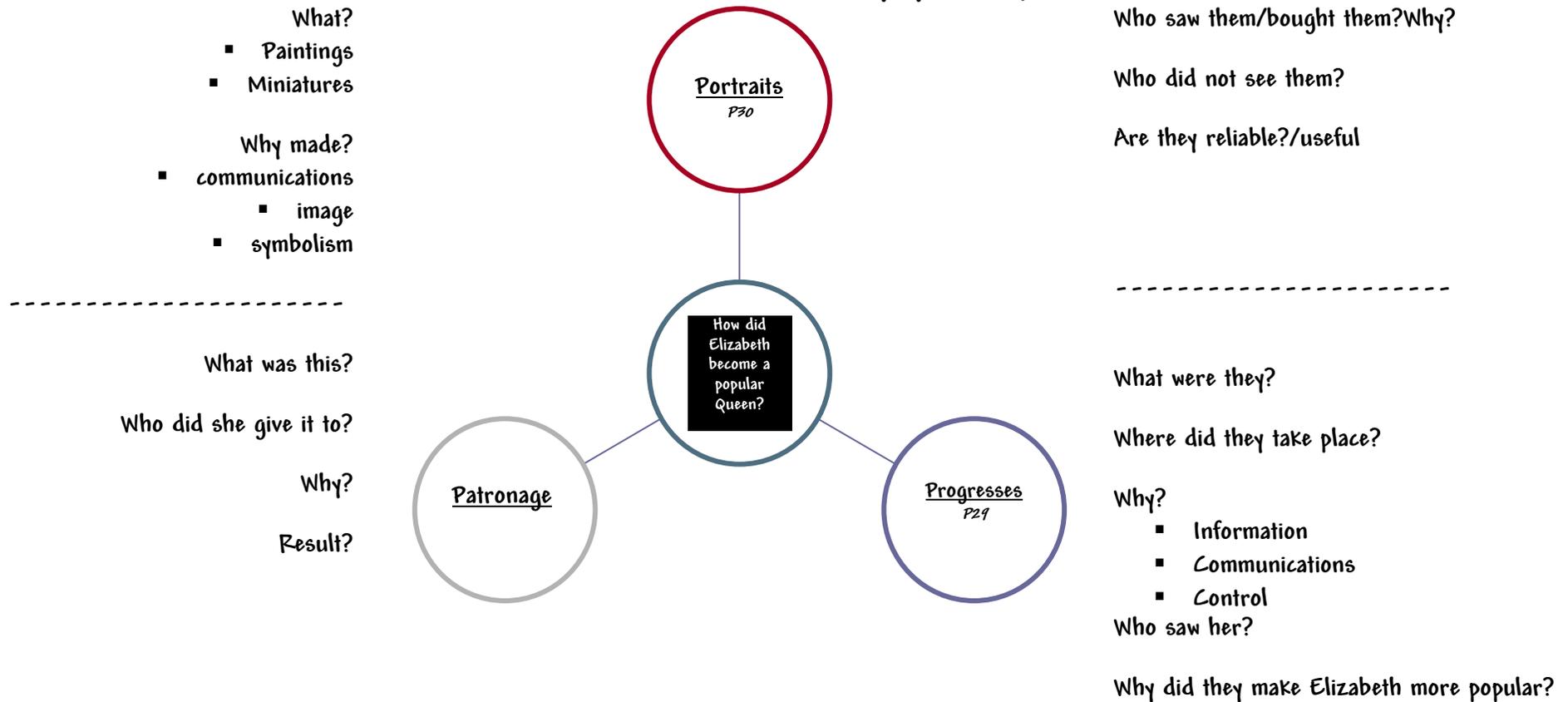
**Think**.....What in her early life, education and character helped Elizabeth to become a good queen?

The Problems Elizabeth faced.



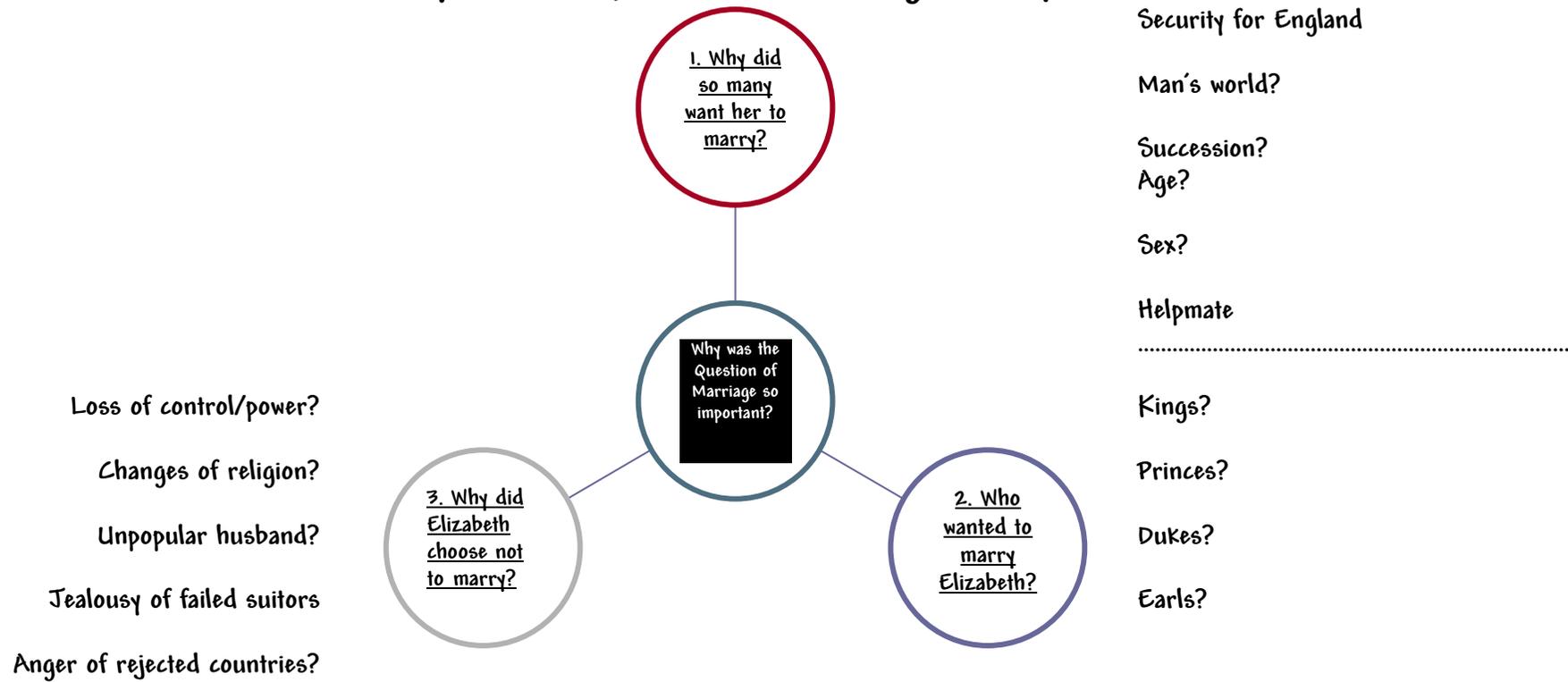
Think...Which was the most serious problem? Why?

## How did Elizabeth become a popular Queen?



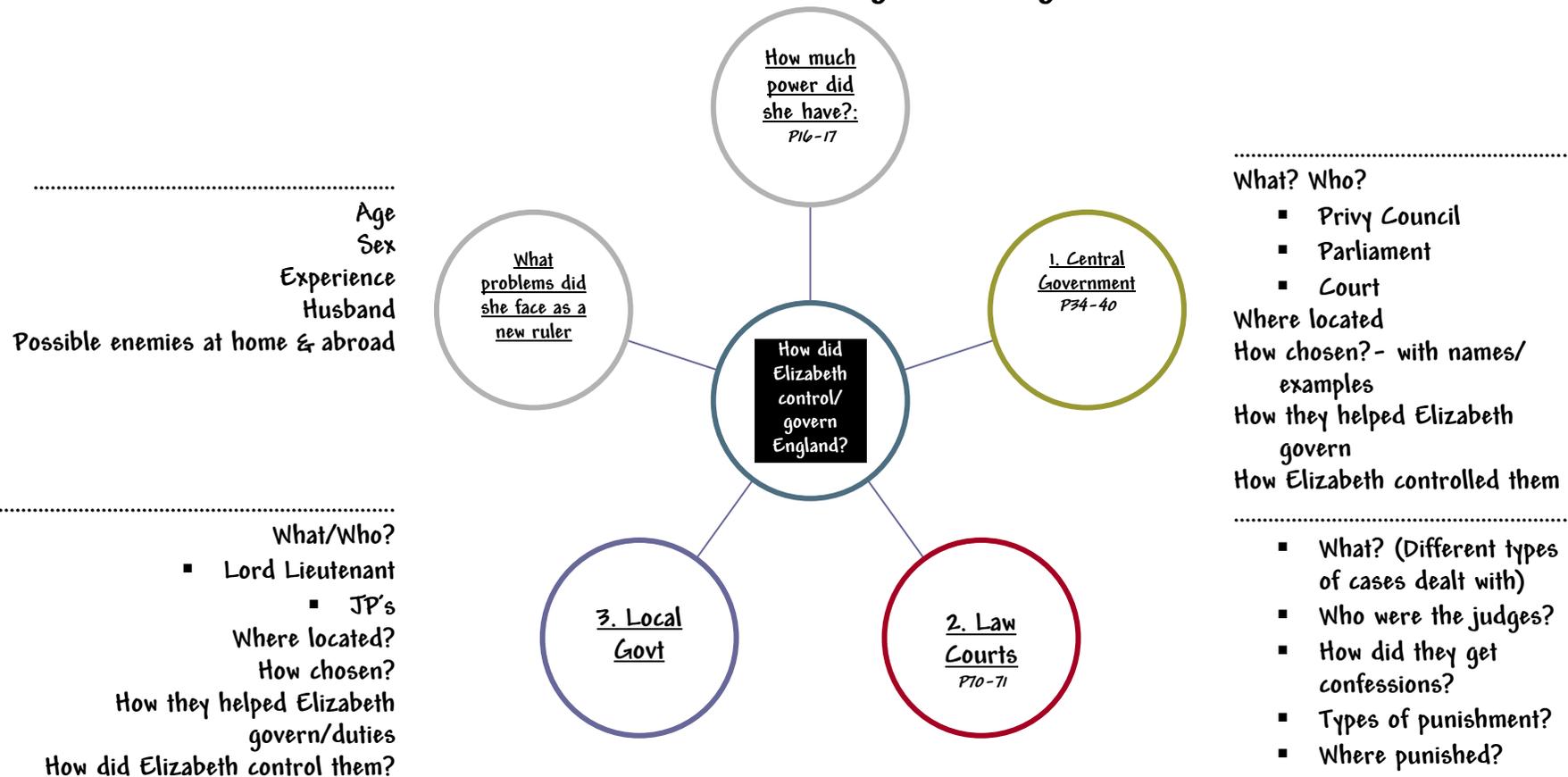
**Think**.....How did these factors help Elizabeth to control England?

### Why was the Question of Marriage so important?



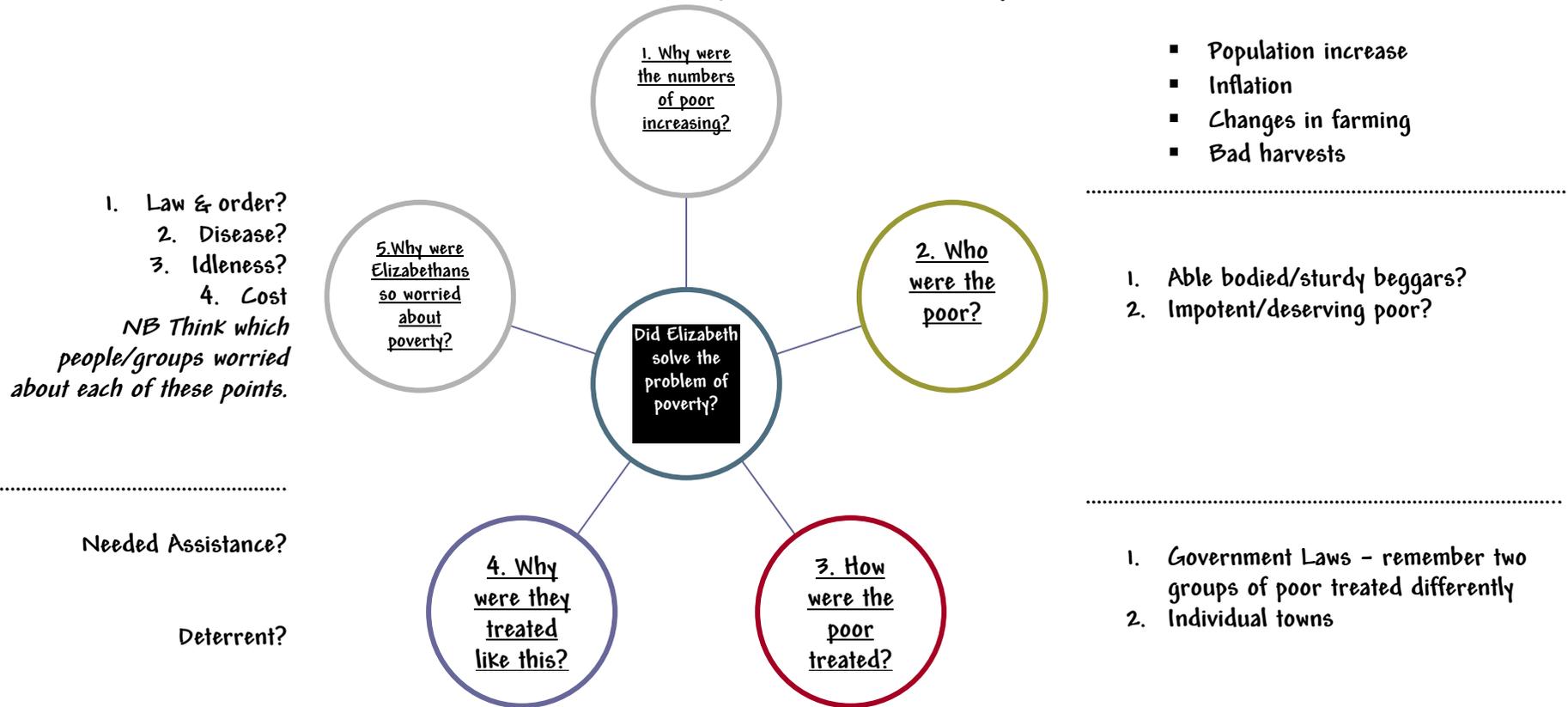
Think.....What were the advantages and disadvantages of not marrying? Did these change as she grew older?

## How did Elizabeth control/govern England?



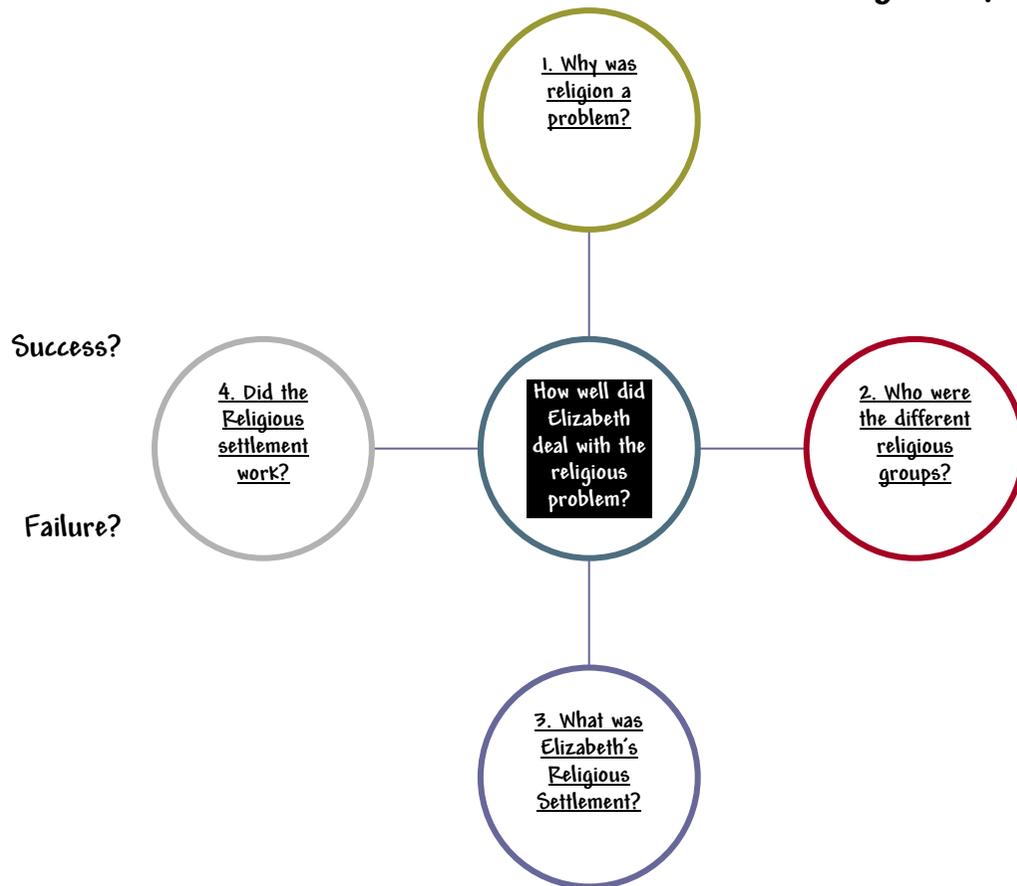
Think.....Which of the three were more important or did they help each other? How did each help Elizabeth govern?

Did Elizabeth solve the problem of Poverty? Pages 58-69



Think.....Did these actions solve the problem of the poor? Did attitudes towards the poor change throughout her reign? Why?

How well did Elizabeth deal with the religious problem? Pages 74-79



- Importance of religion
- Religious divisions
- Religious change before Elizabeth

- .....
1. Roman Catholics
  2. Protestants
  3. Puritans

How were they different to each other?

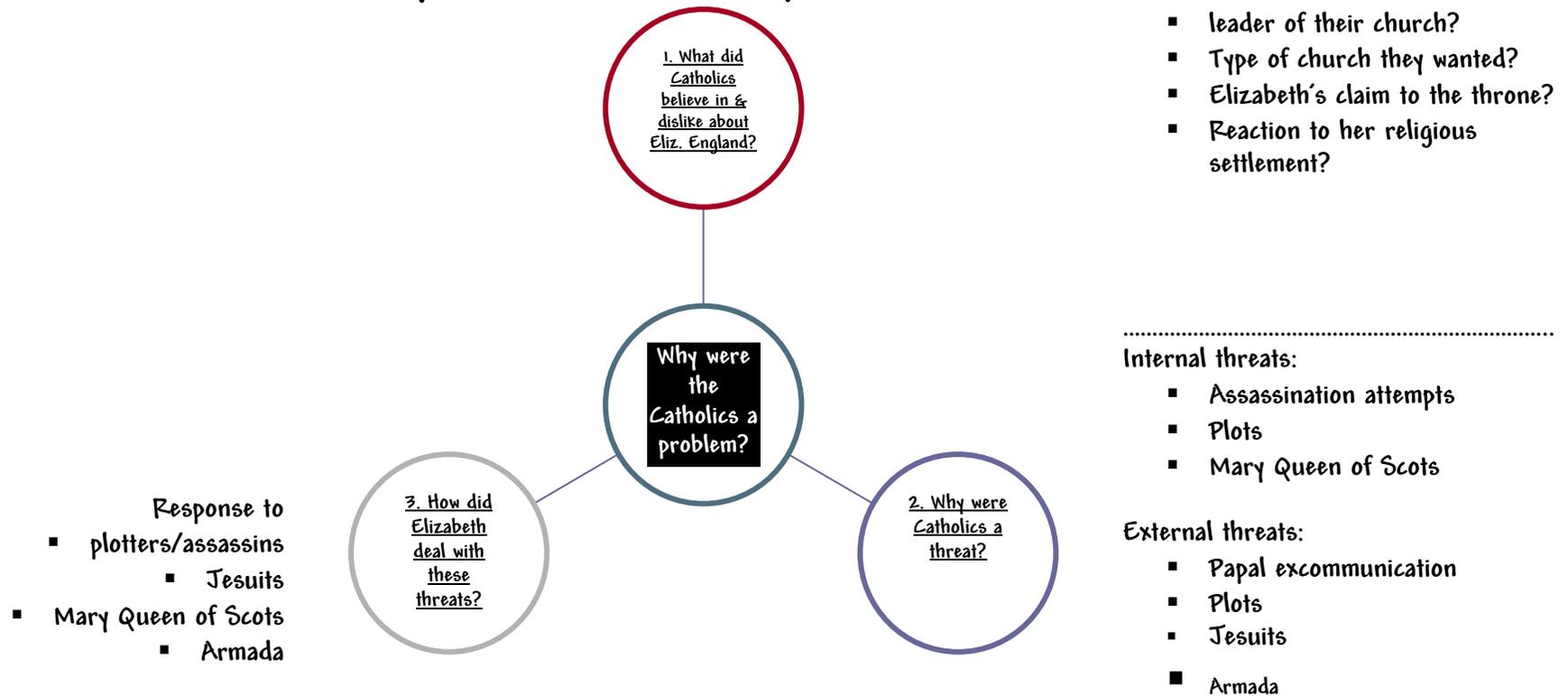
- .....
1. Act of Uniformity
  2. Act of Supremacy

What religion did this make England?  
Why was it a compromise?



**Think**.....To look at the success of the Religious Settlement you need to look at immediate reactions to it AS WELL AS its success by the end of her reign.

Why were the Catholics a problem? P76-79, 80-87, 88-91



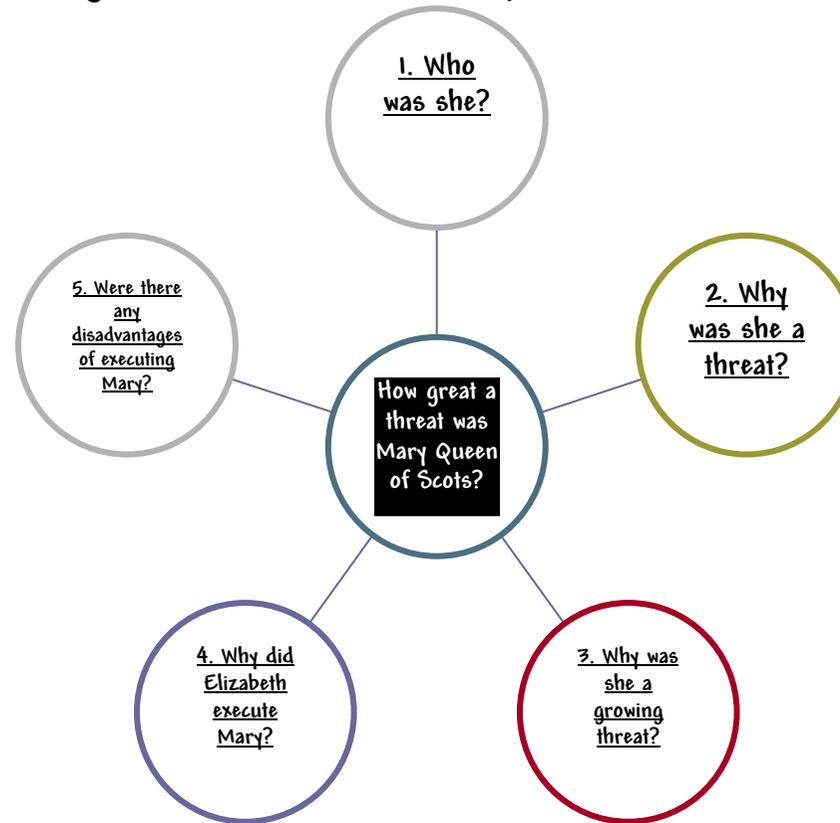
**Think.....** Were all Catholics a serious threat? Were some threats more serious than others? Why was Elizabeth reluctant to punish some Catholics (eg nobles, Mary Q of S, Jesuits)?

How great a threat was Mary Queen of Scots?

p80-87

- Responses abroad
- Responses at home?

1. Actions of M Q of S in Babington
2. Actions of Eliz. Government
3. Advantages of execution



- Relationship to Elizabeth
- Religion
- Claim to the throne

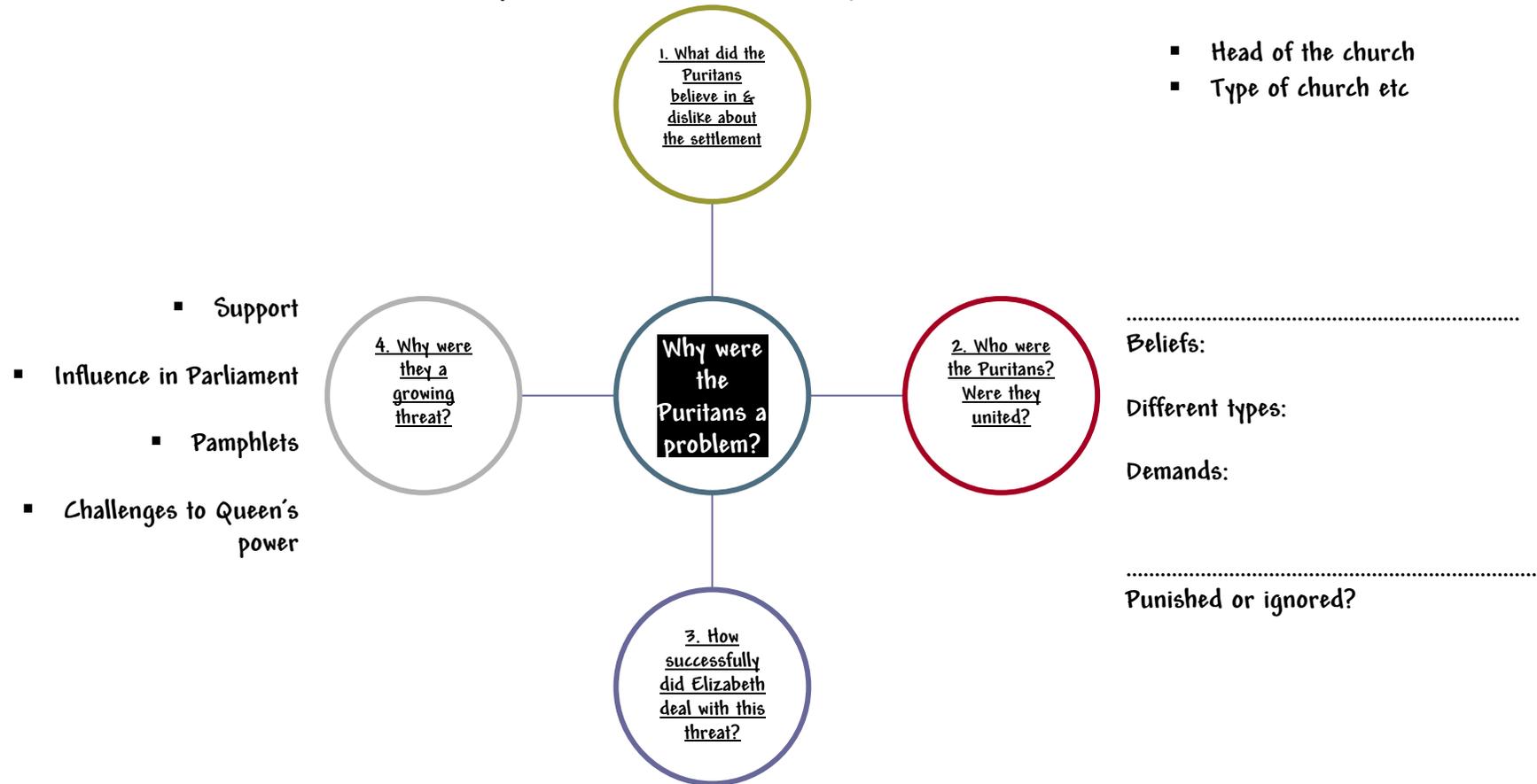
- Claim to the throne
- Catholic Support
- Succession

1. 1568 flees to England
  2. Rebellions & plots focus
  3. papal excommunication
  4. Jesuits
- How might all of these encourage some Catholics to support M q of S



Think....Why was Elizabeth so reluctant to execute M Qof S? What was the most important reason for her execution?

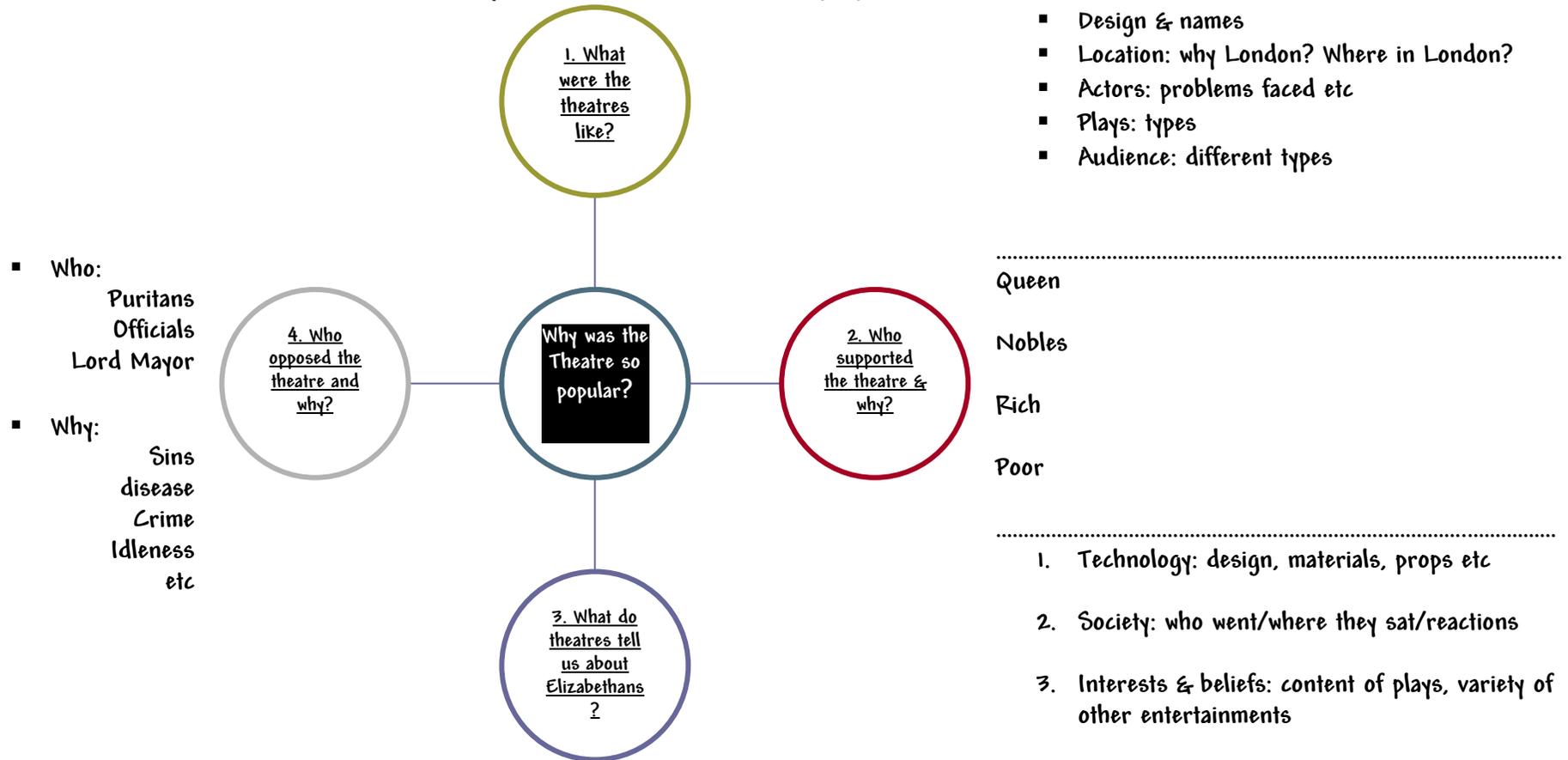
Why were the Puritans a problem? P92-95



**Think**.....Were the Puritans a really serious threat? And to what? (her power? Her religious settlement?) Were Puritans popular?

## Why was the Theatre so popular?

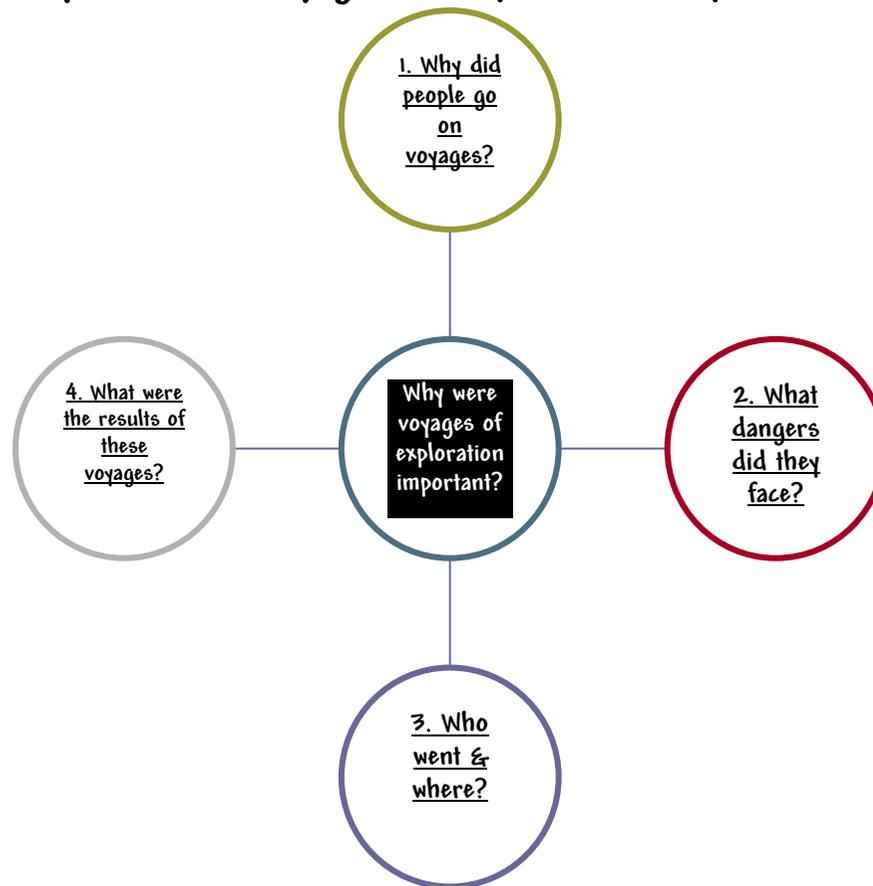
Pages 96-108



Think.....Why did Elizabethans enjoy the theatre so much?

Why were the voyages of exploration important?

Pages 114-128, 144-45



1. Fame & fortune
2. Curiosity & Knowledge
3. Trade: Wealth & resources
4. Colonies
5. Spread the faith

Advantages:

- Wealth/trade
- Colonies
- Power
- Stronger navy
- Navigation improved
- Better Knowledge of world

Disadvantages:

- Relations with Spain
- Expenses of colonies
- Failure of colonies

- weather
- navigation
- supplies
- hostile natives
- hostile European nations

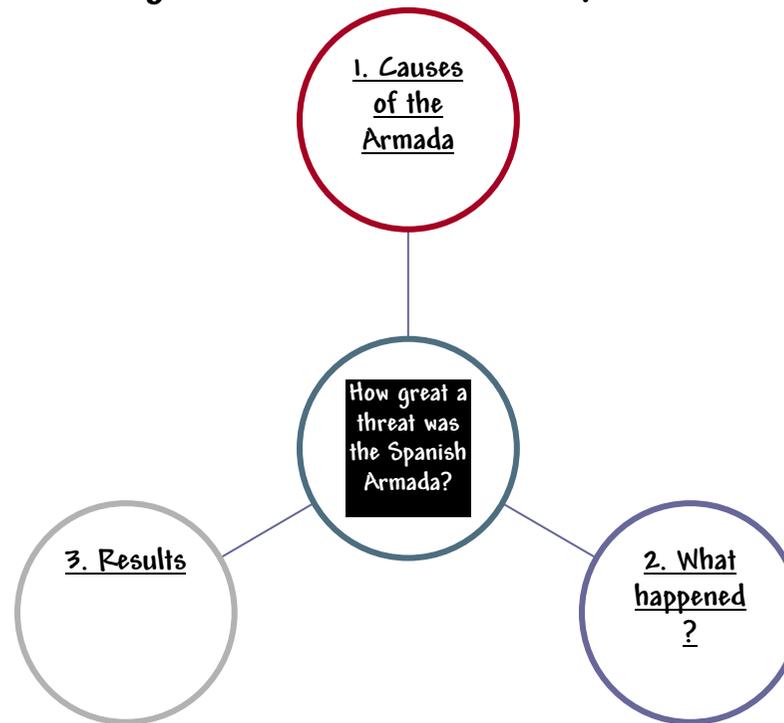
Drake  
Raleigh etc



Think.....Why did Elizabeth encourage these voyages? How did she benefit?

## How great a threat was the Spanish Armada?

p. 129-143



Long term causes:

1. religion
2. attacks on Spanish ships
3. help to protestants in the Netherlands
4. papal excommunication
5. Spain's support of plots

Short term causes:

1. execution of M Q of S
2. attacks on Spanish ships

Why was Spain's defeat so important to

1. Elizabeth's position as queen?
2. England as a protestant country
3. the catholic threat
4. strength of English navy & sailors
5. Power of England as a nation

- Spanish invasion plan
- Strengths & weaknesses of each side
- Role of leaders
- Why Spain failed:

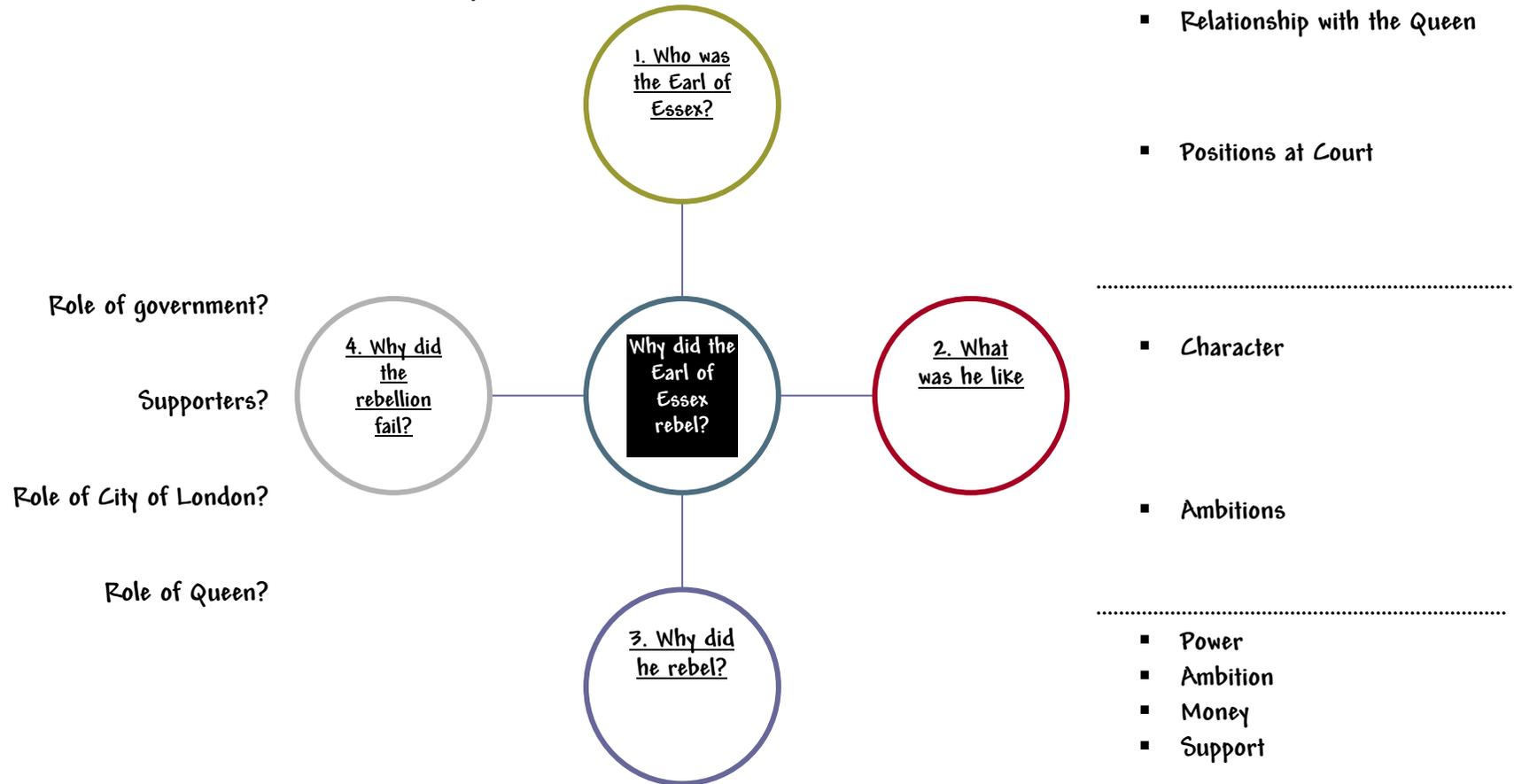


**Think**.....Was this the most serious threat to Elizabeth AND England? Why? What did the result mean for Elizabeth's Religious Settlement?



# Why did the Earl of Essex Rebel?

p 148-150



Think...How great a threat was this rebellion? -to Elizabeth; -to England? Was it more serious because it was in 1601?