



Happening at this time

1569	1600	1611	1640s
Mercator creates World Map	East India Company receive Royal Charter	King James Bible first printed.	Hooke Court is built.

Queen Elizabeth I—Timeline

7th Sep 1533	Elizabeth born to Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, Henry's second child after Mary. Her mother was to be accused of adultery and beheaded in May 1536.
1537–1550	Elizabeth receives an extensive education from private tutors, and by the end of her formal education, is one of the best educated women of her generation.
28th Jan 1547	Elizabeth's father Henry dies, having grown greatly obese and her younger brother Edward succeeds him, aged 9.
6th July 1553	Edward dies at the age of 15; the crown passes to Lady Jane Grey instead of Elizabeth's sister Mary. Support for Grey disappears after 9 days, and Mary becomes Queen with Elizabeth by her side.
18th March 1554	Mary attempts to bring back Catholicism, and accuses Elizabeth of plotting against her, imprisoning her in the Tower of London. By the following year, tension had subsided and Elizabeth was heir to the throne.
17th Nov 1558	Mary dies and Elizabeth succeeds her as Queen. She was welcomed by the people as her sister had not been popular due to her catholic beliefs.
1558–70	Numerous attempts are made to marry off Elizabeth to a number of different suitors, from both home and abroad but Elizabeth was to never marry.
1561–66	Elizabeth places her cousin Mary on the throne of Scotland, to help settle problems north of the border, but this raises further issues as Mary's catholic views contradict her own and the government. She was overthrown in 1566, and imprisoned for the next 19 years before being beheaded in 1587.
1570s	Elizabeth remained cautious in her relationships with France and Spain, this was to change in the next decade.
1577-80	Elizabeth pays Francis Drake to start an expedition against the Spanish. He spends the next 3 years circumnavigating the globe aboard the Golden Hind, becoming the first Englishman to do so, and was knighted on his return.
29th July 1588	The defeat of the invading Spanish Armada is a military triumph for both Drake and Elizabeth, and is a notable event in history. Later battles were not so successful, and Spain regained its power.
1590s	Under Elizabeth's reign, playwrights such as William Shakespeare and Christopher Marlowe write lots of successful plays, enjoyed by the people.
24th March 1603	Elizabeth dies, aged nearly 70. She was the last Tudor monarch, and was succeeded by her cousin James, King of Scotland.

Queen Elizabeth I



Key Concepts

Empire	A large group of states or countries under a single ruler. Empires are often created through invasion or use of force and can involve the seizing of goods, land, resources and people by forces under the protection of a monarch.
Monarchy	The ruler (a king or queen) of a country and their (royal) family. If the monarch has no children the throne may pass to a different family.

Key Vocabulary

Catholic	A branch of the Christian church, traditionally more formal and led by the Pope in Rome.
Circumnavigate	Sail or travel all the way around something, (like the world).
Protestant	A branch of the Christian church, traditionally less formal and led by the English monarch as the head of the church.
Suitor	A man who pursues a relationship with a particular woman, with a view to marriage.

Key Achievements/Beliefs— Elizabeth I

Children	She had no children, and never married, ensuring she would be the last Tudor monarch.
Church of England	In 1559, Elizabeth made herself Supreme Governor of the Church of England, and sought to organise the church to demonstrate clear protestant values but also remained tolerant towards catholic practice.
Divine Right Of Kings	Elizabeth was more moderate than her father and half-siblings had been. One of her mottoes was "what she says" ("see but say nothing").
Military	Elizabeth looked to pacify other foreign powers, but acted to defy the might of Spain and won a famous victory against the Spanish Armada.
Personality	Elizabeth was a strong willed ruler, as her father had been, and many of her speeches have become famous. She survived in a dangerous time for monarchs, and helped England develop a strong sense of identity. Her reign oversaw the English Renaissance.
Scotland	Elizabeth continued to rule over Ireland, but attempted to further control Scotland, through her cousin Mary. This proved challenging however.
Tudor Dynasty	Almost as famous as her father, she was the final Tudor monarch, and only the second queen that England had had. She did much to further England's place in the world, and society flourished under her rule.

Key People



Mary, Queen of Scots Sir Francis Drake Sir Walter Raleigh William Shakespeare

Recap on Key Achievements/Beliefs— Henry VIII

Children	All of his children went on to rule England.
Church of England	Created a new Protestant Church of England.
Divine Right of Kings	Introduced the theory of the divine right of kings, the belief that the power of the King was directly given by God.
Ireland	Henry was the first King to be ruler of Ireland, as well as England and Wales.
Military	Henry helped to found the Royal Navy, as well as strengthening England's coastal defences.
Personality	Henry was a man who enjoyed luxury, and showing off his wealth.
Tudor Dynasty	He was the most famous Tudor monarch.