

Elizabeth Timeline:

17th November 1558- **Elizabeth becomes Queen**

15th January 1559- **Coronation**

1559- Elizabeth adopts the **VIA MEDIA** (middle way)

Act of Supremacy (Established the monarch's authority over the church)

Act of Uniformity (spelled out the form of service which was to be followed)

Royal Injunctions (Instructions to ensure uniformity of worship)

Act of exchange (Elizabeth could take land and buildings from the church)

1563- **Statute of Artificers** (compulsory 7 year apprenticeship)

1566- **Vestments Controversy** (37 priests dismissed for refusal to wear)

July 1567- **Mary, Queen of Scots was forced to abdicate** the Scottish throne

May 1568- **Mary, Queen of Scots is forced to flee to England**

November 1569- **Rebellion of the Northern Earls**

1570- **Proposals by Thomas Cartwright** (argued for the presbyterian system of government)

February 1570- Pope Pius V issued the **Papal Bull**

1571- **Treason Act** (Treason to declare Elizabeth was not the lawful queen)

Ridolfi Plot

1572- **Vagrancy Act** (severe punishments; local people pay a poor rate)

Law banned strolling players from touring unless they had a license

1576- **Act for the relief of the poor** (Houses of correction built in each county)

1579- **Pamphlet of John Stubbs** (criticised Elizabeth for engaging in marriage talks with the Duke of Anjou)

1580- Jesuits began to arrive in England in disguise

1581- **Elizabeth increased recusancy fines to £20** and made it treason to covert someone to Catholicism.

The first custom-built theatre ('The Theatre')

1583-4- **Throckmorton plot**

1584- **Treaty of Nonsuch** with Dutch Rebels (promised to protect Dutch Protestants and sent an army of 5,000 to support)

1585- An Act ordered all Jesuit and seminary priests to leave or be killed.

1586- **Babington Plot**

October- **trial of Mary, Queen of Scots**

8th February 1587- **Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots**

20th April 1587- The **Singeing of the King of Spain's beard**

1588-9- **Marprelate Tracts** (criticised church and bishops)

29th July 1588- **Armada sighted** off Lizard Point

7th August- English send in the fireships

8th August- **Battle of Gravelines**

1593- An Act **banned large gatherings of Catholics**

Act against Seditious Sectaries (authorities had the power to execute those suspected of being separatists)

1598- **Act for the Relief of the Poor** (Overseers appointed to supervise the poor relief)

Act for Punishment of Rogues (Houses of correction set up; begging forbidden)

1601- **Act for the relief of the Poor** (Legal framework to tackle poverty)

Elizabeth Key words:

Dissolution of the Monasteries- The official closure of all monasteries between 1536-39.

Excommunication- To expel from the Roman Catholic church and deny the individual the right to enter heaven.

Faction- An organised group of people within a larger group, which doesn't agree with some ideas of the larger group.

Jesuit - Member of the Society of Jesus to support the Pope in the fight against Protestants and carry out missionary work.

Justices of the Peace- An official appointed to keep law and order and try minor cases.

Papal Bull- A document containing the Pope's instructions which all Catholics were expected to obey.

Patronage- When a monarch gives out favours to people to retain their support

Poor relief- Action taken by the government, church, or private individuals to help the poor.

Presbyterian- A Puritan who sought further reform of the church and abolition of bishops.

Privy Council- A committee appointed by the monarch to give them advice

Prophesyings- Meetings of ministers and other interested parties in which ministers practiced preaching skills.

Protestant- Member of a Christian group that separated from the Roman Catholic Church

Puritan- Radical Protestant who wanted plain undecorated churches, simple services, and no music

Recusant- A person who refused to attend the services of the church of England.

Seminary Priests- Priests trained in Roman Catholic Colleges

Separatist- A member of the most radical Puritan group, who wanted to break away from a national church and for each church to be independent and run on a parish-by-parish basis.

Vestments- The official clothes worn by clergy.

Via Media- The 'middle way' between Catholicism and Protestantism.

How to answer each question:

1. What can be learned from Sources A and B...? (4)

Make an opening sentence- State both sources are useful

Pick out 2 key facts from source A- link to the question.

Pick out 2 key facts from source B- link to the question.

WRITE EQUAL amounts from both sources= must have a balanced answer.

(It should only be one paragraph- remember you are just talking about what the source tells you!)

2. To what extent does this source accurately reflect...(8)

Identify the key points of the argument.

1st paragraph- State what the source is saying and use your own knowledge to place it in context- What is happening at the time?

2nd paragraph- Test the accuracy of the source against your own knowledge/ What are the strengths and limitations. Use CNOPA to discuss how the author may affect reliability and accuracy.

Conclusion- Make a brief conclusion on your judgement

(2 paragraphs and a conclusion)

3. Why was...(12)

1- Explain the context- What has happened before to cause this
Explain what is happening at the time

2- Include specific factual detail to construct a two sided argument.
Make regular links to the issue.

3- A well supported conclusion

(3 paragraphs)

4. Explain the connection between TWO of the following...(10)

Select two factors that have a clear connection - the two you know the most about.

Explain the first factor and show a clear connection between it and your second.

Explain the second factor and why it has a clear connection to the other.

Constantly be demonstrating the connections. Make links

(2 paragraphs and a conclusion)

5. How far do you agree with the interpretation...(16)

Paragraph One- Say what the interpretation is saying. Introduce its viewpoint

Paragraph Two- Back up its view point with your own knowledge- what do you know that supports the statement

Paragraph Three- CNOPA- Use CNOPA to state how the authorship and medium affect its viewpoint- (does it have a narrow or wide view? Is it subjective? Is it limited by when it was created?)

Paragraph Four- Offer a different perspective- What might other historians view be?

Conclusion- Answer the question specifically- HOW far do you agree (to a little extent? To a large extent? Somewhat?) and explain why

REMEMBER YOU ARE ALSO BEING ASSESSED ON SPAG- Use your key vocab, capital letters and punctuation.

Elizabeth Topic Checklist

Elizabethan Government:

- Coronation
- Portraits and Progresses
- Royal Court
- Privy Council
- Local government
- Parliament

Lifestyles of the Rich and Poor:

- Rich Homes and building styles
- Rich fashion and education
- Lifestyle of the gentry
- Lifestyle of the lower classes
- Poverty and vagrancy

Popular Entertainment

- Cruel Sports
- Entertainment enjoyed by the rich
- Creation of theatres
- Attitudes towards theatres

Problem of religion

- Via Media
- Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity
- Reactions to the settlement

Catholic Threat

- Recusancy
- Mary, Queen of Scots
- Rebellion of the Northern Earls
- Papal Bull
- Catholic Plots

Spanish Armada

- Reasons for the Armada
- Preparation of the Armada
- Events of the battle
- Reasons for the failure

Puritan Threat

- Puritan beliefs and types
- Puritan challenges to the religious settlement
- Puritans who attempted reform within parliament
- Measures to deal with the challenge

USA: A Nation of Contrasts Timeline

- 1910- Introduction of the **Jim Crow Laws** (segregation in America)
- 1913- Henry Ford creates the **assembly line**
- 1915- Release of the film '**Birth of a Nation**' (Revived the KKK)
- 1917- **Literacy test** (all immigrants have to pass an English test)
Bolshevik Revolution in Russia
America **joins World War Two**
- 1919- A series of workers' **strikes**
Anarchist **letter bombs** (including the bombing of Mitchell Palmers house)
A bomb planted in a Milwaukee church killed 10 people
Prohibition law passed
- 1920- The **Palmer Raids**
5th May- **Sacco and Vanzetti** were arrested
Volstead Act (defined intoxicating liquors as above 0.5%)
19th Amendment (**Women get the right to vote**)
- 1921- **Emergency Quota Act** (3% quota based on the total population of each ethnic group in 1910)
May- Sacco and Vanzetti trial
Warren G Harding becomes President (followed the policy of 'Back to Normalcy')
- 1922- Details of the **Teapot Dome scandal** are leaked to the press
Fordney-McCumber Tarrif Act (raised import duties to the highest levels)
- 1923- **Calvin Coolidge becomes President** (followed the policy of 'Laissez-Faire')
- 1924- **National Origins Act** (Cut the quota to 2% based on the 1890 census)
July- **John Scopes** is arrested
Indian Citizenship Act
Mary Howard of Utah and Bertha Knight Landes (First female mayors)
- 1925- KKK reached 5 million members
Al Capone takes over operations in Chicago
Miriam Ferguson in Texas and Nellie Tayloe Ross in Wyoming (first female state governors)
- 1926- House prices start to fall in Florida
- 1927- **Albert Fall is found guilty** (leasing teapot dome)
First Talkie released (The Jazz Singer)
- 1929- **Herbert Hoover becomes President** (followed the policy of Rugged individualism)
Immigration Act (Restricted immigration to 150,000 per year. No Asians allowed)
Meriam Report (Native American assimilation through education had failed)
St Valentine's Day Massacre
Wall Street Crash
- 1933- President Roosevelt **ends Prohibition**

USA Key words:

_Assembly Line- A line of workers and machines in a factory assembling a product

Bible Belt- An area of Southern America where Christian belief is strong

Bootlegger- A person who supplies and distributes illegal alcohol

Consumerism- Buying items that are not essential to life, like vacuum cleaners, radios and refrigerators

Corruption- Using a position of power for your own advantage

Flapper- A fashionable young woman

Jazz- Improvised, rhythmic music developed by Black Americans

Laissez-Faire- A policy of non-interference in the running of the economy

Mass Production- Manufacture of goods on a large scale using a standardized mechanical process.

Moonshiner- A person who brews or distills their own illegal alcohol

Negative equity- People owned property worth less than the amount they had originally paid for it

Open-door policy- Free admission of immigrants

Protectivism- Putting taxes on goods imported into America to make them more expensive than American goods

Speakeasy- An illegal drinking shop

Fundamentalism- Believing in the literal word of the bible

Speculating- Buying shares, hoping their value will increase so that they can be sold for a profit

Tariff- A tax on foreign goods coming into a country

WASP: White Anglo-Saxon Protestants

Xenophobia: An irrational fear or hatred of foreigners

How to answer each question:

1. Use Source A and your own knowledge to describe...? (5)

Make an opening sentence- In source A...

Select 2 points about the topic that you can see in the source

Use the date in the caption to explain what is happening at the time

Write at least two detailed points about the topic from your own knowledge- using specific examples.

(One paragraph)

2. To what is the purpose of Source B? (8)

Paragraph One- What is happening in the source? What is the source saying?

Use your own knowledge to explain what is happening at the time.

Paragraph Two- Use CNOA- Who created the source? When was it made? Who are the audience? And how does this affect the purpose

Write a concluding statement that clearly explains why the source was made.

(Two paragraphs)

3. Do the interpretations support the view...(10)

Paragraph One- State whether interpretation one supports the view (one always will and the other will not- READ THEM CAREFULLY)

Use your own knowledge of the topic to add historical details that support the view.

Read the attribution- USE CNOA- to explain why the author has that view (is it a wide focus? Narrow focus? Where are they writing? Who are they writing for?)

Paragraph Two- Repeat for interpretation 2.

Conclusion- Make a clear JUDGEMENT and EXPLAIN- referring back to what you have said

about CNOPA

(Two paragraphs and a conclusion)

4. Which of the sources are more useful...(11)

Paragraph One- Write a sentence using the wording of the question to summarise both view points.

Use your own historical knowledge to explain context

Use CNOPA to discuss its usefulness (to explain why the author has that view).
Is it a wide focus? Narrow focus? Where are they writing? Who are they writing for?)

Paragraph Two - Repeat for the second source

Conclusion- Make a clear judgement about which is the most important and why you think that, referring back to what you have said about CNOPA

(Two paragraphs and a conclusion)

6. How far do you agree with the interpretation...(16)

Paragraph One- Say what the interpretation is saying. Introduce its viewpoint

Paragraph Two- Back up its view point with your own knowledge- what do you know that supports the statement

Paragraph Three- CNOPA- Use CNOPA to state how the authorship and medium affect its viewpoint- (does it have a narrow or wide view? Is it subjective? Is it limited by when it was created?)

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USA: A Nation of Contrasts Checklist

Immigration

- Open-door policy
- Government legislation
- Red Scare
- Palmer Raids
- Sacco and Vanzetti

Religion and Race

- The Monkey Trial
- Treatment of Native Americans
- Segregation and the KKK
- NAACP and the Harlem Renaissance

Crime and Corruption

- Prohibition
- Al Capone and the St Valentine's day massacre
- Harding, the Ohio gang
- Teapot Dome scandal

Economic Boom

- First World War
- Hire purchase
- Electification
- Mass Production
- Republican policies

End of prosperity

- Long-term causes
- Short-term causes

Popular Entertainment

- Movies
- Jazz
- Radio and Gramophone

Role of Women

- Feminism
- Flappers