

ELIZABETH: LIFE IN ELIZABETHAN TIMES

Key Individuals

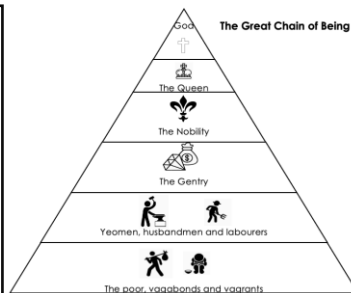
William Shakespeare (1564-1916)	Famously known as 'The Bard', Shakespeare wrote 37 plays, mostly during Elizabeth's reign. He was partly responsible for the opening of the Globe Theatre. Regarded as one of England's greatest writers.
Sir Francis Drake (1540-1596)	English privateer and sailor who became the first Englishman to circumnavigate the globe in 1577. He led a fleet during the Spanish Armada.
Sir Walter Raleigh (1552-1618)	English sailor and explorer who is credited with exploring the New World and colonising North America. Became one of Elizabeth's favourites at Court.
Sir John Hawkins (1532-1595)	An English privateer and naval commander regarded as the first to involve England in the Atlantic Slave Trade.
Elizabeth of Shrewsbury, or Bess of Hardwick (1527-1608)	Elizabeth's lady in waiting, Bess was one of England's wealthiest women. She build Hardwick Hall in 1590 which has become a symbol of Elizabethan grandeur.
Glorianna	Popular name given to Elizabeth I to symbolise her glory and successful reign.

Key Dates

1564	Shakespeare is born
1572	Vagabond Act
1574	First theatre opens
1576	Act for the Relief of the Poor
1577	Sir Francis Drake sets sail to circumnavigate the globe
1597	Hardwick Hall is built
1599	The Globe opens
1601	First Poor Law

New World

- Walter Raleigh settled a small colony on the island of Roanoke.
- 1607 the colony of Virginia was successfully established.



Theatre

- Clever playwrights** ensured that the themes were relevant to their audiences.
- Patronage** opportunities made it popular.. For example, Robert Dudley set up one.
- Queen Elizabeth** loved the theatre. The theatre was a great opportunity to spread propaganda.
- The poor** used theatre as a distraction. Elizabeth's government saw it as a way to make rebellion less likely.

Key Words

Able-bodied poor	Poor people in England who were physically able to work but could not find employment.
Alms	Charity provided by local parish.
Alms-house	Place that provided charity (alms).
Circumnavigate	Travel around the globe.
Country house	Large manors which the gentry lived in. They showed wealth and status.
Enclosure farming	Farming techniques that changed strips of land for crops to open fields for sheep.
Gentry	Well-born families who owned land, but did not inherit titles so were below the rank of nobility.
Golden Age	A time of cultural and historical importance.
Idle poor	Poor people who were regarded as lazy and criminals.
Impotent poor	The poor in England who were too old/young/sick to work.
Privateer	Pirates licensed by the government to attack and loot enemy ships.
Sumptuary Laws	Laws passed governing clothing based on standing in society.
Vagabond / Vagrant	A homeless, unemployed person who wanders from place to place and begs.
Voyages of Discovery	Journey's across the globe that brought discoveries and wealth to England.