

ELIZABETH: COURT AND PARLIAMENT

Key Individuals

Elizabeth I (1533-1603)	Elizabeth was the last of the Tudor monarchs,. Her reign is described as a 'Golden Age'.
William Cecil, Lord Burghley	Became Secretary of State in 1558. He sought to avoid war and unite the country. A devout protestant. Made Lord Treasurer in 1571.
Francis Walsingham	'The Spymaster'. Elizabeth's eyes and ears against potential plots. A radical Puritan, he was fiercely loyal to Elizabeth.
Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex	One of the Queen's favourites towards the end of her reign, Essex led an uprising against the Queen and was executed.
King Phillip II of Spain	Catholic King of Spain. Had been married to Elizabeth's half-sister Mary I. Proposed to Elizabeth. Spain was a powerful enemy.
Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester	Elizabeth's childhood sweetheart and friend. He was made Master of the Horse, meaning he was responsible for Elizabeth's safety. Elizabeth was suspected of being involved with the death of his wife.
Francis of Anjou and Alencon	Younger brother of the King of France. One of Elizabeth's suitors. Parliament disliked the idea of marriage as he was a Catholic.

Key Dates

1533	Elizabeth born to Anne Boleyn.
1536	Second Act of Succession: Henry made Elizabeth illegitimate.
1558	Crowned Queen of England.
1562	Elizabeth nearly dies of smallpox.
1564	Dudley named Earl of Leicester.
1571	Cecil becomes Lord Treasurer.
1572	MP Peter Wentworth imprisoned for asking for freedom of speech.
1595	Essex made Privy Councillor
1569	The Northern Rebellion.
1601	Essex Rebellion- Essex is beheaded.

Essex Rebellion:

- Essex was sent to Ireland to put down a rebellion. Without consulting the Queen, he made peace with Irish.
- He led an uprising against the Queen.
- He was executed in 1603.

Elizabeth's Problems

Gender 


Religion 

Tax 

Mary Queen of Scots 


Ireland 

Foreign Policy 

Succession 

Key Words

Accession	Come to the throne; crowned.
'Divide and Rule'	Elizabeth's tactic of encouraging competition between privy councillors to ensure their loyalty.
Gentry	Members of a 'middling class' who are increasing in wealth and power.
Heir	Next in line to the throne.
Illegitimate	Not entitled to take the throne.
Justice of the Peace	Members of the gentry tasked with controlling local populations.
Lords Lieutenant	Given orders from the Privy Council and tasked with keeping authority across England. They oversaw Justices of the Peace.
Lord Treasurer	Minister in charge of England's finances.
The Royal Court	The Court was simply wherever the Queen was. It included the Queen's household (500 ministers, advisors, nobles, servants).
Parliament	The monarch decided when to call parliament, usually to ask for taxes. Elizabeth went 29 years without calling parliament.
Patronage	Showing favouritism by giving individuals important jobs in return for loyalty.
Privy Council	Council of advisors used by the Queen to govern England; Elizabeth appointed 19 men
Progresses	Elizabeth visiting nobles' houses.
Reformation	Henry VII made England Church of England following his break with Rome.