




















Overview Timeline

- 1558**  **November** – Elizabeth crowned Queen of England at the age of 25
- 1559**  Elizabeth's religious settlement
- 1569**  **November** – The Northern Rebellion
- 1570**  Norwich authorities conducted first survey of the poor, model for Poor Law of 1601
- 1570**  **April** – The Pope issues the *Regnans in Excelsis*, which excommunicates Elizabeth from the Catholic Church
- 1571**  **November** – The Ridolfi Plot
- 1580**  Jesuit priests begin to arrive in England from Europe
- 1580**  **September** – Sir Francis Drake completes the first circumnavigation of the globe
- 1585**  Elizabeth sends troops to the Netherlands to support Dutch Protestant rebels
- 1583**  John Whitgift appointed Archbishop of Canterbury and cracks down on Puritanism
- 1586**  **July** – The Babington Plot is discovered, leading to the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots
- 1587**  Roanoke colony is established in North America
- 1587**  **February** – Mary, Queen of Scots is executed
- 1588**  **July–September** – The Spanish Armada
- 1590**  First of several bad harvests leads to food shortages; many country people begin to move to the towns
- 1599**  Opening of the Globe Theatre in London
- 1600**  Establishment of the East India Company
- 1601**  **February** – Essex's rebellion
- 1601**  Poor Law introduced
- 1603**  **March** – Elizabeth I dies and is succeeded by James I

Tier 2 Vocabulary	Tier 3 Vocabulary
<p>Accession: the time when an individual becomes a monarch.</p> <p>Beacon: a fire set up in a high position as a warning.</p> <p>Bureaucracy: a system of government involving lots of departments and paperwork.</p> <p>Censorship: to block something from being read, heard or seen, usually by the government.</p> <p>Conspiracy: a secret plan to do something unlawful or harmful.</p> <p>Court: the residents of the monarch and their household.</p> <p>Courtiers: members of the Royal Court who attended and advised the Queen.</p> <p>Enclosure: the division of land including the village common land into separate fields with hedges allowing a change from parable to sheep farming.</p> <p>Gentry: well-born families who own land but did not have titles and so well below the rank of mobility.</p> <p>Heretic: person who did not follow the official religion of the country.</p> <p>Monasteries: the religious houses occupied by monks, dissolved by Henry the eighth between 1536 and 1540.</p> <p>Privateers: Pirates licenced by the government to attack and loot enemy ships.</p> <p>Reformation: a movement for the reform of abuses in the Roman Catholic Church which ended up splitting the church with the establishment of separate Protestant churches.</p> <p>Sceptre: an ornamental wand held in the hand of as ruling monarch at the coronation as a sign of their power and godliness.</p>	<p>Allegory: writing or art containing metaphorical symbols of hidden moral political meanings.</p> <p>Alms: charity given to the poor.</p> <p>Culverins: a type of canon use on English ships it was light, easy to reload and had a long range.</p> <p>Debasement: to reduce the amount of precious metal in a coin.</p> <p>Episcopal: a church hierarchy structured around bishops.</p> <p>Excommunicated: to be expelled from the church.</p> <p>Great Chain of Being: an idea that everything in the universe had its place in a rigid hierarchy.</p> <p>Mullioned Windows: large windows made of lots of panes of glass divided by vertical supports.</p> <p>Privy Councillors: members of the Privy Council, the committee of ministers appointed to advise the monarch.</p> <p>Propheying: prayer meetings where the Bible is discussed in sermon said.</p> <p>Pursuivants: government priest hunters who would search houses suspected of hiding Catholics.</p> <p>Rack-Renting: charging extortionately high rent.</p> <p>Seminary: a school providing training for priests.</p> <p>Vestments: the garments worn by the clergy.</p> <p>Yeoman: A famer who owned his own small estate.</p>