

Today's plan: Elizabethan England recap.

We are starting from Key Topic 3 as this is what we did the farthest ago!

Key topic 3: Elizabethan society in the Age of Exploration, 1558–88	
1 Education and leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Education in the home and schools.• Sport, pastimes and the theatre.
2 The 'problem' of the poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The reasons for the increase in poverty and vagabondage during these years.• The changing attitudes and policies towards the poor.
3 Exploration and voyages of discovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Factors prompting exploration, including the impact of new technology on ships and sailing and the drive to expand trade.• The reasons for, and significance of, Drake's circumnavigation of the globe.
4 Attempted colonisation of Virginia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reasons for the attempted colonisation of Virginia, including the significance of Raleigh.• Reasons for the failure of the first settlement in Virginia.

Education

Colony in Virginia

Exploration

Leisure

Poverty

Education:

Pastimes, sport and theatre:

Reasons for the rise in poverty:

First Colony in Virginia

Key Topic 3: Elizabethan England

**Statute of
Artificers**

Reasons for exploration:

**Drakes
Circumnavigation:**

**Vagabonds
Act**

**Poor Relief
Act**

Education:

Pastimes, sport and theatre:

Reasons for the rise in poverty:

First Colony in Virginia

Key Topic 3: Elizabethan England

Reasons for exploration:

**Drakes
Circumnavigation:**

**Statute of
Artificers**

**Vagabonds
Act**

**Poor Relief
Act**

Education

Grammar Schools

- Private schools set up for well off boys
- Some got scholarships
- Main topic taught was Latin but also studied history and philosophy

Petty Schools

- Set up and run in teachers homes
- Education began here
- Reading and writing, and basic arithmetic
- Punishments were harsh

Dame Schools

- Most girls did not go to school
- Focused on the home
- Cooking, baking, sewing etc.

Pastimes

Sports for nobility

- Hunting with hounds
- Hawking/falconry
- Real tennis
- Wrestling
- Swimming

Sports for everyone:

- Football

Spectator sports

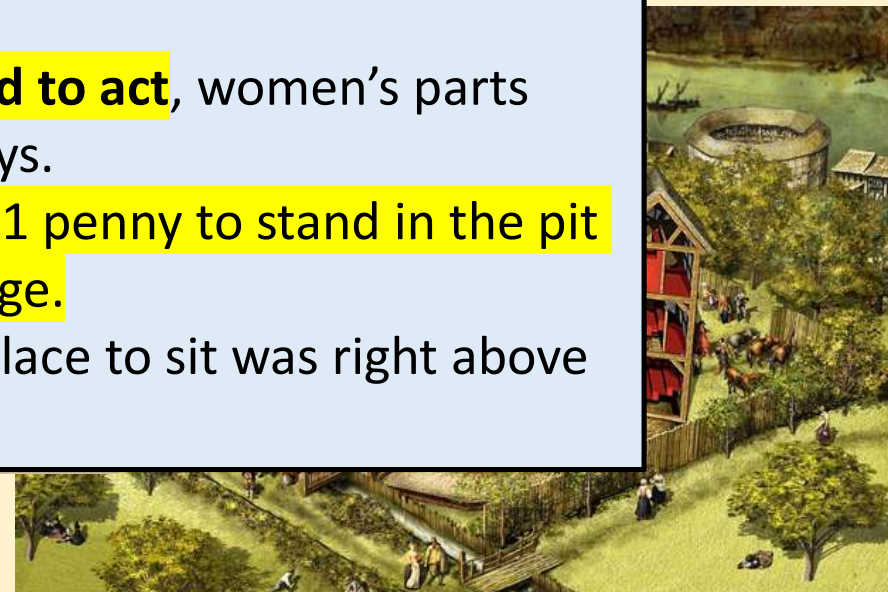
- Bear Baiting – dogs fight a chained-up bear
- Bull Baiting

Theatre

- Religious plays were initially common. As religion was a difficult subject at that time new non-religious (secular) plays became more common. **Comedies and tragedies were popular.**
- Theatre companies were set up, and big theatres were built especially for plays such as **the Red Lion, the Rose & the Globe Theatre**

Within theatre:

- **Only men allowed to act**, women's parts were taken by boys.
- **People could pay 1 penny to stand in the pit in front of the stage.**
- Most expensive place to sit was right above the stage.



Reasons for an increase in the poor

Population growth and rising prices:

- England's population grew by 35%
- Food not grown in the cities. It was brought in from the countryside
- With more mouths to feed and bad harvests prices went up
- More people meant lower wages. People then struggled to pay for bread
- With more people, cost of rent went up as there was competition

Sheep farming

- English wool was England's biggest export & was very profitable
- Sheep farmers had lots of sheep and they needed land to keep them on
- Sheep farming took land that had been used for growing crops or it took the common land (land that was free for all people to use)
- Some crops were only grown for sheep to eat taking up more land
- Sheep farming did not need many workers so unemployment rose again



Enclosure

- This meant replacing large fields with smaller privately owned ones
- This led to small farms merging and tenant farmers being evicted
- Farmers enclosed to stop animals walking across crops. It also meant you could grow one crop in one field making them more likely to grow.
- Although arable farming (growing crops) on enclosed land improved farming now less need for labourers to work on the land. Unemployment rose again
- Common land was often enclosed and no longer free for everyone to use. This stopped subsistence farming where people grew crops there to survive

Changing attitudes: Statute of Artificers 1563

Aimed to make sure poor relief was collected.

- If you refused to pay the poor rates you could be imprisoned
- Officials failing to collect poor rate fined up to £20



Changing attitudes: Vagabond Act 1572

Aimed to deter vagrancy

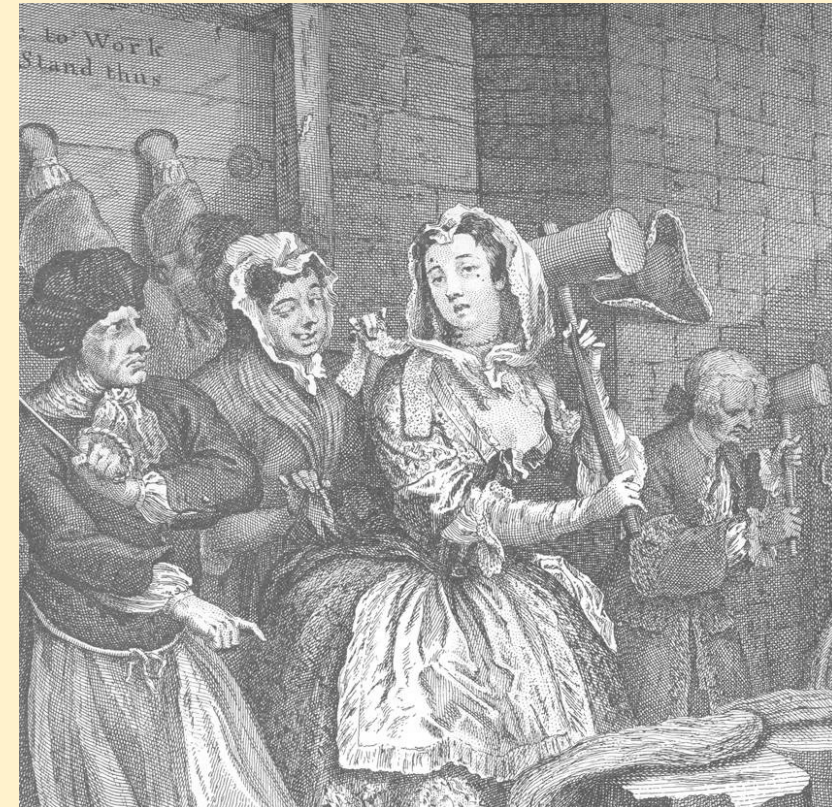
- Vagrants whipped and a hole drilled in each ear
- Vagrants imprisoned and/or branded if caught a second time.
- Death penalty if caught a third time
- JPs had to keep a register of the poor
- Towns were responsible for finding work for the poor



Changing attitudes: Poor Relief 1576

Aimed to distinguished able-bodied and impotent poor

- Justices of the Peace to provide able bodied poor raw material to make and sell things
- Able bodied to be sent to a special poor rate funded prison known as the house of correction if they refused to work



Reasons for exploration

Trade

- English merchants needed to look for new trading opportunities, as conflict with Spain and the Netherlands had hit the traditional wool trade. It was vital for England to find new markets and new products to sell. Reports from the Americas suggested that was an abundance of different crops, animal skins and precious metals.
- Private investors including Elizabeth I and her courtiers funded many voyages of discovery
- Triangular Trade

Navigation

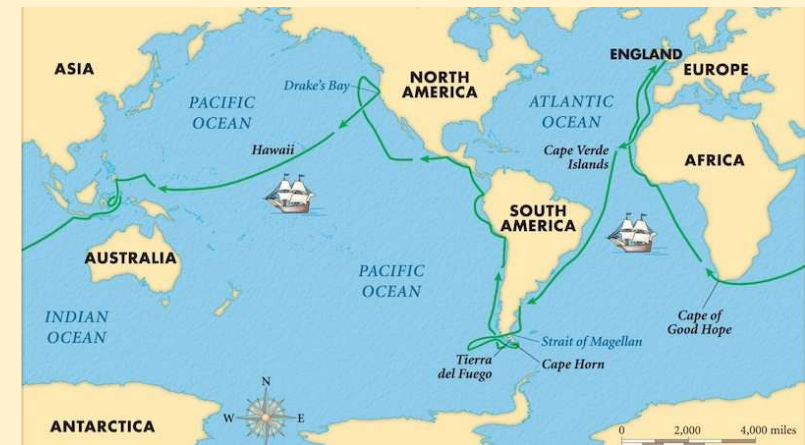
- New navigational technology made it easier to find the true position of the ships e.g. the quadrant which used the stars to do this
- Maps became more accurate. Mercator Map introduced lines of longitude and latitude.

Ship design

- Ship design improved, making longer journeys possible
- Galleons were designed which were able to hold more supplies
- Galleons also used different sail types which made them faster and manoeuvrable

- Sir Francis Drake's circumnavigation of **the world took place between 1577 and 1580**. He set out from England with five ships, aiming to explore new lands, find treasure, and strike against Spanish colonies.
- Drake sailed down **the west coast of Africa, through the Cape of Good Hope, and then along the coast of South America**.
- In the treacherous waters near modern-day Chile, he passed through the Strait of Magellan, a narrow passage that connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
- As he sailed north along the Pacific coast of the Americas, **he raided Spanish ships and settlements, bringing back valuable goods and gaining fame for his bold attacks**.

Circumnavigation



- Drake's journey wasn't just about treasure hunting; he also **explored unknown parts of the world.**
- After sailing across the Pacific, he reached the Philippines and then continued westward across the Indian Ocean.
- He eventually returned to England after nearly three years at sea, becoming the **second person to sail around the world.**
- **Queen Elizabeth I even knighted him for his achievements.** This journey was important because it helped expand knowledge of the world's oceans, and it **made Drake one of the most famous explorers of his time.**



First Colony in Virginia

- Organised by **Walter Raleigh**: invested money, promoted the voyage and persuaded people to take part

Why did it fail?

- **Lack of the right skills**: Most people that went were rich/soldiers
- **Climate**: hurricanes were common, and the colonists didn't know how to farm in this climate
- **Damage to the Tiger**: the main supply ship to Virginia was wrecked en route and it meant colonists were lacking in supplies
- **Relations with the Natives**: the colonist **heavily relied on them** for supplies and help but eventually the natives grew tired of this. Colonists brought diseases with them that infected the native people – **increased violent clashes**.

