**GOVERNMENT**

**1. When did Elizabeth I reign?**

□ 1555-1600 □ 1558-1604 □ 1558-1603

**2. What does Patronage mean?**

□ Being a rich man □ Queen chose nobles to help her rule

□ gentry helping to run the country

**3. Elizabeth spent most of her day here, reading talking and playing cards:**

□ Whitehall □ Privy Council □ Privy Chamber

**4.Who was Secretary of State twice and persuaded Elizabeth to execute Mary Queen of Scots?**

□ Robert Devereux □ Sir William Cecil □ Sir Francis Walsingham

**5. Who did Elizabeth once throw her slipper at?**

□ Sir William Cecil □ Sir Walter Raleigh □ Sir Francis Walsingham

**6. What DIDN’T the Earl of Essex do in his rebellion?**

□ Plot with the King of Spain □ Put on a threatening play

□ March on London with 300 supporters

**7. In the 45 years of Elizabeth’s reign how many months did Parliament meet for?**

□ 35 months □ 37 months □ 33 months

**8. This group met almost every day but not all members had to attend, Elizabeth selected it’s members directly.**

□ Privy Chamber □ Privy Council □ Privy Seal

**9. Select all of the things that Puritans wanted Elizabeth to do.**

□ Execute all Catholics □ Marry a Protestant □ give MPs freedom of speech □ Declare war on the Pope □ allow local churches to choose their leaders □ Cancel Christmas

**10. Which Puritan wrote a pamphlet in 1579 criticising Elizabeth resulting in his hand being cut off as punishment?**

□ John Stome □ John Stubbes □ Sebastian Jessup

**11. Why did Elizabeth make her ‘Golden Speech’?**

□ To flatter MPs after they had become angry at too many monopolies

□ To rally the troops at Tilbury □ To tell off MPs for trying to gain too much power

**12. Select all of the officers that ran local government:**

□ Privy Councillors □ Nobles □ Lord Lieutenants □ Courtiers

□ Justices of the Peace □ MPs

**13. Which local court was held four times a year?**

□ Quarter Session □ Royal Court □ Quad Session

**14. On what day was there massive celebration and pageants?**

□ Easter Sunday □ Elizabeth’s birthday □ Accession Day

**15. How many printing presses were there during Elizabeth’s reign?**

□ 100 □ 70 □ 60

**16. What was the main way that people saw the Queen?**

□ coins □ portraits □ processions

**17. What prayer did churches have to say in every service?**

□ The Hail Mary □ A prayer for the Queen □ A prayer for England

**CATHOLIC THREAT**

**18. When were the Act of Uniformity and Act of Supremacy passed?**

□ 1558 □ 1559 □ 1560

**19. Which act stated anyone insisting the Pope was the head of the church was a traitor?**

□ Act of Uniformity □ Act of Supremacy □ neither

**20. What is the name of the Catholic religious service?**

□ Catholic service □ Mass □ Matins

**21. What is the name for a Catholic who goes to Protestant church?**

□ Conformer □ Papist □ Recusant

**22. What did the Pope tell the Roman Catholics in 1570?**

□ God wanted Elizabeth dead □ to leave England □ Elizabeth wasn’t the rightful queen of England

**23. Which Act was passed in 1581**

□ Act of Persuasions □ Recusancy Act □ Act Against Priests

**24. Which Act was passed in 1585**

□ Act Against Priests □ Act of Persuasions □ Recusancy Act

**25. Which Act allowed the government to take 2/3 of land owned by a Catholic behind on fines?**

□ Act of Persuasions □ Act Against Priests □ Recusancy Act

**26. What is the name for a Catholic who didn’t attend Protestant church?**

□ Recusant □ Papist □ Conformer

**27. Who petitioned the Queen in 1585 to promise her loyalty of her Catholic subjects but was still arrested?**

□ Trentant Thane □ Thomas Tresham □ Philip Throckmorton

**28. What did Elizabeth’s government publish to justify torture of Priests?**

□ Newspapers □ Propaganda pamphlets □ Propaganda Orders

**29. How many priests were executed between 1580-87**

□ over 50 □ over 60 □ over 70

**30. How many priests were executed in 1588?**

□ over 15 □ over 20 □ over 50

**31. Which plot revealed plans of an invasion by France?**

□ Throckmorton □ Babington □ Devereaux

**32. What is the name of a Catholic who still follows the Pope at the head of the Church and is Catholic at heart but might attend English Church services?**

□ Conformer □ Recusant □ Papist

**33. Which plot revealed a plan to replace Elizabeth with Mary by cracking coded letters?**

□ Throckmorton □ Babington □ Ridolfi

**34. When was Mary Queen of Scots executed?**

□ 1586 □ 1587 □ 1588

**35. Select the kind of priest who was trained to persuade people to become Catholics.**

□ Seminary □ Carmelite □ Jesuit

**36. When was the Act Restraining Recusants passed?**

□ 1588 □ 1590 □ 1593

**37. How many ships did Philip II launch in the Armada, and how many returned to Spain?**

□ 130 and 80 □ 20,000 and 8,000 □ 200 and 100

**DAILY LIVES**

**38. What percentage of the population were gentry?**

□ 1.5% □ 2% □ 3%

**39. Select all the foods that the gentry ate?**

□ swan □ owl □ avocado □ venison □ pike

**40. How many rooms might a home of the middle sort have?**

□ 2-4 □ 4-9 □ 5-10

**41. What do you call someone who owned more than 50acres and employed labourers?**

□ Yorman □ Yeoman □ husbandman □ ranchman

**42. What percentage of the population were labouring poor?**

□ 50% □ 55%□ 60%

**43. Alongside their small two roomed house with small windows (no glass) what could a labouring poor man own?**

□ a cow □ up to 2 acres of land □ up to 3 acres of land □ an allotment

**44. At what age did Elizabethan couples tend to marry?**

□ men early-30s, women late-20s □ men late-30s, women mid-20s

□ men late-20s, women mid-20s □ men late-20s, women early-20s

**45. What percentage of Elizabethan brides married whilst pregnant?**

□ 20% □ 25% □ 30%

**46. What did you need to get a divorce?**

□ an act of Parliament □ adultery □ £100 fee

**47. What proportion of children died before the age of 10?**

□ 1/3 □ 1/5 □1/4

**48. How old were poorer boys when they were sent to apprenticeships?**

□ 12 or 13 □ 11 or 12 □ 13 or 14

**49. What mattered more to people than distant family?**

□ neighbours □ social climbing □ the church

**50. Which category of the poor rented rooms and often died due to starvation?**

□ Vagrant poor □ Housed poor □ Settled poor

**51. Which category of the poor wandered with no fixed home?**

□ Settled poor □ Impotent poor □ Vagrant poor

**52. Which category of the poor were seen as deserving of help?**

□ Settled poor □ Impotent poor □ able-bodied poor

**53**.**What were the long term causes of poverty in the Elizabethan age? Select all that apply**. □ Enclosure □ wars

□ dissolution of the monasteries □ religion □ population

**54. What were the short term causes of poverty in the Elizabethan age?** Select all that apply □ wars □ enclosure □ religion

□ bad harvests □ increased birth rate

**55. When was the Act for Punishments of Vagabonds and Relief of the Poor passed?** □ 1568 □ 1572 □ 1582

**56. When was the Poor Law Act passed?**

□ 1589 □ 1597 □ 1601

**57. What did the wealthy of York pay from 1588 onwards to support the poor of the city?** □ poor levy □ poor support □ poor rate

**58. What was the punishment for vagrancy?**

□ whipping □ hanging □ stocks

**THEATRE & POPULAR CULTURE**

**59. Where did actors often stage plays?**

□ inns □ bars □ Gentry’s homes □ town squares

**60. In which decade were the first few theatre buildings built?**

□ 1560s □ 1570s □ 1580s

**61. How much did a ‘Groundling’ pay to stand at the theatre?**

□ a shilling □ a penny □ a tuppence

**62. Which theatre was built in 1599 and burnt down 14years later?**

□ The Swan □ The Rose □ The Bankside □ The Globe

**63. What did audiences often stay on to enjoy after the theatre?**

□ a jig □ a brawl □ a Q&A □ a dance

**64. Select the other pastimes that young people could enjoy on Bankside in London?**

□ bear or bull baiting □ alehouses □ jousting □ bowling

**65. When did the Privy Council order the theatres of London to close?** □ during cholera □ during the accession feast □ during plague

**66. Which religious group was against theatres?**

□ Catholics □ Puritans □ Jesuits □Protestants

**67. What did the authorities and others worry that theatre led to?** (select all that apply) □ sin □ casual sex □ death

**68. What kinds of plays were banned by Elizabeth’s Privy Council** **during the 1560s-70s?** □ History Plays □ Tragedy Plays

□ Miracle Plays □ Musical Plays □ Religious Plays

**69. What official roles made up the ‘authorities’ limiting theatre in London? (select all that apply)**

□ Aldermen □ JPs □ Lords Lieutenant □ Mayors

**70. Few ordinary people had contact with the following…select all that apply**: □ Theatre □ Art □ Literature □ Music

**71. Who composed beautiful church music during Elizabeth’s reign?**

□ Henry Purcell □ Nicholas Hilliard □ Thomas Tallis

**72. What kinds of books became popular as the printing press took off from the 1580s? (select all that apply)** □ religious □ Travel

□ Poetry □ Science □ biography

**73. Which author’s plays became popular with all groups of society?**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ William Shakespeare

**74. What happened to Alehouses from the 1580s?**

□ Declined □ Increased □ Banned

**75. Select all of the common pasttimes of the 1500s:**

□ bear-baiting □ rugby □badger-baiting □ ‘throwing at cocks’

□wrestling □boxing □ tennis □ ‘cudgling’ □football

**76. What else were Parish Feasts known as?**

□ Holy Days □ Parish Plays □ Parish Ales □ Parish Days

**77. What did Puritans want to protect?**

□ Morality □ the Sabbath □ the Queen

**78. Select the calendar events that were commonly celebrated**:

□ Haloween □ Whitsun □ May Day □ Harvest

□ New Year □ Christmas □ Shrove Tuesday

**WITCHCRAFT & ADVENTURERS**

**79. What was the name of the skeleton discovered in St Osyth from 1582?**

□ Margery Wodebite □ Elizabeth Clarke □ Ursula Kemp □ Urma Kent

**80. What was the purpose of hammering iron rivets into her knees and elbows?** □ to signify Christ □ to stop her rising from the dead □ to stop her casting a deathspell

**81. What was an Elizabethan phrase to indicate witchcraft?**

□ clever woman □ wicked woman □ cunning woman

**82. What was Ursula Kemp known for being particularly good at curing?**

□ impotence □ arthritis □ breathing difficulties

**83.** **When did accusations of witchcraft increase?**

□ early 1500s □ Mid 1500s □ late 1500s

**84. Select the options that people did NOT use magic for in the Elizabethan era**: □ to recover stolen goods □ to get rich □ to find the sex of an unborn baby

□ to cure illness □ to find love

**85. True or false: Magic was an alternative to religion** □ true □ false

**86. Select the things that made witchcraft different from being a wise woman curing illness**: □ magic was used to cause harm

□ magic was used for their personal gain □ they had a special small animal

□ magic was used against men □ deals were made with the devil

**87. When was the law introducing death by hanging for the crime of using witchcraft to kill someone introduced?** □ 1558 □ 1563 □ 1575

**88. What is another name for the special small animal the witches had?**

□ Pygin □ cat □ impe □ deamon

**89. Which two places do we have records of witchcraft prosecutions from?**

□ North Yorkshire □ South East England □ Cumbria □ Cheshire □ Wales

**90. What happened to witchcraft trials in the later years of Elizabeth’s reign**? □ they increased □ they decreased □ they changed punishment

**91. Which county has a puzzlingly high number of witchcraft prosecutions?**

□ Essex □ Sussex □ Kent □ Hertfordshire

**92. Who normally started a witchcraft prosecution?**

□ a JP □ a witch finder □ a neighbour □ a family member

**93. What is the correct order for the development of historians’ interpretations of reasons for persecutions of witchcraft?**

□ 1970s, Puritan concerns. 1990s, attack on women. 2000s, village tensions

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**94. Which 1870s artist painted an imagined scene from sir Walter Raleigh’s childhood showing the Victorian interpretation of him?**

□ Ford Maddox Brown □ John Everitt Millais □ John William Waterhouse

**95. Which adventurer was a valued advisor to Elizabeth on navigation?**

□ Humphrey Gilbert □ Sir Walter Raleigh □ Dr John Dee □ Francis Walsingham

**96. What term did he use to describe his vision?**

□ British Empire □ Virginia’s right □ colonisation □ Virginia’s Empire

**97. Where did he argue Elizabeth had a right to colonise?**

□ India □ China □ South America □ North America

**98. When did Francis Drake do most of his plundering of Spanish ships?**

□ 1566-1570 □ 1570-77 □ 1577-1580

**99. What kinds of goods were brought back to England by adventurers? (select all that apply**. □ basil □ tikka □ ginger □ cloves □ harissa □ nutmeg

**100. Which adventurer made the first claim to territory at Newfoundland?**

□ Sir Walter Raleigh □ Humphrey Gilbert □ Ralph Fitch □ Francis Drake

**101. What was the name of England’s first colony in America?**

□ Roanoke □ Newfoundland □ New England □ Jamestown

**102. What happened to the voyage/colonists here? Select all that apply:**

□ their ships got stuck on sandbanks □ they got captured □ they nearly starved □ they killed the local chief □ they were attacked by the local chief

**103. What did the merchants call their company to trade in the East?**

□ The Turkey Company □ The East Trading Company □ The East India Company

**104. Which adventurer led the first voyage of this company?**

□ Ralph Fitch □ James Lancaster □ Humphrey Gilbert □ Sir Walter Raleigh

**105. Which Empire did the adventurers in the east visit and trade with?**

□ The Mughal Empire □ The Indian Empire □ The Chinese Empire

**106. What did Thomas Hariot and John White do?**

□ negotiate spices in the East □ write a book about the East □ record wildlife and landscape and people in North America □ record wildlife in South America