



Burford School History Department

Early Elizabethan England Student & Parent Information Booklet



Dear Parents and Students

This booklet has been put together to help you understand more about what students study in History across KS4, how students are assessed and what the History Department at Burford does to help all students achieve their potential in this subject. By working together – teachers, students and parents – there is a greater chance that students will succeed.

We would ask parents to read this booklet with their child, and then both to sign below. This booklet will then be fastened in the front of the exercise book, for reference. If you have any questions about the information in the booklet, please contact your History teacher in the first instance.

Thank you,

Mrs E. Thomas (Head of Department)

..... (Parent's signature)

..... (Student's signature)

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What will I study in GCSE History?

Exam Board: Edexcel

Number of Lessons per Fortnight: 5

Paper 1: Migrants in Britain c800-Present & Notting Hill, c1948-c1970 Overview

30% of GCSE 1hr 15 Minute Exam

52 marks: 16 for Historic Environment (Notting Hill) + 36 for Thematic Study (Migrants in Britain)

In this unit, you will gain an understanding of how Britain has been shaped by its migrant communities over a long period of time. At its heart, the Migrants in Britain study is the story of changes in the nation's context that encouraged, enabled, necessitated or forced migration to and within Britain, and the impact that migrant groups had on the country.

Paper 2: Period Study: Option 26/27 - Superpower relations and the Cold War, 1941-91 + British Depth Study - Option B4 Early Elizabethan England, 1558-88

40% of GCSE 1hr 45 Minute Exam

64 marks: 32 Period Study (Cold War) + 32 British Depth Study (Elizabeth)

The British Depth Study allows you to examine the challenges that Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen, faced due to her gender, her marriage and plots against her both at home and abroad. You will have an opportunity to delve into the world of Elizabethan exploration and new technologies.

Through the Period Study, you will examine the origins, development and ending of the Cold War from the division of Berlin, to the Cuban Missile Crisis, Olympic Boycotts and the significance of the fall of the Berlin Wall.

Paper 3: Modern Depth Study: Option 31 - Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918-39

30% of GCSE 1hr 20 Minute Exam 52 marks

In this unit you will examine the problems faced by the Weimar Republic and the context of Hitler's rise to power. You will investigate the impact of the Nazi dictatorship including the introduction of the Hitler Youth and the persecution of the Jews.

History Department Expectations

- Each piece of work should have a **title** and **date**. These should be **underlined** with a ruler.
- Write in blue or black ink (unless your teacher tells you otherwise).
- Use a pencil for drawing.
- Keep your work as **neat** as you can.
- **Respond** to any feedback given by your teacher – this may be answering questions, completing a given task or finishing a piece of work. It is expected that you will do this before your teacher next marks your book.
- Listen in **silence** when someone is talking. **Respect** everyone's opinion.
- Put your hand up rather than calling out.
- Join in with lessons by asking and answering questions. Do the best you can do.
- Make sure you clearly label classwork (c/wk) and homework (h/wk).
- Ensure homework is completed on time and to the best of your ability.
- If you miss a lesson due to illness, a music lesson or another activity it is your responsibility to ensure that you catch up with any work missed.

How will I be assessed in History?

There are three exam papers which you will sit in Year 11 (Summer 2018). These exams will be graded using the new 9-1 grading structure. For a rough comparison of how A*-G and 9-1 grades compare, please see the table below:

Current Scale	New Scale
Top half of A*	9
Bottom half of A*	8
A	7
B, B+	6
C+, B	5
C, C-	4
D and E+	3
E, E-, F+, F	2
F- and G	1
U	0

In the three exam papers you will be tested on the following objectives:

Students must:		% in GCSE
AO1	Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the periods studied.	35
AO2	Explain and analyse historical events and periods studied using second-order ¹ historical concepts.	35
AO3	Analyse, evaluate and use sources (contemporary to the period) to make substantiated judgements, in the context of historical events studied.	15
AO4	Analyse, evaluate and make substantiated judgements about interpretations (including how and why interpretations may differ) in the context of historical events studied.	15
Total		100

What do the exam papers look like?

Paper 2: 1 Hour 45 Minutes

SECTION A: Superpower relations and the Cold War, 1941–91

Answer ALL questions in this section.

1. Explain two consequences of ... (8 Marks)
2. Write a narrative account analysing the key events of ... (8 Marks)

You **may** use the following in your answer:

-
-

You **must** also use information of your own.

3. Explain two of the following: (Total for Question 3 = 16 marks)
 - The importance of ... for the development of the Cold War. (8 Marks)
 - The importance of ... for relations between the US and the Soviet Union. (8 Marks)
 - The importance of ...for Soviet control of Eastern Europe. (8 Marks)

SECTION B: Tudor depth options

Answer EITHER Question 4 OR Question 5. (Question 5 = Elizabeth)

5. a) Describe **two** features of... (4 Marks)
- b) Explain why...

You **may** use the following in your answer:

-
-

You **must** also use information of your own. (12 Marks)

c) 'STATEMENT' (20 Marks)

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

-
-

You **must** also use information of your own.

Assessments

The focus of assessed tasks in the History Department is on helping pupils know exactly what to do to get better at history.

There will be three assessment 'modes' across the academic year in Key Stage 4:

- **Every Three Weeks:** Students will have short tests consisting of 10 questions based on factual knowledge (names, dates and events). Substantive knowledge is crucial to ensure students' progress in History; these regular tests will ensure that students are building this knowledge in the long-term and will enable teachers to assess students' learning and grasp of chronology, knowledge and key concepts. Scores from these tests will be recorded in the front of students' books on their 'Progress Trackers'.
- **Every Half Term:** Students will complete an assessment consisting of exam questions in order to assess their progress. **There will be three Common Assessment Points** across the year which will feed into reviews.
- **Mock Exams:** Students will complete their mock exams in May of Year 10 and December of Year 11.

How will my work be marked?

You will regularly complete exam practise questions both in class and at home. When your exam questions are marked you will be given **formative feedback**. This feedback will include specific comments about what you have done well, identify any errors and misconceptions and provide you with specific targets for improvement. You will then be given opportunities within your lessons to respond to feedback and improve their work.

Literacy is a vital aspect of studying History; this is assessed in the longer mark (16 mark) questions on the exam papers. Examiners will not just focus on spelling, punctuation and grammar but also the use of specialist historical terminology. The following is a guide to the marking symbols that will be used on some of your work. Please note: you will not find every mistake corrected. This is because it is important for you to check your work for yourself.

Symbol	What it means
S in margin	Underline incorrect spelling and write the correct one above.
P in margin	Punctuation error – write in the missing punctuation or correct what is wrong (e.g. comma instead of a full stop).
SS	Poor sentence structure.
WW	Wrong word (e.g. two, to and too).
EXP	Poor expression – this may mean that you have used slang or that what you have written does not make sense.
//	New paragraph needed.

What can I do outside of my History lessons?

The following are books, films and documentaries that would be worth looking at outside of lessons to further your knowledge and understanding of the Elizabethan unit.

Elizabethan England:

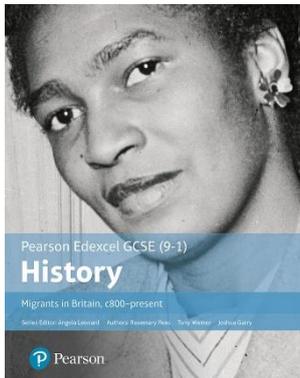
- Time Traveller's Guide to Elizabethan England by Ian Mortimer
- Time Traveller's Guide to Elizabethan England by Ian Mortimer (BBC2, 2013)
- Elizabeth (1998) and Elizabeth: The Golden Age (2007)
- Elizabeth I: Troubled child to beloved Queen: www.bbc.co.uk/timelines/zftxtfr
- Elizabeth I: www.bbc.co.uk/history/people/elizabeth_i
- http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/tudors/spying_01.shtml
- Elizabeth I's Secret Agents <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b09c6q44>
- David Starkey Elizabeth I:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VQbvaGl4jrg&list=PL8cc0pOCDzrz68clSGdZjPXGjYr3Wu6CS&safe=active>

Outside of your History lessons there are a number of things you can do to help your learning including:

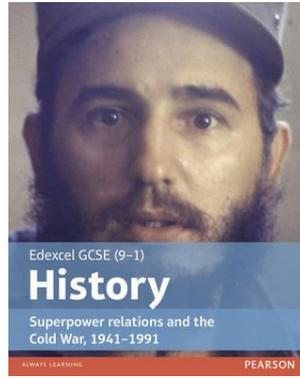
- Catch up with any work missed due to illness, a music lesson or another activity.
- Regularly revise and revisit topics studied by creating revision cards or mind maps as you go along; this will help develop and reinforce your knowledge. Timelines are an effective way of revising in History. I would advise students to complete timelines of key events for each of the units. These timelines should include key dates and a brief description of the event & its significance. GCSEPod is an excellent resource to use for revision.
- Take on board and act on the feedback you are given by your teacher – improving exam questions completed is a really effective way of improving your exam technique.

Resources:

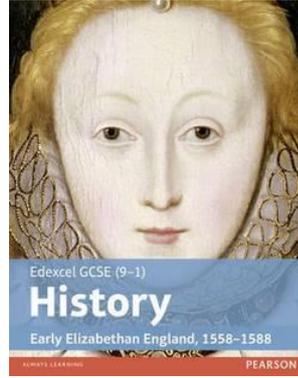
Below are the four textbooks we will be using during lessons:



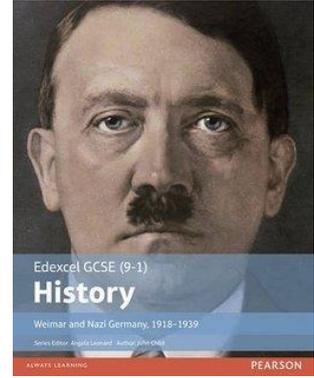
ISBN
9781292391540



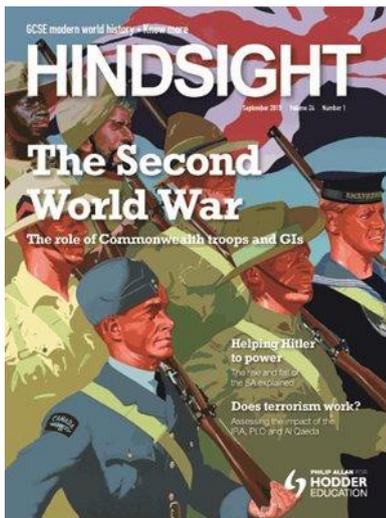
ISBN
9781292127279



ISBN
9781292127262



ISBN
9781292127347



Hodder Education Hindsight Magazine

Hindsight is the History magazine produced by Hodder Education specifically aimed at GCSE students. Hindsight helps students learn more, building deeper knowledge of key topics and events and the skills to progress through GCSE history.

Burford History Department has an institution subscription to the magazine and can add associated subscriptions at the cost of £10 per student. There will be a letter regarding subscribing to the magazine.

Early Elizabethan England Timeline

1533	Birth of Elizabeth to Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn
1558	Elizabeth accedes to the throne on the death of her sister, Mary Tudor
1559	The Elizabethan religious settlement: the Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity
1568	Mary, Queen of Scots flees to England
1569	Revolt of the Northern Earls aims at placing Mary, Queen of Scots on the throne
1570	Pope Pius V excommunicates Elizabeth from the Catholic Church, declaring her deposed from the throne
1571	The Ridolfi Plot, the second major Catholic threat to Elizabeth
1572	Act for the Punishment of Vagabonds establishes harsh treatment of offenders
1576	Act for Setting the Poor to Work displays a more enlightened attitude towards poverty
1577	Drake begins his circumnavigation of the globe: the expedition lasts three years
1583	The Throckmorton Plot, a further Catholic plot against Elizabeth
1585	War begins between England and Spain
	Dudley's disastrous expedition to the Netherland
	All Catholic priests ordered to leave the country
1586	The Babington Plot. Ciphred letters prove that Mary, Queen of Scots was directly implicated in the plot
1587	Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots
	Drake's assault on the Spanish fleet in Cadiz harbour
1588	The Spanish Armada sent against England. The Spanish suffer serious losses at Calais, leading to the failure of the whole enterprise

Early Elizabethan England Glossary

- **Act of Uniformity:** made Protestantism England's official faith, established a form of worship which is still followed in English Parish churches today and showed the country that Elizabeth was bent on following a middle road where religion was concerned.
- **Act of Supremacy:** passed by Parliament and approved in 1559, revived the antipapal statutes of Henry VIII and declared the queen supreme governor of the church.
- **Babington Plot:** was a plot in 1586 to assassinate Queen Elizabeth, a Protestant, and put the rescued Mary, Queen of Scots, her Roman Catholic cousin, on the English throne.
- **'Casket Letters':** eight letters and some sonnets said to have been written by Mary, Queen of Scots, to the Earl of Bothwell, between January and April 1567. They were produced as evidence against Queen Mary by the Scottish lords who opposed her rule.
- **Catholics:** type of Christian. Leader is the Pope in Rome.
- **Ciphers:** a secret or disguised way of writing; a code.
- **Clergy:** the body of all people ordained for religious duties, especially in the Christian Church.
- **Colonisation:** to establish a colony in (a place).
- **Commons:** (or the Lower House) consisted of common people. Elections occurred only for the House of Commons. Who was in Parliament depended mainly on who was supported by the important local people. Only those that were male and received a certain annual income could vote.
- **Deserving poor:** made up of the elderly and the very young, the infirm, and families who occasionally found themselves in financial difficulties due to a change in circumstance. They were considered deserving of social support.
- **Enclosure:** the traditional open field system whereby individual peasant farmers could farm their own pieces of land was ended in favour of creating larger and more profitable farming units which required fewer people to work on them. As the wool trade became increasingly popular, these units were often dedicated to rearing sheep. As a result, many people who had lived and worked in the countryside their whole lives found themselves without any means of support and, in many cases, evicted from their homes. Large numbers headed for the towns in the hope of a better life.
- **Excommunication:** is an institutional act of religious censure used to deprive, suspend, or limit membership in a religious community or to restrict certain rights within it, in particular receiving of the sacraments.
- **Francis Drake:** was an English sea captain, privateer, navigator, slaver, and politician of the Elizabethan era. Drake carried out the second circumnavigation of the world in a single expedition, from 1577 to 1580,

and was the first to complete the voyage as captain while leading the expedition throughout the entire circumnavigation. With his incursion into the Pacific he inaugurated an era of privateering and piracy in the western coast of the Americas—an area that had previously been free of piracy. In 1567, Drake made one of the first English slaving voyages as part of a fleet led by his cousin John Hawkins, bringing African slaves to work in the 'New World'. All but two ships of the expedition were lost when attacked by a Spanish squadron. The Spanish became a lifelong enemy for Drake and they in turn considered him a pirate. Elizabeth I of England awarded Drake a knighthood in 1581. He was second-in-command of the English fleet against the Spanish Armada in 1588. He died of dysentery in January of 1596 after unsuccessfully attacking San Juan, Puerto Rico.

- **Idle poor:** able body but were unwilling to work. They were not considered deserving of poor relief.
- **Inflation:** a general increase in prices and fall in the purchasing value of money.
- **Legitimacy:** born in wedlock or of legally married parents/ resting on or ruling by the principle of hereditary right.
- **Lords:** (or the Upper House), which consisted of nobility and higher clergy such as bishops and archbishops.
- **Marian bishops:** bishops from reign of Mary I.
- **Mary I:** sister of Elizabeth I and was the Queen of England and Ireland from July 1553 until her death. Her executions of Protestants led to the name "Bloody Mary".
- **Mary Queen of Scots:** Elizabeth's cousin also known as Mary Stuart or Mary I of Scotland was Queen of Scotland from 14 December 1542 to 24 July 1567 and Queen consort of France from 10 July 1559 to 5 December 1560.
- **'Middle Way':** Elizabeth had seen the damage that religious divisions had done to the country in her half-sister Mary's reign and was intent on bringing peace and tolerance to England once again. Although she herself had a Protestant faith, she wanted to create a religious settlement that Protestants and Catholics would be happy with, a halfway house, a middle of the road settlement that would allow her subjects to live in peace with each other but which would also allow her to restore Protestantism as the country's faith and restore royal supremacy so she could be head of the Church.
- **Monarch:** a sovereign head of state, especially a king, queen, or emperor.
- **Navigation:** charting of a course for a ship or aircraft.
- **New World:** a name for the Americas, especially during the time of first exploration and colonization of the Americas by Europeans.
- **Papacy:** the office or authority of the Pope.
- **Philip II of Spain:** called "the Prudent", was King of Spain (1556–98), King of Portugal (1581–98, as *Philip I, Filipe I*), King of Naples and Sicily (both from 1554), and during his marriage to Queen Mary I (1554–58) King of

England and Ireland. He was also Duke of Milan. From 1555, he was lord of the Seventeen Provinces of the Netherlands. Philip did send a proposal of marriage to Elizabeth after the death of his wife (Elizabeth's sister) Mary I.

- **Privateers/privateering:** an armed ship owned and crewed by private individuals holding a government commission and authorized for use in war, especially in the capture of merchant shipping.
- **Privy Council:** The Privy Council was Elizabeth's group of advisers. Its main purpose was to give numerous different opinions and the monarch decided on the issue at hand. (However, the advice was often ignored; the Council still carried out her wishes.) Routine administration was usually left to the Council. It was involved in matters of religion, military, the queen's security, economics, and the welfare of the citizens. It dealt with both matters of national and individual interest, issued proclamations in the queen's name, and supervised law and enforcement. The Council could make decisions, but the monarch could veto anything without question. Who was in it depended on who the queen wanted there. However, certain powerful noblemen were necessary in the Council so that their and their realms' interests were represented so that a rebellion would be avoided.
- **Protestants:** a Christian who does not like the old Roman Catholic Church and protests against it.
- **Puritans:** a member of a group of English Protestants of the late 16th and 17th centuries who regarded the Reformation of the Church under Elizabeth I as incomplete and sought to simplify and regulate forms of worship.
- **Raleigh:** Sir Walter Raleigh was an English explorer, soldier and writer. At age 17, he fought with the French Huguenots and later studied at Oxford. He became a favourite of Queen Elizabeth after serving in her army in Ireland. He was knighted in 1585, and within two years became Captain of the Queen's Guard. Between 1584 and 1589, he helped establish a colony near Roanoke Island (present-day North Carolina), which he named Virginia. Accused of treason by King James I, Sir Walter Raleigh was imprisoned and eventually put to death.
- **Real wages:** income expressed in terms of purchasing power as opposed to actual money received.
- **Revolt of the Northern Earls, 1569-70:** was an unsuccessful attempt by Catholic nobles from Northern England to depose Queen Elizabeth I of England and replace her with Mary, Queen of Scots.
- **Ridolfi Plot:** was a plot in 1571 to assassinate Queen Elizabeth I of England and replace her with Mary, Queen of Scots. The plot was hatched and planned by Roberto di Ridolfi, an international banker who was able to travel between Brussels, Rome and Madrid to gather support without attracting too much suspicion.
- **Roanoke:** the Roanoke Colony, also known as the Lost Colony, was established on Roanoke Island in what is today's Dare County, North Carolina, United States.

It was a late 16th-century attempt by Queen Elizabeth I to establish a permanent English settlement.

- **Robert Dudley:** was an English nobleman and the favourite and close friend of Elizabeth I's, from her first year on the throne until his death. The Queen gave him reason to hope, and he was a suitor for her hand for many years.
- **Spanish Armada:** was a Spanish fleet of 130 ships that sailed from A Coruña in August 1588, under the command of the Duke of Medina Sidonia with the purpose of escorting an army from Flanders to invade England.
- **The slave trade:** the procuring, transporting, and selling of human beings as slaves.
- **Throckmorton Plot:** was an attempt, in 1583, by English Roman Catholics to murder Queen Elizabeth I of England and replace her with her second cousin, Mary, Queen of Scots.
- **Treaty of Nonsuch, 1585:** was signed by Elizabeth I of England and the Netherlands on 10 August 1585 at Nonsuch Palace in Surrey. Elizabeth I agreed to supply 6,400 foot soldiers and 1,000 cavalry, initially intended as a way of lifting the Siege of Antwerp (1584-1585), with an annual subsidy of 600,000 florins a year, about a quarter of the annual cost of the revolt. As a surety for this assistance, the Dutch were to hand over Brill and Flushing to England, which it would garrison at its own expense.
- **Vagabondage:** To wander or travel about, especially as a vagabond.
- **Vestments:** a garment, especially a ceremonial or official robe.
- **Virginia:** In the 1580s, Elizabeth encouraged Sir Walter Raleigh's ventures to the New World, and even though his colonies at Roanoke failed, their brief existence enabled the English explorers to claim much of the eastern coast of North America as "Virginia."
- **Walsingham:** Elizabeth had a network of spies supervised by Walsingham, one of Elizabeth's most loyal ministers, and their aim was to safeguard the life of the Queen. The efficiency of this network unearthed a series of plots to overthrow Elizabeth and replace her with the Catholic Mary Queen of Scots.
- **York Conference, 1569:** conference which opened with Moray producing the forged "Casket Letters" to prove Mary Queen of Scots' guilt in the murder of her husband Lord Darnley. Mary was neither allowed to see the evidence nor attend in person.

