

## Teaching notes

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### Activity one: Card sort

1. Students should sort the statements on p.2 into positive and negatives. Can they see more positives or more negatives in this period? Extension question: which were the biggest threats?
2. Sort the statements from the cards into categories:
  - political
  - economic
  - foreign policy.

### Activity two: Heads and Tails

This activity focuses on Elizabeth's problems. The five problems from the initial activity are listed, next to the statements which show their impact. Students need to match the statements.

The correct pairings are: 1E, 2A, 3C, 4B and 5D.

### Activity three: Consequences

Using the completed grid, students should then come up with what actual problems these issues could lead to: Rebellion? A Revolt by parliament? The activity is signposting the way to study Essex's rebellion and the Monopolies crisis.

## Why was Elizabeth's government less effective from 1588-1603?

### Card sort statements

Key ministers and allies had died by this time - Dudley had died in 1588, Walsingham in 1590, Burghley in 1598.	There was declining tax revenue because no attempt was made to revise the Marian Book of Rates or to revalue Parliamentary subsidies.
The death of Mary Queen of Scots meant she was no longer a threat.	The Spanish Armada was defeated - the Spanish threat was gone.
Elizabeth's failure to marry and have an heir meant that it was uncertain who would succeed her.	There was a lack of money - war in the Netherlands and the Armada campaign had cost in the region of £2 million.
Robert Cecil lacked the skills that his father, Lord Burghle had in managing finances and individuals.	The defeat of the Armada was a huge propaganda victory.

## Why was Elizabeth's government less effective from 1588-1603?

1. Match the problems on the left with the impacts in the middle column.
2. In the right-hand column explain how this could have developed into a problem for Elizabeth.

Heads: Problem	Tails: Impact	Problems that could emerge ...
1. Key ministers and allies had died by this time - Dudley had died in 1588, Walsingham in 1590, Burghley in 1598.	A. <i>The Government became divided into a pro-Robert Cecil group and a pro-William Devereaux group. Factional rivalries made governing difficult.</i>	
2. Robert Cecil lacked the skills that his father, Lord Burghle had in managing finances and individuals.	B. <i>Elizabeth had to resort to other sources of income such as higher taxes and the use of monopolies.</i>	
3. Elizabeth's failure to marry and have an heir meant that it was uncertain who would succeed her.	C. <i>Ministers become increasingly difficult to control, as they tried to establish positions of authority and began to plan for a change in monarch. This resulted in a rebellion led by the Earl of Essex.</i>	
4. There was declining tax revenue because no attempt was made to revise the Marian Book of Rates or to revalue Parliamentary subsidies.	D. <i>Parliament grew annoyed at the use of taxation and monopolies to raise income. This resulted in refusal to grant subsidy taxes.</i>	
5. There was a lack of money - war in the Netherlands and the Armada campaign had cost in the region of £2 million.	E. <i>Since Elizabeth was used to working with small, close group, this caused a reduction in the ability of government to operate effectively.</i>	