

Core Knowledge: Elizabeth

Problems when Elizabeth became queen 1558

- ❖ Female: Expected to marry/Reduce her power/Women seen as weak
- ❖ Illegitimate (Catholics - Parents got divorced)
- ❖ Debt (£300,000 in debt)
- ❖ Religion (Catholics VS Protestants VS Puritans)
- ❖ Foreign threat: France & Spain (Both bigger than England/Catholic)
- ❖ Marriage: Who? Robert Dudley - Elizabeth's favourite.

Features of Privy Council:

- ❖ Advisors chosen by Elizabeth - Loyal to Elizabeth
- ❖ 19 members on council, including Sir William Cecil
- ❖ Met 3 times a week, Elizabeth in attendance

Features of Elizabethan society:

- ❖ Highly religious
- ❖ 90% of population lived in countryside and only 10% in towns
- ❖ People should be obedient to those above them and care for those below them

Religious division:

Catholic	Protestant	Puritan (Extreme Protestants)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Pope head of Church- Wore vestments- Bible in latin- Highly decorated church	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Queen head of the church- Simple robes- Bible in English- Simple decoration in church	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- No-one should be head of the church- Very simple clothing- Bible in English- No decoration in church- No music in Church
Support in North and West of England. Majority of England Catholic in 1558	Support in London & South-East	Support in London & South-East

Features of religious settlement

- ❖ **Act of Supremacy:** Elizabeth Supreme Governor of Church, all clergy to swear oath of allegiance
- ❖ **Act of Uniformity:** Appearance of churches and services the same. All to use Book of Common Prayer.
- ❖ **Royal Injunctions:** Reinforce the religious settlement (Fines/Stocks)

Religious Settlement		
	Success ☺	Failure ☹
Catholics	<p>80% of priests signed the Oath of Supremacy, so this shows it was a success.</p> <p>Catholics liked some of the features of the settlement - Vestments were allowed and the book of common prayer allowed religious groups to worship in their own ways.</p>	<p>Replaced 27 bishops who refused to sign the Oath of Supremacy. Some of the replacements were Puritans.</p> <p>In 1566 the Pope told Catholics not to attend church services - This was a direct challenge to Elizabeth.</p> <p>1/3 nobility refused to attend the church services and in 1569 the revolt of the Northern Earls took place.</p>
Puritans		<p>Crucifix controversy - Puritans disliked these and saw them as an idol. Several bishops threatened to resign and Elizabeth had to back down and have the crucifixes removed.</p> <p>Vestment controversy - Puritans didn't believe priests should wear special clothing. Anyone who refused to wear them was dismissed.</p>
	<p>Majority of ordinary people accepted the new services and attended every Sunday.</p> <p>There were punishments for not following the religious settlement but these weren't enforced harshly - Led to a stable first decade as Queen</p>	<p>Some areas were slow to make the changes for the religious settlement (Lancashire)</p>

Role of Church of England

- ❖ Enforce religious settlement
- ❖ Controlled what was being preached

Challenge from abroad: France & Spain

France

- ❖ Catholic country - Religious war in 1562
- ❖ Elizabeth I supports French Protestants in France (Wants to reclaim Calais for England)
- ❖ Policy fails for Elizabeth - Treaty of Troyes 1564 (Calais belonged to France)
- ❖ Elizabeth I's involvement in French religious war and her support of Protestants annoys Philip II of Spain

Spain

- ❖ Netherlands was a colony of Spain & important trading centre
- ❖ Philip II banned import of English cloth in 1563 to the Netherlands because of Elizabeth's support of Protestants in Scotland and France
- ❖ Elizabeth responded by stopping any trade with the Netherlands - This went on for 1 year
- ❖ Dutch Revolt - Philip II dealt with the revolt successfully but this worried Elizabeth - Philips actions in Netherlands seen as an attempt to remove Protestantism from the country. Seen as a threat to Protestant England.
- ❖ Elizabeth dealt with threat by supporting Dutch rebels that had fled the Netherlands - Sea beggars stole gold from Spanish ships going to the Netherlands.
- ❖ Elizabeth was trying to make Spain's mission in the Netherlands difficult but she was trying to avoid going to war against Spain.

Mary, Queen of Scots:

- ❖ Returned to Scotland in 1560 after the death of her husband (King Francis II of France)
- ❖ Married Lord Darnley, Henry Stuart & had a son, James
- ❖ Lord Darnley was murdered - Mary suspected of being involved, alongside the Earl of Bothwell
- ❖ Mary married the Earl of Bothwell
- ❖ Scottish Protestants rebelled against Mary - Mary forced to abdicate
- ❖ Mary flees to England in 1568

Why was she a threat to Elizabeth?

- ❖ **Legitimate claim to the English throne**
 - Seen by Catholics as legitimate Queen
 - Elizabeth's cousin (Henry VII was her great-grandfather)
 - Married Henry Stuart (Lord Darnley) who had a claim to English throne
- ❖ **Catholic**
 - Has an alliance with France & French troops in Scotland
 - Support of some English Catholics
- ❖ **Involvement in plots against Elizabeth**
 - Support in England from some Catholic nobility
 - Support from abroad: Pope & Philip II of Spain

Core Knowledge: Elizabeth – Key Topic 2

Plots and Revolts at home



Walsingham's use of Spies

- ❖ Secretary of State from 1573.
- ❖ Developed spy network in England and abroad

Spy network:

- ❖ Some specially trained agents but most ordinary people paid for information.
- ❖ Had informants in every town and county
- ❖ By 1580 Walsingham had spies across Europe
- ❖ Used ciphers (coded messages) to hide plans to catch those in plots against Elizabeth
- ❖ Spies became part of groups suspected of being involved in plots

Only used torture against Catholic priests in the most serious cases - Didn't want to make people sympathetic towards them

Revolt of the Northern Earls, 1569

Why?

- ❖ The Northern Earls & their followers wanted to return England to Catholicism.
- ❖ Mary, Queen of Scots was a Catholic figurehead who could replace Elizabeth as Queen.
- ❖ The Earls had lost influence as Elizabeth appointed Protestants to positions of power.

Who involved?

- ❖ **Earl of Northumberland**
Catholic - Important in court of Mary I - Lost influence under Elizabeth.
Lost rights to copper mine found on his land to queen
- ❖ **Earl of Westmoreland**
Part of important Catholic family in north of England
- ❖ **Duke of Norfolk**
One of England's most senior nobles - Disliked William Cecil & Robert Dudley. As part of the plot - Norfolk to marry Mary, Queen of Scots. Backed out at last minute.
- ❖ **Mary, Queen of Scots**
Supported plan to marry Norfolk

Significance of plot:

- ❖ Treason laws became harsher - 450 involved in rebellion executed. Harsher treatment of Catholics - In 1572 Elizabeth sent Protestants to control Council of the North. They brought in laws against Catholics.
- ❖ The Pope excommunicated Elizabeth after the revolt. His order meant the loyalty of English Catholics was always in doubt - Do they listen to the Pope or the Queen?
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	Features of Plot	Significance of Plot
Ridolfi Plot, 1571 <i>Plot to murder Elizabeth, launch Spanish invasion, put Mary, Queen of Scots on throne</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pope, Philip II of Spain & Duke of Alba (Netherlands) all involved. - Duke of Norfolk lead rebellion if Spain supported it. - Cecil uncovered plot and had enough evidence against Norfolk (Coded letters) - Norfolk was executed for his part in 1572. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Happened straight after Pope excommunicates Elizabeth: Showed continued threat posed by Mary, Queen of Scots & Catholics. - Reinforced threat from Spain and Duke of Alba in Netherlands. - Due to threat of Spain, encouraged Elizabeth to improve relations with France.
Throckmorton Plot, 1583 <i>Plot for the French Duke of Guise (Mary, Queen of Scots cousin) to invade England, overthrow Mary and restore Catholicism to England.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Philip II of Spain provided financial support to the plan and the Pope also approved. - Walsingham uncovered the plot by finding papers at Throckmorton's house. - Throckmorton was arrested, tortured and confessed and was executed in 1584. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Throckmorton's papers included a list of English Catholics who were sympathetic to the plot. Showed governments fear of the Catholic 'enemy within' was real. - Catholics under more suspicion than ever: Many fled England and 11,000 were put in prison or kept under surveillance. - Act of Parliament in 1585 that made helping or sheltering Catholic priests punishable with death.
Babington Plot, 1586 <i>Plot to murder Elizabeth & for England to return to Catholicism.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Similar to the Throckmorton plot: Duke of Guise to invade England & put Mary, Queen of Scots on throne. - Philip II of Spain and the Pope supported this plot. - Babington wrote to Mary explaining plot and Mary replied to offer her support. (these were read by Walsingham) - Babington arrested and executed in 1586. - Mary, Queen of Scots put on trial by Privy Council: Found guilty and sentenced to death 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very significant: By 1585 England's relationship with Spain had broken down: England helping Dutch Protestants in the Netherlands in a rebellion against Spain. - Mass arrests of those not following religious settlement (300 in North London and 31 priests executed) - Mary's execution ended any hope of replacing Elizabeth with a Catholic heir.

Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, 1587

Why was Mary, Queen of Scots executed?

❖ Involvement in the Babington Plot

- The evidence Walsingham had (coded messages) was enough to put Mary on trial using the 1585 Act for the Preservation of the Queens Safety.
- Mary was tried by the Privy Council and found guilty, Elizabeth finally signed her death warrant in January 1587.

❖ Threat of Spanish Invasion

- Elizabeth & the Privy Council knew that Philip II of Spain was planning an attack against England as they supported Mary.
- In January 1587 there were rumours that Spanish troops had landed in Wales & that Mary had escaped. These rumours showed the threat that Mary's continued presence was to Elizabeth's England.

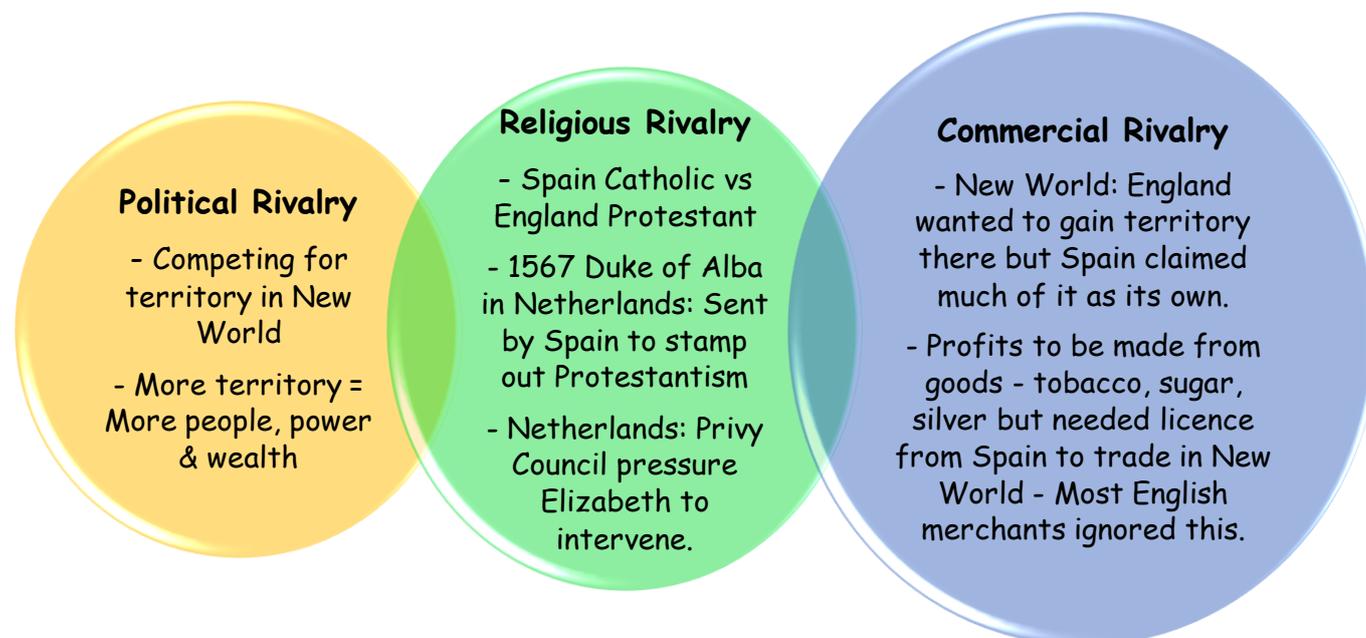
❖ Mary's presence was a continued threat

- Mary, Queen of Scots was a figurehead for Catholics within England who wanted to see a return to Catholicism.

Significance of Mary, Queen of Scots execution

- ❖ Removed an important threat against Elizabeth
- ❖ Gave Philip II of Spain another reason to remove Elizabeth from the English throne - Mary had left Philip II her claim to the throne upon her death.

Relations with Spain



Francis Drake

- ❖ English merchant (trader) - Trading in New World
- ❖ Seen by Spain as pirate (West Indies 1570-71: Captured Spanish ships & took cargo)

Drake & Elizabeth I - 1572

- ❖ Hired by Elizabeth as privateer - gave money for Drake's voyages
- ❖ Drake captured £40,000 Spanish silver in Panama
- ❖ Risky for Elizabeth - Could make Spain angry (Conflict only avoided as Elizabeth & Philip II trying to improve relations at this point)
- ❖ Elizabeth did not publicly welcome Drake home but did privately

Drake & New World, 1577

- ❖ Sent on secret mission by Elizabeth to attack Spanish colonies
- ❖ Relations between England & Spain worse - Elizabeth trying to get as much money as possible & disrupt Spain
- ❖ Drake - £400,000 Spanish treasure: Much of this went to English crown
- ❖ Claimed region of North California for England (New Albion)
- ❖ Important voyage - Drake circumnavigated globe (1577-80): Major achievement - Made Drake an English hero. First Englishman to do it!
- ❖ Elizabeth knighted Drake on return - Angered Philip of Spain.

Significance of Drake's actions:

- 1) Drake's actions against Spanish colonies & the claim to land in north California showed Spain that England did not accept Spanish domination.
- 2) Drake's circumnavigation of globe made him a hero - Said something about England's strength as a naval power.
- 3) Boosted England's finances at a time when Spain was becoming an increasing threat.
- 4) Elizabeth knighting Drake sent a message of defiance to Spain

England: Direct involvement in Netherlands, 1585-87

Why were Netherlands important?

- ❖ Strong Protestant support
- ❖ Controlled by Spain - Had been for centuries. Protestants want Spain out of Netherlands.
- ❖ Trade - England's route to European markets
Antwerp centre for trade - English wool/cloth

Treaty of Nonsuch:

- ❖ Put England and Spain at war. (Francis Drake still raiding Spanish colonies)
- ❖ Elizabeth supported Protestant in Netherlands against Spain
- ❖ England to give money to English army to support Protestants in Netherlands - Robert Dudley (Earl of Leicester) to lead the army.

England's campaign in Netherlands - Why wasn't it successful?

- ☹ Elizabeth did not give her full support - Still hoped to negotiate with Spain
- Not enough money, men or supplies for Leicester to be successful.

⊗ Protestants in Netherlands offer Dudley Governor General of Netherlands. He accepts - Elizabeth furious as it made it look like Elizabeth was removing Philip II in the Netherlands.

BUT!!!

⊗ Dudley did manage to slow down the Duke of Parma (Spanish) and prevent him taking any deep water ports (Ostend)

- This was important in failure of Spanish Armada

Just before Armada: Singeing of (Spanish) Kings Beard, 1587

- ❖ March 1587 - Drake ordered to attack Spain's navy
- ❖ Sailed to Cadiz - Over 3 days destroyed 30 Spanish ships and barrels of provisions (Known as singeing of the Kings Beard)
- ❖ Drake's attacks forced Spain to defend itself and distracted them from preparing the Armada. He delayed it by a year giving England more time to prepare for war.

Spanish Armada

Reasons why Philip II sent the Armada:

- ❖ **Religion**
 - Wanted to return England to Catholicism
 - Supported English Catholic plots against Elizabeth
 - Pope offered a reward if successful
- ❖ **English Actions**
 - Drake & piracy (privateering) in New World: Elizabeth knighting Drake
 - Support of Protestant rebels in the Netherlands
 - Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots
- ❖ **Politics**
 - Treaty of Nonsuch: England and Spain at war

Key features of Philip II's plan

- Armada led by Medina-Sidonia
- Armada to sail along English Channel to Netherlands
- Armada to join Duke of Parma - 27,000 troops to Kent
- Parma and troops to march to London - remove Elizabeth

Reasons for English victory against the Spanish Armada

- ❖ **English ships**
 - New ships (Galleons): Easy and fast to manoeuvre
 - Cannons on English ships were on smaller gun carriages - Could fire more cannons than Spanish ships.

1588 - Only had 24 new galleon ships: Cannot be most important reason for English victory!!!

❖ **Spanish supplies**

- Drake's raid on Cadiz: Destroyed barrels so provisions were being stored in inferior barrels.
- Delays due to weather meant that Spanish fleet had already been at sea for 10 weeks before engaging English fleet - Food already rotting

❖ **Communication issues**

- Communications between Medina-Sidonia & Duke of Parma are slow had to go by sea: Took 1 week to get there - too late.

❖ **English Tactics**

- Use of fire ships: Scattered Spanish fleet so could no longer use crescent formation. Made it easier to attack.

Key features of battle

29 July 1588	Armada spotted in English Channel
31 July 1588	English set sail from Plymouth - Opened fire & captured two ships. English fleet kept safe distance from Spanish
3-4 August 1588	Battle of Isle of Wight: - Exchange of heavy cannon fire - Medina-Sidonia can't stop at the Isle of Wight so message doesn't get to Duke of Parma in time. - English able to fire twice as many cannon balls at Spanish from further away
8 August 1588	Battle of Gravelines: - English sent fire ships into Spanish fleet which scattered the Armada - Medina-Sidonia fighting without Parma's ships which were not ready - Armada defeated and scattered by winds

Significance of English Victory:

- ❖ England survived attack against a more powerful enemy - English pride.
- ❖ Protestant rebels in Netherlands renewed their efforts against the Spanish - Anglo-Dutch alliance was stronger than ever.
- ❖ Highlighted the strength of the English navy - Gave England the confidence to trade and explore more widely.
- ❖ Philip II did not give up but this was the start of Spanish decline.

Core Knowledge: Elizabeth - Key Topic 3

Elizabethan Education

- ❖ No national system - Very few children went to school (Mainly boys)
- ❖ Education aimed at preparing you for your role in life (maintain social hierarchy)
- ❖ Focused on practical skills - Some literacy (Literacy rates low 15-20% of population could read and write)

Why did attitudes towards education change?

- ❖ **Religion**
 - Protestants thought people should be able to read bible - Boosted literacy
- ❖ **Technology**
 - Printing press meant that books became less expensive
- ❖ **Growth in Trade**
 - Ordinary people needed to read and write to record transactions - Boosted literacy

Elizabethan Education				
Home	Nobility: Private tutor at home <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Range of subjects: History, Philosophy, Greek, Latin, Government - Boy: Archery, horse riding, fencing - Girls: Music, needlework, dancing - Finished their education in the household of another noble family 			
Schools CHANGE: EDUCATION BECOMES MORE IMPORTANT (more widespread)	Grammar Schools: Boys aged 10-14 <u>For rich</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greatest CHANGE in education - Independent of Church: Charged fees - Attended by children of gentry, merchants, yeoman farmers and craftsmen 	Petty Schools (up to age 10) <u>For rich</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Run privately from people's homes - Attended by children of gentry, merchants, yeoman farmers and craftsmen - Children would go to the grammar school from here 	Dame Schools <u>For rich</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For girls - Run by local educated women - Learning reading & writing - Education focused on the home 	Parish Schools <u>Educating POOR</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Run by the church - Taught basic literacy to the children of yeoman farmers & craftsmen.
Universities	Oxford & Cambridge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Start university at the age of 14-15. - Highest qualification was the doctorate - Medicine, law or Divinity - 1571: Elizabeth set up Jesus College in Oxford - Wanted colleges to educate more Protestant clergymen to increase number of well-educated Protestant clergymen. 			

Impact of schools on Elizabethans:

- ☺ Literacy of men had increased from 20% to 30% during Elizabeth's reign - Suggests improvement in education for boys
- ☹ Literacy of women remained at 10%
- ☹ Poorer families couldn't afford for children not to work - Women still expected to

marry & not work outside the home. Boys expected to find paid work.

Elizabethan Entertainment

Participation in sport:

Nobility

- ❖ Hunting on horseback with hounds (men & women)
- ❖ Fencing
- ❖ Real tennis (Cross between tennis & squash)
- ❖ Wrestling (in private)

Working people

- ❖ Wrestling (In public - gambling on outcome popular)
- ❖ Football (violent game)

Spectator Sports:

- ❖ All classes enjoyed watching sports
- ❖ Watching animal fighting popular - All classes, including Elizabeth I
- ❖ Large sums of money gambled on the outcomes

Baiting

- ❖ **Bear baiting**
 - So popular that special arenas were built in London
 - All classes of people enjoyed watching
 - Care taken not to kill bear as expensive
- ❖ **Cock-fighting**
 - Special arenas built to enjoy watching
 - All classes of people enjoyed watching
 - Puritans against baiting: Most fights usually held on a Sunday which was a holy Day

Elizabethan Theatre

- ❖ Developed due to religion - Protestantism
- ❖ Start of reign: Mystery plays - were tales of Bible stories (Catholic) that sent Catholic messages to population. Elizabeth concerned they would encourage religious violence.
- ❖ Moved to non-religious plays (like Shakespeare)- Very popular (People didn't know how they would end like they did the earlier plays)

Leicester's men - Theatre company set up by the Earl of Leicester.

Queens Men - Theatre company set up by the queen in 1583

Development of playhouses

- ❖ Growing popularity of theatre - purpose built theatres made.
- ❖ Many new theatres built in London - First was the Red Lion (1567), Rose (1587)
- ❖ Only men allowed to act - Women's parts played by boys
- ❖ Popular with all classes: Poor - 1 penny to stand in pit at front of stage. Rich: sat in seats - expensive.

Poverty: Why did the poor increase during Elizabeth's reign?

❖ Population Growth

- Towns & cities grew quickly
- Price of food in towns rose: Especially when harvests bad.
- Wages not rising as fast as prices (Wages cut - keep costs down)
- Rents increased as more competition

❖ Disruption to trade

- Conflict with Spain & revolt in Netherlands hit England hard in terms of trade

❖ Sheep farming: Wool trade very important

- English wool made up 80% of exports
- Price of wool increased (More farmers turned to this type of farming)
- Sheep farming took land used to grow crops (Less food being grown - Prices rose)
- Sheep farming needs less labourers (Unemployment in countryside rose)

❖ Enclosure (fencing land off)

- Fewer labourers needed due to improved farming methods
- As more labourers available, wages went down
- Common land enclosed, so poorest in countryside suffered

Why was there an increase in vagabondage (homeless)?

- Were stealing and committing other crimes. Severe punishments if caught (Whipping/Prison)

❖ Rural depopulation

- Many left countryside to look for work in towns and cities - Many became Beggars or resorted to crime.
- Outside of city walls shanty towns sprang up where crime was rife.

Attitudes towards the poor

People able to work that didn't = Idle and lazy

Impotent (Deserving poor)	Able bodied (Idle poor)
- Unable to work due to age or illness	- Fit to work but didn't - Treated more harshly

Financial help available to poorest: Poor relief

- ❖ Poor rates (local tax)
- ❖ Justices of the Peace organised poor relief
- ❖ Christian duty to help the poor

Why were new poor laws introduced? (NEW)

- ❖ People worried that growing numbers of poor people (shanty towns) would lead to rebellion.
- ❖ Elizabethan government recognised unemployment was a genuine problem - Led to development of new ways to help the poor.

1572 Vagabonds Act <i>Stop vagrancy</i>	1) Vagrants to be whipped 2) Vagrants to be sent to jail if caught twice. Death penalty for third offence. 3) Established national poor rate for the first time. 4) Towns/Cities responsibility to find able bodied jobs
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<p>1576 Poor Relief Act <i>Identify difference between able bodied & impotent poor & to help able bodied find work</i></p>	<p>1) JPs provided able bodied with wool/raw materials so they could make things to sell. 2) Those who refused to work sent to house of correction (special prison)</p>
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Impact of Elizabethan poor laws

- ⊗ Poverty continued to be a major problem - Conflict with Spain & revolt in Netherlands hit trade badly.
- ⊗ Increase in vagabonds led to increasing fear of them (might rebel against Elizabeth).
- ⊙ Unemployment recognised as a genuine problem - Provided poor with way to make things to sell became law across England.
- ⊙ Some areas set up schools for poor children & hospitals (Ipswich)

Exploration

What led Elizabethans to explore?

- ❖ **New technology: Navigation**
 - Navigation more precise: Voyages became safer, more direct & faster
 - Printed books with navigation techniques & routes more available so people could follow.
- ❖ **New technology: Galleons**
 - Bigger - More supplies on board
 - More stable in heavy seas
 - Improved sails - made them easier to manoeuvre
 - Better fire power: Cannons running the length of the ship - Good as piracy was common
- ❖ **Expand trade**
 - New World brought new opportunities: Needed new markets due to conflict with Spain and revolt in Netherlands
 - Slave trade: Trading slaves to the Spanish colonists

Francis Drake: Circumnavigation of the Globe, 1577-1580

Why did he circumnavigate the globe?

- ❖ **Political reasons**
 - Relations between Spain and England poor by 1577 and getting worse
 - Drake wanted revenge for a previous Spanish attack on his ships in 1567-68
- ❖ **Economic reasons**
 - Great profits to be made from a journey to the Americas
 - Made himself and his investors rich (£500 million treasure haul)

Significance of circumnavigation of the globe

- ❖ Second crew in history to achieve this - Boost to English morale & gave English ships/sailors reputation of being the best in the world.
- ❖ Gathered information about the Americas
- ❖ Claimed land in north California for Elizabeth - Nova Albion

- ❖ Drake's wealth and stories encouraged explorers to establish colonies in the Americas.
- ❖ Drake's actions angered Philip II of Spain - Anger increased when Elizabeth knighted Drake

Raleigh & Virginia

Importance of Raleigh

- ❖ **Given grant in 1584 from Elizabeth I to explore and settle lands in North America. (Already been 2 failed attempts)**
- ❖ **Raleigh investigated, organised & raised funds for the establishment of a colony in Virginia**
 - Fact-finding expedition reported friendly natives & described the area as paradise.
 - Brought back 2 Native Americans: helped make first contact for the English colonists
 - Elizabeth gave Raleigh a ship and gunpowder worth £400: Encouraged other investors.
 - Raleigh invested a lot of his own money: People more confident it would be a success
- ❖ **Raleigh promoted the voyage & persuaded people to leave England and settle in Virginia**
 - Persuaded people they would find their fortunes. (Important as previous expeditions had scared people)
- ❖ **Developed a 'blueprint' that was used for later English colonists**

Why was colonisation of Virginia important?

- ❖ **Undermined Spain**
 - Gave England a base to attack Spanish colonies in New World
 - Wanted to rival Spain's empire and challenge Spain's dominance in the New World
- ❖ **Economic benefits**
 - England needed new markets for trade due to conflict with Spain
 - Virginia could provide materials England needed rather than Europe (tobacco and sugar)

Why did attempts to colonise Virginia fail?

- ❖ **Voyage**
 - Left England too late to reach Virginia to plant crops. (Dependent on Native Americans for food)
- ❖ **Expectation VS reality**
 - Many colonists wanted to get rich quick rather than put any work in.
 - Colonists didn't co-operate: Noblemen not prepared to do hard labour & farmers not willing to do the work for them!
 - Too many craftsmen and not enough farmers
- ❖ **Inexperience**
 - Reliant on Native Americans
 - Not enough of the right kind of people to establish a colony: Life of hardship with few rewards
- ❖ **Native American resistance**
 - Grew tired of constant demands for hand-outs from the English
 - Chief Wingina believed English had supernatural powers (Natives dying from European illnesses being brought over by the English - Measles)
 - Violence between the groups as winter set in