

Problems Elizabeth Faced that she couldn't solve

Legitimacy

- Catholics refused to accept Henry's divorce and marriage to Anne Boleyn because the Pope had not allowed it. As a result many Catholics thought Elizabeth was illegitimate.
- Some Protestants also thought Elizabeth was illegitimate because Elizabeth was declared illegitimate by Henry in 1536 when her mother was executed, but he later reversed this decision.

Being a woman

- People thought it was unnatural for a woman to rule as women were seen as physically, mentally and emotionally incapable of ruling.
- When Mary I was queen there was lots of chaos so people thought women shouldn't rule.

Expectation to marry

- Needed to marry to produce an heir to prevent civil war over the succession
- Couldn't marry a foreign prince as he would put his country before England (people didn't like it when Mary I married Phillip of Spain)
- Couldn't marry an English noble because other nobles would be jealous and it could cause a civil war.
- Her only solution was to not marry and become the 'Virgin Queen'

Tudor Society

90% lived in the countryside and there was a clear social structure



Elizabeth's government

Monarch – Elizabeth was in charge and could declare war and make peace, she called and dismissed parliament, she granted land and titles. She controlled **patronage** where she gave important jobs to people.

Privy Council – Elizabeth's closest advisors. The most important was Sir William Cecil. They met 3 times per week. They were important in debating issues and overseeing law and order and security of England nationally.

The court – nobles who entertained the queen and were a display of her wealth and power nationally.

Parliament – granted taxes and passed laws nationally.

Lord Lieutenant – Each country had one. He was in charge of the local militia and overseeing the enforcement of government policies.

Justice of the Peace – Large landowners who kept law and order in local areas by hearing court cases every 3 months. They also made sure social and economic policies were carried out.

Threat from Mary Queen of Scots

Mary had a Claim to the Throne

- Mary's grandmother was Margaret Tudor (Henry VIII's sister), so Mary was King Henry VII's great granddaughter.

Mary was Catholic

- As she was Catholic, Mary was supported by Catholic English Nobles who saw her as an alternative to Protestant Elizabeth.

Mary had foreign power

- Mary was half French as her mother, Mary of Guise, was from a powerful French family.
- Mary had been raised in France
- In 1558 Mary married the heir to the French throne (however he died in 1560 and Mary returned to Scotland.)

Challenges at home and Abroad

Solution

Financial Weakness

- £300,000 in debt but her income was just £286,667 per year.
- Mary had sold off Crown lands meaning monarchs got less money each year.
- Money was losing its value due to 'debasement of the coinage' (where coins had less valuable metal in them)

- Cut how much she spends and keep hold of her income.
- Elizabeth sold off more crown lands to earn £120,000
- Elizabeth reminded (remade) the coins so that they had real value.

Threat from Abroad

- England had been at war with France. England had lost control of Calais and the English wanted it back
- France and Spain were powerful Catholic Countries and there was a threat of attack.
- Scotland had a special friendship with France called the 'Auld Alliance' and there were French soldiers in Scotland
- Mary Queen of Scots was the ruler when Elizabeth became Queen and Mary was married to the King of France

- Elizabeth signed the treaty of Catau Cambresis
- This Treaty accepted that England had lost Calais.
- Elizabeth supported Scottish Protestant lords in their rebellion against Mary Queen of Scots so by 1560 the French left Scotland and Scotland became Protestant.

Early Elizabethan England: KT1 – Queen, government and Religion 1558-1569



How did the threat from Mary Queen of Scots increase over time?

1565 Mary Married Lord Darnley

- Darnley also had a claim to the English throne making them an alternative to Elizabeth
- Darnley and Mary added the symbols of the English throne to their own to show their claim. This was a challenge to Elizabeth because they were advertising themselves as heirs.

1567

- Darnley was murdered by the Earl of Bothwell. Mary had been cross because Darnley killed her secretary Rizzio. Mary then married Bothwell making the Scottish Lords furious. It showed Mary was capable of murdering a monarch and could not be trusted.

1568

- The Scottish Lords rebelled against Mary and Mary was forced to abdicated (give up the throne) in favour of her son. She then fled to England where she thought Elizabeth would help, but Elizabeth had her imprisoned.
- This was a threat as it could lead to Catholic nobles trying to use her in plots to overthrow Elizabeth.

Casket Letters

- Elizabeth avoided declaring Mary guilty of Darnley's murder because it would legitimise the Scottish nobles overthrowing Mary (Elizabeth didn't want her nobles to do this!).
- She also didn't want Mary not-guilty as then she would need to release Mary and Mary could continue being a threat.

Religious Differences

Area of division	Catholics	Protestants	Puritans – wanted to 'purify' the Church
Beliefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pope is the head of the Church In the Mass, the bread and wine become Jesus' body and blood Priests are celibate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No pope – The monarch is in charge. They have bishops and archbishops Bread and wine are for remembrance Priests can marry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No person is in charge – no popes or bishops. The Churches run themselves. Bread and wine are for remembrance Priests can marry.
Practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Services in Latin Priests wear fancy vestments Churches are highly decorated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Services in English Priests wear simple clothes Churches to be plain and simple. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Services in English Priests wear simple clothes. Churches should be whitewashed and have no decorations.
Support	North and West of England	South Eastern England	London and East Anglia



Elizabeth's Religious Settlement – a middle way, Protestant beliefs but Catholic appearance.

Act of Supremacy - Elizabeth became supreme governor (not Supreme Head) of the Church. All clergy and officials had to swear an oath of loyalty.

Act of Uniformity - established the **appearance** of the Church.

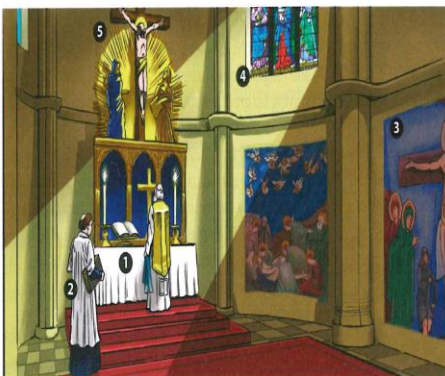
- All services had to use the Protestant Prayer Book, but the wording was unclear so Catholics understood the bread and wine as body and blood but Protestants could see it as remembrance.
- Priests were to wear special clothing and some decorations were kept.
- Everyone had to go to church on Sunday and holy days or be fined.

Royal Injunctions - set of instructions on how to worship and what to do

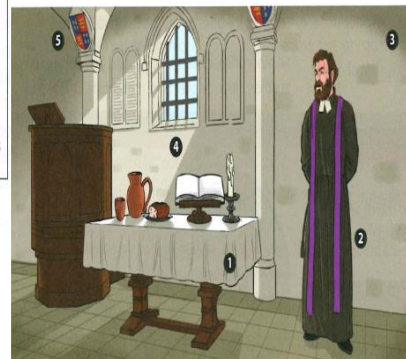
- All clergy had to teach the Royal Supremacy
- Each Parish needed a Bible in English
- You needed a licence to preach
- Pilgrimages were banned
- Clergy were to wear special vestments.

Impact

- 8000/10,000 priests accepted the Act of Supremacy** showing it was largely successful. However, **only one of the bishops accepted** so Elizabeth replaced them with 27 new Bishops who were all Protestant.
- The North and West were slow to implement change but Elizabeth made it clear she didn't want to be too harsh
- The first visitations in 1559 saw 400 clergy being dismissed, but most passed the visitation.
- Most people accepted it because it was a **compromise** (for example the unclear wording in the prayer book). Some areas were slow to change like Lancashire but Elizabeth wasn't too harsh. London loved the new settlement.



- Key**
- Altar, which is set apart from the congregation
 - Ornate robes
 - Painted walls depicting Bible stories
 - Stained glass window
 - Elaborate crucifix and statues of saints



- Key**
- Plain table instead of an altar
 - Simple robes
 - No ornate decoration
 - Plain windows
 - Royal crest instead of religious decoration

KT1 – Queen, government and Religion 1558-1569

Figure 1.5 Traditional Catholic church in the reign of Mary I.

Figure 1.6 Protestant church in Elizabethan England.

Foreign reaction to the Settlement

Elizabeth sent support to Scottish Protestant Lords in 1560 when they tried to overthrow Mary Queen of Scots. This made Scotland Protestant making them less of a threat.

France had a religious war in 1562. Elizabeth supported the Protestants but the Catholics won. Elizabeth signed the Treaty of Troyes, giving up Calais forever and annoying Phillip of Spain because she had fought against Catholics.

Spain was very Catholic but at first Spain did not oppose Elizabeth because they thought she might turn Catholic eventually and because Spain had problems in the Netherlands and wanted to keep on good terms.

In 1563 Spain stopped English merchants trading in the Netherlands because Spain thought English merchants were spreading Protestantism

Some Dutch rebels were fighting against Spanish control in the Netherlands which led to Philip sending the Duke of Alba to the Netherlands in 1567 with 10,000 men.

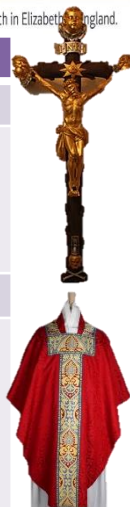
Puritan Challenges to the Religious settlement

Crucifix Controversy

- Puritans thought crucifixes (Jesus on the Cross) were idols and wanted them removed.
- Elizabeth wanted each church to have one (to please Catholics)
- Puritan Bishops refused and threatened to resign.
- Elizabeth backed down.

Vestment controversy

- Puritans didn't think priests should wear special clothes.
- They thought priests should wear plain and simple clothes.
- Elizabeth wanted elaborate vestments to keep Catholics happy
- In 1565 not all were wearing them.
- The Archbishop invited 110 priests to an exhibition in London on what to wear.
- 37 refused to go and were fired – Elizabeth won.



Catholic Challenges to the Religious settlement

Some Catholics became '**recusants**' and refused to go to Church. They were fined but many were let off because Elizabeth didn't want to be too harsh.

Around 1/3 of the nobles were recusants, especially in the North West

In 1566 the Pope ordered Catholics to not go to Church of England services.

In 1569 the Revolt of the Northern Earls tried to make England Catholic (they took over Durham and celebrated mass there and burned the prayer book) – for more detail look at Key Topic 2.

1570 the Pope excommunicated Elizabeth – this released all Catholics from Oaths of loyalty to her and encouraged rebellion.

Revolt of the Northern Earls

Political Causes	Religious Causes	Economic Causes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elizabeth reduced the power of the Earl of Northumberland and Westmoreland by taking away their control of the Council of the north and giving the job to southern Protestants. They were unhappy that some privy councillors like William Cecil had become too powerful. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They were Catholic. The arrival of Mary Queen of Scots in England gave them hope that they could replace Elizabeth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elizabeth had confiscated large areas of land from the Earl of Northumberland. Elizabeth had claimed all profits from the Earl of Northumberland's copper mines.
Events		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Duke of Norfolk had a plan to marry Mary Queen of Scots and have Mary recognised as heir. Elizabeth found out and was furious – she ordered the nobles to come to London. The Nobles were scared so tried to rebel. In 1569 they captured Durham and celebrated Catholic mass. The rebels capture Hartlepool but Spanish troops never arrived. They were defeated by a large royal army. 		
Result		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elizabeth executed 400 rebels 1570 The Pope excommunicated Elizabeth meaning Catholics no longer had to follow her and were encouraged to rebel. 		

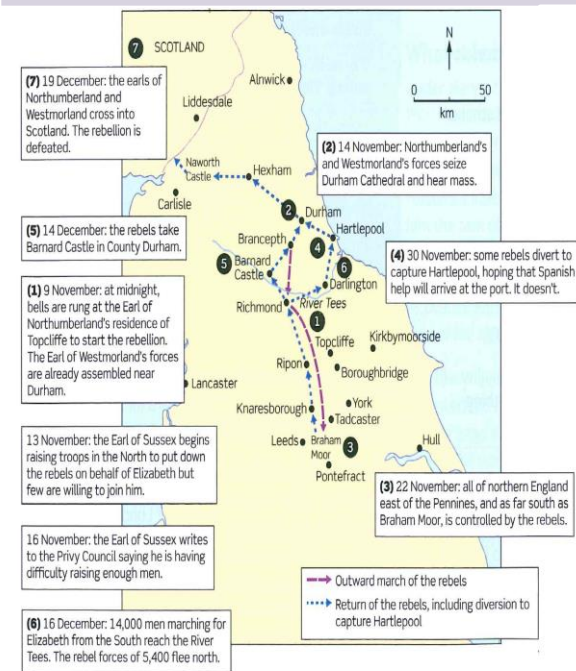


Figure 2.3 The Revolt of the Northern Earls, 1569.

Early Elizabethan England: KT2 – Challenges at Home and Abroad 1569-1588

Walsingham's spies

- Walsingham became Elizabeth's Secretary of State in 1573.
- He had a spy in every county and important town.
- He had agents in France, Spain, Germany and Italy.
- Walsingham tortured Catholic priests into informing.
- Walsingham used 'agents provocateurs' – agents who became part of plots to try to encourage them to do wrong (like in the Babington plot!)

Ridolfi (1571)	Throckmorton (1583)	Babington (1586)
Plan	Plan	Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overthrow Elizabeth and replace her with Mary Queen of Scots. Marry Mary to the Duke of Norfolk Spain to invade with an army of 10,000 men. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assassinate Elizabeth and replace her with Mary queen of Scots. Spain to provide financial support for a French invasion. Pope knew and approved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assassinate Elizabeth and replace her with Mary queen of Scots. France to invade (led by the duke of Guise) Phillip II and the Pope knew and approved
Reason for failure	Reason for Failure	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failed due to Cecil uncovering the plot. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failed due to Walsingham uncovering the plot. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walsingham was intercepting Mary Queen of Scots' letters.
Impact	Impact	Impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proved Norfolk was guilty of treason again so he was executed. Parliament demanded Mary's execution, but Elizabeth refused. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Throckmorton's papers had a list of Catholic sympathisers showing there was a real threat from Catholics. It reinforced fears of a Spanish/French invasion. Elizabeth's government created the Bond of Association which required the people who signed it to kill anyone who tried to overthrow the queen of who benefitted from Elizabeth's assassination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It proved Mary's guilt as she had written saying they needed 'stout horses and men'. Mary was tried and found guilty and eventually Elizabeth signed her death warrant.



Why was Mary Queen of Scots executed

She had been involved in plots or their focal point. She was too dangerous to keep alive.

Mary had been a conspirator in the Babington plot showing her support making her guilty of treason.

The 1585 'Act for the Preservation of the queen's safety' said that in the event of Elizabeth's assassination, Mary was to be barred from the succession.

There were rumours in 1587 of a Spanish invasion so people thought Mary's presence continued to pose a threat.

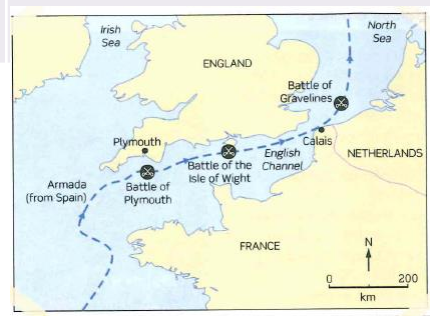
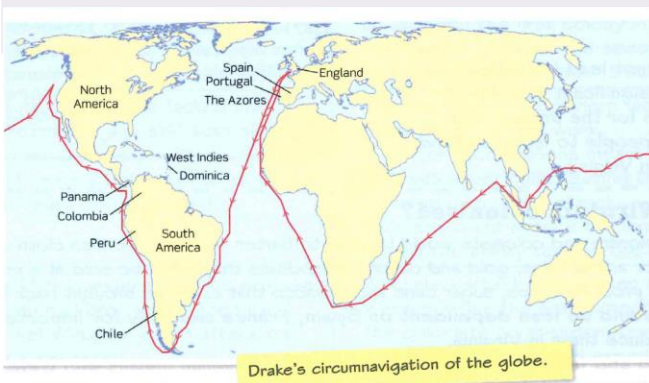
Impact of Mary's execution

- Angered Spain
- Executing an anointed monarch set a dangerous precedent, it made Elizabeth vulnerable.
- Mary's death removed an important threat to Elizabeth – there was no alternate monarch to replace her.



Breakdown in relations with Spain

Economics	Politics and Religion	Outbreak of War 1584-1585 (Trigger Cause)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spain had stopped England's trade in the Netherlands, England's biggest trading partners. Spain refused to give English sailors licences to trade in the New World where there were valuable products like tobacco and sugar cane (as well as lots of gold and silver!), so Englishmen started trading there illegally. Elizabeth encouraged privateers (men who sailed their own ships) to trade with Spanish colonies and attack Spain's treasure ships that brought silver and gold to Spain. Drake was a famous privateer who annoyed the Spanish – in 1572 he captured £40,000 in Spanish gold and silver. Between 1577 and 1580 Drake circumnavigated the globe and stole £400,000 of Spanish treasure on the way. Elizabeth knighted sir Francis Drake in 1580 which angered Spain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At first, Spain didn't act against Elizabeth's protestant religious settlement. The Catholic attempt to make the Netherlands Catholic again created tension. They sent the Duke of Alba with 10,000 men there in 1567. Elizabeth was worried about an invasion. Elizabeth let Dutch rebels (the sea Beggars) use English ports In the 1570s and 80s Spain supported Catholic plots such as the Ridolfi plot in 1571. Spanish fury - 1576 Spanish troops looted Antwerp as they hadn't been paid. This scared the English as how they would treat English protestants in they invade. In a reaction, England joined the 17 Dutch provinces in the Pacification of Ghent to get rid of the Spanish., Elizabeth sent a loan of £100,000 to the rebels. Philip's brother Don Juan agreed to the terms and left the Netherlands. Six months later the Spanish attacked the Netherlands again causing tension as they had invaded and broke the treaty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elizabeth's French ally the duke of Alencon died in 1584 as did William of Orange (the leader of the Dutch rebels) In 1584 the French and Spanish allied in the Treaty of Joinville to remove Protestantism in Netherlands and France. Elizabeth signed the treaty of Nonsuch in 1585 which put England and Spain at war – England would provide 7,400 troops for direct intervention.



What was the Armada's Plan?

The plan was for the Armada to sail to the Netherlands where the Duke of Parma would load his army onto the Armada. The Armada would then sail to England, offload the troops and kill Elizabeth.

Why did the Armada Fail?

Drake's Raid on Cadiz

- Drake sailed into Cadiz harbour in 1587 to disrupt Spanish preparations.
- Over 3 days Drake destroyed 30 ships and many supplies.
- It was called 'the singeing of the King's beard'
- The Spanish had to divert attention to chasing Drake who went to America to attack Spain there.
- This delayed the armada by a year giving England time to prepare.
- Because of the damaged supplies, the armada had badly made barrels so by the time the armada arrived the food was rotting so sailors and soldiers were sick during the fighting.

English Ship Design

- England built galleons which were faster and easier to manoeuvre.
- Galleons had longer ranged cannons than the Spanish.
- The cannons on galleons had a smaller gun carriage (there was less recoil) so the English could fire more shots).
- However, England only had 24 of these so these alone did not explain the Spanish defeat.

Planning and communication issues

- The Duke of Parma didn't control any deep sea ports so the armada would need to have men board in little boats which would take 48 hours!
- There was no way to tell the duke of Parma where the Armada was. When the duke of Parma heard the Armada was in the English channel, the armada was already at Calais!

English Tactics

- The English kept out of Spanish cannon range.
- The English stopped the Spanish anchoring by the Isle of Wight
- On 6th August the English sent some fireships towards the Spanish, the Spanish panicked and scattered, breaking their strong formation. This made it easier for England to attack in the Battle of Gravelines.

The Weather

- The Weather blew the fireships the right way when it was needed.
- The wind then changed direction forcing the scattered Spanish ships to sail up round Scotland and Ireland where many were wrecked.

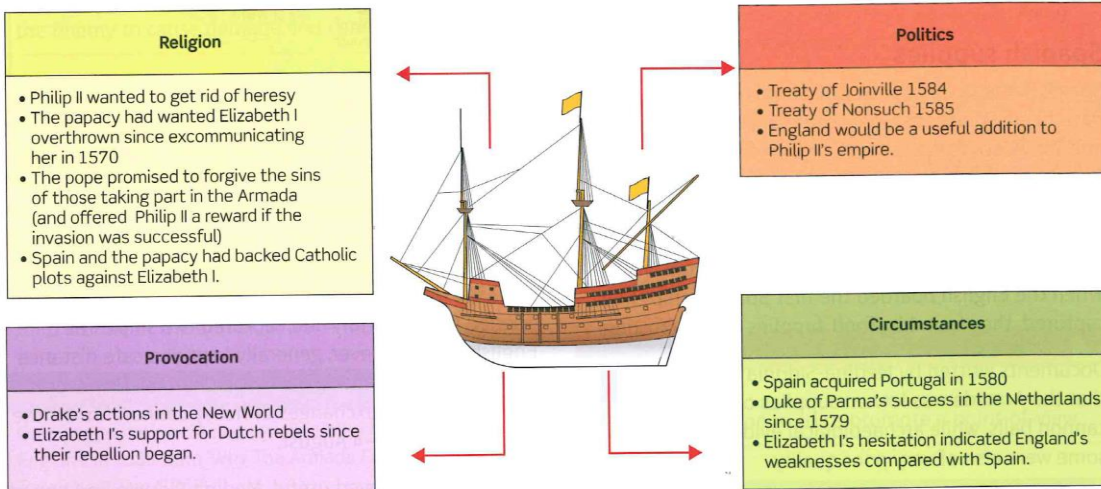


Figure 2.7 Why did Philip II launch the Armada against England in 1588?

Elizabethan Education: Why did attitudes change?

Influence of Humanists	Religion	Trade	The Printing Press
A new group of thinkers known as HUMANISTS believed that learning was important. They believed that better education would stop people from being so superstitious .	With the bible now written in English, Protestants believed that people should be able to read the bible themselves to understand the words of God. This led to higher levels of literacy .	With towns and ports growing , there was a need for more people to be educated in order to trade effectively , run their business and deal with other businesses.	Better machines were developed to reproduce books . This made books cheaper to buy and so gave more people the opportunity to read.



Leisure Time in Elizabethan England

Class	Leisure	Description
Nobility	Hunting	Took place on horseback with hounds and birds. Men and Women
	Fishing	Done by men and women
	Real Tennis	Played by men indoors. Cross between tennis and squash
	Bowls	Men only. Similar to modern game.
	Fencing	Undertaken with blunted swords. Only men.
Lower classes	Football	Men only. Could be very violent with men killed. Rules were changeable.
	Wrestling	Public matches which people gambled upon.

The Features of Elizabethan Education

<p>The Nobility (The very rich) These children were educated at home. As Queen Elizabeth was very well educated, many girls from this class were also given a good education in subjects such as needlework, music and horse riding. The boys would be given a private tutor and would be taught how to behave once they had inherited their father's title.</p>	<p>Grammar Schools These were private schools set up for boys of the middle classes from the age of 10 to 14. They were run away from the church although there was still much religious teaching. Families were charged a fee and so boys would have to come from well off families. Girls could not attend Grammar schools. Boys were taught Latin and Greek as well as philosophy. Public speaking and debating were also seen as essential for a well educated gentleman. There would be 10 hour days and school on a Saturday morning. Discipline was strict and boys could be given corporal punishments such as the cane.</p>
<p>Petty Schools These schools were set up and run in a teacher's home. They were for boys only. Boys would be taught literacy with arithmetic (maths). They were set up for boys who could not afford to go to a grammar school.</p>	<p>Dame Schools These schools were set up and run in a teacher's home for girls only. They ran exactly like Petty schools and run by a local educated woman.</p>
<p>Poor Children The poor made up the largest number of children. They had no formal education. They learned what they needed from their family as the children were expected to work for the family wage. Their jobs did not need literacy or numeracy.</p>	<p>Universities Children went to university from the age of 14. The only two universities at this time were Oxford and Cambridge. Elizabeth herself was keen to increase university education so she could educate more protestant clergymen. Subjects studied would be Geometry, Music, Astronomy, Philosophy, Medicine, Law and Religion.</p>

Early Elizabethan England: KT3, Society in the Age of Exploration.



Theatre	Music and Dancing
<p>*New literature like Chaucer's <i>Canterbury Tales</i> *New non-religious plays shown in new theatres such as the Red Lion, the Globe and the Rose. *Comedies performed by teams of funded players. Sponsors included the Queen and the Earl of Leicester. *All classes attended but would sit/ stand according to class.</p>	<p>*Many players instruments such as lutes and harpsichords. *Musicians played at public events but wealthy families had their own male musicians for feasts. *Music accompanied plays in theatres. *Dancing was popular for men and women but classes did not mix when dancing.</p>

Changing Attitudes to Poverty	Demand for Land	Closing of Monasteries	Poor Harvests
<p>*Sympathetic towards those who could not work because of illness or disability (Deserving poor) *People were worried it would lead to disorder and crime. *People were worried about cost</p>	<p>Demand increases leading to higher rental prices.</p>	<p>No more handouts for local poor by monasteries.</p>	<p>1562, 1565, 1573 & 1586 Farmers had reduced supplies and prices were driven up.</p>
<p>Elizabethans did not have sympathy for... *The Idle Poor (those who chose not to work but could) *Beggars (vagabonds)</p>	<p>Population Growth 3 mil, 1551 to 4.2 mil by 1601. Food prices increased, wages decreased.</p>	<p>Reasons for Poverty Sheep Farming Sheep farmed for wool rather than grow crops for food. This caused more poverty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keeping large flocks of sheep used up land for growing crops. Farming sheep did not require as many workers = loss of jobs. 	
	<p>Poor Trade with Spain Due to conflict with Spain, there were less goods sold abroad. This increased unemployment further.</p>		

How did education change in Elizabethan England?

- 10% more men** were able to read and write by the end of Elizabeth's reign compared with the start. There was little change for the number of women able to read and write.
- There was an improvement for the education of **boys** but not girls.
- The only girls receiving an education would be the very wealthy who could be taught at home or in new **Dame schools**.
- Education moved away from the influence of the **church** and religion with the creation of new grammar schools.
- For many ordinary, poor families, the attitude towards education did not change. Putting a child through education would cost too much and the child would not be able to work for the family.
- Literacy mainly improved in the growing towns and ports as this is where the cheaper printed books would be available.

Features of the Elizabethan System of Poor Relief – What happened?

Feature	Type of Change	Specific Detail
The Poor Rate	Continued during Elizabeth's reign.	A local tax was organised by JPs. They decided who deserved help. The poor were given either money, or items which they could make and sell.
Charity	This existed before Elizabeth's reign.	The Church and wealthy people donated money to help the poor. There was a belief that it was a Christian duty to help the poor.
Statute of Artificers 1563	A change which helped the poor.	-Collection of Poor Relief from all those who had to pay. -Anyone who refused to pay the Poor Rate could be put in prison . -Any officials who failed to organise the collection of Poor Relief could be fined up to £20.
Poor Relief Act 1576	Separated 'idle poor' from 'deserving poor'	-JPs would provide the able bodied poor with wool and raw materials to make items to sell. -Those who refused to work were sent to a special prison called the 'House of Correction'
Vagabond Act 1572	Stop criminal vagrants and vagabonds using harsh punishments.	- Criminal vagrants would be whipped and a hole drilled through each ear as a mark of shame, and as a deterrent . -Vagrants given the death penalty if caught a third time. -JPs had to keep a register of the poor who they had to find work for.

Expand Trade

Looking for 'New World' trading opportunities to make up for loss of trade due to War with Spain.

Adventure

-Voyages of discovery.
-Accounts shared which persuaded others of the treasures they could find.

Private Investment

-Investing to make a profit from the voyages.
-Elizabeth and her courtiers invested and this increased their incomes.

Why did Elizabethans explore?

Ship Design

-Galleons had larger sails and easier manoeuvrability.
-More stable allowing more supplies.

New Technology

Development of devices such as quadrants & astrolabes to allow faster and safer travel.

Triangle Trade

Iron and guns sold to West Africa giving money to buy slaves to sell in the New World in exchange for rum, spices and tobacco.

Maps

Creation of standardised maps (like the Mercator map) in 1569 giving sailors greater confidence.



Drake's Circumnavigation 1577-1580 – Facts

-Drake did not at first set out to sail right around the world.
-Drake set out to attack Spanish ships and get revenge
-Drake returned to England very rich and famous.
-Some historians value his cargo from the voyage at £400,000

England a 'sea faring' power

-Drake was a hero after his ship was the only 1 of 5 to return with 56 men.
-Boosted sailor morale and gave them a reputation of being the BEST!

Claiming New Land

-Nova Albion claimed for England.
-Encouraged others to colonise land.



Declining Relations with Spain

-North America had been 'awarded' to Spain by the Pope but England had claimed it.
-Philip II of Spain was insulted.
-Made war inevitable.

Drake's Significance

Trade

Encouraged trade in China, West Africa and India.

Sir Walter Raleigh

-Raleigh was born into **rich** gentry family.
-He was known for bringing back **tobacco** and making it popular
-Raleigh did not go on the voyages, he **planned** the colonisation.
-He had to find **volunteers** to leave England and settle in North America.
-He also had to **raise funds** himself to help with the colonisation.



Step One – Promote the Project

Team sent to Virginia to investigate the Natives and exchanged English goods for food.
The team reported back very friendly natives and described the area as a paradise

Step Two - Persuade people to leave England

Raleigh used these findings to **persuade** a group to make the dangerous voyage. They believed they could find their fortunes and live in a paradise.

Step Three – Manteo and Wanchese

Brought back two Native American Indians called **Manteo and Wanchese**. They helped English explorers with their **language** and taught them English. They would also help the colonists make contact with other Natives.

Step Four – Raise Money

Elizabeth refused to fund this voyage. She did give Raleigh a **ship** and **gunpowder** worth £400 as well as her **royal backing** which would attract other investors.
Raleigh had to **invest money of his own** to fund the voyage to Virginia.

Why Virginia?

- 1)Trade** Barter ironware, cloth and knives in return for animal skins and gold to be sold at profit. Crops such as tobacco and sugar could be grown and sent home.
- 2)Less dependent on imported goods** if they could make their own goods in Virginia.
- 3)Welcoming Natives** including two Algonquian Indians who travelled to England, encouraging people to travel.
- 4)Raleigh persuaded people to invest** and that they would make good profits out of Virginia. Nobility and gentry were prepared to invest in his expedition.
- 5)Colonising Virginia provided a base to attack Spanish settlements** It would provide loot and encourage Natives that the English were better rulers than Spain.
- 6)Success would encourage other ventures**

Step Five – Organisation and Planning

Supplies – Food, Fresh Water, Tools, Seeds & Weapons
Ships - Big enough to carry all colonists & supplies
Who - 300 colonists with varied skills (hunters, farmers, soldiers and stone masons to build forts)
When – Need to sail at the right time, so they can arrive to plant crops for supplies.

Why did the colonisation of Virginia fail?

Reasons	Description	How it led to failure of the colony.
Lack of Food	-First colonists left England too late to reach Virginia in time to plant crops. -1/5 ships let in seawater, ruining food supplies.	-Can't provide colony abandoned in 1586. -The second 'lost' colony was dependent on local Indian tribes.
Poor Leaders	-Expedition leader Richard Grenville was hot headed. -The second leader, John White, abandoned the colony in 1587.	-Poor leadership meant little direction. -First colony abandoned in 1586 and the second in 1590.
Lack of skills	-Expeditions lacked experience and skills. -Doomed from the start.	-Merchants and landowners lacked physical capability for manual work. -Lack of stonemasons to build forts so easily attacked by Natives. -Soldiers could defend but not farm.
Native American Attack	-Algonquian's attacked in anger after European diseases spread amongst their Native tribes in 1586. -Other tribes suspicious and attack between 1585 & 1586	-Attack beaten off but colonists forced to abandon Roanoke. -Possible second expedition wiped out by a Native attack or settlers became slaves.
The War with Spain	-From 1585, England was at war with Spain.	-The threat from Spain's Armada meant few ships visited to help resupply the colonies. -Colonists vulnerable to attack.