

<p><b>18<sup>th</sup> – 24<sup>th</sup> March</b></p>	<p>The stability of the monarchy - Issues of Edward VI's age and Mary Tudor's gender, marriage of Mary Tudor and Philip, the Devises and succession in 1553 and the succession in 1558; faction and its impact during the rule of Somerset and Northumberland; factional conflict between Paget and Gardiner under Mary.</p>
	<p>Religious changes - the religious and ecclesiastical policies 1547–1558; legislation, including the Prayer Books and Acts of Uniformity and the extent and results of religious change under Edward and Mary; support for, and opposition to, the religious changes at a local level including unrest, attitudes to Marian policies, Catholic restoration and persecution.</p>
<p><b>25<sup>th</sup> – 31<sup>st</sup> March</b></p>	<p>Rebellion and unrest - the causes and nature of rebellion and unrest; the rebellions of 1549 (Western and Kett), 1553 (Lady Jane Grey) and 1554 (Wyatt); social and economic developments, including inflation, poverty, price rise and enclosure and their link to unrest</p>
	<p>Elizabeth and religion - the religious situation and problems in 1558; the foreign situation and its impact on religious developments; the Elizabethan Religious Settlement; the Puritan challenge and aims, support for Puritanism, the influence of Puritan leaders, attempts to change the church, the MP's tactics, separatism; the attitude of Elizabeth's archbishops;</p>
<p><b>1<sup>st</sup> – 7<sup>th</sup> April</b></p>	<p>Elizabeth and religion - Catholic threat and its nature, the increased threat after 1568, government reaction, the Northern Rebellion (1569), Papal excommunication (1570), Mary Queen of Scots, plots, seminary priests, Jesuits; the problems facing Catholics 1558–1589.</p>

	<p>The nature of the Elizabethan monarchy, government and parliament -  The role of the court, ministers and Privy Council, including the role and influence of William Cecil; Elizabeth's use and management of faction; the role of gender</p>
<b>8<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> April</b>	<p>The roles of the House of Commons and Lords; Parliament's relationship with the Queen; the attitudes of Elizabeth, the Privy Council and Parliament to the issues of marriage, succession and parliamentary privilege; the impact of marriage and succession on domestic and foreign affairs; the impact of Mary Queen of Scots and James VI</p>
	<p>Elizabeth's management of financial, economic and social affairs - the financial and economic situation in 1558; sources of crown income; the problem of inflation; methods of raising finances; ordinary revenue, parliamentary taxation; methods of reducing costs, financial administration, the impact of war</p>
<b>15<sup>th</sup> – 21<sup>st</sup> April</b>	<p>Overseas trade; the issue of purveyances and monopolies; the Statute of Artificers, poverty and the poor law.</p>
	<p>Elizabethan later years 1588-1603 - the defence of the royal prerogative, relations with Parliament; the domestic effects of war with Spain</p>
<b>22<sup>nd</sup> – 28<sup>th</sup> April</b>	<p>The economic and social problems of the later years, harvests and the impact of rising prices, local unrest, food riots, the Oxfordshire rising; the Irish rebellion, Essex's rebellion; Elizabeth's reputation in this period.</p>

	<p>The stability of the monarchy - Issues of Edward VI's age and Mary Tudor's gender, marriage of Mary Tudor and Philip, the Devises and succession in 1553 and the succession in 1558; faction and its impact during the rule of Somerset and Northumberland; factional conflict between Paget and Gardiner under Mary.</p>
<p><b>29<sup>th</sup> April – 5<sup>th</sup> May</b></p>	<p>Religious changes - the religious and ecclesiastical policies 1547–1558; legislation, including the Prayer Books and Acts of Uniformity and the extent and results of religious change under Edward and Mary; support for, and opposition to, the religious changes at a local level including unrest, attitudes to Marian policies, Catholic restoration and persecution.</p>
	<p>Rebellion and unrest - the causes and nature of rebellion and unrest; the rebellions of 1549 (Western and Kett), 1553 (Lady Jane Grey) and 1554 (Wyatt); social and economic developments, including inflation, poverty, price rise and enclosure and their link to unrest</p>
<p><b>6<sup>th</sup> May – 12<sup>th</sup> May</b></p>	<p>Elizabeth and religion - the religious situation and problems in 1558; the foreign situation and its impact on religious developments; the Elizabethan Religious Settlement; the Puritan challenge and aims, support for Puritanism, the influence of Puritan leaders, attempts to change the church, the MP's tactics, separatism; the attitude of Elizabeth's archbishops; Elizabeth and religion - Catholic threat and its nature, the increased threat after 1568, government reaction, the Northern Rebellion (1569), Papal excommunication (1570), Mary Queen of Scots, plots, seminary priests, Jesuits; the problems facing Catholics 1558–1589.</p>

**The nature of the Elizabethan monarchy, government and parliament - The role of the court, ministers and Privy Council, including the role and influence of William Cecil; Elizabeth's use and management of faction; the role of gender, The roles of the House of Commons and Lords; Parliament's relationship with the Queen; the attitudes of Elizabeth, the Privy Council and Parliament to the issues of marriage, succession and parliamentary privilege; the impact of marriage and succession on domestic and foreign affairs; the impact of Mary Queen of Scots and James VI**

**13<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> May**

**Elizabeth's management of financial, economic and social affairs - the financial and economic situation in 1558; sources of crown income; the problem of inflation; methods of raising finances; ordinary revenue, parliamentary taxation; methods of reducing costs, financial administration, the impact of war, Overseas trade; the issue of purveyances and monopolies; the Statute of Artificers, poverty and the poor law.**

**Elizabethan later years 1588-1603 - the defence of the royal prerogative, relations with Parliament; the domestic effects of war with Spain. The economic and social problems of the later years, harvests and the impact of rising prices, local unrest, food riots, the Oxfordshire rising; the Irish rebellion, Essex's rebellion; Elizabeth's reputation in this period.**

# Possible Exam Questions (a)

- Complete the 3 source based exam questions at the end of each chapter in your textbook on the Mid Tudor Crisis
- P118-119
- P140-141
- P162-163
  
- On the OCR website – history, AS/A Level, H105, H505 (from 2015), Assessment materials, Unit H105/Y107 The later Tudors Sample Assessment

# Possible exam questions (b)

- How serious were the problems faced by Elizabeth in 1558?
- How successful was Elizabeth I in dealing with the problems she faced between 1558 and the end of 1563?
- How effectively did Elizabeth deal with the problems she faced in 1558?
- ‘The Puritan threat to Elizabeth was never serious’. How far do you agree?
- ‘The Puritan movement was too disunited to be successful’. How far do you agree?

# Possible exam questions (b)

- Assess the reasons why Elizabeth introduced the Church Settlement in 1559?
- To what extent did Mary, Queen of Scots, pose a real threat to the security of Elizabeth's throne?
- How important was the Privy Council in the government of England during the reign of Elizabeth?
- How successfully did Elizabeth I handle factions in her court and government?
- 'Parliament mostly co-operated with Elizabeth I'. How far do you agree?

# Possible exam questions (b)

- How successful were Elizabeth I and her ministers in managing parliament?
- To what extent did the power of Parliament increase during the reign of Elizabeth I?
- Assess the reasons why the issue of succession caused domestic and foreign problems for Elizabeth I.
- How successful was Elizabeth I at dealing with the issue of the succession during her reign?
- Assess the reasons why the issue of Elizabeth I's marriage and the succession caused disputes during her reign.

# Possible exam questions (b)

- How effectively did Elizabeth I handle the issue of succession during her reign?
- “Inflation was the most serious financial problem facing Elizabeth I and her government” How far do you agree?
- How successfully did Elizabeth I handle the financial problems she faced?
- Assess the causes of Elizabeth I’s financial problems?
- How serious were the financial and economic problems during the reign of Elizabeth I ?

# Possible exam questions (b)

- To what extent did the popularity of Elizabeth I and her government decline after 1588?
- How effectively did Elizabeth I and her government deal with the problems they faced in the period 1588 to 1603?
- “Rebellion was the most serious problem Elizabeth I faced in the period 1588 to 1603”. How far do you agree?
- “The popularity of Elizabeth and her government declined seriously in the period after 1558.” How far do you agree?
- ‘The war with Spain was the main reason for the problems Elizabeth faced after 1590.’ How far do you agree?