

## **Early Elizabethan England 1558-1588**

### **Key terms – Key Topic One: Queen, government and religion.**

Courtiers	Were usually members of the nobility. Courtiers spent much of their lives with Elizabeth I
Nobility	The group of people belonging to the highest social class in a country; the aristocracy.
Militia	A military force of ordinary people, rather than soldiers, usually raised in an emergency.
Divine right	The belief that the Monarchs right to rule came from God.
Patron	Someone who gives encouragement or financial support to an individual or a cause. For example, Elizabeth I was patron of many explorers during her reign she funded their voyages and publicly praised their efforts.
Crown	With a capital 'C' the Crown refers to the monarch and their government.
Succession	The issue of who was going to succeed the throne after the existing monarch died.
Roman Catholic	The form of Christianity followed throughout the whole of Western Europe until the 16 <sup>th</sup> Century. A feature of Roman Catholicism includes allegiance to the pope the head of the Catholic Church.
Queen regnant	'Regnant' is a Latin word and means 'reigning'. Elizabeth was a queen regnant because she ruled in her own right.
Mass	Roman Catholic service at which Catholics are given bread and wine. Catholics believe that this involves a miracle: the bread and wine is turned into the body and blood of Christ.
The Reformation	A challenge to the teachings and power of the Roman Catholic Church. The movement is said to have begun in Europe in 1517.
Intermediary	Someone who acts as a go between when direct communication is not possible.
Last Supper	The last meal that Christ shared with his disciples. (Followers) commemorating it is very important to Christians as it is a reminder that Christ sacrificed his life to save humanity.
Sacraments	Special church services
Holy Communion	Another name for mass, often used in Protestant churches.

Clergy	Religious leaders such as bishops and priests
Diocese	An area looked after by a bishop.
Altars	The table in a church where mass is performed.
Ecclesiastical	An adjective used to describe things to do with the Church.
Royal Supremacy	This is when the monarch is head of the Church.
Pilgrimage	A journey to an important monument, shrine or place.
Recusants	Catholics who were unwilling to attend church services laid down by the Elizabethan religious settlement.
Papacy	The system of Church government ruled by the Pope.
Heretics	People who have controversial opinions and beliefs at odds with those held by the rest of society, but especially those who deny the teachings of the Catholic Church.
Martyr	Someone who is killed for their beliefs, especially religious beliefs.
Holy Roman Empire	A large grouping of different states and kingdoms in Central Europe including modern Germany. Although each state had its own ruler, the leaders of the seven largest countries elected a Holy Roman Emperor.
Trade embargo	When governments ban trade with another country.
excommunicated	A very severe punishment, imposed by the pope, expelling people from the Catholic Church.
Spanish Inquisition	A political and religious body set up by Spain in 1478 to keep Spanish territories true to the catholic faith. Anyone caught by the inquisition who wasn't Catholic could be tortured or burned alive.
Anointed	During a coronation, holy oil is applied to the monarch. This is known as 'anointing' and is the most important part of the coronation as it is when the person becomes the monarch.
Abdicate	A king or queen giving up their throne.
Extraordinary taxation	Occasional, additional taxation to pay for unexpected expenses, especially war.

