

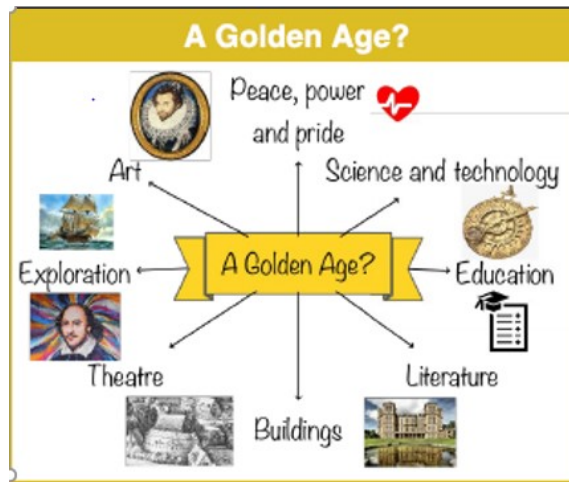
History: Purple Class

To be, or not to be?: that is the question.

Key Vocabulary:

theatre	A building or outdoor area in which plays and other dramatic performances are given.
exploration	The action of exploring an unfamiliar area.
poverty	The state of being extremely poor.
beggars	A person, typically a homeless one, who lives by asking for money or food.
vagabond	A dishonest or unprincipled person.
armada	A fleet of warships
privateers	An armed ship owned and crewed by private individuals holding a government commission and authorized for use in war, especially in the capture of merchant shipping
circumnavigation	The action or process of sailing or otherwise travelling all the way around something, especially the world.
voyages	A long journey involving travel by sea or in space.
enclosure	The practice of dividing up land which was once owned by the people, (typically large open fields) into smaller 'enclosed' pieces of land that instead belonged to one person only.
The Globe Theatre	A theatre in London associated with William Shakespeare.

A Golden Age?



Poverty:

Not everyone in Elizabethan England benefited from the increased prosperity and trade. A growing population, bad harvests and enclosure created a very poor group at the bottom of society. The poor were categorised into: the deserving poor who could not help themselves; the undeserving poor who were untrustworthy and die not want honest work and the able poor. Beggars could be whipped, branded, have a hole burned in the ear or hung. Towns such as York, Ipswich and Norwich had their own ways to deal with the poor. The 1601 Poor Law taxed the wealthy to care and support the old, sick and vulnerable. The fit and healthy were to be given work. The idle could be whipped and placed in a house of correction.

Key Dates:

1558	Elizabeth I was Queen of England and Ireland.	
1564	William Shakespeare was born in Stratford-upon-Avon	
1576	The Theatre was opened by James Babbage	
1582	Shakespeare married Anne Hathaway	
1583	Shakespeare's daughter Susanna was born	
1585	Anne and William's twins, Hamnet and Judith Shakespeare, were born	
1587	The Rose opened	
1588	The Spanish Armada set sail.	
1593	Shakespeare's first poem was published, and his plays started to be performed by different theatre groups in London	
1594	Shakespeare's first plays were performed by the Lord Chamberlain's Men.	
1599	The Globe opened	
1603	James I was crowned king, and Shakespeare's theatre group was renamed the King's Men when the King became their patron.	
1609	Shakespeare's sonnets were published	
1611	Shakespeare moved from London back to Stratford-upon-Avon	
1616	William Shakespeare died	



History: Purple Class

To be, or not to be?: that is the question.

Key Individuals:

Queen Elizabeth I:



Elizabeth I was Queen of England and Ireland from 17 November 1558 until her death on 24 March 1603. Sometimes called the Virgin Queen, Gloriana or Good Queen Bess, Elizabeth was the last of the five monarchs of the House of Tudor.

King James I:



James VI and I was King of Scotland as James VI from 24 July 1567 and King of England and Ireland as James I from the union of the Scottish and English crowns on 24 March 1603 until his death in 1625

Sir Walter Raleigh:



Sir Walter Raleigh (1544–1618) was one of the most famous explorers of Elizabeth I's reign. He was a courtier, seaman and explorer. He was a pioneer in the English colonisation of North America. Raleigh (originally spelt Ralegh) was a favourite of Queen Elizabeth I and helped defend England against the Spanish Armada.

John Hawkins:



Sir John Hawkins (1532–1595) was one of the most notable sailors and naval commanders of the sixteenth century. He is known for his pivotal role in the maritime history of England and the rise of the global slave trade.

William Shakespeare was a famous British playwright of Tudor times. He is considered to be one of the most talented writers of all time.

Famous friends of William Shakespeare:

Sir Walter Raleigh (c.1552 – 1618) – Sir Walter Raleigh visited America and helped start colonies there, and some people think that he was the first one to bring tobacco and potatoes into England. He also founded the Friday Club in 1603, which was a group for poets and playwrights that Shakespeare belonged to.

Ben Jonson (1572-1637) – Ben Jonson wrote plays and poems around the same time that Shakespeare did. Both he and Shakespeare belonged to the Friday Club that Sir Walter Raleigh began. Ben wrote a poem in the introduction of Shakespeare's First Folio, which is the collection of works that was published a few years after Shakespeare died.

Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton (1573-1624) – Henry Wriothesley was a wealthy man, and the patron of William Shakespeare. He loved the theatre and plays.

Richard Burbage (1568-1619) – Richard Burbage was a famous actor, and part of William Shakespeare's theatre group. He often played the lead role in Shakespeare's plays.

Christopher Marlowe (1564-1593) – Christopher Marlowe was born the same year as Shakespeare, and also famous for writing plays. Shakespeare didn't start writing plays and having them performed until after Christopher Marlowe died.