Quote Bank

* **“I should not have seen England weaker in strength, men, money and riches” – Sir Thomas Smith**
* ‘in 1558 she [Elizabeth] faced three fundamental tasks: she had to establish an effective administration centred on the Privy Council; she had to create a new religious settlement; and she had to bring the war with France to and end while keeping a careful eye on Scotland where French influence was dominant’ – A. G. R. Smith
* **“The Queen poor. The realm exhausted. The nobility poor and decayed. Want of good captains and soldiers. The people out of order. Justice not executed. All things dear. The French King bestriding the realm” – Armigal Waad**
* **“God’s wounds, this it is to serve a base, bastard pissing kitchen woman” – Lord Deputy of Ireland**
* **“to promote a woman to bear rule, superiority, dominion or empire above any realm, nation or city is repugnant to nature” – John Knox, ‘The First Blast of the Trumpet Against the Monstrous Regiment of Women’**
* **“I will have but one mistress and no master” – Elizabeth I**
* ‘great aristocrats were needed, but they had to be balanced by elements more dependent on, or more devoted to, the Queen’ – C. Haigh
* ‘select ruling board of the realm’ – M. Tillman
* **“a multitude doth make rather discord and confusion rather than good council” – Elizabeth I**
* ‘designed to preside effectively over the administration of the country’ – A. G. R. Smith
* ‘the central institution in the administration of the country’ – A. G. R. Smith
* ‘an increasingly professional body’ – A. G. R. Smith
* ‘its administrative and executive work was all pervasive’ – A. G. R. Smith
* ‘the Queen and the Privy Council, the cogwheels of the Elizabethan government machine’ – A. G. R. Smith
* ‘cautious in his approach, meticulous in his knowledge of affairs and his handling of detail’ – P. Williams (William Cecil)
* ‘tireless executor of diplomacy and intelligence’ – P. Williams (Francis Walsingham)
* ‘the dynamo which kept…government running smoothly and effectively’ – W. MacCaffrey (William Cecil)
* **“the great Maecaenas of this age” – Spenser (Walsingham)**
* **“a most subtle searcher of hidden secrets” – Camden (Walsingham)**
* ‘the hub of administration’ – P. Williams
* ‘a poisoned chalice…in which Elizabeth’s cautious and short-sighted approach to government proved most damaging’ – R. Sloan
* Marian debt = £227,000, £106,000 of which was owed to Antwerp exchange at 14%
* **“a bone between two dogs” – Cardinal Pole**
* **“our state can no longer bear these wars” – Sir John Mason**
* Policies:
	+ To secure England’s borders.
	+ To ensure there was no alliance between Catholic Spain and France against Protestant England.
	+ To end the expensive war with France and avoid future conflict if possible.
	+ Reassert England as an independent nation with an independent foreign policy. Included independent trade.
	+ To regain Calais.
* Key Treaties:
	+ Cateau-Cambresis (1559) – ended war between Spain and France.
	+ Berwick (1560) – English assistance of the Scottish Lords of the Congregation against the French.
	+ Edinburgh (1560) – withdrawal of French and English troops from Scotland.
	+ Hampton Court (1562) – English support for the French Huguenots.
	+ Troyes (1564) – loss of Calais.
* **“When I am dead, you will find Calais lying on my heart” – Mary Tudor**
* **“no desire to make windows into men’s souls” – Elizabeth I**
* **“popish lawyers or unlearned papists” – Bishop of Norwich**
* ‘only 5 out of 25 JPs in Lancashire were favourably inclined to the established Church’ – P. Williams
* **“this book is an unperfect book, culled and picked out of that popish dunghill, the…mass book, full of all abominations” – John Field (1559 Prayer Book)**
* ‘the one thing to be said with certainty about England in 1558 was that it was not yet Protestant’ – P. Williams
* **“there is only one Jesus Christ and all the rest is a dispute over trifles” – Elizabeth I**
* Catholics ‘were not seriously persecuted under the new laws’ – C. Haigh
* ‘it can be argued that by 1563 Elizabeth had laid the political, religious and economic bases of her government’ – A. G. R. Smith
* Key:
	+ Gender
	+ Council
	+ Finance
	+ Foreign Policy
	+ Religion
	+ **Contemporary**

Quote Bank

* ‘sharp powers of analysis to political process and therefore saw through carelessly constructed arguments’ – S. J. Lee
* ‘she knew her own mind and her instinct for power was infallible’ – J. Guy
* ‘she controlled her own policy more than any other Tudor’ – J. Guy
* ‘it is not enough to say that she was the Queen and would get her way’ – C. Haigh
* **“had so rare gifts, as when her counsellors had said all they could say, she would frame out a wise council beyond all theirs” – W. Camden**
* ‘well placed to manipulate’ – C. Haigh
* ‘they did not simply obey commands, but might pursue a covert and contrary policy’ – C. Haigh
* ‘select ruling board of the realm’ – M. Tillman
* ‘Privy Council exercised a unitary control which gave the government valuable cohesion’ – P. Williams
* ‘got things done’ – J. Guy
* ‘the central institution in the administration of the country’ – A. G. R. Smith
* ‘the most dynamic and powerful element of the central government machinery’ – K. Randell
* ‘Elizabeth maintained [the Council]…as the single most important institution for decision making and the formation of policy.’ – S. J. Lee
* ‘could and did reach conclusions upon policy, but the final decision rested with the Queen, who seldom attended meetings and might easily ignore their conclusions.’ – P. Williams
* ‘the Queen depended in some small measure upon her councillors for advice, but she alone made the final decisions’ – A. G. R. Smith
* **“her Majesty retaining the whole direction of the causes of [the Netherlands] to herself and such advice as she receiveth underhand, they [the Council] know not what to write or advise” – Francis Walsingham**
* ‘the influence of the traditional conservative aristocracy was reduced with the downfall and execution of the Duke of Norfolk and the death of Lord Treasurer Winchester’ – M. Tillman
* ‘political homogeneity previously unknown’ – S. Adams
* ‘dangerously narrow and weak in its membership’ – C. Haigh
* ‘factional struggle affected every decision’ – C. Haigh
* ‘moderation, consensus and stability’ – S. J. Lee
* ‘jack of all trades’ – K. Randell
* ‘any matter of government business…might come before the Council…foreign policy, military strategy, the apprehension of burglars, the rebuilding of a town destroyed by fire or the repair of the banks of a river’ – P. Williams
* A day’s agenda: - G. R. Elton
	+ The house arrest of Lady Stonor (a Catholic)
	+ Trade with Spain
	+ A minor land dispute in Guernsey
	+ A poor man’s complaint against the Bishop of Hereford
	+ Various matters concerned with recusants
	+ A report that someone had spoken in favour of the Jesuit Edward Campion
	+ A land dispute involving the Earls Northumberland and Bedford
	+ A merchant’s losses to pirates
	+ Sir Peter Carew’s debts
* ‘the cost of a pond in St. James’ Park and the alleged use of lewd words by a William Holland of Sussex’ – R. Sloan
* ‘its administrative and executive as all pervasive’ – A. G. R. Smith
* ‘the cockpit of faction’ – P. Wright
* ‘it is difficult to draw a precise boundary around this institution’ – P. Williams
* ‘Elizabeth’s granting and refusing of favour bred competition between councillors, and made it harder for them to band together to manipulate the Queen’ – C. Haigh
* ‘not…the adherence of a party or faction but the good will and confidence of a whole class’ – W. MacCaffrey
* ‘roughly 1 in 5 of the political heavyweights pf England were thus under the regular influence of the Queen’ – C. Haigh
* ‘the ‘political nation’, that comparatively limited group of men whose cooperation was essential for the effective government of the country’ – A. G. R. Smith
* ‘the constant search of courtiers for greater rewards, gave the Queen a formidable political weapon’ – C. Haigh
* **“Next came the Queen very majestic…her air was stately…as she went along she spoke in English, French and Italian” – P. Hentzer**
* ‘a classical scholar, adept in both Latin and Greek…linguistic skills in French, Italian and Spanish’ – S. J. Lee
* ‘she often had long, and sometimes private, talks with foreign ambassadors, to ensure that she had other sources of information and ideas’ – C. Haigh
* ‘create a credible majestic image for a female monarch’ – T. A. Morris
* ‘the mystique of monarchy’ – A. G. R. Smith
* ‘ceremonies of adoration’ – P. Williams
* ‘mass indoctrination of the participants…a constant reinforcement of loyal attitudes’ – C. Haigh
* ‘encouraged flirtation and ritualised sexuality’ – J. Guy
* ‘the display of majesty…where the Queen dressed to impress, and she expected to be admired’ – C. Haigh
* ‘theatre of display’ – P. Williams
* **Ref. “The Faerie Queen” – Edmund Spenser**
* ‘the fields, the air, the rivers, the sea must have been completely dispeopled’ – E. Sitwell
* ‘sordid and self-seeking playpen for overgrown and ill-tempered children’ – C. Haigh
* ‘prepared to resort to devious means…able and charismatic but, above all…a destabilising influence’ – S. J. Lee (Leicester)
* ‘cautious in his approach, meticulous in his knowledge of affairs and his handling of detail’ – P. Williams (William Cecil)
* ‘tireless executor of diplomacy and intelligence’ – P. Williams (Francis Walsingham)
* ‘the dynamo which kept…government running smoothly and effectively’ – W. MacCaffrey (William Cecil)
* **“the great Maecaenas of this age” – Spenser (Walsingham)**
* **“a most subtle searcher of hidden secrets” – Camden (Walsingham)**
* ‘private, withdrawn and highly organised…with…a good eye for detail…above reproach as far as loyalty was concerned’ – S. J. Lee (Walsingham)
* ‘a man of cultivation and of great piety’ – S. J. Lee (Mildmay)
* ‘the key stabilising factor of the reign…the main channel to the legislative’ – S. J. Lee (Hatton)
* ‘dashing and flamboyant’ – B. Mervyn (Raleigh)
* ‘it is difficult to say anything positive…a wasted career…impatient, petulant and ruthless…he…played little direct part in the administrative process’ – S. J. Lee (Essex)
* ‘His advancement was not rapid. His organisational skills were eventually recognised.’ – B. Mervyn (Robert Cecil)
* ‘an intensely serious politician, willing to spend every waking hour upon the business of government…and prepared…to contemplate radical changes’ – P. Williams (Robert Cecil)
* Key:
	+ Monarch
	+ Council
	+ Court
	+ **Contemporary**

Quote Bank

* **‘**The Puritan Choir…an opposition group in a significantly new sense: one with a positive programme…the fulfilment of its Protestant destiny’ – J. E. Neale
* **“the most high and absolute power of the realm of England” – Sir Thomas Smith**
* ‘the choir…contained men of the most varied political views and cannot legitimately be seen as a Puritan pressure group’ – A. G. R. Smith
* ‘such ill-attended Parliaments are unlikely to have been occasions of dramatic constitutional conflict between Crown and Commons’ – C. Haigh
* Had to crush overly Protestant bills in 1566, 1571, 1572, 1586 and 1593
* **“will receive no motion of innovation, nor alter or change any law whereby the religion or Church of England standeth established at this day” – Elizabeth I**
* ‘in her mind Parliament, having laid the foundations, could now stand back and refrain from any interference’ – P. Williams
* **“for the devising of laws in the Church…the Parliament of England hath competent authority” – Richard Hooker, MP**
* ‘once Elizabeth had secured the ecclesiastical settlement of 1559 she…sought little legislative intervention’ – P. Williams
* **“for matters of religion I do not think…[Parliament]…should meddle” – Bishop Scot of Chester**
* ‘part of a government plan to restore English worship to the standard of 1552’ – N. Jones
* **“the only Supreme Governor…in all things spiritual or ecclesiastical” – Act of Supremacy, 1559**
* No evidence of ‘a cohesive Puritan pressure group’ – M. Graves
* ‘no such thing as a ‘Puritan Opposition’’ – P. Williams
* ‘employed such arts of opposition and displayed so resolute a spirit that no House of Commons before their time could furnish the like’ – J. E. Neale
* ‘there can be little doubt that making supplies depend on the redress of grievances was a deliberate and concerted policy’ – J. E. Neale
* **“to require both marriage and the establishment of the succession is the uttermost that can be desired” – William Cecil**
* ‘the most notable thing about the agitation is surely its failure’ – A. G. R. Smith
* **“marry as soon as I conveniently can” – Elizabeth I**
* **“it is strange that the foot should direct the head in such a weighty matter” – Elizabeth I**
* **“to be rid of this intolerable House of Commons” – Elizabeth I**
* ‘the succession was an issue which agitated members throughout the reign’ – R. Sloan
* **“the daughter of sedition, the other of rebellion, the nurse of impiety, the handmaid of iniquity, the sister of unshamefastness” – Job Throckmorton, on Mary Stuart**
* **“anointed Queen…[who]…will never be by violence constrained to do anything” – Elizabeth I**
* ‘the connection between supply and succession was not as substantial as Sir John Neale suggests’ – Alsop
* **“there is nothing so necessary for the preservation of prince and state as free speech and without, it is a scorn to call it a Parliament House, for in truth it is none but a very school of flattery and dissimulation” – Peter Wentworth**
* ‘justified constitutionally’ but ‘constitutional niceties make little effect in passionate revolutionary times’ – J. E. Neale
* ‘a maverick’ – A. G. R. Smith
* ‘little more than a parliamentary nuisance’ – M. Graves
* **“We must not forget to put a difference between the liberty of speech and licentious speech, for by one men deliver their opinion freely but with caution, that all be spoken pertinently, modestly, reverently and discreetly. The other, contrariwise, uttereth all impertinently, rashly, arrogantly and irreverently, without respect of person, time or place.” – Sir Walter Mildmay, 1576**
* **“gentlemen must sell their plate and farmers their brass pots ere this will be paid” – Sir**
* **Francis Bacon**
* ‘they granted subsidy without a single opposing voice’ – A. G. R. Smith
* Linked subsidies to Parliamentary agenda in 1566, 1571, 1585, 1587 and 1601
* ‘most important of all in revealing the independence of Parliament were the monopoly debates’ – P. Williams
* ‘royal patent for the sole right of exporting, importing, manufacturing or distributing some particular article’ – S. Atkins
* ‘the deaths of experienced parliamentary managers gave MPs greater freedom to protest’ – C. Haigh
* **“Is not bread there?...If order be not taken for these, bread will be there before the next Parliament” – William Hakewill**
* **“bloodsuckers of the commonwealth” – Anon.**
* **“more fit for a grammar school than a parliament house” – Robert Cecil**
* **“many wiser princes than myself you have had, but…none whose love and care can be greater” – Elizabeth I, Golden Speech of 1601**
* ‘the essence of Elizabeth’s skill lay in the charm which she exercised’ – A. G. R. Smith
* ‘it was arguably the only notable purely Commons victory of the reign’ – A. G. R. Smith
* Statistics
	+ Only called 10 parliaments (13 sessions) in 45yrs, as opposed to the 26 sessions in the 30yrs prior to her reign.
	+ ‘asked 12 of her 13 sessions of Parliament for supply’ – C. Haigh
	+ An average of 3yrs between sessions.
	+ Total of 26yrs without Parliament in her reign – not a permanent institution by any means.
	+ Elizabeth considered its functions to be:
	+ To give her money
	+ To pass her laws
	+ To be point of contact with the wider political nation.
	+ Only 10% of MPs ever spoke and only 47% voted.
	+ MPs became more educated in Elizabeth’s reign. In 1563 only 26% had legal training. By 1593 this had risen to 44%, making them more able to query bills.
	+ Averaged 33 acts per session. More than any other Tudor monarch.
	+ Out of the 34 occasions of *Royal Veto*, only 5 were on *Matters of State*. Others were due to poor wording or lack of public interest.
* Key:
	+ Religion
	+ Marriage & Succession
	+ Parliamentary Privileges
	+ Finances & Monopolies
	+ **Contemporary**

Quote Bank

* **“Elizabeth which reigned a Virgin, and died a Virgin”** – Elizabeth I
* ‘The Great Chain of Being’
* **“I have already joined myself in marriage to a husband – namely the kingdom of England”** – Elizabeth I
* **“to require both the marriage and the establishment of the succession is the uttermost that can be desired” – William Cecil**
* ‘international courtships…were diplomatic manoeuvres for political advantage’ – C. Haigh
* **“I will have but one mistress and no master”** – Elizabeth I
* ‘To share power she would hate. To renounce it would it she would find intolerable’ – J. Hurstfield
* **“As long as there is life in her, there is hope. As they [Catholics] live in hope, we live in fear”** – an Elizabethan minister
* **“the daughter of sedition, the mother of rebellion, the nurse of impiety, the handmaid of iniquity, the sister of unshamefastness” – Job Throckmorton**
* **“That I must give direction for her death, which cannot be but most grievous, and an irksome burden to me”** – Elizabeth I
* ‘In the end she had been forced by her councillors, her Parliament and by public opinion into taking an action which repelled her’ – P. Williams
* **“The factions never more malicious”** – Sir Robert Sidney
* **“There was never in Court such emulation, such envy, such back biting as is now at this time”** – Birch
* **“This crown is not like to fall to the ground for want of heads that claim to wear it, but upon whose head it will fall is by many doubted”** – Thomas Wilson
* ‘[James VI’s] journey form Edinburgh to London was a triumphal progress’ – A. G. R. Smith
* Key:
	+ Marriage
	+ Mary Stewart
	+ Succession Proper
	+ **Contemporary**

Quote Bank

Finance

* ‘a poisoned chalice…in which Elizabeth’s cautious and short-sighted approach to government proved most damaging’ – R. Sloan
* ‘fortunately for Elizabeth both Northumberland and Mary kept the realm generally at peace and managed, with the aid of Lord Treasurer Winchester, to reduce expenditure and increase income’ – D. M. Palliser
* Marian Exchequer:
	+ Book of Rates: £29,000 (1556) to £83,000 (1557)
* Marian Debt: £227,000, of which £106,000 was owed to the Antwerp Exchange at 14% interest.
* **“grievously afflicted by dent; the burden of which…can not be remembered without grief”** – Sir Walter Mildmay
* **“her majesty hath most carefully delivered this country from a great and weighty debt”** – Sir Walter Mildmay
* **“greatest glory”** – William Camden
* ‘heroic decision to live within the royal income’ – C. Russell
* ‘it was largely due to the personal and unremitting vigilance of the Queen that England escaped financial disaster’ – A. G. R. Smith
* **“immediately after the baseness of our coin in the time of King Henry the prices of all things went up”** – John Hales
* **“your Highness hath no other way, but when time and opportunity serveth, to bring your money into the fine”** – Sir John Gresham
* ‘her revaluation did much for England’s international standing…[it]…was also a domestic success, if judged by its effectiveness and permanence’ – D. M. Palliser
* Prices rose 75% between 1558 and 1603
* ‘close to hyper-inflation’ – A. Pickering
* ‘a pan-European phenomenon’ – G. Reagan
* Monetary causes:
	+ Debasement of the coinage (see above)
	+ New World silver.
* ‘the impact on England appears to have been negligible…Anglo-Spanish wars kept the volume of trade between England and the continent to a minimum’ – G. Woodward
* Non-monetary causes:
	+ Population increase: 3 million (1561) to 4.1 million (1601)
	+ ‘looks to be by far the most important influence on prices…[but]…we must avoid making population pressure do all the work’ – R. B. Outhwaite
	+ Agricultural problems:
		- Enclosure (incorrect): ‘by the end of Elizabeth’s reign the total area enclosed, even in the worst affected regions, was less than 9%’ – B. Mervyn
		- Bad harvests 1594-7
	+ Expenditure on the Spanish War:
		- Spent £3.76 million on the war:
		- Netherlands = £2,000,000
		- France and Henry Navarre = £580,000
		- The Armada = £161,000
		- Ireland = £1,000,000
		- Purveyance
* ‘most momentous was the weakening of the position of the Crown’ – S. Atkins
* ‘lost ground in the face of rising prices’ – R. H. Tawney
* 57 great families in 1558, 55 in 1603 – D.M. Palliser
* Rates of inflation:
	+ Inflation = +75%
	+ Ordinary income = +50%
	+ Crown rents = +25%
* Inflation legislation:
	+ 1563:
		- Act for Maintaining Tillage – against enclosure.
		- Statute of Artificers – helped rich but not poor against inflation.
	+ 1592-3:
		- Statute Regarding the export of corn – helpful against inflation.
		- Act for Maintaining Tillage repealed – government confused.
	+ 1598:
		- Statute against the Conversions to pasture Both aimed at counteracti-
		- Statute against the Engrossing of farms ng the effect of the repeal.
* Had customs revenue kept pace with inflation it would have been worth £168,000 in 1603, not less than £100,000 – Lockyer and O’Sullivan
* The Court of Wards:
	+ 1561: over £18,000 (when Burghley came into office)
	+ 1598: less than £15,000 (when Burghley died)
	+ Under Robert Cecil: over £22,000
* “any lending upon a loan above the rate of ten pounds for the hundred for one year…[shall be]…utterly void” – 1571 Act against Usury
	+ If it had been brought in in 1561, it would have freed England from the Antwerp Exchange far sooner.
* ‘resisted as usual any fundamental financial reform’ – C. Read
* ‘Elizabethan finances settled into a characteristically conservative rut…unimaginative personnel and machinery…static income’ – T. A. Morris
* ‘administrative inertia was the price that the government paid for political stability’ – D. M. Palliser
* ‘superficial account disguises some less palatable realities’ – R. Sloan
* ‘A hand to mouth existence…[which]…had worked well only because it had not been tested. From 1585 it was’ – C. Haigh
* Self-declaration:
	+ Earl of Leicester kept £35,000
	+ Marquis of Winchester kept £34,000
	+ 1534: 15 nobles with an annual income over £1,000
	+ 1571: 9 nobles with an annual income over £1,000
	+ 1601: 1 noble with an annual income over £1,000
	+ 1589: William Cecil declared his annual income as £133, 6s and 8d. Believed to be closer to £4,000.
	+ **“diminution of men’s values heretofore in their assessments”** – Privy Council
* The Spanish War:
	+ Monopolies
		- ‘royal patent for the sole right of exporting, importing, manufacturing or distributing some particular article’ – S. Atkins
		- **“Is bread not there?...If order be not taken for these, bread will be there before the next Parliament”** – William Hakewill
		- **“bloodsuckers of the commonwealth”** – Anon.
	+ Purveyance – the right of the Court to buy commodities at prices set by the Court
		- Saved the Queen £40,000 p/a in peacetime – Lockyer and O’Sullivan
		- Crippled Weald iron foundries.
	+ Forced loans
		- Lent £200,000 by the Corporation of London
		- Raised £330,000 from rich subjects – Lockyer and O’Sullivan
	+ Selling Crown lands
		- Raised £600,000 in this way
		- ‘a poisoned chalice’ – R. Sloan
	+ Multiple subsidies
		- Approx. £2.5 million came from parliamentary subsidies
		- 1589 and 1593: double subsidies
		- 1597: triple subsidy
		- 1601: quadruple subsidy
* ‘Elizabeth’s success in papering over the cracks without major innovation created the mistaken impression that the Stuarts sought new taxes for selfish or dangerous purposes’ – R. Sloan
* Finance Key:
	+ Marian Financial Inheritance
	+ Inflation
	+ Lack of reform
	+ Spanish War
	+ **Contemporary**

Economics

* “take but degree [social hierarchy] away, untune that string, and hark what discord follows” – Troilus and Cressida, Shakespeare
* **“Our multitudes do infect our country with poverty. Our land hath not milk sufficient in the breast to nourish all”** – Robert Gray
* ‘overwhelmingly agricultural country’ – D. Murphy
* ‘overwhelmingly rural nature of English society’ –A. G. R. Smith
* **“the poor at enclosing do grutch because of abuses that fall, lest some men should have too much and some again nothing at all”** – Thomas Tusser
* ‘exaggerated and misleading’ – A. G. R. Smith
* ‘enclosures were usually carried out to increase the efficiency of arable farming…[because]…the increase in population meant that corn was more profitable than wool’ – B. Mervyn
* ‘it was both necessary to increase agricultural production to feed a growing population and profitable to do so’ – A. G. R. Smith
* Grain exports up some 30%
* Only 9% of England enclosed by 1603 – B. Mervyn
* ‘enclosure does not seem to have been the most serious agrarian problem’ – P. Williams
* Agricultural innovations:
	+ Selective breeding and the import of Friesian cattle.
	+ New fertilisers, such as marl
	+ Up and down husbandry
		- ‘the most important and productive innovation in English agriculture’ – P. Williams
	+ Extension of land under cultivation:
		- Salt marshes in Caernarvon
		- Forests in Cumbria
		- Parkland in Kent and Sussex
		- Draining of the Fens
* ‘we do not need to accept the concept of an agricultural revolution in early modern England to agree that during the sixteenth century English agriculture responded in notable ways to the challenges imposed by a rising population’ – A. G. R. Smith
* ‘consisted of the direct processing of agricultural products’ – D. C. Coleman
* ‘intimate links and fundamental dependence on agriculture’ – A. G. R. Smith
* Coal extraction:
	+ 1550 = 170,000 tonnes p/a
	+ 1560 = 2,500,000 tonnes p/a
* Iron production:
	+ 1550 = 5,000 tonnes p/a
	+ 1560 = 24,000 tonnes p/a
* Lead:
	+ 1500 = 625 tonnes p/a
	+ 1580 = 3,300 tonnes p/a
	+ 1600 =12,400 tonnes p/a
* Tin:
	+ 1500 = 600 tonnes p/a
	+ 1580 = 660 tonnes p/a
	+ 1600 = 550 tonnes p/a
* Copper:
	+ 1500 = 3,300 tonnes p/a
	+ 1580 = 9,620 tonnes p/a
	+ 1600 = 11,860 tonnes p/a
* London:
	+ 1550: population = 120,000
	+ 1600: population = 200,000 (5% of the population)
	+ +6,000 migrants p/a
	+ Survey of London, John Stow (1598)
		- Islington producing bricks and tiles
		- Shipbuilding along the Thames
		- England’s greatest port
* Damaging to English economy?
	+ Yes. Merchant Adventurers monopoly on textiles exports. Handled 93% of all textile export in the 1590s. Abundance of cheap labour.
		- **“all the whole trade of merchandise is in a manner brought to the City of London”** – the City of Hull, Tudor Economic Documents: Vol. II
		- ‘essentially London was a funnel through which poured the woollen cloths of England’ – P. Williams
		- ‘the extent of London’s dominance over the financial and commercial life of the country can hardly be exaggerated’ – P. Williams
	+ No. Newcastle benefited from supplying coal (50,000 tonnes p/a in 1580s to London alone). Manchester exported its textiles through London. Exeter and Bristol grew with new trade routes. Nantwich had salt and Reading leather/tanning.
* ‘virtually the whole of England, from the North to the West, became involved in supplying the varied needs of the metropolitan market’ – A. G. R. Smith
* Textiles trade:
	+ Broadcloths: 100,000 cloths p/a, worth £750,000 – P. Williams
	+ New draperies: +£250,000 p/a – P. Williams
	+ Total value exceeded £1 million by 1600 – P. Williams
* Trade:
* 1558: 75% of all exports went to Antwerp. Worth £35-50,000 p/a. Heavily dependent on imports from Scandinavia and the Continent.
* 1603: new trade companies (see below) trading with Russia (£25,000 p/a), the Hanseatic League (75% of which was textiles), the Ottoman Empire and Morocco. 74% of imports still came from the Netherlands, the Holy Roman Empire and Spain. More focused on illegal trade in the New World rather than legitimate trade in the East Indies.
* Trade with Antwerp interrupted in:
	+ 1563 – moved to Emden
	+ 1568 – moved to Hamburg in 1569
	+ 1572
	+ 1576 – moved to Emden in 1578
	+ 1586 – moved to Stade/ the Hanseatic League for the duration of the Spanish War.
* New trading companies:
	+ Barbary Co. – Morocco (1585)
	+ Levant Co. – Ottoman Empire (1581)
	+ Eastland Co. – the Hanseatic League (1579)
	+ Muscovy Co. – Russia
	+ East India Co. – India/the East Indies (1600)
* 1560: 70 ships between 100-199 tonnes, 6 over 200 tonnes
* 1582: 155 ships between 100-199 tonnes, 18 over 200 tonnes
* 1563: bill **“for the maintenance of the navy”** – William Cecil
	+ 140 fishing boats out of 20 ports by 1576.
* ‘it may be that the founding of trading companies restricted the development of overseas trade rather than fostering it, by creating monopolies’ – W. Simpson
* The poor:
* ‘turmoil created by rising prices, bad harvests and outbreaks of plague and influenza’ – J. Guy
* Approx. 20% of the population lived ‘under constant threat of subsistence’ – P. Williams
* **“[25] poor folk who had died for want in the streets”** – corporation of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1597
* Legislation:
	+ 1563: Statute of Artificers – increased poverty of those in work
	+ 1572: Vagabonds Act – whipping, ear-boring, amputations, branding, galley service and hanging for vagrants. JPs to register parish poor and collect alms.
	+ 1576: Act for the relief of the poor: able bodied poor directed to work. Those who refused interned in house of correction.
	+ 1598:
		- Act for the relief of the poor – overseers to administer poor relief, such as apprenticeships for children and hospitals for old and sick. Compulsory poor rates. Remained in place until 1834.
		- ‘not enough to match inflation and the rising number of poor’ – P. Williams
		- Act for the punishment of Rogues – Houses of correction established. Sturdy beggars whipped and returned to parishes. Very popular with contemporaries.
		- Both failed to address the causes of poverty.
* Economics Key:
	+ Agriculture
	+ Industry
	+ London
	+ Trade
	+ Poor
	+ **Contemporary**

Quote Bank

* Spent £3.76 million on the war
	+ £2,000,000 on the Netherlands
	+ £1,000,000 on Ireland
	+ £580,000 on Henry of Navarre
	+ £161,000 on the Armada
* Extraordinary methods:
	+ Monopolies
	+ Purveyance – Saved the Queen £40,000 p/a in peace time.
	+ Forced Loans – Raised approx. £330,000 from rich subjects in this way (Lockyer and O’Sullivan)
	+ Selling of Crown lands – £600,000
		- ‘a poisoned chalice’ – R. Sloan
	+ Multiple Subsidies
		- Double in 1589 and 1593
		- Triple in 1597
		- Quadruple in 1601
* ‘Queen Elizabeth did not attempt to solve problems, she simply avoided them – and then survived long enough for them to go away’ – C. Haigh
* ‘The Earl of Essex had spent money like water on his Irish expedition of 1599’ – A. G. R. Smith
* ‘[Tyrone] commanded a force of 1,000 cavalry, 1,000 pikemen, and 4,000 musketeers, trained in the English manner, well armed and well disciplined, maintained by a prosperous lordship’ – P. Williams
* ‘a greater threat to the English presence in Ireland than any Irish lord of the century’ – P. Williams
* ‘grossly underestimated the strength of Tyrone’ – P. Williams
* ‘Mountjoy acted with dispatch and determination’ – P. Williams
* ‘the myth of Gloriana was still maintained, but with increasing difficulty as [Elizabeth] grew older’ – P. Williams
* **“the factions never more malicious” – Sir Robert Sidney**
* **“the Earl [of Essex] marred all with violent causes” – Lady Bacon**
* ‘factional struggle affected every decision’ – C. Haigh
* **“there was never in Court such emulation, such and envy, such backbiting as is now at this time” – Birch**
* ‘the Queen…was balancing the weights [of faction]’ – P. Williams
* ‘politically bankrupt’ – C. Haigh
* ‘she therefore drove the Essex group into revolt…by exclusion’ – C. Haigh
* ‘the deaths of experienced parliamentary managers gave MPs greater freedom to protest’ – C. Haigh
* **“is bread mot there?...If order be not taken for these, bread will be there before the next Parliament” – William Hakewill, MP**
* **“bloodsuckers of the commonwealth” – Anon.**
* **“more fit for a grammar school as a parliament house” – Robert Cecil**
* **“many wiser princes than myself you have had, but…none whose love and care can be greater” – Elizabeth I, Golden Speech of 1601**
* ‘dangerously narrow and weak in its membership’ – C. Haigh
* ‘Elizabeth died unloved and almost unlamented, and it was partly her fault’ – C. Haigh
* ‘fifteen [years] of disillusion’ – C. Haigh
* Key:
	+ War
	+ Ireland
	+ Essex
	+ Monopolies
	+ Deaths of ministers