

2 Answering relevantly

This unit will help you do what the question asks you to do. The skills you will build are to:

- understand what the question wants you to do
- check that what you are including is relevant
- plan to make sure you have covered the whole question.

In the exam, you will also be asked to tackle questions like the one below. This unit will prepare you to write your own response to this type of question.

Exam-style question

Explain why Elizabeth I faced opposition to her religious settlement in the years 1558–1569.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the vestments controversy
- the Revolt of the Northern Earls.

You **must** also include information of your own.

(12 marks)

To answer relevantly you need to ask yourself these two questions:



Am I doing what the question is asking me to do?



Am I using the best information to answer the question?

The three key questions in the **skills boosts** will help you to make sure your answer is relevant.

1

How do I know what the question wants me to do?

2

How do I know what information is relevant?

3

How do I know I have covered the whole question?

Here is a student's plan to answer the exam-style question on page 11.

Intro	<i>Religious settlement was Protestant but there was opposition from both Catholics and Protestants</i>	
	Points to make	Evidence
Section 1	<i>Puritans – extreme Protestants, thought religious settlement too Catholic. Didn't like Catholic look / feel of churches</i>	<i>Examples of Puritan beliefs, e.g. no bishops; no decoration; no miracle in mass</i>
	<i>Opposition sometimes very strong</i>	<i>Crucifix controversy – Elizabeth I backed down</i>
Section 2	<i>Revolt of the Northern Earls 1569 opposed religious settlement; North of England Catholic</i>	<i>Catholic mass at Durham cathedral; third of nobles and lots of gentry in north = Catholic</i>
	<i>Rebellion aim = restore Catholic religion</i>	<i>Plot to put Mary, Queen of Scots on throne; she had strong claim so could be Catholic queen</i>
	<i>Earls angry and jealous of Elizabeth I's favourites</i>	<i>Robert Dudley, William Cecil</i>
	<i>Many Catholics opposed religious settlement because of the pope</i>	<i>Papal bull of excommunication 1570</i>
Conclusion	<i>Evidence shows opposition was from both Catholic and Protestants. Protestants thought the religious settlement too Catholic. Catholic opposition that led to the Northern Rebellion wanted Mary, Queen of Scots to become queen of England.</i>	

- 1 Is there anything in the plan that is not relevant to the question? Cross  it out.
- 2 Annotate  the plan with any additional information you think may be useful.

The Elizabethan religious settlement

This unit uses the theme of the Elizabethan religious settlement to build your skills in answering relevantly. If you need to review your knowledge of this theme, work through these pages.

1 Write  the religion of:

a Elizabeth I

.....

b the majority of her subjects.

.....

2 Give  two reasons why English Catholics might not accept Elizabeth I as their queen.

1

2

3 Sort  the cities and counties into the table, according to how Catholic or Protestant they were.

Durham	Lancashire	Mostly Catholic	Mostly Protestant
Essex	London		
Kent	Stafford		

4 Give  two key features of the Puritan religion.

1

.....

2

.....

5 Briefly describe  what these three parts of the Elizabethan religious settlement did.

Act of Supremacy	
Act of Uniformity	
Royal Injunctions	

6 Outline  the punishment in the Act of Uniformity for not attending church.

.....

Remember this?

7 Tick which of the following were part of the role of the Church of England.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| a Enforcing the religious settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> | b Leading pilgrimages | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c Controlling what was preached | <input type="checkbox"/> | d Running church courts | <input type="checkbox"/> |

8 Link each answer with its question.

A 1 shilling	a What was the name for a Catholic who did not attend Church of England church services?
B recusant	b How many English priests took the oath of supremacy to Elizabeth I?
C 8,000	c What was the fine for not going to church on a Sunday or holy day?
D 27	d How many English bishops refused to take the oath of supremacy to Elizabeth I?

9 Read these statements about visitations. Tick to say if these statements are true or false.

- | | true | false |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a Visitations occurred to enforce the religious settlement. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b The first visitations were in 1559. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c 1,000 clergy were dismissed after the first visitations. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d Visitations took place every ten years. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e Visitations inspected licences of preachers, midwives, surgeons and teachers. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

10 Decide whether each of the following statements describes the crucifix or vestment controversy, or both, by writing 'C', 'V' or 'C+V' alongside each.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| a This was about ornaments in churches. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b 37 priests lost their positions after attending a clothing exhibition. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c This was a protest from Protestants rather than Catholics. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d Elizabeth I had to back down. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

11 In 1569, the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland led a rebellion against Elizabeth I in the north of England. Complete the following table on the Revolt of the Northern Earls.

Causes of the rebellion	Outcome / consequences of the rebellion

1 How do I know what the question wants me to do?

To answer the question relevantly you need to understand what the question is asking you to do.

- 1 Here are some useful words for understanding a question's instructions. Draw a line  between each word and its meaning.

A Describe

a A sensible conclusion weighing up what you think about something based on a range of evidence.

B Explain

b To make clear, or give a reason for, something.

C Judgement ('How far do you agree?')

c To show or illustrate something using words.

- 2 Look at these three types of exam-style question. Then complete the tasks below.

Exam-style question

Describe **two** features of the monarchy in Elizabethan England.

(4 marks)

Exam-style question

Explain why Elizabeth I faced opposition to her religious settlement in the years 1558–1569.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the vestments controversy
- the Revolt of the Northern Earls.

You **must** also include information of your own.

(12 marks)

Exam-style question

'The Elizabethan religious settlement largely resolved religious tensions in England.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the crucifix controversy
- the Revolt of the Northern Earls, 1569.

You **must** also include information of your own.

(16 marks)

- a Circle  the words that give instructions on how to answer the question.
- b Underline  the parts of the topic you need to write about.
- c Highlight  anything else you need to write about such as dates, specific events, people or features.

2 How do I know what information is relevant?

To help you decide relevant information to include in your answers, ask yourself these questions:

- What do I know about the issue in the question?
- Can I use it to help me explain the opposition to the religious settlement?
- Is there anything I could add to develop the explanation further?

Look again at this exam-style question you saw on page 15.

Exam-style question

Explain why Elizabeth I faced opposition to her religious settlement in the years 1558–1569.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the vestments controversy
- the Revolt of the Northern Earls.

You **must** also include information of your own. (12 marks)

The relevance test: If you are not sure whether something is relevant to the question, try this simple test. Put your evidence in a sentence. For example:

This piece of evidence shows a reason why there was opposition to the Elizabethan religious settlement because ...

If you can't complete it, don't use it!

1 Some information on the Revolt of the Northern Earls is listed below. Tick the statements that would help you to explain why there was opposition to Elizabeth I's religious settlement.

- a The earls involved were Roman Catholic.
- b The earls were angry at their loss of political power.
- c Robert Dudley told Elizabeth I of the plot.
- d The rebels heard mass at Durham Cathedral.
- e Jane Neville played an important role in the rebellion.
- f The new archbishop of Durham was very Protestant and very unpopular.
- g The majority of England's nobles, Catholic and Protestant, stayed loyal to Elizabeth I.
- h The north of England was very Catholic.

2 a You must also include information of your own in your answer. Put a cross beside the **two** options that would **not** be relevant to the question.

- i The Ridolfi plot 1571
- ii Mary, Queen of Scots
- iii The papal bull of excommunication 1570
- iv The oath of supremacy

b Explain why they would not be relevant.

.....

.....

.....

3 How do I know I have covered the whole question?

Try making a quick checklist when you are planning your answer to a question. When you have finished, check your finished answer to make sure you have covered everything on the list.

Below is a checklist for the exam-style question on page 16.

Checklist	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Explain	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vestments controversy	<input type="checkbox"/>
Northern Rebellion	<input type="checkbox"/>
Information of my own	<input type="checkbox"/>

Words and phrases for explaining

because	one reason is	this shows
this meant that	for example	as a result
another reason why	this led to	

1 Read this extract from a student's answer to the exam-style question on page 16.

The north of England was very Catholic. One-third of the nobility were Catholic and many of the gentry were too. This meant that Elizabeth I's choice of a Protestant bishop of Durham was very unpopular. For example, the rebels held mass at Durham Cathedral during the rebellion. Elizabeth I sent an army to put down the Catholic rebellion and there were hundreds of executions. The rebellion showed that there was serious Catholic opposition to the Church becoming more Protestant.

Some clergy felt that it was wrong for a woman to lead the church. This led to opposition. Some clergy refused to take the oath of allegiance to the queen. Only one bishop took it in 1559. There was less opposition among the lower clergy. 8,000 from 10,000 parishes took the oath. Visitations of parishes around England were carried out by bishops every three to four years. They checked that clergy had taken the oath and were preaching along the lines of the religious settlement.

Tick the table below to show if the student explains why there was opposition to the Elizabethan religious settlement.

Which paragraph ...	Paragraph 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Paragraph 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
includes relevant information about opposition?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
develops an explanation of why there was opposition?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2 Tick the checklist at the top of the page to decide whether everything needed for a relevant answer is included in the extract. If not, what is missing? Write your answer below.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Sample responses

Look at this exam-style question.

Exam-style question

Explain why Elizabeth I was able to successfully enforce her religious settlement in the years 1558–1569.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Act of Supremacy
- visitations.

You **must** also include information of your own.

(12 marks)

1 As you read the student's answer below to the exam-style question:

- a underline **A** where the student is using words and phrases that show explanation
- b circle **A** where the student has included relevant information about the prompts
- c highlight in one colour  where the student has included relevant information from their own knowledge
- d highlight in another colour  where the student has been irrelevant.

Elizabeth I was able to enforce her religious settlement because it gave the Church of England powers to make sure that the clergy were obeying it. Visitations were a good way of doing this. A visitation was an inspection and the first ones were in 1559. Some ended up with ornaments in churches being destroyed because they were thought to be too Catholic. This angered Elizabeth I. She liked crucifixes, for example, although when puritans disagreed she had to back down on having them in all the churches. Visitations also included making sure that the clergy had licences to preach. This helped Elizabeth I to enforce the religious settlement because anyone who wanted a licence had to preach her religious settlement. For example, they preached royal supremacy.

The Act of Supremacy was a way of enforcing the religious settlement because it said that everyone had to take an oath to Elizabeth I as leader of the Church of England.

Another way of enforcing the religious settlement was when Matthew Parker dealt with the vestments controversy. This is because he made it very clear what priests were expected to wear and those who refused lost their positions. This was another reason why Elizabeth I could enforce her religious settlement: priests who disobeyed knew they would lose their jobs.

2 Write  feedback for this student. Give one strength and one weakness.

- a Strength

.....

.....

- b Weakness

.....

.....

Your turn!

1 Look at the part of the student's answer on page 18 that covers how the Act of Supremacy helped to enforce the religious settlement. You are now going to:

- a rewrite  and improve that part of the answer
- b add a reason of your own  why Elizabeth I was able to enforce the religious settlement.

Remember to:

- choose something from your own knowledge (e.g. recusants)
- stick to the dates in the question.

Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.

? Have I **explained** how the Act of Supremacy helped enforce the settlement?

? Have I provided a reason of my own to explain how the settlement was enforced?

? Have I **supported** my points with relevant evidence?

Review your skills

Check up

Review your response to the exam-style question on page 18. Tick ✓ the column below to show how well you think you have done each of the following.

	Had a go ✓	Nearly there ✓	Got it! ✓
carried out what the question asked	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
made sure the information included was relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
covered everything in the question	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Note down  three things you have learned that you will apply when using your own knowledge in answering history questions in future.

- 1
- 2
- 3

Need more practice?

On separate paper, plan and write  your response to the exam-style question below.

Exam-style question

Explain why the Elizabethan religious settlement made Elizabeth I more powerful.

You may include the following in your answer:

- the Act of Supremacy
- visitations.

You **must** also include information of your own.

(12 marks)

How confident do you feel about each of these **skills**? Colour  in the bars.

1 How do I know what the question wants me to do? 	2 How do I know what information is relevant? 	3 How do I know I have covered the whole question? 
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