3.9 The Ridolfi, Throckmorton and Babington Plots, 1571-86: Test Pack

EDEXCEL 1HI0 · about 15 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend about 15 minutes on this pack.

1 Give the year in which the Ridolfi Plot was discovered in England.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Name Elizabeth I's principal spymaster who developed a network of agents and intercepted correspondence to foil plots against the queen.

(Total for Question 2 is 1 mark)

3 Describe two ways in which Elizabeth I's government strengthened its defences against Catholic plots in 1584-85.

(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)

4 Explain one difference between the Ridolfi Plot and the Throckmorton Plot.

(Total for Question 4 is 3 marks)

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5 State one method, other than agents, that Walsingham used to obtain evidence against conspirators plotting with Mary Queen of Scots.

(Total for Question 5 is 2 marks)

6 State two reasons why Mary Queen of Scots was used as a figurehead by Catholic conspirators plotting against Elizabeth I between 1571 and 1586.

(Total for Question 6 is 2 marks)

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Mark scheme · 3.9 The Ridolfi, Throckmorton and Babington Plots, 1571-86: Test Pack

Question 1

1571 **B1**

Answer: 1571

Question 2

Sir Francis Walsingham **B1**

Answer: Sir Francis Walsingham

Question 3

measure 1 identified, e.g. the Bond of Association (1584), signed by many Protestant gentlemen, who promised to hunt down anyone who plotted against Elizabeth or who stood to gain from such a plot **B1**

supporting detail for measure 1, e.g. it was aimed at Mary, Queen of Scots, who could be held responsible if plotters acted in her name **B1**

measure 2 identified, e.g. the Act for the Queen's Safety (1585), which allowed a commission to try anyone in whose name a plot was made (accept the 1585 Act against Jesuits and seminary priests, which made it treason for a priest ordained abroad to be in England, or the expulsion of the Spanish ambassador Mendoza in 1584) **B1**

supporting detail for measure 2, e.g. a person found guilty could be barred from the succession and punished, and this Act was the legal route used to try Mary in 1586 (or the priests Act gave the government a way to punish the Catholic mission that fed plots) **B1**

Answer: The Bond of Association (1584), aimed at anyone benefiting from a plot, and the Act for the Queen's Safety (1585), which allowed those in whose name a plot was made to be tried.

Question 4

identifies a valid difference, e.g. the main foreign force planned: a Spanish force in the Ridolfi Plot, a French force in the Throckmorton Plot **B1**

detail from one plot, e.g. in the Ridolfi Plot the Duke of Norfolk was to marry Mary and Spanish troops were to land with the help of the Duke of Alba **B1**

detail from the other plot, e.g. in the Throckmorton Plot the invasion was to be led by the French Duke of Guise, with Spanish money, to free Mary and overthrow Elizabeth **B1**

Answer: The Ridolfi Plot relied on Spanish troops and a marriage between Norfolk and Mary; the Throckmorton Plot relied on a French invasion led by the Duke of Guise.

Question 5

intercepting and deciphering letters and coded messages **B1**

supporting detail, e.g. his team broke ciphers and copied letters sent to and from Mary to catch conspirators in the act **B1**

Answer: He intercepted and deciphered letters and coded messages, using broken ciphers to gather incriminating evidence against conspirators.

Question 6

she had a strong dynastic claim to the English throne and many English Catholics saw her as the rightful queen **B1**

she was a Catholic symbol who could unite domestic and foreign Catholics in opposition to Protestant Elizabeth **B1**

Answer: Because she had a dynastic claim that many Catholics regarded as superior to Elizabeth's, and because she served as a Catholic symbol to unite supporters at home and abroad.

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