3.8 Elizabethan Government in 1558: Court, Privy Council and the Problems Elizabeth Inherited: 10-minute Pack

EDEXCEL 1HI0 · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend about 10 minutes on this pack.

1 Give the year Elizabeth I became queen of England.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Name the senior body that advised the monarch and met regularly in Elizabethan government.

(Total for Question 2 is 1 mark)

3 Give the title of the Crown official who served as principal secretary and head of administration in Elizabethan government.

(Total for Question 3 is 1 mark)

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4 State two roles carried out by Justices of the Peace in Tudor local government.

(Total for Question 4 is 2 marks)

5 Describe two features of the structure of government Elizabeth inherited in 1558.

(Total for Question 5 is 4 marks)

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Mark scheme · 3.8 Elizabethan Government in 1558: Court, Privy Council and the Problems Elizabeth Inherited: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

1558 **B1**

Answer: 1558

Question 2

The Privy Council **B1**

Answer: The Privy Council

Question 3

Secretary of State **B1**

Answer: Secretary of State

Question 4

identifies one role, e.g. keeping law and order locally or hearing petty legal cases **B1**

identifies a second role, e.g. overseeing local administration such as poor relief, roads and enforcing statutes **B1**

Answer: They kept law and order and heard petty cases, and they oversaw local administration such as poor relief and road maintenance.

Question 5

feature 1 identified, e.g. a strong personal monarchy where the queen was the ultimate authority **B1**

supporting detail for feature 1, e.g. the monarch appointed ministers, called Parliament and controlled key aspects of policy **B1**

feature 2 identified, e.g. an inner advisory body, the Privy Council, that met regularly to run government business **B1**

supporting detail for feature 2, e.g. the Privy Council coordinated administration, directed law enforcement and advised on policy **B1**

Answer: Any two features, for example: the monarch as ultimate authority who appointed ministers and called Parliament; and the Privy Council as a regular advisory and executive body coordinating administration and enforcement.

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