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<p>What was the role of the Privy Council in Elizabethan government?</p>	<p>The Privy Council advised Elizabeth, implemented royal policy, and dealt with matters of state including defence, law enforcement, and finance.</p>
<p>Who was Elizabeth I's most trusted minister?</p>	<p>William Cecil, later Lord Burghley, served as her chief advisor and played a key role in shaping her policies.</p>
<p>What was the significance of the Act of Uniformity (1559)?</p>	<p>It established a single Church of England and set out rules for worship, aiming to unify the nation religiously.</p>
<p>What were factional rivalries during Elizabeth's reign?</p>	<p>Rivalries between key figures in Elizabeth's court, such as Robert Dudley and Robert Devereux, often influenced political decisions.</p>

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How did Elizabeth handle the issue of succession?

Elizabeth refused to name a successor, which created uncertainty but helped her maintain control during her reign.

Why was Mary, Queen of Scots, a threat to Elizabeth?

Mary was a Catholic with a legitimate claim to the English throne, which made her a focus for Catholic plots against Elizabeth.

What was the outcome of the Spanish Armada (1588)?

The Spanish Armada was defeated by the English navy and adverse weather, securing England's independence from Spain.

What were the causes of social discontent during Elizabeth's reign?

Economic hardship, food shortages, and rising poverty led to unrest and occasional rebellions.

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How did Elizabethan exploration contribute to England's economy?

Explorers like Sir Francis Drake expanded trade routes, brought wealth, and established England as a maritime power.

What was the significance of the English Renaissance?

It was a period of cultural flourishing, marked by achievements in art, literature, and theatre, including the works of Shakespeare.

What was Elizabeth's 'Golden Speech' of 1601?

It was a speech to Parliament in which Elizabeth reflected on her reign and expressed gratitude for her people's loyalty and love.

What were the causes of the Northern Rebellion (1569)?

The rebellion was driven by Catholic nobles who opposed Elizabeth's Protestant policies and sought to restore Catholicism.

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How did Elizabeth strengthen her control over the regions?

She used the Council of the North and the Council of Wales to enforce royal authority in the regions.

What role did Parliament play during Elizabeth's reign?

Parliament was called to pass laws, grant taxes, and address issues such as succession and religion.

Why was the Essex Rebellion (1601) significant?

It highlighted growing dissatisfaction with Elizabeth's rule and the declining influence of her favourites.

What was the significance of Elizabeth's long reign?

It provided stability in a period of religious, political, and economic challenges, securing England's position as a major power.