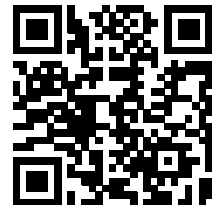


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Elizabeth I and Her Era



Elizabeth I was the daughter of King Henry VIII and Anne _____. Her rise to the throne was not straightforward because her mother was executed, and she was declared _____. Elizabeth became queen in 1558, after the death of her half-sister Mary I. Her reign, often called the Elizabethan _____, is famous for the Flourishing of English culture, particularly in the arts and theatre, with playwrights like William _____ and Christopher Marlowe.

Queen Elizabeth was known for her intelligence and _____. She skillfully managed both her council and foreign relations, navigating through the complexities of European _____ dominated by figures such as King Philip II of Spain. The Spanish Armada's attempted _____ in 1588 was a pivotal event during her reign, and its failure marked a significant boost to English nationalism and Elizabeth's popularity.

Under her rule, England saw significant _____ of its overseas territories. Explorers like Sir Francis Drake circumnavigated the globe, and the first English colonies were established in the _____. These ventures not only expanded the British Empire but also brought immense wealth and resources to _____.

Elizabeth's policies towards religion were also notable. She implemented the Elizabethan _____ Settlement, which established Protestantism as the state religion but somewhat appeased Catholics, which kept her _____ stable compared to previous eras of religious upheaval.

Her leadership style was sometimes _____, but she also sought the advice of her advisors, creating a balance that kept her in power for 45 years. Elizabeth never _____, which left no heirs, leading to the end of the Tudor line. Her death in 1603 marked the _____ of the Stuart period in England.

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