

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Trade and Industry in Elizabethan Times



During the Elizabethan era, the economy experienced a period of growth due to the expansion of _____. England began to establish its presence on global sea routes, leading to an influx of wealth from new territories. This was further enhanced by the _____'s support for naval and mercantile enterprises. Agriculture remained the main source of income, and the introduction of _____ from the Americas, like potatoes and tobacco, began to change farming practices.

The _____ sector also saw significant growth. Skilled workers such as blacksmiths, tailors, and carpenters were in high demand, driving the expansion of _____ areas. Markets became bustling centers where goods were traded, and the concept of a middle class began to take shape. The middle _____, consisting mainly of merchants and professionals, played a crucial role in the _____ by investing in new businesses and participating in international trade.

However, not all _____ of the Elizabethan economy were prosperous. The period also faced challenges such as _____ and unemployment, which were exacerbated by population growth. Many rural _____ moved to the cities in search of better opportunities, but found that jobs were scarce.

The _____ of Elizabeth I took various steps to address these issues. The introduction of the Poor Laws helped to manage the _____ of poverty by providing some form of social security. Furthermore, laws regulating the quality and price of _____ were enforced to maintain fair trade practices and protect consumers.

Overall, the Elizabethan _____ was marked by a mix of booming trade and industry, alongside persistent social _____. It was a time of transition that laid the foundation for England's future economic _____.

- laborers
- economy
- government
- artisan
- class
- poverty
- challenges
- problem
- development
- monarchy
- trade
- goods
- crops
- urban
- aspects
- economy