**Taxation and Finance**

Monarchs were expected to earn all of their finances. Monarchs had to ask parliament for taxes. Elizabeth’s reign was full of high inflation, making everything more expensive. William Cecil was charged with cutting costs. Local taxes gave money to support poor relief.

**Freedom of Speech**

Queen appointed the speaker. Theoretically MPs had complete freedom of speech, but Elizabeth overruled some discussions.

**Elizabeth’s Coronation and Popularity**

Crowned – Westminster Abbey / Well Educated Linguist with hobbies like dancing, riding, music and needlework

She tried to project an image of royal majesty, immortality, power and high status – **Royal Portraits**- Heavily Jewelled and rich furs / Hung up in noble’s houses – loyalty **Royal Progresses**- Ten weeks per year – allowed Elizabeth to see followers.

Elizabethan Government

**Important Privy Councillors**

William Cecil – Secretary of State and Lord treasurer, served Elizabeth for over 40 years.

Robert Dudley – Close friendship, rumoured affair, in1585 he commanded army in the Netherlands.

Sir Christopher Hatton – organised Queen’s progresses, Lord Chancellor in 1587.

Sir Francis Walsingham – headed Elizabeth’s secret service, uncovered plots

Robert Devereux – in charged of attacks on Spain + Ireland, executed in 1601 for plotting against Queen’s Councillors.

Robert Cecil – son of William, took over Walsingham’s role after death.

**The Role of Parliament**

Elizabeth called 10 Parliaments, with a gap of 26 years between two of them.

House of Lords- a non-elected body of about 100 Lords, bishops and judges House of Commons – 450mps elected by wealthy, two MPs for each county

Reasons-Needed tax money/Needed to pass an Act/Desired advice from MPs

**Local Government –**

Lord Lieutenant- controlled local militia, reported back to Queen about work of JPs as they supervised them. The Sheriff – concerned with legal affairs, appointing juries, collecting taxes and delivering people to court Justices of Peace – 30-60 per county (wealthy gentlemen). Maintained local law and order, their tasks included- Administering the poor law, overseeing maintenance of highways, organising the parish constable. Parish Constable – unpaid post held by tradesmen or farmers. Policing taverns/inns, night watches, looking out for vagabonds. Overseer of the Poor – distributed money for the poor.

**The Royal Court**

Centre of political power, Queen’s inner circle like ladies in waiting, travelled with Queen on progresses. Kept loyalty of ambitious through **patronage**.

William Cecil (Mod Protestant) vs Robert Dudley (Puritan)

Cecil wanted to avoid cost but Dudley targeted war.

**Elizabeth’s Path to Power**

1. Fifth and final Tudor Rulers

2. Her father was Henry VIII, she was Anne Boleyn’s daughter (who was executed when she was 2).

3. Henry broke from the Roman Catholic Church to create a new church of England.

4. Born in 1533, brought up as a protestant.

5. Edward -> Mary -> Elizabeth

6. Mary removed protestant reforms and persecuted them.

7. Mary’s reign was tough, accused of being involved in Wyatt Rebellion, put in tower.

8. 17th November 1558, Elizabeth became queen at 25.