

A-Level History, HIS1D: Stuart Britain and the Crisis of Monarchy 1603-1702
Yr13 Monarchy Restored and Restrained 1649-1702
Section 1: From Republic to Restored and Limited Monarchy 1649-1678
Part 1: The Interregnum

KEY TOPIC AREAS 1649-1660

• **The Republic at war**

- Establishment and consolidation of the republic
- The Rump at war
- Charles II's invasion of England and defeat at Worcester, 1651

Political divisions and experiments: Republicanism and the Rump

- Political divisions and the Rump
- The failures of the Rump Parliament
- Reasons for the dissolution of the Rump.

Political divisions and experiments: Millenarianism and the Nominated Assembly.

- Millenarianism
- The Nominated Assembly

Cromwell; The Protectorate

- The Instrument of Government
- Cromwell the Protector and his aims

Cromwell; The Protectorate Parliament

- The first Protectorate Parliament, September 1654-January 1655
- Opposition
- Cromwell and Foreign Policy

KEY TOPIC AREAS 1649-1660:

Cromwell; The Protectorate Parliament

- The Second Protectorate Parliament
- The Rule of the Major Generals
- Cromwell and foreign Policy

Cromwell's Foreign Policy

- What was foreign policy before Cromwell like?
- What is Cromwell's foreign policy?
- How true is the statement "His greatness at home was but a shadow of the glory he had abroad. It was hard to discover which feared him the most, France, Spain or the Low countries."

Cromwell; The Protectorate Parliament

- Republican divisions and relations with the Political Nation

The Restoration of the Monarchy

- Charles II
- Convention Parliament
- Cavalier Parliament
- The role of Edward Hyde

KEY WORDS

Republic/Commonwealth: A country without a King, England was known as the Commonwealth after the death of Charles I

Rump Parliament: The parliament set up by Pride's Purge

Interregnum: A period of time without a monarch

Blasphemy Act: A law passed in 1650 to try and stop the rise of dissenting religions such as Quakers

The Navigation Act: 1651, a law stating that all English cargo had to be carried in English ships, an attempt to destroy the Dutch shipping trade

The Nominated Assembly/Little Parliament/Barebones Parliament/The Parliament of Saints: The various names given to the Parliament with Fifth Monarchists as members in 1653

Instrument of Government: written by Lambert, this was the first written constitution of England 1653

Council of State: put in place after the death of Charles, this was the law making part of Parliament

Ordinances: Laws that could be passed by Cromwell in between parliamentary sessions

Lord Protector: The title bestowed upon Oliver Cromwell when he took control of the government

The Sealed Knot: A secret group who worked towards the restoration of the monarchy

Treaty of Westminster: The treaty that ended the first Dutch war in 1654

The Western Design: A policy of attacking Spanish colonies in the Caribbean. England successfully gained Jamaica

Penruddocks Rising: An uprising to attempt to restore the monarchy in 1655

Major Generals: The army generals who helped to control the country

The Dutch War: War caused by the Navigation Act

Quakers: A religious group that were a serious threat to the established Church in England

Commonwealthsmen/Republicans: Politicians dedicated to the Republic who did not want a return to monarchy

Restoration: The process of bringing back the monarchy in 1660

Declaration of Breda: A document produced by Charles II that stated his aims if he became King

Convention Parliament: A parliament called without a King

Cavalier Parliament: Charles II's first official parliament

Indemnity: The promise from Charles II to pardon enemies if he became King

KEY INDIVIDUALS

Oliver Cromwell: Lord Protector of the Commonwealth

Charles Stuart/Charles II: The son of Charles I, in exile in Europe, becomes King in 1660

John Lambert: A major General, wrote the Instrument of Government

Richard Cromwell: Oliver Cromwell's son, took over as Lord protector for a short while

George Monck: General in the army behind the Restoration of the monarchy

Edward Hyde (Earl of Clarendon): Charles II's chief advisor whilst in exile, helped to write the Declaration of Breda

How will you be assessed?

One exam that will take 2 hours 30 minutes.

You are advised to spend around:

- 60 minutes on the first section (question one based on 3 interpretations), and
- 1 hour 30 minutes on the second section (answer 2 essay questions)

KEY EVENTS 1649-60

- 1649** England becomes a Republic
- 1650** Cromwell leads an invasion of Scotland
- 1651** Navigation Act
Forced union of England and Scotland
- 1652** First Dutch War begins
- 1653** Nominated Assembly
Cromwell made Lord Protector
- 1655** Rule of the Major Generals
- 1656** Naylor's case
- 1657** Offer of crown to Cromwell
- 1658** Death of Cromwell
Richard Cromwell declared Lord Protector
- 1659** Richard Cromwell resigns
Rump Parliament restored with help of Monck
- 1660** Monck enters England to ensure free elections
Convention Parliament is voted into power
Declaration of Breda presented to Parliament
Charles II lands in England to become King

6 key questions underpin this course:

- How far did the monarchy change?
- To what extent and why was power more widely shared during this period?
- Why and with what results were there disputes over religion?
- How effective was opposition?
- How important were ideas and ideology?
- How important was the role of key individuals and groups and how were they affected by developments?

Example essay question:

The next 2 questions are essays and you choose 2 from 3 possible questions. They are worth 25 marks each. You should spend around 45 minutes on each question. Here is an example:

How significant were religious divisions to political instability in the years 1640 to 1660?

Example Question 1:

This will always be based on 3 interpretations and will be worth 30 marks. You should spend about 60 minutes on this type of question. You have to answer question 1!

1. Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the views are in these three extracts in relation to the actions of Oliver Cromwell during the Interregnum.

Example extract (there will be 3 like this):

Extract A

It is said that Cromwell was not a dictator because he had to accept the advice of a Council of State, but this included many of his fellow officers. Also it is said that parliament of one kind or another sat sporadically until his death; yet he expelled 100 MPs from Protectorate parliament in 1656.

However, Cromwell did become less of a military man as he grew older and, like General Franco in later life, tried to civilianise his regime. Cromwell has been called 'the reluctant dictator' because he genuinely wanted to rule by parliamentary means, by consent. 'We are all for government by consent, but where shall we find that consent?'³⁷ Certainly Cromwell did not want to be a military dictator, but neither do most military dictators.

Ivan Roots.

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Part 2: Charles and the nature of restored monarchy-rule through Parliament and ministers

KEY TOPIC AREAS 1660-78

The Restoration of the Monarchy

- Charles II
- Convention Parliament
- Cavalier Parliament
- The role of Edward Hyde

Religious Divisions and Conflicts

- The restoration of the Church of England
- Protestant dissent and the defeat of Millenarianism
- Conflict over Catholic influence at court.

Charles II and the nature of restored Monarchy: Rule through parliament and Ministers

- Clarendon
- The CABAL
- Danby

The Emergence of Divisions

- The Whigs and the Tories
- Court and Country Parties.

KEY INDIVIDUALS

Oliver Cromwell: Lord Protector of the Commonwealth

Charles Stuart/Charles II: The son of Charles I, in exile in Europe, becomes King in 1660

John Lambert: A major General, wrote the Instrument of Government
Richard Cromwell: Oliver Cromwell's son, took over as Lord protector for a short while

George Monck: General in the army behind the Restoration of the monarchy

Edward Hyde (Earl of Clarendon): Charles II's chief advisor whilst in exile, helped to write the Declaration of Breda

The CABAL: (Sir Thomas Clifford, Baron Ashley, Duke of Buckingham, Lord Arlington, Earl and Duke of Lauderdale) **Catherine of Braganza:** Charles II's wife

Louis XIV: King of France, leading Catholic. Charles II's cousin

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KEY WORDS

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Rump Parliament: The parliament set up by Pride's Purge

Interregnum: A period of time without a monarch

Indemnity: The promise from Charles II to pardon enemies if he became King

Restoration: The process of restoring the monarchy

Declaration of Breda: a document written by Charles outlining what his ruling style will be like

Convention Parliament: a parliament that is not called by a king

Cavalier Parliament: Charles II's first parliament that he called, filled with royalists

Declaration of Indulgence: Charles II's attempt and extending religious toleration to both Protestant dissenters and Catholics

Dissenters: People who do not follow the set Anglican form of worship

The Clarendon Code: a set of religious laws that included - **Act of Uniformity, Conventicle Act, Five Mile Act, Corporation Act**

Test Act: an act stating that all office holders had to take Anglican communion

Crown Patronage: the gifts and rewards given out to people loyal to the crown

Exclusion Crisis: a time period where parliament actively try to exclude James from the royal line of succession

Court: the MPs who supported the monarchy

Country: the MPs who supported/represented their own areas

Whigs: a political group that sought the supremacy of Parliament. The term comes from Whiggamor, a 17th century Scottish rebel

Tories: a member of the political group opposed to the exclusion of James from the line of succession. The term comes from a word for thieving Irish peasants, it was used as a term of abuse

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'The Restoration Settlement was a failure'. Assess the validity of this view.

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KEY EVENTS 1660-78

1660 Restoration of the Monarchy, Charles II crowned

1662 Act of Uniformity

1665 Second Dutch War, Great Plague

1666 Great fire of London

1667 Removal of Clarendon

1670 Secret Treaty of Dover

1672 Stop of the Exchequer, Third Dutch War

1673 Test Act, James' Catholicism becomes public knowledge

1677 Mary marries William of Orange

1678-83 Exclusion Crisis