

A-Level History, HIS1D: Stuart Britain and the Crisis of Monarchy 1603-1702  
Absolutism Challenged: Britain 1603-49  
Section 2: Revolution 1629-1649. Part 1: 1629-1642

KEY TOPIC AREAS 1629-42:

**Divisions over Religion: Arminianism and Laudianism; Puritanism, and Millenarianism**

- Arminianism and Laudianism
- Puritanism
- The emergence of Millenarianism

**Political divisions in Personal rule: Finance**

- Fiscal policy used in Personal rule
- The opposition that it caused

**Political divisions in Personal rule: Scotland**

- Policies in Scotland
- The Crisis of 1637-42
- The extent of Opposition

**Political divisions in Personal rule: Ireland**

- Policies in Ireland
- The Crisis of 1637-42
- The extent of Opposition

KEY TOPIC AREAS 1629-42:

**Political divisions in Personal rule: Short Parliament**

- The Short Parliament
- Continued Opposition in 1640

**Political divisions**

- The Long Parliament.
- The leadership and importance of John Pym.

**Causes of the English Civil War**

- Events culminating in the outbreak of the Civil War.

#### KEY WORDS

**Articles of Perth:** had been forced through the Scottish Kirk in 1618. They were a set of commands outlining religious practices. To Presbyterians, the commands seemed like Catholicism

**Bill of Attainder:** medieval method which allowed anyone who was seen as a threat to the state to be removed by Parliament without formal trial

**Book of Sports:** originally produced by James in 1618. Produced to counter pressure on Puritan-dominated areas not to participate in fun activities on a Sunday

**Canons:** Church laws

**Court of High Commission:** chief court of the Church – used by Laud to enforce conformity

**Court of Star Chamber:** a prerogative court made up of privy councillors selected by the monarch

**Episcopacy:** the government of a church by bishops (Church of England)

**Feoffees for Impropriations:** an organisation, mainly of Puritans, which from 1626 raised money to control the appointment of clergy to parishes in order to establish Puritan preachers.

**Fiscal Feudalism:** prerogative forms of income used by Charles during the Personal Rule – derived from the feudal system

**Laudianism:** the term used to describe Arminianism in this period as it was led by William Laud as Archbishop of Canterbury

**London Crowd:** negative term given to Londoners who participated in politics and supported parliamentary causes

**Millenarianism:** the belief that the end of the world – Judgement Day – was coming soon. This came from the Book of Daniel and Book of Revelation in the Bible

**Personal Rule:** the Period from 1629 to 1640 when Charles ruled without parliament. This was allowed by his Royal Prerogative

**Pym's Junto:** term used for the idea that Pym and his allies had become the new ruling power through their control of Parliament

**Ship Money:** a prerogative form of income levied in times of emergency to fund the navy

**Scottish National Covenant:** document drawn up by Scottish rebels opposing Charles' religious policy. Those who signed up were known as 'Covenanters'

**Thorough:** Charles' attempt to make government more efficient - Ireland

#### KEY INDIVIDUALS

**Charles Stuart:** ruled as Charles I 1625-1649

**William Laud:** a key Arminian cleric who became the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1633 and made changes to the Anglican Church

**Henrietta Maria:** Catholic wife of Charles I, she aroused suspicion of a Catholic conversion of the King and the court

**Thomas Wentworth:** (Strafford) Lord Deputy of Ireland – responsible for implementing Charles' policies

**John Williams/ Prynne, Burton and Bastwick/ John Lilburne:** Puritan opponents of Laudian reforms

**John Pym:** emerged as a leading figure in the Commons in 1640 and a chief opponent of Charles

**John Hampden:** a prominent member of the gentry who was taken to court by Charles for his refusal to pay Ship money

**Francis Russell (Earl Of Bedford):** moderate politician who tried to reform crown finances, he was seen as a link between the King and Parliament

#### PARAGRAPH STRUCTURE ADVICE

**P – Point:** State the point/argument that you want to make

**E – Evidence:** provide specific evidence to support the point that you have made

**E – Explain:** Give the reason why your choice of evidence explains /supports your plan  
Using the connectives will help you to produce better paragraphs as well.

**D – Develop:** Explain how your idea compares to others, draw in a counter-argument

#### Exam Question Command Words:

- **Assess** - evaluate or estimate the nature, ability, or quality of.
- **Extract** - a short passage taken from a text, film, or piece of music
- **Historical context** - the historical events, or the climate of opinion, that surround the issue at hand
- **To what extent** - essentially this is asking "How far do you agree"
- **Validity** - (of an argument or point) having a sound basis in logic or fact; is it reasonable or correct? Simply put, is it valid?

## KEY EVENTS 1629-1642

- 1629:** Treaty of Susa ends war with France
- 1630:** Treaty of Madrid ends war with Spain
- 1631:** Book of Orders issued
- 1633:** Laud made Archbishop of Canterbury  
*Histrio-Matrix* published  
Book of Sports reissued  
St Gregory's Case  
Feoffees for Improvements banned  
Charles visits Scotland
- 1634:** Ship Money levied on coastal towns
- 1635:** Extension of Ship Money as a national rate  
William Juxon, appointed as Lord Treasurer
- 1636:** New canons imposed on Scotland
- 1637:** New Laudian prayer book imposed in Scotland  
Outbreak of Scottish Rebellion  
Trial of Prynne, Burton and Bastwick
- 1638:** Hampden's Case ends  
Scottish National Covenant
- 1639:** Growing resistance to Ship Money  
First Bishops' War ends in Treaty of Berwick
- 1640:** Charles recalls Strafford (advises calling Parliament)  
Parliament recalled  
Treaty of Ripon  
Root and Branch Petition
- 1641:** Triennial Act  
Army Plot and Protestation Oath  
Trial and execution of Wentworth  
Irish Rebellion  
Grand Remonstrance
- 1642:** Five Members Incident  
Militia Ordinance/Commissions of Array  
Nineteen Propositions  
Outbreak of Civil War in England

## KEY EVENTS 1625 – 29

- 1625** Charles crowned King  
**Charles' First Parliament**  
Charles marries Henrietta Maria of France  
Buckingham's unsuccessful expedition to Cadiz
- 1626** **Charles' Second Parliament**  
Forced Loan  
York House Conference
- 1627** Charles declares war on France  
Five Knights' Case  
Buckingham's failed La Rochelle expedition
- 1628** Assassination of Buckingham  
Petition of Right  
William Laud appointed Bishop of London
- 1629** Treaty of Susa ends war with France  
Three Resolutions – Personal Rule

### 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:

**'Charles I addressed the financial problems of the crown, between 1625-1640, much better than James I did between 1603-1625.'**

**Assess the validity of this view.**



chaseterraceacademy

### 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 Charles I.**

Example extract (there will be 3 like this):

#### **Extract A**

Charles I was a shy man of few words, possibly as a result of a speech defect. His contemporaries found that he was unapproachable and, what was worst, uncommunicative, especially in parliament, where his intentions and his actions often went unexplained, leaving others free to interpret them to his disadvantage. Charles also showed that he possessed none of his father's political shrewdness or flexibility. He did not appear to know the meaning of the word compromise and often adopted extreme positions. He seemed unable to understand viewpoints that differed from his own, he interpreted the slightest hint of criticism of him as sedition and in dealing with opponents he was not above using very dishonest and illegal tactics. Charles' court came increasingly to represent a narrowing range of interests. This was partly as a result of Charles' introverted character and partly of his love for order and decorum. Charles I was the most inept monarch.

Adapted from B Coward, *The Stuart Age*, 2011