

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.

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