

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 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

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

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

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)

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 changing relationship between Crown and Parliament between 1660-1685?

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?

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

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:

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