

A-Level History, HIS1D: Stuart Britain and the Crisis of Monarchy 1603-1702
Yr13 Monarchy Restored and Restrained 1649-1702
Section 2: The establishment of constitutional monarchy 1678-1702
Part 1: Exclusion and Absolutism 1678-1688

KEY TOPIC AREAS 1678-1688

Political developments and conflicts:

- The Exclusion Crisis: its aims, methods and failure 1678-85
- James II and his attempts at absolutism, 1685-88
- The attempts to restore Catholicism across the three kingdoms

KEY INDIVIDUALS

Charles Stuart/Charles II: The son of Charles I, King from 1660 - 1685

James Stuart/James II: The son of Charles I and brother of Charles II. Took the throne in 1685 after the Exclusion Crisis

Mary: Daughter of James and Anne Hyde

Anne: Daughter of James and Anne Hyde

Mary of Modena: James' second wife – gave birth to James Edward Stuart (the Bedpan Baby!)

Titus Oates: man behind the 'Popish Plot' of 1678

The Duke of Monmouth: James, the eldest illegitimate son of Charles II, led a rebellion against James II in 1685

Marquess of Halifax: A 'Trimmer', someone who went between Whigs and Tories depending on the events of the time, he was in favour of exclusion, but thought Shaftesbury's Exclusion Bill to be too radical!

Archibald Campbell, Earl of Argyll: led a rebellion against James

Immortal Seven: a group of seven Whigs and Tories invite William to England

Louis XIV: King of France, leading Catholic. Charles and James' cousin, gave financial support to Charles so he didn't need to call Parliament

KEY EVENTS 1678-88

- 1678** Popish Plot
- 1679** First Exclusion Parliament
- 1680** Second Exclusion Parliament
- 1681** Louis XIV supplies Charles with secret funds
- 1681** Third Exclusion Parliament lasts only 1 week
- 1683** Rye House Plot
- 1685** James succeeds Charles as an openly Catholic monarch
- 1685** Argyll and Monmouth rebellions
- 1686** Godden Vs Hales case to test James' dispensing powers
- 1687** Declaration of Indulgence
- 1688** Immortal Seven invite William of Orange to England

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)

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 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 fears of absolutism between the years 1685-88?

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:

'Religion was the most challenging issue facing the Stuart monarchs between 1660-88'. Assess the validity of this view.

KEY WORDS

- **Declaration of Indulgence:** James II's attempt and extending religious toleration to both Protestant dissenters and Catholics
- **Exclusion Crisis:** The name given to the time period 1678-1683 when parliament tried and failed to exclude James Stuart from the line of succession. The last Exclusion Parliament was in 1681
- **Habeas Corpus:** 'you have a body' a writ or official Crown document to bring a person before a judge or court to ensure they are legally held as a prisoner
- **Popish Plot:** The name given to a fabricated plot spread by Titus Oates claiming that Charles II was going to be assassinated and replaced with his Catholic brother James
- **Trimmers:** moderate MPs who often did not vote or take sides. The term comes from trimming a sail on a boat to ensure a steady voyage
- **Dissenters:** People who do not follow the set Anglican form of worship
- **Test Act:** an act stating that all office holders had to take Anglican communion
- **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