

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 2: The Glorious Revolution and the development of constitutional monarchy 1688-1702



KEY TOPIC AREAS 1688-1702

The Glorious Revolution in England, Scotland and Ireland:

- Events leading to the Glorious Revolution 1688-89
- The events of the revolution and the power of the monarchy
- The consolidation of the revolution in the three kingdoms

Political divisions and the formation of Parties:

- The emergence of Whigs and Tories as parties

Religious changes:

- Religious toleration under William III

Government under William and Mary

- The changing influence and power of the crown
- The importance of parties and ministers

The condition of Britain and the monarchy by 1702

- The significance of the Act of Settlement 1701
- The balance of power between Crown and Parliament

KEY INDIVIDUALS

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

Mary of Modena: James' wife who gave birth to a son, James, the birth triggered the need for William and Mary to invade

Mary: Daughter of James and Anne Hyde, becomes joint monarch in 1689, Mary II

William of Orange: Mary's husband, becomes joint monarch in 1689, William III

Immortal Seven: Seven Whigs and Tories who invite William to England to help James run the country effectively

Earl of Sutherland: had been advisor to Charles II, James II and now William III. Appointed the ' Junto-Whigs'

Anne: Daughter of James and Anne Hyde, sister to Mary II, becomes queen after the death of William III in 1702

Louis XIV: King of France, leading Catholic. Charles and James' cousin. At war with an alliance of European powers, led by William of Orange

KEY WORDS

Glorious Revolution: the event when William and Mary took the throne from James II

Declaration of Rights/Bill of Rights: these were issued to William and Mary to make it clear what Parliament understood the powers of the monarchy to be

Jacobite: these were supporter of James II and wanted him or his son to be on the throne

Nine Years War (1688-97): a war fought between Louis XIV and an alliance of European powers led by William of Orange

Bank of England: a financial institution set up in 1694 to help fund the monarchy

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

Junto – Whigs: a central part of William's government

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. In William's reign they become a party that represents the 'country', in opposition to the Whigs who support the monarchy

The Act of Settlement 1701: this act essentially banned Catholics from inheriting the throne and placed restrictions on the power of the monarchy to try and ensure that Parliament's power and influence continued to grow

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 influence of the crown after 1688?

Extract A

The Glorious Revolution was followed by major constitutional changes. These included the establishment of regular parliamentary elections, and institutional developments, such as the foundation of the Bank of England. In combination they led to a significant transformation in the power of the monarchy and, more significantly, the British state. The constitutional changes brought a sense of accountability for monarchs. Though monarchs and their ministers could still hope to employ government patronage to create a reliable parliamentary majority, their control over Parliament was not secure.

Government policies were now scrutinised carefully and many parliamentarians prized their independence from Crown interference, while the need to consider their electorate, however small, also affected many MPs. The parliamentary problems of William forced him to abandon his ministers and lessened his international credibility. The need to win parliamentary support encouraged monarchs and ministers to adopt policies that appeared acceptable to Parliament. Monarchs also needed at least one senior minister who had the confidence of the Commons, the body that voted parliamentary taxation.

Adapted from J Black, A Military Revolution? Military Change and European Society, 1550-1800, 1991

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 power and influence of the monarchy was drastically reduced between 1685 – 1702.' **Assess the validity of this view.**

KEY EVENTS 1688-1702

- **1688:** Immortal Seven invite William of Orange to England
- **1688:** William lands in England on 5th November
- **1688:** 11th December James leaves London, throwing the Great Seal into the River Thames
- **1689:** William and Mary offered the throne as joint monarchs in February, the coronation service was held in April
- **1689:** May – Toleration Act exempted dissenters from the Penal Laws if they swore an oath of allegiance
- **1690:** January the Bill of Rights was passed
- **1690:** July – battle of the Boyne in Ireland. Final defeat for James and he flees to France after this
- **1694:** Bank of England created in order to finance the monarchy
- **1694:** December Mary dies childless
- **1702:** March – William dies and the throne passes to Anne, Mary's sister