



Edexcel History A Level:
Britain, 1625-1701: conflict,
revolution and settlement

*Theme 1 – The quest for political
stability, 1625-88*

Produced by
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The Tudors



1485 - 1603

HISTORY: BRITAIN, 1625-1701: CONFLICT, REVOLUTION AND SETTLEMENT

CHAPTER 1 – TUDORS, STUARTS AND REVOLUTIONS

INTENT: TO BE INTRODUCED TO THE LONG TERM CAUSES OF THE BRITISH CIVIL WARS

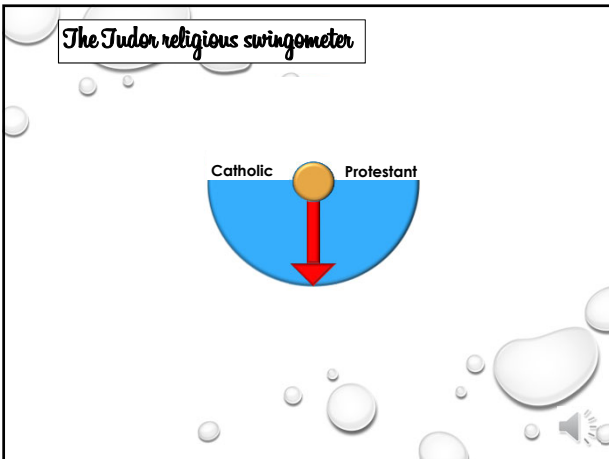
Knowledge
To recall the kings and queens of the Tudor regime

Skills
To assess the importance of events and individuals

Behaviours
To evaluate all information in making contextual judgements

KNOWLEDGE FOCUS

- In 1603 Queen Elizabeth died without an heir
- In the 118 years the Tudors were on the throne:
 - The end to civil conflict in 1485
 - The Break with Rome and the start of the Church of England
 - Religious unrest and the Elizabethan Settlement
 - War in France and with Spain
 - Cultural developments
 - The embryonic start of a class structure



KNOWLEDGE FOCUS

- The 17th century was a century of troubles
 - James I and VI of Scotland: Trouble with Parliament
 - Charles I: Parliament and Civil War
 - Cromwell and the search for settlement
 - Charles II: A peaceful settlement
 - James II: A Catholic
 - William and Mary: A Parliamentary solution
- There were two revolutions in the 17th century
 - Between 1642 and 1649 Parliament at war with the King
 - In 1688, James is replaced by William and Mary

Overthrow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The established order removed • Replaced with a new order
Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-violent or 'bloodless' is rare • The Glorious Revolution is said to be one
Mass participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To some degree popular • Can be led top down or bottom up

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Lecture 1 – The Tudor Regime (Notes)

Slide 1

To be able to understand the issues faced by the Stuart regime in the 17th Century, you need to have some fundamental knowledge of the previous royal family, the Tudors. The Tudors are probably one of the most memorable families in English history, from the king known by his shadow to the virgin queen.

Slide 2

Therefore, in this lecture I want to introduce you to the longer term causes of the British Civil Wars. The civil wars are known by a number of different names, the English Civil War being one of them, or the English or British Revolution. However, if you do call it the “English” you are ignoring the Scottish and Irish, elements. Nevertheless, we have some clear aims for this lecture and associated activities.

1. Knowledge wise, you will be able to recall the kings and queens of the Tudor regime and the impact they have on the Stuart regime
2. Skills wise to develop your ability to prioritise events and individuals into importance for you
3. Behaviours, begin to evaluate all the information given to you to make a contextual judgement

Slide 3

In 1603 Queen Elizabeth died without an heir and the crown passed to her cousin James VI of Scotland. This was an issue as Henry VIII's will had barred the Stuart line from the Throne of England. However, James VI of Scotland was the only suitable solution to this issue. Elizabeth represented the last Tudor monarch and the end of 118 years of Tudor rule.

During this time Britain witnessed fundamental changes.

1. Firstly, the end to civil conflict in 1485 and the end of the War of the Roses. A conflict which began in 1399 between the Houses of York and Lancaster. England was at peace with a king who represented both houses bringing stability and growth to England.
2. In the 1530s, under Henry VIII England broke with the Church of Rome and the Church of England beginning the distrust and dislike of Catholics in England, and the Protestant Reformation in England
3. The religious unrest under Edward VI and Mary I saw religious unrest with around 300 Protestants begin burnt for their beliefs

4. Elizabethan however, begun her reign with an attempt to create a middle of the road Church under the Elizabethan Settlement
5. However, France and Spain will declare war on England due to the religious turmoil
6. Nevertheless, cultural developments begin with the stability of England with playwrights such as Shakespeare
7. Albeit, with an embryonic start to the class structure in the background with a new class. That of the gentry. All this is wrapped up in the century of inflation which begun in 1540 ending in 1640 with the Civil War.

Slide 4

England was a Catholic nation under the rule of Henry VII (1485-1509) and during much of Henry VIII's up to the 1530s. When Henry VIII came to the throne, he was a devout Catholic and defended the Church against Protestants. Henry VIII did not agree with their views. In 1521, Pope Leo X honoured Henry VIII with the title 'Defender of Faith', because of his support for the Roman Church. When the Pope refused to grant Henry VIII a divorce from Katherine of Aragon, Henry split off the English Church from the Roman Church. Rather than the Pope, the king would be the spiritual head of the English church. King Henry VIII declared himself supreme head of a new Church of England.

This marked the start of centuries of religious conflict in Britain. Despite being cut off from Rome, England, retained much of the doctrine and the practices of Catholicism. The year 1535 saw Henry order the closing down of Roman Catholic Abbeys, monasteries and convents across England, Wales and Ireland. This act became known as the 'Dissolution of the Monasteries'. Until Henry's death in 1547, although split off from Rome, the English Church remained a Catholic country.

Henry's son Edward was given Protestant teachers and brought up as a strict protestant. Under King Edward VI (1547-1553), England became a Protestant nation. King Edward VI was a devout Protestant and introduced a new prayer book. All church services were held in English. Catholics were treated very badly and Catholic bishops were locked up.

Under Queen Mary I (1553-1558), England was again a Catholic nation. Mary was a devout Catholic. The pope became the head of the church again. Church services changed back to Latin. During the last three years of her reign, 300 leading Protestants who did not accepted Catholic beliefs were burned to death at the stake. This earned her the nickname of 'Bloody Mary'.

Although Elizabeth insisted on protestant beliefs, she still allowed many things from the Catholic religion such as bishops, ordained priests, church

decorations and priests' vestments. She also produced a prayer book in English, but allowed a Latin edition to be printed. Elizabeth disliked and punished extreme Protestants and extreme Catholics who tried to convert people to their faiths. Church services were changed back to English. Elizabeth was raised as a Protestant. Under Queen Elizabeth I (1558-1603), England was again a Protestant nation. It was under Elizabeth that the Anglican Church (Church of England) became firmly established and dominant. However, Elizabeth did her best to sort out the problem of religion. Elizabeth wanted England to have peace and not be divided over religion. She tried to find ways which both the Catholic and Protestant sides would accept and be happy. She did not call herself the Head of the Church of England, instead she was known as the 'Supreme Governor of the English Church'. This was known in 1562 as the Elizabethan Settlement. However, in 1572 the Pope had Elizabeth Excommunicated which would lead to 1588 and the Spanish Armada.

Slide 5

1. James I and VI of Scotland and his deteriorating relationship with Parliament, followed by his son

The 17th century was a century of troubles, as Stevie Davies' easy to access book outlines. Broken down into sections the century begins with:

2. Charles I's disastrous relationship ending in civil war and his execution
3. Cromwell's search for settlement during the Interregnum
4. Charles II's return and attempt at a peaceful settlement
5. James II, Charles II's brother, and Catholic causing a fear of a Catholic succession
6. William and Mary's invitation from Parliament to take the throne and save the country from a perceived Catholic threat.

There were in essence, two revolutions in the 17th century:

1. Between 1642 and 1649 Parliament was at war with the King
2. In 1688, James is replaced by William and Mary

But what is a revolution? The dictionary defines a revolution as firstly a forcible overthrow of a government or social order, in favour of a new system. And secondly, an instance of revolving, or a wheel going round. In the modern world a revolution there tends to three key themes:

1. Overthrow
 - The established order removed
 - Replaced with a new order
2. Violence
 - Non-violent or 'bloodless' is rare
 - The Glorious Revolution is said to be one
3. Mass participation

- To some degree popular
- Can be led top down or bottom up

Slide 6

Now we have finished with the introduction to the component, complete the associated activities to ensure you consolidate the information from this lecture on the long term causes of the British Civil Wars. Once complete you will have:

1. Knowledge wise, be able to recall the kings and queens of the Tudor regime and the impact they have on the Stuart regime
2. Skills wise to have developed your ability to prioritise events and individuals into importance
3. And behaviourally, begin to evaluate all the information given to you to make a contextual judgement

HISTORY: BRITAIN, 1625-1701: CONFLICT, REVOLUTION AND SETTLEMENT

LECTURE 2 – JAMES I

INTENT: TO CONTINUE TO CONSIDER THE LONGER TERM CAUSES OF THE CIVIL WAR

Knowledge
To recall the legacy of the Tudor dynasty on the 17th century

Skills
To compare factors as causes of an outcome for exam planning

Behaviours
To expand knowledge by reviewing the changing relationship between institutions

KNOWLEDGE FOCUS

- James VI of Scotland has a better press than James I of Great Britain
- Less than 15 years after his reign, the Civil Wars began in Scotland and;
 - Ireland rebelled
 - Relations between Crown & Parliament broke down
- Many see the road to Civil War starting with James I
- Nevertheless, James I had a tough act to follow
- The problems for James I were exaggerated by Charles I.

KNOWLEDGE FOCUS

- James' goal was national unity, "perfect union"
- This goal was ahead of its time, facing opposition from vested interest and blind prejudice
- There was opposition to union within both:
 - Parliaments
 - Churches
 - Laws of the realms
- The Scottish felt James preferred the English versions
- The English felt threatened by the crown's increased authority
- The project was contentious and James, blamed his advisers for not warning him so



KNOWLEDGE FOCUS

- James supported the idea of the divine right of kings
- The divine right strengthen his authority over the Church, and supported the royal prerogative
- The prerogative belonged to James by virtue of kingship
- James however recognised the importance of parliament
- A lack of clear definition led to conflict between Crown and Parliament
 - issues such as **fiscal feudalism**
 - The nature of parliamentary privileges



KNOWLEDGE FOCUS

- James continued with a Jacobethan Settlement
- 1605 – The Gunpowder Plot saw a rise in anti-Catholic sentiment
- 1611 – The King James Bible was produced
- However, by 1618 the 30 years war in Europe will cause problems for James I and Charles I
- James was a King that compromised and was unsuccessful in creating a British Church
- Nevertheless, his legacy was sound for Charles



INTENT: TO CONTINUE TO CONSIDER THE LONGER TERM CAUSES OF THE CIVIL WAR

Knowledge

To recall the legacy of the Tudor dynasty on the 17th century

Skills

To compare factors as causes of an outcome for exam planning

Behaviours

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Lecture 2 – Presentation Notes

Slide 1

As discussed in the last lecture, James VI of Scotland became James I of England in 1603 when Elizabeth died without issue. Though James is not a focus of the component, his legacy gifted to Charles is an issue. Some historians see the roots of the Civil War in the actions and decisions taken by James.

Slide 2

Therefore, this lecture will continue to consider and review some of the longer term causes of the Civil War. During this lecture and the associated activities you will:

1. Knowledge wise have to recall the legacy of the Tudor dynasty on the 17th century.
2. Skills wise in the associated materials you will begin to compare factors, or criterion, to prepare you for essay planning. Then finally,
3. Behaviour wise, outside of class using these lectures and associated materials expand your knowledge by reviewing the changing nature of the relationship between institutions.

Slide 3

For many James VI of Scotland was a better king than James I of Great Britain. In Scotland he was respected and ruled well. Was known as the philosopher king, writing plays, poems and philosophy.

However, after his death in 1625, Scotland will rebel against his son, Irish Catholic rebels will run amok and relationships between crown and parliament will break down irrevocably.

Many see the start of the road to Civil war laying at the foot of James I.

But we must remember James I was the first Scottish King to rule England, and England was a very different country to Scotland. England, though happy to see Elizabeth die, did not want a ruler too far away from her model of governance.

The problems for James I were exaggerated by Charles I. In this sense, James is the victim of **historical hindsight**. Beware, this, because with hindsight bias we can assume an outcome as inevitable. That is way, as AJP Taylor stated, everything is inevitable once it has happened.

How knowledge of the past and of the outcomes of events and processes influence the way historians interpret and write about the past

Slide 4

When James took the crown for England he wanted to unite both Scotland and England as one. James' first goal was national unity, but what did this mean? A union of nations needs to consider the union, or joining up, of key institutions such as Parliament, the Law of the land and its Church or religion. For James a perfect union was like a marriage, James as the husband and the nation as the wife.

This goal was far reaching and ahead of its time. James faced opposition on many fronts, mostly because of what historians call "Vested Interest", a phrase you need to get use to using. For some the Union of England and Scotland would damage certain areas of power and money for powerful individuals reducing their income and influence, in England or in Scotland. James also faced the issue of blind prejudice. When dealing with certain areas in the past, we cannot use the word racism. This is a term that has little meaning in the 17th century. However, there were equal prejudices for both Scotland and England against each other. They had been a natural enemy for many centuries now.

Opposition came from the two different Parliaments of England and Scotland, in a union, which Parliament was to be supreme? England or Scotland? Where would it sit? Edinburgh or London?

With the Churches, England's Anglican was based on the Elizabethan settlement, while Scotland's Churches, the Kirk, were more Calvinist. Which religion would be the national church? The Established Church?

While the laws of both nations are very different, with their roots planted in very different eras.

Nevertheless, the Scottish felt James preferred the English versions where James was the head of the Church of England. Whereas, the English felt James' power and belief in his god given right to rule was increasing his authority too much.

Whatever the case, the project failed. It will not be to 1707 that Scotland and England have a legal union. Instead, James, adamant in his right, said "Here I sit, and govern it with my Pen; I write and it is done; and by a Clerk of the Council I govern Scotland now, which others could not do by the Sword" in an address to Parliament in 1607. He thereby, gave himself the title of King of Great Britain. However, he blamed those around him for not warning him of the issues of his plan.

Slide 5

James's belief in his god given right to rule was due to his belief in the divine right of kings. For James, the divine right strengthen his authority over the Church of England, which for James was important after his disagreements with the Scottish Kirk in the 1590s. This supported and gave godly authority to the royal prerogative. A prerogative, is basically a right to do or own something. Therefore, James had the right to do something simply because he was king. As such he saw Parliament as an institution which should do his bidding, not something which should challenge him. He once said "**Encroach not upon my Prerogative of the Crown. If there fall out a question that concerns my Prerogative or mystery of state, deal not with it ... The absolute Prerogative – Mystery of State – is no subject for the tongue of the lawyer, nor is lawful to be disputed.**"

What began to happen was a battle of wills between Crown and Parliament over such issues as finance and the powers of parliament via its well established privileges.

Slide 6

In terms of Religion, James liked the Church of England, and continued what Elizabeth had left behind. As such it has been called the Jacobethan Settlement. In 1604, after a conference on religion, James stated "no bishops, no king" highlighting the importance between the role of the bishops and the power of the crown.

Nevertheless, he still faced challenges to his religious doctrine. In 1605, the Gunpowder Plot saw the attempt to blow up parliament, an act that if successful will have been one of the worse acts of terrorism.

In 1611, the King James Bible was produced, one of the world's biggest legacies in regards to religion.

However, 1618 will see the start of the 30 years' war in Europe, a war between Catholics and Protestants, which will cause issues for James and Charles. But, a war which the kings never truly committed to.

What can be said is that James was a king who compromised to find a solution. Meaning he was unsuccessful in creating unity between his kingdoms. But, his legacy was a sound one, and though some of the problems regarding religion and the conflict between prerogative and privilege were exacerbated here, they had really been present since the Break with Rome in 1533. So how far you can hold James responsible for the Civil Wars of the 1640s is highly contentious.

Slide 7

This lecture has continued to consider and review some of the longer term causes of the Civil War. During this lecture and the associate activities you have had to:

1. Knowledge wise recall the legacy of the Tudor dynasty on the 17th century especially on religion.
2. Skills wise begin to compare factors, or criterion, to prepare you for essay planning. Then finally,
3. Behaviour wise, outside of class using these lectures and associated materials expand your knowledge by reviewing the changing nature of the relationship between institutions.

Lecture 2 - Associated Materials

Once you have listened to the lecture complete the following tasks.

1. Which descriptions best explains *historical hindsight*?
 - a) How knowledge of the past and of the outcomes of events and processes influence the way historians interpret and write about the past
 - b) When after an event has occurred, to see the event as having been predictable justified by the outcomes.

2. Over the A-Level you will be required to prioritise your opinions. Complete the following exercise to begin to develop you skills around **causation**. With regards to the following question:
How far do you think James I and VI of Scotland was responsible for the outbreak of Civil Conflict in the 1640s?
 - a) Create a balance board (like the one below)
 - b) On one side of the balance board label "did", and the other "did not"
 - c) On each side add events, policies or actions, which "did" or "did not" mean James was responsible for the Civil Conflict of the 1640s.





INTENT: TO CONCLUDE THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE LONGER TERM CAUSES OF THE CIVIL WAR

Knowledge:
To begin to learn and recall terms and definitions

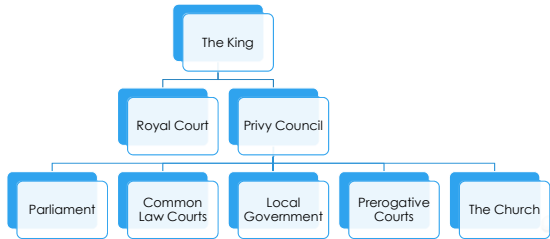
Skills
To analyse and evaluate power distribution within structures of government

Behaviour
To produce revision aids to consolidate learning

KNOWLEDGE FOCUS

- March 1625, Charles I becomes king, he inherits:
 - War with Spain
 - George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham
 - Massive debt and empty coffers
 - 3 very different kingdoms
- Nevertheless, for Charles he believed like his father in divine right
- Unlike his father he could not compromise
- In an attempt to fight the war, Charles needed funds
- The only institution able to grant the funds required was parliament

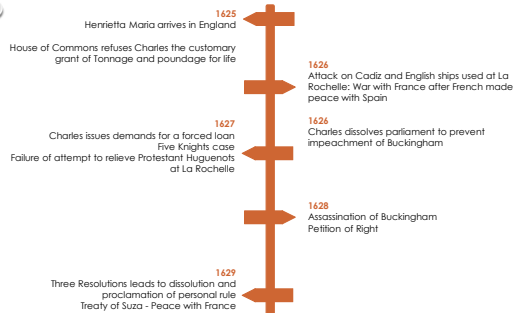
KNOWLEDGE FOCUS



KNOWLEDGE FOCUS

- Charles and Parliament had a hate/hate relationship
 - Started when Parliament refuse Tonnage and Poundage for life due to failed military action
 - Then Queen Henrietta Maria arrived – A Catholic
 - Charles promotes Arminian clergy
 - Forced billeting
 - Impeachment discussions on Buckingham
- Because of Buckingham, Charles dissolves Parliament twice
- Charles then decides to collect funds via a forced loan
- In 1627, the **Five Knights Case**, triggers major Confrontation

KNOWLEDGE FOCUS



INTENT: TO CONCLUDE THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE LONGER TERM CAUSES OF THE CIVIL WAR

Knowledge:
To begin to learn and recall terms and definitions

Skills
To analyse and evaluate power distribution within structures of government

Behaviour
To produce revision aids to consolidate learning

Lecture 3 – Charles I and Parliament

Slide 1

In the previous couple of lectures we have looked at how far James I can be held responsible for the outbreak of civil conflict in the 1640s. Whatever your conclusion we can all agree that James's actions and legacy were a precondition. What we need to review and look at now is the person most likely to be the trigger for conflict. King Charles I himself.

Charles was James's second son, born in Scotland in 1600, James therefore had the heir and a spare. As a child, Charles suffered from weak ankle joints slowing his physical development. He was also slow in learning to speak and never overcame his stammer. Nevertheless, he was a serious-minded student who was excellent at languages, rhetoric and theology.

However, in 1612, Charles became the heir to the throne of the three kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland when his older brother Henry died of typhoid. Taught by his father in all aspects of ruling, Charles ascended to the throne in 1625.

Slide 2

The intention of this lecture and the associated materials is for you in regards to your Knowledge: start learning and using the key terms and definitions needed in this component. With reference to skills, to consider via analyse and evaluate how power was distributed within Stuart Britain. Then finally, behaviourally you will start to make the revision aids you will need for your final exams at the end of year 13.

Slide 3

When Charles became king in March 1625 he inherits from his father a war with Spain which Charles is left to declare. The war with Spain is part of the wider 30 years' war and wars of religion in Europe. The war with Spain was also conducted mainly by George Villiers, the Duke of Buckingham, close friend to Charles and lover to the late King James. This close relationship was a wedge between Crown and Parliament. Also massive debt and lack of funds for the crown to wage the war Spain which was going very badly. All this wrapped up with the fact that each of Charles kingdoms were very different in nature.

Though similar in many ways, such as their belief in the divine right of kings, Charles and James differed in their ability to compromise. Where James sought and often found a solution, for Charles it was only his way. This attitude did not help in Charles search for funds to fight the war with Spain as the only institution in England able to grant the funds was parliament.

Slide 4

The King of course is at the top of the power structure of Britain. Sovereign and divine at the same time ruling from the top and setting the tone and direction of the kingdoms.

Beneath the king in relation to power distribution you have the Royal Court, Friends, servants, advisors and office holders and members of the greater nobility. Both formal and informal the court had access to the king and could influence his

decisions. Nevertheless, for James it was mostly entertainment and for Charles Masque Balls to entertain his wife.

Privy Council however was the most formal institution for use of power in Stuart Britain. The king's chosen advisers, heads of departments and those he trusted to guide him in the decision making business of running the three kingdoms. A seat on the Privy Council was a prized position.

Outside of Royal circles the most important institution was that of Parliament. In some ways similar to 21st century it is mostly very different. It still has two chambers, the House of Commons and House of Lords. The Lords being the more powerful. Like today, in the House of Lords there were 26 bishops. However, the House of Commons unlike today had 2 MPs each, split on county and borough boundaries. Parliament was called, prorogued and dismissed by the king, pass common law which had to be agreed by king. There were no political parties as you understand them, rather factional groups (or Juntos) who had similar views or goals at that time. Parliament's role was to enact the wishes of the king. However, since the Break with Rome Parliament's power and responsibility had been growing and they were not going to let anyone take any of that new found power away.

Common Law Courts included the Courts of the Exchequer, the Kings Bench and Common Pleas in London. The King appoints Judges. England was split into areas called Assizes and there were 2 Judges on Circuit in the Assizes moving around dealing with cases. In-between the Assizes there were 3 Justices of the Peace in Quarter sessions

Local Government enacted the wishes of Parliament. The Lord Lieutenant dealt with the calling and maintaining of local Militias. There was no national army at this time, just a collection of peasants or locals. Sheriff's looked after and controlled the local gaols and elections, Justices of the Peace looked after the application of the law. Parish officials such as Constables attempted to maintain the peace and overseers of the poor collected the poor rates and dealt with the limited level of social control in the areas.

Prerogative Courts were run by Privy Councillors representing the king's authority (Chancery and Star Chamber in London, High Commission (Church affairs), Regional councils (North and Welsh Marches.)) William Laud will sit on both Star Chamber and High Commission. These courts were run in secret which many felt was against the rights of individuals and a sign of arbitrary power of the king.

The Church, certainly in England was run by Archbishops, Canterbury and York. This Episcopal (run by bishops) delivered the sermons during services in support of kingship and obedience of the king. Everyone had to go to church, and failure to go to a Church of England service came with serious punishment. Therefore, the Church was an important instrument in the control of the people especially as the King was god's representative on earth.

Beneath this was the Electorate, the gentry and merchant elite, those middling sort. This section made up the political nation, those that took part in elections and the running of local affairs. Therefore, the people, the other 98% were tenant farmers

and labourers had no means to have their views heard, other than by disorder. Deference was the order of the day.

Slide 5

Charles from the start developed a hate/hate relationship with parliament. The Mansfield campaign in 1625 was organised by Buckingham and was a massive failure seeing defeat and loss of life. Parliament's response was an attempt to ensure funds were not squandered, such as James failure to spend the subsidies for war in 1624 on war. They believed therefore that by offering Tonnage and Poundage, a tax on imports and exports for just a year would mean the King would have to call parliament each year. Charles took it as an attack on his royal power.

Then when Henrietta Maria arrived to marry Charles, a Catholic who was allowed to take Catholic mass and had her own Catholic royal court, questions began to be asked about Charles own religious persuasions. Charles was not a Catholic. However, he was not a Calvinist and this unsettled many who sat in Parliament.

Fears about Charles religious leanings were exacerbated again when Charles promoted clergy who supported Arminian thinking. Arminianism was a protestant faith, but followed many of the Catholic ways falling short of recognising the Pope as the head of the Church.

Actions also taken by the king during the war caused concern for parliament and the legality of forced billeting were raised. The practice of soldiers being placed in people's homes and their upkeep being the person's responsibility hit those in coastal towns on the south coast.

In an attempt to improve Britain's placement in the war Buckingham decided to emulate Drake's victory in 1587 by attacking Cadiz. Impeachment on Buckingham begun as a result of the failed attack on Cadiz in Spain. This caused a diplomatic failure with France the other Catholic nation who then went out to sign a peace treaty with Spain and join them in the war against Britain. Britain by 1627 was at war with France and Spain.

Due to the impeachment attempts on Buckingham, Charles dissolves Parliament twice to protect him. While Parliament is closed down Charles decides to collect funds via a forced loan. A request of the political nation to gift a sum of money to the king, with no prospect of a return. In 1627, Five Knights refuse to pay the loan and are arrested and thrown into prison. Their request for Habeas Corpus is refused as the king states due to the war he is using emergency powers.

Slide 6

So let us recap the events so far.

1. In 1625 Henrietta Maria arrives in England with her Catholic entourage and following the failure of the Mansfield Campaign the House of Commons refuse Tonnage and Poundage for life.
2. In 1626, Buckingham leads a failed attack on Cadiz and a soldier named John Felton is wounded. Then France declares war on Britain following their

peace with Spain. Parliament attempts to impeach Buckingham and Charles Dissolves it.

3. Then in 1627, needing money to wage the war, Charles issues a forced loan and 5 knights refuse to pay it, are arrested and refuse Habeas Corpus. Further failures in the war against the French at La Rochelle.
4. Moving on in 1628, John Felton, the soldier wounded at Cadiz assassinated Buckingham. Charles blames parliament for this action. In the need for money, Charles agrees to the Petition of Right, never intending to follow. The petition sought recognition of four principles: no taxation without the consent of Parliament, no imprisonment without cause, no quartering or billeting of soldiers on subjects, and no martial law in peacetime.
5. In 1629, hoping to reach a compromise of sorts, Charles suspended parliament. However, members, included Denzil Holles held the speaker down and passed what is known as the three resolutions. It denounced Arminianism and encouraged merchants to refuse to pay tonnage and poundage. Those who paid were branded enemies to the Kingdom and betrayers of the liberties of England. For Charles this was the last straw and issued a proclamation that he was to rule without parliament. He then began working on peace treaties with France and Spain, signing the Treaty of Suza in 1629.

Slide 7

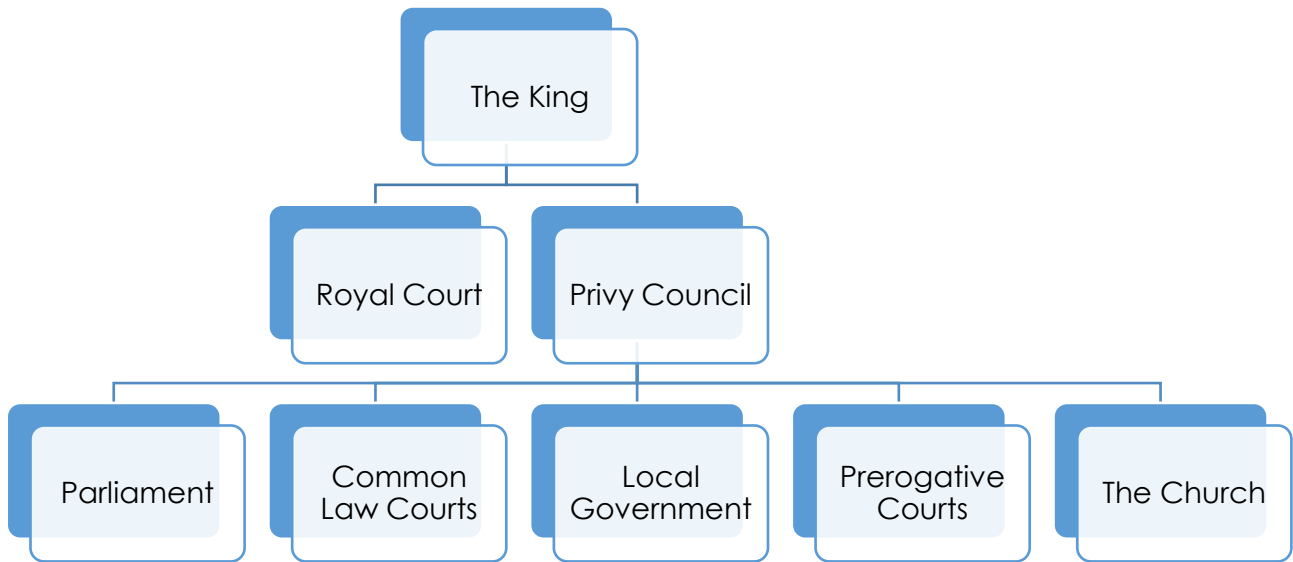
The intention of this lecture and the associated materials was for you in regards to your Knowledge to start learning and using the key terms and definitions needed in this component. With reference to skills, to consider via analyse and evaluate how power was distributed within Stuart Britain. Then finally, behaviourally you will start to make the revision aids you will need for your final exams at the end of year 13. Please now complete the associated material to ensure you meet this intent.

Associated Materials for Lecture 3

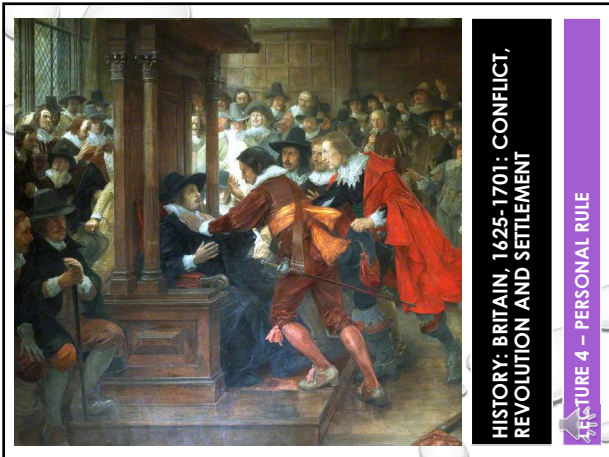
1. Match the terms up and their definitions.

1. Habeas corpus	a. A religious view based on free will, associated with 'high church' practices
2. Coup d'état	b. A system of government where the crown holds unrestricted power over the state and people
3. Palatinate	c. When issued a prisoner has the right to go before a court and demand the reason for imprisonment
4. Prerogative	d. A process whereby government advisers and officers could be accused and tried for crimes by Parliament
5. Impeachment	e. Supreme political power is held by elected representatives rather than a hereditary monarch
6. Divine Right	f. The seizing of power from one group by another
7. Prerogative Court	g. Belief that the monarch was God's representative and answerable to God alone
8. Armenian	h. Where the powers of the sovereign are exercised by their nominated judges
9. Absolute Monarchy	i. The powers that could only be wielded by the king
10. Republic	j. Fragmented territory in Germany with no continuous border, spread over a large area

2. Using the power structure chart and page 12 of the core text book, annotate with information and answer the following questions.
- Who exercised the most power in England, other than the monarch?
 - What is the significance of the fact that most positions outside the royal court were unpaid?



3. Write a summary paragraph to explain why Charles failed to work with parliament between 1625 and 1629



HISTORY: BRITAIN, 1625-1701: CONFLICT, REVOLUTION AND SETTLEMENT

CHAPTER 4 - PERSONAL RULE

INTENT: TO INVESTIGATION INTO CHARLES I'S PERSONAL RULE AND ITS CAUSE, COURSE AND OUTCOME

Knowledge:
To explain the causes of the end of the Personal Rule

Skills:
To make links between events

Behaviours:
To prioritise factors automatically

KNOWLEDGE FOCUS

- Much has been suggested that Charles wished to establish an **Absolute Monarchy**
- Charles was an effective ruler
- Treaty of Madrid, 1630, ended war
- Use of **feudal dues** to raise funds
 - Monopolies – Popish Soap
 - Forest laws
 - Distringment of Knighthood
 - **Ship Money**
- **Ship Money** was a non-parliamentary tax for the navy on coastal towns in 1634
- In 1635 it was extended inland and became annual 1636

KNOWLEDGE FOCUS

- Those that resisted the finance tended to be **Puritans**
- **Puritans** also tended to be the gentry in the towns and villages
- Pushed out of involvement in the religious rites due to the promotion of **Arminians**
- **Laud's** promotion of the **Beauty of Holiness**, and the Catholic Queen worried the **Puritans**
- For Charles the religious angle was Catholic in appearance
- For Charles, it was uniformity and conformity that was key



KNOWLEDGE FOCUS

- The nobility from parliament and Puritan gentry first to react and resist
- A group supported **John Hampden** when he refused to pay **Ship Money** in 1636
- Unsurprisingly in 1638 the **Court of King's Bench** found in the King's favour
- The increasing influence of **Laud** saw three **Puritan** writers silenced
 - Henry Burton
 - John Bastwick
 - William Prynne
- However, it was the issue in Scotland, not **Ship Money** that saw the return of Parliament



KNOWLEDGE FOCUS

- Charles aim was uniformity and conformity not unity in his kingdom
- Quickly Charles' **Act of Revocation** in 1625 reclaimed all land since 1540
- This unified the landed community against the king
- In 1626 the king proclaimed observation of the 1618 Articles of Perth
- In 1633 Charles visited Scotland for his coronation by the new bishop of Edinburgh
- Announced his intention to introduce a new prayer book and imposed new canons in 1636



KNOWLEDGE FOCUS

- The Treaty of Berwick ended the First Bishops' War
- Unable to raise funds to fight the war, **Wentworth**, advised the king to call a parliament
- The Short Parliament which lasted 3 weeks was more concerned with the Personal Rule
- By October a Second Bishops' War had ignited
- Charles was defeated at the Battle of Newburn, and the Scots occupied Newcastle
- Under the Treaty of Ripon, Charles had to pay £850 a day while they occupied
- He had no option but call a parliament



INTENT: TO INVESTIGATION INTO CHARLES I'S PERSONAL RULE AND ITS CAUSE, COURSE AND OUTCOME

Knowledge:

To explain the causes of the end of the Personal Rule

Skills:

To make links between events

Behaviours:

To prioritise factors automatically

Lecture 4 – Personal Rule

Slide 1

On 10th March 1629, Speaker Finch tried to adjourn the House of Commons on the King's command, following a disagreement of Charles I's belief that by the royal prerogative he could govern without the advice and consent of Parliament. Speaker Finch was forcibly held down in his chair by three Members – Sir John Eliot, Denzil Holles and Benjamin Valentine – while the Commons passed a number of motions against the King's recent actions, these became known as the three resolutions.

What we have covered so far are the longer term causes of conflict in Britain from the era of the Tudors, and the legacy of the Break with Rome and its impact on the relationship between Crown and Parliament. Though monarchs and parliament have disagreed, there was a special failure between Charles I and his parliaments. One which will sour any attempt at compromise or solution.

Slide 2

Having finished looking at Charles I first parliament we are moving onto the important era of Charles I personal rule. This era has also been called the 11 year tyranny by those who look less favourably on Charles. Nevertheless, it is up to you to decide how you view this era.

In this lecture we will investigate the cause, course and outcome of Charles Personal Rule. Knowledge wise you will be able to explain the causes of the end of the personal rule, Skills wise you will be making links between events considering cause or consequence and behaviourally you should be automatically prioritising factors in reaching a conclusion.

Slide 3

Many have suggested that Charles plan all along was to rule without parliament and attempt to establish an Absolute Monarchy like the ones seen in France or Spain. There is an intrinsic link between absolutism and Catholicism, as all Catholic monarchs tended to be absolutists. However, some have suggested if this was the case, why then did Charles I recall parliament in 1640 when he could have used absolutist methods to survive. Whatever, you decide, it cannot be denied that between 1629 and 1637 Charles was an effective ruler.

One of his first actions was to end the war with France in 1629 with the Treaty of Suza and then in 1630 ending the war with Spain via the Treaty of Madrid. This reduced annual spending from £500,000 to £70,000. With such a reduction in annual spending Charles I was about to use Fiscal Feudalism to raise the desired funds to survive.

One of the most contentious was the selling of monopolies. Monopolies are put simply the exclusive control over a market. The Monopolies Statue of 1624 attempted to stop monopolies being granted. However, Charles exploited a loophole which meant Charles could grant to companies rather than individuals. One of the most infamous is the monopoly of Popish Soap, suspicious due to amount of Catholics in the company. This raised £29,000 as an example for the royal coffers.

Secondly, Charles declared the boundaries of Forests to be of those laid out by Henry II, 450 years previously. This meant anyone within those boundaries was a tenant of the king. This raised about £40,000.

Thirdly, the use of Distraint of Knighthood. This exploited the fact that any man worth over £40 pa should have been knighted at Charles' coronation. Normally there was a time limit, this was ignored, so if you were not knighted they were fined, 9000 individuals were charged with this. Approximately £170,000 was raised by this method.

However, the most heinous of these finance raising methods for the political nation was the use of a tax known as ship money. This was to be worth circa £200,000 pa. Ship Money was a non-parliamentary tax, therefore illegal as only parliament was able to tax the people. This tax was levied on coastal towns first in 1634 for the upkeep of the navy in war time. Britain was not in a war. It was argued to be used for the protection of trade ships against Barbary Pirates. In 1635 it was extended inland to all towns and then made annual in 1636. It was highly successful with circa. 90% collection rate up to 1637. With these methods, Charles was not in any financial issues, especially without any wars.

Slide 4

Those who tended to resist Charles finance raising method were of puritan persuasion. Puritan were Protestants who were on the extremes of their religious beliefs. Many were Calvinists. These puritans tended to come from the gentry class in the towns and villages of England. Initially negotiating religious freedoms with James I they were now being pushed out of involvement in the religious rites of England due to Charles promotion of Arminianism. So the development of a standoff between the Calvinist Puritans and Arminian Anglicans began in earnest in the 1620s. With William Laud, the Bishop of London in 1628 and the Archbishop of Canterbury from 1633, the promotion of Charles and Laud's doctrine of the Beauty of Holiness was paramount. The fears of the puritans which saw Arminianism as one short step from Catholicism were exacerbated by the ability of Queen Henrietta Maria's ability to worship as a Catholic freely. For Charles he was a Protestant, he was not a Catholic. However, he did prefer the appearance of Catholic in ritual. He liked the style and felt all should to. Therefore, it was all about the uniformity of Church in Britain, and if a Church failed to be uniform, then they will be made to conform. Uniformity and Conformity was Charles and Laud's policy.

Slide 5

The nobility and Puritan gentry were the first to react and resist to Charles's financial methods. The most important resistance came from a group who supported John Hampden when he refused to pay Ship Money in 1636. The leaders of the Group were, who remained in contact via their trading company were John Pym, The Earl of Warwick, the Duke of Bedford, Lord Saye and Sele and a lawyer called Oliver St. John. The case was taken to court and when in early 1638 it was unsurprising that the Court of the Bench ruled 7 to 5 in the King's favour, the population was hostile to the decision which was only a majority of 2.

By 1637 Laud's influence had grown to cover the Prerogative Court of the High Commission. Three puritan writers were fined £5000, had their ears cut off, branded and imprisoned at the king's pleasure for spreading rumours, for example that Laud was a Catholic. Prynne, Bastwick and Burton along with writers such as John Lilburne became figureheads of resistance movements at the end of the 1630s. However, surprisingly it was the issue of finance and religion in England which saw the return of Parliament in 1640. It was the issue of religion and finance with regard to the Scottish issue.

Slide 6

As stated earlier, Charles wanted uniformity and conformity in his kingdoms. With Scotland Charles acted quickly revoking the gifting of Crown Lands since 1540 by the Act of Revocation. That meant any land given out as gifts to Scottish nobles returned to the king. This brought most of the Scottish landed community together against their new king. Scotland was a Protestant nation, unlike England which followed the Jacobethan Settlement, Scotland was deeply Calvinist, regretting Bishops and the hierarchy of the Church. So when in 1626 Charles ordered the observation of his father's 1618 Articles of Perth which saw kneeling at communion, observance of holy days, private baptism, private communion and confirmation by bishops meant the alienation of the religious population of Scotland had begun.

What was even more insulting to the Scottish was the fact this Scottish King did not arrive in Scotland till 1633 for his coronation. As an absentee king Charles was interfering with the running of Scotland. When he did arrive for his coronation the service was led by the new bishop of Edinburgh and he announced his plan to introduce a new prayer book and impose new canons, changes to Church Law, in 1636.

The Canons saw the movement of the altar in all churches to the front, the forcing of the wearing of surplices by priests to differentiate from the laity and the end of improvised prayer. The introduction of a Scottish Prayer Book was deemed offensive and angered the Scottish Protestants. They were not going to take this laying down. Rebelling in 1637 at St Giles Cathedral the Scottish signed a national covenant throughout 1638 against the imposition of an English style Church on Scotland. Then in 1639 with Charles ignoring the Scottish problem readied to invade. This proved to be the turning point in Charles' personal rule.

Slide 7

The first Bishops' War began mid May 1639 and by July the Treaty of Berwick saw it come to a shaky close. Charles needing funds, recalled his friend and advisor from Ireland, Thomas Wentworth who advised the king the only way to raise the type of money he needed was to call a parliament. Charles called a parliament and in April 1640 it met for the first time. Known as the Short Parliament because it lasted three weeks it was more concerned with the issues of the Personal Rule of 1629 to 1640 and why Charles deemed fit to rule without a Parliament. This just reminded Charles why he dissolved it in the first place.

Both Scotland and England readied for a reigniting of war which came in October 1640. Charles poorly trained and unruly soldiers were defeated at the Battle of Newburn and the Scots occupied Newcastle. A key coal producing town at the time. The subsequent Treaty of Ripon, saw Charles have to pay the Scottish £850 a day while they occupied Newcastle. Charles had no option but to recall a parliament to pay the Scottish their money.

Slide 8

Having finished looking at Charles personal rule you need to complete the associated material to ensure consolidation and extension of your knowledge.

In these lectures we have looked at the causes, course and outcome of Charles Personal Rule. Knowledge wise you need to be able to explain the causes of the end of the personal rule, Skills wise you should be making links between events considering cause or consequence and behaviourally you should be automatically prioritising factors in reaching a conclusion.

Complete the associated materials, and if needed re-listen to this lecture to ensure the complicated events are solidified in your mind.

Lecture 4 - Associated Materials

1. Create a timeline of events from 1625 to 1640. Ensure you include:

1st Bishops' War	Laud appointed Archbishop of Canterbury
2nd Bishops' War and capture of Newcastle	Long Parliament
Act of Revocation	Mansfield Campaign
Attack on Cadiz leaves John Felton wounded	Montagu becomes Arminian advisor
Book of Canons imposed on Scottish churches	National Covenant draw up in Scotland
Charles becomes king and attempts loan for £60k	Parliament refuses Tonnage and Poundage for life
Charles visits Scotland for his Coronation	Personal Rule begins
Collection rate of Ship Money falls to 20%	Petition of Right
Court of the King's Bench in favour of Ship Money 7 to 5	Popish Soap monopoly issued
Dissolution of Parliament	Prayer Book Rebellion
Dstraint of Knighthood judged legal	Ship Money established on coastal towns
Five Knights Case	Ship Money extended inland
Forced Loan	Ship Money made annual (90% collection rate)
France declares War on Britain after peace with Spain	Short Parliament
Hampden challenges Ship Money	The Trial of Bastwick, Prynne and Burton
Henrietta Maria arrives in England	Three Resolutions
Impeachment of Buckingham	Treaty of Berwick
John Felton's assassination of Buckingham	Treaty of Madrid
La Rochelle	Treaty of Ripon
	Treaty of Suza
	Wentworth appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland
	William Laud becomes Bishop of London

2. Using the factor cards complete the ranking exercise.

- a. Cut out the factor cards and annotate with reasons why they have an impact on the end of the Personal Rule.
- b. Place the factor cards on the base sheet where you think it best sits as:
 - i. The factors that created the possibility of the end of the Personal Rule
 - ii. The factors that made the end of the Personal Rule more likely but still not certain
 - iii. The immediate factors or events that turned the end of the Personal Rule into a reality

1

**Charles'
personality**

2

**Public
opinion**

3

**Puritan
fear of
Arminianism**

4

**Archbishop
Laud**

5

**Religious
uniformity**

6

**Strength of
parliament**

7

Scotland

A

The immediate factors or events that turned the end of the Personal Rule into a reality

B

The factors that made the end of the Personal Rule more likely but still not certain

C

The factors that created the possibility of the end of the Personal Rule



INTENT: TO BE ABLE TO SUGGEST REASONS FOR THE START OF THE CIVIL WAR AND REACH A JUDGEMENT ON THE CAUSE


Knowledge:
To be able to explain the backgrounds to Laud and Wentworth

Skills:
To analyse the propaganda of the Irish Rebellion in 1641

Behaviours:
To use historical interpretations of the start of the wars and apply to analysis

KNOWLEDGE FOCUS

- **Pym's junto** first action was to arrest the king's 'evil counsellors'
- Before Wentworth's trial, Parliament passed the Triennial Act in February 1641
- Because the trial in the Lords was unlikely to find Wentworth guilty, the opposition used an **Act of Attainder**
- Some believed Pym had gone too far
 - Exclude Bishops from the Lords
 - A new Presbyterian Church
 - Abolition of Prerogative Courts and Ship Money
- Parliament requested Charles agreed to the **Ten Propositions** before going to Scotland to sign for peace



KNOWLEDGE FOCUS

- The Irish Rebellion caused mass panic, however the king remained in Scotland
- Pym developed the **Grand Remonstrance**
- Parliament was to vote to pass it all
- The Militia Bill to provide an army to fight the Irish Rebels caused moderates to side with Charles
- Angered by rumours of Pym's plan to impeach the queen, Charles enters the chamber
- Both parties offered settlements
- August 1642, the king rose his standard in Nottingham



INTENT: TO BE ABLE TO SUGGEST REASONS FOR THE START OF THE CIVIL WAR AND REACH A JUDGEMENT ON THE CAUSE

Knowledge:

To be able to explain the backgrounds to Laud and Wentworth

Skills:

To analyse the propaganda of the Irish Rebellion in 1641

Behaviours:

To use historical interpretations of the start of the wars and apply to analysis

Lecture 5 – The Road to War

Slide 1

The recall of Parliament before the Civil War restarts the hate/hate relationship of the 1620s. This relationship was to degenerate and on 4th January 1642, King Charles I entered the House of Commons to arrest five Members of Parliament for high treason. The MPs were Mr Holles, Mr Pym, Sir A Haslerig, Mr Hampden and Mr William Strode. With 300 soldiers by his side. The record of the day states "*His Majesty came unto the House and took Mr. Speaker's chair.*" saying "*Gentleman I am sorry to have this occasion to come unto you.*" The Five Members had already fled. Speaker Lenthall did not give any information about them, instead replying to the King's questions as follows: "*May it please your majesty, I have neither eyes to see nor tongue to speak in this place but as this house is pleased to direct me whose servant I am here; and humbly beg your majesty's pardon that I cannot give any other answer than this is to what your majesty is pleased to demand of me.*" Speaker Lenthall therefore defied the King to uphold the privileges of Parliament. The King had to leave without arresting the Five Members. The king shortly afterwards left London, the next time he returned was for his trial and execution. No monarch has entered the House of Commons since then.

Slide 2

Over the last few lectures, I have spoken about the long-term causes of conflict and the attempts by Charles to rule without parliament. However, we are now to look at the events, which lead up to the Civil War in 1642. Our intention therefore is to be able to suggest reasons for the start of the civil war and reach a judgement on the cause of it in 1642. Following this lecture and the completion of the associated material you will, knowledge wise be able to explain the backgrounds to Laud and Wentworth, and why they were such a huge influence on the King. Skills wise, you will analyse the material around the Irish Rebellion and the impact this has on the start of conflict in 1642, then finally, behaviourally begin to interpretation the information on the start of conflict and apply to your analysis.

Slide 3

The Long Parliament met in November 1640 and the first action was for it focus on those it considered responsible for the King's acts in the 1630s. These 'evil counsellors' were impeached and Thomas Wentworth, the Earl of Stafford, and William Laud, the Archbishop of Canterbury were arrested. Pym's Junto was a group, which organised the opposition strategy to the king in the Long Parliament. Led by John Pym, John Hampden and Arthur Haselrig. Pym was the figurehead due to his training as a lawyer and his meticulous work in recording Charles' illegal actions in the 1630s. This made him an ideal leader for the opposition.

Before the trial of Wentworth, Parliament passes a Triennial Act. This meant Parliament must be called once every 3 years. Therefore, ensuring the king was not to have another personal rule.

By April, it became clear to Pym that any trial of Wentworth was unlikely to find support in the House of Lords. Pym arranged for the use of an Act of Attainder, an

Act that declared an individual a traitor and disinherited their family. To secure the passage of the Act, Pym revealed a plot by Catholic Army officers to release Stafford and dissolve parliament. The First Army Plot caused an angry mob to surround parliament until the Act was passed. Charles signed the Act, encouraged by Wentworth, and lived to regret this moment until his own death. Charles was also made to sign an Act that ensured Parliament could not be dissolved without its own consent

Wentworth's execution in May 1641 was attended well on Tower Hill. However, some believed Pym had gone too far, and this belief was strengthened when, led by Pym Parliament excluded Bishops from the House of Lords. Charles also agreed to the official establishment of Presbyterianism in Scotland. The power of the king was further undermined by the abolition of prerogative courts and the king's ability to collect Ship Money.

1. Parliament then went on to request the King signed the Ten Propositions. A petition to the King from Parliament (both houses), organised by Pym, which had ten points. The most important points are as follows:
That Charles should delay his visit to Scotland: many worried, after the Army Plot, that Charles would try to deploy the Scottish armies against Parliament.
2. That Charles should remove the Catholic priests from the Queen's service: there was a great fear that Catholicism would enter England through the back door if the Catholic priests who surrounded the Queen converted the Royal sons into Catholics.
3. The dismissal of advisors who parliament disapproved of and who they blamed for stirring up division between the king and his people: this was key and a major issue. Parliament was reluctant to ever challenge the king directly. Instead, it always challenged his advisors, key examples being Strafford and Buckingham.
4. Finally, the appointment of 'such officers and counsellors as his people and parliament may have just cause to confide in'.

By the 26th June, both the Commons and Lords had agreed that the 10 propositions should be the basis of negotiation with the king. However, Charles rejected it outright because the idea that a monarch not be able to choose his or her own advisors was without precedent. Therefore, he left for Scotland.

Slide 4

The execution of Wentworth caused a destabilisation of Ireland. Wentworth for over ten years had managed to keep the lid on the shimmering resentment between the groups of Protestants and Catholics in Ireland. Without him however, the pressure cooker exploded and the Irish Rebellion caused mass panic in October 1641, exacerbated by propaganda based on the Partington letter. The king remained in Scotland, refusing to return to London to deal with the issue in Ireland, meaning the army remained in Scotland. The debate over who controlled the army reignited.

Pym, further annoyed by the King wrote The Grand Remonstrance. A document with over 150 complaints about the king's reign since 1625.

Published in public and distributed the Remonstrance was to be voted on in Parliament as a whole document, not complaint by complaint. In November 1641, Parliament's loyalty was split between the king and support for increasing the power of Parliament. The Remonstrance passed by 11 votes, this highlights the divide in Parliament since its first sitting in 1640 and the agreements to impeach Wentworth and Laud.

Further divide happened over the debates on the control of the army. The Militia Bill, put forward by Parliament, placed Parliament in control of an Irish war force. However, moderates in Parliament sided with Charles.

Charles, blamed Puritans, and believed Pym to have been responsible for the Bishops' Wars. So already angry, when rumours of Pym's plan to impeach the Queen reached Charles, he had had enough. Charles went to Parliament to arrest Pym and his Junto. Unsuccessful in this the King and the royal court left London for Oxford.

In June, an offer for settlement was attempted. Parliament's settlement offer, the 19 Propositions included how parliament should oversee the royal children's education. The king refused and both King and Parliament readied for war.

In August 1642, the King rose his standard in Nottingham and the Civil War began.

Slide 5

Over this lecture, I have spoken about the events that led up to the start of the Civil War. The intention was for you to be able to suggest reasons for the start of the civil war and reach a judgement on the cause of it in 1642. Knowledge wise, you need to complete the associated material to be able to explain the backgrounds to Laud and Wentworth, and why they were such a huge influence on the king. Skills wise, you will analyse the associated material around the Irish Rebellion and the impact this has on the start of conflict in 1642, then finally, behaviourally begin to interpretation the information on the start of conflict and apply to your analysis. Please review this lecture and the associated material to suggest the reason for the start of the civil war.

Lecture 5 – Associated Materials

1. You need to know who the key individuals in the narrative are. Using the biography template complete biographies for the following individuals:
 - a. James I
 - b. Charles II
 - c. John Pym
 - d. William Laud
 - e. Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Stafford

2. Study the material from the Irish Rebellion of 1641. Answer the following questions:
 - a. In what ways does the evidence from plates support the evidence of Partington's letter?
 - b. Why is it hard to decide how much of these sources was true and how much was Protestant propaganda?
 - c. Why did the native Irish Catholics rebel against the English and Scottish Protestants in Ulster?
 - d. Why would the publication of this material have put both the King and Parliament under pressure to react forcefully to the Irish Rebellion?

Nothing that happens is inevitable. There are causes of change that did not have to develop as they did. Something could have altered or someone could have chosen differently. What actually occurred in the past did happen, but it did not have to be like that.

Perceived reasons for the outbreak of the Civil War:

Development	Event	State of affairs	Event	Trigger event
The rise in distrust between Charles and parliament	The attempted introduction of a new Prayer Book in Scotland in 1637	Tension within the Protestant movement between Arminians and Puritans	The impeachment of the Earl of Stafford	Charles' attempted arrest of five MPs in Parliament

3. Firstly work on your own for these, and then discuss with your peers.
 - a. Consider the introduction of the English Prayer Book to Scotland and the religious tensions of the time.
 - i. How did the introduction of the Prayer Book affect the tension between Protestants?
 - ii. Had there been no tension, would the Prayer Book still have been important?
 - iii. What other aspects of the situation existing in 1637 would have been affected had there been no religious tension?

- b. Consider the distrust between Charles and parliament, and the incidents involving Stafford and the five MPs.
 - i. How important is the distrust between Charles and parliament as a causal factor of the two events?
 - ii. What might have happened had Charles refused to sign Stafford's death warrant?
- c. What other consequences came about as a result of the information in the table? Try to identify at least one consequence for each.
- d. Chose one factor. How might the Civil War have developed differently if this factor had not been present?

Biography of ...

Person's Name:

Picture:

Early life:

Major accomplishments:

Family Life:

Interesting Facts:

Biography of ...

Person's Name:

Picture:

Early life:

Major accomplishments:

Family Life:

Interesting Facts:

Biography of ...

Person's Name:

Picture:

Early life:

Major accomplishments:

Family Life:

Interesting Facts:

Biography of ...

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Interesting Facts:

Biography of ...

Person's Name:

Picture:

Early life:

Major accomplishments:

Family Life:

Interesting Facts:

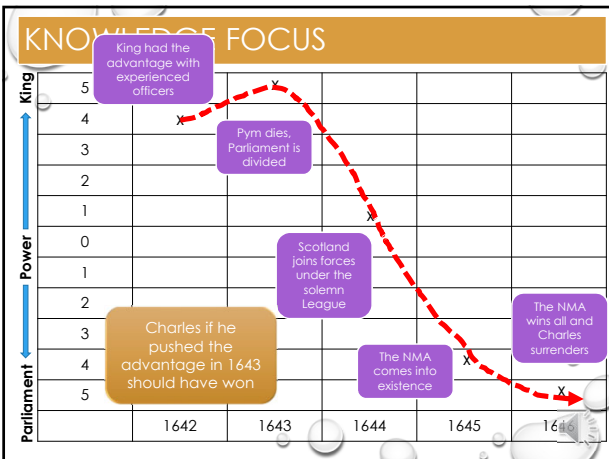


INTENT: TO EXPLAIN WHY A SETTLEMENT WAS NOT REACHED IN 1649

Knowledge:
To consolidate the events and actions of 1642-1649

Skills:
To analyse the actions of Charles as a cause for political instability

Behaviours:
Evaluate causes for the failure to reach settlement



SKILLS BUILDER



KNOWLEDGE FOCUS

- Charles was held in Newcastle, **Political Presbyterians** offered the Newcastle Propositions
- The king delayed, and a group called the Levellers got support from the NMA
- Cromwell supported **Cornet Joyce's** holding of the king
- Cromwell's son-in-law **Henry Ireton** helped prepare the **Heads of the Proposals**
 - Replace the Triennial Act with Biennial parliaments
 - Parliament to nominate key officers for 10 years
 - Parliament to control the militia for 10 years
 - A limit on the power of the Bishops



KNOWLEDGE FOCUS

- While waiting for the king's decision the Army and Leveller solutions got more radical
 - Rainsborough – Religious freedom and universal suffrage
 - Ireton – Property validation for voting
 - Cromwell – Attempted civility between the two groups
- Charles I escaped Hampton Court, but was recaptured and sent to the Isle of Wight
- The army was split on what to do with Charles
- Cromwell brought unity back to the army by punishing the leaders
- December 26th 1647, the king signed a secret Engagement with the Scots
- All deals were off, the army readied for war



KNOWLEDGE FOCUS

- April 1648 the Scots entered England and were defeated by Cromwell in August
- There were doubts over the negotiations
- At a prayer meeting in Windsor Charles was:
 - Labelled a "Man of Blood" by Harrison
 - Demanded to be brought to justice by Ireton
- On the 5th December Colonel Pride **Purged** parliament
- The **Rump Parliament** of 240 MPs agreed to place Charles on trial
- On 27th January 1649 he was found guilty and beheaded on 30th January



INTENT: TO EXPLAIN WHY A SETTLEMENT WAS NOT REACHED IN 1649

Knowledge:

To consolidate the events and actions of 1642-1649

Skills:

To analyse the actions of Charles as a cause for political instability

Behaviours:

Evaluate causes for the failure to reach settlement

Lecture 6 – Failure to Reach Settlement, 1642-1649

Slide 1

The last lecture dealt with the path to war and ultimately how Charles I blundered into a conflict with his Parliament. This lecture will set out to explain the cause of the first and second Civil War, and why in 1649, the outcome was the unprecedented decision to execute the king.

Slide 2

Over this lecture, the intention is to explain why by 1649 both the King and Parliament were unable to reach a settlement and return Britain to stable government.

Knowledge wise you will be able to explain the events and actions of 1642 to 1649.

Skills wise, you will analyse the actions of Charles as a cause of political instability. Then finally:

Behaviourally you will evaluate all the causes for the failure to reach settlement and suggest the most significant reason for this failure.

Slide 3

The first Civil War fell into three main phases. To help visualise the events of the first Civil War and reach a judgement as to why parliament won let us use a power balance chart. On the X-axis is the years of the first Civil War. On the Y-axis is a rating of power between one and five for both the King and Parliament. Zero is neutral; the power is equal between them.

The first phase of the civil war in 1642 and 1643 saw the advantage lay with the king. The king controlled much of the country and benefitted from the support of the majority of gentry and nobility. Aided by his experienced nephews, Prince Rupert and Maurice. Even so, at the Battle of Edgehill, in Warwickshire on 23rd October 1642 the outcome was indecisive for either side,

The second phase begins in 1643, Pym had used the position of London to Parliament's advantage by establishing taxes to maintain the parliamentary areas, some in parliament wanted to negotiate peace with the king leaving Parliament divided over the war. After the victory for Parliament at the first Battle of Newbury, in Berkshire on 20th September 1643, Pym was seriously ill, probably with cancer and died.

In 1644, the Solemn League and Covenant with Scotland, which Pym had persuaded Parliament to sign before his death, brings 20,000 soldiers to Parliament's side. Turning the defeat for Parliament at Cropredy Bridge, in Oxfordshire on 29th June to a victory at Marston Moor, in Yorkshire on 2nd July. However, the second Battle of Newbury, in Berkshire on 27th October was indecisive.

The third phase begins due to the poor performance of Pym's replacement the Earl of Essex. There was a crisis between parliament and the army. Peace talks break down a parliament present a Self-Denying Ordinance, which stops all MPs from a command in a "New Model Army". Unless your name was Oliver Cromwell, who was

appointed cavalry commander along with Thomas Fairfax. This New Model Army created with 20,000 men was a well-trained, disciplined and paid force. The NMA then see victory at the Battle of Naseby, in Northamptonshire on 14th June 1645 and the Battle of Langport, in Somerset on 10th July 1645.

In April 1646, the King surrenders to the Scots in Newcastle. A settlement offer presented to the King is from both Scotland and England. Scotland was willing to deal with the King because Westminster was not going to submit to their requests for the Scottish Church. However, Charles delayed his response and in February 1647 they hand the King over to the English.

What is clear is that in the first phase of the war if the King had pushed his advantage the outcome would have been very different. Nevertheless, as a war of attrition Parliament had the advantage.

Slide 4

The reasons for Parliaments victory are varied and many interplay as to why ultimately Parliament won the first civil war.

1. Parliament had a clear set of leadership and Pym was a force to be reckoned with. His arrangement with Scotland ensured the continued war even after his death
2. The Royalist leadership was based on the idea of deference and a right to rule. A miss-guided belief in a god given right, ergo they will win. However, Rupert for example failed to consider that the rules of war had changed. At Marston Moor, the Royalists broke ranks for dinner and the Parliamentarians attacked during a thunderstorm.
3. Parliament's hold of London, gave it access to the finance markets, trade and printing presses etc
4. The New Model Army was Britain's first paid, trained army. It never lost a battle in the civil war
5. Charles I, was untrustworthy, the Scottish when he surrendered hoped he was to guarantee Presbyteries in Scotland, however he took too long and they handed him over to Parliament.

Slide 5

By 1646, divisions in Parliament were present over the issue of religion. The independents wanted a level of religious toleration, while the Political Presbyterians wanted to restrict religious freedom and bring the radical elements under control. Therefore, while the King was in Newcastle, the Political Presbyterians took the upper hand and offered the Newcastle Propositions. They were:

1. Parliament would nominate the key officers of state
2. Parliament would control the militia for 20 years
3. Bishops would be abolished and a Presbyterian Church would be created for an experimental three years

The King delayed, Scotland lost patience and handed the King over in February 1647. Well waiting a radical group who wanted religious toleration and a levelling of the voting franchise so all men could vote developed. The Levellers organised The Putney Debates in 1646 supported by the Army who had not received payment, saw Cromwell speak on their behalf, but Parliament voted to disband the NMA without pay. This decision to disband politicised the army.

By June 1647, the King had not reached an agreement with Parliament, so a troop of soldiers, led by Cornet Joyce took the King into the army's hands.

By August 1647, the Army presented the King with the Heads of the Proposals, drafted by Henry Ireton, which was the army's basis of a fair settlement with the king. It was a softer offer than the Newcastle Propositions. Instead of Triennial parliaments, they will be Biennial, rather than 20 years, parliament will nominate key officer for 10 years, only control the army for 10 years, and rather than banning bishops, there would only be a limit to their power.

This is a much fairer offer to Charles; however, Charles was aware of the divisions within the army between the radical and moderate elements. Like his other enemy Parliament, who were divided, so was the army. Surely a sit and wait strategy was all that was needed?

Slide 6

To confuse the issue even more the Leveller elements, led by Rainsborough, in the army offered the King the Agreement of the People, requesting religious toleration and annual Parliaments elected by all adult males. This suggestion was countered by Henry Ireton. Ireton claimed all voters must have a property qualification to vote. Cromwell tried to stop each side descending into conflict.

The debates and disagreements ended when Charles managed to escape Hampton Court. He was recaptured, and sent to Carisbrooke Castle on the Isle of Wight.

The army was divided on what to do with Charles. By December 1647 a settlement still had not be reached. Some London Levellers giving out copies of the Agreement of the People called on an army mutiny. Cromwell rode out and quickly returned order and punished their leaders.

On 26th December 1647, the King signed a secret Engagement with the Scots to guarantee a Presbyterian Church in Scotland and one in England for 3 years in return for military assistance to regain his crown.

Parliament in January voted for no more negotiations with Charles. The army readied to fight the second Civil War.

Slide 7

The Scots entered England in April 1648, and were defeated by August ending the second Civil War.

Between August and November Parliament was unable to decide whether to negotiate with the King, the King had refused directly to abolish bishops for more than 3 years, remember James I's statement that No Bishops meant No King.

The army, were more unified on the course of action. At a prayer meeting in Windsor during the second Civil War, Colonel Harrison had labelled Charles as a "Man of Blood" using biblical scripture. Henry Ireton delivered his Remonstrance of the Army to Parliament calling Charles be brought to justice in November 1648.

In December, because they were unable to reach a decision, Colonel Pride purged parliament of those who were active in promoting further discussions with the King. The purge excluded 186 MPs who wanted to negotiate, and arrested 45 who were active in promoting discussions.

This Rump Parliament consisted of 240 MPs who agreed to place the King on trial, and a further 71 who became actively involved in the trial and execution of Charles I.

The King, found guilty on 27th January 1649 and executed to a stunned crowd on 30th January 1649.

Slide 8

Over this lecture I have attempted to explain why by 1649 both the King and Parliament were unable to reach a settlement and return Britain to stable government.

Knowledge wise you need to be able to explain the events and actions of 1642 to 1649.

Skills wise, you will analyse the actions of Charles as a cause of political instability in the associated material. Then finally:

Behaviourally you will evaluate all the causes for the failure to reach settlement and suggest the most significant reason for this failure.

Please now complete the associated material.

Lecture 6 - Associated Material

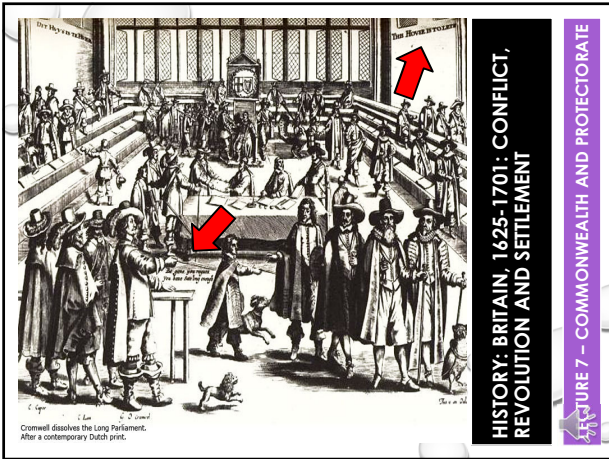
1. Create a table, like the one below, to explain why a settlement was not reached between 1646 and 1649. The headings for the table should be "Parliament", "Scotland", "Charles" and "The Army". Under each heading, explain why that group or individual was responsible for the lack of a settlement.

Parliament	Scotland	Charles I	The Army

2. Below is a sample exam question, which asks how far you agree with a specific statement. Below this are a series of general statements, which are relevant to the question. Using your own knowledge and the information from the lecture, decide whether these statements support or challenge the statement in the question and tick the appropriate box.

How far do you agree that the regicide was due more to the actions of Charles I in the years 1637 to 1649 than those of his opponents?

	Support	Challenge
Charles' imposition of the Laudian Prayer Book in Scotland		
The Scottish Rebellion		
Charles' attempted arrest of the Five Members		
Pym and parliamentary radicalism		
Parliament's offer of the Newcastle Propositions		
Charles' refusal of the Heads of Proposals		
Pride's Purge		



INTENT: TO EVALUATE THE REASONS FOR CROMWELL'S FAILURE TO REACH SETTLEMENT BY 1660

Knowledge:
To be able to contextualise the narrative of the Commonwealth and Protectorate

Skills:
To analyse Cromwell's reasons for taking control of the situation

Behaviour:
To evaluate the reasons behind each attempt at settlements failure

KNOWLEDGE FOCUS

- Issues were faced by those who executed the king
 - Ireland was a royalist stronghold
 - Scotland proclaimed Charles II King of Scotland
- Power passed to the remaining MPs in the Rump Parliament
- In March 1649, the House of Lords and monarchy were abolished
- The minority in parliament needed wider support to create stability
- However, the main fear of the people was the army
 - Suppressing threats Levellers
 - Countering the threats from Royalists in Ireland
 - In 1650, Cromwell returned to attack Scotland
 - Defeated Charles II in 1651 at the Battle of Worcester
 - From 1652 to 1654, England was also at war with the Dutch

KNOWLEDGE FOCUS

- The Council of State turned its attention to reform of the law to increased social justice
- The greater gentry and nobility refused to cooperate
- However, the lesser gentry had taken over much of local government
- Nevertheless, two factors prevented the Rump aims
 - Firstly, these reforms involved complex areas, such as the law
 - Secondly, the necessity of maintaining a large standing army
- Many of the threats on their own were of minor irritation
- However, when combined they could create the failure of the new regime and the return to monarchy
- Ultimately, a mix of repressive measures and vested interests drove Cromwell to dissolve the Rump

KNOWLEDGE FOCUS

- Cromwell's first solution to the failure of the Rump was the Nominated Assembly
- However the radicals within, **Fifth Monarchists**, pushed the moderates to vote for dissolution
- Next **John Lambert**, wrote the **Instrument of Government**, based on the Heads of Proposals
- An Oath of Allegiance caused the end of the 1st Protectorate Parliament
- A Royalist uprising (**Penruddock**) brought about the **Major-Generals**
- A 2nd Protectorate Parliament offered Cromwell the Crown
- Next was the **Humble Petition and Advice**



INTENT: TO EVALUATE THE REASONS FOR CROMWELL'S FAILURE TO REACH SETTLEMENT BY 1660

Knowledge:

To be able to contextualise the narrative of the Commonwealth and Protectorate

Skills:

To analyse Cromwell's reasons for taking control of the situation

Behaviour:

To evaluate the reasons behind each attempt at settlements failure

Lecture 7 – The Interregnum

Lecture Notes

Slide 1

So far in these lectures we have covered the longer term causes of conflict in the 17th century and the importance on religion and the failure by any ruler to solve these issues, instead only their inability to bring a level of toleration to religion in Britain. Last lecture it ended with the trial and execution of the King. Leaving the Rump parliament in control. This image is from a contemporary Dutch engraving showing Cromwell dissolving the Rump.

Cromwell says “Be gone you rogues. You have sat long enough.”

On the wall, the words ‘This House to Let’ are written.

This event in 1653 will continue the journey of Britain into uncharted realms of government

Slide 2

In this lecture we will review the attempts to reach a constitutional settlement by 1660 and why each attempt failed. In doing so we will:

Knowledge wise: Be able to contextualise the narrative of the Commonwealth and Protectorate.

Skills wise: Analyse the reasons why Cromwell attempts to take control of the situation, so that you can then:

Behaviourally: evaluate the reasons behind the attempts failure.

Slide 3

Instantly for those who executed Charles I, they faced issues with establishing a government to replace him. Ireland was a royalist stronghold with a Catholic army who was ready to fight for the King and, Scotland proclaimed Charles II, King of Scotland even though he was in exile in Holland and was not crowned until 1651. Due to the political uncertainty power passed to the remaining MPs in the Rump Parliament, which continued to shrink in size when the Lords did not return. As a result the Rump declared itself the sole authority and a Council of State was elected. In March 1649, the House of Lords and monarchy were abolished and England was declared to be a Commonwealth governed by a single-chamber parliament.

The fundamental issue for the regime was it was the work of a minority, who needed wider support. Its first task was stability; however, the main fear of the people was the army, which the regime needed to survive. A paradox therefore develops. The government needed the army to make the people feel safe, however, the use of the army by the government made the people feel in danger.

This need can be seen by the role the army played in:

1. Suppressing threats from a Leveller mutiny at Burford in May 1649 where the ringleaders were shot.

2. Countering the threats from Royalists in Ireland, Cromwell landed in Ireland in 1649 and stormed the strongholds of Drogheda and Wexford, slaughtering thousands of defenders and civilians after they had surrendered.
3. In 1650, Cromwell returned at the head of the Army to attack Scotland. Defeating the Scots first at Dunbar in 1650 and, when Charles II led an attack in 1651 defeating them at the Battle of Worcester in September 1651 where the young Charles hid in an Oak tree.
4. From 1652 to 1654, England was also at war with the Dutch in the First Anglo-Dutch War over trading rights. To raise money for warships, a **monthly assessment** was used, raising as much as Charles' entire annual revenue and modelled on Ship Money. However, unlike Ship Money, this tax was authorised by parliament.

Slide 4

While the army defended the regime, the Council of State turned its attention to reform, especially reform of the law and an increased social justice believing this will increase popular support of the regime. The greater gentry and nobility refused to cooperate with the regime questioning its basic legitimacy to rule. As a result, the lesser gentry had taken over much of local government in roles that were traditionally filled by the greater gentry.

Nevertheless, two factors prevented the Rump from providing the sought after stability post the execution of the King in 1649.

- Firstly, these reforms involved complex areas, such as the law and these could not be agreed upon. **The Hale Commission** was set up in 1651 to investigate the reform of the legal system. Its recommendations were never adopted. The rate of reform also slowed over time, seen in the number of Acts of Parliament passed between 1649 and 1653. In 1649, 125 Acts were passed, however by 1652 this had reduced to just 51. Causing concern as to what the Rump was actually doing.
- Lastly, the necessity of maintaining a large standing army, was the cause of such high taxation. The paradox that now existed was to plague the Rump. Without support from the political nation, the army was required, but as long as the army existed, support from the political nation was not forthcoming. To raise funds, the Rump from April 1649 began to sell Crown lands to raise money, however the wars in Ireland, Scotland and against the Dutch led to a shortfall in revenue of £700,000 in 1653.

Ultimately, a mix of repressive measures and apparent vested interests by parliament drove Cromwell to dissolve the Rump by force in 1653. This will herald in Cromwell's attempts at stability and reform. Between 1651 and 1653 Cromwell had attempted to balance the demands of the Army while attempting to persuade the Rump to enact reform. The straw that broke Cromwell's patience was the Rump's decision to hold new elections to replace those who had been excluded or stayed

away. When he learnt that Parliament were going to rush through a bill for elections, whilst ignoring the reforms desired by the Army, he ordered the dissolution.

Slide 5

Cromwell's solutions to ruling Britain covered two clear aims for him. Firstly, a godly reformation of the nation and secondly, rule by a parliament. Most times this two aims were incompatible causing the collapse of each attempt. Cromwell's first solution was the Nominated Assembly. The Nominate Assembly consisted of 140 selected members by Cromwell and the Churches. It was supposed to act as if answering the call of God and enact a godly reformation. In a speech at the opening of the Nominate Assembly, Cromwell said to its members:

“Truly you are called by God .. And you are called to be faithful with the Saints who have been instrumental to your call ... Therefore, I beseech you, - but I think I need not, - have a care of the Whole Flock! Love the sheep, love the lambs, love all, tender all, cherish and countenance all, in all things that are good. And if the poorest Christian, the most mistaken Christian, shall desire to live peaceably and quietly under you, - I say, if any shall desire but to lead a life of godliness and honesty, let him be protected.” what this shows is Cromwell's attempt to meet his two aims, godly reformation, and rule by parliament. The Nominated Assembly has many nicknames – Barebones after one of its radical members “Praise-God” Nicholas Barbon, or the Parliament of Saints. Nevertheless, in its short life it continued the war with the Dutch to secure trade routes, introduced measures to help debtors and the treatment of lunatics and civil marriage could be performed by justices of the peace.

However, the radical elements within the assembly, such as the 5th Monarchists a radical religious group, pushed the moderate members to request its dissolution by Cromwell in December 1653.

Three days later, John Lambert, had written the Instrument of Government, based on the Heads of Proposals given to the King. The instrument of Government saw a Lord Protector, Cromwell, when dead a new Protector was to be elected from the Council of State. Parliament was to also support the Lord Protector, as a single chamber of 460 members, elected every 3 years by voters with a property qualification of £200. Each parliament must sit for a minimum 5 months. The Army was to remain under Cromwell's command, a state Church where freedom of worship was granted for all except Catholics and supporters of Bishops. This government was to govern England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. The 1st Protectorate Parliament was a reasonable success, passing 84 laws, including improvements to the postal service and maintenance of the roads as well as, banning bear-baiting and cock-fighting. In also passed laws to prohibit blasphemy and drunkenness. Meeting Cromwell's two aims.

However, for Cromwell, he faced resentment from the members of Parliament who had not forgotten his dissolution of the Rump. He attempted to force the members to take an oath of allegiance to the Lord Protector, which most refused to do. In January 1655 Cromwell dissolved the 1st Protectorate Parliament.

In the spring of 1655 a Royalist uprising led by John Penruddock in Wiltshire convince Cromwell he needed a stronger control over the provinces. The Country was split into 11 districts ruled over by Major-Generals who were to be responsible for the local government and security of their districts aided by new militia groups. This was to be paid for by a Decimation Tax (10% on Royalist estates). Mixed reviews of the effectiveness of the Major Generals, some were godlier than others. Whalley suppressed plays and horse racing, while Worsley closed down 200 alehouses. Others neglected their duties. Meanwhile, Cromwell via the Commissions of Triers and Ejectors had brought a degree of organisation to the church with emphasis on quality and flexibility of belief. However, the Major-Generals were unpopular due to their military nature and Cromwell understood the need for an elected body. A newly elected 2nd Protectorate Parliament, attempted to limit the power of the Protector by offering Cromwell the Crown. Under the Humble Petition and Advice they suggested: Government by a king (changed to Lord Protector due to opposition of Cromwell as King from the Army who had support Cromwell.) The Lords and Commons to govern with the Protector, provision for a hereditary succession, Parliament to control the army, and officers of state to be approved by parliament with regular elections and limited religious toleration. Where or not the Humble Petition could have created a Constitutional Monarchy is a matter for debate. In September 1658 Cromwell died and January 1659 saw the brief 3rd Protectorate Parliament under Richard Cromwell, Oliver's son. A brief conflict between the armies of General Monck and Lambert saw Monck march into London, replace the 3rd Protectorate Parliament with the remaining members of the Rump and Long Parliaments and secure the Restoration of the monarchy in 1660. Britain's experiment in republicanism was over.

Slide 6

In this lecture we have reviewed the attempts to reach a constitutional settlement by 1660 and why each attempt failed. In doing so we have:

Knowledge wise: contextualise the narrative of the Commonwealth and Protectorate and you need to complete the associated material to consolidate this.

Skills wise: Analysed the reasons why Cromwell attempts to take control of the situation, so that you can now:

Behaviourally: evaluate the reasons behind the attempts failure.

Please complete the associated materials to ensure you meet these aims.

Lecture 7 – Associated Material

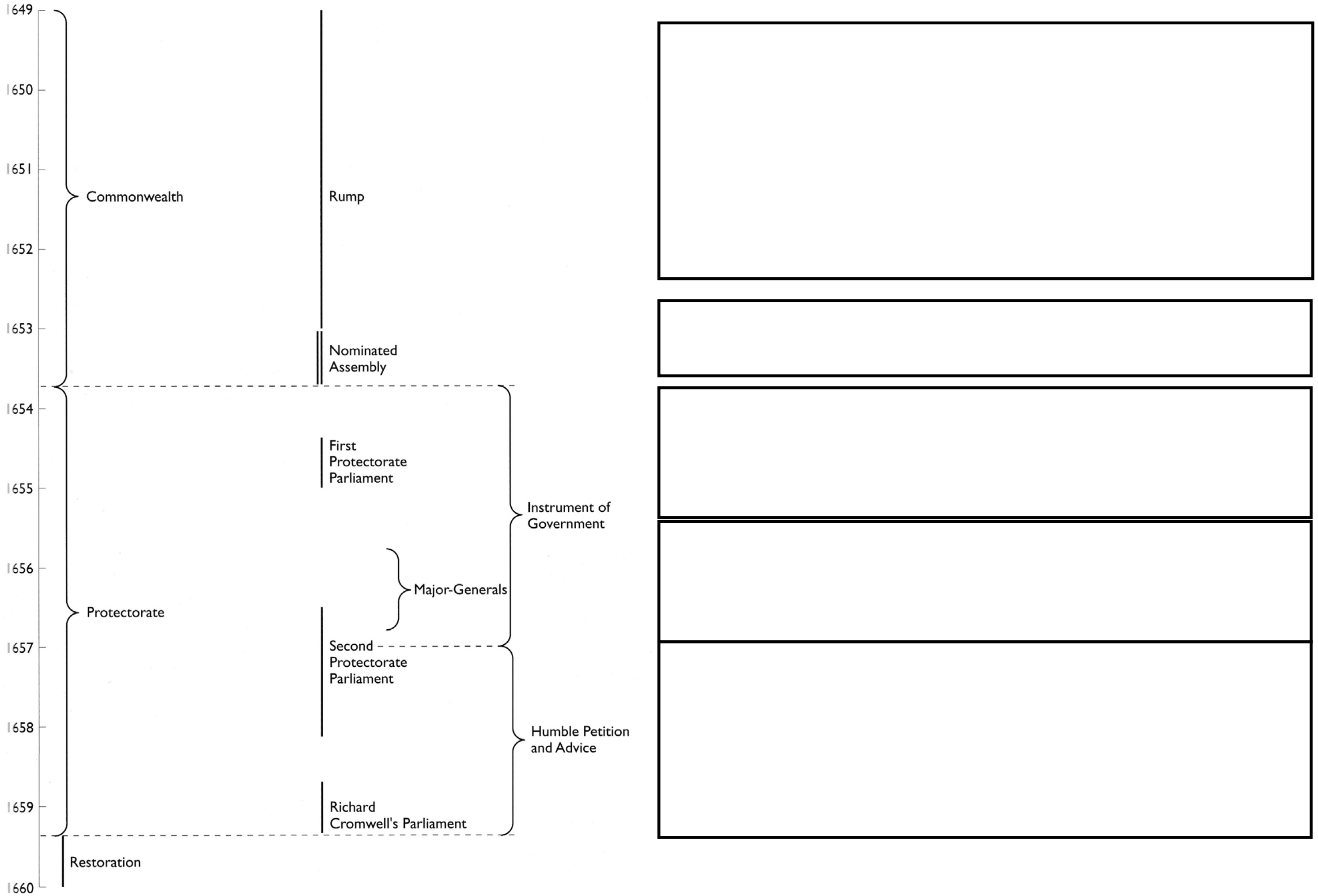
Having listened to the lecture consider the threats that firstly the Rump Parliament had to face between 1649 and 1653 then complete the Risk Analysis table.

1. In the first column of the table consider how likely the threat was to develop into something serious that the Rump needed to deal with, especially now the King had been executed.
2. In the second column consider how serious a threat it will have been if it did develop. Complete the first and second columns for all the threats.
3. Having reviewed the threats consider how likely each threat is to join up with one or more of the other threats. Complete the third column.
4. Once you have completed all three columns, prioritise each of the threats ranking them from one to six. With one being the greatest threat to the Commonwealth. Ensure you explain why you have placed the threats at that rank.

Next

1. In the Failure to Reach Settlement sheet, complete in the boxes information about the attempt to govern and reasons why it was unable to find lasting success.
2. Then make a two column list of the successes and failures of the attempts to reach settlement.
3. Then prioritise your top 3 reasons as to why Cromwell was unable to reach a stable political settlement between 1649 and 1660.

Threat	How likely is this threat to develop into something serious?	How serious a threat will this be if it does develop?	Is this threat likely to join with other threats?	Order of priority: in which order (1-6) should the Commonwealth deal with these threats?
Scotland's declaration that Charles Stuart is King of Great Britain				
Naval war with the Dutch				
The Levellers				
Threat of foreign intervention by France or Spain				
Irish Rebellion				
Unpopularity of the new regime				





INTENT: TO EXPRESS HOW FAR WAS THE RESTORATION A SUCCESS

Knowledge:
To explain the character of Charles II

Skills:
To analyse the elements of continuity and change between the 1640s and the Restoration

Behaviours:
To make judgements on the events leading up to the Restoration

KNOWLEDGE FOCUS

- It was General Monck who has been credited with enabling Restoration
- The **Convention Parliament** of 1660 agreed to Charles II's **Declaration of Breda**
- On 25th May 1660, Charles returned
- **Vaneer's Rising** resulted in the 1661 election of the **Cavalier Parliament**
- More impact came with the Religious Settlement of the **Uniformity Act 1662**
- The religious issue would lead to a huge dissenter influence in English society
- Financially the king was still tied to Parliament

KNOWLEDGE FOCUS

- Like his father Charles saw criticism as disaffection
- Like his grandfather, Charles' court was 'frivolous, promiscuous and chaotically informal'
- His courtiers mirrored Charles, this undermined the image of divine right monarchy
- Like his father, there was a number of high profile Catholics at court
 - Henrietta Maria – Charles' mother
 - Catherine of Braganza – Charles' wife
 - James, Duke of York – Charles' brother
 - George Digby – Earl of Bristol



INTENT: TO EXPRESS HOW FAR WAS THE RESTORATION A SUCCESS

Knowledge:

To explain the character of Charles II

Skills:

To analyse the elements of continuity and change between the 1640s and the Restoration

Behaviours:

To make judgements on the events leading up to the Restoration

Lecture 8 – The Restoration Settlement

Slide 1

In 1660 Charles Stuart returned in triumph to England and was crowned King in Westminster Abbey.

Oliver Cromwell's body, with those of Ireton and Bradshaw, was exhumed and hanged from a gibbet at Tyburn. His head was stuck on a pike at Westminster, where it stayed for 25 years. Ten regicides were publicly executed.

Over the next two years a series of Acts restored the crown and wiped away almost all the laws passed since the summer of 1641. England was turning its back on Cromwell, the English Revolution and the Civil War.

Slide 2

So far we have looked at the failures of Charles I and the reasons for the road to war, and then the failures of the Interregnum and its inability to meet Cromwell's aims of a godly reformation and rule by parliament.

In this lecture we need to consider how far the Restoration of the King was a success.

Firstly, knowledge wise, you will be able to explain the character of Charles II.

Secondly, Skills wise, you will analyse the elements of continuity and change between 1640 and 1667.

Thirdly, behaviourally, you need to make judgements on the events leading up to the Restoration of the King.

Slide 3

Under the Humble Petition and Advice when Oliver Cromwell died in 1658 the Protectorate passed to his son Richard. Richard was in no way prepared or able to control the elements of Protectorate Britain. When Richard Cromwell's 3rd Protectorate Parliament began collapsing General Monck, based in Scotland saw the only way to stability was via the restoration of the monarchy. Contacting Charles Stuart, Monck persuaded him to move into Protestant Netherlands out of Catholic France. Once Monck had defeated the elements of the Army against him he ensured the Rump was restored, recalling its pre-purge members to enable the Long Parliament to dissolve itself.

It was the Convention Parliament of 1660, called a Convention Parliament because it called itself and was not summoned by the king, which agreed to Charles II's terms of Restoration. Charles had issued the Declaration of Breda to pre-empt Parliament and smooth the way for the Restoration.

The Declaration included four key promises from Charles to Parliament:

1. Co-operation and harmony with the political nation
2. An amnesty for actions in the years of war and Interregnum, except for those who had signed the death warrant of Charles I
3. The settlement of outstanding issues in partnership with parliament
4. Arrears of pay would be given to the army and religious toleration would continue if the monarchy was restored

This was a clear indication to Parliament that Charles II was to be nothing like his father and was willing to work with parliament to ensure a settled kingdom. On 25th May 1660, Charles II rode into London to cheers and celebration. The end of Cromwell's austere Puritan Republic was over.

However, the promise of a broad tolerated church diminished when Venner, a Fifth Monarchist, led an uprising in London in 1661. Though the uprising was a failure, it led to a Pro-Royalist backlash in the elections of 1661 causing the election of what has become known as the Cavalier Parliament. This Parliament was pro Royalist, and saw radical religious sects as a threat to the stability of the newly restored monarchy.

More impacts came in the form of a new Uniformity Act in 1662 which reinstated the Anglican Church as the national church. Failure to worship as an Anglican saw the return of an attempt to punish by law.

What actually happened however, rather than forcing the non-conformists into the Anglican Church, a huge dissenter influence developed in English society. The state, without the Prerogative Court of the High Commission could not force people to worship a certain way.

Financially however, with the removal of the Star Chamber and the ability to use feudal methods of raising funds, Charles II, unlike his father was tied to parliament for money.

Slide 4

Like his father Charles I, Charles II saw criticism as disaffection with him and took it personally.

Like his grandfather James I, Charles enjoyed a hedonistic life style, described as 'frivolous, promiscuous and chaotically informal.' This must in some way have been due to his living the life of an exiled monarch for 11 years with very little money, and then having the throne of three Kingdoms given to you with all the benefits that entails.

With the Merry Monarch installed on the throne, his courtiers and much of England began to enjoy the lifestyle. Again, after 11 years of Puritan rule, the austere gowns were well and truly casted off.

Charles II, friend John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, wrote in his Satyr on Charles II, "restless he rolls from whore to whore, A merry monarch, scandalous and poor." Though married, Charles II will have no legitimate heirs to the throne. However, via his lifestyle he will have between 10 to 15 illegitimate children, whose descendants have included Princess Diana, Sarah Ferguson the Duchess of York and Samantha Cameron.

One of the major issues for Charles II, like his father and grandfather, was his connection to high profile Catholics at court.

His mother, Henrietta Maria was ever present. His wife Catherine of Braganza from Portugal, famous for her love of tea. His Brother James, Duke of York, who converts to Catholicism in 1669 will be of major concern, especially as Charles II has no legitimate heir to the throne, and George Digby, Earl of Bristol, who supported the King in court and in the House of Lords.

Slide 5

In this lecture we explored some of the elements of the Restoration Settlement and you need to consider how far the Restoration of the King was a success.

Firstly, knowledge wise, we explored the character of Charles II and how he in some ways undermined the idea of Divine Right

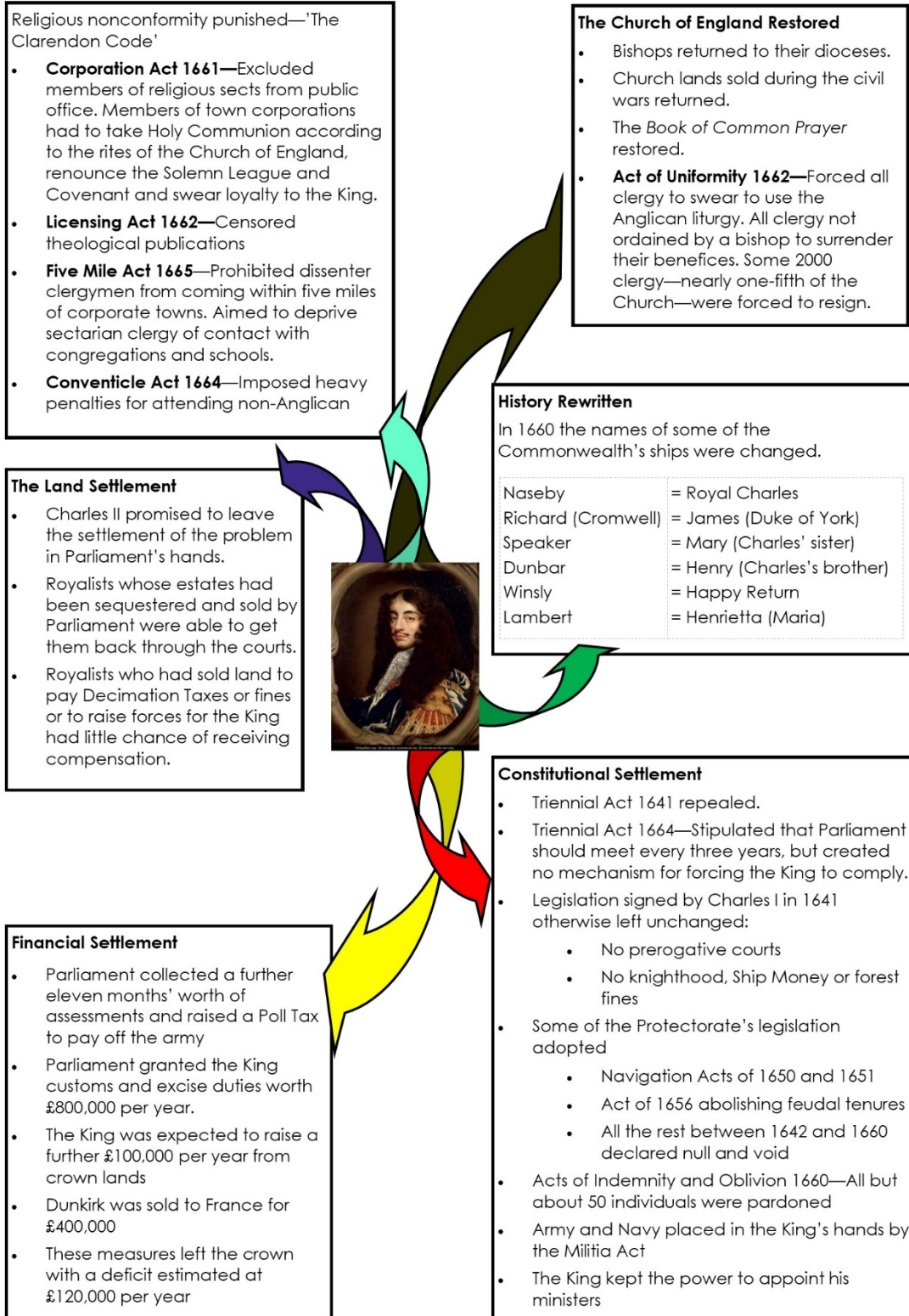
Secondly, Skills wise, you explored some elements of continuity and change between 1640 and 1667 and you need to complete the associated material to expand

Thirdly, behaviourally, you need to make judgements on the events leading up to the Restoration of the King and how far the Restoration was an unavoidable event.

Now complete the associated material.

Lecture 8 – The Restoration

Read over the Restoration Settlement below and then complete the table overleaf.



Issue	Things that were restored to the pre-war status quo	Things that were permanently changed by the Civil Wars
The constitution		
Religion		
Landed property		
Finance		
The Army		

Complete the table below:

Successes of the Restoration Settlement	Failures of the Restoration Settlement
In your view was the Restoration Settlement a success or failure? And Why?	



INTENT: TO DESCRIBE THE REASONS WHY THE RESTORATION SETTLEMENT FAILED

Knowledge:
To recall the parliaments of 1625 to 1688

Skills:
To assess the impact of the relationship between Charles and James and the growth of opposition

Behaviours:
To evaluate the impact of Charles and James on the development of suspicions of Catholicism

KNOWLEDGE FOCUS

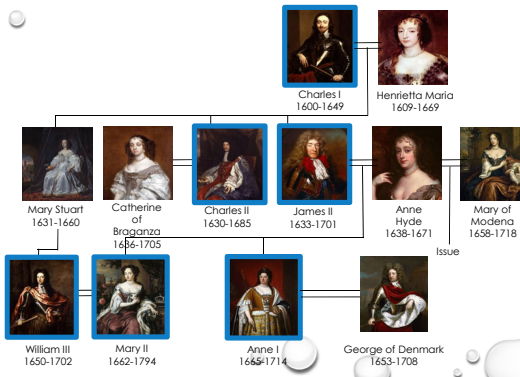
- The **Restoration Settlement** failed to settle relationships between Crown and Parliament
- The real fear of the political nation was the king was a secret Catholic
- Suspicions were aroused in a number of ways:
 - Suspension of the Act of Uniformity
 - A pro-French foreign policy
 - The outbreak of plague
 - Then the Great Fire of London
 - James conversion
 - Treaty with France
- All that was missing was Charles' public conversion

KNOWLEDGE FOCUS

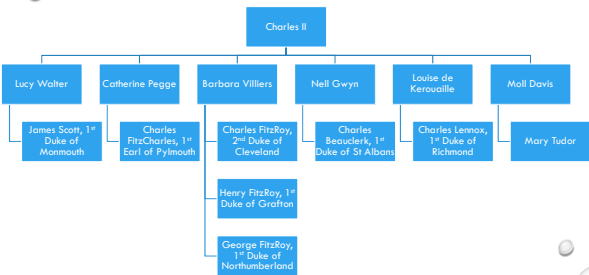
- The **Declaration of Indulgence** in 1672 was the final straw
- While parliament was not in session the **Indulgence** stood
- By 1673 money issues caused Charles to call Parliament
- The King and the Lords blocked an attempt for toleration of Protestants
- But they could not block a **Test Act**
- To regain the upper hand, Charles appointed Lord Danby as Treasurer
- Ex Cabal Earl of Shaftesbury, grew the **Whigs** to be the opposition to the Anglican Danby



KNOWLEDGE FOCUS



KNOWLEDGE FOCUS



KNOWLEDGE FOCUS

- In 1681 Charles dissolved Parliament and never called Parliament again
- With Shaftesbury in exile the focus of a leader fell to the **Duke of Monmouth**
- A plot to place Monmouth in power failed discrediting the Whig Party
- Charles began a reform of elections to ensure that future parliaments were compliant
- He did not complete the process as he died in 1685
- On his death bed Charles II converted to Catholicism



KNOWLEDGE FOCUS

- The parliament that met on James' accession was co-operative
- Monmouth's Rebellion in Dorset June '85 received little support and Monmouth was beheaded
- James, using the **Godden v Hale** case as justification of Catholic dispensations
- In 1687 and 1688 James issued a new **Declaration of Indulgence**
- French persecution of Protestants and the birth of James' Catholic son cause tension
- For Parliament there was no choice but to take action and deliver England from Catholic tyranny



INTENT: TO DESCRIBE THE REASONS WHY THE RESTORATION SETTLEMENT FAILED

Knowledge:

To recall the parliaments of 1625 to 1688

Skills:

To assess the impact of the relationship between Charles and James and the growth of opposition

Behaviours:

To evaluate the impact of Charles and James on the development of suspicions of Catholicism

Lecture 9 – Kings and Parliament

Slide 1

In the last lecture we looked at the Restoration of the King and Charles II's character. The Declaration of Breda attempted to pre-empt Parliament's requests and offered a return to a way of life from before the Civil War. However, these hopes will be dashed within 6 years.

On December 15th 1664, a Comet is spied in the sky and written about by Samuel Pepys.

Then in 1665 the Great plague hits London and in 1666 disaster strikes and London burns.

It must have been near impossible to dismiss these events as nothing short of omens.

Slide 2

Now the monarchy has been restored it is important to review the relationship between the Restored monarchy and their parliaments. Ultimately, it failed and in 1688 Parliament will invite James II's daughter to replace her father on the throne. Therefore, our intention is for you to be able to describe the reasons why the Restoration Settlement failed.

Knowledge wise, you need at the end of this lecture to be able to recall the parliaments of 1625 and 1688.

Skills wise, you will be analysing the impact on the relationship Charles and James and the growth of opposition to them

Behaviourally, you will finally evaluate the impact of Charles and James on the development of suspicions of Catholicism.

Slide 3

Charles claimed to be in the 12th year of his reign therefore chosen by god, parliament claimed to have restored him so by right of consent. Parliament gave him an income, which did not cover his lavish lifestyle. Though the Declaration of Breda attempted to settle Britain, the election of the Cavalier Parliament meant Charles II's desire for a toleration Church of England did not materialise.

What worried the political nation after his attempt to suspend the Uniformity Act of 1662 was he was a secret Catholic and attempted to restore Catholicism to England.

All around the King was evidence he supported Catholicism, he did nothing to quell these fears.

1. The suspension of the Act of Uniformity was the first straw, though the measures would give relief to Protestants, Catholics also would benefit
2. The 2nd Dutch War of 1665 was more a trade based conflict, but was also designed to help Louis XIV extend his territory. The war did not go well for the King and ended in 1667 after the Dutch had broken the great chain over the

Thames estuary, sailed up to the Medway and captured the navy's flag ship. Edward Hyde, the Earl of Clarendon, was the major casualty of this war when Charles II blamed the outcome of the war on his advice. Clarendon escaped, and the role as key minister was replaced by the CABAL. Based on its members names, Sir Thomas Clifford, Henry Bennet (Lord Arlington), George Villiers (the Duke of Buckingham), Anthony Ashley Cooper (Earl of Shaftesbury) and John Maitland (Earl of Lauderdale). Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley and Lauderdale.

3. In 1665 the plague ravished England, this was clearly a sign from God the king's lifestyle was at fault.
4. Then the Fire the following year clearly underlined the failures of Charles II lifestyle, even if he was also the hero of the event with his brother.
5. In 1669, James converted to Catholicism and Charles sent James to Scotland to get him out of the public eye.
6. In 1670, the Treaty of Dover with France committed England to war with the Dutch. A secret clause gave Charles money if he was to convert at an appropriate time. The money was supposed to free the king from dependence on parliament for money

All that was missing to confirm these fears was Charles's public conversion to Catholicism. For many it was not a matter of if, but when.

Slide 4

Charles attempted a Declaration of Indulgence in 1672, which is the suspension of penal laws against recusancy, but he was forced to withdraw it. Hostility had declined, however two issues with the Indulgence caused concern. It included Catholics, and enabled the monarch to dispense with the Rule of Law for an indefinite period for whole sections of the nation. It had to be opposed because of this.

While Parliament was not in session during 1672 the Indulgence stood, however, in 1672 the Great Stop of the Exchequer caused Charles to have to recall Parliament for funds to fight the Dutch War, as promised in the Treaty of Dover, for this Charles had to withdraw the Indulgence.

Parliament was back on the limiting of toleration for Catholics while increasing for Protestants, which passed the Commons but was stopped by the efforts of the King and the Bishops in the Lords.

They could not however block the Test Act 1673. This forced holders of public office to deny key Catholic doctrines and led immediately to the resignation of Lord Treasurer Clifford and the King's brother, James as Lord Admiral.

Recognising he had overstepped his powers with the Indulgence, Charles II appointed Thomas Osborne, Earl of Danby, as treasurer, who then pursued a pro-Dutch relationship. Danby arranged a marriage between James daughter Mary and the Dutch William of Orange in 1677.

In doing so, Charles and Danby had offended many, not least Ashley Cooper, now the Earl of Shaftesbury. Shaftesbury set about setting up political opposition in Parliament, to be known as the Whigs.

Slide 5

From 1678 to 1681, Charles II faces a period known as the Popist Plot. It begins when Titus Oates approaches Sir Godfrey about a plot by Catholics to replace Charles with his catholic brother James. Sir Godfrey is later found dead starting a conspiracy theory that he was murdered to keep him quiet. Investigating the matter an ex-employee of the Duke of York was found to have written to Jesuits. This seemed to confirm the plot. Shaftesbury and the Whigs attempts to impeach Danby due to his links to French money from the secret Treaty of Dover. Charles now had a political crisis on his hands and in 1679 an Exclusion Bill passed the Commons and was stopped in the Lords. Charles had been married nearly 20 years and had not had an heir from his marriage to Catherine of Braganza, Parliament was concerned that following the Popist Plot that James was involved in attempting to gain the crown.

The plan therefore was to exclude James from the succession.

Then to place James eldest daughter and husband, William, on the Throne of England, Scotland and Ireland.

The other option was to place the eldest illegitimate son of Charles, the Duke of Monmouth on the throne. Charles was not having any of it and Parliament was dissolved. In 1680 Parliament submits a 2nd Exclusion Bill, this time it is defeated in the Lords and anti-Catholic hysteria spreads across London, with 35 Catholics tried and executed. In 1681 Charles moves Parliament to Oxford to remove radical elements hoping to stop this discussion about the divine right of monarchy. Parliament passes the 3rd Exclusion Bill and Charles dissolves Parliament, orders Shaftesbury's arrest for treason who escapes from England.

Slide 6

When in 1681 Charles II dissolved parliament he did not expect to never call it again.

For those who were looking for leadership against the threat of Catholic James becoming King the focus fell upon Charles' eldest son Monmouth.

A plot to kill Charles and James after a day at the races and place Monmouth on the throne was concocted at Rye House by ex-Cromwellian soldiers. Many Whig leaders were aware of the plot but did nothing to stop it. This discredited the Whigs and ensured Charles did not have to call another Parliament ignoring the Triennial Act of 1664.

Charles began a reform of the election system, hoping to ensure a loyal parliament to King.

However, he died in 1685. Meaning the process was never finished

Charles converted to Catholicism on his death bed. Controversy surrounds this conversion, was Charles II fully aware of what he was doing, or did his brother James force the matter.

Slide 7

Whatever the reason for Charles II conversion the Parliament which met the new James II was co-operative.

James's nephew, the Duke of Monmouth, returned from the Netherlands with 3 ships and 83 men, hoping to rise a popular rebellion against his uncle. By the time he met James, he had amassed only 3000 men. Monmouth was beheaded for this attempt to usurp the throne. The legacy of Civil War was still alive in the political nation – the king could rely on fear of civil war.

James set about remodelled charters and orders first in Ireland, then in England and Scotland which gave Catholics positions of responsibility. Ignoring the Test Act of 1673 and 1678. To do this James II used the Godden v Hale case which saw a judicial declaration saying the King could issue dispensations as and when he thought necessary.

In 1687 and 1688 James extends this by issuing Declarations of Indulgences granting toleration to all religious groups, of course including Catholics. 7 Bishops refused to have these Declarations read out by the Church of England.

However, what James did not count upon was the worry his wife's pregnancy was to cause. In front of 40 witnesses, Mary gives birth to a Catholic son. Previously, the political nation could just sit and wait for James to die without a son. Now a Catholic succession was secured.

For parliament there was no option. Seven members of Parliament, 4 Whigs and 3 Tories, who have become known as the Immortal Seven wrote to William of Orange and Mary inviting them to invade England and claim the Throne. William set sail, landing in Devon in November 1688. On the eve of battle between James and William on the fields of Salisbury Plain found James suffering from nosebleeds. James fled, was captured, and allowed to escape again. Parliament claimed James had abandoned his throne and offered it to William. William accepted.

Slide 8

The intention is for you to be able to describe why the Restoration Settlement failed.

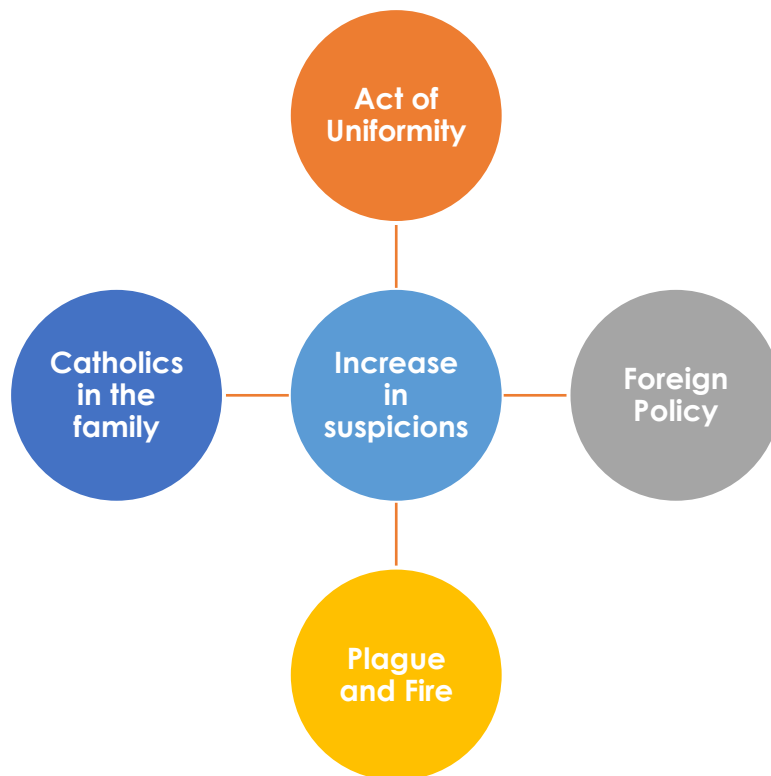
Knowledge wise, you now need to be able to recall the parliaments of 1625 and 1688.

Skills wise, you need to analyse the impact on the relationship of Charles and James towards the political nation and the growth of opposition to them

Behaviourally, you must finally evaluate the impact of Charles and James on the development of suspicions of Catholicism.

Lecture 9 – Associated Material

1. Having listened to the lecture, annotate the radial below with your knowledge as to how each branch increased suspicions of Catholicism for Charles II.



2. Create a mind-map to answer the following question using the mark scheme from the exam board:

How accurate is it to say that relations between Crown and Parliament improved in the years 1660–88?

Question	Indicative content
2	<p>Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant.</p> <p>Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that relations between the Crown and Parliament improved in the years 1660–88.</p> <p>Arguments and evidence that relations between the Crown and Parliament improved in the years 1660–88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the early 1660s, Parliaments were able to improve relations with the Crown to a certain extent by settling important issues such as control of the militia, indemnity, confiscated estates and finance • During the 1670s, the Earl of Danby built up some support for the Crown in Parliament by combining a pro-Dutch/Protestant foreign policy with defence of the Anglican Church at home • During the Exclusion Crisis (1679–81), Charles II was able to work effectively with Tory supporters in Parliament to defeat the Whigs • The 'landed Parliament', which met in 1685, made generous financial grants to James II. <p>Arguments and evidence that relations between the Crown and Parliament did not improve in the years 1660–88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opposition within Parliament to Charles II's perceived attempts to pursue a pro-Catholic agenda, e.g. his attempt to suspend the Act of Uniformity (1662) and introduce the Declaration of Indulgence (1672) • Parliamentary opposition to Charles II over finance and taxation in order to keep the King short of money to compel him to listen to Parliament, e.g. the recall of Parliament in 1673 • Parliamentary discontent with the monarch's handling of the Anglo-Dutch wars, e.g. the Dutch raid on the Medway (1667) • Prompted by the Exclusion Crisis, Charles II dispensed with Parliament for the rest of his reign (1681–85); when James II faced opposition to his pro-Catholic initiatives from MPs, he too suspended Parliament (1685). <p>Other relevant material must be credited.</p>

