

## **Year 8 Unit 2: Changing Ideas, 1660-1789: Why were Kings back in fashion by 1660? What made restoration London so exciting?**

<b>KEY DATES – THE COMMONWEALTH TO MONARCHY</b>		<b>KEY INDIVIDUALS</b>	
<b>1658</b>	<b>September</b> - Richard Cromwell takes over as Lord Protector on the death of his father, Oliver Cromwell.	<b>Charles II</b>	In May 1660, Charles II made a number of promises in the Declaration of Breda. Parliament voted to offer him the crown and he returned to England as King Charles II in 1661.
<b>1659</b>	<b>April</b> – Richard and Parliament try to limit the power of the army.		
<b>1659</b>	<b>May</b> – Army officers force Richard to resign.	<b>Samuel Pepys</b>	An MP who lived 1633-1703 who had a successful career as a naval administrator, rising to be Chief Secretary to the Admiralty. He wrote a series of detailed diaries for 1660-69.
<b>1659</b>	<b>October</b> – Army officers quarrel with Parliament and shut it down. The army runs the country.		
<b>1659</b>	<b>December</b> – The army hands power back to Parliament. MPs quarrel with each other about how to run the country.	<b>Robert Hooke</b>	A scientist interested in cells and the solar system. His work on fossils proved that they were once living organisms and led others to discuss evolutionary theory. He also made a very powerful microscope and used it to discover ‘cells’ – key to medical developments.
<b>1660</b>	<b>February</b> – General Monck, head of the army in Scotland, arrives in London with a large force of soldiers.		
<b>1660</b>	<b>March</b> – General Monck orders elections to be held.	<b>Christopher Wren</b>	Wren was an architect who came up with grand plans for the redesign of London following the Great Fire. His designs included wide open spaces in a carefully laid out grid pattern, similar to those found in Paris. He was also asked to design the new St Paul’s Cathedral.
<b>1660</b>	<b>April</b> – Parliament meets.		
<b>1660</b>	<b>May</b> – Charles makes a number of promises in the Declaration of Breda and Parliament votes to give him the crown.		
<b>1661</b>	<b>April</b> – Charles II is crowned in Westminster Abbey.	<b>Isaac Newton</b>	Widely believed to have been the greatest scientist of the 17 <sup>th</sup> century. He discovered gravity, the force that holds planets in orbit; he studied light and discovered the seven colours of spectrum; he invented calculus, a mathematical way of describing change. He discovered gravity by studying an apple falling from a tree. Why, did it fall down and not up?
<b>Key Terms</b>			
<b>Succession</b>	inheriting a title or role.		
<b>Commonwealth</b>	an independent country or state.		
<b>Republican</b>	a person living in, or wanting to live in, a republic (a country without a monarch).		
<b>Declaration of Breda</b>	A declaration by Charles II whilst living in Holland with promises about what he would do if he were allowed entry back into England as King including religious freedom and a pardon for anyone who fought for the parliamentarians.		
<b>Proclamation</b>	a public or official announcement dealing with an important matter.		
		<b>General Monck</b>	Monck worked with both Charles I and Oliver Cromwell and was greatly respected by people on both sides. Deciding to sort out the problem of succession, he rode to London with a large force of soldiers in Feb 1660 and ordered elections to be held. He believed that a restored monarchy would bring about political stability for England.
		<b>Oliver Cromwell</b>	Oliver Cromwell was a strict Puritan. He ruled as ‘Lord Protector’. He lived in palaces, was called ‘your highness’ yet refused to be become King when offered. Many thought he had gone too far but he allowed Jews to return to England and outlawed religious persecution.

## KEY IDEAS

## Biography of Christopher Wren (1632-1723)

**The Restoration:** When Charles II came to the throne, there was a reaction against the strict Puritan lifestyle imposed by Cromwell and people began to enjoy themselves again. Under Cromwell, people couldn't swear, enjoy the theatre, celebrate Christmas and gamble. Under Charles II, theatres and inns reopened; music, gambling and dancing, cock-fighting and bear baiting became popular again, as did fairs and festivals.

**The Plague:** London was also a dangerous place with hundreds of houses without sanitation or fresh water, crowded around courtyards and alleys. London was a breeding ground for disease. Fleas that lived on rats in the streets carried the bubonic plague. In 1665, there was a massive outbreak and about 100,000 Londoners died. No one knew what caused it or how to cure it. The rich moved out of London, the poor were left to suffer and die. The Lord Mayor ordered that victims be shut in their houses. The plague ended when brown rats, which did not carry fleas, drove out the black ones.

**The Great Fire (1666):** A terrible fire swept through London in early September and by the 6<sup>th</sup> September, 13,000 houses had been destroyed as well as St Paul's Cathedral, the Royal Exchange, 52 company halls, markets, taverns, playhouses and jails. More than four fifths of London was destroyed. Samuel Pepys documented it in his diary. It is believed to have been started in a bakery in Pudding Lane near to London Bridge.

**The Royal Society:** Charles II was very interested in new scientific ideas. He heard about a group of Oxford University men who had been talking about new ideas and conducting experiments. In 1662 he granted the group a new Royal Charter, showing his approval. In 1663, he granted another royal charter setting up the 'Royal Society of London for Improving Natural Knowledge'. Some of the cleverest people in London were members. For example, the mathematician Isaac Newton, the inventor Robert Hooke, the architect Christopher Wren, as well as Samuel Pepys. At Royal Society meetings, ideas were discussed, academic papers were read and experiments were carried out.

Christopher Wren was an architect who lived between 1632 and 1723. When Charles II announced plans to redesign London following the Great Fire of London, Wren thought this was a marvellous opportunity to clear away London's jumble of tiny cobbled streets where disease and fire spread easily. He had visited Paris on a number of occasions and had been impressed by its wide avenues and open spaces. His design for London included these elements. Laid out in a careful grid pattern. He was determined that the new London would rival Paris in magnificence.

Charles admired Wren's plan but he couldn't let it go ahead. Property owners had already started to rebuild following the fire and there was no money available to spend on legal battles with wealthy merchants to force them to accept Wren's plan and stop rebuilding. However, the King insisted that the old streets were to be widened and buildings were to be made of brick and stone.

Wren was appointed to help redesign St Paul's Cathedral. Wren's design shocked many. He believed that true beauty came from geometry and he wanted the cathedral to remind people of the beauty of their world. Catholics were expecting a medieval style cathedral reminding them of heaven and life after death!

**The Enlightenment** is sometimes called 'The Age of Reason', It was a time in the mid 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries when new ideas swept through Europe and Britain. People began believing in the power of the human mind to explain the world by using rational and scientific thought. Enlightenment thinkers viewed the world as one governed by mathematical and scientific laws. This was a huge challenge to the view that God controlled everything.

**Elections in the 17<sup>th</sup> Century** – The law said there had to be a general election every seven years. Elections were usually lively affairs and the polls were kept open for several days. This was so that everyone qualified to vote could come in from the surrounding countryside. The candidates paid for the cost of transport and for the lodging of those they thought would be voting for them. A successful candidate usually had to pay for feasts and celebrations as well. Candidates had to be very rich!

- The rules about who could vote varied from place to place. Only men could vote, and their right to vote was dependent on money or ownership of property. The vote was not secret. Voters would climb onto a platform called Hustings and shout out the name of the person for whom they were voting. A clerk would write this down and give them a certificate. They could then use this to claim back expenses from the candidate who got their vote.

<b>Year 8: Unit 1: The English Civil War: Why did the English fight the English in 1642? What were the differences between the Roundheads and the Cavaliers?</b>					
<b>The actions of James I and Charles I angered parliament, leading to the Civil War. Parliament won due to its New Model Army and executed the king in 1649.</b>		<b>Chronology: what happened on these dates?</b>		<b>Vocabulary</b>	
			<b>1614</b>	James I argues with parliament and dismisses it for seven years.	<b>Absolutist</b>
<b>Topic 1: Causes of the Civil War</b>	James I and Charles I argued with parliament, trying to rule without it.	<b>1625</b>	Charles I comes to the throne and marries a French Catholic.	<b>Personal Rule</b>	A period during which Charles ruled on his own.
		<b>1634</b>	To get money, Charles expands a tax called ‘Ship money’.	<b>Ship money</b>	A tax used to protect coastal areas.
<b>Topic 2: The role of religion</b>	Charles made Catholic-style changes to the Church, upsetting Puritans and angering the Scots.	<b>1640</b>	Parliament is recalled after 11 years and argues with Charles.	<b>High Church</b>	A Protestant Church with some Catholic practices.
		<b>1642</b>	Charles raises his standard and the Civil War begins.	<b>Puritan</b>	A Protestant Church with no Catholic influences.
<b>Topic 3: Charles and parliament</b>	Charles needed money, forcing him to call parliament. They refused and the war began.	<b>1645</b>	Royalists lose the Battle of Naseby and the war ends soon after.	<b>Grand Remonstrance</b>	A list of criticisms of Charles I from parliament.
		<b>Who were these people? What were these events?</b>			<b>Court of Star Chamber</b>
<b>Topic 4: Roundheads and Cavaliers</b>	England was divided into Parliamentarians and Royalists, fighting over how the country should be run.	<b>Charles I</b>	A king who wanted to rule as an absolutist, but was stopped and executed by parliament.		
		<b>William Laud</b>	The Archbishop of Canterbury who introduced ‘High Church’ reforms.	<b>Roundhead</b>	A nickname for the supporters of parliament.
<b>Topic 5: Parliament’s victory</b>	Parliament created a New Model Army, which had the support and discipline to defeat the Royalists.	<b>John Pym</b>	A leading MP who led a campaign against Charles I in parliament.	<b>New Model Army</b>	A new army, set up by the Parliamentarians, to win the war.
		<b>Oliver Cromwell</b>	A cavalry officer in the New Model Army. His power grew due to his success in the war.	<b>Cavalier</b>	A nickname for the supporters of Charles I.
<b>Topic 6: The trial and execution of the king</b>	The king was imprisoned, put on trial and executed by leading Parliamentarians.	<b>The Prayer Book Rebellion (1637)</b>	A rebellion in Scotland caused by the introduction of a prayer book.	<b>Leveller</b>	A group who wanted every man to have a vote.
		<b>Trial of Charles I (1649)</b>	A trial held by Parliamentarians, which led to the king’s execution.	<b>Digger</b>	A group who wanted to share land out equally.

## Why did the Civil War break out?

<p><b>The role of religion - the rise of the Puritans in the 17th century</b></p>	<p>The Reformation had made the Church of England <b>(Protestantism) the official religion</b>. <b>Puritans thought</b> the <b>Church of England</b> was still <b>too Catholic</b>. They believed individuals should be able to have a private relationship with God without priests, decorations such as stain glass were distractions and churches should be plain looking.</p>
<p><b>Charles's religious views</b></p>	<p><b>Charles belonged to the High Church, a form of Protestantism closer to Catholicism</b> and married a French Catholic Princess. Charles wanted the return of colourful stained glass windows and images. <b>This angered Puritans.</b></p>
<p><b>Charles's relationship with parliament</b></p>	<p>In <b>1629 Charles argued with parliament about his religious views and dismissed them, ruling without them for 11 years</b> known as <b>'The Personal Rule'</b>. Charles expanded a ship tax to raise money without asking Parliament's permission. Anyone who refused to pay were imprisoned. Many MPs were furious. <b>Irish Rebellion: In 1641, Irish Catholics rose up against English rule</b> after the Reformation had forced them to become protestants. <b>Charles wanted to recall parliament to ask for money</b> to send an army to Ireland. <b>Parliament refused</b> and passed <b>'the Grand Remonstrance</b>.</p>
<p><b>Tensions with Scotland</b></p>	<p><b>Charles tried to introduce a new English prayer book into Scotland</b>, leading to war. <b>Charles's army was defeated by the Scots</b>. <b>The Short Parliament:</b> Charles recalled parliament after 11 years to pay for the war with Scotland. MP John Pym criticized Charles in a 2 hour long speech. Furious, Charles dissolved parliament after 3 weeks. When the <b>situation worsened with Scotland, he recalled Parliament</b> during the <b>'Long Parliament'</b>.</p>
<p><b>The outbreak of war</b></p>	<p><b>Charles ordered the MPs responsible for the Grand Remonstrance be handed over</b> —they refused. <b>Charles arrived at the House of Commons with 300 troops</b> and tried to seize them but they had fled. Charles travelled to Nottingham and <b>raised his royal standard to start the Civil War</b>.</p>

## Why did Parliament win the Civil War?

<p><b>The Battle of Naseby (14th June 1645)</b></p>	<p>The Royalists began well when the cavalry, successfully charged at the Roundheads. However, their mistake was to charge for the Roundhead's baggage train which contained their supplies and treasure. Meanwhile, the Royalist cavalry attacked but <b>Cromwell's highly trained and well-disciplined army stood their ground</b>. <b>Cromwell</b> seized his chance and <b>launched an attack on the Royalist infantry</b>. The panicked Royalists collapsed and surrendered. <b>1000 Royalist soldiers were killed and 4500 taken prisoner</b>. Charles's army was almost entirely destroyed.</p>
<p><b>The New Model Army</b></p>	<p>Parliamentarians gave Oliver Cromwell the job of training a new set of troops. This was <b>England's first professional army</b> and it was called <b>'The New Model Army'</b>. The <b>troops lived by a very strict set of rules</b>. Officer positions were filled with men who had shown their talent on the Battlefield. <b>Criticism of Cromwell or Parliament carried the death penalty</b>, no man was to swear against God, if any man fled, he would be killed. <b>Soldiers: Cavalry:</b> attacked the weak points of the enemy, wore light armour and carried swords with pistols. <b>Infantry:</b> These included pikemen and musketeers. Pikeman's pikes were very effective against cavalry. Muskets were devastating at close range. <b>Artillery:</b> They were the heavy guns and used canons. They could demoralize the enemy and punch holes in the infantry.</p>