

# How important were kings and parliament in 17<sup>th</sup> Century?



Key Word	Definition
Divine rights	The belief that a king was given power by God.
Civil War	A war between two sides of the same country.
Republic	A country that is not ruled by a monarch.
Puritan	Extreme protestants who have strict rules.
Restoration	The word used to describe the action of inviting Charles back as king.
Lord Protector	The title that Oliver Cromwell gave himself when he ruled England.
Massacre	The killing of a large number of people.
Revolution	A complete change in who rules a country.



The country's religious divisions were pushed to extremes under Charles. On one side, the Puritans who sought to exercise influence through Parliament. On the other, the Catholics who backed the king. Tension between them was such that it would take only the merest jolt to turn peaceful disagreement into violent rage. And jolt it Charles did.  
*Derek J Taylor*



London: Printed for John Smith. 1646

What do I need to know?	
	The English Civil War had many causes- religious tension between the Catholics and Puritans, Charles' belief in the Divine Rights of Kings that led him to shut down parliament, and Charles' trying to raise taxes without permission.
	During the war Charles (Cavaliers) had early successes but Oliver Cromwell helped develop the New Model Army for Parliament (Roundheads) which meant that Parliament eventually won. Key battles were at Edgehill, Marston Moor and Naseby. Charles I was executed at Whitehall in 1649.
	After Charles' execution, Oliver Cromwell ruled England as Lord Protector. He is known as the man who banned Christmas!! He also led a massacre of Catholics in Ireland and some people claimed he had more power than Charles had ever had. He is famous for saying he wanted to be pained "warts and all".
	When Cromwell died Parliament decided to invite Charles' son to become king- Charles II. He was known as the "Merry Monarch". This period was called the Restoration. Charles' brother James became king in 1685, but was too Catholic for Parliament so he was replaced with William and Mary who were asked by Parliament to be joint monarchs. This was known as the Glorious Revolution.



If you want to find out more check out the following links or scan the QR codes on your phone or tablet.

READ

<https://www.historytoday.com/archive/execution-Charles-I>



WATCH

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fdDKO-Klfl0>



LISTEN

<https://uk-podcasts.co.uk/podcast/dan-snows-history-hit/the-gunpowder-plot>



# Writing good History: Key skills

### Chronology

The order in which events happen. The big "story".

### Change/ Continuity

Whether things have changed or remained the same over time.

### Similarity/Difference

What events or situations have in common, and how they are different.

### Cause

The reasons that something happens- long term or trigger cause.

### Consequence

Things that happen as a result of an event. Can be good or bad.

### Significance

Whether an event is important or not. The impact it has had on people. How it has changed the world.

### Sources

Information that comes from the time studied, or that was produced by someone who was there at the time.

### Interpretations

The views of people who were not there at the time but have researched the event.

## EXTENDED WRITING: What do I need to know?

	Make sure you include more than once cause when asked to explain WHY something happened.
	If asked if you AGREE you need to include arguments for why you do agree (SUPPORT the statement) and arguments for why you disagree (CHALLENGE the statement). This called having a BALANCED ARGUMENT.
	Try to use the PEE structure- make a POINT that answers the question, add DETAILED EVIDENCE (examples) to support your point, and then EXPLAIN how these are linked.
	Include ANALYSIS that measures the importance of each reason- are they long/short term? Which impacts more people? Are the reasons/points connected?
	Say which reason is most important, or whether you agree or disagree with the statement. This can be done as a conclusion.

## Suggested Vocabulary: What do I need to know?

To show importance	To agree/disagree	Linking points
The primary reason...	The evidence supports the view that...	This meant that...
The most significant cause...	This view is convincing because...	The impact of this was...
A crucial role was played by...	One reason to agree is...	In addition to this...
Of lesser importance was...	An alternative view is...	This acted as a catalyst for...
A key factor was...	A less supported view is...	This led to...
The fundamental cause...	A less convincing argument is...	An immediate consequence was...
A less significant reason...	It is clear that...	Long term this was significant because...

## USING SOURCES: What do I need to know?

	Inferences- to make an inference you need to state what you can learn, or work out from a source. Make sure you take note of the focus of the question!
	Utility- when looking at how USEFUL a source is, you first must state what information the source gives you about the topic in the question. This is the CONTENT of the source. Does the source SUPPORT or CHALLENGE your own knowledge?
	Utility- You next need to look at the PROVENANCE of the source. This means looking at who wrote the source, when it was written, what type of source it is and why it might have been produced. Do these things make the source RELIABLE?
	If answering a "how useful" question you need to make a judgement- How useful is it? Extremely? Quite? Not very? Not at all? You can do this in a CONCLUSION
	Whenever you use written sources you must QUOTE from the source, if using a picture source you must mention something you can SEE in the picture.



## USING INTERPRETATIONS: What do I need to know?

	When looking at the similarities or differences between interpretations make sure you mention the point of view given in BOTH interpretations.
	If you are asked to suggest reasons WHY the interpretations have different views think about whether they FOCUS on different things, or whether one is POSITIVE and the other NEGATIVE, might the authors have done different RESEARCH?
	To decide how far you AGREE with an interpretation, use your own knowledge- does this SUPPORT or CHALLENGE the view given in the interpretation?
	You can also use sources to help you decide whether an interpretation is VALID- do the sources support or challenge the view in the interpretation? Are the sources RELIABLE?
	Remember to always include QUOTES from the interpretations, and include a JUDGEMENT in the conclusion- do you agree?