

### **AQA Unit 3: British Monarchy: The Crisis of State 1642-1689**

**This unit promotes an understanding of change and continuity over a period of 47 years. Through the study of key events in depth, for example the regicide, candidates will be able to demonstrate an understanding of the interrelationship of individuals such as Charles I and Oliver Cromwell, as well as ideas like millenarianism and republicanism. Candidates will also examine other factors such as the role of religion and political radicalism and their relative importance to the processes of change and consolidation in the context of the relationship between state and people. Additionally, as a result of the study of the period as a whole, candidates will be able to explain the major political and religious issues in the context of how the nature of monarchy, parliament and the authority of the state developed within the period.**

#### Assessment Objectives;

- A01a Recall, select and deploy historical knowledge appropriately and communicate knowledge and understanding of history in a clear and effective manner
- A01b Demonstrate understanding of the past through explanation, analysis and arriving at substantiated judgements of;  
Key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance within a historical context  
The relationships between key features and characteristics of the periods studied

A02b Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, how aspects of the past have been interpreted and represented in different ways

Key Question	Content	Resources and Activities	Outcome and HWK questions
<p>Overview - What changed and what stayed the same between 1642-1689?</p> <p>Was there an English Revolution?</p>		<p>Extract from Christopher Hill – what changed/what stayed the same?</p> <p>Scarboro p108/9 – what would different groups think of changes taking place</p>	<p>Students start to develop overview of topic</p>
<p>Monarchy to Republic 1642-1653</p> <p>Why did the English execute their King?</p> <p>How divided was English society 1642-1649?</p>	<p>Personality and policies of Charles I</p> <p>Military factors</p> <p>Parliamentary factionalism and NMA</p> <p>Presbyterianism</p> <p>Religious sects; Quakers, Fifth Monarchists, Levellers, Ranters, diggers,</p> <p>The Putney debates</p> <p>The Execution of the Monarch</p>	<p>Recap from Unit 1</p> <p>Timeline of military conflict</p> <p>How did the war effect local communities, Scarboro p129/30</p> <p>Why did the Parliamentarians win, Scarboro p143</p> <p>Barry Coward – Chapter on religious sects – presentation</p> <p>Political spectrum in Parliament, Scarboro p154</p>	<p>'The main reason for the defeat of the Royalist cause in the first Civil War was the leadership of Charles I</p> <p>Assess the validity of this view with reference to the years 1642-1646</p>

		'In our time'	
Why was it so difficult to have parliamentary government?	The Rump Parliament The Parliament of the Saints Religious divisions	Issues dividing Parliament p 174-175	How far is Religion to blame for the difficulties in maintaining Parliamentary government?
How successful was Cromwell? How well did he unite the country? What was the extent of divisions?	Republicanism. Tyranny, political organization – Major Generals Religious toleration? Overseas trade and expansion Foreign policy – France, Netherlands, Spain, Scotland, Ireland  The divisions after Cromwell's death Restoration	Cromwell p198 – 2 views of Cromwell's rise to power  Video clips – Schama, Starkey Cromwell – hero or villain?  How successful was Protectorate – table  How successful was foreign policy – table  Role play (Scarboro)	Religion was more important than politics in the failure of the interregnum regimes of 1649 to 1660  Cromwell's foreign policy failed because it was too ambitious? Assess the validity of this view 1653-1658
What was the Restoration settlement? Had the Civil War changed anything?	Charles and royal government to 1667 Clarendon Relationship with France and Netherlands Religious Policies	How far did things return to 1640 – Scarboro p281  2 views of the restoration – scarboro  video clips - schama	How far do you agree the restoration was inevitable? (debate)

<p>Why did Charles clash with Parliament? How serious was it?</p> <p>Did England nearly go to war?</p>	<p>Issues of Finance Court and country – Tories and Whigs Anglicans and Dissenters – the Test Act Relations with France and the Netherlands The Succession Crisis</p>	<p>Trip to the Museum of London</p> <p>Focus on Pepys</p> <p>Analysis of Pictures</p> <p>Source questions on succession crisis Murphy p336-337</p>	<p>To what extent was the weakening of royal authority in the years 1667 to 1678 due to the King's own ministers?</p> <p>Clarendon was dismissed in 1667 because his policies had failed. Assess the validity of this view</p> <p>The main reason for the failure of the Whigs in the Exclusion Crisis was the actions of Charles II Assess the validity of this view with reference to the years 1678 to 1683</p>
<p>What was the 'Glorious Revolution' and what is its significance</p>	<p>James II; personality, aims, political and religious opposition 'Revolution' of 1689 Impact on Scotland and Ireland and legacy</p>	<p>Portraits</p> <p>Source based question p378 Murphy</p>	<p>To what extent did relations between Crown and Parliament improve during the years 1660-1689?</p> <p>The rulers of Britain never succeeded in solving their financial problems in the years 1660-1689</p>
<p>How much did Britain change?</p>	<p>Overview Recap of Key concepts</p>		<p>How successfully did the rulers of England deal with religious divisions in the years 1649-1688?</p>