



Topic Tests for A Level Edexcel History

Britain, 1625–1701: Conflict,
Revolution and Settlement

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Teacher's Introduction

This resource comprises 12 topic tests on the Edexcel A Level: Britain, 1625–1701: Conflict, Revolution and Settlement. The 12 tests divide up the course content between them to cover the whole specification.

These topic tests are designed to test the students' knowledge of the course content as well as their ability to analyse and evaluate it. In addition, they enable the teacher to diagnose the students' strengths and weaknesses in certain areas. To this effect, there is a range of question types aiming to test different skills including:

- **Factual questions:** Some simpler factual questions are included to ensure that all the content and basics are covered, and to allow weaker learners access to some marks. This is directed at developing AO1.
- **Application questions:** These are not in exam style, and the purpose of these is to test the ability of students to apply their knowledge to structures which allow them to build towards an essay. This aims to help students to improve their ability to score AO1 and AO3 marks in the exam.
- **Exam-style questions:** Where appropriate, topics may contain one or more short versions of exam-style questions, to prepare students for what they might meet in the exam, and to test exam skills.

Suggested answers are included at the back of this resource. These often include more information than is required of the question to indicate that there are often several approaches that students can take to the questions, particularly the application and exam-style questions.

When to use this resource

This resource can be used at the end of the unit when the students have revised or as a homework task to encourage confidence in a particular topic area. The students can also use the tests for revision later on, directly before the exam. Each test is worth around 30 marks and takes around 30–40 minutes to complete.

How to use this resource

The tests can be completed individually in class or even as a small group. However, they can also be completed as homework. The tests can be quickly marked by the student or the teacher, at home or in the classroom, as answers are provided. At the end of the test the students can mark their own or each other's work using the answers provided. The teacher can make a note of their scores, which enables a monitoring of progress. You can also get students to use the self-assessment grid at the rear of the resource for more detailed feedback on where they feel they need support.

The benefits to the students

The students can be confident they have been tested on the whole topic, with emphasis made on the sorts of skill they would need to answer questions in an exam. The students can use the tests when they have revised – this tests their initial level of knowledge. As they progress through the tests they can see how they have improved. Furthermore, they can use the tests as an additional revision aid by masking their answers and quizzing themselves.

April 2020

Topic Test Guide

Quiz No.	Specification Focus
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population: reasons for the increase in population; the impact of population growth on urban development and rural change; growth of poverty; the Poor Laws, and actions against beggars and vagrants. The changing structure of society: the impact of legal changes on the status of women. Agriculture: changes in agricultural techniques; the development of specialised farming and the growth of emigration; capital investment in agriculture; the development of national markets.
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The failure of monarchical government, 1625–46: Charles I and Parliament, 1625–29. The growth of religious nonconformity: Puritanism under Charles I. The Catholic question: Catholic influence within Charles I's court.
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The failure of monarchical government: personal rule and its failure, 1629–40. The Church of England: Laud's policies and religious uniformity.
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The changing structure of society: the power of the nobility; the changing gentry class; urbanisation and the growth of the professional and merchant classes. Changing trade patterns: the changing cloth trade, including 'new draperies' and the impact of Protestant refugees; the growth of London and its impact on economic development; the growth of banking and insurance.
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The failure of monarchical government, 1625–46: the failure to compromise, 1640–49. The Church of England: Parliament's reordering of the Church, 1640–43. The growth of religious nonconformity: Presbyterians.
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Republican rule, 1649–60: reasons for the failure of republican attempts to provide stable government; the role of Cromwell. The Church of England: Parliament's reordering of the Church, 1649–60. The growth of religious nonconformity: religious radicalism. The Catholic question: the exclusion of Catholics from religious toleration. The changing structure of society: the impact of religious changes on the status of women.
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A ferment of ideas: radical political ideas, including the Levellers and the Diggers; the end of divine right monarchy and a confessional state; the significance of the works of Hobbes and Locke; the scientific revolution, including Francis Bacon and the experimental method; the significance of the Royal Society.
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From restoration to revolution, 1660–88: the Restoration Settlement, 1660–64; conflicts between king and Parliament, 1665–81; personal rule 1681–85. The Church of England: the restoration of Anglicanism, 1660–62 and its dominant position in religious life. The growth of religious nonconformity: the persecution of dissenters under Charles II. The Catholic question: anti-Catholic sentiment, 1660–85.

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Quiz No.	Specification Focus
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From restoration to revolution: the collapse of royal power, 1685–88 The growth of religious nonconformity: the persecution of dissent under James II. The Catholic question: anti-Catholic sentiment, 1685–88.
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact of imperial expansion: the significance of North America and Jamaica; the Navigation Acts and the development of mercantilism; effects of Anglo–Dutch commercial rivalry; the role of the East India Company; the significance of British control of the triangular trade.
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The significance of revolutionary ideals and the establishment of a constitutional monarchy. The significance of the Bill of Rights Act 1689 and the growth of parliamentary government; the 'Rage of Party'.
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact of the Toleration Act 1689 and the end of Anglican monopoly. The importance of William III's wars in the development of a financial revolution.

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Topic Tests

Test 1 – Economy and Society in Stuart England

1. Briefly outline **where** most people lived and **what** most people did for a living in seventeenth-century England.
2. How had the population in England changed between the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?
3. What roles were available to women and what roles were barred to them in seventeenth-century England? Name **two** of each. Then give an example of where these roles were available.
4. Explain the link between population and towns.
5. Explain the approach of local authorities to dealing with beggars and vagabonds.
6. Copy and complete the table below to show the developments in farming between 1600 and 1700. Give **two** improvements and **two** limitations.

Improvement	

7. How far were the opportunities available in urban areas positive for those who moved there in the years 1625–88?

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Test 2 – Politics and Religion in Stuart England

1. King Charles I was king of which **three** kingdoms?
2. What was the divine right of kings, and why was it important?
3. Name **one** power the king had over Parliament, and **one** power Parliament had over the king.
4. Why were both Catholicism and Arminianism disliked by many Protestants?
5. Copy and complete the following table, describing **three** of Charles's personality traits and what the impact of each was. (1 mark for describing a trait, 1 mark for explaining its impact.)

Charles's personality trait	Impact of trait

6. Copy and complete the following table, describing **three** aspects of the court of Charles I and what problems they caused. (1 mark for an aspect of the court, 1 mark for explaining its impact.)

Aspect of Charles's court	Problems caused

7. Explain the Church of England's attitude towards nonconformity during the reign of Charles I.
8. To what extent were the conflicts between king and Parliament in the years 1625–1642 due to the actions of Charles I?

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Test 3 – The Personal Rule

1. What was the Personal Rule?
2. Explain **two** ways that the lack of Parliament caused problems for Charles I.
3. Complete the following table to explain **three** ways that Charles sought to raise enough money and what problems each caused. (1 mark for describing each method, 1 mark for explaining the problem with it.)

Method	

4. Complete the following table, describing **two** aspects of Charles's court and the Personal Rule, and what problems each caused. (1 mark for an aspect of the court or the Rule, 1 mark for its impact.)

Aspect of Charles's court	

5. Put in order the following events that led to the end of the Personal Rule. Write an explanation for how each led to the next.

<i>Scottish army defeats Charles</i>	<i>The Scottish Covenant formed</i>	<i>Charles I. is executed</i>
<i>King Charles raises an army</i>	<i>The introduction of the Book of Common Prayer</i>	

6. To what extent can Laud be blamed for the growing unpopularity of Charles I. during the Personal Rule, 1629–40?

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Test 4 – Changes in Society and Economy

1. Describe **two** characteristics of the nobility.
2. Describe **two** characteristics of the gentry.
3. Give **two** reasons that London was significant in this period.
4. Explain how the location of wealth was changing in this period.
5. Explain how banking changed in this period. Include reference to Charles I and the Civil Wars.
6. Explain how lending changed in this period. Include reference to the Republic and the Bank of England.
7. What was the significance of these developments in banking and lending?
8. What was the link between Protestants and developments in the cloth trade?
9. To what extent was the gentry gaining power at the expense of the nobility in the period 1625–88?

Test 5 – The Civil Wars

1. What **two** factors stopped Charles I from being able to dissolve the Long Parliament?
2. Describe **two** ways that legislation passed by the Long Parliament restricted the king's power?
3. How did Parliament force Charles to accept the acts restricting his power?
4. Explain the significance of the Grand Remonstrance. Include what it was, why it was passed, and what it resulted in.
5. Explain why Parliament started the Civil War.
6. Consider each of the following reasons contributed to the decision to start the Civil War.

The king's stubbornness

The king's alliance with the Scots

7. To what extent did Parliament make significant changes to the Church in the period of the Civil War, 1642–49?

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Test 6 – Republican Rule

1. Name **two** of the changes the Rump made immediately after the execution of Charles I.
2. Describe **two** examples of early opposition faced by the Rump.
3. Copy and complete the table below with **two** ways that the Rump was able to attract support, and **two** obstacles it continued to face.

Rump's successes	Rump's obstacles

4. Why were the Levellers able to attract support? Explain **two** reasons.
5. Explain the significance of the Toleration Act of 1650.
6. Compare Oliver Cromwell with his son Richard Cromwell.
7. To what extent was Cromwell in the years 1653–58 the same as Charles I as a new king?

Test 7 – A Ferment of Ideas

1. What was the origin of the Levellers' name?
2. What was the confessional state?
3. Who were the Royal Society?
4. What were the benefits of royal patronage?
5. Copy and complete the table below with **one** radical idea or aim proposed by a thinker/group. Then explain why early on it was considered to have been radical. (1 mark for each idea + 1 mark for explanation of radicalism.)

Thinker/group	Idea	Why radical?
The Levellers		
The Diggers		
Thomas Hobbes		
John Locke		

6. Explain the significance of scientific developments such as the experiments of Robert Boyle.
7. To what extent was the end of divine right monarchy the only reason for the Glorious Revolution in the years 1649–60?

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Test 8 – The Restoration

1. Put in the correct order the following events that led to the restoration of the monarchy. The final event is in bold.

<i>The Long Parliament is restored</i>	<i>A new election results in the creation of the Convention</i>	<i>The second</i>
<i>General Lambert's army suffers heavy desertion</i>	<i>General Monck marches an army to London</i>	<i>General Lambert</i>
<i>A Committee of Safety is appointed to act as the government</i>	<i>General Lambert uses his army to dissolve the Rump</i>	<i>King Charles II</i>

2. Name **two** ways in which the Declaration of Breda aimed to persuade Parliament to accept the monarchy.
3. How did many English people at the time link Catholicism with absolutism?
4. Complete the following table, describing **two** of Charles II's aims and why they were important. (1 mark for the description, 1 mark for explaining its impact.)

Charles's aim	

5. Explain **three** reasons that there was a restoration of Anglicanism in this period.
6. Explain **three** reasons that Charles II's rule was mired in Catholic controversy.
7. To what extent was the power of the king in relation to Parliament weakened by the events of 1660–85?

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Test 9 – The Revolution

1. Why were many relieved that James II succeeded peacefully?
2. What was the one thing that was guaranteed to unite different branches?
3. For what **two** reasons did some turn to William of Orange as a potential rival for James?
4. Describe **two** effects of early rebellions against James II.
5. Complete the following table, describing **two** of James II's personality traits and the impact of each was. (1 mark for describing the trait, 1 mark for explaining the impact)

James's personality trait	Impact of the trait

6. Explain why James was keen to promote the toleration of Catholics.
7. Explain why William of Orange was able to successfully invade England.
8. To what extent was James II's promotion of Catholicism the main reason for his unpopularity and ultimate downfall in the years 1685–88?

Test 10 – The Impact of Imperial Expansion

1. Describe mercantilism.
2. What were the Navigation Acts?
3. Outline **three** reasons for conflict between the English and the Dutch in the 17th century.
4. Explain **two** reasons for the growth of the English navy in this period.
5. Explain the significance of the English colonies established in this period.
6. Explain the link between the growth of trade and imperial expansion.
7. How accurate is it to say that growing trade was the main reason for the wealth and power in the period 1625–88?

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Test 11 – The Glorious Revolution

1. Give **two** reasons for Parliament's decision to make William king.
2. What is a constitutional monarchy?
3. Describe the **two** main factional divides that constituted the 'Rage of Parliament'.
4. Evaluate the extent to which each of the following could be considered to have improved the power of Parliament.

<i>The Declaration of Right</i>	<i>The Bill of Rights</i>	<i>The Triennial Act</i>
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5. Compare the Whig interpretation of the Glorious Revolution with the Marxist interpretation.
6. Explain the growing significance of elections after the Glorious Revolution.
7. How convincing do you find the view that the Glorious Revolution resulted in the total dominance of Parliament over the monarchy?

Test 12 – Religious and Financial Revolutions

1. Why did William support the introduction of religious toleration?
2. How did the Toleration Act 1689 link the Crown with the Church?
3. What was William III's priority upon becoming king?
4. Explain the significance of William's war with France.
5. Explain why Anglican supremacy can be said to have come to an end in the late 17th century.
6. Evaluate the extent to which each of the following could be considered to have improved the power of Parliament.

<i>The Commission for Public Accounts</i>	<i>The Bank of England</i>
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7. How convincing do you find the view that the Toleration Act 1689 transferred power from the monarchy to nonconformists?

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Answers

Test 1 – Economy and Society in Stuart England

- Most people lived in the countryside or in small rural settlements **(1)**, and were involved in agriculture **(1)**.
- The population had more than doubled over this period.
- Roles for women (1 mark for each):
 - Housewife, domestic servant, cook, seamstress
 Roles barred to women (1 mark for each):
 - Law, education, medicine
 Defined in (1 mark):
 - Laws passed by Parliament, the Book of Common Prayer
- Suggested answer:
The growth of urban areas meant that more people moved into urban areas in search of work which the increased population in urban areas led to more job opportunities **(1)** as there was a higher demand for labour. The growing urban areas were more popular with the rich, which provided opportunities for service type work **(1)**.
- Suggested answer:
The efforts of local authorities were directed at keeping the number of beggars and vagrants low in urban areas. Punishments such as imprisonment or banishing them from settlements, with idleness made a crime that they would turn to crime **(1)**, and also to keep down the cost of Poor Law relief **(1)**.

- Any two from each column:

Improvement	
New farming techniques improved efficiency and production	Weather remained an obstacle to a good harvest, and so the fortunes of farmers fluctuated
A more trade-orientated approach saw a shift from subsistence to specialisation	Subsistence farming still remained the norm
Increasing links with towns allowed farmers to sell their produce to these growing markets	Transport remained complicated and slow, especially in the north and west of England

- Indicative content:
Positive:
 - The Poor Laws: Poor relief schemes such as handouts were better in urban areas, which meant that those who struggled to find work.
 - Job opportunities: There were more and a larger variety of job opportunities in urban areas due to the growth of the urban areas. In fact, new jobs entirely were created due to this change.
 - Houses of Correction: These provided beggars and vagrants with work in exchange for food and shelter. In these conditions, it still provided more for those who were in a worse position than they could expect in the countryside.
 Negative:
 - The Poor Laws: These schemes, however, suffered from rampant corruption, which reduced the effectiveness of the relief. Those in need of relief would depend on their location.
 - Job opportunities: There were not enough jobs for all due to the high number coming into urban areas. The growth of urban areas was a double-edged sword as it led to poverty in the country for poverty in an unknown town potentially hostile to the poor.
 - Houses of Correction: The poor were very badly treated at these institutions and so for those that did not survive, it was a negative improvement.

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Test 2 – Politics and Religion in Stuart England

1. England (1), Scotland (1), and Ireland (1).
2. This was a doctrine stating that a king's authority was derived from God (1), and, therefore, that his upheld the monarchy for centuries (1).
3. King's powers over Parliament (1 from the following):
 - The king could dissolve Parliament as he saw fit
 - Parliament could only meet when summoned by the king
 Parliament's powers over the king (1 from the following):
 - Only Parliament could grant permission for taxes
 - The king needed Parliament's consent to pass new laws
4. Catholics were disliked because they regarded the Pope in Rome as the overall leader of the Church and foreign control (1), while Arminianism was disliked because its focus on ceremony made it resemble Catholicism (1).

5. 1 mark for each point, up to 5 marks

Charles's personality trait	Impact of personality trait
He held a strong belief in divine right	Meant he believed he didn't need to explain his actions
He was a man of few words	He didn't like explaining himself, which left his subjects confused
He disliked taking advice or compromising	He considered all criticism to be sedition and was often angry
He was obsessed with conformity	Made him take up some extreme positions on style and religion
He lacked self-confidence	He surrounded himself with strong personalities

- 6.

Aspect of Charles's court	Impact
It was small in number	Inaccessible to people, increasing chance of mistakes
Everyone in the court shared the king's views	Made him out of touch with the wider opinion of the country
It was closed off to those outside it	Made people turn to Parliament to solve their issues
Buckingham and his supporters had a prominent place	Buckingham was unpopular due to his favour with the king
There were Catholics in it, such as Charles's wife, Henrietta Maria	Catholicism was unpopular with many in England

7. There were laws in place which imposed penalties on those not attending Anglican services (1). Ireland was largely tolerated (1), though this was mainly because it was hard to distinguish between different groups (1), mainly focused at targeting Catholics, who were perceived as the main threat (1).

8. Indicative content

Due to Charles:

- Charles thought he could rule alone due to his strong belief in the divine right of kings, and he dissolved Parliament whenever it opposed him; he did, in fact, dissolve it several times for this reason, which made him unpopular without them.
- Charles passed some very unpopular measures in his attempt to raise money without Parliament, which made nobles give money to the Crown, which they refused, leading to their imprisonment. This seemed he was abusing his power and the Petition of Right, which took land from Scottish nobles and gave it to the Crown, which looked like an attempt to restore church power to that of the Crown.
- Charles chose to side with unpopular figures such as Buckingham and also allowed his Catholic wife, Henrietta Maria, to influence him, which was unpopular.

Due to Parliament:

- Parliament did not grant Charles all the funds he requested at the start of his reign and also granted him duties for a year rather than life, criticising him for his failure to explain his foreign policy and his actions.
- Parliament passed the Petition of Right. This was a bill that prevented the King from being able to raise funds without permission from Parliament. They wished to pass this to stop recent attempts at raising money. They got it passed by tying the legislation to a bill granting the King the right to raise funds.
- Parliament sought to remove the Arminian influence in Charles's court and raise objections at his actions longer than they had granted permission.

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Test 3 – The Personal Rule

1. This was the period between 1629 and 1640 in which King Charles I ruled alone, without Parliament.
2. Students should explain two of the following:
 - He couldn't raise taxes in the traditional manner because Parliament wasn't sitting **(1)**, and only
 - Without Parliament it was difficult for people's complaints to be heard **(1)**, which meant that public opinion than usual **(1)**
 - Without Parliament Charles had no one to share the burden of running the country **(1)**, and the happened fell only on him **(1)**

3. 1 mark for each point, up to a maximum of 6

Method	
Making peace with England's enemies and removing any threat that could get England dragged into a war	Removed external distractions, people, who could now focus on the king
Extending ship money across all provinces to equip a navy, inland provinces	Traditionally only collected from coastal areas, which made many resentful as the money was for personal use
Extending the boundaries of forests, the monarch's property, to their ancient limits and charging rent on this land	Much of this land had long been private property, people were angry that the king was taking that had been theirs for a long time
Reintroduced an antiquated law that ordered all those who had attained a certain wealth to report to the Palace to receive a knighthood upon threat of a fine	By giving an unrealistic amount of money, receiving fines but also angering the wealthy

- 4.

Aspect of Charles's court	
Buckingham was no longer alive	A lot of the blame for problems was put on him before, but now Charles faced the blame
The court remained a closed and small affair, with hardly any communications given out	This meant that rumours of his actions spread without any attempt to disprove them
Laud was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury and, along with his Arminian supporters, gained influence	Laud's Arminianism and wish for a more Catholic church was unpopular, while the king's actions were seen as tyrannical

5.
 1. The introduction of the English Prayer Book to Scotland **(1)**
This led to fury and riots to which Charles responded by trying to suppress dissent and pushing for a separate Scottish government: the Covenant **(1)**
 2. The Scottish Covenant formed **(1)**
This was led by a group of nobles and clergy hoping to change the king's mind. Charles didn't implement his plans by force **(1)**.
 3. King Charles raises an army **(1)**
He raised an army but he had little support due to general opposition with the Scots, and he ended leading him to recall Parliament **(1)**
 4. Charles argues with Parliament **(1)**
The recalled Parliament quickly criticised about his prior money-raising methods, angering Charles, who then marched an underfunded army against the Scots **(1)**.
 5. Scottish army defeated Charles **(1)**
Charles's army was defeated and the Scots occupied northern territories of England. Forced to recall Parliament and this time could not dissolve it as he was desperate for money **(1)**.
 6. The end of the Personal Rule

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6. Indicative content:

Due to Laud:

- Laud was an Arminian, which was unpopular as this branch of Protestantism resembled Catholicism
- Laud's attempts to unite the churches of England and Scotland angered both sides, who wanted traditional churches
- Laud's church reforms that saw him trying to increase the clergy's power and decorating churches led to a return to Catholicism
- Laud urged the introduction of the English Prayer Book to Scotland, which led directly to riots

Due to Charles:

- Charles was the one who appointed Laud, gave him and his followers high positions, and supported him, becoming increasingly unhappy with the king
- Charles's habit of suppressing any dissent extended to any criticism of the church, surrounding Laud's reforms, leading to rising discontent
- Charles was crowned in Scotland a few months after his coronation in England, and in full accordance with tradition, which angered his Scottish subjects
- Charles was the one who actually introduced the English Prayer Book to Scotland, and he persuaded the Scots to form their own government to oppose the changes



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Test 4 – Changes in Society and Economy

1. Students should name any two of the following (1 mark for each):
 - They were the upper classes, the aristocrats
 - They traditionally owned land
 - They had titles such as Lord, Earl, Baron (etc.)
 - They controlled the highest positions of power in the country (such as sitting in the House of Lords)
2. Students should name any two of the following (1 mark for each):
 - They had earned their wealth, perhaps through trade
 - They were merchants, professionals, governors
 - They did not have a traditional power base
 - They did not have titles
3. Students should name any two of the following (1 mark for each):
 - Its population had more than doubled
 - The richest people in the country lived in London
 - A tenth of the country's population lived in London
 - It was the centre of trade and commerce for England
 - Government was based in London
4. Suggested answer: – students should aim to cover some of these points:

The growth of towns led to a concentration of wealth here (1) at the expense of the country, which was (1). This provided more opportunities to gain wealth by new means, resulting in the growth of the gentry (1). As wealth, the nobility lost it as many had sold their lands and were less well-off than before (1). In addition, the new jobs available in towns saw many switch from agriculture and industry to services, which was more profitable for wealth than before (1). London, in particular, was growing in wealth at the expense of the rest of the country (1). The location of government (1). (Max. 4 marks)
5. Suggested answer:

The rich had originally stored their gold reserves in the Tower of London (1) but this changed due to Charles V (1), which led many to fear this happening again when the Civil War began, and so they moved it (1). Independent goldsmiths in London because this was Parliament's stronghold (1). They received receipts for their gold, which were used as a form of currency (1). These goldsmiths realised that not everyone would request their gold back, so they began to earn money on the interest (1). (Max. 4 marks)
6. Suggested answer:

The Crown had traditionally borrowed from individuals (1), targeting the vulnerable, such as foreigners (1). If the money wasn't repaid (1). The Republican period saw the income from taxes become more reliable and provided the confidence that any money lent would be repaid (1). During the Restoration such repayment was protected, so the number of loans made (1). (Max. 4 marks)
7. Suggested answer:

Both of these developments meant that more money was made available to those who needed it (1), and this in turn increased the amount of money that Parliament and government could access (1). (Max. 2 marks)
8. Suggested answer:

Protestants on the continent had developed new techniques for making new types of cloth (1). The established in England attracted many of them to England and they brought these techniques with them (1). Some were fleeing persecution, while others were returning home after living in exile in the Netherlands during the reign of the Catholic Queen Mary II (1).
9. Indicative content:

Gentry gaining power:

 - The growing towns provided new opportunities for wealth, which resulted in the growth of the gentry (1). As wealth grew, the gentry had an increasing amount of influence in the towns (1).
 - The growing wealth of the gentry also saw them connecting with the more traditional elite; attending court (1). This also saw them come to share in some of the power and influence traditionally excluded to them (1).
 - While the gentry were gaining wealth, the nobility were losing it as many had sold their lands, which had brought with it wealth, and as wealth brought with it influence, many of the gentry took over the power positions (1).

Nobility maintaining power:

 - The nobility also sought to take advantage of the growing towns and more of them moved there (1). The traditional status afforded them influence in these increasingly important places (1).
 - A lot of power had gradually been transferred from the Crown to the nobility through institutions (1). The nobility came to have more of a say in the way that the country was run. The nobility still maintained their power, as they were reliant on their support to be able to rule the country, which meant that the nobility still maintained their power (1).

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Test 5 – The Civil Wars

1.
 - The Scottish army in the north of England meant Charles needed Parliament to provide the funds further **(1)**
 - The Scottish army had demanded that any further negotiations happened with Parliament as a condition **(1)**
2. Students should describe two of the following (1 mark for each):
 - Parliament had to be called every three years
 - If the king failed to call Parliament, it could be called by several lords
 - Parliament had to consent to being dissolved
 - Parliament had to grant permission for the Crown to raise money
 - The High Courts were abolished
3. They tied them to legislation granting him the money he desperately needed. **(1)**
4.
 - The Grand Remonstrance was a list of grievances that Parliament had with the king **(1)**. It demanded reform and an assessment of how to see it **(1)**, a share of control of the army **(1)**, and choice over the king's marriages **(1)**.
 - It was passed because Parliament did not trust the king **(1)** as he believed that any concession would be a sign of weakness (Max. 2 marks)
 - Charles reacted angrily to it **(1)** and demanded the arrest of leading Members of Parliament **(1)** and led to the start of hostilities **(1)**. (Max. 2 marks)
5. Suggested answer:

The fact that it became clear that Charles wished for a complete victory over Parliament hardened his resolve **(1)**. It created the New Model Army based on the latest military techniques **(1)**, reformed taxes **(1)**, and the Scottish **(1)**.
6.
 - The king's stubbornness: regardless of the fact that he lost the war, Charles continued to refuse to accept that he did that it was his right to rule as granted by God **(1)**. His continued refusal to budge, including his refusal to put him on trial, gave the Rump Parliament little choice **(1)**.
 - The king's alliance with the Scots: at Charles's initial defeat and capture, Parliament had hoped for a settlement. However, the fact that he opted to restart hostilities instead increased opposition to him **(1)**, leading to more loss of life, and so those hoping to reach a settlement with him lost support **(1)**.
 - The army's influence: the army was the main group that was furious with the king for restarting the conflict and losses as a result, and this made the army his main opponent **(1)**. It was the army that pushed Parliament to force the king to accept their terms, and this made it easier for Parliament to reach a settlement with the king, and this made it easier for Parliament to reach a settlement with the king.
7. Indicative content:

Significant change was made:

 - Parliament was able to undo the changes made by Laud thanks to the absence of the king. This had been a big contribution to the conflict raging in the country.
 - Parliament also managed to make significant changes that reduced the king's power; for instance, the House of Lords (the bishops were appointed by, and so loyal to, the king), and removing Royal Assent.
 - They changed the church structure from the hierarchical episcopacy to the more representative presbyterianism, which was significant as it was the Scottish preference for church organisation.
 - Parliament also ordered that England should follow the established church, with the reformed church's spiritual observations which included the abolition of traditional Christian festivals.
 - Parliament abolished the Book of Common Prayer and introduced a new prayer book in its place. The attempted imposition of the English Prayer Book on Scotland had effectively started the Scottish Civil War.

Significant change was not made:

 - Parliament's reversal of Laud's changes effectively just meant bringing the Church back to normal (which had been greatly resisted) and so undoing them was just a return to the old status quo.
 - The change to Presbyterianism was in reality a limited one, as Parliament's version of it maintained the power of the Church, which restricted the scope of this change.
 - Parliament lacked control over the whole country and also lacked full support for the changes as many of the changes were unenforceable as, even though local authorities publicly accepted them, they did little to enforce them.

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Test 6 – Republican Rule

- Students should name any two of the following (1 mark for each):
 - The monarchy was abolished
 - The House of Lords was abolished
 - England was declared a republic
- Students should describe two of the following (2 marks for each):
 - The Rump was only a small part of Parliament **(1)**, and so did not enjoy universal support given that Parliamentarians as well as Royalists remained **(1)**.
 - Charles's son was proclaimed King Charles II in Scotland **(1)**, and he raised an army to reclaim England.
 - Catholic rebellions broke out in Ireland **(1)** as the Catholics feared the actions the Protestant army.

- 1 mark for each point, up to a maximum of 4

Rump's successes	Rump's weaknesses
Defeated all the enemies facing it, including Charles II	Lacked legitimacy due to there being no universal support
Had the support of the army	Was only a part of Parliament, pro-Parliamentarians
Maintained order and a degree of continuity that appealed to the people	Removal of common enemy (king) and army wanting further reform while in power

- Students should explain any two of the below (2 marks for each):
 - By challenging traditional religious doctrines, some of them afforded women more equality than the church **(1)**; women sought the increase in personal freedom, such as the ability to preach and to hold office **(1)**.
 - Nonconformists were increasingly tolerated so long as they didn't affect anyone else **(1)**, and sects **(1)**.
 - Church authority had been reduced due to reforms as well as the uncertainty of the civil war and the radicalism to spread more easily thanks to the resulting loss of regulation **(1)**.

- Suggested answers:

- The Toleration Act's passing was a reflection of the power and influence of the army **(1)**. It was similar reforms and the Rump had to keep it happy **(1)**.
- The act did not apply to Catholics **(1)**; for them there was no toleration and, in fact, it specified the limits of toleration to Protestants **(1)**.
- The act afforded more freedom to various Protestant groups **(1)**; however, in many ways toleration was growing and this just formalised it **(1)**.
- The act reduced the control and power of the established church **(1)**; the desire to reduce the power of the church was one of the reasons for it **(1)**.

- Suggested answers:

- Oliver was succeeded by his son Richard but he did not enjoy the support of the army **(1)**, and the army was a key part in his holding on to power **(1)**.
- Richard was unable to maintain the balance between civilian and army interests **(1)**; his father had held his position **(1)**.
- Oliver was an experienced and famed military commander **(1)** while Richard had no military experience **(1)**.

- Indicative content:

Cromwell was effectively a king:

- Thanks to the absolute support of the army that he enjoyed Cromwell effectively had absolute power in all but name; if anything this granted him more power than Charles I.
- By dismissing the Rump and forming the Barebones Parliament in its place he demonstrated similar power; he dismissed and recalled members as he saw fit. He also had similar arguments with his proteges with himself; he was the only one who could do so.
- Cromwell considered himself chosen by God to direct his will on Earth, so he believed he had a divine right to rule. This was a direct line of thought to the divine right of kings that Charles I had had a strong belief in.

Cromwell was not a king:

- Cromwell lacked the legitimacy that kings had and which allowed them to stay in power even when they were unpopular, such as how Buckingham rather than Charles received the blame when the war went badly. Cromwell's support of the army, maintaining a balance between the army and the general populace, and his refusal to actually be made king, and that is why he became Lord Protector instead of king.
- Cromwell refused to actually be made king, and that is why he became Lord Protector instead of king.
- Cromwell's position as Lord Protector was quite different from that of king, especially as it was not a hereditary position, and it was more flexible, and in some ways more powerful as it was less clear what he could and could not do.

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Test 7 – A Ferment of Ideas

- The Levellers received their name from their opponents (1). They were so-called because their opponents wanted a level society, making everyone equal (1).
- This means a state that adheres to a particular religion (1), with the state apparatus aiming to encourage and suppress religious belief (1).
- The Royal Society were a group of natural philosophers/scientists (1) who would regularly meet to discuss and patronage of the king (1).
- The king provided money and property for the society (1)
 - Royal backing brought with it respectability and acceptance for science (1)

- One suggestion for each of 'Idea' / 'Why was it radical?' for each thinker below

Thinker/group	Idea	Why was it radical?
The Levellers	The advancement of religious toleration	The confessional state, and so the religion for all to adhere to, had been a central part of the state
	The granting of voting rights to all adult men and the redistribution of seats in the House of Commons to reflect this	There had been a long-standing tradition of a small group of people governing the country and, therefore, the king
The Diggers	The establishment of the common ownership of property	There was a commonly held belief that land should be shared
	The creation of a truly equal society	Hierarchy in society had long been justified by the notion of divine right making one person superior to others
Thomas Hobbes	Those in power should gain their legitimacy by being able to protect those they hold power over	Legitimacy of government had long been based on the concept of divine right and so a monarch had legitimacy
	There should be a balance between freedom and order ensured by strong government	The notion of freedom was a new idea as the confessional state had held sway
John Locke	All men were born rational and free and so deserved religious toleration	This implied a level of equality that contradicted the tradition of society
	Church and government were artificial constructs created for practical reasons and so no one form of government was the best	This directly contradicted the notion that monarchy was the best form of government

- Suggested answer:
The experimental method involved new ideas such as using observation, measurement and reasoning to test ideas. This was significant as it was a radical change from before when religious explanations had been used (1). Science was used to explain natural phenomena, eroding the religious monopoly that had previously existed on this matter (1). In addition, the rise of ideas such as astrology and accusations of witchcraft became gradually more discredited (1). Politics was also impacted by the erosion of divine right of kings, for instance – which made more people think about the religious aspects of politics (1).

- Suggested answers:
The fall of divine right monarchy was the only reason:
 - The execution of a monarch was an unprecedented event that many had thought unthinkable. Even before the execution, people couldn't imagine a settlement without the king remaining an important part of the government. The change of the status quo cannot be understated in creating new ideas as it opened up so many thoughts (1).
 - The creation of a republic, and its declaration that the monarchy was over, brought an end to a centuries-old system where legitimacy lay with the monarch. Due to the removal of the monarchy from the government (including Parliament), the legitimacy of the government had long been based greatly on the concept of divine right (1).
 - A lot of the new ideas about government, and ultimately about in what way legitimacy should be established, opened up the question of legitimacy, it makes sense that what would follow would be a new search for a form of government that would be obeyed.

There were other reasons:

- The confessional state was also brought to an end as the traditional church system was dismantled. Religion was also a central part of the state, acting as a way to control people, and so this allowed for freedom for new ideas to develop.
- The scientific developments of the day also contributed to the erosion of traditional ideas, and these new ideas allowed people to see new ways of thinking and so gave them better means with which to challenge the old ideas.
- There was a general wealth redistribution within society as more and more people outside of the aristocracy were becoming wealthy. Therefore, they wanted a stake in society. While the changing situation was no doubt taken advantage of, why new ideas about how the country should be run were developing.

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Test 8 – The Restoration

1. ½ mark for every event in the correct order.

1. The Rump tries to dismiss some senior army leaders	2. General Lambert uses his army to expel the Rump	3.
4. General Monck contacted by Lambert's opponents	5. General Monck marches an army to London	6.
7. The Long Parliament is restored	8. A new election results in the creation of the Convention	9.

2. Students should name any two of the following (1 mark for each):

- Charles promised to pay the army
- Charles promised a general pardon for actions committed during the Republic
- Charles avoided discussing how government would work

3. They considered that the two came hand in hand. The belief that if one was introduced, the other would follow.

4. 1 mark for each up to a maximum of 4 marks

Charles's aim	
He was a religious moderate order	He worked together with the Puritans
He placed more importance on those currently of use to him than those who had demonstrated loyalty in the past	This alienated many, including those who supported him previously
He was sympathetic to nonconformists and Catholics	This clashed with Parliament's Anglicanism

5. Suggested answers:

- The new Parliament was dominated by Anglicans (1) and they were not just keen, but in a strong Anglican Church (1).
- There had been a lot of uncertainty during the Civil Wars and the Republican Period (1) and as a return to normality, and this applied to the Church as well as the government (1).
- Puritanism had dominated during the Protectorate but had since fallen out of favour (1). This was Cromwell and the unpopular austerity of his rule (1).
- There was a growing distrust of nonconformists (1). Part of this was due to a failed rebellion organised by revolutionaries and claim that action was needed to stop them (1).

6. Suggested answers:

- Charles himself was sympathetic towards Catholics (1) and often spoke up against Parliament's anti-Catholicism (1).
- Charles's heir was his brother James, who was openly Catholic (1); the succession crisis that arose over a new Personal Rule (1).
- There were stronger links developed with Catholic France (1), which ultimately involved a grant of a Personal Rule in return for not recalling Parliament (1).
- A group of ministers known as the Cabal became the king's closest advisors and harboured Catholicism (1), and Parliament saw this as a new Catholic plot to gain power (1).
- Charles converted to Catholicism on his deathbed (1) and was succeeded by his Catholic brother James II, who took hold of the monarchy (1).

7. Suggested answers:

Not weakened:

- No real conditions had been made upon the king's return, nor did he seem to have decided to trust Parliament. Without any acts changing the king's power, Charles II effectively retained the same position his father had restored.
- The Cavalier Parliament, which strengthened the king's position. It confirmed his position as the monarch and chose his advisors. It granted him an annual income through duties and taxes on trade, as well as the right to dissolve Parliament.
- The Triennial Act of 1664, while introducing a new condition upon the king, failed to provide a method of enforcement that the king could ultimately ignore it – which he did when he dissolved Parliament and began a new one.

Weakened:

- Parliament was keen not to lose all the power it had gained and so ensured that the king still had to pay taxes without their permission. The king was now more dependent on them for money than before.
- Parliament also kept the king's courts shut. This was important as it had been through these courts that the king had been able to rule the country without Parliament. Therefore, the fact that they weren't restored meant that he had less power.
- Parliament passed the Triennial Act in 1664, which stated that Parliament had to be summoned at least once a year on a new condition upon the king, who previously could summon parliaments (or not) whenever it suited him.

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Test 9 – The Revolution

1. The uncertainty of recent times had meant there was usually trouble when power changed hands. (1)
2. Their shared hatred of Catholicism. (1)
3. William was a Protestant (1), and as the husband of James's daughter Mary, linked to the royal family. (1)
4. Students should describe any two of the following:
 - It made James more suspicious (1) and he would treat any future opposition more harshly (1)
 - It made him enrol a larger army (1) though this served to alarm people because it was against the interests of the country
 - Parliament voted for him to have more money (1), which served to make him more independent

5.

James's personality	Impact
He was openly Catholic	Catholicism was still very unpopular
He was not very aware of the day's political issues	This reduced his ability to govern
He held a strong belief in the divine right of kings	This meant he considered himself to be appointed by a strong ruler

6. Suggested answer:

James was a Catholic himself (1) and he wanted to make it easier for his co-religionists to practise their faith. Removing the restrictions to Catholic worship he would encourage many to return to the faith (1). However, his death would outlast him (1); he was particularly worried that it wouldn't because his daughter and son-in-law were Protestants.

7. Suggested answer:

He had been promised support from leading members of the establishment (1) and many lords rose to support him. However, as significant was the fact that James himself felt he was struggling to raise a lot of support. His attempt to face William in battle (1). William was, therefore, helped by the fact that many were hesitant to support another civil war (1). In addition, the earlier execution of the Duke of Monmouth meant that William was the only one which united the opposition to the king around William (1).

8. Suggested answer:

His promotion of Catholicism was the main reason:

- His openness about his Catholicism was an endless source of tension between him and Parliament. Catholicism would lead to absolutism. This was made worse by the birth of his son, which meant a Catholic dynasty.
- He kept pushing for more rights and freedoms for Catholics, which much of the establishment opposed. He also reformed the English Catholic Church as well as putting more Catholics into positions of power. This alarmed the establishment as they feared they would lose power as a result.
- He passed two Declarations of Indulgence, which proved very unpopular, and the second of them was particularly so against him so much that the bishops he had imprisoned were appointed, which was greeted with relief.

There were other reasons:

- His persistence involved unpopular actions such as dissolving Parliament and then imprisoning the bishops. His Declaration of Indulgence in 1685, which further increased his unpopularity.
- His passing of the Declaration of Indulgence in 1687 was as much an issue as it seemed to stir up opposition by Parliament. This was because it removed the Penal Laws and Test Act which had been passed by Parliament. He also declared his belief that he could overrule it.
- James had started his reign with relative popularity in spite of everyone knowing he was Catholic. However, his promotion of Catholicism which opened an avenue for a Catholic dynasty that urged some to action. Before that point it was clear that his daughter Mary would succeed him.

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Test 10 – The Impact of Imperial Expansion

1. This is an economic policy where the economy is controlled by the state **(1)**, with the aim being to increase the wealth of the country **(1)**, and this was often done at the expense of foreign business **(1)**.
2. These were Acts of Parliament that aimed to restrict trade from English colonies to just English ships producing goods already made in England **(1)**.
3. Students should give any three of the following:
 - They were trade rivals, with both trying to dominate the same trade area **(1)**.
 - The Navigation Acts were in some cases aimed at restricting Dutch trade, which increased tensions **(1)**.
 - English merchants were attempting to take trade away from Dutch merchants **(1)**.
 - The English policy of mercantilism caused tensions with rivals as it focusing on protecting and increasing domestic production, which was harming foreign trade **(1)**.
4. Students should describe any two of the following:
 - Rivalry over trade with the Dutch, assisted the growth of the English navy **(1)**. This was to ensure a powerful navy to fight off competition **(1)**.
 - The East India Company was created to promote trade in far-off regions **(1)**. It needed a powerful navy to protect the distance of India from England, for example **(1)**.
 - The Triangular Trade was an important but dangerous trade route in this period **(1)**. If England used this route, it needed a strong navy that was capable of patrolling the seas **(1)**.
5. Suggested answer:

The colonies contributed to providing a market for English trade **(1)**, which helped English towns to grow. This soon came to overtake the European continent as England's main trading partner **(1)**. This increased England's rising power **(1)**. Beyond trade, the colonies served as popular places for people, especially religious dissenters and for the first time in history, more people moved out of England than moved to it **(1)**.
6. Suggested answer:

The growth of trade resulted in England's wealth growing **(1)**, and this meant that the value of key colonies came from them **(1)**. The value of these places increased the desire and need to control these places. A strong merchant presence, was built up **(1)**. This allowed territory to be controlled by England **(1)**.
7. Suggested answer:

Growing trade was the main reason:

 - The East India Company started off as a simple group of merchants, but as it came to gain wealth and assets it developed a military and came to control trade in India in particular, opening the region to English trade **(1)**.
 - The Triangular Trade was a very important trade route of this period and the riches gained from it made particular port cities such as London and Bristol, which grew greatly as a result. The English navy was not only needed protecting but the wealth gained from it meant England could afford to build a stronger navy **(1)**.
 - Colonial trade likewise assisted the growth of key English cities. England exploited the wealth of the colonies and brought this wealth back to England. It was often used to develop colonies and the navy, among other things **(1)**.

Other factors were more important:

 - The Navigation Acts were a successful protectionist domestic policy that contributed to the growth of the protected and promoted English trade, which was crucial in increasing the wealth that England gained **(1)**.
 - Rivalry and conflict with the Dutch also played an important part as it necessitated the need to protect English colonies trade routes from those rivals too. England's response to this rivalry of being the dominant power of the seas **(1)**.
 - Mercantilism also played an important part as it allowed domestic trade to grow and so ensure that opportunities was capitalised on by English merchants, and this allowed more wealth to return to the power it would later become **(1)**.

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Test 11 – The Glorious Revolution

1. Students should name two of the following (1 mark for each):
 - James II had fled the country, which left William and Mary as the only choices remaining
 - William refused to stay in England unless he was made king
 - Mary refused to rule without her husband
 - Parliament couldn't risk the return of James II and so needed a replacement
2. This is a form of monarchy where there are determined limits to the monarchy's power **(1)** and where there is a representative body **(1)**.
3.
 - The first divide was between the Whigs, who supported the idea that Parliament should have the power and the Tories, who supported the monarch as well as the established Church of England **(1)**
 - The other divide was between the Court faction that supported centralised power **(1)** and the Country faction that supported maintaining local power **(1)**.
4. Suggested answers (2 marks available for each):
 - The Declaration of Rights could be seen as the most important because it imposed conditions on the monarch and so showed Parliament's increasing power **(1)**. However, this remained unenforced in law **(1)**.
 - The Bill of Rights could be seen as the most important because it actually enshrined into law the rights of the monarch **(1)**. This made these changes to the king's power official and was the real event that ushered in the new era. However, it failed to include a provision for the regular calling of parliaments, leaving out an important element.
 - The Triennial Act could be seen as the most important because it confirmed in law that the king had to call a parliament at least once a year and also prevented him from dissolving Parliament as he wished, which had long been a limitation on the monarch. Another important element was Parliament's control of finances that really ensured that William had to keep consulting with Parliament.
 - The Act of Settlement could be seen as the most important because it formally removed James II from the line of succession and gave the throne to William and Mary. By also removing the ability of the monarch to choose his successor, it confirmed Parliament's power **(1)**. However, in many ways this just confirmed the status quo of the last century, where the monarch was chosen by Parliament, the preferred religion, anyway **(1)**.
5. Suggested answer:

The Whigs considered that the Glorious Revolution established Parliament's dominance over the monarchy with the divine right of kings removed **(1)**. The legitimacy of the king was, therefore, reduced as well as the events of the 1640s as the real revolution **(1)** because this was when traditional relationships in society were broken down by the unprecedented execution of a monarch **(1)**. 1688 was just a culmination of the longer-term developments.
6. Suggested answer:

Parliament was in almost constant session after the Triennial Act, with elections every two and a half years. This was enticing too as there was more power in Parliament than before – thanks to the Bill of Rights, for instance, the king was in the war and so he was abroad a lot **(1)**, and this increasingly gave more of the day-to-day running of the country to Parliament after Mary's death **(1)**.
7. Suggested answer:

Parliament dominated the monarchy:

 - Parliament imposed conditions upon the king's coronation (the Declaration of Rights), and this was not done before, even in the Restoration in 1660. It also removed the ability of the king to choose his successor.
 - Parliament had chosen William and Mary to rule, thus requiring the replacing of the legitimate monarch and increasing its dominance over the monarchy as it demonstrated Parliament's role as kingmaker.
 - The passing of the Triennial Act was a great victory for Parliament over the monarchy as it confirmed the monarch's power to dissolve Parliament. The act prevented another Personal Rule and made the monarch accept legislation that was more beneficial to Parliament.

Parliament did not dominate the monarchy:

 - Parliament showed itself still dependent on the existence of the monarchy as it still needed a monarch to act as an agency as William was able to make Parliament crown him by threatening to leave if he was not crowned, so that James couldn't return.
 - William was still able to dissolve Parliament despite all the restrictions Parliament had passed, as he needed money for his war that forced him to recall it, and Parliament's power over finance was nothing to sneeze at.
 - William as king remained able to control a lot of affairs, particularly foreign ones. He took England into the war and became king despite this in many ways being a personal vendetta as England had been relatively neutral.

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Test 12 – Religious and Financial Revolutions

1. He wanted to focus his efforts on his war with France **(1)**, and to this end he wanted to have unity and achieve **(1)**. In addition, he was Calvinist, and so not a member of the Anglican establishment but for **(1)**.
2. It included in the royal oath a defence of the Church of England **(1)** while also including an oath of office by office holders **(1)**.
3. To take England into war with France and so support his other realm, the Netherlands. **(1)**
4. Suggested answer:
It would be a long conflict resulting in William needing Parliament more because of its role in granting funds. It was in near-constant session during his reign as the war took up most of it **(1)**. This was a more expensive war and William was reliant on Parliament **(1)**, which gave Parliament a lot of power over the king **(1)**. In addition, this war and wasn't too worried about giving Parliament more power as long as he got the funds he needed.
5. Suggested answer:
The established Church's position had already been eroded over time due to the instability of the Crown. At the time of William, a lot of different Protestant denominations had become entrenched as a result **(1)**. As he was Calvinist rather than Anglican **(1)** and distrustful of the establishment, which is why he pursued policies that eroded the Church's power because it introduced a new oath to the monarchy which was refused by many who would have abdicated, and so they were removed from their positions, with many of those being high-ranking officials.
6. Suggested answers (2 marks available for each):
 - The Commission of Public Accounts could be seen as the most important because it allowed for oversight of the Crown **(1)**. This allowed parliamentary oversight over the Crown's spending, removing an important source of power from the Crown.
 - The Bank of England provided a method of granting the Crown much-needed loans and was further dependent on Parliament for money as it was Parliament's backing that gave people confidence in the bank. Parliament was the one that set this up, too, showcasing its wider involvement in financial affairs and the Crown's finance **(1)**.
 - The Civil List was a grant from Parliament to the Crown for the day-to-day running of government, making the Crown now entirely dependent on Parliament for its funding **(1)**.
7. Suggested answer:
The Toleration Act transformed the lives of nonconformists:
 - The act made tolerance of all Protestants law. This was significant as for a long time conformity was enforced, and so this marked a shift in the official position on nonconformity.
 - The legality of enforcement was completely undermined, and while non-attendance of Anglican services was still to be reported, because the law permitted nonconformity it rarely was, as it was presumed nonconformity was the norm and Protestant service instead.
 - The Whig interpretation considered that there was a big change as enforced unity gave way to tolerance and nonconformists much greater freedom than ever before. Crucially, the chance of religious conflict was reduced.
The Toleration Act did not transform the lives of nonconformists:
 - In many ways the act merely confirmed the reality that nonconformists had already been largely ignored and caused any trouble. Therefore, the act didn't actually result in too great a change.
 - While Protestant nonconformists were allowed to practise their faith freely, they weren't made equal to Anglicans. The Church of England still exclusively reserved for Anglicans and so there was a crucial limit to the change.
 - The act only applied to Protestant nonconformists. It specifically excluded Catholics and also other religions. In addition, it confirmed the status of Protestant nonconformists outside of England remained Anglican.

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Self-assessment Sheet

Using the following sheet, analyse your performance on the topic test and give suggestions in the blank boxes on how you can improve your performance next time.

Self-assessment: Content coverage	
My overall score on the topic test was:	
Which questions did I struggle with the most on?	
Which areas of the specification 'tick' I feel comfortable with?	
Which areas of the specification do I need to study more?	

On the following grid, rank your performance on key exam skills, and then state how you could improve. Try to think of one thing you could do better, no matter how good your performance!

Self-assessment: Exam Skills					
How would you rate your ability to demonstrate knowledge and understanding (AO1)?	1 = Very Poor	2 = Poor	3 = Average	4 = Good	5 = Very Good
How will you improve next time?					