

ROYALTY, REVOLUTION AND RESTORATION c.1603-1715

THEME 1: The quest for political stability, c.1603-1715

PART 1 - Chronology chart

This is a suggested timeline for the theme covering the quest for political stability, c.1603-1715. The content coverage is derived from the specification.

1603-1625	1625-1660	1660-1715
Divine Right and the nature of monarchical government	The Petition of Right and the Personal Rule	The Restoration to 1688
James I and his attitude to monarchy and rule	Charles I's relations with Parliament	The Glorious Revolution
James's relations with Parliament	The Civil War and its impact	The Bill of Rights and the Revolutionary Settlement
	Republican government and its failure to provide stability	The growth of political faction and party politics

PART 2 - a conceptual guide

This provides a conceptual guide for the theme of the quest for political stability, c.1603-1715 which attempts to demonstrate how each concept underpins the period, how concepts are linked and the significance of these concepts. The aim is not to focus on the content of events but to provide appropriate guidance regarding historical concepts as appropriate.

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	1603-1625	1625-1660	1660-1715
Cause and Consequence	Growing tension between Crown and Parliament	The Civil War The Interregnum	The growth of political faction and party politics
Significant individuals	James I	Charles I Oliver Cromwell	Charles II James II
Turning points	The death of James I, 1625	The Personal Rule The execution of Charles I	The Restoration of the Monarchy, 1660
Key Terminology associated with the theme	Divine Right	Republican Regicide Puritan	Revolutionary Settlement
Similarity and Difference <i>Comparison during a sub-period and even over the whole period can feature</i>	The relationship between Crown and Parliament 1603-1642	Political control in the Interregnum 1649-1660	The power of the monarchy 1660-1715
Change and Continuity <i>Teachers should address how far and how quickly these issues changed over the whole period</i>	Changes in political leadership 1603-1715 The extent of constitutional change 1603-1715		

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CAUSE AND CONSEQUENCE

Growing tension between Crown and Parliament	Centres should examine why there was growing tension between Crown and Parliament during the reign of James I, for example, the dispute over the king's adherence to Divine Right and arguments over finance. Centres should point out the political consequences of this tension and how it affected the relationship between Crown and Parliament into the reign of Charles I, for example, after their experience with James MPs were less trusting of Charles I which soured relations to the extent that he tried to rule without it after only four years on the throne. Pressures on their relationship during the Personal Rule should be considered.
The Civil War	Centres should examine why the Civil War broke out in 1642, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the growing distrust between MPs and the monarchy• disputes over finance particularly Ship Money• quarrels over Divine Right• complaints about the Personal Rule Centres should point out the consequences of this conflict such as the king's execution and the subsequent move to republican rule from 1649.
The Interregnum	Centres should examine why the Interregnum occurred, for example, the king's execution necessitated a new constitutional arrangement with parliamentary rule at the heart of it. This led to the Commonwealth and the rise of Cromwell as an alternative ruler with 'monarchical' powers. Centres should point out the political and constitutional consequences of this period especially the decline and death of republican rule followed by the generally popular restoration of the monarchy in 1660.
The growth of political faction and party politics	Centres should examine why politics came to be dominated more by political faction and later the growth of political parties after 1660. Political factions emerged due to differences over finance, religion and the power of the restored monarch. Examples of political factions emerging can be seen in the opposition to Danby and during the Exclusion Crisis. Centres should consider that, following the Glorious Revolution, the different factions became more like political 'parties' with different identities and different policies. The 'Tory' party became identified with the Anglican Church, the rural gentry, and the maintenance of a relatively strong monarchy while the 'Whig' party came to represent non-Anglicans (notably Presbyterians) and the wealthy middle class.

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SIGNIFICANT INDIVIDUALS

James I	Centres should focus on the significance of James I's rule and his adherence to the principle of Divine Right - especially given developments after his death. Centres should point out that the pace of political change caused by James's increasingly autocratic rule influenced MPs in Parliament to harden their attitude to the monarchy which persisted into his son's reign.
Charles I	Centres should focus on the significance of Charles I's methods of government and advocacy of Divine Right. Centres should point out that the methods of governing adopted by Charles I were challenged by radical politicians in Parliament – for example they opposed the policy of 'Thorough' which was the pursuit of ambitious policy objectives, on behalf of the king, disregarding special interests or the law. Centres should consider Charles' relationship with Parliament especially the differences between the King and his critics, such as John Elliot and John Hampden.
Oliver Cromwell	Centres should focus on the significance of Cromwell's leadership and methods before and after the Civil War. Centres should point out that the methods adopted by, and the pace of change inspired by, Cromwell was challenged by the Crown and by radical groups. Centres should consider in particular the relationship between 'the Lord Protector' and his critics, such as William Erbery and John Lilburne.
Charles II	Centres should focus on the significance of Charles II's restoration and the way he governed the kingdom after the fall of the Republic. Centres should consider the impact of Charles's restoration and rule in both the shorter and longer term.
James II	Centres should focus on the significance of James II's deposition and the way he misgoverned the kingdom. Centres should consider the impact of James's deposition in both the shorter and longer term – for example his religious policies alienated the political elite who determined to oust him and his failure to defend his throne resulted in a bloodless political revolution that altered the relationship between the Crown and Parliament.

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TURNING POINTS

The death of James I 1625	Centres should focus on the impact of the death of James I on the Crown's relationship with Parliament. James I's death was a turning point because it witnessed a significant change in the attitude of MPs in mistrusting the motives of the monarch and solidifying their hardening attitude in their dealings with the Crown, for example, Charles faced greater opposition and a reluctance to co-operate because of the mistakes of his father.
The Personal Rule	Centres should focus on the impact of the Personal Rule both in the short and long term. Centres should point out the changes in attitude towards the King on both a personal and political level and the impact on the relationship between Crown and Parliament, for example, the tense relationship between the monarchy and Parliament turned into open conflict leading to Civil War. The Personal Rule is a turning point because it marked the end of any attempt by an English monarch to rule arbitrarily and marked the beginning of greater parliamentary involvement in government.
The execution of Charles I 1649	Centres should focus on the impact of the execution of Charles I both politically and constitutionally. Centres should point out the changes in attitude towards the very existence of monarchy and also the significance of the Regicide in political and constitutional terms – for example the killing of a king marked a sea change in attitude that henceforth English monarchs could no longer insist on Divine Right nor rule autocratically. Centres should assess the impact of the execution not only in the short term – the Interregnum – but also in the longer term to the Glorious Revolution and Bill of Rights 1688-89, in particular the move towards a constitutional monarchy working in close co-operation with Parliament and the wider political elite.
The restoration of the monarchy 1660	Centres should focus on the impact of the restoration of the monarchy both politically and constitutionally. Centres should point out the significance of the political and constitutional changes caused by the restoration, in particular the failure of republicanism as a political force and the acceptance of monarchy as an integral part of government. The restoration is a turning point because it marked the end of an experiment in republican rule which failed and necessitated the return of the monarchy but on vastly different terms to that enjoyed by English kings prior to the Civil War.

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KEY TERMINOLOGY

Divine Right	Centres should focus on the reasons why the early Stuart monarchs insisted on Divine Right and look at how it was challenged over the period, for example in legal and constitutional terms with the Petition of Right in 1628 and the Bill of Rights in 1689, in military terms during the Civil War and also in the publications of works by political theorists such as John Locke in 1689.
Regicide	Centres should focus on why the regicide was such a controversial issue – for example was the king above the law of the kingdom and did Parliament have the power to try him? Centres should assess its effects – for example, it marked the end of old-style monarchy based on divine right and also led to an experiment in republican rule.
Republican[ism]	Centres should focus on the reasons why some people adopted republican beliefs. Centres should examine the principles that underpin Republicanism and look at how it was challenged over the period, for example, during the Interregnum Cromwell was elevated to the position of Lord Protector and was later offered the Crown. The restoration of the monarchy in 1660 and the passing of the Bill of Rights in 1689 fatally weakened any lingering support for the republican movement.
Puritan[ism]	Centres should focus on the reasons why Puritans and Puritanism became such a powerful political and religious force in the mid-seventeenth century. Centres should examine how it challenged the accepted beliefs of the period, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Puritanism inspired the Levellers, a political movement that championed extended suffrage, common land ownership, equality before the law, and religious tolerance• Puritanism inspired the development of other non-conformist movements such as the Diggers who developed ideas on agrarian socialism
Revolutionary Settlement	Centres should focus on what the Revolutionary Settlement was, particularly that the 'Revolutionary Settlement' was not a single event, but a long and on-going process encompassing the Glorious Revolution 1688, Toleration Act 1689, Bill of Rights 1689, Triennial Act 1694 and the Act of Settlement 1701. Collectively these made up the settlement that revolutionised the British political and constitutional system and clarified the relationship between Crown and Parliament by 1715.

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SIMILARITY AND DIFFERENCE

The relationship between monarch and Parliament 1603-1642	Centres should focus on comparing similarities and differences in the relationship between monarch and Parliament 1603-1642. Areas to compare can include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the attitudes of the two monarchs• the continued commitment to divine right• the increasing radicalism and opposition of many MPs
Political control in the Interregnum 1649-1660	Centres should focus on comparing similarities and differences regarding political control in the period of the Interregnum 1649-1660. Areas to compare can include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the differences between the monarchical and republican systems• the move towards a single ruler by 1653 with Cromwell assuming the power of the Lord Protector• the longer term objective in restoring the monarchy in 1660
The power of the monarchy 1660-1715	Centres should focus on comparing similarities and differences regarding the power of the monarchy in the period 1660-1689. Areas to compare can include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the nature and extent of the power enjoyed by the restored monarch in 1660• the position of Parliament• the relationship between Parliament and the monarch by 1715 following the Glorious Revolution.
NB: Comparisons can be drawn between the power of different monarchs at different times of the period if appropriate	

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CHANGE AND CONTINUITY

Changes in political leadership 1603-1715	<p>Centres should focus on understanding the conditions that led to changes in political leadership. In order to consider issues of change and continuity across the whole period, centres should examine changes in political leadership such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the changing attitudes of the political elite to the status and power of the monarchy as evidenced by the Petition of Right 1628, the abolition of the Star Chamber 1640, Regicide 1649 and the Bill of Rights 1689• the way that Parliament grew in power as the monarchy declined in the period after 1640 with the Long Parliament, Commonwealth and Protectorate followed by the Bill of Rights of 1689• the role of prominent political leaders such as James I, Strafford, Charles I, Oliver Cromwell, Danby, Shaftesbury, James II and William III in shaping the political debate and constitutional relationship between Crown and parliament• the development of political parties – Whigs and Tories - and widening the political debate and the role of early parliamentary leaders such as Robert Harley and Henry St. John
The extent of constitutional change 1603-1715	<p>Centres should focus on understanding the conditions that led to constitutional change. In order to consider issues of change and continuity across the whole period, centres should examine constitutional changes such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the way that Divine Right Monarchy (1603-49) was succeeded by republican dictatorship (1649-60) which in turn was followed by progress towards a constitutional monarchy (1660-89 and 1689-1715)• the development of parliamentary rights and privileges such as rights to free speech and freedom from arrest whilst sitting in the House, the establishment of committees to deal with matters such as law and taxation• the development of political parties and party politics after 1689 such as the Whigs and Tories and their relationship with the Crown• the role of prominent individuals in shaping the constitutional debate such as Strafford, Shaftesbury, Danby along with Charles I, Cromwell, James II, Harley and St. John

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Overall impact of religious change

Centres should focus on understanding the overall impact of the Protestant Reformation and the Catholic Revival of the sixteenth century on Europe politically, socially and economically. To do this they should consider:

- the origins of the Catholic Revival
- the New Orders
- the General Council of the Church
- the influence of Catholic Kings
- reaction to radical protestant groups such as the Anabaptists
- the general popularity of Protestantism to many in European society
- the steadfast allegiance to the Roman Church in certain areas of Europe

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Part 3 Resources

Books

Author	Title	Publisher	ISBN
Barry Coward	Stuart England 1603-1714	Longman	9780582084056
Angela Anderson	Access to History Context: An Introduction to Stuart Britain, 1603-1714	Hodder	9780340737446
David Sharp	England in Crisis 1640-60	Heinemann	9780435327149
Michael Lynch	Access to History: The Interregnum, 1649-60	Hodder	9780340582077
Lloyd Bowen	The Politics of the Principality: Wales c. 1603-1642	University of Wales Press	9780708319062
Geraint H. Jenkins	The Foundations of Modern Wales 1642-1780	Oxford University Press	9780192852786

Audio - Visual resources

To Kill a King (DVD) [2008]

Cromwell (DVD) [1970]

Charles II: The Power and the Passion (DVD) [2003]

Gunpowder, Treason and Plot (DVD) [2004]

Restoration (DVD) [1995]

Internet sites

BBC The Stuarts

Luminarium – 17th Century England

BBC Civil Wars

National Archives - Civil War

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b036f9v7>

<http://www.luminarium.org/sevenlit/sevenadd.htm>

http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/timeline/civilwars_timeline_noflash.shtml

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/civilwar/g5/cs2/s5/>

ROYALTY, REVOLUTION AND RESTORATION c.1603-1715

THEME 2: Changing attitudes and ideas: radicalism, dissent and intellectual issues, c.1603-1715

PART 1 - Chronology chart

This is a suggested timeline for the theme covering changing attitudes and ideas: radicalism, dissent and intellectual issues, c.1603-1715. The content coverage is derived from the specification.

1603-1625	1625-1660	1660-1715
Early challenges to the authority of the Church	Anglicanism and the downfall of Laud	The Restoration and restored church
The development of radical political ideas	Puritanism and radicalism during the Civil War and Commonwealth	Dissenting sects and dissent in Wales
William Harvey and the circulation of the blood	Radical groups including the Levellers and the Diggers	The ideas of John Locke and Isaac Newton
	The ideas of Thomas Hobbes	The scientific revolution and the Royal Society

PART 2 - a conceptual guide

This provides a conceptual guide for the theme of changing attitudes and ideas: radicalism, dissent and intellectual issues, c.1603-1715 which attempts to demonstrate how each concept underpins the period, how concepts are linked and the significance of these concepts. The aim is not to focus on the content of events but to provide appropriate guidance regarding historical concepts as appropriate.

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THEME 2: Changing attitudes and ideas: radicalism, dissent and intellectual issues, c.1603-1715

	1780-1815	1815-1848	1848-1885
Cause and Consequence	The growth of Puritanism	The execution of Laud and the end of Laudianism The development of Republicanism	The restoration of the Anglican Church The growth in dissent
Significant individuals	William Harvey	Charles I William Laud Thomas Hobbes	John Locke Isaac Newton
Turning points		The Prynne case The end of Laudianism	Founding of the Royal Society
Key Terminology associated with the theme	Puritanism	Commonwealth Levellers Diggers	Dissent
Similarity and Difference <i>Comparison during a sub-period and even over the whole period can feature</i>	Changing attitudes to the authority of the Church before 1642	Radicalism during and after the Civil War	The progress and development in scientific and intellectual ideas
Change and Continuity <i>Teachers should address how far and how quickly these issues changed over the whole period</i>	Changing attitudes to religion and religious beliefs 1603-1715 The extent of cultural and intellectual change 1603-1715		

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CAUSE AND CONSEQUENCE

The growth of Puritanism	Centres should examine why there was a growth in Puritanism in the early seventeenth century, for example, the Puritans benefitted from the growing dissatisfaction with the Church and the religious experience offered by the Anglican Church. Centres should assess its religious, political and social influence and how it changed attitudes and developments over the longer period, for example, the Puritans inspired other more radical groups to emerge such as the Separatists and Presbyterians.
The execution of Laud and the end of Laudianism	Centres should examine why Laud was executed and how it led to the end of so-called Laudianism – Laud’s attempt to shape the Church of England. Centres should point out the immediate results of Laud’s execution – the end of Puritan persecution and greater freedom of worship - and how it influenced religious and political attitudes and developments over the longer period, for example, initial religious toleration followed by the re-establishment of the Anglican Church and a tougher attitude to non-conformist sects.
The development of Republicanism	Centres should examine why republicanism and republican ideas gained in popularity, for example, growing levels of literacy enabled more people to read broadsheets and political tracts published in pamphlets. Centres should examine the link between republicanism and rejection of monarchical authority and the principle of divine right – for example in 1641 republican ideas influenced the Ten Propositions which tried to limit the king’s power and inspired the Protestation Oath by which MPs swore to defend the rights and powers of Parliament against the king.
The restoration of Anglican Church, 1660	Centres should examine why the Anglican Church was restored in 1660. Centres should point out the immediate results of the restoration of the Anglican Church – re-imposition of the Anglican Prayer Book and order of worship and the re-instatement of bishops with diocesan authority in restored Church courts - and how it influenced religious and political attitudes and developments over the longer period – for example the Church renewed its assault on dissident sects and other non-conformist religious groups such as Quakers..
The growth of dissent after 1650	Centres should examine why there was a growth in dissent after 1650 especially in Wales with the growing popularity of the Independents and Baptists. Centres should examine how the growth in dissent changed attitudes and developments over the longer period, for example, dissenting MPs tried to obstruct religious legislation penalizing non-conformist groups such as the Ranters, Seekers and Fifth Monarchists.

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THEME 2: Changing attitudes and ideas: radicalism, dissent and intellectual issues, c.1603-1715

SIGNIFICANT INDIVIDUALS

Charles I	Centres should focus on the significance of Charles' advocacy of Arminianism within the Anglican Church. Centres should consider the impact of Charles's support for Arminianism, in particular the emphasis on free will and the doctrine of salvation by works at the expense of predestination. This caused divisions within the Church with critics accusing the king of a return to Catholicism.
William Laud	Centres should focus on the significance of Laud's leadership and promotion of Laudian ideals and principles within the Anglican Church. Centres should consider the impact of Laud's role as leader of the church in England in particular his revival of metropolitan visitations, enforced religious standards through the Court of High Commission and the use of the Anglican Prayer Book.
Thomas Hobbes	Centres should focus on the impact and significance of Hobbes' political philosophy, intellectual and scientific achievements – for example his treatise defending Charles I's royal prerogative was used by royalist to attack the king's critics. Centres should consider the impact of Hobbes' ideas – for example his research in mathematics (especially geometry), works of translation (of the classics), law and religion promoted debate and further research by the wider academic community
John Locke	Centres should focus on the impact and significance of Locke's political philosophy and intellectual achievements. Centres should consider the impact of Locke's ideas – for example his most important work, the <i>Essay Concerning Human Understanding</i> , offered an analysis of the human mind and its acquisition of knowledge. His empiricist theories - we acquire ideas through our experience of the world – influenced other political philosophers and stimulated further research.
Isaac Newton	Centres should focus on the impact and significance of Newton's scientific and intellectual achievements. Centres should consider the impact of Newton's ideas – for example his research in mathematics and physics were so innovative that they gave rise to the phrase 'Newtonian science'. Newton is regarded as the founding exemplar of modern physical science and his work in experimental investigation stimulated other scientists to progress their research
William Harvey	Centres should focus on the impact and significance of Harvey's medical and scientific achievements. Centres should consider the impact of Harvey's experiments in advancing medical science such as his proving the role of the heart in the circulation of blood around the body.

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THEME 2: Changing attitudes and ideas: radicalism, dissent and intellectual issues, c.1603-1715

TURNING POINTS

The end of Laudianism	Centres should focus on the impact of the end of Laudianism on the growth and spread in popularity of religious radicalism and dissent. Centres should consider how the downfall of Laud changed the religious landscape of the kingdom, for example, by removing the shackles imposed on religious worship by Laud radical ideas and dissenting groups flourished because they experienced more freedom and less persecution.
The Prynne case	Centres should focus on the impact of the Prynne case on the development of radicalism and intellectual ideas about politics and religion. Centres should consider how Prynne's trial and conviction for defamation changed attitudes to the power of the Church and state, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the publicity accompanying Prynne's trial engendered sympathy for him and other radicals• it turned people against Laud and the king who were regarded as acting in a despotic fashion• in the longer term this case made it possible for radical ideas to emerge and become more accepted
The founding of the Royal Society	Centres should focus on the impact of the founding of the Royal Society on the scientific community. Centres should consider how the founding of the Royal Society with the full support of the king elevated science to a prominent position in the state, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• it promoted the careers of men such as Hobbes and Newton• it enabled scientific ideas to be shared and debated free from persecution

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THEME 2: Changing attitudes and ideas: radicalism, dissent and intellectual issues, c.1603-1715

KEY TERMINOLOGY

Puritanism	Centres should focus on the reasons why Puritans and Puritanism became such a powerful political and religious force in the mid seventeenth century – for example greater exploration of ideas and inclination towards religious debate stimulated men to challenge the accepted social and political order. Centres should consider the appeal of Puritanism to the more radicalised members of society who saw it as an alternative to the State-sponsored Anglican Church.
Commonwealth	Centres should focus on the reasons why the Commonwealth was created – as a necessary replacement for the now-defunct monarchical system of government - and on the consequences for both royalists and republicans, especially in their religious affiliations which might lead to oppression and persecution. Centres should examine the political and social philosophy that underpin the Commonwealth and look at how it was challenged by radicals who wished to replace it with a protectorate dominated by a single ruler.
Levellers	Centres should focus on the reasons why the Levellers became such a powerful political and religious force in the mid seventeenth century – for example radicalism flourished for a time during and just after the Civil War enabling movements such as the Levellers the time and space to develop. Centres should examine the attitudes which underpinned the Leveller movement and how it tried to exploit political power to further its cause of social and economic reform.
Diggers	Centres should focus on the reasons why the Diggers emerged under the leadership of Gerrard Winstanley to become an influential if short lived radical movement – for example radical ideas flourished for a time during and just after the Civil War enabling movements such as the Diggers the opportunity to develop. Centres should examine the attitudes which underpinned the Diggers - a group of Protestant radicals associated with agrarian socialism because of their attempts to share out and farm on common land.
Dissent	Centres should focus on the reasons why dissent became an influential movement in the seventeenth century – for example dissenters opposed state interference in religious matters, founded their own churches and educational institutions. Centres should consider the appeal of Puritanism to the more radicalised and marginalized members of society who saw it as an attractive alternative to the State and established Church.

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SIMILARITY AND DIFFERENCE

Changing attitudes to the authority of the Church before 1642	<p>Centres should focus on comparing similarities and differences in attitudes to the authority of the Church before 1642. Areas to compare can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the attitudes of the monarchs – James I and Charles I• the attitudes of MPs – particularly those holding Puritan or other radical opinions and beliefs• that of the ordinary people. <p>Comparisons between England, Ireland (Catholicism) and Scotland (Presbyterianism) may also be valid. This issue can be linked to change and continuity over the whole period if appropriate.</p>
Radicalism during and after the Civil War	<p>Centres should focus on radicalism by comparing the ideas of different radical groups during and after the Civil War. Areas to compare can include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the aims of the radical groups such as the agrarian socialism of the Diggers or the extended suffrage of the Levellers• their methods to encourage or force change both inside and outside parliament• the extent of their success. <p>Comparisons of leaders and leadership – such as Winstanley, Lilburne and Walwyn - may also be valid.</p>
The progress and development in scientific and intellectual ideas	<p>Centres should focus on comparing similarities and differences in scientific and intellectual ideas and the progress they made over the period as a whole. Centres may compare the philosophical ideas of Hobbes and Locke with those of Harvey and Newton and come to an understanding of how and why they changed – for example the volume of research increased and was promoted by way of the Royal Society.</p>

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THEME 2: Changing attitudes and ideas: radicalism, dissent and intellectual issues, c.1603-1715

CHANGE AND CONTINUITY

Changing attitudes to religion and religious beliefs 1603-1715	<p>Centres should focus on understanding the conditions that led to changing attitudes to religion and religious belief. In order to consider issues of change and continuity across the whole period, centres should examine changes in attitudes to religious beliefs such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the relationship between the monarchy and the Anglican church in the first half of the century• the way that radical religious groups challenged the supremacy of the Anglican Church in Parliament by enacting or blocking legislation• the way that social attitudes to the authority of the Church changed because of the influence of radical ideas• the role of prominent individuals such as William Laud, John Lilburne and William Walwyn who provided the leadership and influence to advance their cause• the impact scientific ideas - by men such as Harvey, Hobbes and Newton – were having on the general population encouraging debate
The extent of cultural and intellectual change 1603-1715	<p>Centres should focus on understanding the conditions that led to cultural and intellectual changes. In order to consider issues of change and continuity across the whole period, centres should examine the extent of cultural and intellectual change for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the founding of the Royal Society in 1660 which promoted intellectual and scientific research• the role of prominent individuals such as the 'Renaissance Man' Robert Hooke and John Locke whose works stimulated debate and inspired research• the greater freedom to express new ideas in a 'world turned upside down' where long-held opinions and beliefs were being questioned• the influence of radical social and religious groups such as the Levellers, Diggers, Independents, Baptists and Quakers in encouraging literacy and wider academic study

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Part 3 Resources

Books

Author	Title	Publisher	ISBN
R.J. Acheson	Radical Puritans in England 1550-1660	Longman	9780582355156
Andrew Foster	The Church of England 1570-1640	Longman	9780582355743
Barry Coward	Social Change and Continuity in Early Modern England, 1550-1750	Longman	9780582354531
John Wroughton	The Stuart Age 1603-1714	Longman	9780582257757
Geraint H. Jenkins	The Foundations of Modern Wales 1642-1780	Oxford University Press	9780192852786
D.B. Hamilton & R. Strier	Religion, Literature, and Politics in Post-Reformation England, 1540-1688	Cambridge University Press	9780521474566

Audio - Visual resources

The Great Fire (DVD) [2014]
Restoration (DVD) [1995]
The Devil's Whore (DVD) [2008]
Witchfinder General (DVD) [1968]

Internet sites

National Archives
BBC The Stuarts
Brief history of dissent

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/great-plague/>
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b036f9v7>
<http://epicworldhistory.blogspot.co.uk/2012/07/dissenters-in-england.html>

The Levellers

http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/civil_war_revolution/benn_levellers_01.shtml

Science revolution

http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/empire_seapower/jardineih_01.shtml

The Royal Society

<https://royalsociety.org/about-us/history/>