

Name: .....

Group: .....

Teacher: .....

# Year 8

## Enquiry Three:

***How did the English Civil War  
leave its mark on Leicester?***

















# HISTORY

## at CMA










CASTLE MEAD  
ACADEMY

# Year 8 Enquiry Three: *How did the English Civil War leave its mark on Leicester?*

Key dates		
1	1603	James I becomes the first <b>Stuart</b> king after Elizabeth dies with no children, ending the Tudor dynasty. James I is the <b>target of the Gunpowder Plot</b> .
2	1605	The <b>Gunpowder Plot</b> .
3	1642-1649	The <b>English Civil Wars</b> . The <b>country was divided between those who supported King Charles I and those who supported Parliament</b> .
4	30 <sup>th</sup> May 1645	The <b>Siege of Leicester</b> – <b>Royalist forces laid siege to Leicester</b> , held by Parliament, launching an attack near <b>The Newarke</b> .
5	14 <sup>th</sup> June 1645	The <b>Battle of Naseby</b> – a <b>decisive battle in the first English Civil War</b> . Seen as a turning point against the Royalist armies.
6	1649-1660	The <b>Interregnum</b> – <b>Oliver Cromwell’s Puritans</b> control England after the <b>execution of Charles I</b> .
7	1660	The <b>Restoration</b> - when <b>King Charles II returned</b> from exile in Europe and was restored as king of England, Scotland and Ireland.
Key knowledge		
8	Divine Right of Kings 	James I and Charles I believed strongly that monarchs were <b>appointed by God</b> and were <b>only answerable to God</b> , not to their people.
9	Gunpowder Plot 	Planned <b>act of terrorism against James I</b> . <b>Parliament was to be blown up during its opening in 1605</b> . Guido (Guy) Fawkes was the explosives expert in the Gunpowder Plot. He was tortured and sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered.
10	Civil War 	A <b>war between citizens of the same country</b> .
11	Cavaliers (Royalists) 	<b>Supporters of the king</b> during the Civil War. Typically Nobles, Catholics and those in the poorer regions in the North of England.
12	Roundheads (Parliamentarians) 	<b>Supporters of Parliament</b> during the Civil War. Typically Puritans, those in London, Scotland and on the coast.
13	Ship Money 	A <b>tax</b> raised in England from coastal towns during times of war to provide ships for the navy. Charles extended this to ALL towns to raise money.
14	Prayer Book Rebellion 	<b>23<sup>rd</sup> July 1637</b> – <b>violence erupted in St Giles’ Cathedral, Edinburgh, when the new Prayer Book was used</b> . Jenny Geddes is said to have started it by throwing a stool at the minister!
15	Personal Rule 	<b>11-year period from 1629</b> when <b>Charles ruled without Parliament</b> , exercising his authority through the <b>Court of Star Chamber</b> .
16	Puritans 	<b>Strict Protestants who argued that the Church of England remained too Catholic</b> .
17	Grand Remonstrance 	A <b>summary of criticisms</b> against Charles, <b>organised by John Pym</b> .
18	Treason 	<b>Betraying or threatening the monarch</b> .
19	Henry Burton, William Prynne and John Bastwick 	<b>Critics of William Laud’s religious reforms</b> . Published pamphlets criticising Charles I’s marriage and <b>had their ears cut off as punishment</b> .
20	Oliver Cromwell 	Leading <b>Puritan</b> . Set up the <b>New Model Army</b> which led Parliament to victory during the English Civil War. Cromwell <b>ruled England</b> after the execution of Charles I in 1649.
21	Declaration of Breda 	A <b>document issued by Charles II, making certain promises</b> in return for his restoration to the English throne.

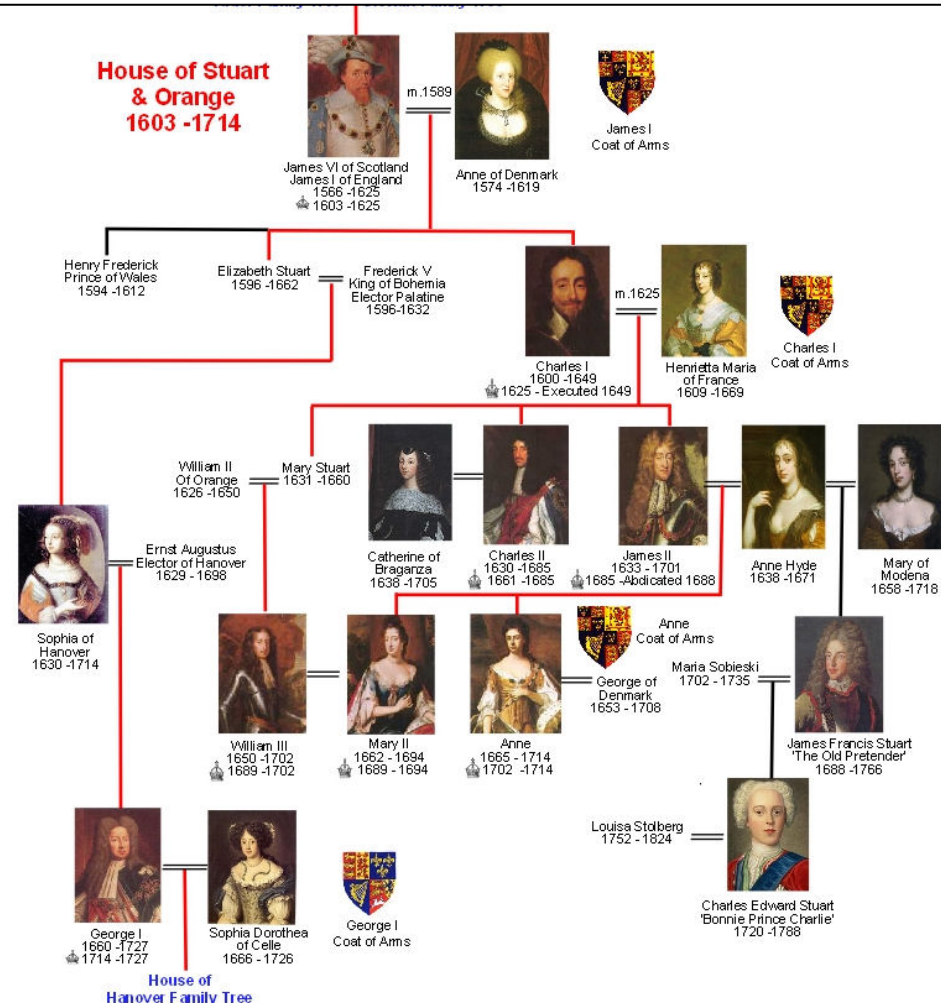
# Year 8 Enquiry Three: *How did the English Civil War leave its mark on Leicester?*

## Key people

22	<b>James I</b> 	King of Scotland as <b>James VI</b> from 24 July 1567 and King of England and Ireland as <b>James I</b> from the union of the Scottish and English crowns on 24 March 1603 until his death in 1625.
23	<b>Charles I</b> 	Was born into the <b>House of Stuart</b> as the second son of <b>King James VI</b> of Scotland. He was King of England, Scotland, and Ireland from <b>27 March 1625</b> until his execution in <b>1649</b> .
24	<b>Prince Rupert</b> 	<b>Nephew of Charles I. Commander of the Royalist Armies</b> and pivotal in the Siege of Leicester.
25	<b>Henrietta Maria</b> 	<b>Queen of England, Scotland, and Ireland as the wife of Charles I.</b> The fact she was <b>Roman Catholic</b> made her <b>unpopular in England</b> .
26	<b>Charles II</b> 	Eldest son of Charles I and Henrietta Maria. <b>King of England, Scotland and Ireland from the 1660 Restoration of the monarchy until his death in 1685.</b> Known as the ' <b>Merry Monarch</b> '.
27	<b>William Laud</b> 	<b>Archbishop of Canterbury. Offended many by introducing reforms to the church</b> (like more decoration) who <b>feared he was bringing back Catholicism</b> .
28	<b>John Pym</b> 	Member of Parliament who emerged as one of the <b>leading critics of Charles I</b> .

## Disciplinary and Substantive Focus for this Enquiry:

Through this enquiry we shall learn how the period of **Civil War** in England, using Leicester as a local case study, led to significant **changes in how people were ruled**; as **the power of the monarchy declined** and **that of Parliament increased**. We shall also study how the period of **Puritan rule impacted on both how people lived and what they (were expected to) believe**. Finally, we shall consider **how we know about this topic** by using **James I and Charles II** as examples of **how historians can form different interpretations of people from the past**.



# Big Question: What was the legacy of James I?

## Story

Create a title for each paragraph

The article below explains how James VI of Scotland became James I of England after Elizabeth's death

Summarise in 1 or 2 bullet points

In early 1603, Queen Elizabeth died. A messenger called Robert Carey jumped on a horse and galloped up to Scotland to tell King **James VI** of Scotland that he had also become **King James I** of England – one man now with two countries to rule. Several weeks later, dirty, tired and injured after a fall on the way, the 36-year-old king arrived in London. The crowds that cheered him were witnessing one of the most famous changes of royal family in English history. The Tudor period had ended and now a new Scottish family, the Stuarts, had arrived to rule England.

When James arrived in England in 1603, he knew that one of his most important problems would be religion – it had troubled England's kings and queens for years, and people still quarrelled about it. Despite Queen Elizabeth's efforts through her 'Religious Settlement' to end feuds between Catholics and Protestants. However, when James met up with Church leaders in 1604, he failed to impress them. Some strict Protestants, known as **Puritans**, were so unhappy with James' attitude that they left England to start a new life in America. James also angered the Catholics when he banished all their 'troublesome' priests from England. One small group of Catholics was so angry that they decided to launch one of the most famous acts of terrorism in history – the **Gunpowder Plot**.

The new king also managed to fall out with Parliament. James needed Parliament to help him rule – but didn't want them to argue with him about anything, believing in his '**divine right**' as a king. When Parliament refused to collect taxes for the king, James dissolved parliament, and dismissed the MPs for ten years! He then asked his loyal friends for help running the country – and found other ways to bring in money, such as through selling land and titles. Although he managed to find ways to raise money, he also found ways to spend it – and by the time of his death in 1625, the country was nearly bankrupt.

### Activity 1

Read through the **Story**. For each paragraph, you need to create a 'title' on one side, highlight key points and give a short summary (two bullet points maximum) on the other in, your own words.

# Big Question: What was the legacy of James I?

## Source

### A King James addressing Members of Parliament (MPs) in 1614

"Monarchy is the greatest thing on earth. Kings are rightly called gods since just like God they have power of life and death over all their subjects in all things. They are accountable to God only ... so it is a crime for anyone to argue about what a king can do"

### B A description of James I written by Sir Anthony Weldon in the 1640s. He had worked for James until being dismissed in 1617

James wore padded clothes so that no one could attack him. These made him look fat. His eyes were large and rolled about, especially if there were strangers in the room. His tongue was too large for his mouth. His drink came out of each side of his mouth, and dribbled back into the cup. He never washed his hands. He was crafty and cunning in dealing with ordinary things, and a fool in important matters.

### C A description of James by a Frenchman who visited Scotland in 1584

James understands clearly and judges wisely. He is well-taught in languages, sciences and government. In summary, he is remarkably intelligent and has a high opinion of himself. But his manners are crude and he is lazy, letting others do all the work.

## Scholarship



### Historian PS Fry in his book, *Kings and Queens*, (1990)

Naturally suspicious, manipulative and cruel, James was a vain and smug man. When he came to the throne of England, at the age of 36, he was already fat and weak-kneed with a tongue too large for his mouth. He was well educated but had learnt little of how to be a king and was nicknamed the 'Wisest Fool in Christendom.'



### Historian Maurice Ashley, writing in 1952

[James] was a clever and learned man. He was far from the slobbering quibbler that has sometimes been described. His bad points were vanity and being soft natured, shown by his habit of lecturing people one moment and letting them have their own way the next. He also had favourites in court whom he treated better than anyone else.

### Activity 2

Look at **sources** A, B, and C. In your book;

1. Look at Source A. How might James I's belief in his 'divine right' as a king cause conflict with Parliament?
2. Look at Source B. What impression might a historian form about James I from this evidence?
3. Why might Source B be less useful to historians wanting to learn about James I?
4. Look at Source C. How is the impression from this evidence different from Source B?

### Activity 3

Read through PS Fry and Maurice Ashley's **scholarship** about James I.

1. Which source might PS Fry have used when writing his interpretation of James I?
2. Can we suggest that Maurice Ashley used a wider range of sources than PS Fry? Explain what has helped you decide on your answer.

# Big Question: Why did England 'turn itself upside down' in the C17th?

## Story

Create a title for each paragraph

The article below explains the main events that led to the English Civil War

Summarise in 1 or 2 bullet points

In 1625 **James I** died and was succeeded by his son, **Charles**. Charles' held his father's belief in the '**divine right of kings**', as a result of which he argued with parliament over resources for war and his attitude towards Catholics, which some MPs felt was too lenient. These concerns were only exasperated when Charles married the French Princess **Henrietta Maria**, a devout Catholic.

Between 1626-29 Charles continued to argue with parliament over religious and financial issues. In 1629, he dissolved parliament and did not recall them for another 11 years! This period is known as the '**Personal Rule**'.

In 1633 Charles appointed William Laud as Archbishop of Canterbury. Laud offended many by introducing reforms to the Church of England which seemed to be reintroducing Catholicism. When the **Puritans William Prynne, Henry Burton and John Bastwick** criticised these reforms, in 1637, they publicly had their ears cut off. Many people were outraged by this cruel punishment.

In 1634 Charles expanded a tax known as '**Ship money**'. This had always been paid by towns on the coast in times of war to help fund their defences. But now it was extended to all towns, even in peacetime. This was done without consulting parliament, leaving many MPs furious!

Between 1637-39 Charles attempted to introduce a new English-style prayer book to Scotland, this sparked a rebellion which led to war. Charles' army was humiliatingly defeated by the Scots and he was forced to pay them £850 a day to prevent them invading England. To secure this money he was forced to recall Parliament in 1640. However, after 11 years without consultation, they unleashed a torrent of complaints and Charles dissolved them again, only to have to backtrack soon after. This Parliament then sat until 1660, becoming known as the 'Long Parliament'.

In 1641, Parliament passed the Triennial Act, ensuring that the king had to call parliament more regularly. By October violence was breaking out between Protestants and Catholics in Ireland. Charles attempted to raise money for an army to deal with the situation, but parliament issued the **Grand Remonstrance** – a list of complaints against Charles.

January 1642 saw Charles attempt to arrest 5 MPs in the House of Commons that he believed were plotting against him. When his plan failed, he was forced to flee London. By August he had raised his Royal flag or 'standard', in Nottingham to summon an army to fight parliament. The **Civil War** had begun!

### Activity 1

Read through the **Story**. For each paragraph, you need to create a 'title' on one side, highlight key points and complete a short summary (two bullet points maximum) on the other in, your own words.

# Big Question: Why did England 'turn itself upside down' in the C17th?

## Source

**A** A report of a speech John Pym made in the Commons on 17<sup>th</sup> April 1640

"... [the king] left not anything untouched: ship-money, forests, the granting of knight-hoods, the punishment of those with different religious views. The granting of monopolies, the present inclination of our church to popery... [I urge the House of Lords] that they would be pleased to join with [the House of Commons] in a petition to the King for redress of all those grievances."

**B** An illustration of a riot at St Giles' Cathedral in Edinburgh, Scotland after the introduction of the new prayer book (1637)



**C** A cartoon from 1640 showing William Laud feasting on ears. William Prynne is seated beside him, holding his ear stumps



## Scholarship

**Professor Jonathan Healey, *BBC History Magazine*, (August 2018)**



The slide to war had started in Scotland. . . Scotland and England were still separate states, had separate parliaments, and crucially had separate state churches. The Reformation in Scotland had taken a more radical turn and, to many Protestants, its [Church of Scotland] was among the most advanced churches in Europe. Managing these two churches required diplomatic panache, not Charles's fabled stubbornness. He desired uniformity in his realms and so, in 1636, he tried to bring the [Church] in line, imposing on it a new, English-style Prayer Book.

### Activity 2

Look at **sources A, B, and C**. In your book;

1. Look at **Source A**. What evidence in Pym's speech is there that complaints against Charles I concerned both **money** and **religion**?
2. Look at **Source B**. How does this source support the suggestion that **causes** of the Civil War were fuelled by **religious unrest**?
3. Look at **Source C**. How might the publication of images such as this have created sympathy for William Prynne and turned people against the king?

### Activity 3

Read through Prof Healey's **scholarship** about the causes of the Civil War.

1. What factor does Professor Jonathan Healey suggest was a significant cause of the Civil War?
2. What evidence have we studied that might be used to support Prof Healey's interpretation?

# Big Question: What happened when the Royalists laid siege to Leicester?

## Story

Create a title for each paragraph

The article below explains the main events of the Siege of Leicester

Summarise in 1 or 2 bullet points



After the Battle of Edgehill in 1642, the King had made Oxford his wartime capital and headquarters. On 7<sup>th</sup> May 1645, Charles left there to march north, but had not gone far when he received news that Oxford was besieged by the **New Model Army**, under Sir Thomas Fairfax. The King could not afford to lose Oxford. He ordered his armies in the West Country and in South Wales to march towards Leicester, and he turned east to meet them, arriving at Ashby de la Zouch on 27<sup>th</sup> May. Here he was joined by Lord Loughborough's troops, and twelve hundred cavalry from Newark, giving him 10,000 men in total. The Royalist force marched south towards Leicester and set up camp outside the town walls on 29<sup>th</sup> May 1645.

Leicester was an easy target. Colonel Theophilus Grey had only 1170 men to defend the three miles of Leicester's boundaries, and besides, the defenders were short of cannon, muskets and carbines, despite pleas to Parliament for more supplies. Throughout the night of 29<sup>th</sup> May, **Prince Rupert's** men laboured to build a gun battery facing the Newarke, the most heavily defended part of the town. At midday next day, he offered generous terms of surrender to the defenders, but received no reply.

By 3 o'clock that day, **Prince Rupert's** patience had run out! He began to bombard **The Newarke**. By 6 o'clock the walls were crumbling, but the men, women and children inside worked desperately to repair the damage, using earth, woolpacks and anything else they could find, as canon shot shattered all around them.

Darkness brought an uneasy lull in the fighting but at midnight, the Royalists attacked in twenty places at once. Within an hour they had forced their way into the town on the north and east sides. The Newarke was the scene of the heaviest fighting, and the defenders managed to beat off five separate attacks before they were completely surrounded. Meanwhile, soldiers and townspeople fought desperately to save the town at the Market Cross.

The casualties were terrible. More than 600 ordinary people had lost their lives in the time it would take to play a football match. Not only had lives been lost but the Royalist soldiers looted the town, stealing money and alcohol. Houses were left destroyed. Although we have little written evidence of the impact on individual people, we can still see the physical evidence of the destruction by looking carefully at the area around Newarke Houses, today. Next time you are in this area, look out for the cannon ball scars on the wall and gun holes punched out by Leicester's soldiers as they sought to defend the town!

### Activity 1

Read through the **Story**. For each paragraph, you need to create a 'title' on one side, highlight key points and complete a short summary (two bullet points maximum) on the other, in your own words.



# Big Question: What happened when the Royalists laid siege to Leicester?

## Source

A

Richard Symonds, a Royalist Officer, walked through the streets of Leicester on the morning after the siege

“Most of the dead lay where they fell, just inside the defences. I counted more than thirty dead at The Newarke. Scarcely a cottage was unlooted... prisoners ere seized for ransom, and the victorious soldiers made off with 140 cartloads of booty, as well as the town plate and records, they even stole money from the poor box at St Martin’s Church.”

B

South Wall of The Newarke in Mill Lane, viewed from inside the Newarke in the 1870s. Gun ports and a blocked doorway can be clearly seen



C

The photo shows Cavendish House, Abbey Park in Leicester



## Scholarship

**Leicester**  
  
**Mercury**

A local historian, writing in the *Leicester Mercury* about Leicester during the Civil War, published in 2012

Every house, shop and inn was thoroughly looted. The pockets of every Royalist soldier, it seemed, were lined with gold pieces, and every hand clutched a bottle of wine or ale. Corpses of men and women lay in the dirt in every street. Dead and dying horses blocked the narrow roads and were eventually piled up at each of the four town gates. Tiles, bricks, thatch and cannonballs were littered everywhere; the town lay in utter ruin.

### Activity 2

Look at **sources A, B, and C**. In your book;

1. Look at **Source A**. What evidence does it provide about the consequences of the Civil War on Leicester?
2. Look at **Source B**. What type of evidence is this about the siege of Leicester and what can it tell us?
3. Look at **Source C**. What does the fact that Charles I ordered for Cavendish House to be burned down suggest to us about how he felt towards Leicester after the siege?



### Activity 3

Read through the local historian’s **scholarship** about the Civil War in Leicester.

1. According to the historian writing for the *Leicester Mercury*, what was the impact of the siege of Leicester on the town?

# Big Question: What impact did the New Model Army have on the Civil War?

## Story

Create a title for each paragraph	The article below explains how the New Model Army helped Parliament win the English Civil War	Summarise in 1 or 2 bullet points
	<p>In February 1645 Parliament created the <b>New Model Army</b>, which would be trained by the MP <b>Oliver Cromwell</b>. This was England's first ever paid, professional, national and permanent army.</p> <p>The <b>New Model Army</b> was different from previous armies in several ways. Firstly they removed all leaders who gained their position just because of their status in society. <b>Cromwell</b> also insisted on regular drill training and strict discipline. The soldiers were given a reasonable wage, a uniform and were promoted on merit. This was all paid for by a national tax.</p> <p>After the Royalist's victory at Leicester, Charles' troops marched on towards Oxford but were met by Parliamentary troops heading North at the village of <b>Naseby</b>, near the Northamptonshire / Leicestershire border. It was here at the decisive <b>Battle of Naseby</b> that the <b>New Model Army</b> was able to demonstrate its skills. <b>Cromwell</b> chose their location. He picked a raised ridge protected by hedges and boggy ground either side. The battle didn't start well for them, the Royalist cavalry stormed up the left hand side and chased off 1000 Parliamentary cavalry. Hand to hand combat broke out and the Parliamentarians were pushed back.</p> <p>At this point <b>Cromwell</b> led his Ironsides – the best cavalymen the <b>New Model Army</b> had – in a charge against the Royalists, many of whom were chased off the field. The Royalist infantry remained and the Roundhead (Parliamentary) cavalry regrouped and attacked. Luckily for them the Royalist cavalry who'd attacked at the start, hadn't regrouped. They'd run off for an hour to loot Parliamentary supply wagons! This was vital and left their infantry unprotected.</p> <p>The Parliamentary army won, captured Royalist infantry, gunpowder, guns and the King's baggage train which contained letters of his. These ended up being published and contained information suggesting he would do anything to win – including taking help from Irish Catholics. A very unpopular suggestion!</p> <p>After <b>Naseby</b> the Parliamentarians won a series of small battles and sieges. By May 1646 the war was over and Charles surrendered to the Scots, who then sold him back to Parliament! Charles I was imprisoned in Carisbrooke Castle on the Isle of Wight in 1648 before being put on trial and executed on 30<sup>th</sup> January 1649, outside the Whitehall Banqueting House in London. England was without a king!</p>	

### Activity 1

Read through the **Story**. For each paragraph, you need to create a 'title' on one side, highlight key points and create a short summary (two bullet points maximum) on the other, in your own words.

# Big Question: What impact did the New Model Army have on the Civil War?

## Source

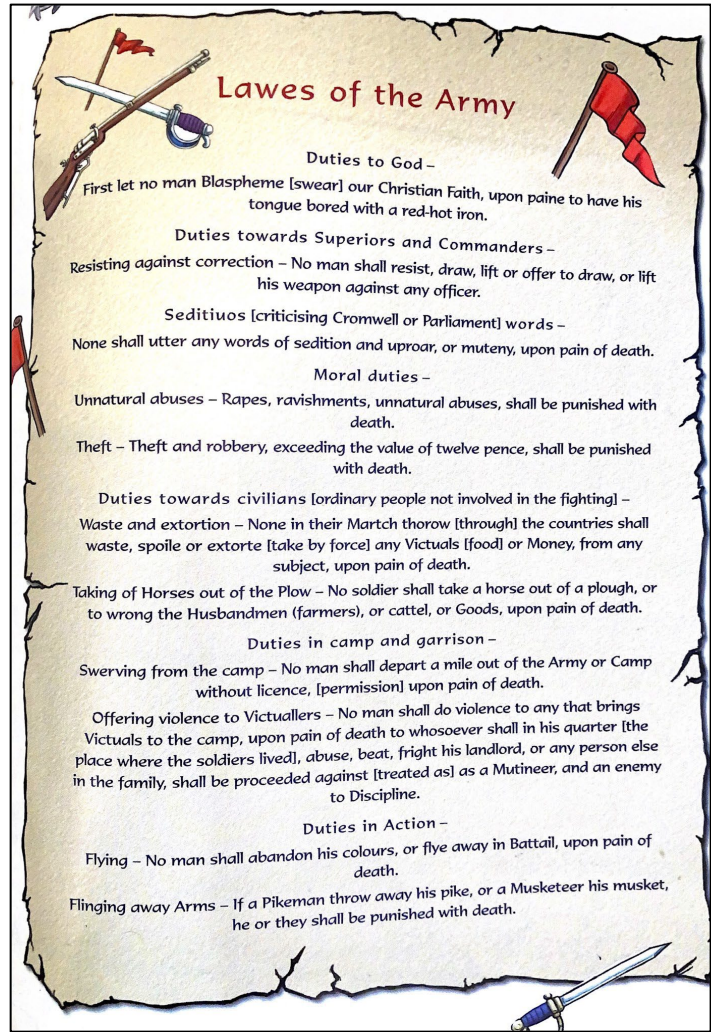
A

A satirical cartoon of a Civil War soldier, drawn in 1641



B

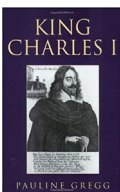
An adaptation of the Laws of the New Model Army (1645)



## Scholarship

### Interpretation 1: CH Firth *Cromwell's Army* (1902)

According to (one soldier) the chief thing that trained bands learnt was to drink. Whenever they met near a great town, many of the soldiers would slip away and stay 'in the inns and taverns tippling when they should be exercising in the field'.



### Interpretation 2: Pauline Gregg *King Charles I* (2000)

[Cromwell] was creating an army with a spirit that was more lasting than that of the Cavaliers (Royalists). And when, with the new modelling of their army, they were also subject to effective control and direction they became virtually invincible. Cromwell himself, besides being essentially professional, was also a brilliant soldier.

### Activity 2

Look at **sources A**, and **B**. In your book;

1. Look at **Source A**. What was the artist suggesting about soldiers during the English Civil War?
2. Look at **Source B**. How would these laws have made the New Model Army a more effective fighting force?



### Activity 3

Look at the scholarship by historians CH Firth and Pauline Gregg;

1. How do the two interpretations differ regarding the effectiveness of the New Model Army?

# Big Question: Who was the man who banned Christmas?

## Story

Create a title for each paragraph.	The article below explains what happened when the Puritans ruled England after the Civil War.	Summarise in 1 or 2 bullet points.
	<p>Without a king or queen, people looked towards the most powerful man in the country to guide them. That person was Oliver Cromwell, the leader of the army that had beaten King Charles' Royalists.</p> <p>Cromwell was a member of the gentry who owned farmland, had represented Huntingdon in Parliament and had proved to be a brilliant military leader. He was also a Puritan. Puritans were strict Protestants who read the Bible closely, as they believed it taught them how to live their lives. They tried to lead simple lives, wear plain clothes and eat ordinary food. They did not take part in sports and entertainment because they thought these distracted people from worshipping God. By the 1650s, there were lots of Puritans in the country, including Oliver Cromwell.</p> <p>To start with, Parliament ruled the country – but soon the politicians began to argue amongst themselves. So Cromwell, who was greatly respected by many, closed Parliament and decided to run the country by himself. From 1653 he was called Lord Protector and was paid a huge salary of £100,000 a year (over £10,000,000 today). Cromwell divided the country into 11 districts and appointed a Major-General to run each one. These men were strict Puritans and introduced many new laws that aimed to 'improve' people's behaviour. These laws included the banning of football, bear baiting, gambling, maypole dancing and the closure of theatres.</p> <p>The Puritans banned several traditional feast days, such as May Day. They also believed that Christmas celebrations were sinful, and that there was no mention in the Bible of God calling on people to celebrate in such a way! Strict laws banned anyone from holding or attending a Christmas church service. From 1656, shops and markets were told to stay open on 25<sup>th</sup> December – and soldiers were ordered to patrol the streets. Confiscating any food they discovered being prepared for a Christmas celebration. Interestingly, Cromwell himself wasn't a particularly strict Puritan. He drank alcohol, played bowls and liked music and hunting.</p> <p>By 1658, Cromwell and the Major-Generals were becoming very unpopular. Many ordinary people didn't want to live by these strict laws any more. In September that year, Oliver Cromwell died. His son, Richard, briefly took power but lacked his father's leadership qualities and the necessary support of the army. England turned out to only be 'between kings' or 'interregnum'.</p>	

### Activity 1

Read through the **Story**. For each paragraph, you need to create a 'title' on one side, and a short summary (two bullet points maximum) on the other in, your own words. You may highlight key points should you wish.

# Big Question: Who was the man who banned Christmas?

## Source

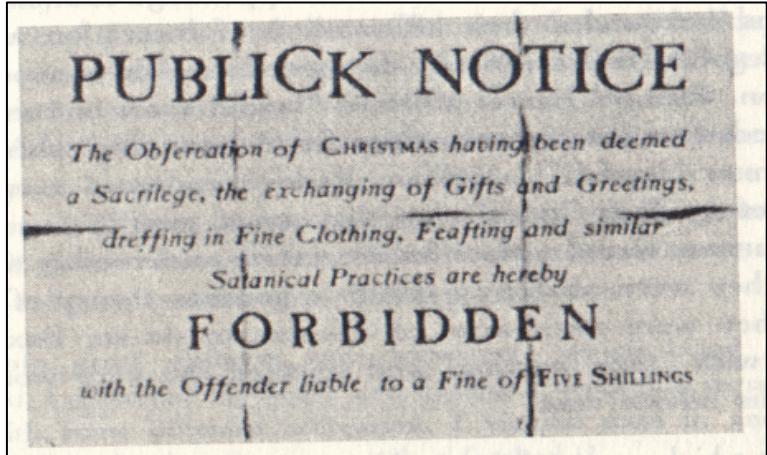
A

The stained glass East Window of the Church of St Peter and St Paul, East Harling, Norfolk



B

This notice was published during the 1650s, during the Interregnum



C

Lucy Hutchinson was an English poet and author, and a strong Puritan. She was once one of Cromwell's strongest supporters, but wrote this in around 1670

"Cromwell exercised such power that the whole land grew weary of him, while he set up a company of silly, mean fellows, called Major-Generals. These ruled according to their wills by no law but what seemed good in their own eyes, imprisoning people, punishing some that were innocent."

## Scholarship

In this painting, Oliver Cromwell is looking at the body of King Charles I. The French artist Paul Delaroche is well known for painting interpretations of historical events that he did not witness and have very little evidence to support them... so this scene may not have actually happened. It was painted around 1849.



### Activity 2

Look at **sources** A, B, and C. In your book;

1. Look at Source A. Why did Puritans seek to remove stained glass windows such as this one in a Church in Norfolk, England?
2. Look at Source B. Why would this notice have been published in the 1650s?
3. Look at Source C. What does this suggest about how people felt about the Puritan laws by the end of Cromwell's life?

### Activity 3

Look at the **scholarly painting** by Paul Delaroche;

1. Many historians don't think this scene actually happened! It is an interpretation based on very little evidence... so why might the artist have painted it?

# Big Question: Why was the monarchy restored in 1660?

## Story

Create a title for each paragraph

The article below explains what happened when the monarchy was restored under Charles II

Summarise in 1 or 2 bullet points

**Oliver Cromwell** died in September 1658. As agreed with parliament before his death, Cromwell's son, Richard, took over as Lord Protector. Oliver Cromwell had run England with the support of the army and the respect of parliament but by the late 1650s both of these were waning. Richard Cromwell had never been a soldier and when, in April 1659, he tried to persuade parliament to limit the power of the army, Army leaders forced him to retire. He proved so ineffective and weak he gained the nickname 'Tumbledown Dick'. By 1660 most people could see that the attempt to rule without the King had failed. Parliament, at the insistence of General Monck, invited Charles II to return home.

Charles knew he risked the fate of his father unless he worked with the nobles and gentry in parliament and so he agreed to rule according to the laws of the country. This agreement was known as the '**Declaration of Breda**' and when it was read out in parliament, it convinced most people that Charles would reign in a very different way from his father. Parliament passed a resolution that '*government ought to be by King, Lords and Commons*'. England was once again a monarchy.

**Charles II's** reign was a time of prosperity. Trade improved and people were contented. They took their lead from their '**merry monarch**' who having dismissed the **Puritan** clergy, visited theatres, drank champagne, took part in gambling and yacht racing down the Thames (not to mention a number of affairs!) Although there were disasters, such as the Great Plague (1665) and Fire of London (1666), England quickly recovered. The plague probably killed up to 100,000 Londoners, and the fire burned down 1/6 of the city as the houses there were still mostly made of wood. But once the fire died out, Londoners began to rebuild. They kept most of the old narrow streets, but new houses were built of brick, so there were no more widespread fires. London was soon bigger than ever.

The **Breda agreement** worked until people found out that Charles had agreed to help King Louis XIV of France (The Sun King) fight Holland and declare himself a Catholic. In return Louis would give him £160,000 and French troops if he needed them.

Charles' action caused people to fear a Catholic take over. Titus Oates claimed Catholics were planning to kill the king, overthrow government and destroy the Protestant religion. In 1678 there were anti-Catholic riots in London. Parliament passed the Exclusion Bill, aiming to prevent Charles' Catholic brother, James, becoming king. Charles attempted to **DISSOLVE PARLIAMENT** and effectively ruled without it until his death in 1685. When Charles' died, having declared his Catholicism on his deathbed, the throne passed to his brother, James! England's problems with religion looked set to rumble on...

### Activity 1

Read through the **Story**. For each paragraph, you need to create a 'title' on one side, highlight key and a short summary (two bullet points maximum) on the other, in your own words.

# Big Question: Why was the monarchy restored in 1660?

## Source

A

In this illustration from the time, Oliver Cromwell orders his men to pull down the 'Royal Oak of Britain'



B

Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England, died of malaria in September 1658.

He was given a State funeral equal to the monarchs before him.

John Evelyn recorded this entry in his diary on 22nd November, 1658:

"It was the joyfulest funeral I have ever saw, for there was none that cried but the dogs, which the soldiers hooted away with a barbarous nasty noise, drinking and taking tobacco on the streets as they went . . ."

C

### The Declaration of Breda

1. Grant religious freedom.
2. Pardon those who had supported the Parliamentarians.
3. Pay the army wages that was owed to them.
4. Negotiate for the return of land that had been taken from Royalists.

## Scholarship

Don Jordan and Michael Walsh writing in *BBC History Magazine* (2015)

"Charles has often been cast as a dextrous politician. But interests were neglected and decisions postponed in order to meet the demands of his social life. He once broke off talks on war and peace with a French delegation so as not to keep Barbara Castlemaine [his mistress] waiting for dinner."



### Activity 2

Look at **sources A, B, and C**. In your book;

1. Look at **Source A**. How does this source help explain why many people were hoping for restoration of the monarchy by the late 1650s?
2. Look at **Source B**. What can we *infer* from this source about Cromwell's popularity when he died?
3. Look at **Source C**. How did the '**Declaration of Breda**' seek to restore stability after the Interregnum?

### Activity 3

Read the **scholarship** by Don Jordan and Michael Walsh;

1. How successful do they suggest Charles II was as the 'Merry Monarch' in ruling his kingdom?

Elizabeth I was succeeded by James I...

# meanwhile, elsewhere...

Nur Jahan fought tigers and helped rule an empire.



## KEY INFORMATION:

Nur Jahan was an Empress in \_\_\_\_\_. She was born in \_\_\_\_\_ and died in \_\_\_\_\_. She helped create many \_\_\_\_\_ for girls.

*Shade on the map areas controlled by the Mughals by the end of Nur Jahan's life.*



What does "Nur Jahan" mean?

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Nur Jahan is seen as a very powerful Empress at a time where women did not have much power, give examples of how she **used this power**.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Why did Nur Jahan **have to leave** her birth family?

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---

Who was her first **husband**?

---

What happened to him?

---

---

How did Nur Jahan come to meet the **Emperor Jahangir**?

---

---

When did they get married?

---

What happened when the Emperor died?

---

---

Give two examples of Nur Jahan's **bravery**

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Useful websites, videos and podcasts

<http://www.open.edu/openlearn/history-the-arts/world-changing-women-nur-jahan>  
<https://www.historyofroyalwomen.com/nur-jahan/empress-mughal-india-nur-jahan/>

This 'meanwhile, elsewhere' was designed by:

Chelsey David



The English fought a Civil War and executed King Charles I...

# meanwhile, elsewhere...

the 'Sun King' ruled France.



### KEY INFORMATION:

Louis XIV became King of France in \_\_\_\_\_ at the age of \_\_\_\_ ; he established an absolute monarchy which endured until the French Revolution in \_\_\_\_\_.



This is the Palace of Versailles from above – an enormous palace that Louis had built outside Paris. Can you find and circle: the fountains? How many were there? \_\_\_\_\_ Find out: how big was the Palace and Gardens? \_\_\_\_\_ acres. How many people lived there? \_\_\_\_\_

Louis famously said: '*l'état c'est moi*'. What is the translation into English?  
\_\_\_\_\_

Why was Louis XIV called the *Roi-Soleil* (Sun King)?

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

What did Louis XIV **achieve** during his reign?

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

What was the curse of the Hope diamond?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

One thing Louis XIV did was to move the entire French court to Versailles. List some of the **activities** offered at Versailles:

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_



Painted in 1670 by Jean Nocret, this portrait depicts Louis XIV and his family as Roman gods. What does this suggest about how Louis XIV saw himself?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Useful websites, videos and podcasts

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WFUQ85wUeCQ>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lf8Da04Fgwk> (first 20 minutes)
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZQq12aGACCw>
- <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/tv/2016/06/01/who-was-louis-xiv-of-france-everything-you-need-to-know-about-th/>

This 'meanwhile, elsewhere' was designed by:  
  
Sara Sinaguglia



