Section 1: Monarchs and Parliaments, 1603–29

Page 9, Interpretation: content or argument?
Focus on content:
Answer 1
The extract states that Charles had an unsuitable personality for governing his kingdoms. Also, because of his stubborn personality, he was unable to work with Parliament. This shows that he was fundamentally unable to act as a successful monarch.

Focus on argument:
Answer 2
This extract acknowledges that Charles had faith in his own abilities; however, it argues that this self-confidence resulted in regular disputes with Parliament and different ‘powerful interest groups’. The author argues that, as a result, Charles saw Parliament merely as a ‘rubber stamp’ and did not believe that it should have a central role in advising the monarch.

Page 11, Eliminate irrelevance
The financial situation that James inherited from Elizabeth made relations with Parliament very difficult. Elizabeth had been at war with Spain from 1585, which became very expensive. The rivalry with Spain culminated with the Spanish dispatching the Armada to attack England in 1588, only to be repelled by the English. Elizabeth relied on forced loans, which she never intended to pay back, and this created resentment from the gentry and other members of the political class. Despite this poor financial inheritance, the debt inherited by James was similar to that inherited by Elizabeth in 1558.

Page 11, Develop the detail
Between 1603 and 1625 James made a number of attempts to reform the nation’s finances. He introduced new excise duties, known as ‘impositions’, and this helped to an extent. This did, however, lead to much opposition from Parliament. In the early years of his reign the economy was in a relatively strong position, and cloth exports increased. However, the Great Contract failed which meant that both James and Parliament continued to resent each other. According to the Contract, which was introduced in 1610 by Cecil, James would agree to abandon his right to claim a number of feudal taxes including wardship and purveyance in return for an annual grant approved by Parliament. Both James and the House of Commons ultimately rejected the terms.

Page 13, Develop the detail
Charles’s difficult relations with Parliament demonstrate the fact that economic problems were at the heart of most major issues. From the beginning, Charles had disagreements with Parliament over financial issues. Parliament refused to grant him the right to collect Tonnage and Poundage, a tax that was customarily given to a monarch for their entire reign. Charles resorted to a forced loan in order to collect adequate revenue and this caused resentment from the political nation. As a result, five members of the gentry refused to pay the loan and issued writs of habeas corpus, demanding to know the reason for their detention. All of this led to an unstable government and a large number of MPs who wanted to restrict the royal prerogative and agreed with the terms of the Petition of Right.

Page 17, Spot the mistake
This paragraph does not get into a high level because although it is focused on the question, it lacks relevant and detailed supporting evidence.

Page 19, RAG - Rate the timeline
1603: James becomes king
1604: Hampton Court Conference
1605: Gunpowder Plot
1606: Introduction of Oath of Allegiance targeted against Catholics
1608: Book of Rates
1610: Attempted introduction of the Great Contract
1612: Death of Robert Cecil
1614: The ‘Addled Parliament’
1618: Five Articles of Perth
1620: Royal debt reaches £900,000
1622: Parliament opposes the Spanish Match
1624: Statute of Monopolies
Section 2: Revolution, 1629–49

Page 31, Complete the paragraph

Charles's Scottish policy was extremely damaging to his reputation on both sides of the border. In 1633 he visited Scotland for his coronation and decided that the Presbyterian church system there should be reformed along Anglican lines. The fundamental problem with Charles's Scottish policy is that he misunderstood the Scots because he had spent so long in England and he had received poor guidance from his advisers. In 1636 he issued the Book of Canons and in 1637 he imposed the English Prayer Book on the Scots. This led to the formation of the Nation Covenant in 1638. Therefore, Charles's Scottish policy is vital in understanding the discontent faced by the monarchy because he fundamentally misunderstood them, leading to a confrontation over religion that Charles never anticipated.

Page 33, Support or challenge?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATEMENT</th>
<th>SUPPORT</th>
<th>CHALLENGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Scots formed the National Covenant in 1638</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Irish Parliament resented Charles</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puritans were persecuted</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The taxpayers refused to pay Ship Money in 1639</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles decided to reform the Scottish church in 1633</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles relied on a number of long-forgotten taxes</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The personal stubbornness of Charles</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Page 33, Develop the detail

Charles had a number of weaknesses that meant that Civil War became much more likely from 1640. Because of the Second Bishops' War, Charles owed money to the Scots as they occupied Newcastle and the North East of England. He was still reliant on the same advisers that had caused problems for him in the 1630s, and there was still a widespread belief that there was a Popish plot at the royal court. The presence of Strafford, Laud and Henrietta Maria certainly made civil war more likely, but perhaps not entirely inevitable. Laud was blamed for Charles's religious policy, which to many Puritans appeared to revert to Catholic rites and practices. As well as this, the fact that the king had a Catholic wife added further suspicions. Strafford, however, was the target of most scorn from Pym and the other parliamentarians. He was the epitome of the 'evil councillors' who had given Charles misleading advice and caused him to make mistakes, particularly in relation to his Scottish policy.

Page 35, RAG - Rate the timeline

November 1640: Long Parliament assembled
December 1640: Root and Branch Petition
February 1641: Triennial Act
May 1641: Strafford executed
May 1641: Act Against Forcible Dissolution
October 1641: Irish Rebellion
November 1641: Grand Remonstrance
January 1642: Five Members Incident
March 1642: Militia Ordinance
April 1642: Charles fails to seize Hull
June 1642: Nineteen Propositions
August 1642: War declared

Page 35, Spot the mistake

This paragraph does not get into Level 4 because, although it contains much relevant information, much of it is overly simplistic and not explained thoroughly. It also lacks a statement that links the information back to the question.

Page 39, Use own knowledge to support or contradict

Interpretation offered by the source:

The interpretation in the source is that the Levellers were not really a genuine threat to the government and to the state. They were presented as their enemies in government as extremely dangerous but in fact their ambitions and skills meant this was not possible.
Counter-argument:

There is much evidence to suggest that the Levellers were in fact a serious force in politics. Their demands, including the abolition of the monarchy and lords and the vote for every man, were in fact extremely radical for the time. The fact that the Rump felt compelled to arrest their leaders and limit their activities shows how much of a threat they were.

**Page 41, Complete the paragraph**

Charles never intended to make a settlement with Parliament as he still believed he could achieve ultimate victory. He was still the legitimate monarch and he was aware that it would be impossible to make any kind of settlement without him on the throne. He was also well aware that his enemies, including Parliament and the Scots, were divided amongst themselves. When he was offered the Newcastle Propositions in July 1646 he deliberately delayed his answer in the hope that the divisions in Parliament would widen and he would be welcomed back on similar terms to those in which he ruled the country formerly. **He sent letters to Henrietta Maria claiming that he would issue a ‘flat denial’ for as long as possible. After he deliberately misled his enemies, he entered into secret negotiation with the Scots and signed the Engagement at the end of 1647. This caused Parliament to pass the Vote of No Addresses, ending all negotiations with Charles and making any future settlement look much less likely.**

**Page 41, Support or challenge?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATEMENT</th>
<th>SUPPORT</th>
<th>CHALLENGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The English Prayer Book was imposed on the Scots</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pym issued the Grand Remonstrance</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The New Model Army was created in 1645</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Newcastle Propositions were issued to Charles in 1646</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles rejected the Newcastle Propositions</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laud was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury in 1633</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Page 45, RAG – Rate the timeline**

- **July 1646**: The Newcastle Propositions presented to Charles; Charles sends letters to his wife stating that he will not yield to any demands
- **January 1647**: The Scots leave England and Charles is kept in the custody of the Presbyterians
- **April 1647**: The New Model Army elect Agitators
- **May 1647**: Charles offered to accept a modified version of the Newcastle Propositions after delaying his answer
- **June 1647**: Cornet Joyce seizes Charles, triggering the Army revolt
- **July 1647**: Presbyterians storm Parliament
- **August 1647**: The Heads of the Proposals presented to the king
- **October 1647**: The Putney Debates
- **November 1647**: Charles escapes from Hampton Court and subsequently signs the Engagement with the Scots
- **January 1648**: Vote of No Addresses
- **April 1648**: Second Civil War; Windsor Prayer Meeting
- **August 1648**: Renewed negotiations begin at Newport
- **December 1648**: Pride’s Purge
- **January 1649**: Trial and execution
Section 3: From republic to restored and limited monarchy, 1649–78

Page 51, Support or challenge?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATEMENT</th>
<th>SUPPORT</th>
<th>CHALLENGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Navigation Act and First Anglo-Dutch War</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Third Civil War</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Rump’s suppression of the Levellers</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Toleration Act</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cromwell’s massacres at Wexford and Drogheda</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The abolition of the monarchy and House of Lords</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The formation of the Hale Commission to propose legal reforms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cromwell’s dissolution of the Rump in April 1653</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Page 53, Complete the paragraph

In many respects, the radical groups were a huge threat to the Rump and this is why they took such harsh measures to restrict their activities. **Groups such as the Levellers and the Diggers threatened the existing political and legal structures, and the Ranters posed the threat of complete anarchy. Although the Levellers had been instrumental in encouraging republican ideas before Charles’s execution, the men now running the country were from gentry backgrounds. Therefore, the ‘levelling’ out of society was a threat to their power. In 1650 the Toleration Act was passed but the Leveller leaders were already in the Tower of London and Leveller mutinies in the New Model Army had been crushed. The Blasphemy Act, passed in the same year, aimed at curbing radical sects such as the Ranters. Thus, the problems posed by the radical groups meant that the Rump could not make sufficient progress in the areas it wanted to reform.**

Page 57, Spot the mistake

The paragraph does not get into Level 4 because the candidate does not elaborate on examples of Cromwell’s personality. The closure of the Rump and establishment of the Barebones Parliament could be included, as well as the offer of the Crown to Cromwell in 1657.

Page 59, RAG – Rate the timeline

1649: Charles executed; Cromwell’s invasion of Ireland
1650: Toleration Act and Blasphemy Act passed
1651: Navigation Act; Third Civil War ends
1652: Anglo-Dutch War begins
1653: Cromwell closes down the Rump and establishes the Parliament of Saints; Cromwell offered the Instrument of Government
1655: Rule of the Major Generals
1656: James Nayler case
1657: Humble Petition and Advice offered to Cromwell
1658: Death of Cromwell and succession of his son Richard
1659: Monck restores the Rump
1660: Restoration of Charles II

Page 61, Interpretation: content or argument?

Focus on content:
Answer 1
The extract shows that when Charles spent time in exile he was able to interact with ordinary people and ‘knew what it was like to be a commoner’. He also acted in a distinguished and dignified way when he was living at the French court.

Focus on argument:
Answer 2
The underlying point made in the extract is that Charles was different to other monarchs. It is heavily implied that the experiences he went through during exile were generally positive and prepared him well for kingship, however because he lacked finance in these years he was unable to fulfil his potential.

Page 63, Eliminate irrelevance

Religious issues made relations with Parliament and governing the country effectively a very difficult task. There was a fundamental disagreement between Charles II and Parliament over the future of the Church of England. Charles wanted to secure toleration for both dissenters and Catholics and
attempted to issue two Declarations of Indulgence in 1662 and 1672. As well as this, the Triennial Act was passed in 1664. This was the same as the original Act of 1641 but failed to include any mechanisms to enforce the calling of a Parliament at least once every three years.

### Page 67, Comparing interpretations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extract A argument(s)</th>
<th>Extract B argument(s)</th>
<th>Your contextual knowledge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charles relied on the French for resources and security</td>
<td>Charles hid his Catholic sympathies from the English people</td>
<td>Charles signed the secret Treaty of Dover in 1670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles was related to the French royal family so he felt loyalty towards them</td>
<td>Anti-Catholic hysteria and attacks were widespread</td>
<td>His brother converted to Catholicism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>He probably converted on his deathbed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section 4: The establishment of a constitutional monarchy, 1679–1702

#### Page 71, Support or challenge?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATEMENT</th>
<th>SUPPORT</th>
<th>CHALLENGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Popish Plot</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£100,000 from Louis XIV reaches Charles, 1681</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Declaration of Indulgence, 1672</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate revenue raised through the Hearth tax, 1662</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrest of Shaftesbury, 1681</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Test Act, 1673</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Page 75, RAG – Rate the timeline

1660: Restoration of the monarchy
1661: Corporation Act
1662: Hearth Tax introduced
1664: Revised Triennial Act
1665: Second Anglo-Dutch War breaks out
1669: James’s conversion to Catholicism becomes public knowledge
1670: Treaty of Dover
1672: Stop of the Exchequer and Declaration of Indulgence
1673: Test Act
1678: Popish Plot
1679: Exclusion Crisis begins
1683: Rye House Plot
1685: James’s only Parliament assembles
1686: Godden v. Hales
1687: Declaration of Indulgence

### Page 79, Turning assertion into argument

Conclusion 1 contains only description and assertion. Conclusion 2 contains an argument.

### Page 87, RAG – Rate the timeline

1689: Bill of Rights; Mutiny Act
1690: Public Accounts Act
1692: Land Tax introduced
1694: Triennial Act; Bank of England founded
1695: Lapsing of the Licensing Act
1696: Loyal Association signed by most MPs
1697: Opposition votes to restrict William’s army to 10,000 men
1698: Civil List Act
1699: Bill of Resumption
1701: Act of Settlement