



Restoration England 1660-1685

This booklet is to support your revision. It gives you a basic overview of all of the information for the Restoration England paper. You can research more detail on the events using the internet.

This is the list of what you need to know from the AQA specification. You can tick off the events as you feel confident that you have learned them.



Restoration England, 1660–1685

This option allows students to study in depth the restoration of the monarchy. The study will focus on the major aspects of Charles II's reign considered from economic, religious, political, social and cultural standpoints of this period and arising contemporary and historical controversies.

Part one: Crown, Parliament, plots and court life

- Crown and Parliament: the legacy of the English Civil War and Commonwealth; the restoration of the monarchy; the succession issue; relations and issues with Parliament, finance and religion; the Cabal and 'Party politics'; rule without parliament from 1681.
- The Catholic question: plots, including Titus Oates and the Popish Plot and the Rye House Plot; the Exclusion Bill, 1679; James, Duke of York.
- Charles II's court: Charles II's character; court life, fashions and the role of the court.

Part two: Life in Restoration England

- Crisis: Great Plague of 1665; causes and contemporary views; measures to combat; records; results; Fire of London of 1666; causes and contemporary views; results and reconstruction.
- Restoration culture: Restoration comedy, theatres and playwrights; the role and status of women; coffee houses; Charles II's patronage of the arts and sciences, including the Royal Society; Samuel Pepys; architecture and design, including Christopher Wren.

Part three: Land, trade and war

- Land: the powers of the East India Company; Bombay; Hudson Bay; Tangier; Captain Henry Morgan and Jamaica.
- Trade: mercantilism; the Navigation Acts and their impact; slave trade.
- War: English sea power; naval warfare, including tactics and technology; conflict with the Dutch, including the Second and Third Dutch Wars; relations with Spain and France.

Name

The restoration settlement.

Problems in England.

1. Strong Army
2. Weak church
3. Parliament opposed to the army
4. People demanding stability
5. Possible civil war between parliament and army.
6. Richard Cromwell was a weak leader.

Issues between the army and parliament.

After the death of Cromwell his son Richard Cromwell took over as dictator. Richard Cromwell was a weak leader and was soon forced to resign.

The army tried to form a new parliament so they called back the Rump parliament who were the ones who wanted to execute Charles I.

The army hoped that the Rump parliament would rule England the way the army wanted.

The new parliament decided that the army was the problem so the army tried to remove them.

This nearly caused a civil war.

General Monck and the Scottish army.

Because of the unrest in England Charles II wanted to come back and take the throne. He asked General Monck to support him.

Monck had a powerful army in Scotland.

Monck did not support Charles II straight away but he did get the Navy and his army to support the Rump parliament.

Monck then marched south and invited back all the moderate MP's that had been thrown out of parliament in 1648.

He also asked Charles to move to the Netherlands to make him look more Protestant.

The declaration of Breda.

Charles promised that if he was king again he would:

- Listen to parliament.
- Peace for England
- No prosecution for people involved in the civil war
- Freedom of worship
- Payment of the army's wages

The restoration parliaments.

There were two parliaments; the Convention parliament who prepared the way for the restoration and then the Cavalier parliament who ruled with the king.

The army: Problems:

The army cost money. The king would need to raise taxes to pay their wages and they were owed a lot of back pay.

There were a lot of angry, unpaid soldiers hanging around who didn't really want a king back.

The army had been in charge of the country during the interregnum, they were very powerful and could be used to overthrow the king.

The army: Solutions:

The convention parliament paid off all the back-pay and helped soldiers to find new jobs.

General Monck sacked lots of difficult army leaders making it easier to disband the others.

The act of indemnity protected soldiers from prosecution for things they did during the war to make them happier about leaving the army.

New laws.

The act of indemnity said that only the 33 people directly involved in the King's death would be prosecuted. In the end only 13 of them were hung drawn and quartered because local residents complained about the smell of the displayed bodies. They also dug up Cromwell's body to hang, draw and quarter and be displayed in public.

All laws that had been made during the interregnum were cancelled and the king agreed that he would not raise taxes without the permission of parliament. He also agreed to not re-open the star chamber which had been used by his father to persecute enemies.

The Church

During the interregnum, the Church had suffered because there were no Bishops so lots of churches had been closed down or taken over by extreme protestants.

The new government said that people could worship how they liked and began to appoint new Bishops and invite them to the house of Lords.

They then passed the Clarendon code:

Act of uniformity

All churches must use the common prayer book.

Conventicle act

People could only meet and worship in churches

Five Mile act


Any priest who had been kicked out under the other laws couldn't preach within 5 miles of his old parish.

Money

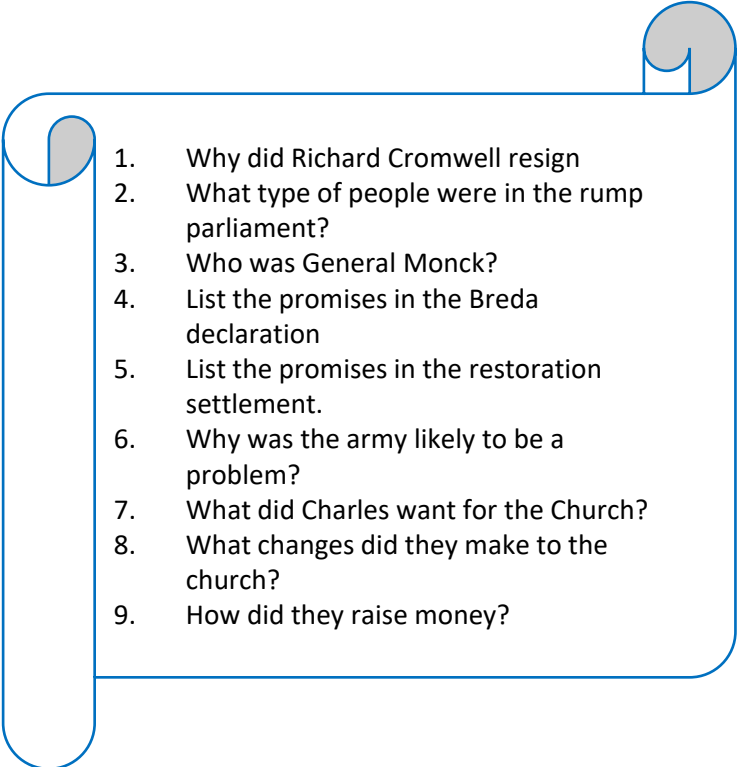
Money had been one of the main reasons for the civil war so they needed to find a good way to raise enough money without annoying people.

They made a one-off poll tax to pay for the army wages and then a tax on alcohol for all the other costs.

The alcohol tax was not enough so they later had to raise a tax on land (1661) and then a tax on hearths (1662).



Keywords:
Dissenters
Interregnum
Toleration
Dissolved
Indemnity

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1. Why did Richard Cromwell resign
 2. What type of people were in the rump parliament?
 3. Who was General Monck?
 4. List the promises in the Breda declaration
 5. List the promises in the restoration settlement.
 6. Why was the army likely to be a problem?
 7. What did Charles want for the Church?
 8. What changes did they make to the church?
 9. How did they raise money?

Charles II's changing relationship with Parliament.

Phase 1 1660-1663

Co-operation and optimism

Phase 1 1664-1665

The Triennial and conventicles acts and preparations for a Dutch war.

Phase 3 1666-1667

Dutch War, Disasters and Defeats.

Phase 4 1668-1673

The Cabal and the Treaty of Dover.

Phase 6 1679-1681

The Exclusion Crisis

Phase 7 1681-1685

Rule without Parliament.

Phase 1 1660-1663

Co-operation and optimism

When Charles II was first King the Parliament that was elected was very royalist. It was known as the "cavalier parliament". They let him raise all the taxes he needed to pay of the army and get established.

However, when he tried to get them to agree to freedom of worship, they put pressure on him and forced him to drop his Declaration of Indulgence.

Phase 2 1664-1665

The Triennial and conventicles acts and preparations for a Dutch war.

Charles wanted the Triennial act which would reduce the power of Parliament.

They agreed to it when he agreed to the Conventicles act which fined Catholics and Dissenters.

Parliament then agreed to pay huge amounts of money to prepare for the war with the Dutch in return for Charles II agreeing to the Five Mile act.

Phase 3 1666-1667

Dutch War, Disasters and Defeats.

By 1665 things were not looking so good for Charles. There had been the Plague and the Great Fire of London and the Dutch war was not going well.

Parliament made him wait for money he needed and investigated the accounts of the Navy.

After an attack by the Dutch navy on Britain, Charles made an army to protect England. Parliament demanded that he disband it so he prorogued them (sent them home).

When the war was over Parliament made Charles dismiss his supporter, Clarendon.

	war/ events
1660	Declaration of Breda. Restoration to the throne
1661	Election of the Cavalier Parliament
1662	Act of Uniformity
1663	Navigation Acts
1664	Triennial Act, Conventicle act
1665	The Plague. The start of the 2nd Dutch war 5 mile act
1666	The great fire of London
1667	End of the second Dutch War
1668	Cabal in power
1669	
1670	Treaty of Dover
1671	
1672	Start of the 3rd Dutch war
1673	Test Act, declaration of indulgence
1674	End of the 3rd Dutch war
1675	
1676	
1677	
1678	Popish plot
1679	Election, Exclusion crisis, Resignation of Danby
1680	Exclusion bill rejected
1681	Whigs and Tories formed, election of the Oxford parliament, exclusion bill presented. Last parliament of Charles's reign
1682	
1683	Rye House Plot
1684	
1685	Death of Charles II

Phase 4 1668-1673

The Cabal and the Treaty of Dover.

After Carendon was sacked Charles was advised by the Cabal.

Charles tried to get toleration for Catholics and dissenters but instead parliament passed the Conventicles act. He had to agree because he needed money.

Then he signed the Treaty of Dover with France which gave him an income so that he didn't need to ask parliament for money.

After that he could resist the test act which would have forced all the secret Catholics in parliament to admit that they were Catholic. He was able to resist until 1673 when nationwide anti-Catholicism made it impossible to resist any longer.

As a result the Cabal fell and James the Duke of York (the King's brother) was forced to resign.

Parliament also passed resolutions against James's marriage to Mary of Modena. Lord Shaftesbury had to resign because he said that James should not be allowed to succeed the throne (become king after Charles).

Phase 6 1679-1681

The Exclusion Crisis

Charles had no children (well none with his wife) so his Catholic brother James was next in line to the throne.

Parliament were divided into the Whigs and the Tories. The Whigs wanted dissenters to have more rights and didn't want James to be king after Charles (Exclusion) and the Tories wanted a strong Anglican church and did want James to be King.

The king kept trying to get a parliament that would throw out the idea of exclusion but he couldn't get one. In the end he offered to pass laws that would limit the power of a Catholic king. The Whigs would not accept this and made themselves look like unreasonable extremists and made people worry that there would be another civil war. Charles dissolved parliament for the last time.

Phase 7 1681-1685

Rule without Parliament.

Charles never called another parliament. He had enough money from the Treaty of Dover so didn't need them.

He then limited the power of the Whigs by changing town charters and changing the way that people voted to get more loyal Tories in power.

1. When did Charles get on best with parliament?
2. What was the biggest reasons why parliament fell out with Charles?
3. What was the main thing Charles needed parliament for?
4. Why was Charles able to manage without parliament after 1670?
5. What was the exclusion crisis about?
6. When was the Cavalier parliament and why were they called that?
7. What did CABAL stand for?
8. What did the Whigs want?
9. What did the Tories want?

The Catholic Question and the Exclusion crisis.

Outline:

Charles II had no legitimate children.
His Brother James was heir to the throne.
James, Duke of York was Catholic. Many people didn't want a Catholic king.

The King wanted toleration for all different types of Christian. The Cavalier Parliament wanted to control dissenters (people who were not Anglicans)
They pushed through the Clarendon Code which punished dissenters and forced them to comply with the Anglican Church.

James's Marriage.

James married Mary of Modena in 1671. She was a Catholic so people were really worried that he would have a Catholic heir.

France.

People were also worried because France was becoming more powerful and Charles was very friendly with them.
France had expanded towards Spanish Netherlands and people were really concerned that France would invade England and make it Catholic.

The Popish Plot.

The plot focused on **Titus Oates** Titus Oates was an ex-Anglican vicar. He claimed that he had uncovered a plot to kill the king and take over England.
The King knew it was made up so he set up an investigation to prove it was not true.
In the frenzy of fear about Catholics lots of people believed it.

It then went up another level because the magistrate Sir Edward Godfrey was found dead. Many believed he was killed because he was going to tell people about the plot. Edward Coleman the Duke of York's secretary Edward Coleman was executed for his part in the non-existent plot.

Edward Montagu then revealed some letters between Danby (the king's advisor) and the French. Charles had to dissolve parliament so that no one would find out about the Treaty of Dover with France.

Whigs= want to exclude James
Tories= want to allow James.

Charles II was worried that there would be another civil war between those that supported exclusion and those that didn't.
Some people wanted to put Charles II's illegitimate son, the Duke of Monmouth on the throne

Charles was in a strong position because he had money coming in from the treaty of Dover so he didn't need parliament any more.
He dismissed the Oxford Parliament in 1681 and never recalled them.
He was able to do this because he had offered them a compromise of limiting the powers of a Catholic monarch but they rejected it and made themselves look like crazy extremists.

The Rye House Plot 1683

The plot was dreamed up by Hannibal Rumbold. The plan was to kill the king and his brother on their way back from the races.
No one knows if it was a real plot but it was the end of the Whigs. The last of their leaders was arrested and the Earl of Essex was sentenced to death.

French influence at court.

Charles II had some ideas about what he wanted to achieve in religious tolerance. However, his main aim in life was to stay on the throne and if possible get more power so that he could raise taxes without having to ask parliament.

Charles II was known as the merry monarch and had many mistresses during his reign. The two most important were Lady Castlemaine and Louise de Kerouelle.

Charles's court

The court was where the King lived and where all of the business of government took place. It was split into the Household (looked after food and lodgings) The Chamber (responsible for the public government stuff) The Bedchamber (responsible for his private life) The Bedchamber was a coveted place to work because they had the most access to the King. A really good way to get to the King was through his Mistresses so lots of people tried to set him up with new mistresses.

Patronage.

Patronage was the giving of gifts by rich powerful people. This could be money, jobs or support. People REALLY wanted patronage from the King. The way to get it was through the court because that way they could get access to the King. A good example of Patronage at work was Samuel Pepys. He used the patronage of James, the Duke of York to get power, money and important jobs.

Court life:

Court was very fashionable. People dressed to impress. At the start of Charles II's reign periwigs and flouncy clothes in the French style were in fashion. Later, they became more English; Charles promoted the wearing of a long, soft coat and breeches. The palaces were decorated in the Baroque style which was very highly decorated and French looking. The architecture was classic, lots of pillars and arches. There were also lots of plays and palace "rakes" or funny- men who led outrageous lives.



The Plague

The plague was a deadly disease that killed most people who caught it. It was carried by fleas who lived on rats. The Plague hit England in 1665

Roughly 25% of Londoners died in the plague.

Reactions.

People were "shut-up" if anyone in a family had the plague; the whole family would be shut in their houses for 40 days to be sure that they were all either dead or immune.

There were some pesthouses set up out of towns to house the sick people but not nearly enough.

They didn't know what caused the plague so cures were bizarre and ineffective. The only slightly useful one was clearing rubbish from the streets which might have helped keep the rats at bay but mainly they just said prayers and burnt herbs to keep away the bad smells or miasma that they thought was causing it.

Short term:

Industry and trade all but stopped because people were dying so the workforce was reduced and people who were healthy didn't want to come into London to trade. Ports had long quarantines so goods couldn't be unloaded and sold.

Society effectively broke down. The rich fled the city and the bishops and clergy all ran away too.

Government moved to Oxford but couldn't effectively collect taxes.

Long Term:

Population recovered quickly.

Industry and the economy recovered quickly. Colchester was completely back to normal in 1668.

The government got better at recording epidemics which led to a great improvement in public health.

Finally: Isaac Newton went to Cambridge which is where he got hit by the apple and came up with the theory of gravity!

The great fire of London.

The fire raged for 4 days and destroyed much of London.

Why was it so devastating?

The houses were nearly all made of very flammable materials and they were packed close together.

There was no fire brigade so people needed to get together and cooperate to put the fire out. The fire could have been stopped by pulling down houses in its path to create a fire break but people didn't want to have their houses demolished!

What did they use to fight the fire?

Squirts- like hypodermic needles they squirted water at the fires, Fire engines were pushed by hand or horse and had pumps to spray water, but mainly just buckets or pulling down houses in the path of the fire.

Most people just ran away with what they could carry or they buried valuables in the ground.

What were the impacts?

Huge amounts of coal and fabric were lost in the fire which had a big impact on trade and on the Dutch war.

There were new building regulations which meant that houses couldn't be squashed together so tightly and people built their houses out of less flammable materials. (as a side-issue this also slowed the rats down and helped get rid of the plague)

The new town was planned on a grand scale with new blocks like the American system and lots of open squares but in the end there wasn't enough money to do this.

Christopher Wren made his name by designing the revolutionary new St. Pauls Cathedral with its huge, impressive dome.

There were new regulations which divided London into 4 districts where the parish councils were responsible for maintaining good equipment to put out fires.

London took a long time to recover financially and the Royal Exchange never really recovered as people took to doing business in coffee houses.

Restoration Culture.

Restoration Theatre.

The theatre was very popular. The main types of play were comedies and tragedies. Theatre tended to be something for the wealthy.

The actors and actresses could become very wealthy as could the writers.

There was a new play written every week and it was important for status to be seen going to the theatre.

The King also enjoyed the theatre which made it even more popular. Some famous playwrights were George Villiers and Aphra Benn

Science

Science was very fashionable in the restoration period and was supported and patronised by the King. He had a huge collection of clocks in his bedroom.

In 1662 the Royal Society was founded which was a group who would meet and discuss new ideas and raise funds to make further discoveries.

The main areas they were working in were astronomy and medicine.

Restoration scientists

Christopher Wren.

John Flamsteed.

Robert Hooke

Jonas Moore

Edmond Halley

Women

Women were seen as weaker both intellectually and physically and didn't have equal rights to men. They were expected to run the household. SO wealthier women managed the servants while poor women did all the household chores themselves.

Some women were businesswomen like Constance Pley who ran a shipping company. Women could also be powerful in politics like the King's mistresses.

There were no reliable means of birth control so women tended to have a lot of children and childbirth was very dangerous. There were no antiseptics so infections were common and no anesthetics so it was very painful. They did have forceps though.

Coffee Houses.

Coffee houses were very popular with fashionable people. They would meet there to do business or discuss science or politics or philosophy. So much so that Charles tried to close them down at the height of the exclusion crisis.

Inventions of the Restoration Period

1662	Royal society established
1665	Hooke's Micrographia published
1665	first edition of the science journal the "philosophical transactions"
1668	Isaac Newton invents a reflecting telescope .
1671	Boyle's pneumatic pump made a big enough vacuum for him to get inside
1675	Balance spring made clocks more accurate
1676	Royal observatory built

Land, trade and war.

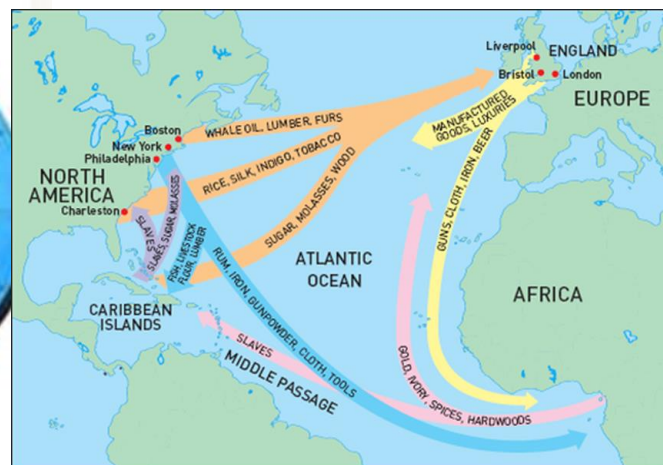
Countries in the Restoration period wanted to take over other countries to trade in goods that can't be grown or obtained in England. They were known as exotic groceries. Things like sugar, tobacco, coffee, tea and cotton.

Countries like England believed in **MERCANTILISM** which is the idea that there is only a certain amount of trade so all countries were in competition with each other and needed to protect their interests.

This led to things like the development of the navy to protect ships and shipping routes. Also, navigation acts (1651, 1663) which limited the movement of other countries' ships and forced them to pay taxes to use English ports.

England was mainly in competition with Spain and the Dutch. The Dutch were strong in the Pacific and the English were strong in the Atlantic and America.

The English government paid privateers (government employed pirates) like Captain Morgan to attack rival ships and colonies and disrupt the trade of rival countries. England also traded slaves in the triangle trade.



England also had colonies around the world that produced goods for trade.

Hudson Bay company.
Traded in furs and was owned by the King, his cousin Rupert and other aristocrats. They had the monopoly on trade with America.

The Colonies are:
America
East India Company
Tangier
Caribbean.

The East India company was established in 1600. It had its main trading base in Bombay. The King didn't think it was a very promising colony so he gave it away for a loan of £50,000. The company had the monopoly on trade. It also had the right to set up taxes, towns and an army and navy. This formed the basis of the Indian empire. The cost of trade with India was high so people banded together to pay for the voyages. This formed the start of the stock market which sells stocks and shares in companies.

Tangier is in what is now Morocco on the north coast of Africa. Charles was given it when he married Catherine of Braganza. He wanted to settle it and expand out into Africa to make a big colony but it never really took off. At its height there were only 600 people living there and it took 4,000 soldiers to protect it from the Moroccans. Ships who tried to trade with it were harassed by pirates and the Dutch so it eventually failed and was abandoned.

Caribbean colonies were run mainly by slave plantations growing sugar for England. There was also privateer action in the Caribbean where privateers would attack Spanish colonies because England was rivals with Spain.

The second Anglo Dutch war was fought because Charles declared that his brother James, The Duke of York owned New Amsterdam in America. They wanted the war because they had beaten the Dutch in the 1st war and thought they could win again and secure their lands in Africa.

The 3rd Dutch war happened because Charles agreed to support the French against the Dutch in the Treaty of Dover. Government were not involved in the decision

England did well in the 2nd Dutch war to start with because they had a new tactic called the line ahead tactic which meant that they could attack the weaker sides of the Dutch ships. However the rest of the wars did not go well.

Lack of resources/support	
2 nd RESOURCES	3 rd SUPPORT
<p>The Fire and the Plague meant that it was very difficult for the English to supply and refit their ships whilst the Dutch had a really good international banking system so they could always get money.</p> <p>Lack of resources led to the fleet being kept in the dock in 1667 allowing the Dutch to harass English ships in the channel.</p> <p>Lack of resources led to the defeat at Bergen.</p>	<p>The war was unpopular with the government because it was seen as supporting the Catholics and it fell at the time of the exclusion crisis and the declaration of indulgence.</p> <p>English Merchants wanted the war to end because Dutch privateers were attacking their ships in the Channel.</p> <p>The Dutch carried out a really good propaganda campaign to make people believe that the French wanted to make England Catholic so England should be allies with the Dutch.</p>
Tactics and strategy.	
2 nd	3 rd
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To start with tactics were good. Line ahead meant they won at Lowestoft. However, once the Dutch adopted line ahead the English lost their advantage. English placed too much faith in the safety of the docks at Chatham and lost the battle of the Medway. 	<p>Used the same tactics as in the 2nd war so the Dutch were wise to it.</p> <p>Weren't able to get the Dutch out in the open so the superior firepower they had was not effective.</p> <p>The Dutch were able to stay in the shallow water around their coast making surprise attacks and being able to get back to Holland to mend their ships easily.</p> <p>The English and French did not communicate well and therefore couldn't coordinate their actions.</p>
Poor leadership	
2 nd	3 rd
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duke of York was a good Admiral. He was removed from duty by the King for his safety. Earl Sandwich was not as good a leader. He needed to get supplies from the Danish port of Bergen. He didn't get the permission he needed so was attacked by the Danes and the Dutch. While he was rushing home to make his excuse the English were attacked in the channel so he was sacked and replaced with General Monck. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prince Rupert was in charge of the forces because James couldn't because of the test act. Prince Rupert was bad tempered and made hurried decisions. He tried to blame the French for anything that went wrong and didn't work well with them. Even ending up firing cannon at the French general and arresting him when he was offended by the French making decisions without him..