



HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

STUDENT BOOK

► **10th Grade | Unit 6**

.....

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 1006

The Age of Revolution

INTRODUCTION | 3

1. ENGLISH REVOLUTION 5

DIVINE RIGHT | 6

PEOPLE'S CHOICE | 12

SELF TEST 1 | 18

2. AMERICAN REVOLUTION 21

BRITISH BACKGROUND | 22

AMERICAN FRONTIER | 29

SELF TEST 2 | 38

3. FRENCH REVOLUTION 42

OLD REGIME | 43

NEW LEADERSHIP | 51

SELF TEST 3 | 63

GLOSSARY | 67



LIFEPAC Test is located in the center of the booklet. Please remove before starting the unit.

Author:

William A. Alexander

Editor-in-Chief:

Richard W. Wheeler, M.A.Ed.

Editors:

J. Douglas Williamson

Richard R. Anderson, M.A.

Consulting Editor:

Howard Stitt, Th.M Ed.D.

Revision Editor:

Alan Christopherson, M.S.

MEDIA CREDITS:

Page 7: © NCarter-Img, iStock, Thinkstock; **10:** © Tony Baggett, iStock, Thinkstock; **13:** © John Michael Wright; © John De Critz the Elder; © Sir Godfrey Kneller; © William Wissing © Sir Anthony Van Dyck; **27:** © Photos.com, Thinkstock; **29:** © flySnow, iStock, Thinkstock; **30:** © Charles Édouard Armand-Dumaresq, White House Cabinet Room; **31:** © Steven Wynn, iStock, Thinkstock; **32,47:** © Photos.com, Thinkstock; **46,52:** © GeorgiosArt, iStock, Thinkstock; **51:** © Micha Rosenwirth, iStock, Thinkstock; **57:** © Rubens Alarcon, Hemera, Thinkstock; **58:** © Rene Drouyer, Hemera, Thinkstock



804 N. 2nd Ave. E.

Rock Rapids, IA 51246-1759

© MCMXCVII by Alpha Omega Publications, Inc. All rights reserved.

LIFEPAK is a registered trademark of Alpha Omega Publications, Inc.

All trademarks and/or service marks referenced in this material are the property of their respective owners. Alpha Omega Publications, Inc. makes no claim of ownership to any trademarks and/or service marks other than their own and their affiliates, and makes no claim of affiliation to any companies whose trademarks may be listed in this material, other than their own.

The Age of Revolution

Introduction

The concept of man's natural right to self-government began at a time of sovereign rule and monarchical dominance. This concept spread rapidly from country to country, contributing to revolts against autocratic governments, first in England, then in America, and later in France.

In this LIFEPAAC® you will study the age of revolution as it unfolded in these three nations. Examining each country's background, you will observe the growing turbulence that contributed to the people's revolt. You will learn of the struggles and conflicts of the people in their fervor for self-rule, noting their gradual victories in obtaining their God-given rights. Finally, you will study the effects each revolution had in the daily lives of the citizens of the country involved and in the lives of people around the world.

Historians are concerned with understanding the events which shaped our world. The national revolutions you are about to study did much to make our world what it is today. By studying this unit you will better appreciate the sacrifices and hardships of our Founding Fathers and of those of England and France who persevered for the freedoms we often take for granted today.

Objectives

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFEPAAC. When you have finished this LIFEPAAC, you should be able to:

1. Outline the factors leading to the English Revolution.
2. Describe the Roundhead victory under Cromwell and the changes he brought to English government.
3. Explain the growth and philosophy of Britain's early political parties, the Whigs and the Tories.
4. Describe the growing strength of Parliament from the time of Charles II through the reign of George II.
5. Explain how England's government is now run and how her laws are passed and enforced.
6. Explain how English colonies in America were established and governed.
7. Explain how the French and Indian War gave America valuable training for war.
8. List the factors leading to the colonies' rebellion against England.
9. Describe the opposing sentiments of Americans concerning war with their mother country.
10. List the advantages and disadvantages of each side in the American Revolution.
11. Give an overview of the battles and strategies of the American Revolution from Lexington to Yorktown.
12. Describe and contrast the new governments that were established by young America.
13. Describe the factors during the reigns of Louis XV and Louis XVI which led to the people's unrest against the Old Regime and the onset of the French Revolution.
14. Describe the measures taken by the National Assembly and the reasons for its fall.

15. Explain the steps taken by the National Convention and the government of its Directory.
16. Describe the steps leading to the takeover of France by Napoleon and government under his Consulate.
17. Describe Napoleon's positive actions of reform in France.
18. Describe Napoleon's offensive for control of Europe and the steps leading to his downfall and final defeat.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

1. ENGLISH REVOLUTION

Preceding America and France by over one hundred years, England led in the age of revolutions. Revolutions are not born overnight. The events and causes which lead people to revolt often span years and even decades. Such was the case in the English Revolution.

The seventeenth century was an age of absolutism in most of the countries of Europe. However, the English kings never became as powerful as the other European **monarchs** because of the prominence of **Parliament**. Even the **Tudors**, who had almost unlimited power, had to deal with Parliament. Without the consent of Parliament, a ruler could neither make nor repeal any laws or impose new taxes. Parliament's control of the finances was an effective tool for curbing an overly ambitious king.

The Tudors shrewdly avoided conflicts with Parliament, particularly over finances. Although the Tudors acted on the principle of the **divine right** of kings, they did not emphasize it. With strong support from the middle class, the Tudors acted as they wished, and England enjoyed a long period of prosperity under their rule.

In this section you will examine the factors that lead to the English Revolution which followed the Tudor era. You will read about the **Roundhead** victory led by Oliver Cromwell and the changes he made in English government. You will examine the growth and philosophy of Britain's early political parties, the **Whigs** and the **Tories**. After studying the growing strength of Parliament from the time of Charles II through the reign of George II, you will learn how England's government is run today.

Section Objectives

Review these objectives. When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Outline the factors leading to the English Revolution.
2. Describe the Roundhead victory under Cromwell and the changes he brought to English government.
3. Explain the growth and philosophy of Britain's early political parties, the Whigs and the Tories.
4. Describe the growing strength of Parliament from the time of Charles II through the reign of George II.
5. Explain how England's government is now run and how her laws are passed and enforced.

Vocabulary

Study these words to enhance your learning success in this section.

Anglican
commonwealth
monarchy
Roundheads
Tudor

Calvinist
divine right
Parliament
Stuart
Whigs

Cavaliers
executive
presbyters
Tories

Note: All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAAC appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are not sure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

DIVINE RIGHT

England had been ruled by several monarchs who believed they had a **divine right** to absolute power and total control of the government. However, when Charles I came to the throne, that idea was challenged by the people. The followers of Charles were known as the **Cavaliers** and were opposed by the **Roundheads** led by Oliver Cromwell. The Roundheads won the rebellion. Cromwell gained control of the government and established a **commonwealth**.

Cavaliers. England in the 1500s was ruled by the **Tudor monarchy**. Although a **Parliament** existed at that time, its function was basically limited to carrying out the desires of the Tudor king or queen in power.

The last monarch of the Tudor era was Queen Elizabeth. She ruled for almost fifty years as a popular and powerful monarch. Queen Elizabeth headed a glorious era of British history.

A proud, highly intelligent woman, Elizabeth was sometimes overpowering. Although she never married, Elizabeth used her friendships with foreign ministers and ambassadors to gain political and international favors. Because of her influence, she was often able to avoid war.

England's Elizabethan period was the final chapter in the Renaissance era. During Elizabeth's reign, England produced impressive music, art, literature, and what became known as Elizabethan architecture, in spite of the disorders of the times. Certainly two of the more famous Englishmen of that time were William Shakespeare and Francis Bacon. Shakespeare's popularity was based upon his exacting and dramatic plays. His writings are still studied in many schools around the world. Bacon was a lawyer-philosopher whose well respected views were aimed at solving human problems.

Britain also became a naval power under Elizabeth. In 1588, the English navy successfully defeated the Spanish Armada, the fleet of the most powerful nation in Europe.

England's power on the ocean continued to grow throughout the Elizabethan Era and into the reign of the **Stuarts**. As the golden Elizabethan years came to a close, the troubled times that emerged made Elizabeth's reign look even more glorious and impressive.

James VI of Scotland (Elizabeth's cousin) began the Stuart line of English rulers by becoming King James I of England in 1603. His rule was plagued with difficulties from the beginning. The English citizenry looked upon James as a foreigner who really could not relate or empathize with their problems. A staunch believer in the divine right of kings, James believed that it was God's will for him to be king over England. Therefore, he expected absolute obedience to his dictates. James ruled in a prideful, cold, and tactless manner, alienating many of his subjects.

James I did not have a good relationship with Parliament. Whereas members of the House of Lords and House of Commons rarely opposed Elizabeth I, they began to offer the newcomer stiff opposition. The people and their representatives knew Elizabeth's shortcoming. However, she was popular because they also were aware of her love for them and their country. James, on the other hand, demanded that his proposals be accepted without any explanation to the Parliament or reasons to the people. James insisted that he be obeyed without offering any proof of his good will or good faith. Obviously, as Parliament refused to cooperate with him, James became furious.

As the king's troubles with Parliament grew, so did England's economic woes. Although some Englishmen were financially successful, many were encountering difficult times. Because of a dramatic shift from farming to sheep raising, many people were out of work; fewer people were needed for sheep raising than for farming. Inflation was also increasing rapidly in

Great Britain by the early 1600s, casting dark shadows on England's economic scene.

During the twenty years of James' reign, he fought with the people of England and the Parliament over money, religion, and foreign affairs. Since Parliament would not grant him the money he requested, James obtained funds by selling titles of nobility and by pressuring Englishmen to make loans to him. The king made himself even more unpopular when he refused to help the German Protestants against the Catholics during the Thirty Years' War. Catholicism was immensely unpopular in England at that time and most Englishmen were Protestants. There was a large, influential group called the Puritans who were especially disturbed by this apparent friendliness toward Catholics. The Puritans wanted to purge the **Anglican** Church (the English state church) of all traces of Catholic ritual which Elizabeth had kept as a religious compromise when the country became Protestant.

James's reign, however, was not without positive accomplishments. He commissioned a new translation of the Bible. The project was vigorously supported by Puritans who provided some of the Biblical scholars who did the work. Although officially called the Authorized Version, the translation is known to most of us today as the King James Version. This translation placed God's Word in the popular language of that time and enabled many people to easily "search the scriptures."

James was followed to the English throne by his son, Charles I, in 1625. Though not the strong, personal, and popular leader the Tudors had been, Charles was a definite improvement over his father as a monarch. Yet, he too lacked insight into gaining the support of the English people. Charles became entangled with unpopular wars involving Spain and France. In raising financial support for the military, he forced wealthy citizens to loan him money. Charles also required the English people to house soldiers at the householder's expense. Finally,



| A Cavalier

when Parliament offered stiff resistance to his unnecessary taxation and church policy in 1629, Charles simply dissolved Parliament. For the next eleven years, England was ruled without a Parliament. Charles, free of the Parliament's suppressive arguments, taxed towns, levied fines, and held secret trials without a jury.

The situation deteriorated when Charles attempted to establish the **Anglican** Church in **Calvinistic** Scotland. In retaliation, a Scottish army invaded England. Desperate for finances to meet this threat, the cornered Charles had no choice but to call Parliament. Beginning in 1640, it lasted for twenty years and became known as the *Long Parliament*.

Parliament refused to give any funds to Charles unless he agreed to having limits set on his power. Charles went along for a time, but then decided he had had enough. He tried to arrest the leaders of Parliament, who were warned and thus fled. The king and parliament began to assemble men and supplies to fight. Civil war broke out between the two sides in 1642.

Supporters of the king were called Cavaliers. They consisted of Anglicans, Catholics, nobles,

and other groups that tended to favor traditional power. Wearing their hair long and curled, the Cavaliers stood in contrast to their opponents, the Roundheads, who cut their hair short. The Roundheads were primarily Protestants who wanted a limited monarchy and a less Catholic Anglican church. The Puritans were the best organized and most militant of the Roundheads. They took the lead in the opposition to the king.



Complete the following sentences.

- 1.1 Queen Elizabeth was the last monarch of the _____ rule.
- 1.2 James I was the first of the _____ kings in England.
- 1.3 A famous writer of the Elizabethan era was _____.
- 1.4 Bacon's philosophy was centered around solving _____.
- 1.5 England's naval power was first established by the defeat of the _____.
- 1.6 A king's belief that God has willed for him to rule is known as _____.
- 1.7 The Authorized Version of the Bible is commonly called the _____.
- 1.8 The twenty-year Parliament Charles I recalled was known as the _____.
- 1.9 Supporters of the king were called a. _____ ; their opponents were known as b. _____.

Write true or false.

- 1.10 _____ The existence of Parliament under the Tudor monarchs was limited and only necessary when the monarch desired.
- 1.11 _____ Parliament had unlimited power during the reign of James I and Charles I.
- 1.12 _____ Charles I dissolved Parliament because of strong resistance to his policies.
- 1.13 _____ When Ireland threatened war against Charles I, he had to recall Parliament.
- 1.14 _____ Civil war in England developed when Charles attempted to arrest members of Parliament who opposed him.

Roundheads. Queen Elizabeth's father, Henry VIII, had thrown the Roman Catholic Church out of England and established the Anglican Church, the Church of England. The major difference between the Anglican Church and Catholic Church was the leadership. The sovereign of England led the Anglican Church, and the pope in Rome was the supreme leader of the Catholic Church. Elizabeth had tried to settle the issue of religion by making the Anglican Church acceptable to most of the people. It was basically Protestant in theology, but Catholic in ritual. Many people were discontent with this compromise. However, Elizabeth was tolerant of the various religious groups and kept the disagreements under control. After Elizabeth's death, the religious situation in England became increasingly unstable.

A movement arose within the Anglican Church to purify it of its Roman Catholic relics and traditions. This Puritan movement grew during the Tudor leadership of Henry and Elizabeth. By the reign of the Stuart kings, James I and Charles I, the Puritans had a very strong following in Great Britain.

The Puritans were followers of the French theologian, John Calvin. Calvinists often followed an extremely disciplined life style. Such activities as dancing, playing cards, participating in certain games, and attending the theater were considered sinful because of their worldly involvement. Calvinists in England were intent on purifying the Anglican Church. They opposed such rituals as making the sign of the cross, kneeling at communion, and the wearing of robes by the clergy.

The Puritan movement was divided into three (3) main groups largely due to preferences in

church structure. The (1) *Presbyterians* wanted a state-supported church without bishops. A district and national organization was allowed, but each local congregation would elect its own **presbyters**, or elders. The (2) *Puritans* wanted to remain in the Church of England, but they wanted either to eliminate or to purify the ceremonies, doctrines, and rituals carried over from Roman Catholicism.

The third group of Calvinists was known as the (3) *Separatists, Independents, or Congregationalists*. They believed that each congregation should have the right to choose its own minister and to make its own rules. The Separatists wanted to remain separate, or independent, from any other congregation. The Pilgrims who came to America were from the Separatist group.

Calvinists in Great Britain were usually part of the growing middle class. Many Calvinists were members of the House of Commons, where they used their influence to make reforms in the Church of England. These Calvinist Puritans were the main driving force behind the Roundheads. Their leader was a stern, military-minded man named Oliver Cromwell.

Cromwell thoroughly trained his Puritan troops before leading them into combat. His troops, the "ironsides," went into battle against the more flamboyant, but poorly trained Cavaliers. The Puritans were confident that God ordained them to conquer the Cavaliers. The Roundheads often sang hymns and Psalms as they entered battle. The following hymn was probably one of those sung by the Calvinists as their battle cry.



| The Austere Puritan

A Mighty Fortress Is Our God

A mighty fortress is our God,
A bulwark never failing;
Our helper He, amid the flood
Of mortal ills prevailing.
For still our ancient foe
Doth seek to work us woe;
His craft and power are great,
And, armed with cruel hate,
On earth is not his equal.

And though this world,
With devils filled,
Should threaten to undo us,
We will not fear,
For God hath willed
His truth to triumph thru us.
The prince of darkness grim
We tremble not for him;
His rage we can endure,
For lo! his doom is sure,
One little word shall fell him.

The Cavaliers were no match for Cromwell's well disciplined, motivated troops. Following defeats in two major battles, Charles I

surrendered. Cromwell, backed by his army of independent Calvinists, assumed control of the new government. The army drove all of the Anglicans and Presbyterians out of Parliament. This action became known as *Pride's Purge* because the soldiers enforcing the action were led by Colonel Pride. It left the parliament firmly in the control of Cromwell's supporters.

The House of Lords and the monarchy were abolished by the new "Rump Parliament." England was proclaimed a commonwealth. Charles I was tried by a special court and beheaded in 1649. His family fled to Europe to live. In place of Charles, Oliver Cromwell became the military dictator of England. In 1653, Cromwell dismissed Parliament, abolished the commonwealth, and was named Lord Protector of the country.

Cromwell was a separatist Puritan who had a reputation of being trustworthy. His keen military mind was also used quite well in politics. The bold Calvinist was an excellent public speaker and an able statesman. Cromwell

wanted his government to help the English people by improving manufacturing and trade.

When rebellions arose in Scotland and Ireland, Cromwell moved quickly and harshly to stop them. The people of both Scotland and Ireland came to hate him. Cromwell was respected, but he never became a very popular ruler in England because of his harsh methods and hard ways.

Cromwell died in 1658 without choosing or training an able successor. His son, Richard, assumed the role of Lord Protector. However, he was not as capable as his father and was over-thrown by the military. Finally in 1660, a new Parliament invited Charles I's son, Charles II, to return to England as king.



Identify the following names.

1.15 Calvinists _____

1.16 Puritans _____

1.17 Presbyterians _____

1.18 Separatists _____

1.19 Pride's Purge _____

1.20 Ironsides _____

1.21 Cromwell _____

Complete the following activities.

1.22 Describe the religious climate of England under the following rulers.

a. Henry VIII _____

b. Elizabeth I _____

c. James I and Charles I _____

1.23 State the reasons for the Roundhead victory over the Cavaliers. _____

Answer the following questions.

1.24 What three major changes in England's government did Cromwell make?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

1.25 Which of Cromwell's traits worked

a. to his advantage as ruler? _____

b. to his disadvantage as ruler? _____

PEOPLE'S CHOICE

Monarchy returns. As the eldest of Charles I's two sons, Charles II restored the Stuart line to the throne. Charles was well aware of the fact that he had to be careful in dealing with Parliament. When Parliament opposed his ideas, Charles tried to gain his objectives by other methods. The result was a division of power between the king and the parliament.

Charles II had Catholic leanings all of his life and became a Catholic on his deathbed. English Catholics had been some of his most faithful supporters during the dark years of his exile. They had helped him to escape Cromwell's army after the last defeat of the Cavaliers. Moreover, the king's brother, James, was

openly Catholic. Charles kept his opinions secret because of the intense English resentment toward Rome. What little legislation he tried to pass in support of Catholicism was met with defeat.

Parliament had learned some bitter lessons. They had become firmly anti-Catholic and anti-Calvinist. The Anglican Church was once again strong and controlled organized religion in England. Knowing that Charles II's brother, James, would become the next king, the House of Commons passed a bill that would have prevented a Roman Catholic from becoming king of England. Although the House of Lords



James I



Charles I



Charles II



James II



William III



Mary II

| English Monarchs

rejected the bill, the people's opinion on the issue had been made quite clear.

Under King Charles II, Parliament was divided into two groups of almost equal strength. On the one side were the **Tories**, strong supporters of the Anglican Church, who wanted a strong hereditary king without absolute power. The opposing side, the **Whigs**, wanted a king who was merely a figurehead, allowing the real power to be held by Parliament, thus giving more power to Protestants not belonging to the Church of England. These two groups marked the establishment of organized political parties in Great Britain.

One very important piece of legislation was passed under Charles II. The Habeas Corpus Act, which was passed by Parliament in 1679, was a major accomplishment in the area of law and human rights. This act stated that any person arrested and imprisoned must be brought before a judge within twenty days. This eliminated secret arrests and trials for enemies of the king and government.

James II came to the throne following the death of his brother in 1685. James had little regard for what Parliament thought. Unlike Charles, James was quite bold in his Catholicism and insisted on being king by divine right. His

obnoxious attitude made him many enemies in both the Whig Party and the Tory Party.

James' second wife gave birth to a son in 1688. This meant that there would be a Catholic heir to the throne. That threat united the Parliament against the monarch. To eliminate the possibility of a continued reign by the Catholic Stuarts, Parliament invited William III of Holland and his wife, Mary (the Protestant daughter of James by his first wife) to rule together over England. William came to England and James fled to France. Great Britain once again was ruled by Protestant monarchs. This revolution was known as the Glorious Revolution because not one shot was fired.

Before taking office, William and Mary were required to sign a very important and significant document in British and American history, the 1689 Bill of Rights. It stated that the king was merely an official chosen by Parliament and subject to its laws. The bill also protected the rights of individual citizens. Such privileges as freedom of speech, opportunity of a fair trial, and protection against cruel treatment by

public officials were guaranteed. The bill greatly increased the power of Parliament and also went far in securing the personal rights of the people.

The Act of Toleration was also passed by Parliament in 1689. This act protected non-Anglican Protestants and allowed them to worship freely, thus ending the years of persecution and prejudice. A later act passed by Parliament, the Act of Settlement, contained a provision whereby Mary's sister Anne would succeed William and Mary to the throne should the two rulers not have heirs of their own. If Anne were unable to assume the English rulership, then Sophia of Hanover, a German princess who was the Protestant granddaughter of James I, would become queen. Parliament took these steps to block the Catholic Stuart relatives of James II from ever again occupying the English throne.

Thus, England changed, by civil war and political maneuvering, from an absolute monarchy to a constitutional monarchy. The people gained control of the king and began to assert their own rights as individuals.



Complete the following activities.

1.26 Give the political beliefs of the two groups of Parliament under Charles II.

a. Whigs _____

b. Tories _____

1.27 How did Charles II and James II differ in the way they approached Parliament? _____

1.28 William and Mary were brought to English rule.

Why? _____

How? _____

What gave them the right? _____

Match the following items.

1.29 _____ fair trials

a. Habeas Corpus Act

1.30 _____ free speech

b. Bill of Rights

1.31 _____ no Catholic Stuart king or queen

c. Act of Toleration

1.32 _____ arrested person brought to trial within twenty days

d. Act of Settlement

1.33 _____ non-Anglican Protestants given freedom of religion

1.34 _____ protection from cruel treatment

1.35 _____ privileges of English citizens

Complete the following activity.

1.36 If you had lived under the rule of Charles II, would you have been a Whig or a Tory? Back your answer with reasons supporting your position. Compare your answer with that of a classmate.

[illegible]

TEACHER CHECK

initials

date

Parliament rules. The signing of the Bill of Rights in 1689 marked the end of the English Revolution which had begun in 1603. The struggle between the throne and Parliament was to determine who would rule England—the king or Parliament. Parliament was the victor.

This victory, however, did not ensure a democracy for Great Britain. Parliament was not a true representative of all the people. The House of Lords consisted of the clergy and selected nobles. The House of Commons, politically more powerful than the House of Lords, was largely composed of middle-class citizens. The working class received little representation.

William III, being from Holland, knew little of England's domestic problems. His chief interest was in competing with Louis XIV of France in European affairs. However, William made some very wise decisions. He selected competent advisors to aid him in making decisions on how to run the country. He allowed Parliament to rule almost unopposed in domestic situations in return for a freer hand in conducting foreign problems. Williams' ministers also joined the House of Commons, thus adding to his support within that lawmaking body.

Parliament continued to gain power under William's reign. Parliament was given the right to declare war and to remove unworthy judges, an action previously taken only by the monarch. The power of the throne to veto acts of Parliament gradually faded out of existence, giving Parliament an even freer rein. After the death of Mary II in 1694, William III ruled alone until his death in 1702 and was succeeded by Queen Anne (1702-14), the Protestant sister of Mary II and the last of the Stuart rulers.

Queen Anne died childless; and George I, the son of Sophia of Hanover, took the throne. He was followed by his son George II. Since both were German born, they cared little about Great Britain's domestic situation. Their

disinterest only strengthened the growing power of Parliament's rule.

One outstanding member of the Whig Party elected to Parliament was Sir Robert Walpole. He became the leader of the Whig Party in the House of Commons. Because of the king's lack of interest in ruling English affairs, Walpole was recognized as first, or prime, minister responsible for the functions of the government. This initiated a political position which has carried through to this century. The prime minister is the true head of English government today; however, he brings the ruler's ideas to the cabinet and Parliament.

When a prime minister is no longer part of the majority party in the House of Commons, he is replaced by the king's selection of a new prime minister. This choice is always the recognized leader of the majority party. The cabinet, part of the **executive** branch of government, advises the prime minister on domestic and foreign affairs, and is selected by the prime minister.

England has preserved its tradition of royalty. The formality of serving in the name of his or her majesty still prevails in Great Britain. The king or queen continues to open each session of Parliament with a speech that introduces the proposed legislative agenda. However, this address is a formality, for the cabinet writes the speech and lists the laws it feels are necessary. Parliament is the body that passes the laws; and the cabinet, under the prime minister, upholds and enforces them.

The Parliamentary system revolutionized government in Great Britain. It was vastly different from the absolute monarchy of the Tudor Era. Bestowing new rights and freedoms to her citizenry, the English Revolution placed the reins of British power in the hands of Parliament and gave her people a welcome voice in determining their future.



Write the letters for the correct answer on each line (more than one letter will be required for each answer).

- 1.37** Representatives in Parliament included _____.
 a. clergy b. working class c. middle class d. nobles
- 1.38** Branches of Parliament include _____.
 a. prime minister b. House of Lords
 c. House of Representatives d. House of Commons
- 1.39** Wise decisions by William III included _____.
 a. selecting wise advisors
 b. giving Parliament rule at home
 c. having his ministers join the House of Commons
 d. letting Parliament handle foreign affairs
- 1.40** British rulers who cared little about English domestic affairs were _____.
 a. George I b. William III c. George II d. Charles II
- 1.41** Increased power for Parliament included the _____.
 a. right to declare war b. fading of king's veto power
 c. right to choose a monarch d. right to remove unworthy judges

Answer the following questions.

- 1.42** Why was Parliament not a true representation of the people? _____

- 1.43** How are English laws
 a. introduced? _____
 b. passed? _____
 c. enforced? _____
- 1.44** Write the answers to these questions concerning England's prime minister:
 a. What are his duties? _____
 b. When is he replaced? _____
 c. How is he replaced? _____
 d. Who is chosen in his place? _____



Review the material in this section in preparation for the Self Test. The Self Test will check your mastery of this particular section. The items missed on this Self Test will indicate specific areas where restudy is needed for mastery.

SELF TEST 1

Match the following items (each answer, 2 points).

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|---|
| 1.01 | _____ Cavaliers | a. nickname for Cromwell's troops |
| 1.02 | _____ Whigs | b. Puritans' and Presbyterians' religious belief |
| 1.03 | _____ Calvinist | c. supporters of Charles I in the civil war |
| 1.04 | _____ Roundheads | d. Queen Elizabeth's royal line |
| 1.05 | _____ Tories | e. House of Representatives |
| 1.06 | _____ Ironsides | f. opponents of Charles I, led by Cromwell |
| 1.07 | _____ Parliament | g. party wanting strong English king under Charles II |
| 1.08 | _____ divine right | h. God's will to rule |
| 1.09 | _____ Stuart | i. party wanting powerful Parliament under Charles II |
| 1.010 | _____ Tudor | j. legislative body of England |
| | | k. line of kings begun by James I |

Complete the following sentences (each answer, 3 points).

- 1.011** Government by a hereditary ruler is called a _____ .
- 1.012** The leader of the Roundhead victory over the Cavaliers was _____ .
- 1.013** Britain became a naval power after the defeat of the _____ .
- 1.014** Three Calvinist groups were the Puritans, the a. _____ , and the b. _____ .
- 1.015** Cromwell ruled over England as a _____ .
- 1.016** England's political parties came from the a. _____ and b. _____ .
- 1.017** James II caused problems during his reign because of his _____ religion.
- 1.018** The Protestant rulers who replaced James II were _____ .

1.019 The English Revolution put _____ in control of British affairs.

1.020 The two houses of Parliament are a. _____ and
b. _____.

Write true or false (each answer, 1 point).

1.021 _____ Parliament rarely opposed Queen Elizabeth's rulings.

1.022 _____ Charles I dissolved Parliament because of war with Scotland.

1.023 _____ James I sparked the English Revolution by attempting to arrest his House of Commons enemies.

1.024 _____ The Church of England was established under Henry VIII.

1.025 _____ Cromwell left no able leader to take his place.

1.026 _____ The Habeas Corpus Act assured trial within twenty days.

1.027 _____ The Act of Settlement secured important personal rights for English citizens.

1.028 _____ Parliament gained power with the fading of the king's veto power.

1.029 _____ Sir Robert Walpole was the first British prime minister.

1.030 _____ Today, Britain's monarch is mainly a figurehead of tradition.

Write the letter for the correct answer on each line (each answer, 2 points).

1.031 When Charles I sent troops into the House of Commons, this action resulted in open warfare in the _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| a. War of Roses | b. English Revolution |
| c. English Bill of Rights | d. American Revolution |

1.032 James I encountered problems with _____.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| a. Scotland | b. Parliament | c. the prime minister | d. France |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------|

1.033 Oliver Cromwell made changes in the government by abolishing _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. the office of prime minister | b. the House of Commons |
| c. the House of Lords | d. both houses of Parliament |

1.034 The British prime minister brings the kings' desires to _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| a. the House of Lords | b. the House of Commons |
| c. the people | d. the Parliament |

1.035 At the end of the English Revolution, changes included the _____.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| a. Bill of Rights | b. Magna Carta |
| c. Declaration of Independence | d. Petition of Right |

- 1.036 Parliament had very limited power under the _____ .
- a. Tudors b. Stuarts c. Hapsburgs d. Tories

Complete the following activities (each answer, 4 points).

- 1.037 Describe the political parties of England and their basic political stands under Charles II.
- a. _____
- _____
- _____
- b. _____
- _____
- _____
- 1.038 Describe the membership of the following branches of English government and give their duties:
- a. House of Lords _____
- _____
- b. House of Commons _____
- _____
- c. prime minister _____
- _____

81

101

SCORE

TEACHER

initials

date



804 N. 2nd Ave. E.
Rock Rapids, IA 51246-1759

800-622-3070
www.aop.com

HIS1006 – Apr '15 Printing

ISBN 978-0-86717-596-7



9 780867 175967