

1. Causes of the English Civil War		
1	Money	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Charles had a lavish lifestyle and was running out of money, he was bankrupt.</li> <li>He wanted to raise taxes without consulting Parliament</li> <li>He raised Ship Tax without the support of Parliament.</li> </ol>
2	Religion	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Charles married a Catholic, Henrietta Maria of France. The protestants didn't like this.</li> <li>He appointed William Laud as Archbishop of Canterbury, who started making the church look more Catholic.</li> <li>Charles forced the Scottish Church to look more Catholic. He introduced a new prayer book in 1637.</li> </ol>
3	Power	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Charles believed in Divine Right, he did not want Parliament telling him what to do.</li> <li>In 1628 Charles called Parliament together and it forced Charles to sign the Petition of right to let him raise taxes whenever he wanted</li> <li>Parliament didn't like how Charles could dismiss them whenever he wanted.</li> <li>In 1642 Charles took control of the army without Parliament's permission to do so.</li> </ol>

2. What was the impact of the English Civil War?		
1	The monarchy was abolished	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On 21<sup>st</sup> January 1793 King Charles I was executed</li> <li>Oliver Cromwell became Lord Protector</li> <li>He had similar powers to a king</li> </ol>
2	Puritan rule	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cromwell was a strict Puritan and made changes to England</li> <li>Churches were stripped of decoration</li> <li>Theatres were closed</li> <li>Sports and gambling was banned</li> <li>Christmas was banned</li> </ol>

3. Was Cromwell an improvement?		
Yes		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He was a well respected politician who earned his title not inherited it</li> <li>He helped to improve the army which made England safer</li> <li>He made good relationships with countries like France, Portugal &amp; the Netherlands</li> </ol>
No		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cromwell limited the freedoms of the English people</li> <li>He ruled on his own without calling Parliament from 1653-1658</li> <li>He sometimes put his personal enemies in prison</li> <li>He brutally put down a rebellion in Ireland in 1649</li> </ol>

4. The Restoration		
1	How did England get a king again?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cromwell died in 1658</li> <li>When his son didn't want to take over as Protector, Parliament asked Charles II to become king again</li> </ol>
2	Charles II as king	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Charles II's first action was to brutally punish the people who killed his father</li> <li>He was nicknamed the Merry Monarch</li> </ol>
3	Were things better under Charles than Cromwell?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Charles brought back all the things Cromwell had banned</li> <li>Charles encouraged science, art and theatre</li> <li>Charles allowed people to worship in any way they wanted to</li> </ol>
4	Were things better under Charles than his father?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The King still had most of the power in the country</li> <li>Charles II was careful to keep a good relationship with Parliament as he didn't want another war</li> <li>Parliament had more powers like controlling the king's money completely</li> <li>There were still some clashes between the King and Parliament. E.g. Parliament forced a law banning non Church of England services in 1644</li> </ol>

5. Key word	Definition
<b>Abolish</b>	To get rid of something
<b>Absolute monarch</b>	A King or Queen that rules without any limits on their power
<b>Cavaliers</b>	The nickname for the Royalist troops in the English Civil War
<b>Civil War</b>	A war fought between two sides of the same country
<b>Divine Right</b>	The belief that God chose the king or queen
<b>Interregnum</b>	The time between the reigns of Charles I and Charles II
<b>Monarch</b>	The King or Queen
<b>Parliamentarians</b>	The people who fought against the King in the English Civil War
<b>Protector</b>	Someone who rules in the place of a monarch
<b>Puritan</b>	An extreme Protestant
<b>Restoration</b>	The period where the English monarch was brought back
<b>Roundheads</b>	The nickname for the Parliamentarians
<b>Royalists</b>	The people who fought for the king in the English Civil War
<b>Revolution</b>	A forcible overthrow of a government and creating a new system

**6. Causes of the French Revolution**

1	Social Problems	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Louis lived a very lavish lifestyle, which made people question paying taxes</li> <li>The price of bread meant peasants couldn't afford to eat, while the rich were living in comfort</li> <li>The Estates System was unfair and a new middle class (the Bourgeois) threatened the old system</li> </ol>
2	Political Problems	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Louis XVI was seen as a weak monarch.</li> <li>Louis XVI called the Estates General on 5 May 1789. This had not happened since 1614 and showed his weaknesses</li> </ol>
3	Economic Problems	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Between the years 1661-1715 Louis XIV was part of four major wars. The Third Estate were taxed in order to pay for these wars.</li> <li>All of the previous attempts to help the economy had failed</li> </ol>
4	New ideas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During the 18th century new ideas from the Enlightenment were spread about equality which made people question having a monarch</li> <li>Ideas criticising the monarch were discussed in coffee salons. This gossip spread down into the Third Estate which fuelled their anger.</li> </ol>

**7. Key events in the French Revolution**

1	The Storming of the Bastille	The Revolution began when around 1000 members of the Third Estate attacked the political prison.
2	The Declaration of the Rights of Man	The Declaration was drawn up by the National Assembly and set out a new way for the country to be run
3	The Execution of Louis XVI	On 21 <sup>st</sup> January 1793, Louis XVI was executed for treason after trying to escape to find support in other countries
4	The Reign of Terror	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A man called Robespierre wanted to protect the Revolution and called for a Reign of Terror to get rid of opposition</li> <li>Around 17,000 people were officially executed in France, including 2,639 in Paris.</li> <li>Many more died in prison or were beaten to death in the streets.</li> </ol>

**8. How did the Revolution change France?**

1	Government	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>France never had a monarch again</li> <li>The Assembly was elected by any man who paid taxes</li> <li>Key jobs were to be elected by the people: Judges, priests, deputies</li> </ol>
2	Economic change	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New paper money was introduced</li> <li>Taxes were now to be paid based on 'ability to pay'</li> </ol>
3	Social changes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noble families had all their privileges taken away</li> <li>Everyone was made equal in the eyes of the law</li> <li>Trials were to be done by jury</li> </ol>

**9. Did Napoleon reverse the Revolution?**

1	Who was Napoleon?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Napoleon was part of the French Army</li> <li>He was a supporter of the Revolution in 1789</li> <li>On November 1799 he took control of France in a military take over</li> </ol>
2	How did he reverse the Revolution?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>His powers as First Consul made him a dictator – he became Emperor</li> <li>He chose all the members of the national Assemblies</li> <li>No elections after 1804</li> <li>People could be arrested without being charged</li> <li>Newspapers were shut down</li> <li>The church was returned to its original importance</li> <li>He recreated the nobility by giving new titles he gave to people</li> </ol>

**10. Key word**
**Definition**

<b>Absolute monarch</b>	A King or Queen that rules without any limits on their power
<b>Bourgeoisie</b>	The French middle class
<b>Democracy</b>	A system of government where the people have a say in how the country is run
<b>Dictatorship</b>	Rule by a single person or group with total power
<b>Divine Right</b>	The belief that God chose the king or queen
<b>Enlightenment</b>	A change in thinking that emphasised logic and reasoning
<b>Estates</b>	The sections of French society before the Revolution
<b>Guillotine</b>	A machine with a heavy blade used for beheading people.
<b>Monarch</b>	The King or Queen
<b>Republic</b>	A form of government in which the people elect, or choose, their leader
<b>Revolution</b>	A forcible overthrow of a government and creating a new system
<b>Sans-Culotte</b>	The common people of the lower classes in France
<b>Terror</b>	A period of heavy government control enforced by violence