

Exercise walk-through

3.2

The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution

AP European History

Why could taxation become a political conflict?

Royal action

Charles I sought to govern and raise revenue without Parliament.
Religion and authority also divided the crown and its opponents.

Parliamentary resistance

Parliament and other elites contested the crown's power to act without their consent. The dispute concerned the structure of government.

A cause explains why conflict developed; merely naming Charles I does not explain the dispute.

Elite institutions and wider participation

English Civil War

The CED foregrounds competition among monarchy, Parliament and elites. It does not say that only elites took part.

Putney Debates, 1647

Army leaders, soldiers and Levellers debated political rights. Proposals for wider voting show that participation itself was contested.

UK Parliament's account provides evidence for involvement beyond elite institutions. Wider demands did not mean universal voting was achieved.

Avoid a straight line from war to settlement

- 1 Civil-war conflict challenged royal authority; monarchy was abolished during the upheaval.
- 2 Monarchy was later restored. The earlier conflict did not itself establish a permanent constitutional settlement.
- 3 The Glorious Revolution of 1688 and Bill of Rights of 1689 strengthened parliamentary constraints on the crown.

Read sequence carefully: the Civil War and the Glorious Revolution were distinct developments.

A concrete limit on royal action

Bill of Rights, 1689 — teaching paraphrase

The crown could not levy taxation without parliamentary grant. This gave Parliament an institutional means to constrain royal revenue raising.

Parliament gained protection against royal action. That does not establish equal voting rights for all adults. Source: House of Commons Library.

Your turn: change and limit

Original practice — attempt before the check

Compare Charles I's attempts to raise revenue without Parliament with the 1689 taxation constraint. Explain one institutional change, then one reason the settlement should not be described as universal democracy.

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State the constitutional question the conflict decided. [2]

2.2 Explain how religion and finance produced the same objection. [2]

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State the constitutional question the conflict decided. [2]

2.1

- whether the crown could tax, legislate and maintain force without parliamentary consent; the conflict decided that it could not
-

2.2 Explain how religion and finance produced the same objection. [2]

2.2

- both were attempts to act without consent, so the same body raised the same objection in each case

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 A student calls the settlement “the beginning of democracy”.

(a) State why this is inaccurate.

[1]

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(a) State why this is inaccurate.

[1]

(a)

- the franchise remained narrow and property-based

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 A student calls the settlement “the beginning of democracy”.

(b) State a more accurate formulation.

[2]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 A student calls the settlement “the beginning of democracy”.

(b) State a more accurate formulation.

[2]

(b)

- a formulation describing a transfer from crown to propertied parliament

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 The settlement placed control of taxation with

[1]

☐

A the crown alone

B parliament

C the church

D the army

3.2 The franchise after the settlement was

[1]

☐

A universal

B narrow and property-based

C abolished

D granted to all men

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 The settlement placed control of taxation with

[1]

☐

A the crown alone

B parliament

C the church

D the army

3.1 B

- parliamentary control over taxation was central

3.2 The franchise after the settlement was

[1]

☐

A universal

B narrow and property-based

C abolished

D granted to all men

3.2 B

- property qualifications remained

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A ruler attempts to maintain a standing army without consent.

(a) State what the settlement required.

[1]

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A ruler attempts to maintain a standing army without consent.

(a) State what the settlement required.

[1]

(a)

- consent for a standing army

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A ruler attempts to maintain a standing army without consent.

(b) Explain why the army was treated like taxation.

[2]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A ruler attempts to maintain a standing army without consent.

(b) Explain why the army was treated like taxation.

[2]

(b)

- an army maintained without consent gives the crown means to act without parliament, which is the same danger as revenue raised without consent