

# Y8 T2 Knowledge Organiser – Rights and Revolutions 1660-1789

## How and why did absolute monarchies collapse in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries?



### Enquiries

1. How far did **Renaissance** discoveries affect change in society?
2. How 'Glorious' was the **Glorious Revolution**?
3. How far did **Enlightenment** ideas influence **revolutions** abroad?

### Key Words

| Term   | Definition   |
|--|--|
| <b>Absolute monarchy</b><br>[Ab-sol-loot Mon-arr-key]                | The monarch has complete and <b>total</b> power without having to answer to Parliament.  |
| <b>Act</b>   | A <b>law</b> passed by parliament.   |
| <b>Assembly</b><br>[Ass-sem-blee]                                    | A <b>group</b> who meet for a political purpose, reason (e.g. The Constituent Assembly in the USA).  |
| <b>Bill</b>  | A proposed <b>law</b> . It is called an 'Act' once it is passed by parliament.   |
| <b>Catholicism</b><br>[Cath-ol-li-siz-zm]                            | The traditions and beliefs of the Catholic Church. Follow the <b>Pope</b> . <b>Elaborate</b> practices.  |
| <b>Citizen</b><br>[Sit-i-zen]  | A person who is part of a state (usually born there) and therefore <b>has rights</b> and duties associated (i.e. the vote and taxes)                               |
| <b>Civil liberties</b><br>[si-vil lib-err-tees]                      | Personal guarantees and <b>freedoms</b> in relation to the nation state (where they live), so are legally enforceable. <i>E.g. freedom of religion.</i>            |
| <b>Colonies</b><br>[col-on-ees]                                      | A country <b>ruled over</b> by a government from another country   |
| <b>Consent</b><br>[con-sent]   | <b>Permission</b> for something to happen or agreement to do something.  |
| <b>Constitution</b> [con-sti-chew-shun]                              | An established set of principles ( <b>rules</b> ) governing a state. America has one. Britain does not officially. The closest we have to this is the Magna Carta. |
| <b>Constitutional monarchy</b><br>[con-sti-chew-shun-ul mon-arr-key] | A king or queen who rules with <b>restricted powers</b> e.g. William III and Mary II.  |

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|---|---|
| <b>Democracy</b><br>[Dem-occ-rarr-see]          | A political system in which citizens <b>elect</b> a new government every few years. Democracy can be direct or representative.  |
| <b>Divine Right of Kings</b><br>[Div-vine Rite] | The belief that the Monarch was <b>chosen by God</b> , that their power and authority was derived from God; they had to answer to no one except God.  |
| <b>Duties</b><br>[Dew-tees]                     | A kind of <b>tax</b> levied by a state. Tax is charged on individuals, wealth, services and sales, whereas duties are <b>charged on goods</b> .   |
| <b>Empire</b><br>[Emp-pie-er]                   | A <b>group of countries</b> or colonies that have been conquered and are ruled by a foreign power.  |
| <b>Enlightenment</b><br>[En-lite-en-ment]       | The Age of Enlightenment (or the Age of Reason) was an intellectual [ <b>ideas</b> ] <b>movement</b> that dominated the world of ideas in Europe in the 1700s.                                |
| <b>Equality</b><br>[E-kwa-li-tee]               | The state of being <b>equal</b> , especially in status, rights, or opportunities.   |
| <b>The Estate System</b><br>[E-state Sis-tem]   | French <b>class</b> system (before the French Revolution) <b>divided society</b> into 3 'estates': the First Estate (clergy); the Second Estate (nobility); and the Third Estate (commoners). |
| <b>Fraternity</b><br>[Frat-terr-na-tee]         | A group of people sharing a common profession or interests; <b>brotherhood</b> .  |
| <b>Heir</b> [air]                               | A person who is <b>next in line</b> for the throne.   |
| <b>Human rights</b><br>[Hew-man Rites]          | Human rights are the inherent, natural, basic rights that <b>belong to every person</b> in the world, from birth until death. <i>e.g. The right to life.</i>                                  |
| <b>Liberty</b><br>[Lib-err-tee]                 | The state of being <b>free</b> within society from oppressive restrictions imposed by authority on one's way of life, behaviour, or political views.  |
| <b>Miasma</b><br>[My-az-ma]                     | The belief that ' <b>bad air</b> ' caused disease. People would carry posies (flowers), herbs, sit in the sewers, chew tobacco to combat the miasma during the Great Plague.                  |
| <b>MP</b>                                       | Members of Parliament. They are <b>elected</b> by people in their community (constituency) to represent them.   |

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| <b>Parliament</b><br>[Parl-ee-a-ment]           | The <b>group</b> of people who discuss and make <b>laws</b>   |
| <b>Plague</b> [Play-g]                          | A contagious deadly <b>disease</b> .  |
| <b>Propaganda</b> [Prop-a-gan-da]               | Deliberately selected information presented in order to <b>influence people</b> to think a certain way.   |
| <b>Protestant</b><br>[Pro-test-tant]            | Form of Christianity that <b>does not follow the Pope</b> and is more 'pure' in its worship and practices (less fancy).                                 |
| <b>Reformation</b><br>[Re-form-ay-shun]         | c.1517-1600 when religions in many European countries changed <b>from Catholic to Protestant</b> . The English Reformation was slow, c. 1533 – 1603.    |
| <b>Renaissance</b><br>[Ren-ay-son-ss]           | The <b>rebirth</b> of Classic culture (such as art and literature) from c1300-1700. <b>New ideas</b> .  |
| <b>Republic</b> [Ree-pub-lic]                   | A <b>country</b> without a monarch.   |
| <b>Restoration</b><br>[Ree-store-ay-shun]       | The <b>return</b> of the monarch to England in 1660 (Charles II).   |
| <b>Representation</b><br>[Rep-ree-zent-ay-shun] | Speaking or acting <b>on behalf of someone</b> / a group of people i.e. Our local MP represents us in Parliament.                                       |
| <b>Royal Society</b><br>[Roy-al So-seye-i-tee]  | A group of wealthy men and <b>scientists</b> who met to discuss new ideas about science from 1645 and were given a royal charter by Charles II in 1662. |
| <b>Revolution</b><br>[Rev-oll-oo-shun]          | A forcible <b>overthrow</b> of a government or social order, in favour of a <b>new</b> system.  |
| <b>Sovereignty</b><br>[Sov-rinn-tee]            | Having ultimate power / the <b>final decision</b> (e.g. a King or Queen).   |
| <b>State</b><br>[Stayte]                        | Usually a <b>country</b> ; a ruling body that has power over citizens within a specific geographical area.  |
| <b>Stuarts</b> [Stew-uts]                       | The ruling <b>family</b> of England 1603-49 & 1660-1714.  |
| <b>Superstition</b><br>[Soo-per-sti-shun]       | <b>Beliefs</b> that cannot be proven by science / defy the laws of nature.  |
| <b>Taxation</b><br>[Tax-ay-shun]                | <b>Money</b> that citizens and businesses pay to the government to be spent on the country  |
| <b>Universal</b><br>[you-nee-verr-sal]          | For all; something <b>everyone</b> has.   |

### Timeline

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|---------------|--|
| <b>1660</b>   | Parliament invited Charles II [Charles I's son] to return as King of England. The monarchy is <i>restored</i> [The <b>Restoration</b> ]  |
| <b>1665</b>   | The <b>Great Plague</b> spread across the country from London, killing 750,000-100,000 in 7 months (over 20% of Londoners)   |
| <b>1685</b>   | Death of Charles II; his Catholic brother inherits the throne, <b>James II</b> .   |
| <b>1688</b>   | <b>The Glorious Revolution</b> . Parliament <i>invited</i> James II's eldest daughter, Mary, and her husband, William of Orange, of Holland, to become joint monarchs of England. James II fled.                                       |
| <b>1689</b>   | William and Mary crowned; <b>the Bill of Rights</b> was passed, limiting the powers of the monarch and setting the rights of parliament. This was the birth of constitutional monarchy in the UK.                                      |
| <b>1701</b>   | The Act of Settlement decreed that the descendants of James II and Mary of Modena would be barred from the succession.   |
| <b>1765</b>   | The <b>Stamp Act</b> introduced in the 13 American colonies  |
| <b>1767</b>   | <b>Townsend Duties</b> introduced in the 13 colonies   |
| <b>1770</b>   | ' <b>The Boston Massacre</b> ', after weeks of protest against the duties.   |
| <b>1773</b>   | The Tea Act is passed in the American colonies in May. In December, patriots throw 342 crates of tea into the sea ( <b>The Boston Tea Party</b> )  |
| <b>1775</b>   | The start of the <b>American Revolutionary War</b> against the British.  |
| <b>1776</b>   | Thomas Paine publishes <i>Common Sense</i> ; <b>The Declaration of Independence</b> is written and signed by American representatives  |
| <b>1781</b>   | British surrender at <b>Yorktown</b> marks the defeat of the British army.   |
| <b>1783</b>   | The Peace of Paris is signed to end the <b>American Revolutionary War</b>  |
| <b>1787-8</b> | A series of <b>famines</b> [not having food] in France.  |
| <b>1789</b>   | <b>The French Revolution</b> : The Estates General sign the Tennis Court Oath; the fall of the Bastille (14 <sup>th</sup> July); The National Assembly adopts Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen (August 26 <sup>th</sup> ). |
| <b>1793</b>   | King Louis XVI is executed by guillotine.  |