

3.2 The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 12 marks

KEY WORDS parliament 议会

Objective

Build the skills to explain the **English** constitutional settlement.

You must be able to:

- state the constitutional question the conflict decided
- explain the role of religion and of finance in the conflict
- describe what the settlement established
- distinguish the settlement from a modern democracy

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ The question

Whether the crown could tax, legislate and maintain force without parliamentary consent. The conflict decided that it could not.

■ Religion and finance

Religious policy and fiscal demands were the two arenas in which the question arose: attempts to impose worship and to raise revenue without consent produced the same objection from the same body.

■ What was established

A monarchy limited by law, with parliamentary control over taxation and a standing army only by consent, and rights guaranteed against arbitrary action.

■ Not a democracy

The franchise remained narrow and property-based; the settlement transferred power from the crown to a propertied parliament, not to the population.

2 Practice

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

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

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

(a) State why this is inaccurate. [1]

(b) State a more accurate formulation. [2]

3 Exam-style questions

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

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

(a) State what the settlement required. [1]

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

[2]

Solutions

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

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

2.3 (a) the franchise remained narrow and property-based. (b) a formulation describing a transfer from crown to propertied parliament.

3.1 B. parliamentary control over taxation was central.

3.2 B. property qualifications remained.

3.3 (a) consent for a standing army. (b) an army maintained without consent gives the crown means to act without parliament, which is the same danger as revenue raised without consent.