

Knowledge organiser: Changing ideas: 1660–1789

The 17th and 18th centuries were a time of great change. London was rebuilt, scientific ideas were debated, the position of monarchs was questioned and the power of parliament grew.		Chronology: what happened on these dates?		Vocabulary: define these words	
Summarise your learning		1649	England becomes a republic under the leadership of Oliver Cromwell.	Quaker	An extreme Protestant, whose beliefs challenged authority.
		1660	The monarchy is restored under Charles II.	Enlightenment	An 'Age of Reason' where ideas changed.
Topic 1: The Commonwealth and Restoration	Cromwell changed the way England was governed, but when he died the monarchy was restored.	1663	The Royal Society is set up in London to discuss scientific ideas.	Royal charter	A document, from the monarch, granting rights.
Topic 1: Restoration London	London was full of entertainments, but suffered from the Great Plague followed by the Great Fire.	1688	William and Mary replace James II during the Glorious Revolution.	Calculus	A mathematical way of describing change.
		1689	William and Mary accept the Bill of Rights, limiting their power.	Succession	The decision about the next monarch.
Topic 2: The Enlightenment	Ideas based on reason were debated by the Royal Society. London was rebuilt partly based on these new ideas.	1789	A revolution begins in Paris, quickly spreading throughout France.	Warming pan	A metal pan, filled with hot coals, used to warm a bed.
		Who were these people? What were these events?		House of Commons	The part of parliament whose members were elected by the richer people in society.
Topic 3: The succession	James II was a disastrous Catholic monarch, so the Glorious Revolution took place.	Oliver Cromwell	The Lord Protector of England, who reformed the country but was not popular with everyone.		
		Samuel Pepys	A rich Londoner, who kept a detailed diary during the Great Plague and Great Fire.		
		Christopher Wren	An architect who helped to redesign London and St Paul's Cathedral.		
Topic 4: Changing power of parliament	Parliament gained power during the 18th century and the king relied on the Cabinet. In France, a lack of change led to revolution.	James II	A Catholic monarch, who introduced laws that led to the Glorious Revolution.	Cabinet	The group of ministers, chosen by the king, who ran the country.
		Prime minister	The 'First Lord of the Treasury' who led Cabinet.		
Topic 5: Changes by 1789	By 1789, there were new ideas about science, government and architecture. Society had also changed considerably.	The Great Plague (1665)	An outbreak of plague in London that led to over 70,000 deaths.	Patronage	The power to appoint people to positions.
		The Great Fire (1666)	A fire that resulted in the destruction of 13,000 houses and 87 churches in London.	The Estates General	The French equivalent to the British parliament.