

- _____ 1. Which of the following does **NOT** describe seventeenth century England?
- A. Home to a strong Protestant movement, Puritanism, which actively opposed the monarchy.
 - B. Failed to build a secure financial base, which would have allowed it to achieve absolute rule.
 - C. Had a nobility that was highly dependent upon the goodwill and patronage of the monarch.
 - D. Saw itself as strongly Protestant, but had monarchs who were suspected, sometimes accurately, of harboring Catholic sympathies.
 - E. Possessed a political institution, Parliament, which had long bargained with the monarchy over political and economic issues.
- _____ 2. Which of the following statements is correct? *At the start of the 17th century...*
- A. England had a relatively strong monarchy, while the monarchy of France was relatively weak.
 - B. The monarchies of both England and France were relatively weak.
 - C. The monarchies of both France and England were relatively strong.
 - D. France had a relatively strong monarchy, while the monarchy of England was relatively weak.

Use answers A-E to answer questions 3-7.

A. Charles I

B. Charles II

C. James I

D. James II

3. Put the above four monarchs in the correct chronological order in which they reigned:

_____ → _____ → _____ → _____

- _____ 4. The restorer of the Stuart monarchy, he favored a policy of religious toleration, attempted to tighten England's grasp on the rich English colonies in the New World, and suppressed much of his opposition in a drive to create a Parliament more submissive to the royal will.
- _____ 5. As a Catholic king, he dissolved Parliament and appointed known Catholics to high positions in both his court and the army as he sought to subject all English institutions to the power of the monarchy. In the process, he alienated even the loyalist Tories, usually the most loyal royal supporters, who turned against him and invited his Protestant daughter and son-in-law to England to overthrow him.
- _____ 6. As king, he strongly advocated the divine right of kings, developed other sources of income to meet his needs, resisted Puritan efforts to replace the hierarchical episcopal system of the Church of England with a more representative Presbyterian form, supported popular recreation, and concluded a short-lived peace with Spain - a sign, some said, of his pro-Catholic sentiment.
- _____ 7. As king, he levied new tariffs and duties, agreed to - and then acted against - the declaration mentioned in question #8, dissolved Parliament for a period of eleven years - during which he ruled England effectively as an absolute ruler, he supported the Arminians within the Church of England, extended a tax called "*ship money*" to the whole of England, and led England through a civil war - which ultimately ended with his execution.

8. Presented to the king by Parliament, this more than 200 article summary of popular and parliamentary grievances against the crown led the king to invade Parliament with his soldiers:

"The _____"

9. An important declaration of constitutional freedom, and an expression of resentment and resistance to the intrusion of the monarchy on the local level, the _____ was presented to the king by Parliament, requiring that there should be no forced loans or taxation without the consent of Parliament, no freeman should be imprisoned without due cause, and troops should not be billeted in private homes.

