Appendix 1-O
Study Guide: The Stuart Period

1. A time of ____________________ could correctly describe the seventeenth century.

   Political Events
   (pp. 280-83)

1. With the accession of James I to the throne of England, the country was more
   ____________________ in its Protestant-Catholic stand.

2. The people felt that the country was now more pro-
   ____________________ than in the past.

3. James believed he should be the head of the ____________________ and the
   ____________________

4. Many religious dissenters decided to ____________________ England. They founded both the
   Plymouth colony and the ____________________ colony.

5. James’s son ____________________ ignored ____________________ in certain matters and
   overrode the judicial system to assume powers himself.

6. With the help of ____________________, the archbishop of Canterbury, Charles tried to
   Catholicize the Anglican church worship.

7. When Charles forced some Catholic worship forms on ____________________ Scotland, the
   English Parliament sided with the Scots. Charles thus started a civil war with
   ____________________ “Roundheads” and ____________________ “Cavaliers.”

8. From 1649 to 1660 a revolutionary army headed by ____________________, or the “Lord
   Protector,” ruled over England during the ____________________ Period.

9. During this time there was a division between Parliament, which was mostly
   ____________________, and the army, which was mostly Anglican ____________________.

10. Because Cromwell could not reconcile the religious differences of Parliament and the army, he could
    not depend on ____________________ to support him.

11. After the death of Cromwell came the ____________________ Period, with the next heir,
    ____________________, coming to the English throne as the monarch.

12. Charles II was totally devoid of ____________________.

13. Charles and his followers continued to suppress any religious ____________________.

14. Unknown to the English people, Charles made an alliance with ____________________.

15. England was no longer esteemed highly by other nations. She owed money to
    ____________________, the Dutch had defeated the British ____________________, and
    France had purchased ____________________ back from Britain.

16. Even though James II was ____________________ in his religion, during his reign both Catholics
    and dissenters in England had more freedom.

17. With the ascension of ____________________ and ____________________ to the throne, a
    Protestant ____________________ was established in England.

18. The two parties of Parliament were the supporters of the rights of Parliament, or the
    ____________________, and the supporters of the royal throne and church, or
    ____________________.
19. William and Mary agreed to the Declaration of ________________________, which _________________ their power. With this bill no ______________________ could rule, and the crown could not just "do away" with laws.

Social and Economic Conditions
(pp. 283-84)

1. With the increase of the middle class came a larger membership in the ______________________.
2. The middle class also grew when French ______________________ fled into England to have ________________ freedom.

Religion
(pp. 284-85)

1. To Puritans the Anglican church retained many ______________________ traits: rule by ______________________ and a mystical view of _______________________. The Puritans and ______________________ disagreed on how the church should be ruled: a general assembly ruling the church or ______________________ congregations allowed to rule themselves.
2. Because the ______________________ and _______________________ could not combine their efforts successfully, the ______________________ kings came back to the throne with their ______________________ religion until 1688 when ______________________ won again, dethroning the fourth Stuart ruler.
3. As the power of the ______________________ class and the Stuart rulers' promotion of ________________ grew so did militant ______________________.
4. Conversions to ______________________ continued while Puritans feared there could be ______________________.
5. The Scottish Covenanters did not believe it was right to have a ______________________ head of the church or someone who was _______________________ in religion.
6. Some Christians forcefully resisted ______________________ authorities, while others, such as the Scottish Covenanters, obeyed the government in ______________________ but obeyed ______________________ in religion.
7. Rational theologians altered the definition of ______________________ so that one could be a ______________________ and believe less of Scripture than in earlier times.
8. Both ______________________ and Catholicism made their mark on the English church.
9. Anglican and Scottish Presbyterians wrote their statement of faith, the ______________________, during this time. In it there are two catechisms, the ______________________ being the one normally used for the instruction of children.

Culture
(pp. 285-87)

1. By 1650 there were ______________________ spellings of most words.
2. Several famous scientists lived during this time, including ______________________, the father of modern science. ______________________ worked with the circulation of the blood, Robert Boyle with early ______________________, and ______________________ with gravity.
3. Instead of exhibiting a faith in ________________, these scientists showed a faith in man’s ability to ________________.
4. In the literature of the time, one can see the influence of ________________ and the ________________ church.
5. John Donne was a popular ________________ poet, and Ben Jonson a ________________ poet. After 1660 many poets chose to use the concise ________________.
6. During this time ________________ and ________________ wrote some wonderful spiritual lyrics; John Milton wrote an outstanding ________________ about man’s redemption.
7. The best prose of the time was the ________________ of the ________________.
8. ________________ used a simple, direct style in his essays. John Bunyan wrote his famous Christian masterpiece ________________ using a colloquial style.
9. The Stuart literature had a more ________________ tone. The prose often had a ________________ purpose in it.

**Answer Key: The Stuart Period**

1. change

**Political Events**

1. neutral
2. Catholic
3. government / church
4. leave / Massachusetts Bay
5. Charles / Parliament
6. William Laud
7. Presbyterian / Puritan / Royalist
8. Oliver Cromwell / Commonwealth
9. Presbyterian / Congregationalists
10. Parliament
11. Restoration / Charles
12. morals
13. dissent
14. France
5. France / navy / Dunkirk
16. Catholic
17. William / Mary / limited monarchy
18. Whigs / Tories
19. Rights / limited / Roman Catholic

**Social and Economic Conditions**

1. House of Commons
2. Protestants / religious

**Religion**

1. Catholic / bishops / communion / Anglicans / local
2. Puritans / Anglicans / Stuart / Catholic / Protestantism
3. middle / Catholicism / Protestantism
4. Catholicism / persecution
5. secular / Catholic
6. civil / politics / Christ
7. Christianity / Christian
8. rationalism
9. Westminster Confession / Shorter Catechism

**Culture**

1. standard
2. Francis Bacon / William Harvey / chemistry / Isaac Newton
3. God / reason
4. paganism / Catholic
5. metaphysical / cavalier / heroic couplet
6. John Donne / George Herbert / epic
7. Authorized Version / Scriptures
8. John Dryden / The Pilgrim’s Progress
9. personal / didactic