Foxford Learning

YEAR 12 History
Paper 1C: Britain, 1625–1701: conflict, revolution and settlement

Over the course of the topic, I will be able to: -

Theme 3: Social and intellectual challenge, 1625–88

Key Vocabulary	
Levellers	Radicals demanding political equality and popular sovereignty.
Diggers	A group advocating the common ownership of land.
Divine Right	The belief that monarchs rule solely by God's authority.
Empiricism	The idea that knowledge derives from observation and experiment.
Royal Society	Scientific body founded 1660 to promote natural philosophy.
Gentry	The landowning class ranking immediately below the nobility.
Urbanisation	The growth and expansion of towns and cities.
Poor Law	Legislation providing relief and control for the destitute.
Vagrant	A homeless, wandering person subject to legal penalties.
Social mobility	Movement of individuals between different social classes.
Natural philosophy	The study of the natural world; precursor to modern science.
Confessional state	A state imposing an official, compulsory religion on all.

Key Skills	
	Analyse and explain the extent and nature of political, economic, religious and social change across the period.
	Explain how instability and conflict shaped the development of Britain's constitutional settlement.
	Analyse and evaluate contemporary source material related to the key themes.
	Retrieve knowledge to construct verbal and written arguments related to the key topics.
	Compose effective responses to essay questions.

I will understand

Topic 1. Population and social change, 1625–88 - Reasons for population increase; impact on urban development and rural change; growth of poverty; the Poor Laws and vagrancy; changing social structures.

Topic 2. The changing structure of society - The power of the nobility; the changing gentry class; urbanisation and the rise of professional and merchant classes; the impact of legal and religious changes on the status of women.

Topic 3. A ferment of ideas, 1625–88 - Radical political ideas including the Levellers and Diggers; the end of divine right and the confessional state; the significance of Hobbes and Locke; the scientific revolution and the Royal Society.