

First Exam (correct Answers)

MMW- Master 1 Mrs Boudjelit

Answer 2 of the following questions in paragraph form

- I- **What is the Difference between the English Reformation and the Scottish Reformation?**
(10pts)

The student should cover the most important points discussed in class in addition to other extra information from other sources. The mark is divided between content, organization, and form.

- The English Reformation was more of a decision taken by the government, it was opposed by the people. Henry the VIII decided to break away from the Roman Catholic church (The Act of supremacy 1534). The King then established the Anglican Church and positioned himself as head of the church.
- Henry VIII burnt monasteries and confiscated church lands and sold them, he then put the money in his personal coffers. This fact provided him with an independent source of money and gave him power over his parliaments. The king was powerful and was able to keep his different parliaments under control.
- The English people never supported the reformation as they were obliged to deny beliefs in the catholic church.
- Following the death of Henry VIII, Edward VI short reign was very protestant and hostile towards Catholics. Mary I in 1553, became the monarch of England and made the country Catholic again the under the control of the Roman Catholic church. The Protestant English people were terrorized and burnt for their beliefs. Elizabeth I, became the new queen of England and brought peace in religion when she made England protestant again and tried to bring peace between the different religious sects of the society. It was worth noting that nor Protestants neither Catholics were satisfied with Elizabeth's efforts.
- **The Scottish reformation** was different than the English one in the sense that it was welcomed by the people and refused by the government. The Scots were already influenced by the ideas of Calvin and Knox. They wanted to get rid off corruption of the Catholic Church and have a church that is more worshipping god. The Scottish Church or the kirk gained power and momentum. The presbyterian element in the kirk came from the severe aspect of religion that was missing in the English church.
- The lack of governmental opposition (Mary de guise) made the presbyterian church develop a theory of separation from the government; in which they stated that the government meaning the monarch and the church should be separate (no intervention of the government.) later on the Kirk called for a superiority of the church over the secular ruler. This idea as later curbed by King James VI.

- 2- **How did the Hustings shape electoral politics in England during the 19th C?**

The student should cover the most important points discussed in class in addition to other extra information from other sources. The mark is divided between content, organization, and form.

- As stated by Winston Churchill about the 19th c elections no one could succeed in politics without practical experience of its rough and Slatternly foundations; meaning the Hustings a place where Political Candidates' dignity suffer because of the insults and
- The politicians have realized that the house of Commons and electioneering is the way to become prime ministers.

- The Hustings is about the face-to-face contact between candidate and public. It brought the powerful and powerless together as equal (interconnected members of a supposedly healthy functioning community).
- Although the Hustings in the 19th was about confirm the politicians rather than electing them.
- The Hustings in the 19th c was not the perfect image of Democracy and awareness but it was an essential part of electioneering (insulting the candidate, throwing eggs, animals, shoes...). Politicians did not have any form of protection they had to rely on supporters and later on personal Body guards.
- The husting is about the performative aspect of public politics (theatricality and performance are important). Politics as performance matters because interaction and mediation are the heart of public politics.
- The meeting represented a highly challenging social situation that many politicians found taxing and distrustful. The Hustings gathered voters and non-voters to have their say and have fun.
- Electioneering in the 19th c demanded that politicians should humble themselves with the public (use simple language- smiling in spite of the insults).
- The 1832 reform Act abolished the pocket Borough (that used to protect politicians from the indignities of the hustings).
- After 1832 the Hustings began to win momentum; campaigns start to become about political issues.

3- What were the major consequences of Charles I 'reign?

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- Charles I is one of the most controversial English Monarchs. He inherited not only the throne from his father James I but Also the utter belief in the Divine right of kings.
- The King did not call for the Parliament only rarely, he ruled alone 'Personal Rule'
- Although he was Scottish by birth, he never associated himself with the Scots (referring to it as your Country when addressing Scot's nobles).
- The War of the three kingdoms, the war against Spain and France.
- Charles I caused several disasters) during his reign that end up with the English Civil War And the execution of the King, and England became a republic.
- Oliver Cromwell became Lord protector and England was divided into military zones.