

The British Restoration Period (1660-1798)

<p>Make level a level two and a level three connection for each section.</p>	<p>Also known as The _____ Age, The _____ Period, The _____, and The Age of _____</p>
	<p>I. Politics and Kings of the Period A. The period begins with the _____ the Monarchy in 1660 bringing _____ from his exile in France. 1. Brings with him the indulgent and artistic ways of _____ court 2. Two distinct _____ resulted, the Whigs and the Tories a. _____ want to limit royal authority b. _____ support absolute royal authority.</p>
	<p>B. _____ (_____ of Charles II) takes the throne and is voted out by Parliament due to his highly _____ ways. 1. The Glorious or _____ Revolution is a reference to the lack of violence needed to change the throne from Catholic James I to his protestant daughter _____ and her husband _____. 2. Shortly after James I's _____ of the throne, a. Bill of Rights limiting the power of the _____. b. Parliament passed an act forbidding _____ to rule.</p>
	<p>C. George I of _____ took the throne in 1714 when his cousin _____, daughter of William and Mary, died ending the rule of the _____ and beginning the rule of the House of Hanover. 1. George I and his son George II did NOT speak English and relied heavily on their advisors establishing the role of England's first _____. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Richard _____ for George I and William _____ for George II 2. Under George I and George II and their Prime Ministers, the British thrived winning the Seven Years War (aka The French and Indian War) and adding French Canada and _____ to the Empire.</p>
	<p>D. In 1760, George III became the first _____ born Hanover monarch although he was less effective than his father and grandfather. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because his English was _____, he used his Prime Minister less and is held responsible for the loss of the _____ Colonies </p>
	<p>II. Why this period is known as the Augustan and Neoclassical Period A. The title of The Augustan Period refers to similarities between England at this time and _____ during the reign of Caesar Augustus, also known as _____ (63 BC-14 AD). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Octavius ruled in the time after _____'s assassination. He _____ order and peace to the people of Rome and is often classified as its second founder. In a similar way, _____ is taken from exile in France and restored England. He reopened playhouses, brought back a formal court, and had the body of Oliver Cromwell exhumed and decapitated. </p>

Restoration History and Background Notes

	<p>B. Most educated people of the time are familiar with the _____ works as well as the works of their own time and country and found enjoyment in their connection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• They enjoyed allusions to the political connections of the time periods and references to the classical characters and themes.• Works emphasizing these similarities are labeled “neoclassical” meaning “_____.”
	<p>III. This period is known as The Age of Reason and The Enlightenment because of the country’s shift from an _____ approach to thinking to an educational and factual one.</p> <p>A. The _____ Revolution plus advances in _____ research and mathematics influence all aspects of British thought including the _____.</p> <p>B. People no longer believe in _____ and vast _____ from God (ie. The London Fire and Plague), but begin to turn to science and order. They begin asking “_____” instead of “_____.”</p> <p>C. The writing content, style, and order of _____ spill over into all of literature as sentences are shortened with the allusions and extended metaphors of their predecessors.</p>

After completing and discussing the notes above, prove your understanding of the material by answering the questions below.

1. Name the order of British Monarchs starting with Charles II and ending with George III.
2. Why is this period known as the Restoration?
3. Why is this period known as the Augustan Period?
4. Why is this period known as the Neoclassical Period?
5. Why is this period known as the Age of Reason and The Enlightenment?