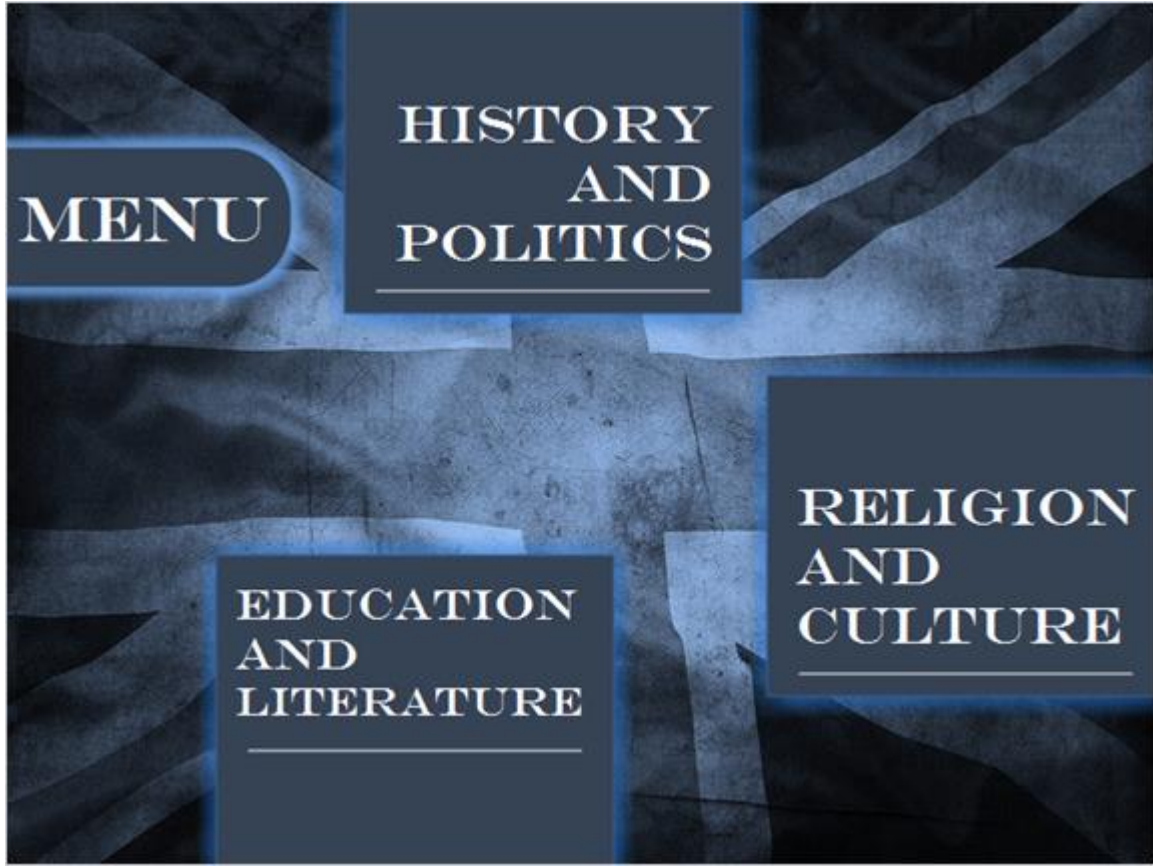


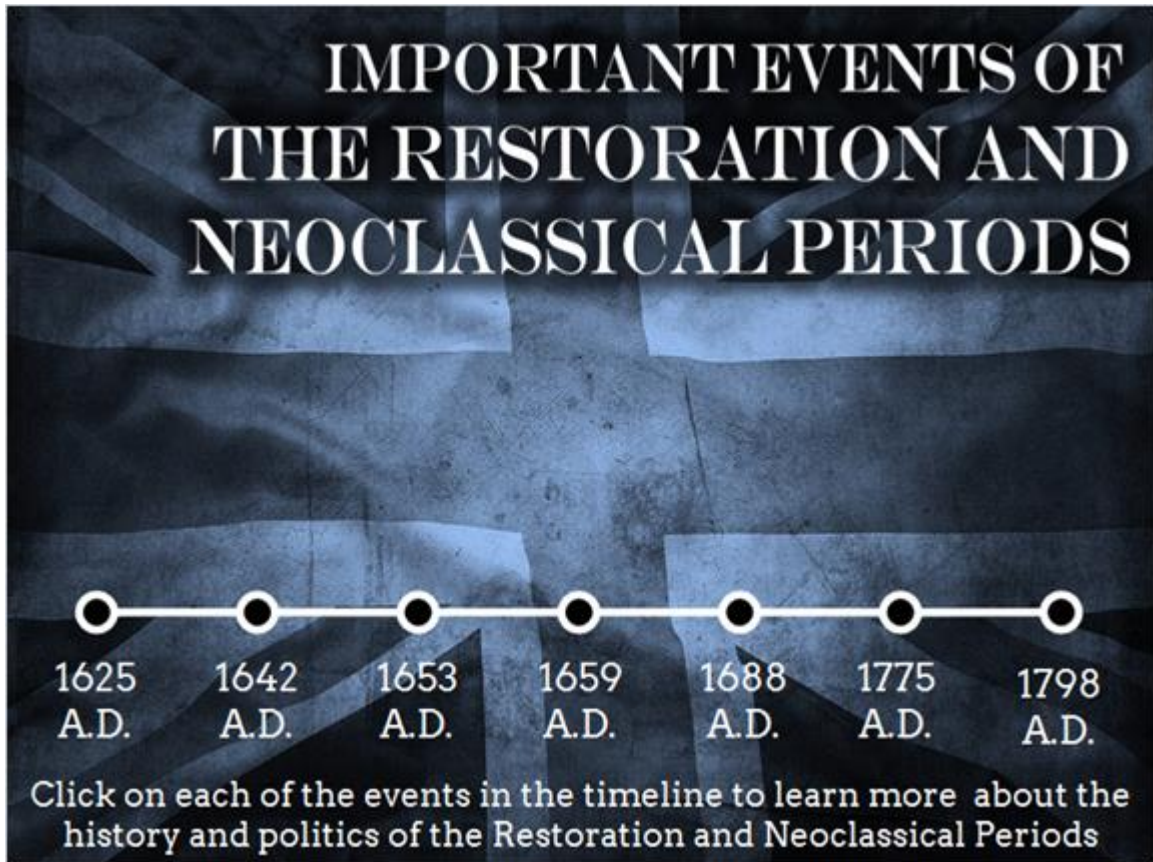


Historical Connections to the Restoration and Neoclassical Periods

Module 5: The Literary Response to the Changing World
Topic 1 Content: Historical Connections - The Restoration and Neoclassical Periods Notes



The Restoration and Neoclassical Periods were times of political instability and cultural changes. Learn more about these periods by exploring the history and politics, religion and culture, and education and literature. Click on each of the menu items.



Click on each of the events in the timeline to learn more about the history and politics of the Restoration and Neoclassical Periods. Once you have viewed each of the events, click the home button to return to the main menu.

- In 1625, James' son, Charles I, became king. He was forced by Parliament to sign the Petition of Right, a document that prohibited the king from raising taxes without Parliament's permission or imprisoning people without accusing them of a crime.
- In 1642, the English Civil War erupted between the monarchy and the English Parliament, along with other forces. Over the next ten years, it resulted in the deaths of 100,000 people. During the war, Charles I was captured and executed.
- From 1653 to 1658, the parliamentary figure Oliver Cromwell led the Commonwealth of England as a republic. His son served for one year after his death.
- In 1659, England's Parliament voted to restore Charles II, the son of Charles I, to the English throne. This ended the Renaissance Period and began the Restoration Period.
- In 1688, the people of England and Scotland were unhappy with the rule of James II. They asked William III of Orange and his wife, Mary, to rule instead. They took over the rule of England peacefully in what is now known as the Glorious Revolution. At this point in history, England became a constitutional monarchy.
- In 1775, England begins a war with the American colonies. In the United States, this event is known as the Revolutionary War.
- The riches and excesses of the Neoclassical Period, coupled with the growing industrialization of Britain, helped turn people's interests to nature and everyday life. Around 1798, the Romantic Period began.

Module 5: The Literary Response to the Changing World
Topic 1 Content: Historical Connections - The Restoration and Neoclassical Periods Notes



Drag and drop each of the cultural artifacts into the examination tray to learn more about the religion and culture of the Restoration and Neoclassical Periods. Once you have examined each of the artifacts, click the home button to return to the main menu.

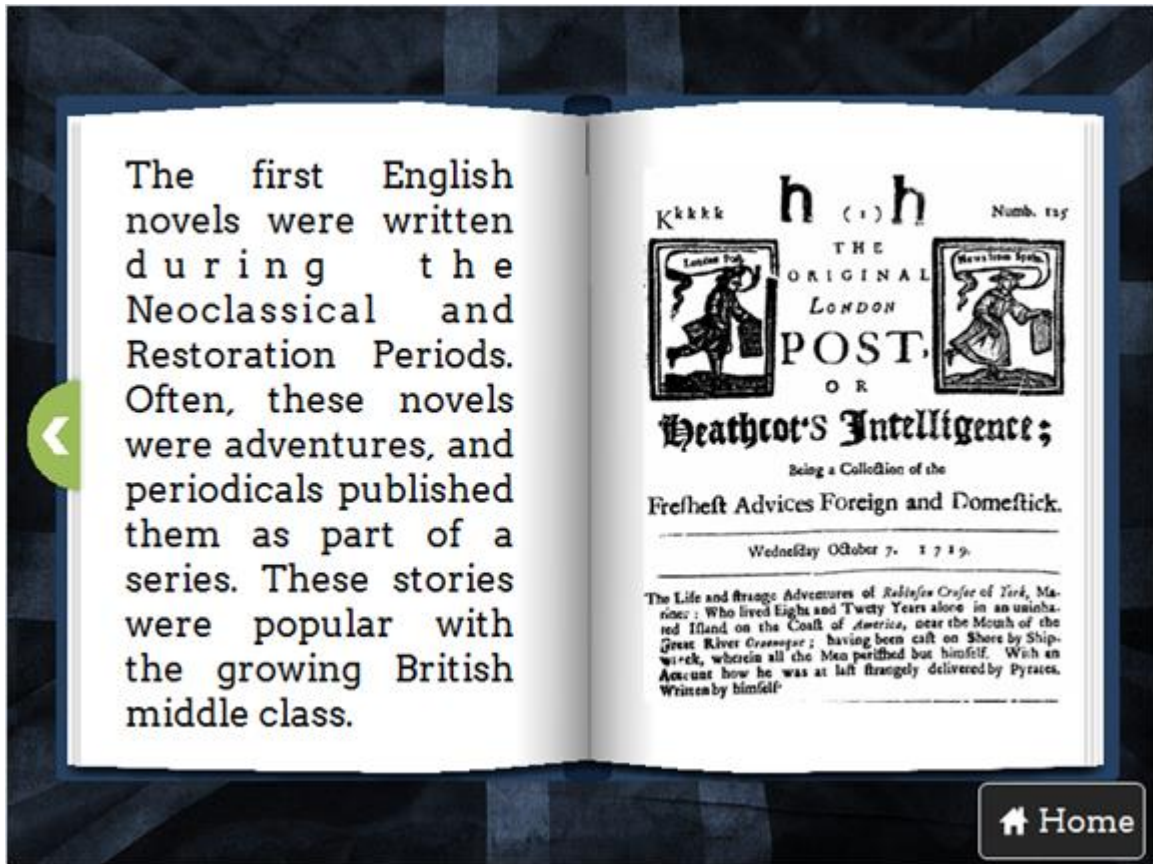
- The rule of Charles II was relatively stable and his rule was an era of extravagance and refinement.
- The Neoclassical Period received its name because it was a time when artists drew on “new classical” styles, based on Roman and Greek models.
- During the middle of the 18th century, Europe experienced the Age of Enlightenment, a time during which scientists and philosophers focused on logic, reason, and scientific experimentation.
- The religious idea of deism became popular during the Neoclassical and Restoration Periods. Deists believe in a divine being who created the universe, but do not associate with an organized religion.

Module 5: The Literary Response to the Changing World
Topic 1 Content: Historical Connections - The Restoration and Neoclassical Periods Notes



Click the green tabs to move through the book and learn more about education and literature during the Neoclassical and Restoration Periods. Once you have completed the book, click the home button to return to the main menu.

Module 5: The Literary Response to the Changing World
Topic 1 Content: Historical Connections - The Restoration and Neoclassical Periods Notes



The first English novels were written during the Neoclassical and Restoration Periods. Often, these novels were adventures, and periodicals published them as part of a series. These stories were popular with the British middle class.