

Stuart Absolutism and the English Civil War



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ENGLAND AND THE EMERGENCE OF LIMITED MONARCHY

- 17th century England
 1. Resistance to absolute monarchy
 2. Struggle between king and parliament
 3. Political struggle complicated by religious struggle

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KING JAMES I AND PARLIAMENT

- 1603 Queen Elizabeth dies/ no heirs/ end of the Tudors
- 1603-1625 King James of Scotland becomes King James I of England -> the first Stuart monarch
 1. believed in divine right monarchy
 2. angered/ alienated parliament
 3. parl refused to grant king more \$
 4. puritans -> battle over bishops



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The Stuarts

Kings of England & Scotland
(1603-1688)

STUART ABSOLUTISM

James I

Charles I



CROMWELL

RESTORATION

Charles II

James II



JI CI

INTERREGNUM

CII JII

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Central Issues

1. Enforcement of State Religion
2. King's Power to Tax
3. WHO is Sovereign?

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James I & James VI
of Scotland

STUART ABSOLUTISM



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English Protestants

ANGLICANS	CALVINISTS	
Church of England	Puritans	Separatists
SATISFIED	PURIFY	SEPARATE
		

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Charles I

MORE
ABSOLUTISM



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CHARLES I AND THE MOVE TOWARD REVOLUTION

- 1625-1649 King Charles I
- 1628 The Petition of Right -> places limits on royal power/no taxes without parl consent
- 1629-1640 going it alone/refuses to summon Parliament
- Religious suspicions of Charles
 1. suspected of being a closet catholic
 2. Archbishop Laud -> adds more ritual to church -> puritans say popery
 3. Charles and Laud try to impose the Anglican prayer book on Scots
- 1640 The Scots revolt against Charles
- 1640-1660 -> "the Long Parliament" -> Charles is forced to call a session of Parliament to ask for money to put down Scottish revolt
 1. Parliament votes to put severe restrictions on king's power
 2. no taxes w/out parl consent
 3. the Triennial Act = parl must meet at least once every three years
 4. rad parliamentarians/puritans want to vote to abolish bishops

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Charles I Coin



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Ship Money

Charles used a tax that already existed for coastal cities and applied it to everyone.



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Petition of Right (1628)



A declaration of rights passed by Parliament in response to Charles' abuses of power

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1640

Short Parliament
Long Parliament



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The Civil War (1642-1649)

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English Civil War 1642-1651



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Civil War (1642-1649)



Royalists
(Cavaliers)

- a House of Lords
- a N & W England
- a Aristocracy
- a Large landowners
- a Church officials
- a More rural



Parliamentarians
(Roundheads)

- † House of Commons
- † S & E England
- † Puritans
- † Merchants
- † Townspeople
- † More urban

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Playskool Version of the English Civil War

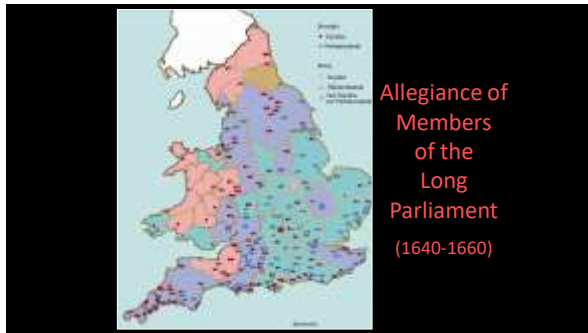


Cavaliers



Roundheads

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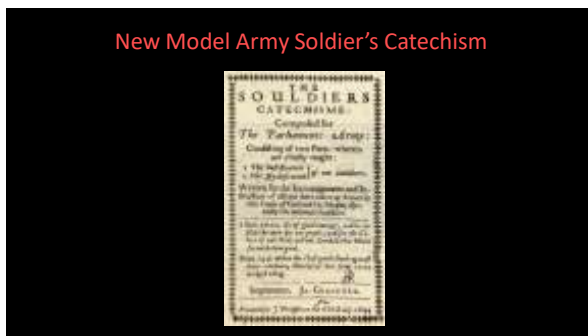
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Oliver Cromwell [1599-1658]

- † Officer of the Parliamentary army [cavalry] → the **New Model Army**.
- † Led the army that defeated royal forces and now controlled the government.
- † *He wore...a plain cloth-suit, which seemed to have been made by a poor tailor; his shirt was plain, and not very clean; and I remember a speck or two of blood upon his collar...his face was swollen and red, his voice sharp and untunable, and his speech full of passion.* [Sir Philip Warwick, a Royalist, 1640]



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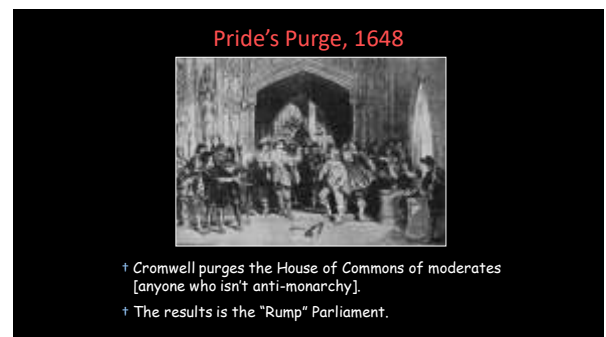
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English Civil War

1649

- Charles I beheaded
- **END** of Stuart Absolutism



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Regicide → Beheading of Charles I, 1649



† The vote by the Rump Parliament was 68-67.

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The
Interregnum
(1649-1660)

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INTERREGNUM 1649-1660

"Between Kings"

Oliver Cromwell

"Lord Protector"

*Military Dictatorship
Strict Puritanical Rule*



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Cromwell Dissolves the "Rump" Parliament in 1653



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The Protectorate [1653-1660]

- † Cromwell tears up the ineffective Constitution.
- † Dismisses the Rump Parliament and rules with the support of the military.
 - Declares martial law.
 - Military dictator.
- † Religious tolerance for all [esp. for Jews], except for Catholics.
- † Crushes a rebellion in Scotland.
- † Crushes a rebellion among the Catholics of Ireland → kills 40% of all ethnic Irish!



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Ulster Plantation
Established
Under
King James I

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Ulster Plantation: 1609-1660



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% Of Land Owned by Catholics in Ireland [in green]



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Cromwell—Lord Protector or King??

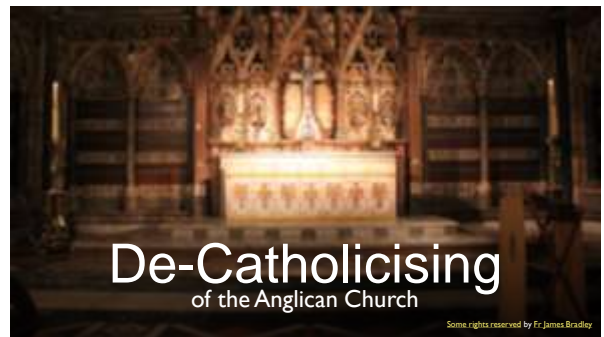


- † England longs for an end to martial law!
- † Cromwell dies in 1658 and his son, Richard, takes over, but is weak and lasts for only two years.

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King Charles II [r. 1660-1685]

- a 1661 → "Cavalier" Parliament [filled with Royalists]
 - Disbanded the Puritan army.
 - Pardoned most Puritan rebels.
 - Restored the authority of the Church of England.
- a 1662 → **Clarendon Code** [Act of Uniformity]
 - All clergy & church officials had to conform to the *Anglican Book of Common Prayer*.
 - It forbade "non-conformists" to worship publicly, teach their faith, or attend English universities.

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Great London Plague, 1665



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Great London Fire, 1666



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King Charles II [r. 1660-1685]

- a 1673 → **Test Act**
 - Parliament excluded all but Anglicans from civilian and military positions. [to the Anglican gentry, the Puritans were considered "radicals" and the Catholics were seen as "traitors!"]
- a 1679 → **Habeas Corpus Act**
 - Any unjustly imprisoned persons could obtain a writ of *habeas corpus* compelling the govt. to explain why he had lost his liberty.

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Charles II's Foreign Policy

1665 - 1667: Second Anglo-Dutch War



- a To Charles II, Louis XIV is an ideal ally against the Dutch.
- a 1670 → **Treaty of Dover**

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King James II [r. 1685-1688]



- a Was a bigoted convert to Catholicism without any of Charles II's shrewdness or ability to compromise.
- a Alienated even the Tories.
- a Provoked the revolution that Charles II had succeeded in avoiding!

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King James II [r. 1685-1688]

- a Introduced Catholics into the High Command of both the army and navy.
- a Camped a standing army a few miles outside of London.
- a Surrounded himself with Catholic advisors & attacked Anglican control of the universities.
- a Claimed the power to suspend or dispense with Acts of Parliament.
- a 1687 → **Declaration of Liberty of Conscience**
 - He extended religious toleration without Parliament's approval or support.



King James II [r. 1685-1688]



Parliament does not revolt because James was old and his daughters Mary and Anne were Protestants -> but in 1688 his wife gives birth to a son -> fear of a Catholic hereditary monarchy

In late 1688 Parliament invites the protestant Dutch leader William of Orange and his wife Mary to invade England

- 1688 King James II flees to France

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The Glorious Revolution 1688

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The "Glorious" Revolution: 1688

- a Whig & Tory leaders offered the throne jointly to James II's daughter Mary [raised a Protestant] & her husband, William of Orange.
 - He was a vigorous enemy of Louis XIV.
 - He was seen as a champion of the Protestant cause.



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English Constitutional Monarchy

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English Bill of Rights [1689]



- a It settled all of the major issues between King & Parliament.
- a It served as a model for the U. S. Bill of Rights.
- a It also formed a base for the steady expansion of civil liberties in the 18th and early 19th in England.

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English Bill of Rights [1689]

a Main provisions:

1. The King could not suspend the operation of laws.
2. The King could not interfere with the ordinary course of justice.
3. No taxes levied or standard army maintained in peacetime without Parliament's consent.
4. Freedom of speech in Parliament.
5. Sessions of Parliament would be held frequently.
6. Subjects had the right of bail, petition, and freedom from excessive fines and cruel and unusual punishment.
7. The monarch must be a Protestant.
8. Freedom from arbitrary arrest.
9. Censorship of the press was dropped.
10. Religious toleration.



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CIVIL WAR IN ENGLAND

- The English Civil War 1642-1649 -> king arrests some members of parl -> this sparks civil war
 1. CAVALIERS = supporters of the king
 2. THE ROUND HEADS = supporters of parl
- The New Model Army - the army of parl
- Oliver Cromwell - creator and commander of the New Model Army
- The Rump Parliament - moderate members of parliament are expelled by force leaving the radicals in charge
- 1649 the Rump Parliament tries and condemns King Charles I -> he is beheaded

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CROMWELL AND NEW GOVERNMENTS

- 1649-1653 **The Commonwealth** = England is a Republic/no monarchy
- Irish Revolt -> brutally crushed by Cromwell
- **The Levellers** = group who wanted democracy and equality -> crushed by Cromwell
- Cromwell destroys the Rump Parliament
- 1653-1658 **The Protectorate** -
 1. rule of Oliver Cromwell
 2. puritan religious/military dictatorship
 3. Cromwell takes the title "Lord Protector"
 4. **The Instrument of Government** - new constitution created by Cromwell
 5. the country is divided into 11 districts, each one ruled by a "major general"

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RESTORATION OF THE MONARCHY

- 1660-1688 **The Restoration** -> Stuart monarchs restored to the throne
- 1660-1685 King Charles II
- 1685-1688 King James II
 1. brother of Charles II
 2. openly Catholic
 3. parliament does not revolt because James was old and his daughters Mary and Anne were Protestants -> but in 1688 his wife gives birth to a son -> fear of a Catholic hereditary monarchy
 4. in late 1688 Parliament invites the protestant Dutch leader William of Orange and his wife Mary to invade England

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THE GLORIOUS REVOLUTION

- 1688 King James II flees to France
- 1689 William and Mary become monarchs of England
- 1689 no fighting or bloodshed -> thus called the "Glorious Revolution"
- 1689 **The Bill of Rights** -
 1. passed by parliament affirming their right to make laws and levy taxes
 2. no standing army w/out parliamentary consent
 3. king could not interfere with parliamentary elections or debates
 4. establishes the foundation for a constitutional monarchy = limited monarchy

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The Glorious Revolution -> James II flees -> William and Mary take the throne



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RESPONSE TO REVOLUTION

THOMAS HOBBS

1. English political philosopher
2. Author of *Leviathan*
3. Said people are animals and thus need strong ruler to keep them in check
4. Hobbes = advocate of strong/absolute monarch

JOHN LOCKE

1. English political philosopher
2. Author of *Two Treatises of Government*
3. Man had "natural rights" = life, liberty, property
4. Government is an agreement between ruler and people