

# Stuart Absolutism and the English Civil War



## ENGLAND AND THE EMERGENCE OF LIMITED MONARCHY

□ 17<sup>th</sup> century England

1. Resistance to absolute monarchy
2. Struggle between king and parliament
3. Political struggle complicated by religious struggle

HINT: BLUE = REVIEW

## 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



HINT: BLUE = REVIEW

## 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

## Central Issues

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

James I & James VI  
of Scotland

# STUART ABSOLUTISM



**James I** & James VI  
of Scotland

**DIVINE  
RIGHT**



**Jamestown  
Colony**

First Permanent English  
Settlement in N.America  
(1607)



**STATE  
RELIGION  
CHURCH OF  
ENGLAND**



**RELIGIOUS  
UNIFORMITY**

Everyone in England  
must belong to the  
Church of England.



**The King James Bible**  
(1611)




**“Authorized”  
Version**

*People must read  
the King's Bible.*



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**English Protestants**

	ANGLICANS	CALVINISTS	
	Church of England	Puritans	Separatists (pilgrims)
Some of this should be familiar from 8 <sup>th</sup> grade!?	<b>SATISFIED</b>	<b>PURIFY</b>	<b>SEPARATE</b>
			

# Charles I

## MORE ABSOLUTISM



## 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

HINT: BLUE = REVIEW

## Charles I Coin



## Ship Money

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



## Petition of Right (1628)

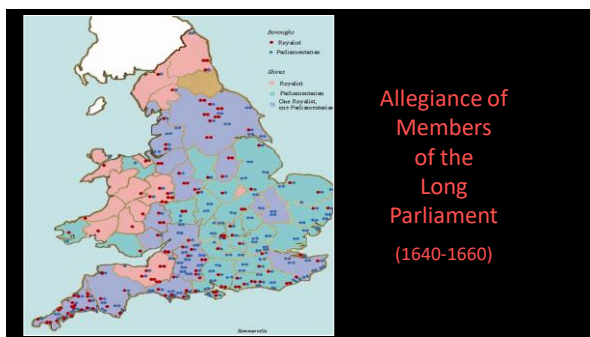
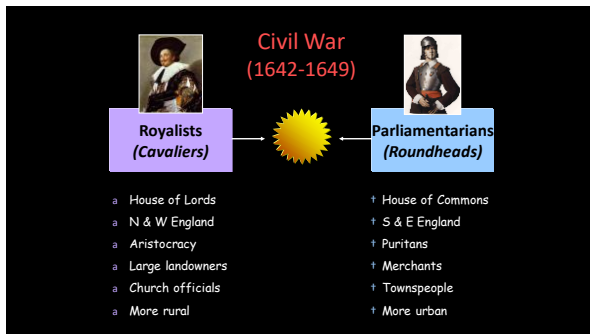


A declaration of rights passed by Parliament in response to Charles' abuses of power

## 1640

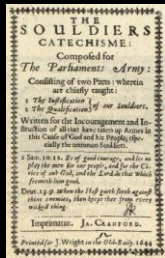
Short Parliament  
Long Parliament



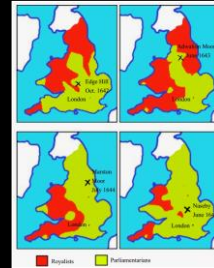




## New Model Army Soldier's Catechism



## The English Civil War: 1642-1645



## The Battle of Naseby [re-enactment], 1645



- a Charles I is defeated at Marston Moor, Naseby, and Preston.
- a He is handed over to Parliament.

## Pride's Purge, 1648 a.k.a Rump Parliament

- † Cromwell purges the House of Commons of moderates [anyone who isn't anti-monarchy].
- † The results is the "Rump" Parliament.



It is called the 'Rump Parliament' because it was a remnant or a 'rump' of the original Long Parliament, after Pride's Purge in 1648 had removed those members not loyal to the Parliamentary cause during the English Civil War.

## English Civil War

**1649**

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

There is that word again!?



## Regicide → Beheading of Charles I, 1649



So England has a revolution/Civil War in 1649. How Might this have affected those later coming to the Colonies in America?

They overthrow a King – will this be a familiar theme in World History?

What do you do with an overthrown King?

- † The vote to execute a KING by the Rump Parliament was 68-67.



So England has a revolution/Civil War in 1649. How Might this have affected those later coming to the Colonies in America?

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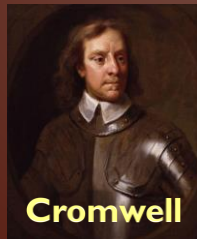


## INTERREGNUM 1649–1660

“Between Kings”

**Oliver Cromwell**  
“Lord Protector”

*Military Dictatorship*  
*Strict Puritanical Rule*



The “Interregnum” Period [1649-1660]

† The **Commonwealth** (1649-1653)

† The **Protectorate** (1654-1660)

The Coat of Arms & the Flag of the Commonwealth



### The Puritan Commonwealth [1649-1653]

† Cromwell rules with the Rump Parliament.

#### † Constitutional Republic

- Created a constitution → *Instrument of Government*
- An **Executive** [Cromwell]
- A **Council of State** → annually elected the committee of Parliament.
- No monarch.

† Europe is appalled → other nations don't recognize it.

† When is the NEXT time the world might see a **CONSTITUTIONAL REPUBLIC**?



### Rebels within a Rebellion: Levellers

† John Lilburne was their leader.

† One of the first libertarians in the world.

† *The Agreement of the People* was their political manifesto.

- Abolish corruption within the Parliament & judicial process.
- Toleration of religious differences.
- Laws written in the vernacular.
- Universal suffrage as a "natural right."



Hmm Americans – will we see any of these ideas again?



### Rebels within a Rebellion: Diggers

† Agrarian "communists" led by Gerrard Winstanley and William Everard → seen as the "true Levellers."

† With Charles I gone, they felt that land should now be distributed to the poor.

† Food prices had reached record highs in the 1640s.

† They alarmed the Commonwealth government and angered the local landowners who wanted to claim confiscated aristocratic lands for themselves.



### Cromwell Dissolves the "Rump" Parliament in 1653



WHAT!? Isn't this what Charles I had done?  
So Which is EASIER? Revolution or Ruling?

### 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!



### 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.



WHAT? How is this different from a KING?

One of these is from England in the 1650s, the other is from the United States in 1830s.



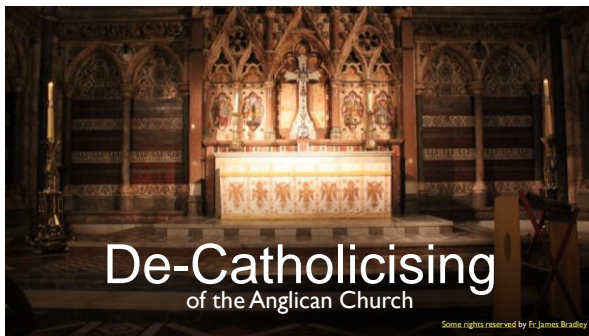
Any  
Similarities?



## Protestant Toleration



## De-Catholicising of the Anglican Church



12  
DAYS



Art Credit:  
Xavier Romero-Frias

## Christmas

Cromwell's Parliament passed laws to restrict traditional celebrations of Christmas, which featured twelve days of feasting, drinking, and idleness.

Further Reading



Many Puritans will LEAVE England after this time and go to a place called Massachusetts Bay Colony

How do you think that will influence this area in the future about religion and politics?



# The Restoration (1660-1688)

*Parliament could no more exist without the Crown than the Crown without Parliament. This was the most important lesson of the English Civil War!*

## King Charles II [r. 1660-1685]

- a Had charm, poise, & political skills [unlike his father!].
- a Restored the theaters and reopened the pubs and brothels closed during the Restoration.
- a Favored religious toleration.
- a Had secret Catholic sympathies.
- a Realized that he could not repeat the mistakes his father had made.



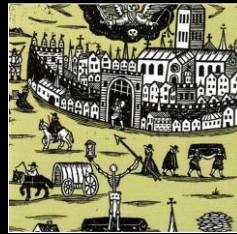
If Parliament INVITES you to be their King, what can you not be?

## 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.

How might these events be viewed by religious (Puritan) people?

### Great London Plague, 1665



### Great London Fire, 1666



## 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.

Can you see why Puritans might be leaving to go to the New World?

## 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

Anyone remember that the New World Colony of New Amsterdam was taken by the Duke of York and named NEW YORK during this period?



New Amsterdam, 1680



Duke of York's Original Charter

What other colonies were established during this time?

### 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 SO will Catholicism be BACK now in England?
- a Alienated even the Tories.
- a Provoked the revolution that Charles II had succeeded in avoiding!

### 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 SO is ABSOLUTISM on the Rise again in England?
- 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 new 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

## The Glorious Revolution 1688

### 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.



William and Mary II



So if you are INVITED to be the ruler, what can you not be?



### 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 18<sup>c</sup> and early 19<sup>c</sup> in England.

### 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.



Do any of these sound familiar Americans? And were any of these violated by King George III and Parliament in the 1760s and 70s?



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



So ENGLAND solves its Religion and Political Problems in 1688. Keep this in mind as we study OTHER countries in Europe. We will find that ENGLAND is generally 100 Years ahead of the rest of Europe!

PS: America – they had a Bill of Rights before YOU!

HINT: BLUE = REVIEW

## 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

HINT: BLUE = REVIEW

## CROMWELL AND NEW GOVERNMENTS

- 1649-1653 The Commonwealth = England is a Republic/no monarchy
- Irish Revolt -> brutally crushed by Cromwell
- The Levelers = 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”

HINT: BLUE = REVIEW

## 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

HINT: BLUE = REVIEW

## 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

HINT: BLUE = REVIEW

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



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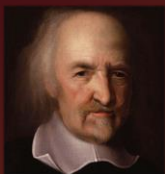
PS: America - they had a Bill of Rights before YOU!

HINT: BLUE = REVIEW

## What are some ways of Governments that you have learned in your years of school?

- What forms of government did you learn in Elementary?
- Think Historically ( remember World History 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> grade)
- What forms of government did you discuss in 8<sup>th</sup> grade?
- SO Who came up with some of these ideas that you just accept and were they new, an improvement or a reaction to something?

# HOBBS



# VS LOCKE



Jacques  
**BOSSUET**

Divine Right  
**ABSOLUTISM**



Thomas  
**HOBBS**

Philosophical  
**ABSOLUTISM**



John  
**LOCKE**

Philosophical & Biblical  
**CONSTITUTIONALISM**



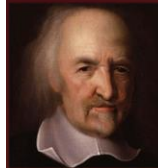
		
Jacques <b>BOSSET</b>	Thomas <b>HOBBS</b>	John <b>LOCKE</b>
Divine Right <b>ABSOLUTISM</b>	Philosophical <b>ABSOLUTISM</b>	Philosophical & Biblical <b>CONSTITUTIONALISM</b>

# SOCIAL CONTRACT

## SOCIAL CONTRACT

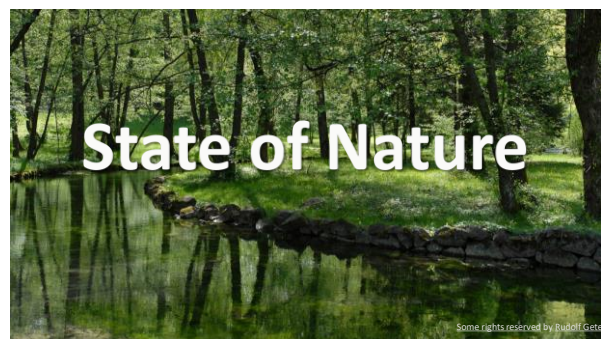
1. What is the origin of government?
2. How much authority should the state have over the individual?

## THOMAS HOBBS



### Leviathan (1651)

Defense of Philosophical  
Absolutism



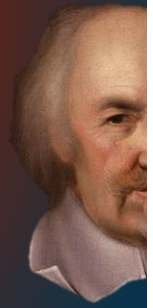
## STATE OF WAR

War of all  
against all

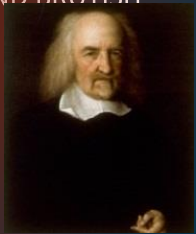


## STATE OF WAR

*bellum omnium  
contra omnes*



THOMAS HOBBS – “LIFE IN THE STATE OF  
NATURE IS SHORT, NASTY, AND BRUTISH



## Job 41

[CLICK to Read](#)

BEHOLD, THE HOPE OF HIM IS IN VAIN:  
SHALL NOT ONE BE CAST DOWN  
EVEN AT THE SIGHT OF HIM?

NONE IS SO FIERCE THAT DARE STIR HIM UP:  
WHO THEN IS ABLE TO STAND BEFORE ME?

OUT OF HIS MOUTH GO BURNING LAMPS,  
AND SPARKS OF FIRE LEAP OUT.

OUT OF HIS NOSTRILS GOETH SMOKE, AS  
OUT OF A SEETHING POT OR CALDRON.

HIS HEART IS AS FIRM  
AS A STONE...

## LEVIATHAN

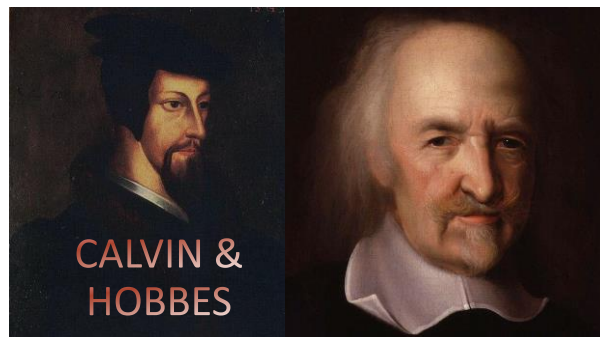


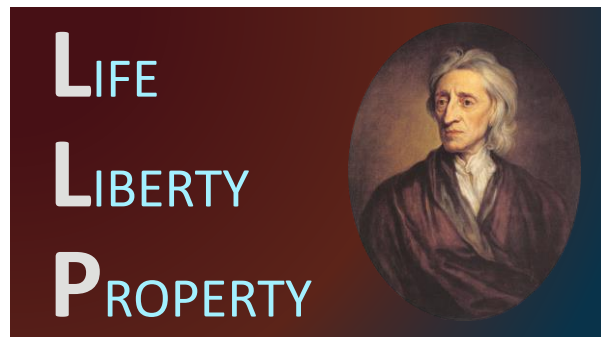
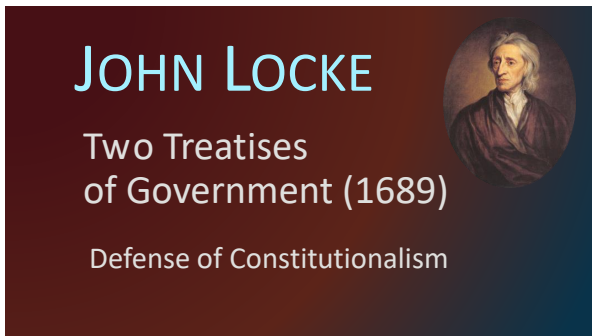
A ruler should be powerful  
enough to be beyond challenge.

To keep us from destroying  
each other.



# HUMAN NATURE







## NATURAL RIGHTS

1. Equality before the law
2. Freedom of religious worship
3. Freedom on speech
4. Freedom of the press
5. Right to assemble
6. Right to hold/own property
7. Right to seek happiness



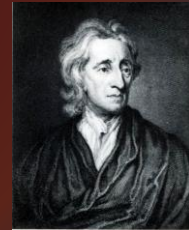
JOHN LOCKE

## JOHN LOCKE – NATURAL RIGHTS AND LIMITED GOVERNMENT



LIFE  
LIBERTY  
P

Do you think THIS GUY might have read some John Locke?

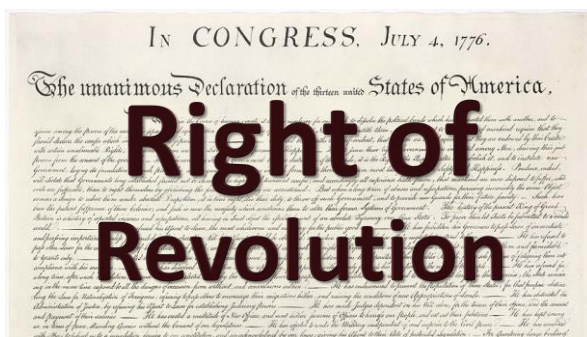



## LOCKE'S SOCIAL CONTRACT

1. People agree to obey and follow the ruler
  2. Ruler agrees to protect the people and their natural rights
  3. If the ruler abuses the people -> he has broken the agreement/contract -> he can be legitimately replace
- ☐ Locke provides legal/philosophical justification for revolution

## THE LIMITS OF ABSOLUTISM

- ☐ Absolute monarchs were not able to establish absolute power
- ☐ Local power was still mostly in the hands of the nobles
- ☐ Landowning aristocracy was immensely powerful -> they limited what monarchs could do



Hobbes vs. Locke			
Question	HOBBS	LOCKE	Agree?
The Original State of Humankind	State of <b>NATURE</b>		✓
Divine Right or Social Contract?	SOCIAL Contract		✓
<b>COMPARE</b> (How are they similar?)			

Hobbes vs. Locke			
Question	HOBBS	LOCKE	Agree?
WHY Government?	To Protect us <b>FROM OURSELVES</b>	To Protect <b>NATURAL RIGHTS</b>	✗
Where does sovereignty reside?	<b>The MONARCH</b>	<b>The PEOPLE</b>	✗
Can a government's power be limited?	<b>NO</b>	<b>YES</b>	✗
Right of <b>REVOLUTION?</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>YES</b>	✗
<b>CONTRAST</b> (How do they differ?)			

RESPONSE TO REVOLUTION	
THOMAS HOBBS	JOHN LOCKE
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>English political philosopher</li> <li>Author of <i>Leviathan</i></li> <li>Said people are animals and thus need strong ruler to keep them in check</li> <li>Hobbes = advocate of strong/absolute monarch</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>English political philosopher</li> <li>Author of <i>Two Treatises of Government</i></li> <li>Man had "natural rights" = life, liberty, property</li> <li>Government is an agreement between ruler and people</li> </ol>
HINT: BLUE = REVIEW	