ENGLAND UNDER THE STUART DYNASTY

THE STUARTS WERE UNPOPULAR!

- * didn't have the ability to overawe their subjects.
 - * unlike Henry VIII and Elizabeth I
- * seen as tyrants, lawbreakers, and oppressors.
- * Machiavelli: "ruler must be loved or feared" i.e. respected
 - * Stuarts didn't have the respect of the English people
 - * Stuarts lacked political instinct.

THREE PROBLEMS FACED BY STUART KINGS

1. FISCAL POLICY

- * government underfunded & understaffed
- no institution representing the crown on local level
- * few services from government to local citizens
 - * made people resent taxes more
- * navy: more like criminals, encouraged commercial captains into piracy
- * army: no standing army
 - * impressment
 - * soldiers billeted in private homes
 - * soldiers were dregs of society

TUDORS LIVED OFF THE BOUNTY TAKEN FROM THE CHURCH

- * Stuarts begin in a hole.
 - * Elizabeth left a debt of £ 500,000.
 - * Church land revenues down 25%.
- * Stuarts sold off more crown lands
 - * rob future to pay present
 - * weakened the monarchy
 - * monarch should have twice the income of wealthiest noble

2. RELIGIOUS POLICY

* Puritans

- * wanted to rid the Church of England of Catholic traditions
- * make Church of England Calvinist
- * create a new way of life
 - * no dancing
 - * no theaters
 - no sports on Sundays

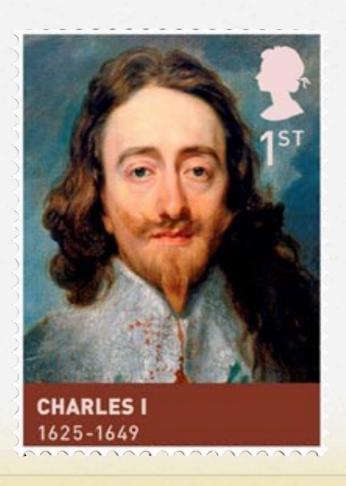
2. RELIGIOUS POLICY

- * Alliance against the monarchy developed between fiscal conservatives and religious base (Puritans) -- [similar to Republican Party today]
 - * tax policy was probably not something that one would be willing to die for, however, religion was. . .

3. FOREIGN POLICY

* James I and Charles I were too peaceful to suit parliament and were too close to Catholic Europe.







James VI of Scotland

- son of Mary Queen of Scots
- became King of Scotland at 13 months old
- became James I, King of England, 1603



James I prays for vengeance for the murder of his father.



James I reigned 1603-1625

- inherited huge debt & divided Church
- tug of war with parliament for power
- believed in rule by divine right
 - Trew Law of Free Monarchy
 - "There are no privileges and immunities which can stand against a divinely appointed king."

JAMES I & PARLIAMENT

- * needed income but wanted to avoid convening parliament
 - * prior to James I, parliament had met irregularly when convened by monarch
- * James I found new sources of revenue
 - * impositions: customs duties (taxes on imported goods)
 - * parliament upset because he bypassed their power of the purse.
 - * enforced taxes that were on the books but hadn't been collected in years.
 - * ship money
 - * coastal towns had been required to pay for defense
 - * now inland towns are required to pay; they balk
 - * 1637: noble took Charles I to court over ship money and lost

JAMES I & PARLIAMENT

- * Other ways James I upset Parliament
 - * ideas on divine right
 - * sold titles, cheapening the titles of the nobility
 - * supported the Anglican Church against Puritans
 - ** Puritans wanted to rid the Church of all Catholic traditions (smells and bells)
 - ** Puritans also want to replace the episcopal system (bishops) with a presbyterian (elders) system.

JAMES I & PURITANS

- * January 1604: Hampton Court Conference
 - * James I, Anglicans, & Puritans met
 - * James I: "no bishops, no king"
 - * James I: "I will harry them out of England"
- * by 1620, Puritans were immigrating
 - * first to Leyden, Netherlands
 - * later to Massachusetts Bay Colony (New Jerusalem)

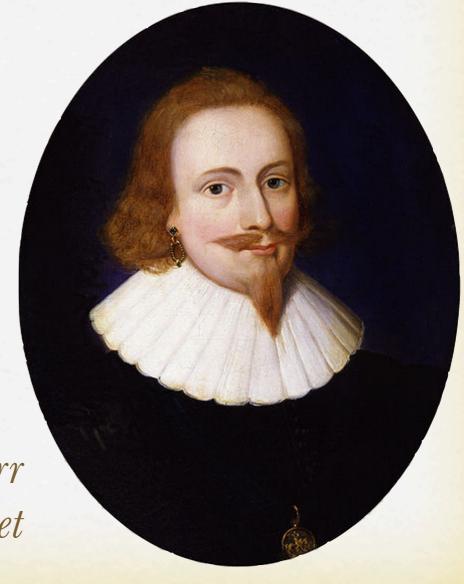
JAMES I & PERSONAL SCANDAL

- * married with children
- ** spent lots of time with his favorites (handsome young men)
 - * gave them extravagant gifts
 - * homosexual
 - * "Elizabeth was king; now James is queen"
- poor personal hygiene
- * overall lack of dignity



George Villiers 1st Duke of Buckingham

"I naturally so love your person, and adore all your other parts, which are more than ever one man had".



Robert Carr
1st Earl of Sommerset



James I

reigned 1603-1625

FOREIGN POLICY OF JAMES I

- * married his daughter to Calvinist Elector Palatinate Frederick
- * created an alliance with Spain
 - * promised to remain neutral in continental affairs
 - * tried to arrange a marriage for his son, Charles, to a Spanish princess (failed despite huge dowry)
- * did not assist Protestants in Thirty Years War
- * eased laws against Catholics
- * married his son, Charles, to a French Catholic princess, Henrietta Maria
- * English convinced James is in the closet in more than one way.



JAMES I

- ** commissioned the Joint Corporations that founded Jamestown and Plymouth colonies
- ** commissioned the Authorized Standard Translation of the Bible (King James Version)
- * may have had Alzheimer's in his late life (?)





Conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot 1605

Remember, remember the Fifth of November,

The Gunpowder Treason and Plot,

I know of no reason

Why the Gunpowder Treason

Should ever be forgot.

Guy Fawkes, Guy Fawkes, t'was his intent

To Blow up the King and Parliment.

Three-score Barrels of powder Below

To prove old England's overthrow;

By God's providence he was catch'd (or by God's mercy*)

With a dark lantern and Burning Match.

Holloa Boys, holloa Boys, let the Bells ring. (Holla*)

Holloa Boys, holloa Boys, God save the King!

Remember, remember the fifth of November Gunpowder, treason and plot.

I see no reason, why gunpowder treason Should ever be forgot.

Remember, remember, the fifth of November, Gunpowder, treason and plot!

A stick or a stake for King James' sake Will you please to give us a fagot If you can't give us one, we'll take two; The Better for us and the worse for you!

- November 5 becomes a National Day of Thanksgiving (compare to 9/11)
 - * bonfires & fireworks
 - * like Burning Man on a much smaller scale but more widespread
 - * Guy Fawkes is burned in effigy









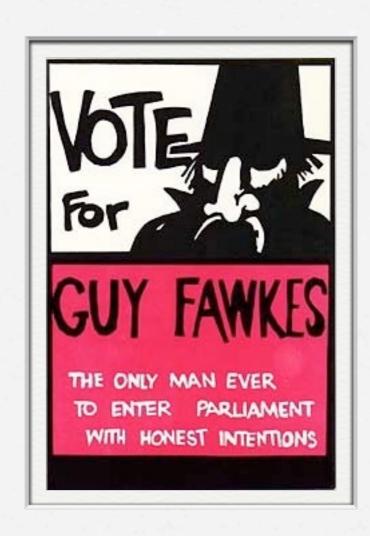












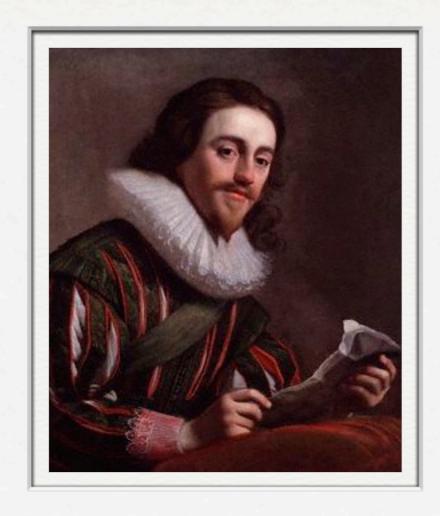
Anarchist poster



V for Vendetta

FEAR OF CRYPTO-CATHOLICS GROWS IN ENGLAND

- ** Shortly before James I's death, under pressure from Parliament, England went to war with Spain.
- * Parliament supported the war but underfunded it.



Charles I
reigned 1625-1649



CHARLES I USED EXTRA-LEGAL METHODS TO GAIN MONEY

- * new tariffs and duties
- * resumed collecting medieval taxes, like fees for knighthood
- * forced loans
 - * nobles were jailed if they didn't pay
 - money issue became an issue of citizen's rights

1628: CONVENES PARLIAMENT

- * Houses of Commons and Lords are not happy.
- * will grant money only if he signs the Petition of Right
 - * 1628 Petition of Right

Charles signs the Petition of Right

Gets the money

Dismisses Parliament

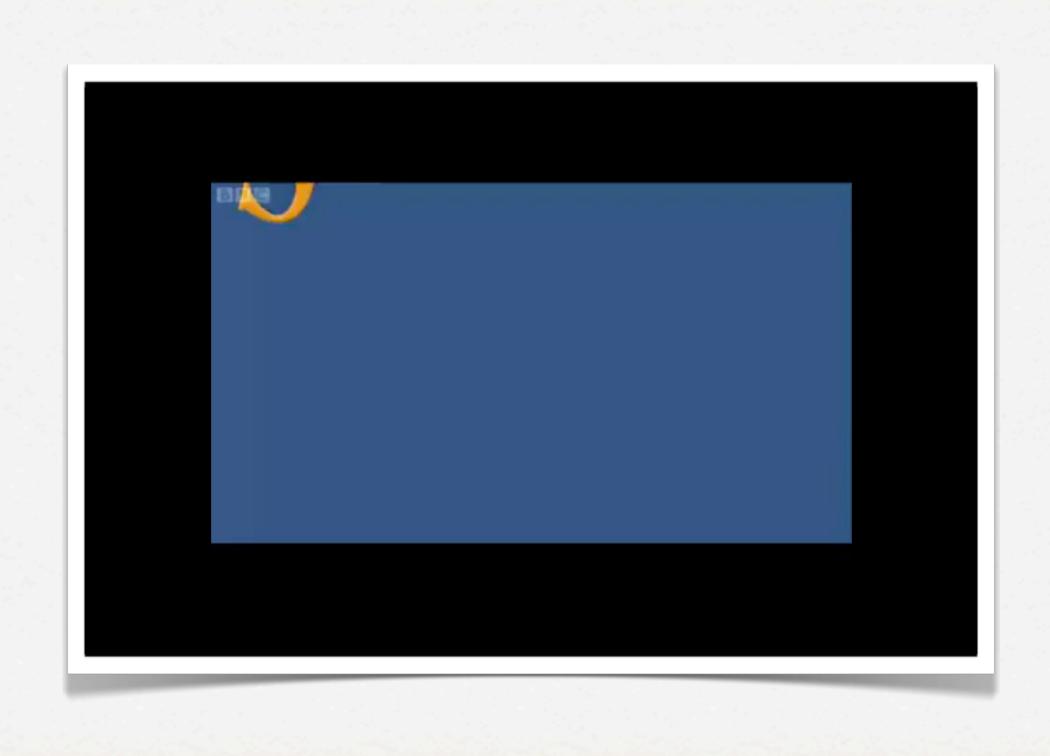
Ignores the Petition of Right

- * 1628-1639: Charles I rules without Parliament
 - ***** cut costs
 - * made peace with France (1629) & Spain (1630)
 - * advisor, Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Stratford streamlined the government
 - * centralized administration of government
 - * angered nobles
 - * used every legal form of taxation
 - * many hadn't been enforced since Middle Ages
 - * extended collection of ship money to interior

CHARLES I TRIED TO UNIFY ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, & IRELAND

- * tried to force the Book of Common Prayer on Scottish Presbyterians and English Puritans
- * appointed Archbishop William Laud to force Puritans to conform
- * lowland Scots were Calvinists
 - ** sign Solemn League and Covenant to defend Calvinism
- * Scots rebel





- Problems for Charles I
 - * short on cash
 - * Many Scots were veterans of 30 Years War

- * Scots invade England and take Newcastle
 - * 1640: Charles convenes Parliament
 - ** same Parliament that he dissolved in 1629
 - * they still remember what happened



LONG PARLIAMENT

- ***** 1640-1660
- * House of Commons impeaches:
 - * Wentworth, Early of Stafford (executed 1641)
 - * Archbishop William Laud (executed 1642)
- * Reforms:
 - * abolished royal courts
 - * prohibited taxes without Parliament's consent
 - * no more than 3 years without convening Parliament
 - * Parliament can't be dissolved by king

DIVISIONS IN PARLIAMENT

- * Moderate Puritans (Presbyterians)
- * Extreme Puritans (Congregationalists)
- * Anglicans (keep Church between Catholicism & Protestantism)

- * Charles I's request for funds to fight Scots led to crisis
- * Parliament didn't trust Charles I with a large army

- * 1641: Irish revolted and massacred 12,000 Protestant settlers in Ulster
 - * Parliament will not grant money to fight war without conditions

- ** January, 1642: Charles and armed escort enter Parliament to arrest leaders of the opposition
 - * they escape and war begins

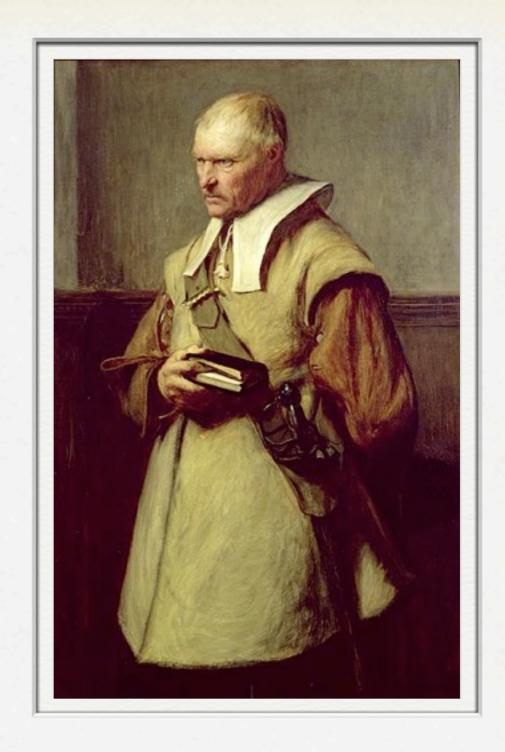
- * King began creating his own army.
- * Parliament created its own army
 - * Oliver Cromwell's New Model Army

ENGLISH CIVIL WAR 1641-1646

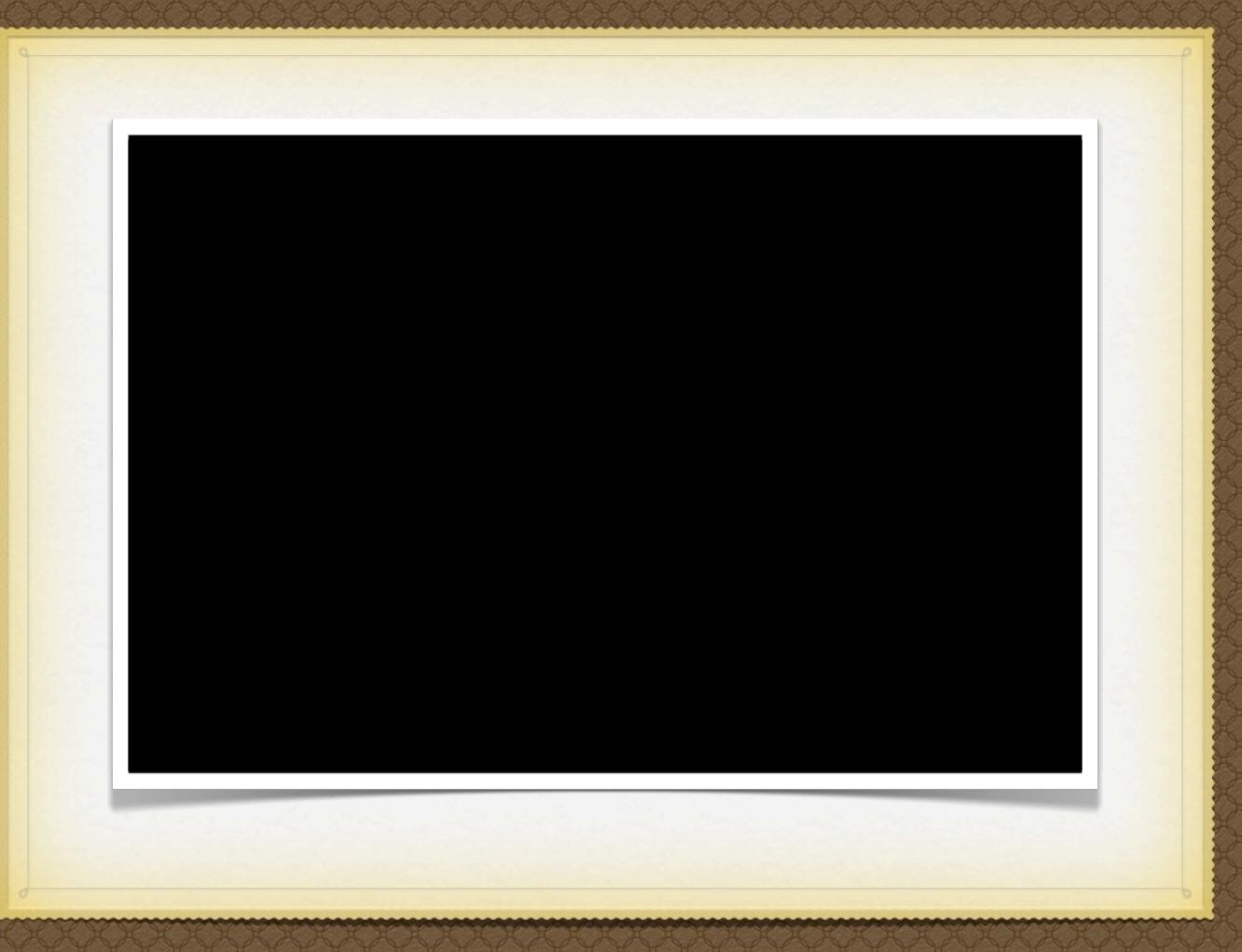
CAVALIERS V. ROUNDHEADS ROYALISTS V. PARLIAMENT



Cavalier

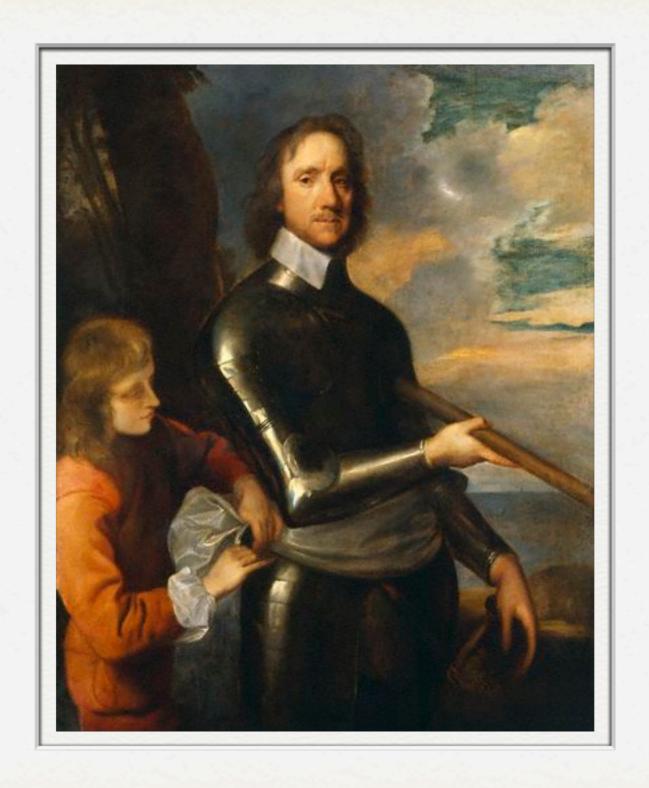


Roundhead



CROMWELL'S NEW MODEL ARMY

- * well trained
- * organized by units according to function
 - * cavalry, pikemen, musketeers, artillery, & supply
- * paid
- * supplies provided
- * loyal to Cromwell
- * sang hymns going into battle
- * ruthless especially with civilians
 - * believed "God was on their side"



Oliver Cromwell

REASONS PARLIAMENT WON THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR

- **Alliance with Scotland
- **Cromwell's New Model Army



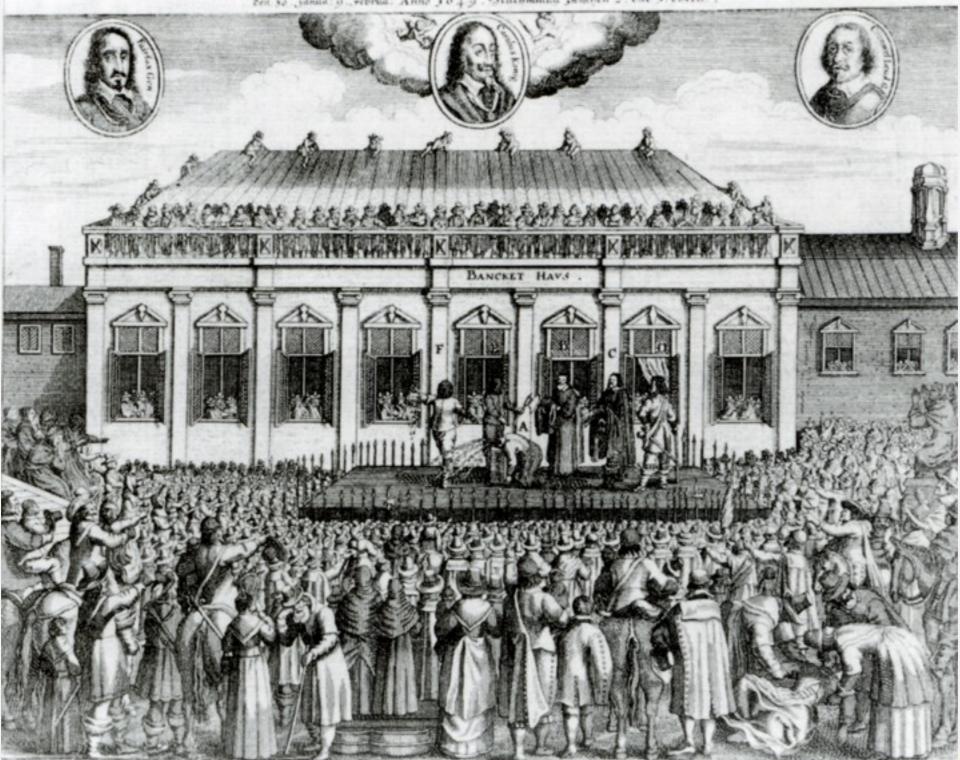
- * 1648: MPs (Members of Parliament) sympathetic to Charles I expelled form Parliament
 - * becomes known as Rump Parliament
- * Charles I taken into custody.
- * trial by special court
- * December 1648: Charles I executed
- Monarchy, House of Lords, & Anglican Church abolished

EXECUTION OF CHARLES I





Ronig in Groff Britannien Franckreich und freind zu vorgangten in fonden vor der Relidents Bbithall dientlagt ben so Janua o Gebrua. Anno 3 6 4 9. Nachmina Indicen 2 vne s. ehren.



A . Seine Kon : May : an Dem Block . B . Dector Juxon . C . Colonell Tomlinfon . D . Colonell Hacker . E. F. Fie z . Executorn . C R. V. N . 16 +0

INTERREGNUM

- * time between kings
- ** Cromwell declares England to be a Commonwealth (republic)
- * political revolution but not social



CROMWELL'S WAR WITH SCOTLAND & IRELAND

- * 1649: Cromwell conquers Ireland
 - * killed over 100,000 Catholics
- * 1650-1651: Cromwell captured Scotland
- Scotland & Ireland forced to accept Union into Cromwell's Commonwealth (republic)

DIVISIONS IN PARLIAMENT

- * Levelers: wanted equality for everyone
- * Diggers: wanted land reform
- * Fifth Monarchists: Awaited Christ's return
- * Those opposed to the execution of king
- * Presbyterians

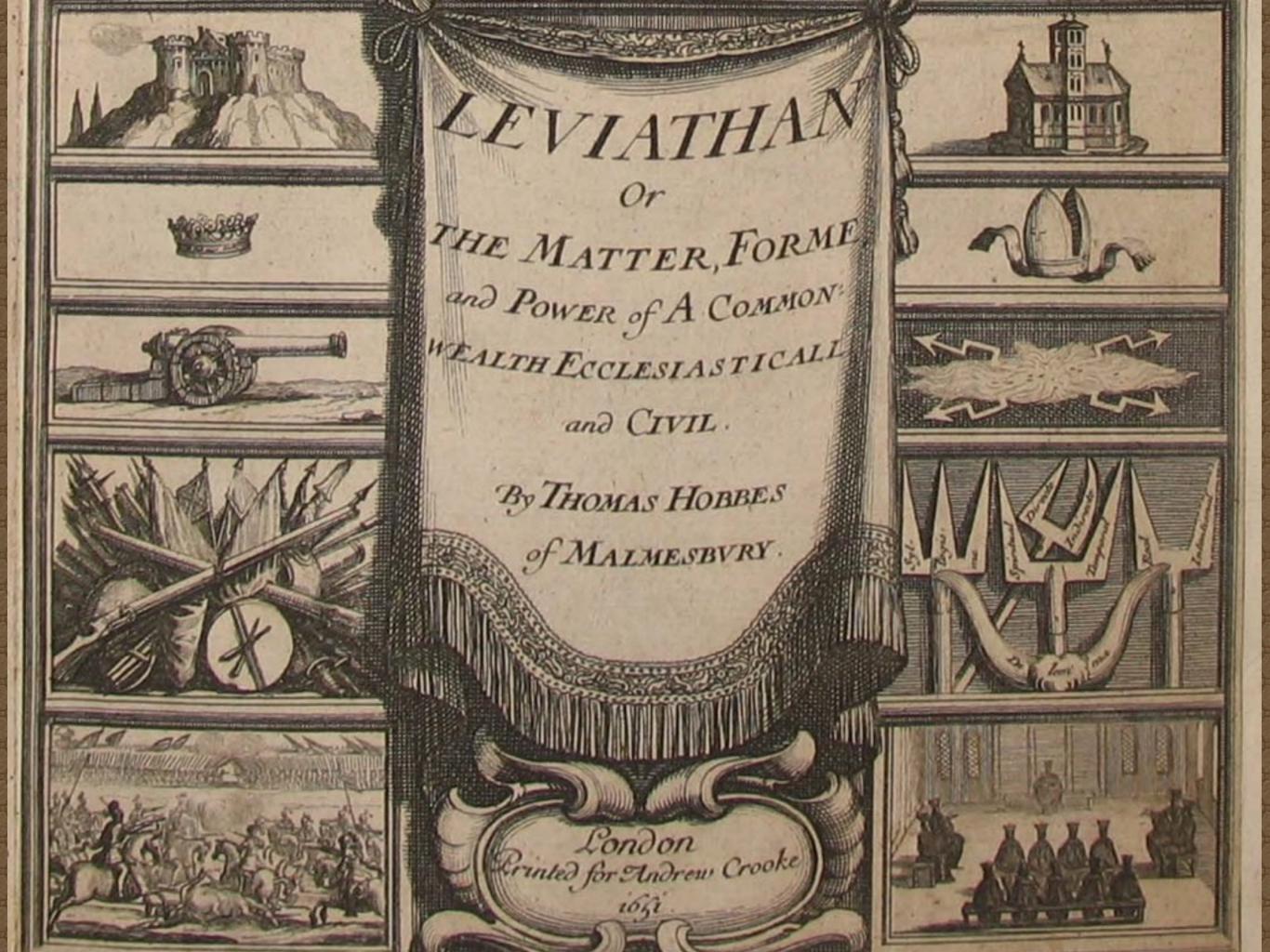
- * 1653: Parliament tried to disband Cromwell's New Model Army
- Cromwell disbands Parliament and established a military dictatorship
 - * "necessity knows no law"
 - "we're doing not what they (the people) want but what's good for them."
- * new government called The Protectorate
- * Cromwell: Lord Protector
- * imposed Puritan regulations
 - no taverns/theaters
 - * no recreation on Sundays
 - * no dancing or gambling

Non est potestas Super Torram que LEVIATHAN THE MATTER, FORME and POWER of A COMMON WEALTH ECCLESIASTICALL and CIVIL. By THOMAS HOBBES of MALMESBURY.

Thomas Hobbes

1651





Non est potestas Super Torram que LEVIATHAN THE MATTER, FORME and POWER of A COMMON WEALTH ECCLESIASTICALL and CIVIL. By THOMAS HOBBES of MALMESBURY.

Thomas Hobbes

1651

NAVIGATION ACT

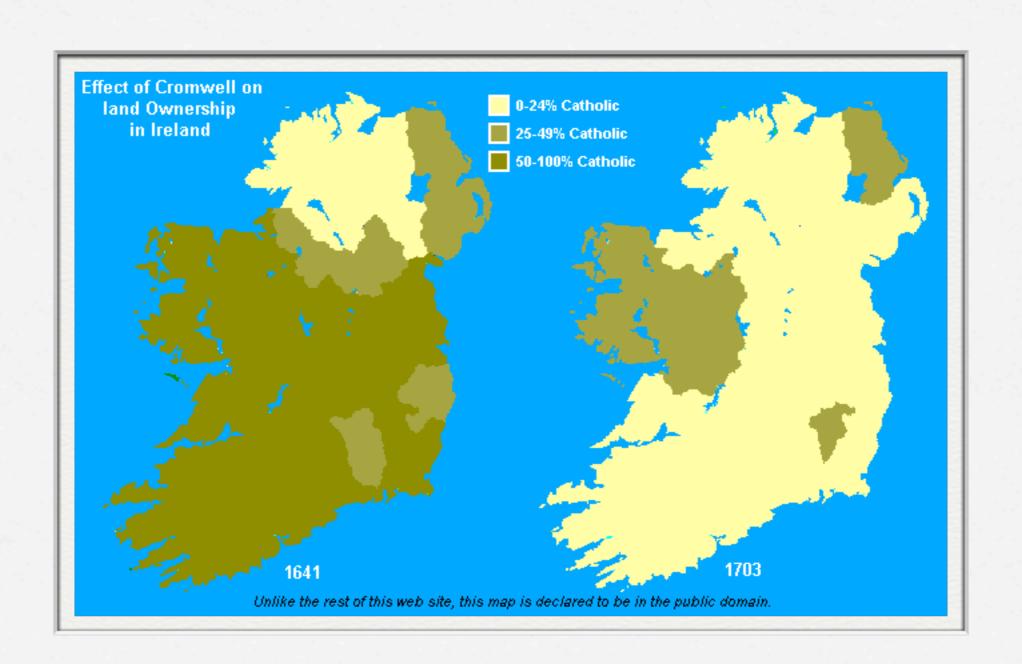
- ***** 1651
- * required English goods be carried on English ships
- * boosted English Merchant Marine

CROMWELL INVITED JEWS TO ENGLAND

- * 1658: Cromwell died
 - ** followed as Lord Protector by his son, Richard Cromwell
 - * Richard had no base of support
 - * English people tired of Puritan rule

PURITANS ABROAD

- * Puritans in New World subdue natives
- * 1640: Cromwell gave land to Presbyterians to settle in Ireland to keep the peace there
- * Protestant-Catholic warfare until 1998
 - Good Friday Accord



PURITANS ABROAD

- * Dutch Calvinists (Boers) settled South Africa
 - * 1652: created colony in Capetown
 - * Afrikaaners
 - * founders of Apartheid
- * Persecuted became the persecutors

THE RESTORATION

- * 1660: after negotiations with army, Charles II returns to England to rule
 - great rejoicing
 - * return to status quo 1642
 - * hereditary monarchy
 - * Parliament met only when convened by king
 - * Anglican Church
 - * bishops
 - * Book of Common Prayer

Charles II

reigned 1660 - 1685







Charles II

reigned 1660 - 1685

CLARENDON CODE

- ***** 1661-1665
- * excluded the following from religious & political life
 - * Roman Catholics
 - * Presbyterians
 - * Congregationalists
 - * Baptists
 - ***** Unitarians
- * Charles II wanted to grant liberties to religious minorities

TREATY OF DOVER

- ***** 1670
- * Charles II & Louis XIV
- * alliance against Dutch
- * Louis XIV promised Charles II large sum of money
- ** secret part of treaty: Charles II said he would announce his conversion to Catholicism when time was right (his deathbed)

DECLARATION OF INDULGENCE

- ***** 1672
- * suspended laws against religious minorities
- * Charles Bunyan, author of *Pilgrim's Progress*, released from prison
- * Parliament was furious & forced the king to rescind the Declaration of Indulgence
- * Awkward for king because his brother & heir is Roman Catholic

TEST ACT

- * Passed by parliament
- * all civil and military officials must swear an oath against transubstantiation
- * Act aimed at Charles II's brother
 - * James, Duke of York (soon to be James II)

POPISH PLOT

- ***** 1678
- * Titus Oats: swore that Henrietta Maria (Charles II's Catholic wife) was plotting to kill the king so that his Catholic brother, James, could become king.
- * several innocent people tried and convicted
- Whigs: formed by leaders of anti-Catholic movementwanted to prevent James from coming to throne

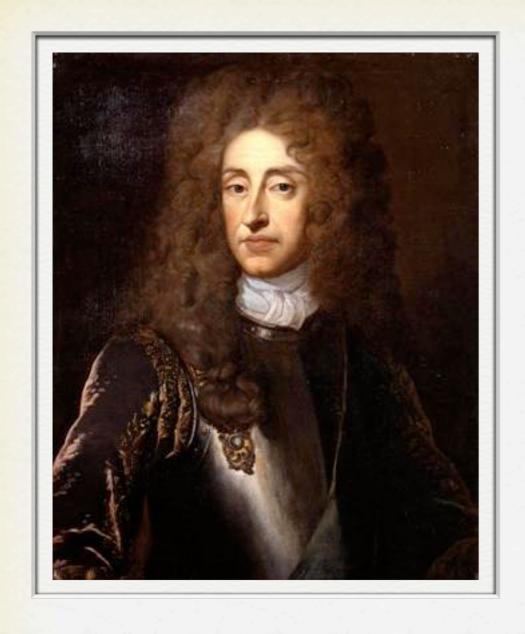
- * 1681-1685: Charles II didn't convene Parliament
- * He relied on Louis XIV for funds
- * 1685: Charles II died



Charles II receiving the first pineapple from the Americas



Charles II with his brother, the future James II





James II

reigned 1685-1688

- ** James II demanded Parliament repeal the Test Act
- * Parliament refused
- * James II dissolved Parliament
- James II ignored Test act and appointed fellow
 Catholics to government & military posts

JAMES II'S ACT OF INDULGENCE

- * 1687
- * suspended all religious tests
- * permitted free worship
- * employed Irish Catholic officers in army
- * wanted an army loyal to him
- * Parliament angry and force him to rescind the Act of Indulgence

CHILDREN OF JAMES II

- * by first wife:
 - * Mary, married to William of Orange (Protestant)
 - * Anne
- * by second wife:
 - * James Jr.

- * Protestants hoped Mary would be James II's heir
 - * upset when James Jr. is born and baptized Catholic

GLORIOUS REVOLUTION

- * 1688
- Parliament decided it could not tolerate another Catholic monarch
 - ** asked Mary and William of Orange to invade and depose James II
 - * James II declines help from Louis XIV
 - * later got cold feet and fled for refuge in France

GLORIOUS REVOLUTION

William of Orange

William III
King of England

reigned 1689-1702



Mary II

daughter of James II

- * William of Orange became King William III
- * Mary became Mary II
- * William III reigned 1689-1702

Revolutionaries organized themselves into Whigs and Tories

WILLIAM III & MARY II





MUTINY ACT

- part of army that supported James II left and went home when William III took power
 - * couldn't be prosecuted under current laws because there were not laws against mutiny in peace time
 - * this act made any desertion or mutiny a crime

BILL OF RIGHTS

- * granted civil liberties
- * power divided between king and parliament
- * crown must convene parliament every year
 - * parliament only funded army for one year at a time
- * judiciary independent of crown
- * elections to be free of interference from crown
- * William III doesn't mind, he just wants England to ally with the Netherlands against France
 - * 1559-1688: England & France at peace
 - * 1668-1815: 7 wars fought between England & France

TOLERATION ACT

- * legalized dissenting Protestants except for Unitarians
- * toleration didn't mean equality under law
- * only Church of England members could hold office
- * minority Protestants did have freedom of worship
- * didn't include Catholics

WAS GLORIOUS REVOLUTION GLORIOUS?

- * depends on where you are
- * Toleration Act didn't include Catholics
- * Ireland, Scottish Isles & Highlands were Catholic
 - * remained loyal to Stuarts

** Was Glorious Revolution a means to continue intolerance of religious minorities?

BATTLE OF BOYNE

- * 1690
- * battle between William III and James II
- * William III defeated James II
- * property taken from Irish
- * by 1700, only 1/8 of Ireland was owned by Irish
- * 1745-1746: Scottish Highlands cleansed of population (ethnic cleansing)
 - * land given to English nobles to use for sheep
 - * wearing of tartans outlawed

LAWS AGAINST IRISH CATHOLICS

- * priests & Catholic schools banned in Ireland
- Catholic parents couldn't send children abroad for school
- * banned from universities
- * forbidden to purchase land or inherit land
- * forbidden to own a horse worth more than 5 pounds
- couldn't become attorneys
- * couldn't have more than 2 apprentices
- * Goal: reduce Irish to peasants & keep them there

WHY DID PARLIAMENT WIN IN ENGLAND?

- * Military: William III won & James II lost
- * English crown lacked means to project power
 - * lacked funds to reward friends & police power to punish or control enemies
- * England was island
 - * didn't need large army so king didn't have army to do his bidding



John Locke

TREATISES

Government:

The fulse Principles, and Foundation
OF

Sir ROBERT FILMER,
And his FOLLOWERS,

ARE

Detected and Diertheown.

The latter is an

ESSAY

True Original, Extent, and End

Civil Government.

LONDON,

Printed for Awnsham Churchill, at the Black Swan in Ave-Mary-Lane, by Amen-Corner, 1690.

ANNE

0

reigned 1702-1714



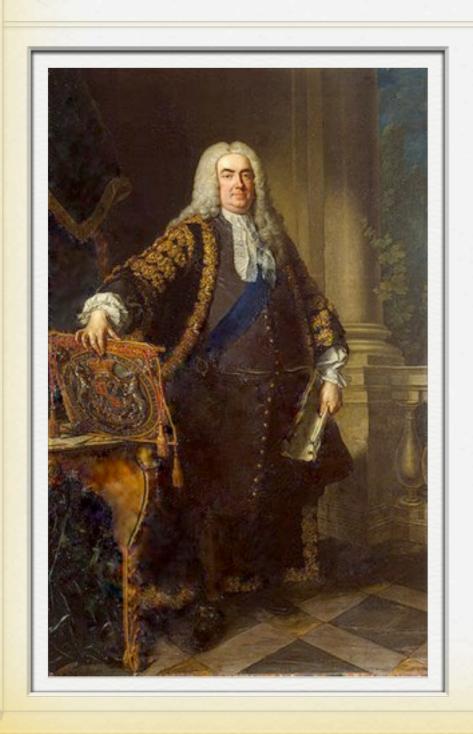




reigned 1714-1727

first English king
from the
House of Hanover

ROBERT WALPOLE



First Prime Minister of Great Britain

1721-1742