English Civil War and Interregnum

Early Stuarts
- James I
  - 1603 - 1625
  - Not Popular
    - Scottish
    - Foreigner
    - Crude
    - With people or Parliament
    - Tried to ally with Spain
      - Tried to arrange marriages with Spanish Royalty
  - Very Smart
    - Book smarts not street smarts
      - Fluent in French, Latin, and competent in Italian
      - Could not accept being wrong
  - Problems with parliament
    - Believed in Divine Right
      - The True Law of Free Monarchies
        - 1603
    - Fought over money
      - Very extravagant spending
      - Needed permission to raise taxes
      - Revived old feudal dues
      - Sold off crown lands
  - Religion
    - Very conservative Anglican
      - Attempted Assassination by Catholics
        - Gunpowder plot of 1605
          - James’ biggest fear is a violent death
          - Guy Fawkes day more as a reminder to not commit treason
          - Actually helped ease problems between James and Parliament
          - Made life for Catholics very difficult
            - Taxes and could not vote again until 1829
        - Prosecuted Puritans
          - James had endured harsh treatment from Puritan tutor
          - Many Puritans in House of Commons
  - Foreign Policy
    - Thirty-Years War
      - England stayed out due to James’ dislike of war and lack of money
      - James did not like doing hard work
        - Simply never got done planning foreign policy
    - Expansion
      - Colonization of North America began
- Charles I
  - 1625 - 1649
  - Son of James I
  - Problems of Charles
    - Preferred High Anglican
• Wife was Catholic
  o And French
  o Attempts on Elizabeth and James still fresh in memory
• Citizens wanted simpler form of worship
• Cracked down on Puritans and Catholics
  o Many move to North American Colonies
• Sensitive man of high tastes
• Invited Van Dyck and Rubens to England
  o Bought many Raphael and Titian paintings
• Instituted post of Master of the King’s Music
• Friendship with George Villiers Duke of Buckingham
  • Buckingham used influence against other nobles
  • Assassinated in 1628
• Problems with Parliament
  • Similar to James’
  • Parliament refused to ratify new taxes
• Unpopular Wars
  • 1628 – 1629
  • Spain and France....at the same time
• Forced to sign Petition of Right (1628)
  • No tax without consent of Parliament
  • No quartering of soldiers during peace
  • No martial law in peace
  • No imprisonment without a charge
    o All are foundations of English legal system
• Dissolved Parliament 3 times between 1625 – 1629
• The Eleven Years Tyranny
  • 1629
  • Resolved to rule without parliament
    • Within Kings rights of Royal prerogative
    • Imposed taxes at will
      o Forced loans
      o Ship Money
    • Efficient yet disliked
  • 1637
    • Scottish unrest
      o Over liturgy and prayer book
  • 1640
    • Short Parliament (April)
      o Dissolved after questioning Charles about the money
    • Long Parliament (November)
      o Imprisoned and executed Charles’ top advisors
      o Dissolved his star council
      o Repealed Ship tax
      o Triennial Act 1641
        • Parliament had to meet at least every three years
  • 1641
    • Irish Unrest
- **English Civil War**
  - 1642 – 1646
    - “War Without an Enemy”
    - Royalists
      - “Cavaliers”
      - Anglicans
      - Mostly Nobles and land owners
      - Had loyalty of North, West, and South West
    - Parliament
      - “Roundheads”
      - Puritans
      - Middle class and Gentry
      - Had Loyalty of London, East Anglia, South East, and the Navy
      - New Model Army
        - Headed by Oliver Cromwell
        - Able generals
          - Like Sir Thomas Fairfax
        - Paid wages
        - Well trained
        - Major victories at Marston Moor and Naseby
    - Charles hands himself over to Scotland who trades him to Parliament
  - 1648 – 1649
    - Charles runs away to Isle of Wright
      - Builds up a Scottish army
    - Concludes with Charles’ victory at Preston
    - **Rump Parliament**
      - Purged House of Commons and no House of Lords
      - Convicts Charles of high treason
      - Charles executed Jan 30, 1649
    - Charles’ son flees
    - Establish Republic

**Interregnum**
- Republic Established
  - 1649 – 1660
  - Experimented with different types of kingless governments
- **Commonwealth**
  - Led by Cromwell
  - Failed
    - Tried to be too democratic
    - Parliament dissolved by Cromwell
- **Protectorate**
  - Cromwell takes title of Lord Protector
- Reforms
  - Wanted peace and democracy
    - Division in parliament
      - Fifth Monarchy Men
        - Extreme Puritans who believed world was coming to an end
• Levellers
  o “wished to level all men’s estates”
• Diggers
  o Wishes for the redistribution of land to the poorest
  o Early communists
• Cromwell eventually dissolved Parliament
  o Wanted religious freedom for all protestants
    ▪ Imposed Puritan regulations
      • No taverns or theaters
      • No Dancing
      • No Gambling
      • Sundays are devoted to prayer
  o Cromwell rejects crown
    ▪ Dies in 1658
    ▪ Son quickly steps aside

Stuarts Restored
- Charles II
  o 1660 – 1685
  o Offered crown
  o Very careful rule
    ▪ Secretly catholic
      • Appointed Catholics to public office
      • 1670 - publically declares Catholic faith
    ▪ Very timid
      • Very careful with parliament
  o Problems
    ▪ 1665 Great Plague
      • 70k + Dead
    ▪ 1666 Great Fire of London
      • Much of city destroyed
    ▪ War
      • Dutch Wars 1665
        o Gained New Amsterdam
        o And again as part of secret alliance in 1670
    ▪ Division of Parliament
      • Whigs – Supporters of Parliament
        o Anti-Catholic
      • Tories – Supporters of King
    ▪ Religion
      • Test Act of 1673
        o Required all public offices to be held by Anglicans
      • Exclusion Act
        o Tried to prevent Charles’ brother James from inheriting throne
          ▪ He was Catholic
          ▪ Failed
      • Habeas Corpus act of 1679
        • Prohibited arbitrary arrest
        • Illegal to imprison twice for same crime
        • Illegal to hold a person without a trial
- James II
  - 1685 – 1688
  - Problems
    - Absolutist
      - Held on to idea of Divine Right
    - Religion
      - Originally Anglican but converted
      - Overtly Catholic
      - Ignored Test Act
        - Gave a lot of positions in army to Catholics
    - Parliament
      - Did not like James
        - Willing to put up with him until Mary took throne
          - Mary is his daughter and protestant
        - James had a son late in life
          - James III
            - Baptized Catholic
            - Fear grows of line of Catholic kings

The Glorious Revolution
- William and Mary
  - Nov 1688 Parliament invites William (1689 – 1702) and Mary (1689 – 1694) to take throne
    - William’s army welcomed
      - William of Orange
      - Protestant
    - James flees to France
      - Attempted to come back in 1690 with French Army
      - Irish turned on him
        - Defeated at Battle of Boyne
  - Established idea of Parliament Supremacy
    - Power is derived from Parliament, not God
      - Indirectly power from the people
    - Set up limited monarchy
      - King forced to sign Bill of Rights
        - 1689
        - Monarch could not suspend law
        - No taxation without consent of Parliament
        - Parliament had to be summoned frequently
        - Guaranteed trial by Jury
        - Limited cruel and unusual punishment
        - Limited Bail
  - Bank of England Established 1694
  - Religious tolerance for all
    - Less to worry about in Ireland and Scotland
      - So he could focus on Netherlands
  - Act of Settlement
    - 1701
      - William did not care what he gave up as long as Parliament gave him money for his war versus France
- Secured Protestant succession to throne
- Parliamentary approval needed for king to leave country or go to war
  - Problems
    - Jacobites
      - Supporters of James II
    - Catholics
    - Not Democratic
      - Only Landowners could vote
      - No salaries for MPs so only rich could hold office
    - France
      - William used English troops to help defend his native Netherlands from Louis XIV

- Anne
  - 1702 – 1714
  - Last of the Stuarts
  - Daughter of James II
  - Problems
    - War of Spanish Succession
      - England got involved
        - Won Gibraltar and France had to recognize Anne instead of James III as monarch
    - Parliament
      - Increasing disagreement between Whigs and Tories
    - Scotland
      - Wanting to recognize James III as king of Scotland
        - Led to Act of Union 1707
          - England and Scotland would have same Parliament at Westminster
          - Same flag and coinage
          - Scotland retained church and educational system
          - Formerly established United Kingdom of Great Britain
    - Died childless
      - Throne passed to Prince George, elector of Hanover