

English Civil War and Interregnum

Early Stuarts

- James I
 - o 1603 - 1625
 - o Not Popular
 - Scottish
 - Foreigner
 - Crude
 - With people or Parliament
 - Tried to ally with Spain
 - Tried to arrange marriages with Spanish Royalty
 - o Very Smart
 - Book smarts not street smarts
 - Fluent in French, Latin, and competent in Italian
 - Could not accept being wrong
 - o Problems with parliament
 - Believed in Divine Right
 - The True Law of Free Monarchies
 - o 1603
 - Fought over money
 - Very extravagant spending
 - Needed permission to raise taxes
 - Revived old feudal dues
 - Sold off crown lands
 - o Religion
 - Very conservative Anglican
 - Attempted Assassination by Catholics
 - o *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
 - o 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
 - o Simply never got done planning foreign policy
 - Expansion
 - Colonization of North America began
- Charles I
 - o 1625 - 1649
 - o Son of James I
 - o Problems of Charles
 - Preferred High Anglican



- Wife was Catholic
 - And French
 - Attempts on Elizabeth and James still fresh in memory
- Citizens wanted simpler form of worship
- Cracked down on Puritans and Catholics
 - Many move to North American Colonies
- Sensitive man of high tastes
 - Invited Van Dyck and Rubens to England
 - 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
 - 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
 - Forced loans
 - Ship Money
 - Efficient yet disliked
 - 1637
 - Scottish unrest
 - Over liturgy and prayer book
 - 1640
 - *Short Parliament* (April)
 - Dissolved after questioning Charles about the money
 - *Long Parliament* (November)
 - Imprisoned and executed Charles' top advisors
 - Dissolved his star council
 - Repealed Ship tax
 - 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
 - “wished to level all men’s estates”
- Diggers
 - Wishes for the redistribution of land to the poorest
 - Early communists
- Cromwell eventually dissolved Parliament
- Wanted religious freedom for all protestants
 - Imposed Puritan regulations
 - No taverns or theaters
 - No Dancing
 - No Gambling
 - Sundays are devoted to prayer
- Cromwell rejects crown
 - Dies in 1658
 - Son quickly steps aside

Stuarts Restored

- Charles II
 - 1660 – 1685
 - Offered crown
 - Very careful rule
 - Secretly catholic
 - Appointed Catholics to public office
 - 1670 - publically declares Catholic faith
 - Very timid
 - Very careful with parliament
 - Problems
 - 1665 Great Plague
 - 70k + Dead
 - 1666 Great Fire of London
 - Much of city destroyed
 - War
 - Dutch Wars 1665
 - Gained New Amsterdam
 - And again as part of secret alliance in 1670
 - Division of Parliament
 - Whigs – Supporters of Parliament
 - Anti-Catholic
 - Tories – Supporters of King
 - Religion
 - *Test Act of 1673*
 - Required all public offices to be held by Anglicans
 - *Exclusion Act*
 - 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 Parliamentary 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

