Stuart England in the 17th Century: Essential Questions (Page 1 of 2)

1. What was the nature of the conflict between the English kings and the parliament in the 17th century?

2. What was the nature of the conflict within the Church of England in the 17th century?

3. What happened to the English throne upon the death of Elizabeth I in 1603?

4. What were the guiding principles, developments and accomplishments of James I?

5. How did Charles I view his monarchy and the role of parliament in the English government?

6. How did the Petition of the Right (1628) embody the spirit of the conflict between Charles I and Parliament?

7. From 1629 to 1640, how did Charles I attempt to rule without calling Parliament? Why did the period known as his “Personal Rule” end in 1640? How did the conflict in Scotland contribute to the start of the English Civil War?

8. What were the nature and results of the English Civil War?
9. Who was Oliver Cromwell? How did he rule England during the Commonwealth?

10. Why did the Commonwealth come to an end in 1660? Upon its demise, who took over the English government?

11. What were the major developments in England under the rule of Charles II?


13. What led to the Glorious Revolution? What did it mean for England?

14. Why did William of Orange want to rule England alongside James II’s daughter Mary Stuart?

15. What were the results of the Glorious Revolution and its corresponding settlement?

End of Tudor England: Death of Elizabeth I (1603)

• “The Virgin Queen”
  Elizabeth died childless
  (she claimed she married England)

• Elizabeth was the last in Tudor dynasty

• closest heir was James Stuart of Scotland, who became James I of England

Elizabeth with Time and Death looking over her shoulder.
Theme #1: Conflict between King & Parliament

**Stuart Kings**
- attempted to impose divine right absolutism
- sought absolute control of military & taxation
- NOTE: James II sought to return England to Catholicism

**Parliament**
- desired limited, constitutional monarchy
- sought control of military & taxation; recognition
- maintain Church of England (Anglican) Protestantism

Theme #2: Religious Conflict within the Anglican Church

**Church of England (COE) Anglicans**

- **Puritans**
  - make COE more Protestant
  - “purify” COE of Catholic traditions
  - Calvinist influences

- **Moderates**
  - maintain the moderate religious settlement established by Elizabeth I

- **High Anglicans**
  - make the COE more Catholic in organization and doctrine
James I: Background & Basics

- Scottish relative of Elizabeth I
- first in Stuart Dynasty
- Personal Union of Scotland and England: England and Scotland not one country, but both governed by same person
- justified his reign based on divine right
  - believed he was God’s representative on Earth
  - believed judges were agents of the king, not servants of the law
  - Parliament rarely called when James I was in power

James I: Divine Right Monarch

“The state of the Monarchy is the supremest thing upon Earth; for Kings are not only God’s lieutenants, and sit upon God’s throne, but even by God himself they are called Gods.”

James I in a speech to Parliament (21 March 1609)
Journal 19: Neither to James I nor to his son Charles I would Parliament grant adequate revenue because it distrusted both.

Directions: Using sentences or detailed bulleted notes, identify & explain the evidence Palmer uses to support the thesis listed above.

AP European History • Stuart England • J.F. Walters, G.W. Whitton & M.A. Prokosch
The King James Bible: Reflection On

“The King James Version of the Bible, besides shaping and invigorating the modern English language, had another rare distinction. It is perhaps the only literary masterpiece ever written by a committee...The project was an effort to compromise differences within the Church of England, to bring together Puritans and others. After James I gave it his support, forty-seven approved translators, including the notable Biblical scholars of the day, were organized into six groups. They worked at Westminster, Oxford, and Cambridge on the different parts of the Old and New Testaments assigned to them. When they had completed their assigned parts, each criticized the work of the others. Then a representative group of six, meeting daily at Stationers' Hall in London for nine months, combined their efforts toward publication in 1611. They drew on the latest classical and Oriental scholarship, but willingly followed earlier versions where these were satisfactory. Although there was not one towering literary talent in the lot, their product overshadowed all the other works of literary genius in the language.”


Exam Skills (ES): Comparison

Compare the creation of the vernacular Bible in the German states with what happened in England.

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<tr>
<th>Historical Circumstances</th>
<th>the German States</th>
<th>England</th>
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<td>Authorship</td>
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James I: Major Developments

- alienated Puritans by attempting to impose moderate Anglicanism on the Calvinist-leaning Puritans
- conflict with Parliament intensified throughout James’ reign
  ✓ over the appointment of James’ ministers
  ✓ over taxation and finances
- supported colonial settlements in North America
  ✓ Jamestown (1607)
  ✓ Massachusetts Bay (1620)

James I: The Gunpowder Plot (1605)
Charles I: Background & Basics

• personal
  ✓ son of James I
  ✓ great supporter of the arts
  ✓ known to be vain

• political
  ✓ believed in divine right monarchy
  ✓ attempted to rule as an absolute monarch

Timeline

1625
Attempted to rule with Parliament

1629

“Personal Rule” without Parliament

1640
Conflict w/ Parliament intensified; fought in parliamentary context

1642

English Civil War

1649
Charles’ trial and execution
Charles I: The Struggle with Parliament (1625-29)

- Charles struggled with parliament
  - taxation: Charles needed money to finance wars in Europe
  - rights of Parliament
- Charles dissolved Parliament in 1626, but was forced to recall it in 1628
- Parliament issued Petition of Right (1628)
  - list of Parliamentary grievances against the king
  - Parliament demanded safeguards against arbitrary arrest & taxation
  - Charles responded by dissolving Parliament, beginning a period that became known as Charles’ “Personal Rule”

Charles I: Personal Rule (1629-40)

- Charles ruled without Parliament
  - raised money by questionable means, such as reinterpretting the “Ship Money” tax
  - avoided wars to save money: England only marginally involved in the Thirty Years’ War
- Charles alienated Puritans
  - wanted to rid Church of England of Puritan excesses
  - appointed William Laud as Archbishop of Canterbury (1633) to enforce religious uniformity
    - dismissed Calvinist-leaning members of the Anglican clergy
    - argued that English church architecture should emphasize the altar
    - insisted that the Book of Common Prayer was the basis for the Protestant service in the Church of England

William Laud: despised Puritans
Charles I: Revolt in Scotland (1640)

- Bishops’ Wars: Scottish revolts against Charles I
  - Charles tried to impose the Anglican religion on Calvinist (Presbyterian) Scotland
  - increased Scottish nationalism and infuriated English Puritans
  - the impoverished Charles I could not muster an army suitable for crushing the revolt
- Charles recalled Parliament (1640) in hopes of financing an army to crush the revolt in Scotland

Charles I: The Short & Long Parliaments

- Short Parliament (1640): met briefly but was quickly dissolved by Charles I
- Long Parliament (1640-1660)
  - dominated by Puritans
  - revolutionized the Church of England to make it more Presbyterian (Calvinist)
  - issued “19 Propositions”: proposal for a new government relationship (a limited constitutional monarchy)
    - the king would have little power
    - Parliament would exercise most governmental powers
    - Charles could not—and did not—accept the 19 Propositions
      - Charles raised an army
      - Parliament raised an army
- Conflict elevated to civil war: the English Civil War
Charles I’s Divine Right Justification: Reflections On

“We should start with Charles I’s defense of [the] English monarchy, contained in his ‘Answer to the Nineteen Propositions of Parliament’ of 1642...He thought kings rule *jure divino*; on his theocratic conception of kingship, the king received his authority from God, not the consent of subjects. The law of the land was the king’s law, subject to the enforcement or relaxation as he chose, Parliament was an advisory body that he might summon or not, and the citizens’ property was more deeply his than theirs. He should govern according to known and settled law, since God ruled the universe in a predicable, rational way; but the king’s authority was absolute, personal to himself, paternal and bequeathable.”


Exam Skills (ES): Secondary Source Interpretation & Synthesis

# Charles I: The English Civil War (1642-49)

## Conflict between King (Crown) & Parliament

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Charles &amp; the Royalists</th>
<th>Parliament</th>
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<tr>
<td>• supporters of Charles were called “Cavaliers”</td>
<td>• supporters of Parliament were called “Roundheads”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Charles’ “capital” moved from London to Oxford</td>
<td>• Puritan Oliver Cromwell led Parliament’s “New Model Army”</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- sporadic warfare throughout England
- civil war won by Parliament; Charles I arrested

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## Charles I: Trial and Execution (1649)

- brought to trial by Parliament
  - ✓ Charles accused of treason
  - ✓ Charles found guilty
  - ✓ Charles executed
- Parliament’s message: the king is subject to the law of the land (Charles, as a divine right monarch, claimed to be above the law)
- after Charles’ execution, England abolished the monarchy altogether (became a republic)
Humpty Dumpty

*Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall,
  Humpty Dumpty had a great fall.
All the king’s horses and all the king’s men
  Couldn’t put Humpty together again.*
“Mr. Lely, I desire you would use all your skill to paint my picture truly like me, and not flatter me at all; but remark all these roughnesses, pimples, warts, and everything as you see me, otherwise I will never pay a farthing for it.”

Cromwell to an artist commissioned to paint his portrait

- Cromwell in England
  - established a strict, Puritan moral code and social climate
    - theaters were closed (the Globe Theater had been demolished by the Puritans in 1644)
    - public drunkenness was outlawed
    - many sports were banned
    - swearing could lead to fine or imprisonment
    - women were not allowed to wear make-up
  - Cromwell’s government grew increasingly unpopular

- Cromwell’s control of Ireland: Cromwell detested the Irish
  - England further entrenched control of Ireland by force: thousands of Irishmen were massacred and deported during the Commonwealth
  - attempted to enforce Protestantism on Catholic Ireland
  - English aristocrats took control of significant Irish land

Cromwell: not a popular man in Dublin
Development of political groups during the Commonwealth

**Levellers**
- Group had democratic leanings
  - sought universal manhood suffrage
  - sought equality of representation
  - sought a written constitution
  - advocated religious toleration

**Diggers**
- Group had communistic leanings
  - led by Gerrard Winstanley, a religious reformer
  - sought egalitarian communities in rural England
  - advocated the collective cultivation of land
  - called for an end to private property

The Commonwealth (1649-60): The Republic

**Cromwell’s demise**
- Cromwell’s policies grew increasingly unpopular and England faced mounting financial problems
- Cromwell died in 1658 (urinary infection)
- Cromwell’s son Richard became “Lord Protector” from 1658-59
  - Richard lacked credibility with the army
  - Richard unable to deal with the Commonwealth’s financial problems

**Commonwealth collapsed in 1660**
- Stuart dynasty restored by Parliament
- Charles I’s son Charles II returned from France to become king
- NOTE: after 1660, Commonwealth known as the “Interregnum”
Charles II: Background & Basics

• son of Charles I
• during Interregnum, spent time in court of Louis XIV
• ruled as a limited monarch
  ✓ Charles II understood the lesson of what happened to his father
  ✓ Charles’ reign would be marked by an active Parliament
• inaugurated “Restoration England”
  ✓ wild times socially
  ✓ flourishing of the arts
• many believed Charles was a closet Catholic

Charles II (1660-85)

The Restoration of Stuart England: Reflections On

“From the start, Charles dated his reign not from the Restoration but from the death of his father, and firmly established that his regime was legitimate, its acts valid in law. In July 1660 an act confirmed that while the judgements of the courts under the Commonwealth on all private transactions should stand (thus embracing the courts’ decisions and the continuity of common law), no public acts—the statutes passed by parliament—were endorsed, because they never had the consent of the king. Cromwell’s legislation was thus simply wiped off the record as illegal. In terms of legislation, Charles and his parliament were transported back in time, to 1641.

This return to the status quo of nineteen years before meant that all the radical changes that Cromwell’s parliament had made in the way the kingdom was governed were swept away....”

In her book *A Gambling Man: Charles II’s Restoration Game*, by what justification does historian Jenny Uglow argue Charles II was able to invalidate the changes that had been made under Oliver Cromwell? Based on your study of history thus far, what reforms of the Cromwell era were likely invalidated by Charles II’s restoration?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Charles II’s justification for removing reforms of Cromwell era</th>
<th>Cromwell reforms invalidated by Charles II</th>
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**Corporation Act (1660):** to be a justice of peace, one had to participate in Church of England (COE) services.

**Test Act (1673):** all holders of political offices must take sacrament in COE.

**Habeas Corpus Act (1679):** protection from arbitrary arrest and safeguarding of personal liberties.
Charles II: Political Parties in Parliament

Development of political parties during Charles’ II reign

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Whigs</th>
<th>Tories</th>
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<tr>
<td>• higher aristocracy</td>
<td>• lesser aristocracy &amp; gentry</td>
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<tr>
<td>• backed by middle class</td>
<td>• suspicious of middle class</td>
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<tr>
<td>• wanted more power for Parliament or aristocracy</td>
<td>• strong faith in king and Church of England</td>
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Charles II: Great Fire of London (1666)

an artist’s interpretation of the 1666 fire in London
Journal 20: Not long after the Restoration, Parliament and king were at odds. The issue was again religion.

---Palmer Chapter 20 • pp. 162-69---

Directions: Using sentences or detailed bulleted notes, identify & explain the evidence Palmer uses to support the thesis listed above.
James II (1685-88): Background & Basics

- brother of Charles II
- political ambitions
  - believed in divine right absolutism
  - detested Parliament
  - sought to make himself an absolute monarch in England
- religious ambitions
  - was openly Catholic
  - wanted to restore Catholicism in England

James II: Background to the Glorious Revolution

James II’s Major Problems

Conflict w/ Parliament
- detested Parliament
- believed he could make or unmake laws without Parliamentary consent
- lost support of the Whigs and even the Tories

Religion
- openly Catholic
- fired many Protestants from high ranking positions; hired Catholics
- James II had a son in 1688, which he baptized as a Catholic and dubbed the heir to the throne
The Glorious Revolution (1688): The Bloodless Revolution

- Parliament withdrew its support of James II
- Parliament invited James’ Protestant daughter Mary to be monarch
- Mary agreed only if she could co-rule with her husband, William of Orange (Parliament conceded to Mary’s wishes)
- James II fled, offering little resistance

Co-Monarchs William & Mary

A Nursery Rhyme Inspired by the Glorious Revolution

Rock-a-bye-Baby

*Rock-a-bye baby* [James’ son] in a tree top,
*When the wind blows* [the wind blowing William’s fleet across the Channel], *the cradle will rock,*
*When the bough breaks, the cradle will fall,*
*And down will come baby, cradle and all.*
Made England a limited constitutional monarchy

- no law could be suspended by the monarchy
- no taxation without parliamentary consent
- no army maintained without parliamentary consent
- no subject could be detained without legal process (due process)
- freedom of speech guaranteed for members of parliament

In the Wake of the Glorious Revolution: The English Bill of Rights (1689)

- religious rights for Dissenters
  - allowed non-Anglican Protestants—known as “Dissenters” in England—to practice their religion
  - Dissenters still excluded from political and public life
- did not embrace full religious toleration
  - offered no rights or privileges to Catholics
  - offered no rights or privileges to Jews

William III would co-rule with Mary until Mary’s death in 1694. After Mary’s death, William ruled until his own death in 1704.
Results of Stuart England & the Glorious Revolution

- triumph of Parliament and constitutional monarchy over absolutism
- some personal liberties secured by law
- “Glorious Revolution Settlement” banned Catholics from sitting on the throne of England (Coronation Oath Act of 1689)
- inspired political thought in the late 17th and 18th centuries
  ✓ John Locke
  ✓ *philosophes* of French Enlightenment
  ✓ American Revolution (1775-1783)
  ✓ French Revolution (1789-1815)


The Results of the Glorious Revolution: Reflections On

“The Glorious Revolution reaffirmed the political domination of the gentry, whose interests Parliament represented above all. English monarchs named nobles to hereditary seats in the House of Lords, but wealthy landowners elected members to the House of Commons. The gentry’s economic and social position was more secure than during the inflationary years of the first half of the century. Order and social hierarchy reigned, and the fear of popular disorder ebbed. Benefitting from the consensus of 1688, the elite of wealthy landowners, increasingly more open to newcomers than their continental counterparts, would continue to shape British political life in the eighteenth century. The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution affirmed the principle of representation not only in England, but also in the North American colonies, an important legacy for the future.”

As argued by John Merriman in *A History of Modern Europe: From Renaissance to the Present* what are the results of the Glorious Revolution?

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Additional Notes

Sources

- The Bedford Glossary for European History, Eric F. Johnson, et. al. (Boston, MA: Bedford/St. Martin’s, 2007).
- The Discoverers: A History of Man’s Search to Know His World and Himself, Daniel J. Boorstin (New York: Random House, 1983).
- Western Civilization, 10/e, Edward McNall Burns, et. al. (New York: W.W. Norton, 1984).
- wikipedia.com