

The English Civil Wars

- ▣ Basically royalists vs. Parliament
- ▣ The Stuarts, kings of England, Ireland and Scotland
- ▣ James I
- ▣ Charles I
- ▣ Cromwell
- ▣ Charles II restored
- ▣ James II, last Stuart
- ▣ Glorious revolution=
William and Mary then
Anne

Charles II rules “softly”

Declared limited freedom for dissenters
Promised to observe Magna Carta and Petition of Right because “he did not want to travel again”

The “Merry Monarch” allowed plays to resume, etc, and lived a “hedonistic” life (12 illegitimate children)

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Moll Davis



Nell Gwynn

Charles II, 1661-85

- ▣ Clarendon Code-re-est. primacy of C. of Eng.
- ▣ But Charles sympathetic to Catholicism-remember years w/ L. 14, converted on deathbed.
- ▣ His brother James WAS Catholic.
- ▣ *Exclusion Act* discussed in Parliament to exclude James II, so Charles dissolves P.

Whig vs. Tory

- ▣ Whig
 - ▣ A Scottish term for a “horse thief,” it meant a rebel.
 - ▣ Anti-monarchy
 - ▣ Pro-parliament
 - ▣ Pro-Exclusion of James II
 - ▣ Tory
 - ▣ Irish term for a “popish outlaw” ie. a supporter of James II
 - ▣ Pro-monarchy and Church of England
 - ▣ anti-exclusion, ie. Pro-James II
- CONSEQUENCES?

James II

r. 1685-88

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Tried to increase tolerance
w/ Declaration of Indulgence
which suspended laws
against Catholics and
Protestant dissenters

In 1688, he announced that
his son would be raised
Catholic

So a delegation of Whigs and
Tories go to Holland
Invite Mary Stuart and her
husband William .



House of Tudor Family Tree

Scottish House of Stewart Family tree

House of Stuart & Orange 1603 - 1714



James VI of Scotland
James I of England
1566 -1625
1603 -1625



Anne of Denmark
1574 -1619



James I
Coat of Arms

m.1589

Henry Frederick Prince of Wales
1594 -1612

Elizabeth Stuart
1596 -1662

Frederick V
King of Bohemia
Elector Palatine
1596-1632



Charles I
1600 -1649
1625 - Executed 1649



Henrietta Maria
of France
1609 -1669

m.1625

William II
Of Orange
1626 -1650

Mary Stuart
1631 -1660



Catherine of
Braganza
1638 -1705



Charles II
1630 -1685
1661 -1685



James II
1633 - 1701
1685 - Abdicated 1688



Anne Hyde
1638 -1671



Mary of
Modena
1658 -1718

Ernst Augustus
Elector of Hanover
1629 - 1698



William III
1650 -1702
1689 -1702



Mary II
1662 - 1694
1689 - 1694



Anne
1665 - 1714
1702 -1714

Maria Sobieski
1702 - 1735



James Francis Stuart
'The Old Pretender'
1688 -1766



William invades England

- In 1688 a group of political figures, sent William a formal invitation to become king of England. With a Dutch army, William landed in southwest England on November 1688. He came ashore from the ship Brill, proclaiming "the liberties of England and the Protestant religion I will maintain". William's fleet was very large: approximately 250 carrier ships and 60 fishing boats carried 35,000 men.
- James fled.



The Glorious Revolution

- William and Mary.
- They accept Bill of Rights (1689), Coronation Oath Act (1688), Toleration Act (1689) Act of Settlement (1701)
- William arranges Grand Alliance against L. XIV
- Introduces idea of Bank of England (1694) to fund his war against L. XIV.
- James invades Ireland, W. does too, wins.
- James goes to France (L. XIV)



The Glorious Revolution

- ▣ Coronation Oath Act (1688)
- ▣ “Bind the King to rule according to the laws”
- ▣ “maintain the Protestant Religion”
- ▣ Bill of Rights (1689)
- ▣ Monarchy must rule with Parliament
- ▣ Toleration Act (1689)
- ▣ Granted religious freedom to all except Catholics and Unitarians
- ▣ Act of Settlement (1701)
- ▣ ‘secure the Church of England succession to the throne’ (Scotland accepted this in 1707)
- ▣ And established the supremacy of Parliament
- ▣ William III signs it!!!

Glorious Revolution

- **Bill of Rights, or**
- *An Act Declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject and settling the Succession of the Crown*
- laws should not be dispensed with or suspended without the consent of Parliament;
- no taxes should be levied without the authority of Parliament;
- the right to petition the monarch should be without fear of retribution;
- no standing army may be maintained during peacetime without the consent of Parliament;
- subjects who are Protestants may bear arms for their defence as permitted by law;
- the election of members of Parliament should be free;
- the freedom of speech and debates or proceedings in Parliament should not to be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Parliament;

Bill of Rights continued

- ▣ excessive bail should not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted;
- ▣ jurors should be duly impannelled and returned and jurors in high treason trials should be freeholders;
- ▣ promises of fines or forfeitures before conviction are void;
- ▣ Parliaments should be held frequently.
- ▣ SEE our Bill of Rights

Glorious Revolution

▣ Coronation Oath Act

- ▣ Monarchs were to “swear to govern ...according to the statutes in parliament agreed on”

▣ Act Of Settlement

- ▣ All future monarchs must be Church of England, it specifically bars Catholics.
- ▣ W. and M. as well as Anne had no children so turn to Sophia of Hanover, James I's protestant granddaughter's son George I.
- ▣ ALL = PRIMACY OF PARLIAMENT

Glorious Revolution

- ▣ Established a Parliamentary monarchy
- ▣ Ended Divine Right of Kings in England
- ▣ Ideas similar to the ideas of John Locke

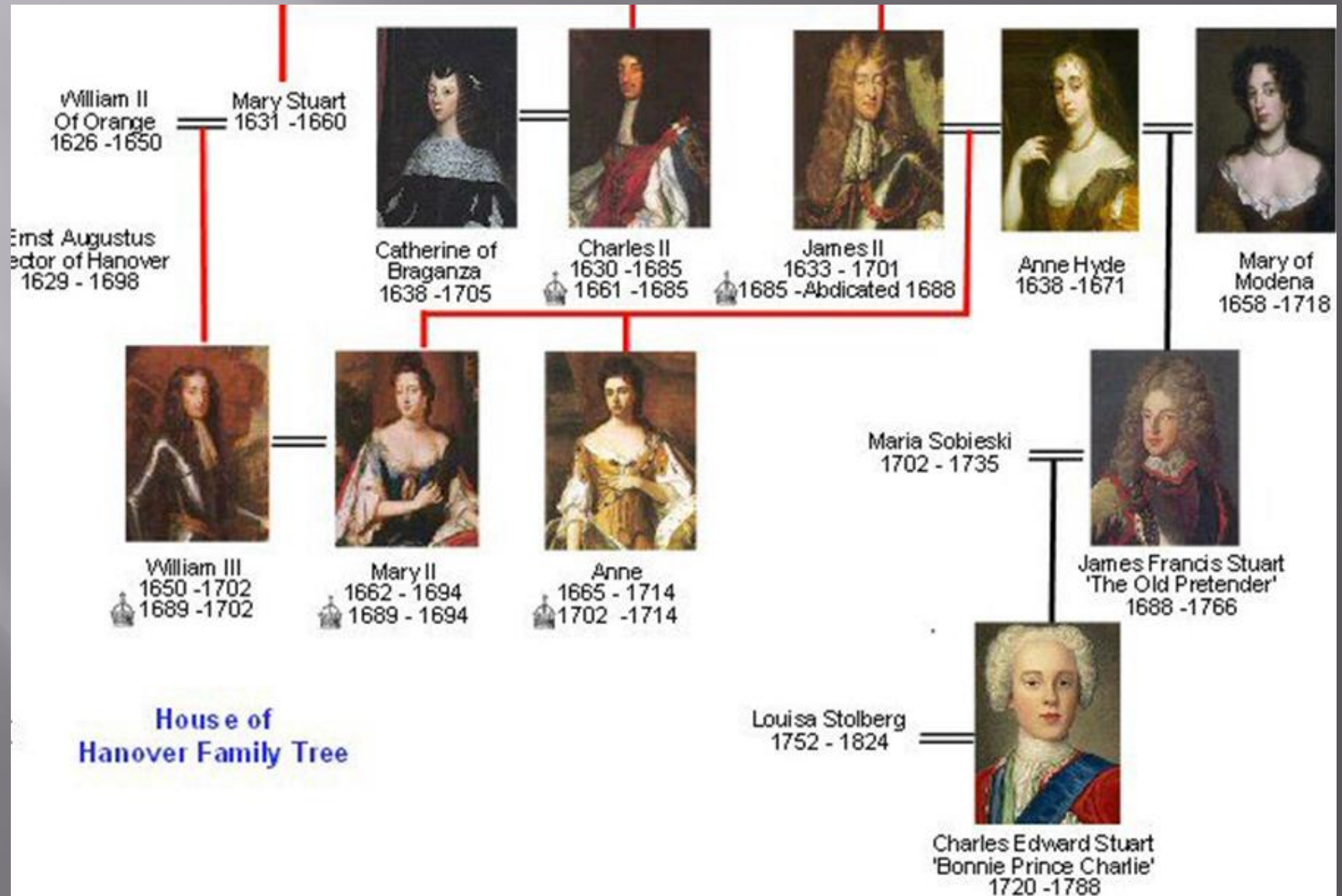
Scotland

- ▣ There was little support for James II in Scotland. In fact there were anti-Catholic riots in Edinburgh and Glasgow.
- ▣ There was dispute between Anglicans and Presbyterians. 1689-91 a Jacobite (supporter of James) uprising. W.III forced to side with the Presbyterians (and he was a Calvinist).

Ireland

- ▣ James II – Treaty of Limerick gave rights to Catholics
- ▣ William III's victory at the Battle of the Boyne (River) resulted in certain Protestant unfair dealings with Catholics (Penal Code) which William did not want.

Queen Anne



Queen Anne, 1702=07



- ▣ Anne was pregnant 17 times. Most were stillborn, tho a few lived a year or two. Except William, a Protestant. He was seen as the future but died in 1700.

Prince William

Queen Anne

- ▣ She was sickly, had bad gout, & had to be carried around the palace in a sedan chair or wheelchair.
- ▣ She also had an autoimmune disease perhaps lupus.
- ▣ With William childless and Gloucester dead, Anne was the only individual remaining in the line of succession established by the Bill of Rights 1689.

Reign

- Popular as she was English
- Went to more cabinet meetings than any monarch before or after
- Act of Union 1707
- England and Scotland unite under a single state known as Great Britain
- Peace of Utrecht
- Anne opposed the powerful Sarah Churchill who wanted to continue the War of the Spanish Succession and supported the peace movement



Anne by grace if God

House of
Tudor Family Tree

Scottish House of
Stewart Family tree

House of Stuart
& Orange
1603 -1714

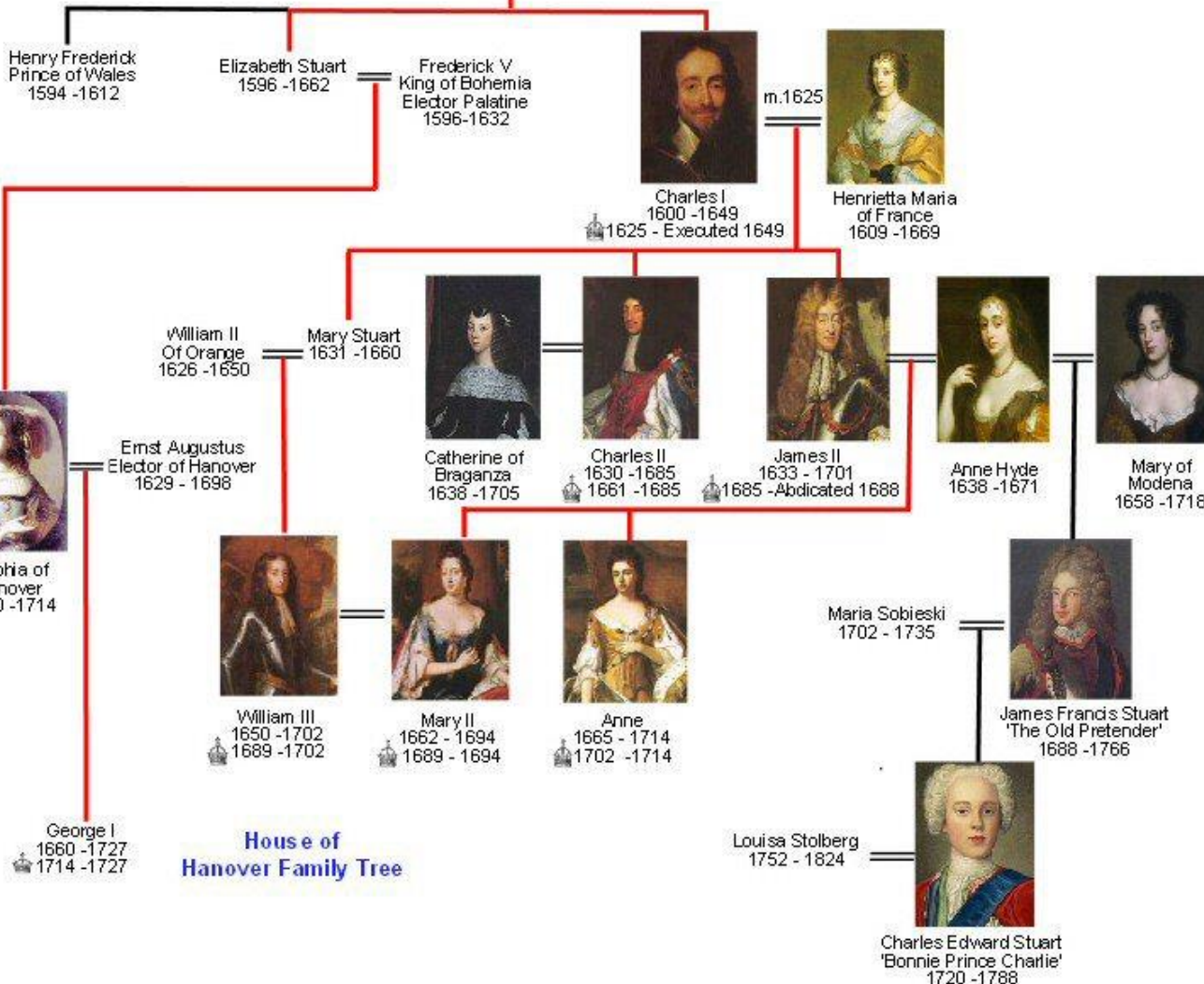


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1688 -1766

Louisa Stolberg
1752 - 1824



Charles Edward Stuart
'Bonnie Prince Charlie'
1720 -1788

House of
Hanover Family Tree

Alternatives to Absolutism

- ▣ Republican Venice
- ▣ United Provinces are a Republic

While England becomes a constitutional monarchy

Enlightened Despots?