

# TUDOR TO STUART TO HANOVER

The Growth of  
Constitutionalism in England

# THE STUART DYNASTY

## JAMES I

- James I (1603-1625)
- Son of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots
- James VI of Scotland
- Being eager to succeed the childless Elizabeth I to the English throne, he merely protested when his mother was executed for treason against Elizabeth in 1587.



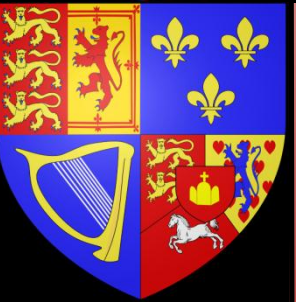
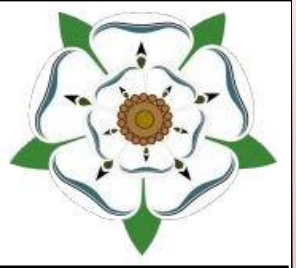
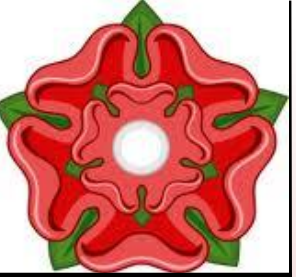
MOM + DAD



# THE STUART DYNASTY

## JAMES I

- James went to Scandinavia in 1589 to bring home his bride, Anne of Denmark, who bore him several children but annoyed him by becoming a Roman Catholic



# THE STUART DYNASTY

## JAMES I

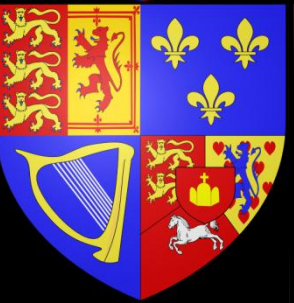
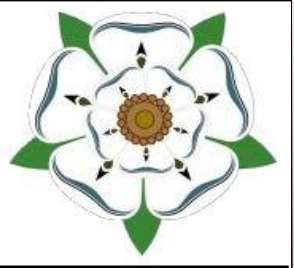
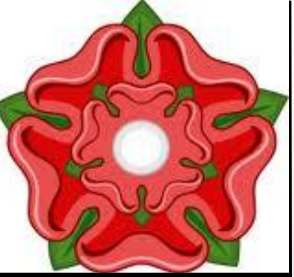
- James lacked the “common touch” that Elizabeth had possessed.
- Spoke with Scottish accent which annoyed his English subjects
- Physical problems included a tongue that was too large for his mouth.



James at 20



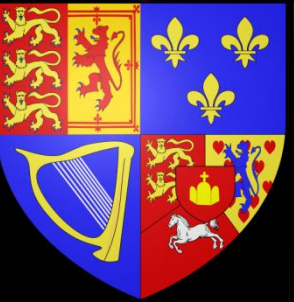
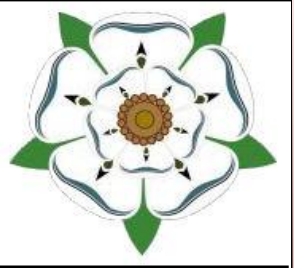
James in 1603



# THE STUART DYNASTY

## JAMES I

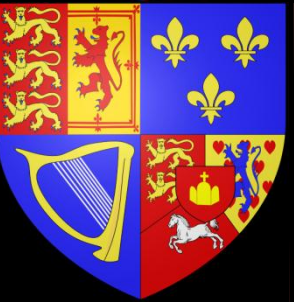
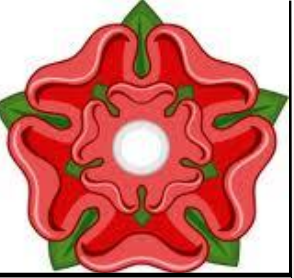
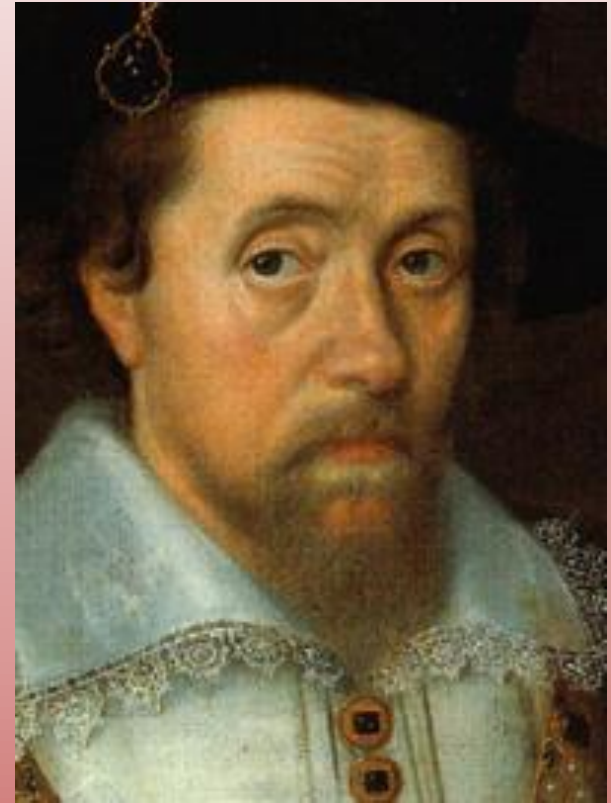
- He never washed his hands
- Wore clothes until they were rags
- James avoided hard work
- Preferred hunting
- He was extravagant
- Had male lovers



# THE STUART DYNASTY

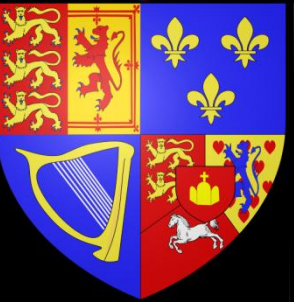
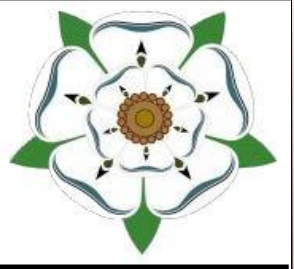
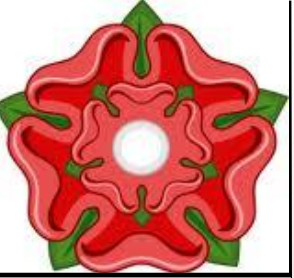
## JAMES I

- James believed in the Divine Right of Kings = absolutism
- Strongly influenced by the ruling style of the French monarchs
- Led to a power struggle between the king and Parliament



# THE STUART DYNASTY

## JAMES I

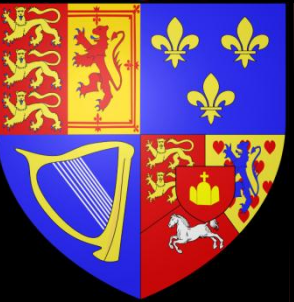
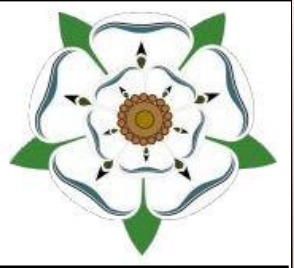
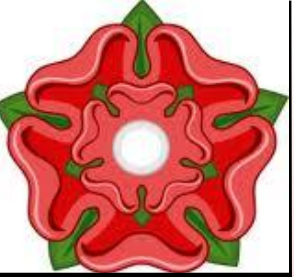


- The House of Commons was becoming stronger as the new commercialism increased social mobility and provided a better education
  - James levied taxes without consent of Parliament
  - He ignored judges whose verdicts displeased him
  - He imprisoned Parliamentary political opponents

# THE STUART DYNASTY

## JAMES I

- James demanded
  - that all citizens attend Church of England services
  - Pay taxes to support the Church
  - Conform to its beliefs and practices
- He was opposed by Puritans – many of whom moved to Holland or to the Plymouth Colony in 1620 (Pilgrims)
- He supported an English translation of the Bible (1611)

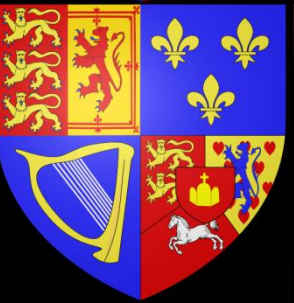
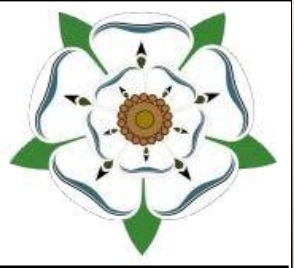




# THE STUART DYNASTY

## JAMES I

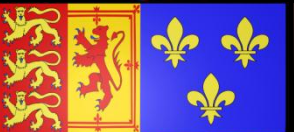
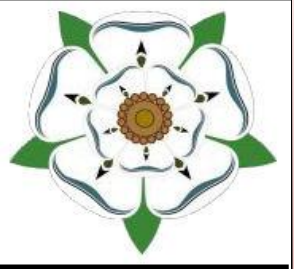
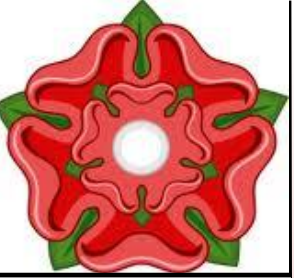
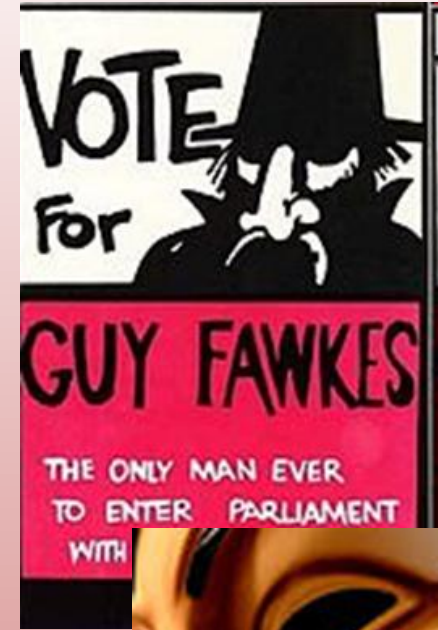
- Guy Fawkes (1605)
- Leader of the Gunpowder Plot to blow up the English Parliament and King James I
- An English Roman Catholic convert, in 1604 he was engaged by the Catholic conspirators , who planned to overthrow the Protestant monarchy in England, to stow gunpowder barrels in a vault under the House of Lords and to explode them on November 5, 1605 when the king opened Parliament



# THE STUART DYNASTY

## JAMES I

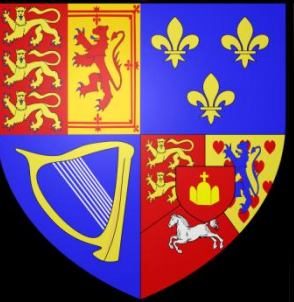
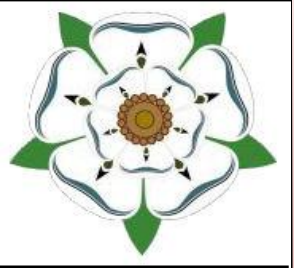
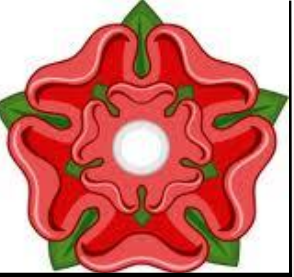
- An anonymous letter warned the government, however, during a search on November 4<sup>th</sup>.
- Fawkes was arrested
- Under torture, he revealed the plot and was executed on January 31, 1606
- November 5<sup>th</sup> continues to be celebrated in Britain as Guy Fawkes Day



# THE STUART DYNASTY

## CHARLES I

- Charles I (1625-1649)
- Son of James I
- Married Henrietta Maria
  - Sister of Louis XIII of France in 1625

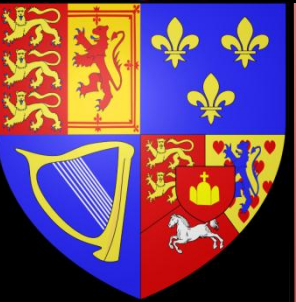
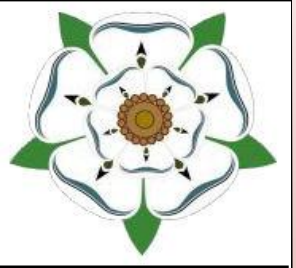
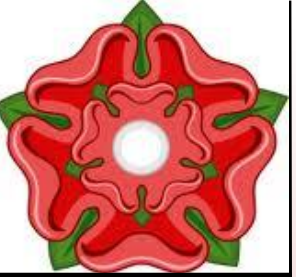


# THE STUART DYNASTY

## CHARLES I

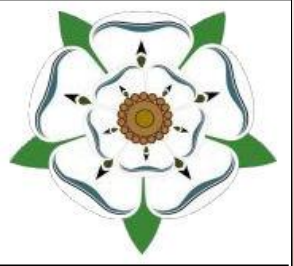
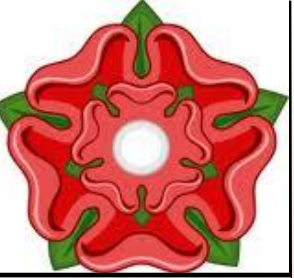


- Buckingham
  - Favorite of James I who greatly influenced Charles
  - Parliament tried to impeach Buckingham (1626)
- Charles dissolved the body in 1626, but was forced to call it again in 1628.
- Charles need for money was now so urgent that he accepted the Petition of Right, a statement of parliamentary grievances



# THE STUART DYNASTY

## CHARLES I

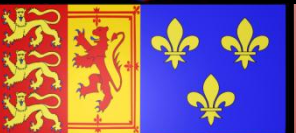
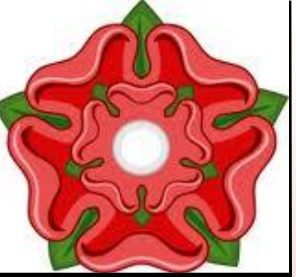


- Soon after, Buckingham was assassinated by a Puritan fanatic.
- This event altered the course of Charles' life. Charles blamed Buckingham's death on attacks in Parliament
- He decided to rule without a Parliament and did so for 11 years (1629 – 1640)
- The king raised money by using questionable means and avoided wars

# THE STUART DYNASTY

## CHARLES I

- Archbishop Laud
  - His efforts to implement Charles I's attempt to purge Puritan excesses from the Church of England aroused resentment
  - He required uniformity in services

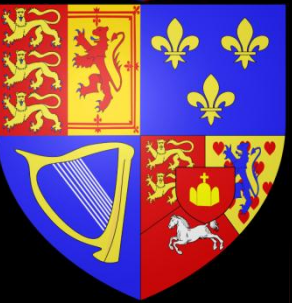
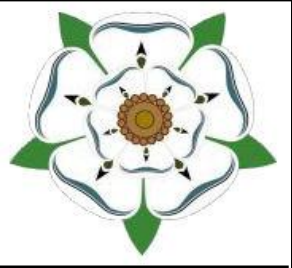


# THE STUART DYNASTY

## CHARLES I

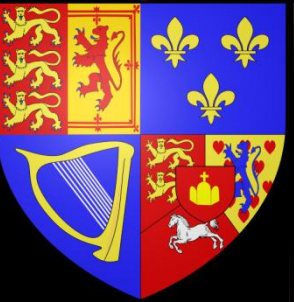
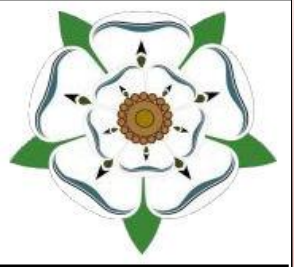
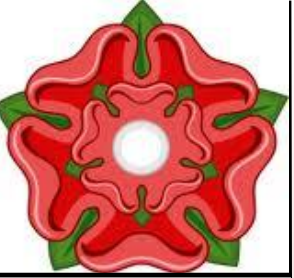
- Scottish Revolt

- Charles' attempt to impose Anglicanism (bishops, prayer book) on Calvinist Scotland led to revolt – Scots invaded northern England
- Charles needs money for war (nicknamed Bishop's War)
- Summoned Parliament in 1640 (the Short Parliament)
- Parliament passed a series of acts limiting the power of the monarch
- Charles promptly dissolves it, but his need for money forced him to call another – the so-called Long Parliament



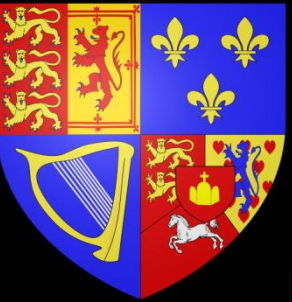
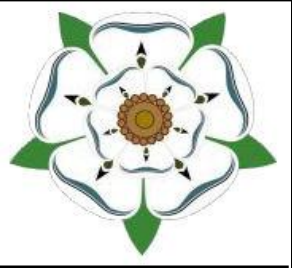
# THE STUART DYNASTY

## CHARLES I



- Long Parliament (1640-1660)
- The Commons were angry over the manner in which Charles had raised taxes without their consent and had revived obsolete feudal dues, while the majority of members with Puritan sympathies castigated Charles' church policies

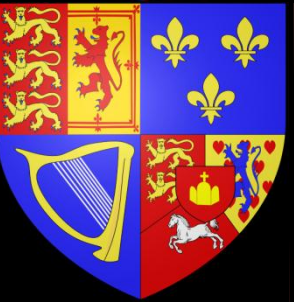
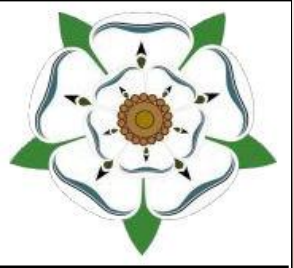
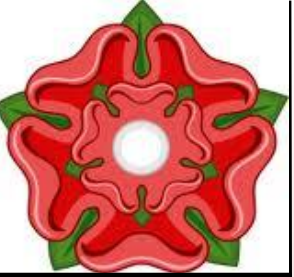




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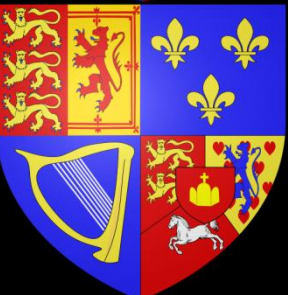
## CHARLES I and LONG PARLIAMENT

- Grand Remonstrance – Parliament impeached Archbishop Laud, abolished the House of Lords, passes the Triennial Act – which required the king to summon a new Parliament every three years
- Charles gave in to these demands but refused to have his ministers and commanders named for him and rejected the idea of handing over to Parliament the control of the militia – the only armed force in the kingdom
- Although a revolt engendered by religious differences had erupted in Ireland, Parliament refused to entrust an army to Charles. Charles initiated military action against Parliament



# ENGLISH CIVIL WAR

- 1642-1649
- Although Charles met some of its demands, the Parliament resolved to transform England into a constitutional monarchy.
- Civil war ensued on August 22, 1642
  - Cavaliers vs. Roundheads
  - Gentry vs. Middle Class
  - Royalists vs. Puritans

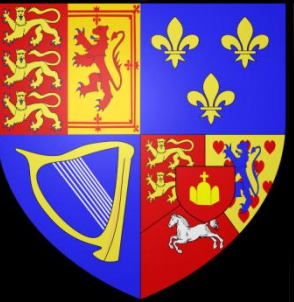
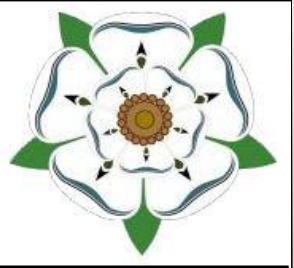


Royalists

Parliamentarians

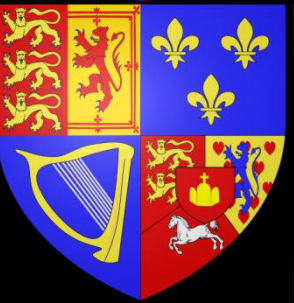
# ENGLISH CIVIL WAR

- Roundheads led by Oliver Cromwell
- Forces called the New Model Army
- Phase One (1642-1646)
  - Charles I vs. Parliament + allied Scottish Covenanters
  - Royalist defeated
  - Charles surrendered to Scots
  - Handed over to Parliament
  - Became a prisoner



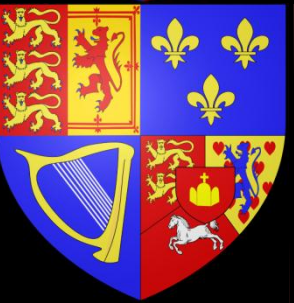
# ENGLISH CIVIL WAR

- Phase Two (1648)
  - Scottish army for Charles I vs. Parliament
  - Charles escaped but defeated again
  - Hostile members of Parliament were expelled in December 1648 – Pride's Purge
  - Remainder known as Rump Parliament – voted for Charles' execution
  - Charles beheaded for treason on January 30, 1649



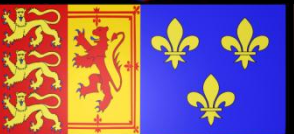
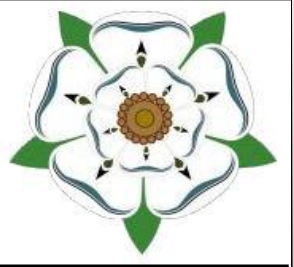
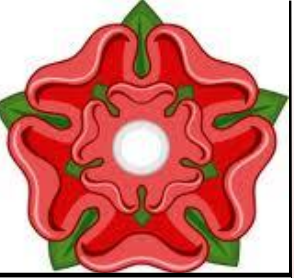
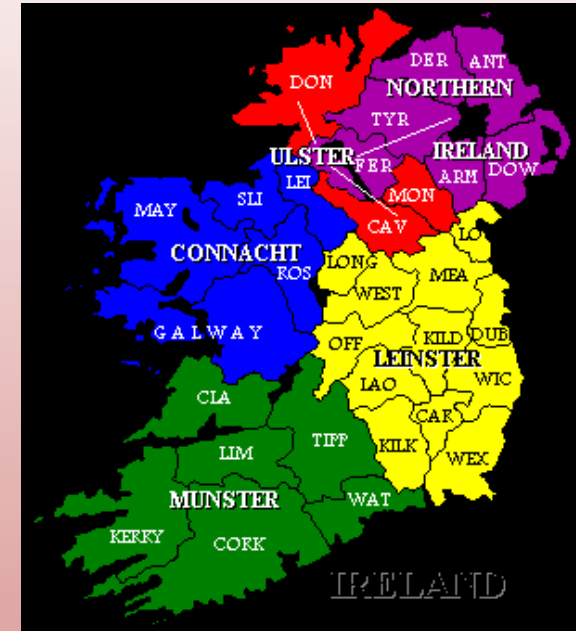
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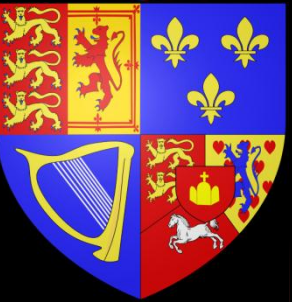
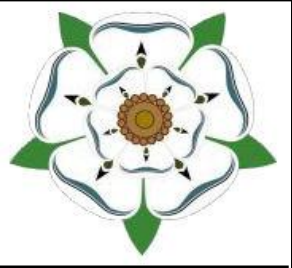
- Phase Three (1649-1651)
  - Scots led by Charles II vs. the Commonwealth



# IRISH REVOLT

- 1649
- Royalist revolt crushed in Ireland
- Lands confiscated and given to English landlords
- Charles II defeated
  - Fled abroad
  - England remained under republican rule of Oliver Cromwell





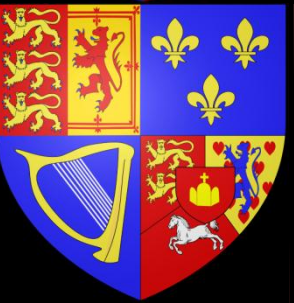
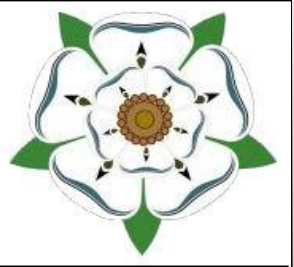
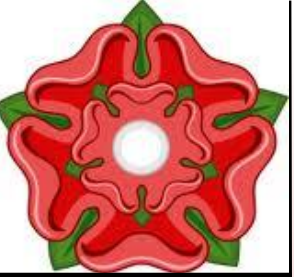
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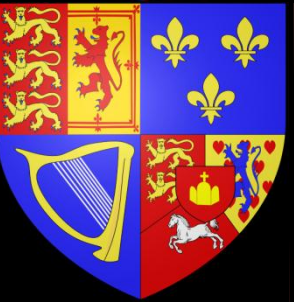
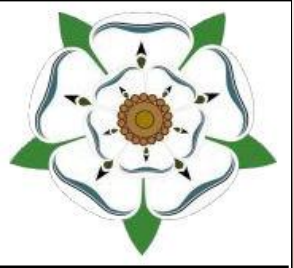
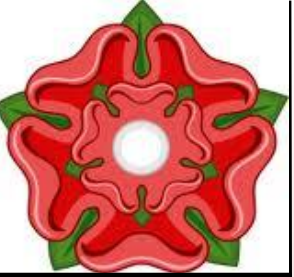
- 1649-1660
- Aka Commonwealth
- 1653 – Instrument of Government established an executive called the Lord Protector and a Council of State
- Only Parliament could raise taxes
- Cromwell ruled as Lord Protector – really a military dictator



# INTERREGNUM

- The Rump Parliament was dissolved in 1653
- A quasi legislature known as the Barebones Parliament was appointed
- Cromwell actually ruled without Parliament
- England was divided into 12 military districts governed by major generals





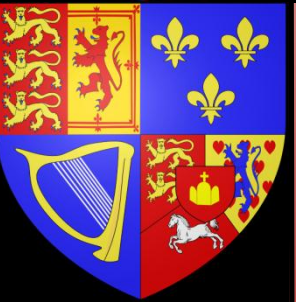
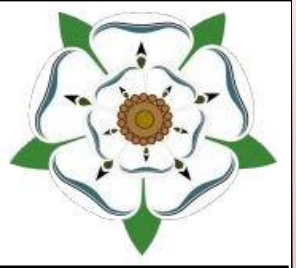
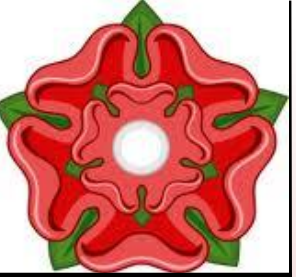
# INTERREGNUM

- There was religious toleration for all except atheists and Catholics
- Toleration included the Jews –who were allowed to settle in England for the first time since 1290
- Alehouses, theatres closed
- Strict moral laws enforced
- Press censored
- Sports forbidden

# INTERREGNUM

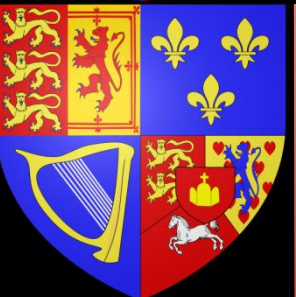
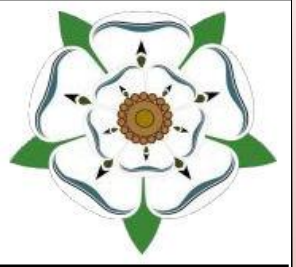
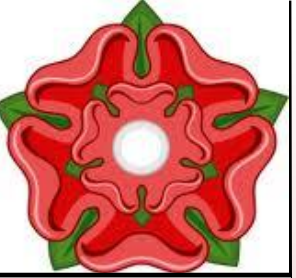
- Foreign War

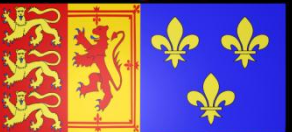
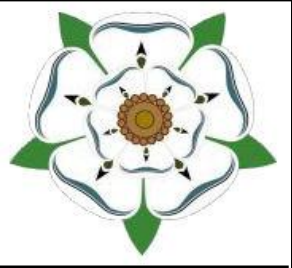
- Cromwell had helped to fashion a first-class army and a large navy which caused the Commonwealth to be recognized as a great power in Europe
- England was victorious in the First Anglo-Dutch War (1652-54). By allying with the French against Spain, England acquired Jamaica and Dunkerque – laid the foundations of an overseas empire



# INTERREGNUM

- The End: Cromwell died on September 3, 1658
- He was buried with pomp in Westminster Abbey
- He was succeeded by his son Richard who was unable to control the army





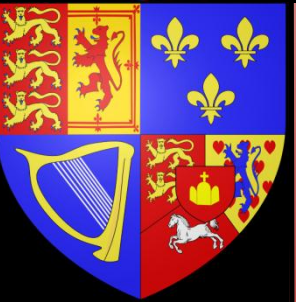
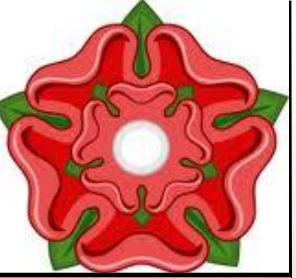
# INTERREGNUM

- After Cromwell's death in 1658, the Rump Parliament had been reconvened
- On March 26, 1660, after readmitting those members expelled in Pride's Purge, the Long Parliament dissolved itself, making way for a newly elected Parliament, which arranged the restoration of King Charles II

# THE STUART DYNASTY

## CHARLES II

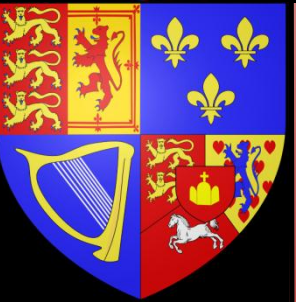
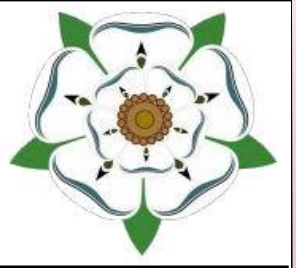
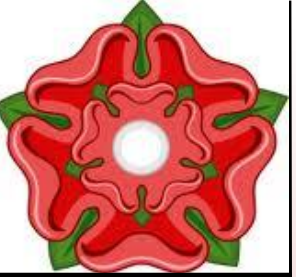
- The Restoration 1660
- Charles II (1660-1685)
  - After the defeat and execution of his father, Charles was exiled to Holland and France
  - He spent 11 years plotting to overthrow the republic in England
  - By request of Parliament, he oversaw the reinstatement of the monarchy, House of Lords, and the authority of the Church of England



# THE STUART DYNASTY

## CHARLES II

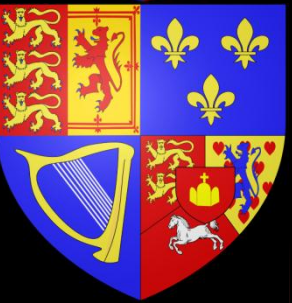
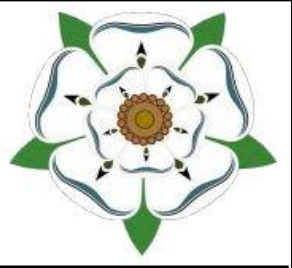
- Charles was nicknamed “the Merry Monarch” because he restored the theatres (comedies favored), sporting events, dancing, merrymaking.
- He had the body of Oliver Cromwell disinterred, hanged, and beheaded in 1661.



# THE STUART DYNASTY

## CHARLES II

- Charles had many mistresses (Nell Gwyn was the most well-known)
- His court was pervaded by scandal
- He was received into the Roman Catholic church just before his death

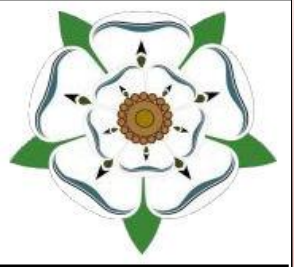
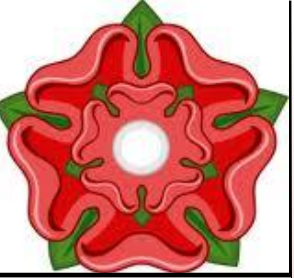




# THE STUART DYNASTY

## CHARLES II

- The Clarendon Code (1661-1665)
  - Restored Anglicanism as the established religion
- The Test Act 1673 imposed stiff penalties on nonconformists
  - They could not vote
  - Hold office
  - Preach
  - Teach
  - Attend universities
  - Assemble



# THE STUART DYNASTY

## CHARLES II

- Cabal
  - Charles appointed a council of five men who were his advisors and sat in Parliament
  - They were the precursor to the Cabinet



Clifford



BENNET Earl of ARLINGTON.

Arlington



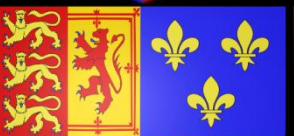
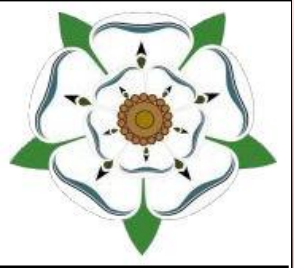
Buckingham



Ashley

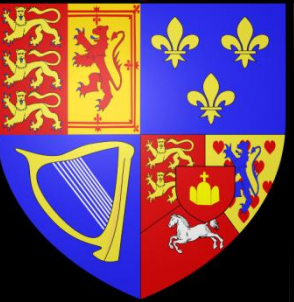
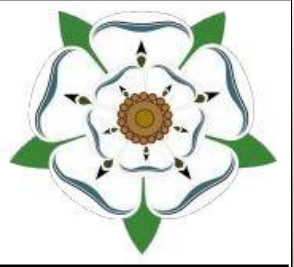
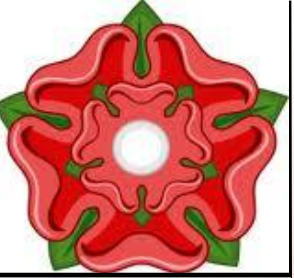


Lauderdale



# THE STUART DYNASTY

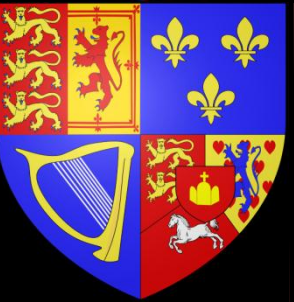
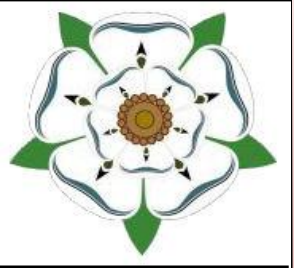
## CHARLES II



- Anglo –Dutch Wars
- England and the Dutch Republic fought four wars between 1652 and 1784
  - Called the Dutch Wars by the English and the English Wars by the Dutch
- The principal issue was the maritime and commercial rivalry between the two countries

# THE STUART DYNASTY

## CHARLES II

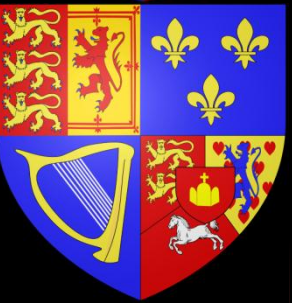
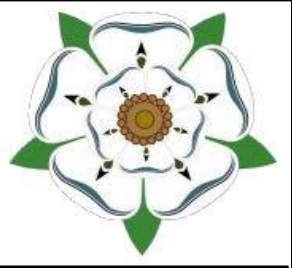


- The Second Anglo-Dutch War (1665-67)
- Reflected both English merchants' resentment of Dutch mercantile success and hatred of the English King Charles II for the Dutch Republicans
- The Dutch navy defeated the English in two naval battles
- The war ended in the Peace of Breda 1667

# THE STUART DYNASTY

## CHARLES II

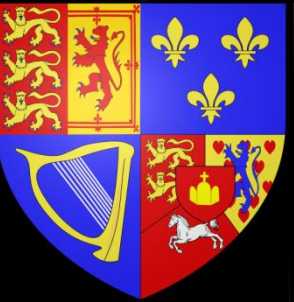
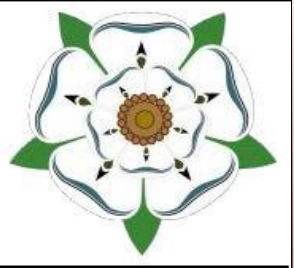
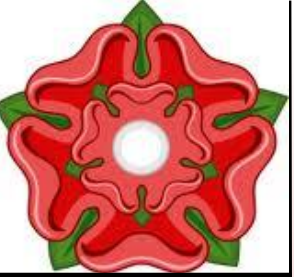
- Charles sought his revenge in the Third Anglo-Dutch War (1672-74) which he waged in alliance with Louis XIV of France
- Charles had been short of funds by Parliament so in 1670 he made a secret agreement with Louis by which Charles got 200,000 pounds annually in return for
  - relaxing laws against Catholics,
  - supporting the French against the Dutch,
  - re-Catholicizing England
  - Becoming a Catholic himself
- Dutch naval victories and English popular opposition compelled Charles to make a separate peace at Westminster (1673)



# THE STUART DYNASTY

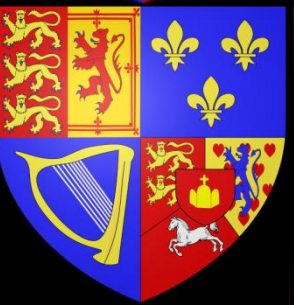
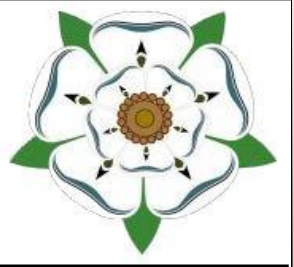
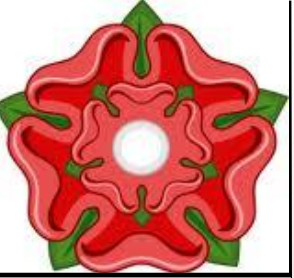
## CHARLES II

- Great Fire of London (September 2, 1666)
- Destroyed 2/3 of the buildings of London.
- Sir Christopher Wren was the architect for much of the rebuilding



# THE STUART DYNASTY

## CHARLES II

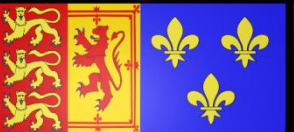
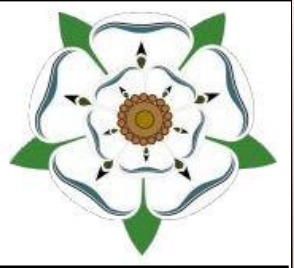
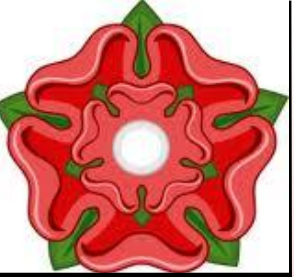


- Formation of Political Parties
- Tories favored the monarchy
- Whigs opposed a Catholic influence and favored a strong Parliament

# THE STUART DYNASTY

## JAMES II

- James II (1685-1688)
- Brother of Charles II
- Fought bravely as lord high admiral in the Anglo-Dutch Wars



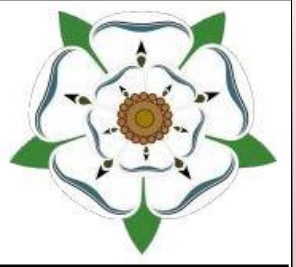
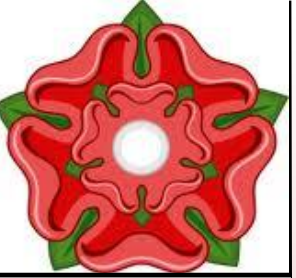
James and Anne Hyde



# THE STUART DYNASTY

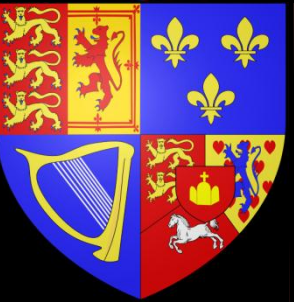
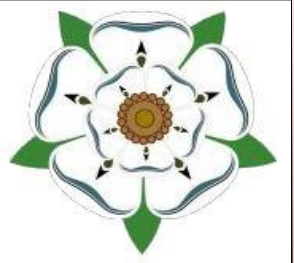
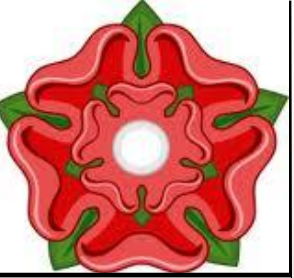
## JAMES II

- James conversion (1671) to Roman Catholicism caused the House of Commons to attempt, unsuccessfully, to exclude him from the throne



# THE STUART DYNASTY

## JAMES II

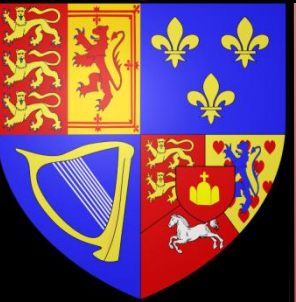
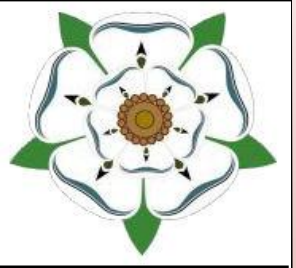
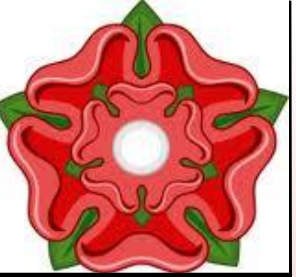


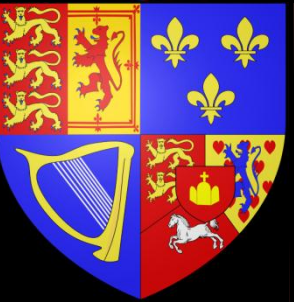
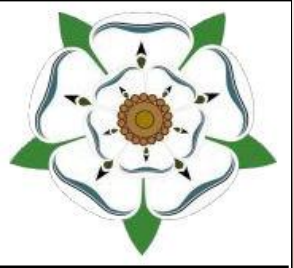
- In 1687 & 1688, in a tactless attempt to procure liberty of conscience for all his Christian subjects, he issued two declarations of indulgence which alienated the Church of England because religious freedom was granted to all.
- James also evaded the Test Act of 1673, promoting Catholics to high office and military commissions
- In 1688 he put seven bishops on trial for refusing to order his declarations to be read in all churches, but the bishops were acquitted

# THE STUART DYNASTY

## JAMES II

- All of these actions contributed to his overthrow, which was precipitated by the birth of his son in June 1688.
- The prospect of a Catholic succession led the Protestant opposition to unusual measures

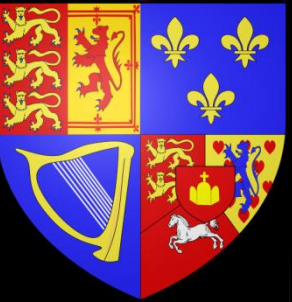
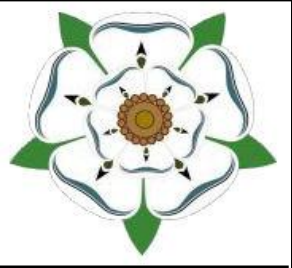




# THE GLORIOUS REVOLUTION

- 1688
- English political leaders invite Mary, older daughter of James II and her husband William of Orange to take the throne
- First cousins
  - William's mother was James II sister



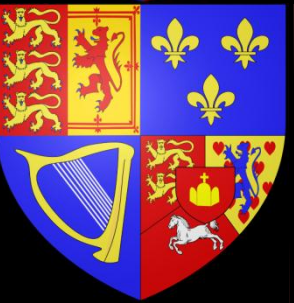
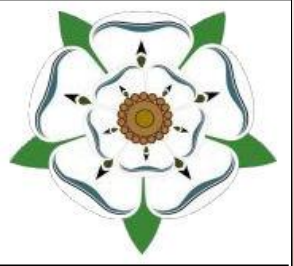
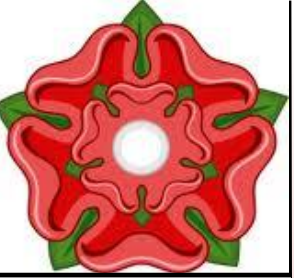


# THE GLORIOUS REVOLUTION

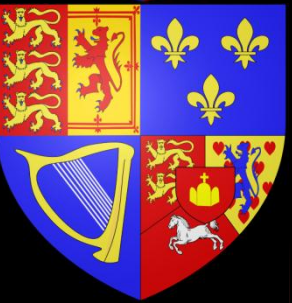
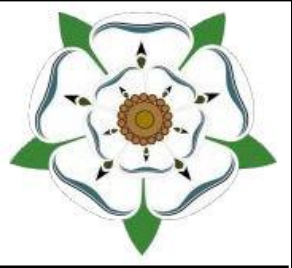
- James fled to France where he spent his last years hoping that his renunciation of the throne would merit him eternal salvation
- The Glorious Revolution showed that monarchs ruled by the consent of the governed, destroyed the concept of divine right, and recognized the supremacy of Parliament

# THE STUART DYNASTY

## WILLIAM AND MARY



- Mary 1689-1694; William 1689-1702
- William was the posthumous son of William II, prince of Orange; his mother – Princess Mary – sister of Charles II and James II



# THE STUART DYNASTY

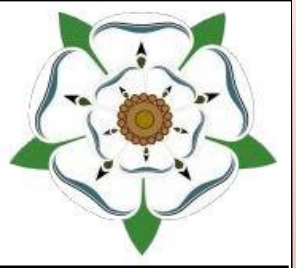
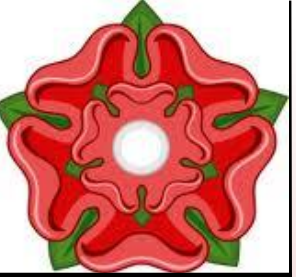
## WILLIAM AND MARY

- Bill of Rights (1689) –
  - guarantee of some civil rights
  - Required the English monarch to always be Protestant
  - Monarch could not overturn laws made by Parliament
- Act of Settlement (1701)
  - Prevented heirs of James II from succeeding
- Triennial Act (1694)
  - Required that a new Parliament should meet at least once every three years

# THE STUART DYNASTY

## ANNE I

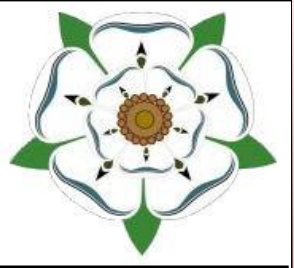
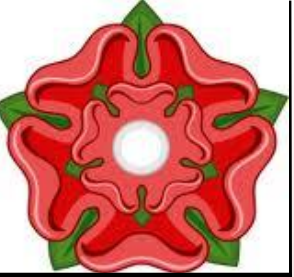
- 1702-1714
- Last of the Stuart Dynasty
- Sister of Mary
- Last monarch to preside over cabinets and veto parliamentary legislation





# THE STUART DYNASTY

## ANNE I

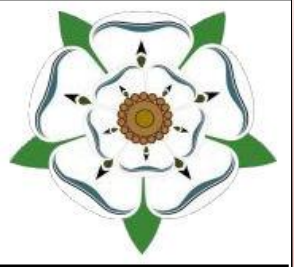
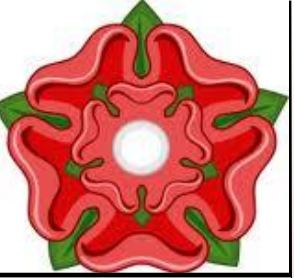


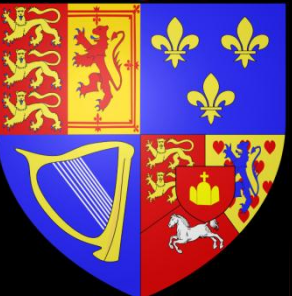
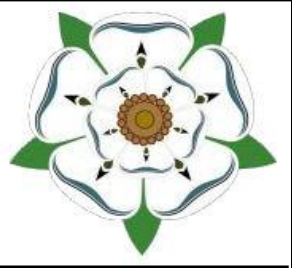
- England and Scotland united – United Kingdom of Great Britain (with Wales and Ireland)
- Anne adored her husband, Prince George of Denmark. Despite frequent pregnancies, none of her children survived to adulthood
- Suffering from constant ill health, she enjoyed cards and gossip as distractions

# THE STUART DYNASTY

## ANNE I

- Through overeating , she grew fat and finally had to be hoisted into her coach
- Patriotic and conscientious of her rights, she aimed at improving her people's welfare and they loved her
- She died on August 1, 1714
- She was succeeded by George I of the House of Hanover



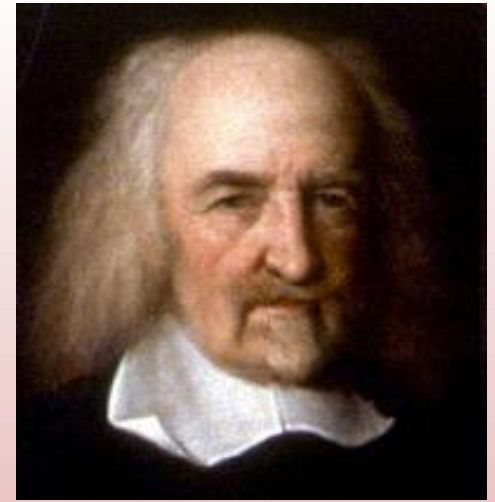


# TERMS AND IMPORTANT PEOPLE

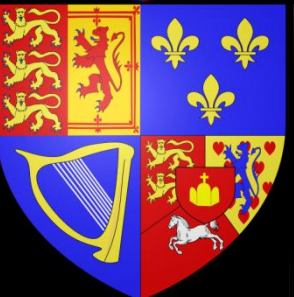
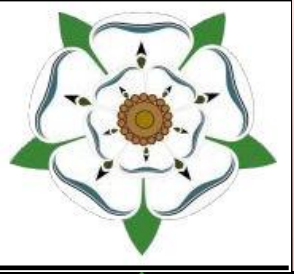
## Political philosophy

- Constitutionalism
  - Limitation of government power by law
  - Balance authoritarian power vs. liberties of the people
  - Magna Carta – The king is not above the law but subject to it (1215)
  - Model Parliament – called by Edward I (1295)
    - Meeting of representatives of the nobles, clergy, landowners, townspeople
    - Discussed affairs of state, new taxes, etc.
    - Weakened the power of the Great Council
    - Precursor of Parliament which developed over the next two centuries

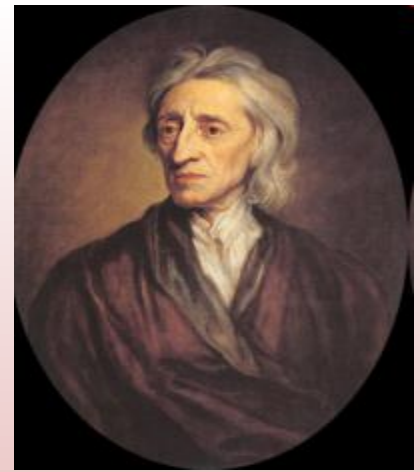
# TERMS AND IMPORTANT PEOPLE



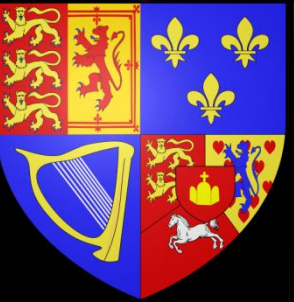
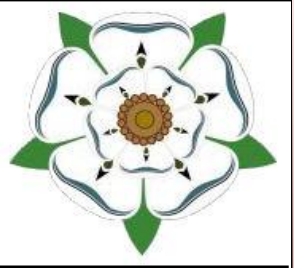
- Thomas Hobbes
  - The *Leviathon* (1651)
  - Sovereignty is derived from the people given to the monarch
  - Said that people did not have the right to revolt against their government
  - Purpose of government was to protect the people from their own selfishness and to stop society from falling into disorder
  - Saw absolute monarchy as the best way of achieving these goals



# TERMS AND IMPORTANT PEOPLE



- John Locke
  - Treatises on Government (1690)
  - Said people oppressed by their government had the right to rebel
  - Purpose of government was to protect the right to life, liberty, and property
  - Government is a contract in which rulers promised to safeguard people's natural rights – basic to all men because they have the ability to reason



# TERMS AND IMPORTANT PEOPLE

- English Bill of Rights (1689)



Parliament of England