

ENGLISH CIVIL WAR

“Power to the People”



BEGINNINGS

- ◆ Queen Elizabeth I (daughter of Henry VIII) ruled with the advice of the Parliament

“Though god has raised me high, yet this I account the glory of the crown, that I have reigned with your loves.”



Disagreements

- ◆ James I came to throne from Scotland (E's cousin's son) with "Divine Right" belief = absolute power of monarchy

"Kings are not only God's lieutenants upon earth and sit upon God's throne.....I will not be content that my power be disputed on."



- ◆ This attitude aroused resentment in Parliament

FOLLOW THE MONEY

- ◆ James I's biggest problem= constant need to ask Parliament for money
 - ...“given away more plate (money) than Queen Elizabeth did in her whole reign.”
- 1. spent on himself/advisors
- 2. Sold titles of nobility
- 3. Ended war with Spain—cost war repayments=deep in debt
- 4. Arranged marriage of son to Catholic Spanish princess (plans failed=English cheered)



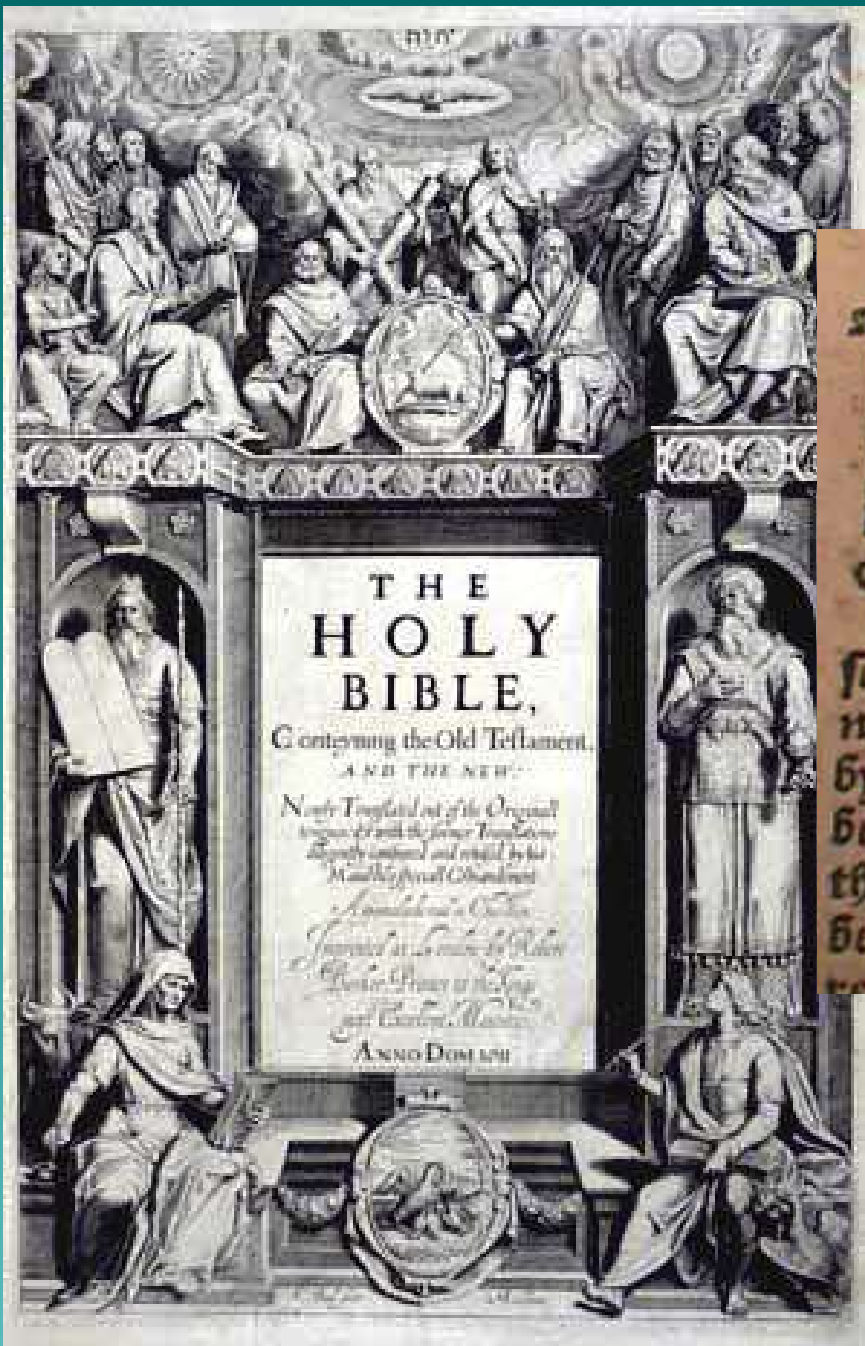
The Puritans



- ◆ Religious tensions unsettled England

Church of England vs Puritans

- ◆ Puritans want to 'purify' the church and take out lots of rituals
- ◆ James I refused to reform the church and warned the puritans to conform
- ◆ Had Bible translated in Shakespearean style English—"King James" Bible



The first Chapter.
Paul an Apostle of Iesu Christ / by
the will of God. To the Sayntes
which are at Ephesus / and to them
which beleue on Iesus Christ.
Grace be with you & peace from
God our father / & fro the Lorde Iesus Christ.
Blessed be God the father of oure Lorde Je-
sus Christ / which had blessed vs with all man-
ner of sprytnall blessinges in heauenly thynges
by Christ / according as he had chosen vs in hym /
before the foundacion of the worlde was layde
that we shulde be sayntes and without blame
before hym / through loue. And ordeyned vs befo-
re through Iesus Christ to be heyres vnto hym

CHARLES I

- ◆ On James' death=son Charles inherits=
believes in Divine Rt like dad did AND
marries a Catholic woman (sister of
France's king)
 - We must fight!!
 - Charles asks Parliament for money to fight
Spain and France
 - Parliament refuses full amount
 - Charles dissolves parliament and forces
landowners to 'loan' \$ to govt or go to jail
 - Demands private citizens board soldiers in
their homes
 - Puts some areas of England under military rule

PETITION OF RIGHT

- ◆ 1628 Charles calls Parliament back into session to get more \$ for war
- ◆ Parliament forces him to sign:
Petition of Right= severely limiting the kings power
 1. forbidden to collect taxes w/o Parliaments consent
 2. Could not imprison anyone w/o just cause
 3. Troops could not be housed in private homes
 4. Could not declare martial law unless country was at war
- ◆ Charles signed it to get the \$\$ to fund war

His Highnes the Kings most Excellent Maiestie


Thankes

And that your grace will beare

Wherby I receive of your grace a comfortable remembrance of your good will toward me, which I do much value and prize. And forasmuch as I have received of your grace the same which I have desired, I do thank you very much therefor. And forasmuch as I have received of your grace the same which I have desired, I do thank you very much therefor. And forasmuch as I have received of your grace the same which I have desired, I do thank you very much therefor.

To be Under stande your grace what manner of person I am, and what I have done, and what I have suffered, and what I have desired, and what I have received, and what I have done, and what I have suffered, and what I have desired, and what I have received.

NO MORE PARLIAMENT

- ◆ Within one year, Charles dissolves parliament and rules 11yrs on own
 - ◆ Appoints a leader to Church of England who persecutes Puritans
 - ◆ 1000's puritans (pilgrims) eventually leave England for other countries (America)
 - ◆ Attempted to force Scottish Church to accept their prayer book
 - ◆ 1640 Scotland invades England
- 





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DESPERATE MEASURES

- ◆ Charles is forced to recall Parliament for help—1st one complained about him so much— dissolved in 3 weeks
- ◆ Desperation forced him to summon them again = seething with anger and full of Puritan representatives they stayed for 20yrs
- ◆ The members were determined to decrease the kings' powers
- ◆ Now Ireland rebels against unfair English practices

ROYALISTS vs PURITANS

- ◆ A pro-king group developed in parliament to 'fight' the Puritan (anti-king) group = royalists
- ◆ The puritan controlled side sent king "Nineteen Propositions" to sign which included provision to make parliament supreme power
- ◆ Charles lead troops in House of Commons and tried to arrest leaders
- ◆ Both sides now prepared for war

Nineteen
PROPOSITIONS
Made

By both Houses of Parliament,
to the Kings most Excellent
Majestie :

With His Majesties Answer
thereunto.

¶ By the King.

Our expresse pleasure is, That this Our Answer be read and published throughout all Churches and Chapels of the Kingdome of England and Dominion of Wales,

By the severall Parsons, Vicars, or Curats of the same.

Printed by his Majesties speciall command

At CAMBRIDGE,

By ROBERT DANIEL Printer to the
famous Universitie. 1642.

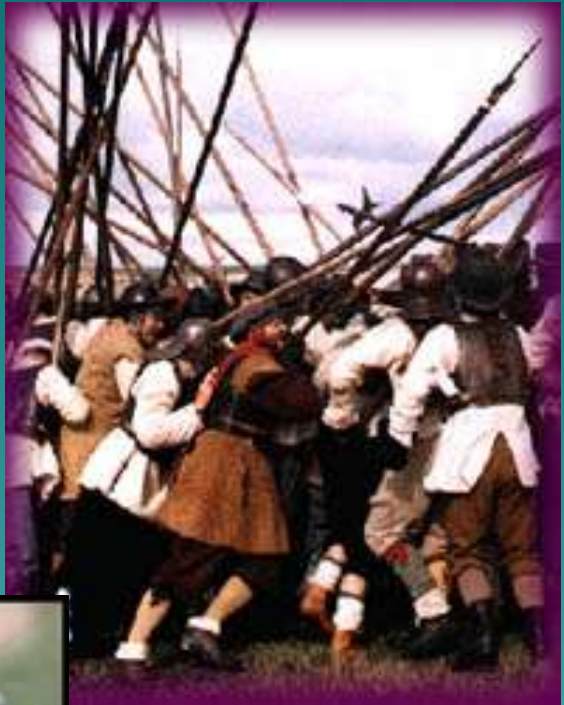
THE WAR

“The cavaliers”= pro-king side
mostly landowners/nobles/cavalry

VS

“The Roundheads”= pro-Puritan parliament
(closed cropped hair do)
Leader= Oliver Cromwell

4 years conflict= Roundheads win
King eventually caught and executed



The Commonwealth

- ◆ Parliament ended the monarchy
- ◆ Set up republic called commonwealth

(state ruled by elected representatives)

army crushed uprisings

Ireland's Catholics lost land

Army suppressed opposition

Overseas trade policies made England rich and powerful=angered other Europeans

CROMWELL = DICTATOR?

- ◆ Dismissed parliament (isn't this were we started) and declared self Lord Protector
 - ◆ Enforced Puritan's strict moral codes
 - ◆ When he died his son was unable to keep control
- 1660 New parliament restored
monarchy=Charles II



Monarchy restored

- ◆ Representative Govt and individual rights would survive and no monarch would ever have absolute power again!

The American Colonists knew their own English history and were fiercely proud of the power given to the people== thus when they felt mistreated, unrepresented=they felt justified in revolting

