Parliament, The Stuarts, and the Glorious Revolution

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Prompt

1993 - Describe and analyze the change of roles of Parliament in English politics between the succession of James I and the Glorious Revolution.

I. James I (r.1603-1625)

- A. King James VI of Scotland and James I of England
- 1. Successor of Elizabeth I
- 2. Founder of The House of Stuart
- B. The Divine Right of Kings
- 1. The Trew Law of Free Monarchy
- C. Ended the long Spanish War in 1604
- 1. Left England in large debt
- a. Looked to the House of Commons
- D. Disagreements with Puritans
- 1. "no bishop, no king"



II. The English Parliament

- A. Legislative branch of government
- 1. Passed laws
- B. Two House
- 1. House of Lords
- 2. House of Commons
- C. The House of Commons
- 1. Wanted sovereignty
- 2. Guarded the states pocketbook
- D. Parliament under Elizabeth I was a body called only when needed



III. Parliament and James I

- A. James lectured to the House of Commons
- 1. "There are no privileges and immunities which can stand against a divinely appointed King".
- a. Implied total rule and authority over the liberties, persons men and women.
- b. Contradicted the idea that a persons property cannot be process of law
- B. Differed in Religious views
- 1. Many members of Parliament were Puritan
- a. Wanted to Purify the Anglican church of Roman Catholic elements
- 2. James recognized bishops because they were his greatest supporters
- a. Puritans wanted to abolish bishops
- C. Royal debt and lack of income
- 1. James wanted to raise taxes, but Parliament refused unless he agreed to there demands so he was forced to make money a different way
- D. Parliament was only called when James was in need to money

and properties of English

taken away without due

IV. Charles I (r.1625-1649)

- A. Son of James I and successor
- 1. Firm believer of the divine right of kings
- B. Married a Catholic
- 1. Not popular with Puritans
- C. Quarreled many times with Parliament
- 1. Rights Custom duties to tonnage (wine) ar poundage (wool)
- attempted to rule without Parliament
 -1640

a. raised money by levying forced taxes

- D. Scottish Revolts
- 1. Due to religious reform in Scotland
- 2. Forced to call Parliament to finance an army

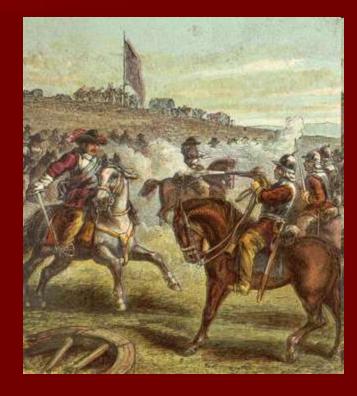


V. The Long Parliament

- A. From 1640 to 1660, Parliament proceeded to enact legislation that limited the power of the monarch
- 1. Passed the Triennial Act The King must summon Parliament every three years
- B. King Charles accepted the demands of Parliament in fear of a Scottish invasion
- C. The Long Parliament did not want to place an army under the king
- 1. This led Charles to recruit his own army
- 2. Resulted in the English Civil War

VI. The English Civil War (1642-1649)

- A. Parliamentary Forces
- 1. Militia, country squires, and Protestants
- 2. Roundheads
- 3. Led By Oliver Cromwell
- B. Charles Forces
- 1. Nobility, rural gentry, and mercenaries
- 2. Royalist
- C. Divided into two civil wars
- 1. First from 1642-1647 and Second from 1647-1649
- D. Parliament victorious
- 1. Ended with the execution of Charles I for high treason
- E. The war resulted in dictatorship by Oliver Cromwell
- 1. After the death of Cromwell, Parliament restored the Stuart monarchy



VII. The Restoration of 1660

- A. Restored Both House of Parliament and Anglican Church
 - 1. Failed to resolve two problems
 - a. Attitude toward Puritans, Catholics and dissenters from the church
 - b. The constitutional position of the king
 - 2. Parliament want to compel religious uniformity
 - b. The Test Act of 1673
 - 1) punished those who refused to receive the Eucharist of England



James II (r.1685-1688)

Charles II (r.1660-1685)



established

VIII. Restored House of Stuart

Charles II

- Eldest Son of Charles I
- He intended to get along with Parliament
- Formed the Cabal who served as spokespersons for the king in Parliament
- Willing to call frequent meetings with parliament
- Parliament was considered a permanent body that met year round

James II

- Brother of Charles II
- Placed Catholics in high positions of authority.
- Had no use for Parliament
- Parliament did not approve of James's actions

IX. The Glorious Revolution (1688-1689)

- A. James II and his family had feld to France
- 1. The Throne was vacant
- 2. William of Orange and Mary II, daughter of James II given the Throne
- B. Crushed the ideas of the divine-right monarchy



William III of Orange (r. 1689-1702)



Queen Mary II Died in 1694



X. Parliament and the Revolution

- A. William and Mary recognized the supremacy of Parliament
- B. The Glorious Revolution established the principle that sovereignty was divided between the king and Parliament
- 1. Increased the role of Parliament in the Government
- C. Established a Bill of Rights that was a response to the Stuart Absolutism
 - 1. Law was to be made in Parliament and could not be suspended by the crown
 - 2. Parliament had to be called at least every 3 years
 - 3. Elections to and debates within Parliament were to be free from the kings interference
 - 4. Judges would hold office "during good behavior" ensuring the independence of the Judiciary
 - 5. No standing army in peace time
 - 6. Protestants may have weapons for their defense
 - 7. Freedom of worship for Protestant dissenters & nonconformist and required that the English monarch always be Protestant
 - 1. This finalized that Parliament governed the country and not the king