

Parliament, The Stuarts, and the Glorious Revolution

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Period 6

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 and properties of English men and women.
 - b. Contradicted the idea that a persons property cannot be taken away without due 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

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) and poundage (wool)
2. attempted to rule without Parliament from 1629-1640
 - 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

established

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



Charles II (r.1660-1685)

James II (r.1685-1688)



VIII. Restored House of Stuart

Charles II

- ⑩ Eldest Son of Charles I
- ⑩ He intended to get along with Parliament
- ⑩ Formed the Cabal who served as spokespersons for the king in Parliament
- ⑩ Willing to call frequent meetings with parliament
- ⑩ Parliament was considered a permanent body that met year round

James II

- ⑩ Brother of Charles II
- ⑩ Placed Catholics in high positions of authority.
- ⑩ Had no use for Parliament
- ⑩ Parliament did not approve of James's actions

IX. The Glorious Revolution (1688-1689)

- A. James II and his family had fled 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 king's 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