

The Stuart Britain and the Civil War

October-07-11
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- Previous lecture
- Le grande siècle
 - Voltaire "Age of Louis XIV" (1661-1751)
- Le grande monarchie
 - Louis XIV (r. 1643-1715)
 - The embodiment of royal absolutism
- Le grand nation
 - The French ways of writing, building, dressing, eating
 - French arms and diplomacy
 - Lifestyle (Versailles)
 - French culture triumphant
- French political hegemony checked

The Stuart England (s. 1603-1714)

- James I of England (James VI of Scotland; Mary Queen of Scots) personal union of Scotland and England, still separate parliaments
- As absolute as any divine-right monarchy
- Growth of representative government (rules/habits of constitutionalism)
- France - the Estate General (1614-1789)
- England - the Parliament (1629-1640)
- 1640, the Short and Long Parliament (20 years)
- The House of Commons: the aristocratic knights of the shire and the burgesses
- Local government not dependent on the crown (the gentry and the higher nobility)
- The privileged classes preserved bases in local government and the in the House of Commons (not set aside by paid agents of the Crown)

James I (1603-1625)

- Points of contention inherited from Elizabeth I: money, foreign policy and religion
- Money: control over the purse (resistance vs. dismissals)
- Foreign affairs: Charles' wife, the petition against (1621), the Great Protestation, parliamentary control of foreign affairs, Parliament dissolved, imprisoned leaders, Henrietta Maria (Louis XIII's sister)
- Religion: favoured the High Church, anti-Puritan party, the King James Bible (1611), the English translation of the Bible, Elizabethan prose, a landmark in the history of Christianity.

Charles I (1625-1649)

- Divine right monarch (God had called him to rule England)
- Could not revive broad popular appeal of the Tudors
- Government assuming new functions (ex: foreign office): \$
- The ruling classes in control through parliamentary supremacy
- Struggle between the Crown and the Parliament
- Religious aspect
- The royalists identified with High Church Anglicanism
- The Parliamentary cause - the Low Church of Anglicanism, Puritan, Calvinist elements
- *Puritanism* (simplicity, "purifying" the tie between the worshipper and God)
- War with France, financial position, extraord. measures, the Petition of Right (1628) (limitations on the Crown):
 - No taxation without the consent of Parliament
 - No martial law in peacetime
 - No imprisonment without charge
- Charles I consented (money), but then firmness not conciliation (arrests)
- Parliament dissolved (1629-1640)
- Years of personal rule
- Stretching the precedent beyond reasonable, never breaking the law (just bending it)
- Charles weathered his financial difficulties

Revolution

- Gentry (landed aristocracy)
- The English Revolution did not greatly alter the face of England
- A precedent - a king brought to trial, executed, abolished
- Human beings could alter their world if they chose
- The Tudor balance (the Crown - the Parliament) challenged

- The Scots, the Scottish Presbyterian *kirk* (church), resistance (1638)
- Military expedition (1639)
- The Short Parliament (1640)
- The Long Parliament (1640-1660), the Scots
- The Triennial Act (1640)
- The Irish Rebellion (the king with an army)
- Charles I left rallied an army at Nottingham (1642)
- 1642, the Nineteen Propositions (parliamentary supremacy)

The Civil War (1642-1649)

- Ethnically, territorially, socially, economically, religiously
- Royalists (N, W, less urban, gentry loyal to the throne)
- Parliamentary (S, E, London-East Anglia, Puritanism)
- The Scots
- Indecisive struggle
- The New Model Army (radicals), strict discipline
- Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658)
- Marston Moore (1644) and Naseby (1645)
- Charles I fled to Scotland but turned over for money
- Preston (1648) the Scottish Invasion (Charles) defeated and arrested
- Radicals, purged Parliament (December 1648) - the Rump Parliament
- Charles condemned and executed on 30th January 1649
- Martyr to monarchs, the Parliament stained by clearly illegal act

The Interregnum/The Commonwealth (1649-1660)

- A dictatorship of a radical minority
- Cromwell dominating
- England divided (majority royalist), hostile Scotland, hostile Ireland
- Charles II in Scotland (1650), accepted the Covenant, but defeated
- War with Holland (1652-1654) (the Navigation Act - 1651)
- Ireland: the Cromwellian Settlement of 1652-1654 (extreme, order not peace)
- Aggressive war against Spain (1656-1658) (Jamaica)
- Cromwell dissolved the Rump Parliament in April 1653)
- The Protectorate (since December 1653)
- Lord Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland
- The Instrument of the Government (constitution)
- Parliament of loyalists
- 12 military districts with a major general
- Son; Richard Cromwell (Oliver Cromwell died 1658)
- Army seized control
- Chronic instability without the restoration
- The reconstituted Long Parliament invited Charles Stuart (Charles II)

Revolution in Review

- Attempts to enforce the austere life of the Puritan ideal ("blue laws")
- Prohibition on fancy dressing, dancing, the theatre, ordinary pleasures of daily living, the strict code
- A monarch challenged for the first time in the history of the West by the politically active citizens
- Limited monarchy
- Control of the public purse
- Freedom of speech (pamphlet literature)
- Rise of radical minorities (e.g. the Diggers, radical communism)
- Religious tolerance (to worship God as they wish)
- The Quakers, sect., women played important role in Quakerism

The Restoration (1660-1688)

- Parliament supreme but some undoing
- Anglicanism restored in England and Ireland
- Revulsion against Puritan ways
- Charles II (r. 1660-1685):
 - Foreign policy deemed too subservient to Louis XIV
 - Alliance with France (New York/New Amsterdam)
 - French (Catholic) mother, no heir
- His brother James II (1685-1688) was an open Catholic

- A Declaration of Indulgence (1687), freedom of worship (irrational fear of Catholicism, "popery" and France and Spain)
- The Crown vs. the Parliament
- James II used a rebellion to punish the culpable and to create a standing army, stationed near London (plotting?)

The Glorious Revolution (1688)

- A *coup d'etat* by parliamentary opponents
- James II's: Mary, Anne; and son (Catholic)
- The Whigs (and some Tories) propaganda
- William III, Stadtholder of Holland/Leland
- Co-ruler with wife: William III (r. 1689-1702) and Mary II (r. 1689-1694)
- William landed with 14,000 troops (November 5th, 1688), James fled to France
- The Crown offered to William (1689)
- Bill of Rights (1689) - parliamentary supremacy: purse, prohibited royal dispensation, frequent meetings of Parliament
- Britain - a parliamentary democracy, the Crown a focus of patriotic loyalty... Still a long way to democracy
- Executive (cabinet), universal suffrage, abolition of the House of Lords, veto
- Anne (r. 1702-1714)
- James II's son, b. 1688 the "Old Pretender" (Boyne - 1690)
- An Act of Settlement (1701): the House of Hanover
- Sophia of Hanover (Protestant) (granddaughter of James I, daughter of Frederick of Palatine, the "Winter King")
- 1714 George I (Sophia's son), the House of Hanover
- The Parliament - king-maker (not the divinely ordained succession)
- The United Kingdom of Great Britain (1707), the Union Jack... The Scots abandoned their Parliament, Ireland (colony)

The English Experience

- Most dramatic check to absolutism in Europe
- Aristocracy recovered some lost positions
- Parliamentary supremacy institutionalized aristocratic power
- Opportunity to expand through patronage
- Regularized through a two party system