

13 – *The Age of Revolutions*

English History:

Civil War and Restoration!

AKS:

analyze the Age of Revolutions and Rebellions (GPS) (SSWH_G2007-43)

Indicators of Achievement:

43a - identify the causes and results of the revolutions in England (1689),

James I of England

- James VI (of Scotland) (son of Mary Stuart) inherits English throne from Elizabeth and becomes James I of England
- Clashes with Parliament over money and the Church
- Believes strongly in idea of divine right

Charles I of England

- Son of James I
- Strong believer in divine right
- Spent excess of money on wars
- Dissolves Parliament for 11 years
- Problems lead to English civil war

Civil War!

- Charles I began to persecute the Puritans. Many left for the Americas.
- Charles I also tried to make the Scots worship in the Church of England.
- The Scots began to form an army. War was coming.
- Charles I has to recall Parliament to get money for war.
- Charles I tried to have key leaders arrested.
- War began!
- The Cavaliers (loyal to the King) vs. the Roundheads (Puritans).
- Oliver Cromwell led the Roundheads.
- The Roundheads won.
- Charles I was executed!

Oliver Cromwell: "Lord Protector"

- Cromwell declared himself "Lord Protector."
- He sent Parliament home and created a republic.
- The republic was really a dictatorship.
- People lost many freedoms.
- When Cromwell died his son took over. This gave England a chance to bring back the monarchy.

The Restoration

- Tired of Puritan rule, England “restores” the monarchy by inviting Charles (son of Charles I) to be King Charles II
- Charles II (the “Merry Monarch”) did not rule by divine right
- Allowed “habeas corpus”
- Charles II dies, leaves no heir

King James II

- Catholic brother, James succeeds as
- Rules under belief of divine right
- Forced to abdicate

William and Mary: The Glorious Revolution

- The British people were desperate for change.
- They asked the Protestant daughter of James II’s first wife and her husband to come take over the throne.
- William and Mary were able to take over without a war.
- They allowed many positive changes to protect the rights of the people.
- These changes included:
- The end of the “divine right of kings.”
- The people had more power and representation
- Most importantly.....They signed the Bill of Rights!

Milestones of Democracy: England 1689

- Limited power of the monarchy.
- The monarchy could not act above the law or collect taxes without permission.
- Only male property owners could vote.
- Individual rights were protected by the law.
- Some limitations on freedom still existed for non-Protestants.

Document Practice:

"I do stand more for the liberty of my people, than any here that come to be my pretended judges. . . I am sworn to keep the peace, by that duty I owe to God and my country, and I will do it to the last breath of my body; and therefore ye shall do well to satisfy first God, and then the country, by what authority you [try me]."

– Testimony from King Charles I at his trial. He was later beheaded for treason.

Write one paragraph to explain why Charles I’s belief in divine right led to the English Civil War. Use your prior knowledge and the above quotation to support your answer.