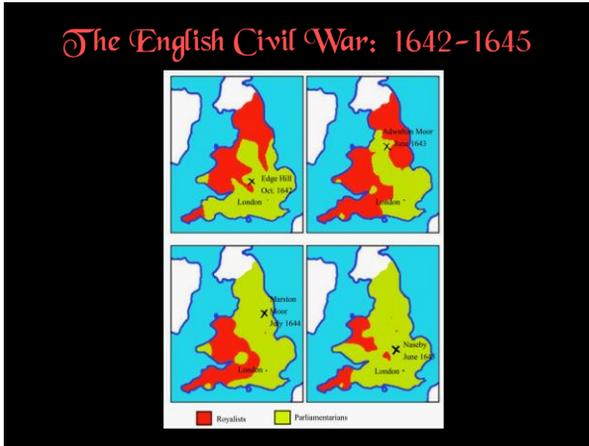
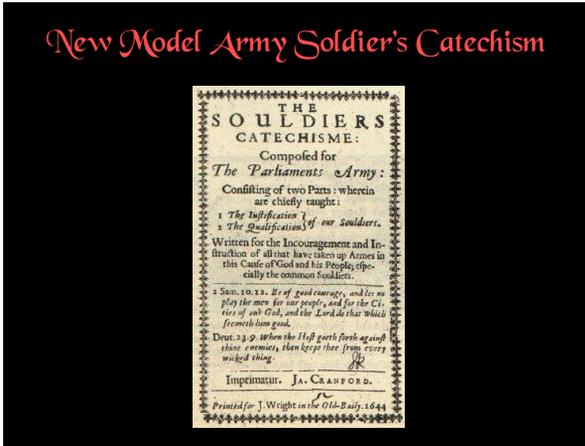


Oliver Cromwell [1599-1658]

- † Officer of the Parliamentary army [cavalry] → the **New Model Army**.
- † Led the army that defeated royal forces and now controlled the government.
- † *He wore...a plain cloth-suit, which seemed to have been made by a poor tailor; his shirt was plain, and not very clean; and I remember a speck or two of blood upon his collar...his face was swollen and red, his voice sharp and untunable, and his speech full of passion.* [Sir Philip Warwick, a Royalist, 1640]

The Battle of Naseby [re-enactment], 1645



- ☙ Charles I is defeated at Marston Moor, Naseby, and Preston.
- ☙ He is handed over to Parliament.



The "Interregnum" Period [1649-1660]



- † The **Commonwealth** (1649-1653)
- † The **Protectorate** (1654-1660)

The Coat of Arms & the Flag of the Commonwealth



Pride's Purge, 1648



- † Cromwell purges the House of Commons of moderates [anyone who isn't anti-monarchy].
- † The results is the "Rump" Parliament.

Regicide → Beheading of Charles I, 1649



- † The vote by the Rump Parliament was 68-67.

The Puritan Commonwealth [1649-1653]



- † Cromwell rules with the Rump Parliament.
- † Constitutional Republic
 - Created a constitution → *Instrument of Government*
 - An executive [Cromwell]
 - A Council of State → annually elected the committee of Parliament.
 - No monarch.

† Europe is appalled → other nations don't recognize it.

Rebels within a Rebellion: Levellers

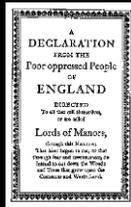


- † John Lilburne was their leader.
- † One of the first libertarians in the world.
- † *The Agreement of the People* was their political manifesto.
 - Abolish corruption within the Parliament & judicial process.
 - Toleration of religious differences.
 - Laws written in the vernacular.
 - Universal suffrage as a "natural right."



Rebels within a Rebellion: Diggers

- † Agrarian "communists" led by Gerrard Winstanley and William Everard → seen as the "true Levellers."
- † With Charles I gone, they felt that land should now be distributed to the poor.
- † Food prices had reached record highs in the 1640s.
- † They alarmed the Commonwealth government and angered the local landowners who wanted to claim confiscated aristocratic lands for themselves.



Cromwell Dissolves the "Rump" Parliament in 1653



The Protectorate (1653-1660)

- † Cromwell tears up the ineffective Constitution.
- † Dismisses the Rump Parliament and rules with the support of the military.
 - Declares martial law.
 - Military dictator.
- † Religious tolerance for all [esp. for Jews], except for Catholics.
- † Crushes a rebellion in Scotland.
- † Crushes a rebellion among the Catholics of Ireland → kills 40% of all ethnic Irish!

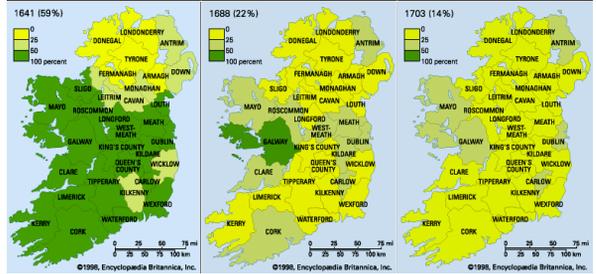


Ulster Plantation Established Under King James I

Ulster Plantation: 1609-1660



% Of Land Owned by Catholics in Ireland [in green]



Cromwell - Lord Protector or King??



- † England longs for an end to martial law!
- † Cromwell dies in 1658 and his son, Richard, takes over, but is weak and lasts for only two years.

The Restoration (1660-1688)

Parliament could no more exist without the Crown than the Crown without Parliament. This was the most important lesson of the English Civil War!

King Charles II [r. 1660-1685]

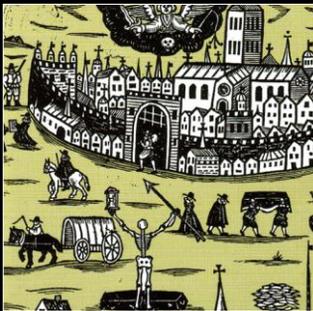
- ☙ Had charm, poise, & political skills [unlike his father!].
- ☙ Restored the theaters and reopened the pubs and brothels closed during the Restoration.
- ☙ Favored religious toleration.
- ☙ Had secret Catholic sympathies.
- ☙ Realized that he could not repeat the mistakes his father had made.



King Charles II [r. 1660-1685]

- ☙ 1661 → "Cavalier" Parliament [filled with Royalists]
 - Disbanded the Puritan army.
 - Pardoned most Puritan rebels.
 - Restored the authority of the Church of England.
- ☙ 1662 → Clarendon Code [Act of Uniformity]
 - All clergy & church officials had to conform to the Anglican *Book of Common Prayer*.
 - It forbade "non-conformists" to worship publicly, teach their faith, or attend English universities.

Great London Plague, 1665



Great London Fire, 1666



King Charles II [r. 1660-1685]

👑 1673 → Test Act

- Parliament excluded all but Anglicans from civilian and military positions.
[to the Anglican gentry, the Puritans were considered "radicals" and the Catholics were seen as "traitors!"]

👑 1679 → Habeas Corpus Act

- Any unjustly imprisoned persons could obtain a writ of *habeas corpus* compelling the govt. to explain why he had lost his liberty.

Charles II's Foreign Policy

1665 - 1667: Second Anglo-Dutch War



- 👑 To Charles II, Louis XIV is an ideal ally against the Dutch.

👑 1670 → Treaty of Dover

King James II [r. 1685-1688]



- 👑 Was a bigoted convert to Catholicism without any of Charles II's shrewdness or ability to compromise.
- 👑 Alienated even the Tories.
- 👑 Provoked the revolution that Charles II had succeeded in avoiding!

King James II [r. 1685-1688]

- 👑 Introduced Catholics into the High Command of both the army and navy.
- 👑 Camped a standing army a few miles outside of London.
- 👑 Surrounded himself with Catholic advisors & attacked Anglican control of the universities.
- 👑 Claimed the power to suspend or dispense with Acts of Parliament.
- 👑 1687 → Declaration of Liberty of Conscience
 - He extended religious toleration without Parliament's approval or support.





The "Glorious" Revolution: 1688

☞ Whig & Tory leaders offered the throne jointly to James II's daughter Mary [raised a Protestant] & her husband, William of Orange.

- He was a vigorous enemy of Louis XIV.
- He was seen as a champion of the Protestant cause.



English Bill of Rights [1689]



- ☞ It settled all of the major issues between King & Parliament.
- ☞ It served as a model for the U. S. Bill of Rights.
- ☞ It also formed a base for the steady expansion of civil liberties in the 18^c and early 19^c in England.

English Bill of Rights [1689]

☞ Main provisions:

1. The King could not suspend the operation of laws.
2. The King could not interfere with the ordinary course of justice.
3. No taxes levied or standard army maintained in peacetime without Parliament's consent.
4. Freedom of speech in Parliament.
5. Sessions of Parliament would be held frequently.
6. Subjects had the right of bail, petition, and freedom from excessive fines and cruel and unusual punishment.
7. The monarch must be a Protestant.
8. Freedom from arbitrary arrest.
9. Censorship of the press was dropped.
10. Religious toleration.



The Seesaw of King & Parliament:

1603-1689

