**Tudor/Stuart Monarchs and the English Parliament**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Monarchy: *Tudors*** | **Parliament** | |
| **Elizabeth I** (r. 1558-1603)   1. Protestant (moderate: didn’t recognize   Radical Catholics or extreme Puritans   1. Intelligent, capable 2. Three conspiracies against her:    1. 1586 French    2. 1587 Mary Queen of Scots (beheaded)    3. 1588 Spanish Armada (sunk) 3. Religious problem: Catholics + Puritans 4. Institutionalized Anglican Church 5. Elizabethan Age | Parliament:   1. Viewed as a ***“restraint on the monarchy”*** 2. Makeup of Parliament    1. House of Lords (nobles, higher clergy)    2. House of Commons       1. Gentry (2nd sons, landowners       2. Burgesses (merchants, professionals)   C. Questioned Elizabeth’s policies---she was skillful in handling them | |
| **Monarchy: *Stuarts*** | **Parliament** | |
| **James I** (of England, James VI of Scotland) (r. 1603-1625)   1. Believed in “**Divine Right of Kings”** 2. Translated English version of Bible to please Puritans (King James Version) 3. Financial problems (unpopular with people + Parliament) 4. Tries to form an alliance with Spain (Catholics) | 1. Poor relationship with monarch 2. Refuse to increase King’s allowance | |
| **Charles I** (1625-1649)   1. Believed in **“Divine Right of Kings”** 2. Isolated, married to French princess 3. Restricted services of the Puritans =   Exodus of moderate Puritans in the 1630’s / remaining Puritans are radical   1. **Star Chamber**: Secret court used when crown displeased with judicial decision 2. Religious/political problems:    1. Scots (Presbyterian Calvinists) organized own army in 1640    2. Irish (Catholics)    3. 1641 Scots + Irish form army and Rebellion begins   ***ENGISH CIVIL WAR BEGINS*** | Challenge monarchs’ power:   1. 1628-1629 **Petition of Rights** (king forced to sign if he wants to get money to fight Scots)   The king may not:   * 1. Tax without Parliament’s consent   2. Impose martial law or quarter soldiers in peacetime   3. Imprison without charges  1. Charles signed Petition of Rights but levied heavy taxes anyway 2. Dissolved Parliament for 11 years when they complained 3. Charles must recall because of Scots’ uprising 4. **“Long Parliament”** in session for 20 years with Puritan majority    1. Limited monarch’s authority    2. Revoked tax laws    3. Ended Star Chamber 5. Rebellion forces Charles to concede 6. Puritans pass laws against Anglican Church 7. Charles enters House of Commons with troops | |
| **ENGLISH CIVIL WAR (1641-1646)** | | |
| **Royalists =** *Cavaliers*  **Allies:** Anglicans, Catholics, Puritans’ enemies | | **Puritans =** *Roundheads*  **Allies:** Puritans, enemies of the monarch |
| 1. **Oliver Cromwell** (Puritan leader) forms **New Model Army** = defeat king’s troops, Charles surrenders but refuses to give up crown 2. Cromwell takes over Parliament and locks out weak allies = Rump Parliament    1. **Abolished Monarchy** + House of Lords = formed **Commonwealth**    2. Tried Charles I for treason = beheaded in 1649 3. Cromwell becomes reluctant military dictator = **Lord Protector (rules Protectorate**, 1653-1658)    1. Establishes Instrument of Government (1st Constitution of major European nation)    2. Confiscates Anglican Church property to support army    3. Suppressed Irish unmercifully    4. Army disciplined + enemies disorganized    5. Starts war with the Dutch = wins naval prestige 4. Quarrels with Parliament over his autocratic rule = ends Commonwealth experiment with a Republic 5. 1658 Cromwell dies 6. **1660 Stuart Restoration** | | |
| **Monarchy: *Stuarts*** | | **Parliament** |
| **Charles II** (1660-1685)   1. Restored to throne by Parliament 2. Protestant, but tolerant of Catholics 3. Fought wars with Dutch: Took New Amsterdam (became New York) 4. Began 150 years of rivalry with France | | 1. Worked with monarch 2. 1679 passed Habeas Corpus Act vs. illegal arrest and unlawful punishment |
| **James II** (1685-1688)   1. Believed in **“Divine Right of Kings”** 2. 1st wife Protestant = two Protestant daughters (Mary II, Anne) 3. 2nd wife Catholic = 1688 has son | | Two-party system formed:   1. **Tories:** want hereditary monarchy but not absolute 2. **Whigs:** want strong Parliament with no Catholics |
| **Glorious Revolution of 1688**   1. **Parliament forces Glorious Revolution on the monarch: James flees to France** 2. **Puts Protestant daughters of James back into succession** 3. **Beginning of true democratic Parliamentary government in England** 4. **William III (Holland) and Mary II (England)** | | |
| **William III and Mary II** (1688-1702) | | Parliament passes important bills:   1. (1689) **Bill of Rights** guaranteed Parliamentary rule + rights of individual freedom 2. (1689) **Act of Toleration** gave freedom of worship to Protestant Dissenters (non-Anglicans) 3. (1701) **Act of Settlement** limited the line of succession to Anglicans |
| **Anne** (1702-1714)  Had 17 children but none survived | | 1. (1707) **Act of Union**: Great Britain formed when Scots are seated in Parliament 2. **(1714) Throne goes to Hanover (German) branch of family** |
| **Monarchy: *Hanovers*** | | ***Parliament*** |
| **Sophia of Hanover** (died 1714)  Protestant granddaughter of James I | |  |
| **George I** (1714-1727)  **George II** (1727-1760)  George III (1760-1820) | | **Cabinet** becomes important (kings speaks little English)  **1st Prime Minister: *Robert Walpole*** (leader of the Whigs = ruled House of Commons 1721-1742)  King during American Revolution  Britain becomes a **Limited Constitutional Monarchy**  **English Constitution:**  **Magna Carta**  **Petition of Rights**  **Bill of Rights**  **Parliamentary Law** |