



## The Roots of English Government

- Aristotle and the Greeks articulated the idea of natural law.
- Natural law--Society should be governed by ethical principles that are part of nature and can be understood through reason.
- Government before had been by "divine right," (authority derived from the gods) but these philosophical changes put humans on the road toward self government.

## Absolute Monarchs in Europe

- **Absolutism**—total power surrendered to sovereign, or monarch
- man has no right to resist
- the sovereign answers to no one
- if your sovereign is overthrown, you give loyalty to the new sovereign
- A brutal, oppressive government is better than a "state of nature"
- Government is NOT a contract between subjects and their ruler

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www.CartoonStock.com/PTS-  
AND ABSOLUTE  
POWER IS  
REALLY FUN!



### Magna Carta, 1215



- a King John I forced to accept it.
- a A list of demands made by the nobility.
- a Created a **CONTRACT** between the king and the aristocracy.
- a Established principles which limited the power of the king:
  - Established basic legal rights.
  - The king must ask for popular consent for taxes.
  - Accused must have jury trial.

### Political Beginnings: The Magna Carta



- American colonists based their governments on the developing tradition of ordered, limited, and representative government.
- In 1215 AD, England's nobility placed restrictions on King John with the **Magna Carta** or great charter. This document provided for trial by jury of one's peers (equals), and it prohibited the taking life, liberty and property without due process of law.
- In a **limited government** a constitution acts as a **contract** between the ruler and the people.

## In-Class Assignment: Rewrite the Magna Carta for Modern Day!



- Directions: Imagine that a powerful monarch has just assumed control of England. The monarch's power must be limited in order to prevent him/her from exerting dictatorial control! Read through the Magna Carta (handout). Rewrite it in clear, modern-day language so that the new monarch understands that his/her power has been constitutionally limited in order to protect the peoples' rights.

### Document: "Magna Carta"

The gradual building of a sound English constitutional monarchy in the Middle Ages required the king's willingness to share power. He had to be very strong but could not act as a despot. The danger of despotism became severe in England under the rule of King John. On June 15, 1215 the English nobility forced him to recognize Magna Carta, which reaffirmed traditional rights and personal liberties that are still enshrined in English law.

John, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, count of Anjou, to the archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, barons, justiciars [judges], foresters, sheriffs, reeves, and all bailiffs and his faithful people greeting....

In the first place we have granted to God and by this our present charter confirmed... that the English church shall be free, and shall hold its rights entire. We have granted moreover to all free men of our kingdom for us and our heirs forever all the liberties written below, to be held by them and their heirs from us and our heirs...

No scutage<sup>1</sup> or aid [tax] shall be imposed in our kingdom except by the common council....

And for holding a common council of the kingdom concerning the assessment of an aid... we shall cause to be summoned the archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, and greater barons... [In addition], we shall cause to be summoned by our sheriffs and bailiffs all [our other vassals]... for a certain day... and for a certain place...

No free man shall be taken, or imprisoned, or dispossessed, or outlawed, or banished, or in any way destroyed, except by the legal judgment of his peers or by the law of the land.

No constable or other bailiff [of the king] shall take anyone's grain or other chattels<sup>2</sup> without immediately paying for them in money, unless he is able to obtain a postponement at the good will of the seller.

No constable shall require any knight to give money in place of his war of a castle [i.e., standing guard], if he is willing to furnish that ward in his own person, or through another honest man, if he himself is not able to do it for a reasonable cause; and if we shall lead or send him into the army, he shall be free from ward in proportion to the amount of time which he has been in the army through us.

No sheriff or bailiff [of the king], or any one else, shall take horses or wagons of any free man, for carrying purposes, except on the permission of that free man.

Neither we nor our bailiffs will take the wood of another man for castles, or for anything else which we are doing, except by the permission of him to whom the wood belongs....

No free man shall be taken, or imprisoned, or dispossessed, or outlawed, or banished, or in any way injured, nor will we go upon him, nor send upon him, except by the legal judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land.



## Example: A Modern Translation of The Magna Carta



I, King John, accept that I have to govern according to the law.

So I agree:

1. Not to imprison nobles without trial
2. That trials must be in courts; not held in secret by me
3. To have fair taxation for the nobles
4. To let freemen travel wherever they like
5. Not to interfere in Church matters
6. Not to seize crops without paying for them

.... and a lot more things too!!

## Follow Up: What *you* think?

- One of the purposes of the limitations imposed by constitutional government is to check the power of the majority. How can this be justified in a political system that is supposed to be democratic?
- What are the major advantages, in your judgment, of limited government? What are the most serious disadvantages?
- Are there advantages to unlimited government? If so, what are they?



## Model Parliament, 1295

- a King Edward I brought his military leaders and nobility together as a Parliament to ask their consent to new taxes.
- a Established the principle of parliamentary "power of the purse."
- a A radical new idea for any monarch to ask for anything!



## Absolute Monarchs

From: \_\_\_\_\_ From: \_\_\_\_\_ From: \_\_\_\_\_



Louis XIV



Peter the Great



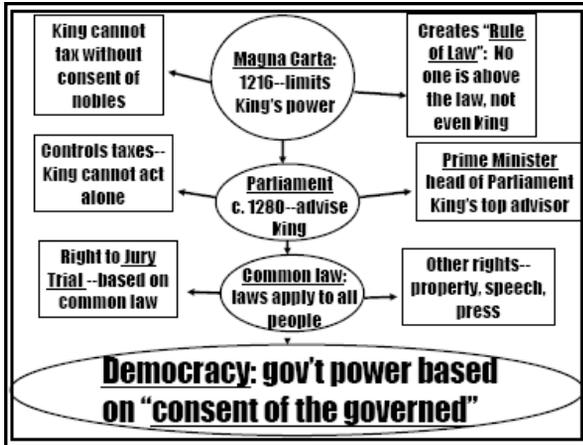
Frederick the Great

What limits were on their power? \_\_\_\_\_

**Constitutional Monarchs**      What limits were on their power? \_\_\_\_\_

From: \_\_\_\_\_

- Why can't they tax whenever they want? → \_\_\_\_\_
- Why were they not above the law? → \_\_\_\_\_
- Who did they have to listen to for advice? → \_\_\_\_\_
- Why did they have to apply their laws equally? → \_\_\_\_\_
- What gave the people rights to speech, property, & press? → \_\_\_\_\_
- Why couldn't the monarch convict anyone he wanted? → \_\_\_\_\_



**Reflection:**

**What will happen if a king comes along that ignores Parliament and tries to have absolute power?**

**Assignment: Rewrite the Magna Carta for Modern Day!**



- Directions:** Imagine that a powerful monarch has just assumed control of England. The monarch's power must be limited in order to prevent him/her from exerting dictatorial control! Read through the Magna Carta (handout). Rewrite it in clear, modern-day language so that the new monarch understands that his/her power has been constitutionally limited in order to protect the peoples' rights.

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No free man shall be taken, or imprisoned, or dispossessed, or outlawed, or banished, or in any way injured, nor will we go upon him, nor send upon him, except by the legal judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land.



### What do you think?

- One of the purposes of the limitations imposed by constitutional government is to check the power of the majority. How can this be justified in a political system that is supposed to be democratic?
- What are the major advantages, in your judgment, of limited government? What are the most serious disadvantages?
- Are there advantages to unlimited government? If so, what are they?

### 17<sup>th</sup> Century England

- **Constitutionalism**, not Absolutism ruled.
  - English monarchs held accountable to Parliament, a tradition which started with the signing of the **Magna Carta** by King John in 1215 C.E.



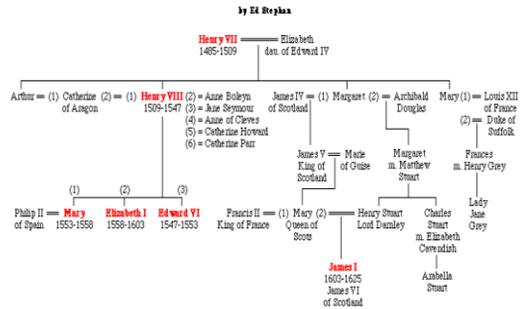
### Constitutional Monarchs

From: England

- Why can't they tax whenever they want? → **Magna Carta**
- Why were they not above the law? → **Rule of Law**
- Who did they have to listen to for advice? → **Parliament/PM**
- Why did they have to apply their laws equally? → **Common Law**
- What gave the people rights to speech, property, & press? → **Common Law**
- Why couldn't the monarch convict anyone he wanted? → **Jury Trial**

### Genealogy Charts -- The Tudors & Stuarts of England

#### The House of Tudor



## The Tudor Monarchs of England



Henry VII



Henry VIII



Edward VI



Lady Jane Grey

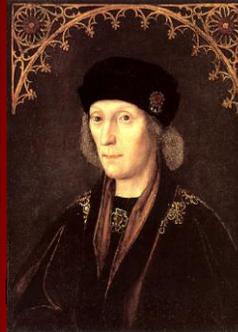


Mary I



Elizabeth I

## Henry VII



•The period begins when **Henry Tudor**, a Lancastrian, defeated King Richard III at the battle of Bosworth Field in 1485 ending the War of the Roses which took place between the Yorkists and Lancastrians.

•To make his claim to the throne stronger he married his fourth cousin Elizabeth of York (from the other side).

•Henry VII became a very rich man through heavy taxation and although not popular he was well respected for bringing peace to England.



## Henry VIII

•In 1509 Henry VII died leaving a strong and safe crown to his eleven year old son **Henry VIII**. This fierce Englishman grew to be very ruthless and greedy, spending all his father's money fighting wars against France.

•He was a great lover of music and never went anywhere without harpists and trumpeters, fiddlers and pipers.

•He loved extravagance and in order to impress the French king would stage a brilliantly decorated pageant known as "The Field of the Cloth of Gold". He had six wives in his attempt to have a son to inherit the throne of England.



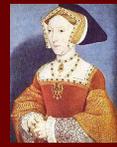
## The Six Wives of Henry VIII



Catherine of Aragon



Anne Boleyn



Jane Seymour



Anne of Cleves



Catherine Howard



Catherine Parr

## Edward VI



- Henry VIII's only son **Edward**, at age 9 became known as Edward VI 'The Boy King' when Henry died in 1547.
- Edward's uncle, the Duke of Somerset and later the Duke of Northumberland ruled England in his name. As his father had closed all the monastery schools, new grammar schools were started to teach reading and writing and the most important subjects at that time were Latin, Greek and Mathematics.
- The monastery hospitals had also disappeared so Edward commissioned four Royal hospitals be built in London. Edward was never a healthy child and died in 1553 at the age of fifteen.



## Lady Jane Grey



- While Edward was still alive his ministers persuaded him to make a will naming **Lady Jane Grey** his successor to the throne.
- She was a Protestant and ruled for only 9 days before Mary, Henry VIII's eldest daughter had her arrested and executed.



## Mary I



- Mary I, known as 'Bloody Mary' was a strong Catholic and never forgave her father, Henry, for divorcing her mother and ignoring her at court.
- She was determined to return England to the old religion and burned nearly three hundred Protestants at the stake when they refused to give up their religion.
- Mary married King Philip II of Spain and, living with him for less than a year, produced no children.



## Elizabeth I

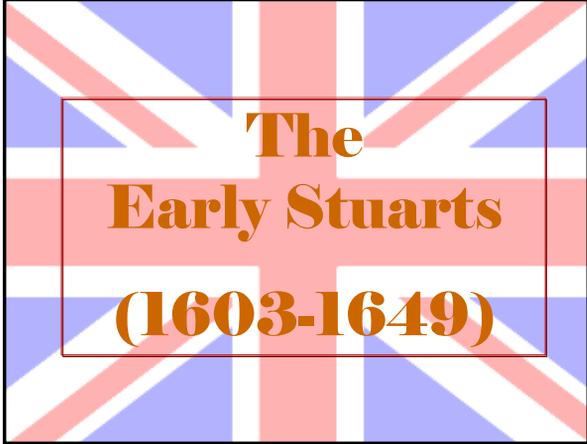
- The prosperous Elizabethan Age began when Mary's sister **Elizabeth** became queen upon Mary's death in 1558.
- Known by her people as 'Good Queen Bess', Queen Elizabeth I was an intelligent, courageous and determined woman.
- For most of her reign she would be seen accompanied by her childhood friend Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester.
- The crown had very little money left and England was constantly threatened by Scotland, France and Spain. For the most part, she kept England out of war.
- The Tudor period ended with the death of Queen Elizabeth I on 24th March 1603 after 45 years on the throne. She had no husband or children to succeed her.





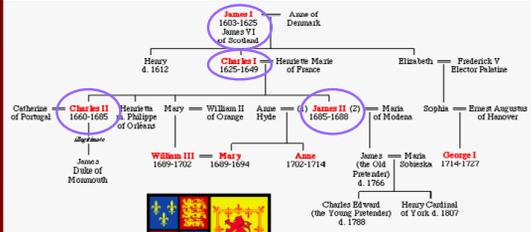
The Elizabethan  
"Bargain"

- a Parliament:
  - Would have the power to tax.
  - Can debate and amend disputed bills.
- a The Monarch:
  - Had the royal prerogative [right/choice] on foreign policy.

**The  
Early Stuarts  
(1603-1649)**

The Stuart Monarchy



James I [r. 1603-1625]



James I's speech to the House of Commons

*I am surprised that my ancestors should ever be permitted such an institution to come into existence. I am a stranger, and found it here when I arrived, so that I am obliged to put up with what I cannot get rid of!*

## James I [r. 1603-1625]

- a Wanted absolute power.
- a He quickly alienated a Parliament grown accustomed under the Tudors to act on the premise that monarch and Parliament TOGETHER ruled England as a "balance of power."



## James I [r. 1603-1625]

- a He alienated the Puritans by his strong defense of the Anglican Church.
- a Many of England's gentry [mostly rich landowners below the level of the nobility] became Puritans.
  - These Puritan gentry formed an important and large part of the House of Commons.
  - It was NOT WISE to alienate them!



## Gunpowder Plot, 1605

- a An attempt by some provincial Catholics to kill King James I and most of the Protestant aristocracy.
- a Blow up the House of Lords during the state opening of Parliament.



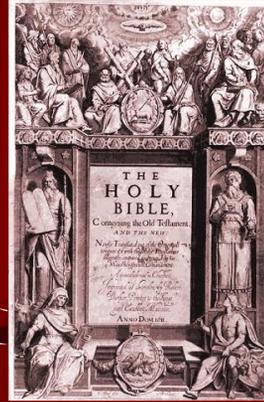
## Executions of the Gunpowder Plotters



## James I [r. 1603-1625]

## a Problems he faced:

- Large royal debt.
- He wasn't English → he didn't understand English customs [esp. English law!]
- Believed in Divine Right of Kings.
- Pro-Catholic sympathies.
- Clashed with Parliament
- ❖ He raised money without Parliament's consent!

King James  
Bible,  
1611

## Charles I [r. 1625-1649]

- a Pro-ceremonies and rituals.
- a Uniformity of church services imposed by a church court.
  - Anglican *Book of Common Prayer* for both England AND Scotland.
- a Seen as too pro-Catholic by the Puritans.



## Archbishop William Laud



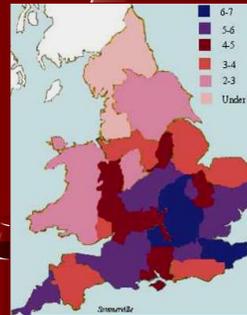
### Charles I & Parliament



- a Constantly at war with Spain and France.
  - Always need £, but how to get it??
- a Usually Parliament would give Charles £ from taxes to fund his wars.
- a Periodically, Parliament would deny funds.
  - In return, Charles would dissolve Parliament and try to rule England without it → find funds in other ways.
    - ❖ Forced "loans," selling aristocratic titles, etc

### Ship Money Assessments, 1636

[per square mile]



- a A medieval tax for coastal cities for defense.
- a Charles applied them to inland counties as well.
- a This got him around the need to call Parliament into session.

### The Petition of Rights, 1628



- a In return for money to fund his wars, Charles I agreed:
  - No imprisonment without due cause.
  - No taxation without Parliament's consent.
  - No putting soldiers in private homes.
  - No martial law during peacetime.
- a Charles signed it, and then ignored it, dissolving Parliament!

### The "Short" Parliament

- a "Short Parliament"
  - No Parliament in 20 yrs.
  - Rebellion in Scotland over Laud issues.
  - Charles need £ → war with France.
- a Calls Parliament into session in 1640
  - MPs demand more protection of property.
  - Charles dismisses them after 3 weeks.



### The "Long" Parliament



- a In session from 1640 to 1660.
  - Laud executed.
  - Triennial Act passed → Parliament must be called in session at least once every 3 yrs.
  - Parliament can't be adjourned without its own consent!
- a Charles enters the House of Commons to end the session and arrest 5 MPs → unsuccessful
- a Charles heads north to form an army!



# The Civil War (1642-1649)

### Civil War (1642-1649)



**Royalists  
(Cavaliers)**

- a House of Lords
- a N & W England
- a Aristocracy
- a Large landowners
- a Church officials
- a More rural





**Parliamentarians  
(Roundheads)**

- † House of Commons
- † S & E England
- † Puritans
- † Merchants
- † Townspeople
- † More urban

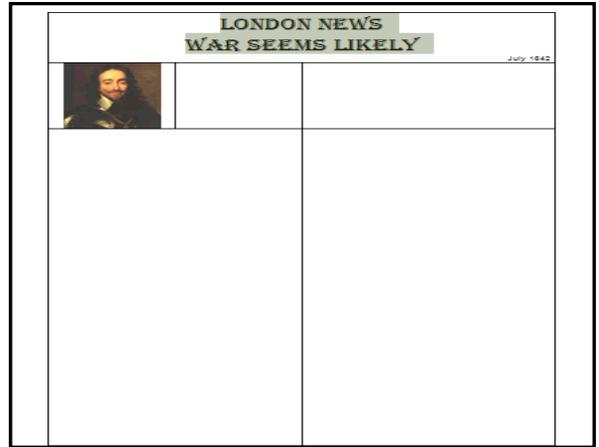
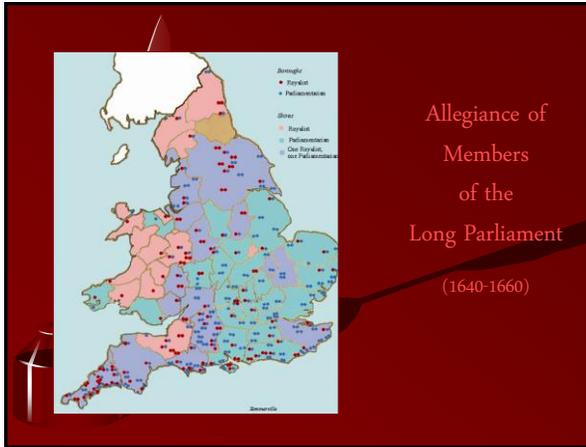
### Playskool Version of the English Civil War



**Cavaliers**



**Roundheads**



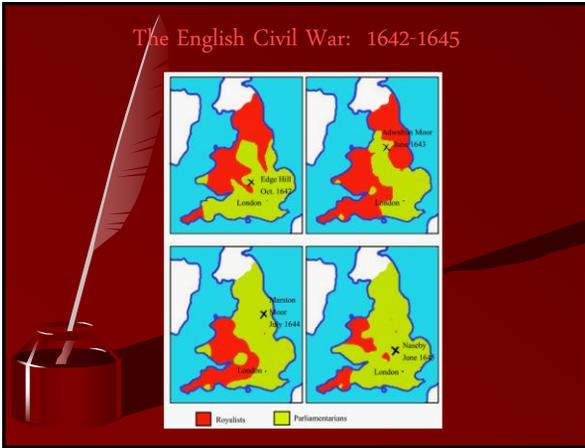
Oliver Cromwell [1599-1658]

- † Oliver Cromwell--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]



New Model Army Soldier's Catechism

THE  
SOULDIER'S  
CATECHISME:  
Composed for  
The Parliament Army:  
Consisting of two Parts: wherein  
are chiefly taught:  
1 The Justification of our Souldiers.  
2 The Qualifications of our Souldiers.  
Written for the Incouragement and In-  
struction of all that have taken up Armes in  
this Cause of God and his People; espe-  
cially the common Souldiers.  
2 Sam. 10. 12. Be of good courage, and let us  
play the men for our people, and for the Ci-  
ties of our God, and for the Lords that will  
further him good.  
Deut. 20. 9. When the High hath forth against  
these countries, then keep thee from every  
wicked thing.  
Imprimatur. J. A. CANTON.  
Printed for J. Wright in the Old-Baily, 1644



# The Interregnum (1649-1660)



### 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 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.





 <b>Oliver Cromwell</b> Lord Protector of England Hero or Villain?	
Oliver Cromwell was a brilliant organizer. He helped to win the Civil War.	
Oliver Cromwell helped to keep things calm between the army and parliament after the execution of the king. Without him things may not have been settled so well.	
Oliver Cromwell persuaded a lot of people that Charles I should be executed.	
Oliver Cromwell wanted to settle things in Ireland.	
Oliver Cromwell believed that the Catholics were responsible for killing a number of Irish Protestants in 1641 and took revenge by massacring Catholics at Drogheda in 1649.	
Oliver Cromwell was very angry that Parliament had not passed the reforms he wanted. He marched into Parliament and dismissed all the MPs. He replaced them with his own Parliament who would do what he wanted.	
Oliver Cromwell refused an offer to be made King.	
Oliver Cromwell dealt with Catholic uprisings in 1655 by dividing the country into 10 areas each with its own Major-General. Major Generals could set their own tax and laws.	
Oliver Cromwell was a strict Puritan and enforced this in England. He closed theatres and banned music, singing, gambling, and drunkenness.	
Oliver Cromwell wanted all traces of Catholicism got rid of. Stained glass windows were smashed and images of saints were destroyed.	

### Was Oliver Cromwell a Hero or a Villain?

In this 250-word typed essay, you are required to:

- Say who Oliver Cromwell was
- Describe the things that Oliver Cromwell did
- Suggest what happened as a result of the things Oliver Cromwell did
- Give reasons why some people might consider him a hero
- Give reasons why some people might consider him a villain
- Include primary and secondary source evidence
- Include a bibliography
- Write your conclusion, summarizing your argument and pushing us to think further.



# 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]

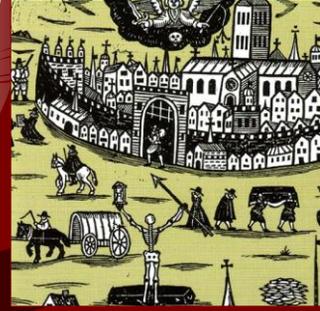
- a Had charm, poise, & political skills [unlike his father!].
- a Restored the theaters and reopened the pubs and brothels closed during the Restoration.
- a Favored religious toleration.
- a Had secret Catholic sympathies.
- a Realized that he could not repeat the mistakes his father had made.



### King Charles II [r. 1660-1685]

- a 1661 → "Cavalier" Parliament [filled with Royalists]
  - Disbanded the Puritan army.
  - Pardoned most Puritan rebels.
  - Restored the authority of the Church of England.
- a 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]

- a 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!"]
- a 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

1666-1674 → Second Anglo-Dutch War



- a To Charles II, Louis XIV is an ideal ally against the Dutch.
- a 1670 → Treaty of Dover

## King James II [r. 1685-1688]



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

## King James II [r. 1685-1688]

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



# The Glorious Revolution 1688

### Glorious Revolution Worksheet (Part I)

Read the following passage and then answer the questions below:

The English people, led by the Puritan members of Parliament, revolted against the English king because the king had an unpopular method of rule, because the members of Parliament had enlightened ideas and were nationalists and because the people were suffering from economic distress, social injustice, and religious intolerance. The king was beheaded, and the Puritan members of Parliament took over the government. Their leader, Oliver Cromwell, set up a dictatorship of which he was in charge. This dictatorship had very strict religious rules. It became very unpopular with the people. When Cromwell died, Parliament asked the son of the king they'd overthrown to become the new king.

The new monarch, Charles II, died eventually and his brother, James II, became king. James II was just like his father, Charles I. He believed he should have absolute power, and he ignored the Parliament. He didn't believe in the enlightened idea that the people should have power. He was also a Catholic – not an Anglican. Once again Parliament wants to revolt.

1. Who led the revolt against the English king?
2. For what 6 reasons did the English people revolt against the English king?
3. What kind of government was set up after the king was beheaded?
4. What was wrong with James II that made Parliament want to revolt again?

### The "Glorious" Revolution: 1688

- a 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]



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

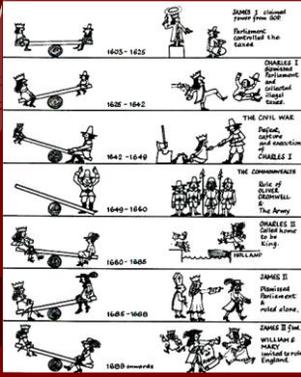
### English Bill of Rights [1689]

- a 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



### English Monarchs Battles with Parliament

- James I (1603-1625) supported absolute rule
- Charles I (1625-1649) fought with Parliament over money for his wars with Spain
- Charles II (1660-1685) learned the lessons of his predecessors – don't mess with Parliament
- James II (1685-1688) was an unpopular king because of his open Catholicism and return to absolute rule

### The Glorious Revolution (1688)

- William of Orange, the Dutch monarch was asked by the English people to depose their king, James II
- A bloodless coup ensued as James II fled England
- Parliament now reigned supreme
- **The Bill of Rights (1689)** outlined the powers and rights of Parliament

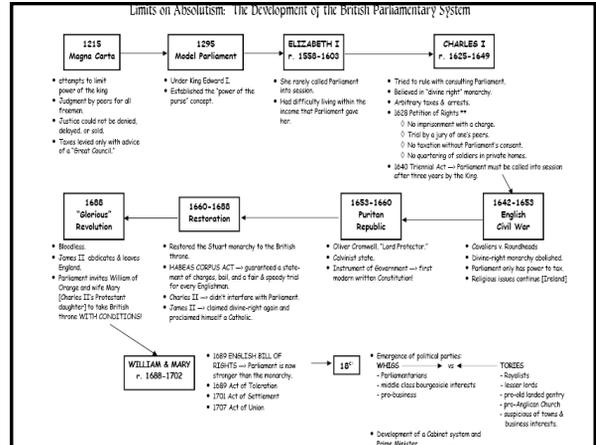


### The English Civil War, Restoration, and Glorious Revolution Graphic Organizer

Read the assigned textbook pages and complete the chart below. BE AS THOROUGH AS POSSIBLE. For the Key people, make sure you include their significance. Do not use one-word answers or short phrases where more detail and explanation would be better.

Period	Causes of Conflict	Key people	Major Events	Results
Reign of James I				
Reign of Charles I				
Civil War				
Reign of Cromwell (The Protector)				

Period	Causes of Conflict	Key people	Major Events	Results
Reign of Charles II				
Reign of James II				
THE Glorious Rev. (1688)				



## To Come....

- Changing ideas about government, beginning during Europe's Enlightenment period of the 1700's, as well as growing discontent over weak and corrupt kings, would foster several revolutions.
- In some countries, monarchies were toppled and new forms of government were invented.
- Republics and democracies soon spread throughout the world.

## Questions to consider for Next Week....

**Which monarchs were more powerful – absolute of Europe or constitutional of England?**

**Which type of monarch would the enlightened thinkers Voltaire, Rousseau, Locke and Montesquieu most like? Why?**

**Which would Hobbes like?**