

Terms, People, and Places

- James I
- dissenters
- Puritans
- Charles I
- Petition of Right
- Oliver Cromwell
- Commonwealth
- The Restoration
- The Glorious Revolution
- English Bill of Rights
- limited monarchy
- constitutional government
- cabinet

Summary

“Reaction to Absolutism in England”

Despite efforts at absolutism by several English monarchs, Parliament successfully asserted itself against royal power. After the Puritan Revolution and the Glorious Revolution of the mid-1600s, the English Bill of Rights was passed, establishing England as a limited (constitutional) monarchy.

Lesson Objectives:

- Describe the Tudor monarchs' relations with Parliament.
- Analyze how clashes between the Stuarts and Parliament ushered in a century of revolution.
- Understand how the English Civil War and the development of the Commonwealth led to the Glorious Revolution.
- Explain the development of English constitutional government.

Aim #26: How did England embark on the road to Constitutional Monarchy?

Constitutional
Monarchy



The powers of the ruler are held in check by laws or constitution.

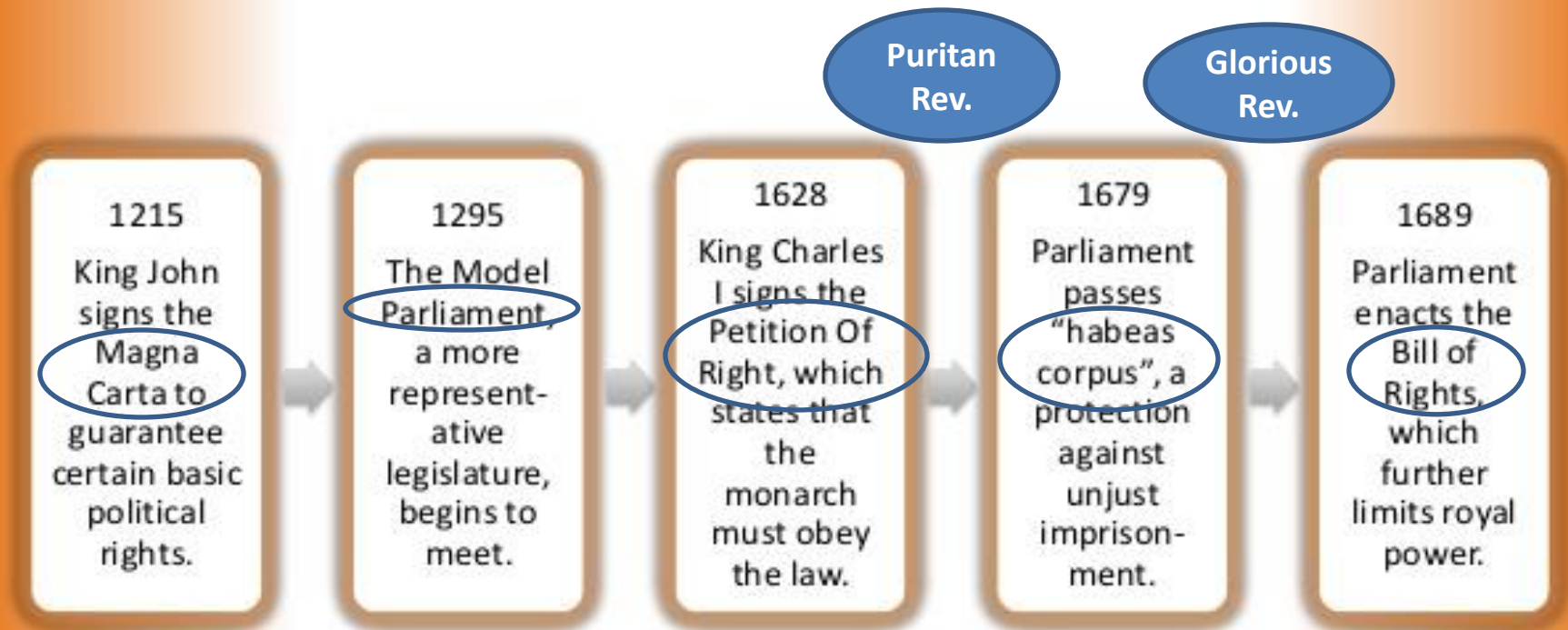
England

- 450-1066: Anglo-Saxons
- 1066: Norman Invasion (William the Conqueror)
- 1215: Magna Carta
- 1295: Parliament Emerges
- 1600s: Puritan Rev. & Glorious Rev. (Bill of Rights)

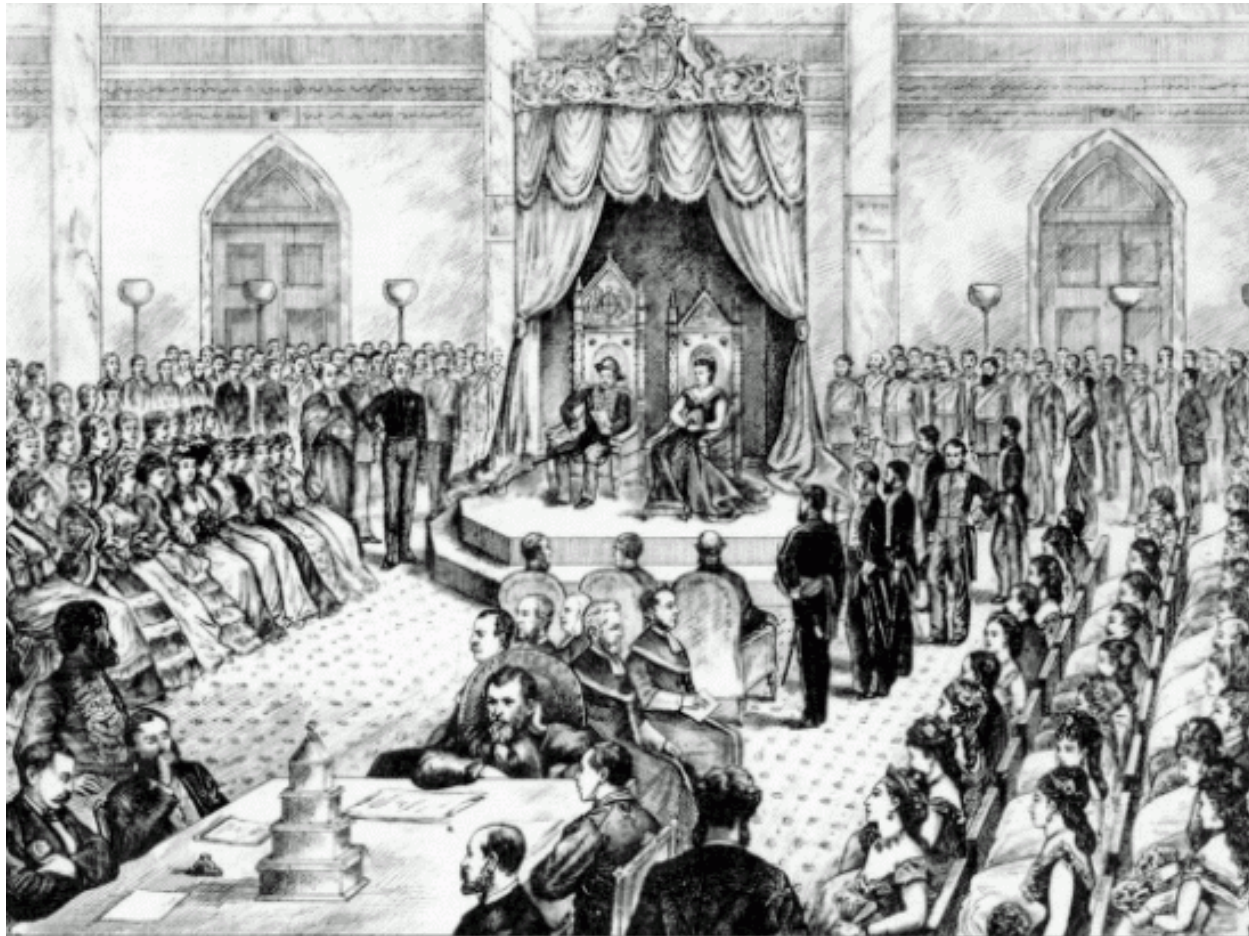


Limited-Constitutional Monarchy

DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENTS IN ENGLAND



Tudors & Parliament



THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT...HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL READING THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE



Stuarts & Parliament

Kings are
justly
called gods



James I (r. 1603-1625)

I can do it MYSELF!!



**IN 1625 CHARLES I BECAME KING.
HE BELIEVED IN THE DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS
(BELIEVING HE WAS A REPRESENTATIVE OF GOD)
SO DECIDED TO RULE WITHOUT A PARLIAMENT.**



Charles I (r. 1625-1649)

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Monarchy vs. Parliament

“Kings are called gods because they sit upon god’s throne on earth.”

- King James
(1603)

Vs.

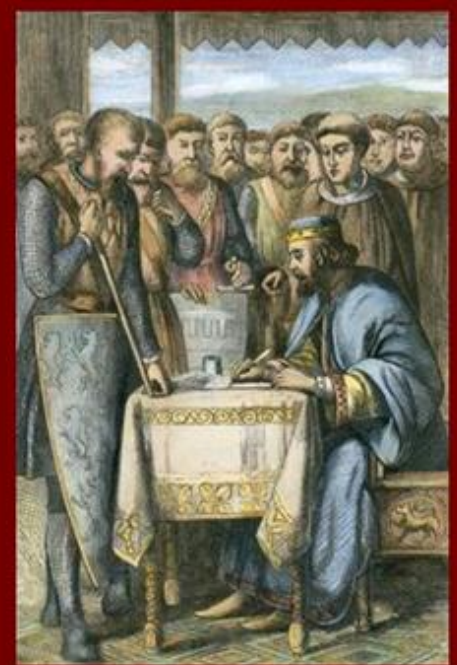
“1. that... suspending of law.. by regal authority, without consent of Parliament is illegal.

4. that levying money for or to the use of the crown... without grant of Parliament.. is illegal”

-English Bill of Rights
(1689)

Petition of Right 1628

Not imprison subjects w/out cause
Not levy taxes w/out Par.'s consent
Not house soldiers in private homes
Not impose martial law in peacetime



CIVIL WAR (1642-1649)



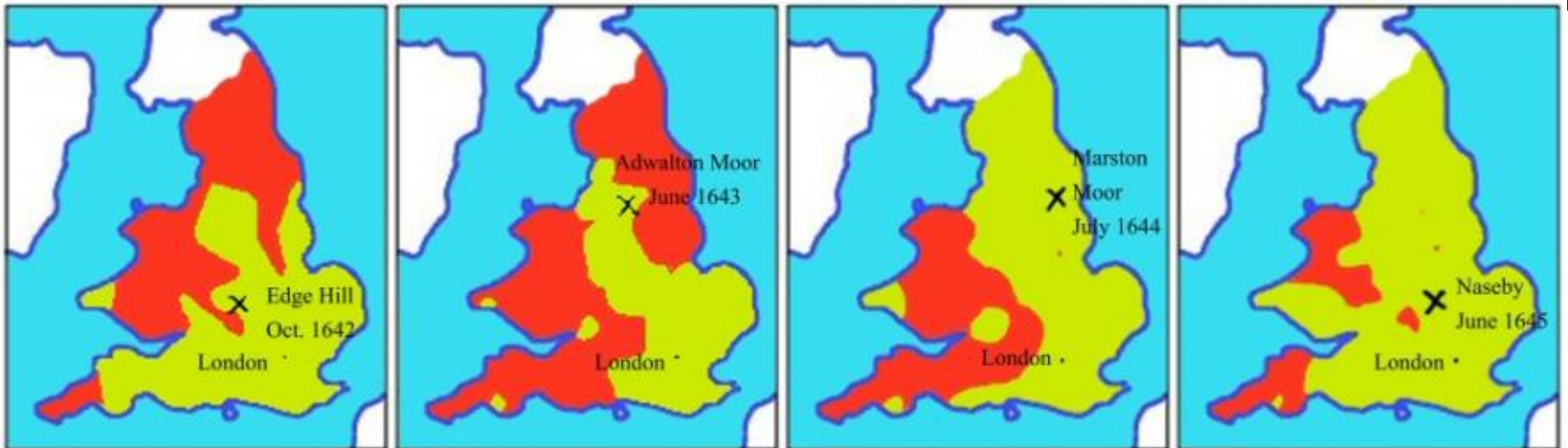
ROYALISTS
(CAVALIERS)

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



PARLIAMENTARIANS
(ROUNDHEADS)

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



Royalists

Parliamentarians

Execution of Charles I, January 1649



Cromwell & Puritan Commonwealth

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Puritans: A Sobering Influence

Puritans gained a voice in the society of the Commonwealth.

Their goal was to root out godlessness.

Sunday was set aside for religious observance, and anyone caught at other tasks could be fined.

All theaters and many taverns were closed.

Education for all people was encouraged.

Marriage based on love and fidelity was also encouraged.

New Commonwealth

- Life in the Commonwealth was harsh because it was led by Cromwell & the Puritans; Forced strict religious rules on people of England:
- It was illegal to go to theaters & sporting events; "merrymaking" & "amusement" were illegal
- Citizens hated living this way & began to want to bring back a king again





Checkpoint

How did clashes between the Stuarts and Parliament ushered in a century of revolution?

The Restoration & Glorious Revolution

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Constitutional
Monarchy



The powers of the ruler are held in check by laws or constitution.

The English Bill of Rights (1689)

- Said:
 - Parliament was in control of taxing, not the king
 - People couldn't be punished for asking the king to fix problems
 - No cruel and unusual punishment
 - Everyone got a fair trial

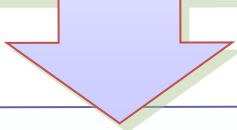


Checkpoint


How did the English Civil War and the development of the Commonwealth lead to the Glorious Revolution?

A Limited Monarchy

Thus, the Glorious Revolution created a limited monarchy.



English rulers had to govern in partnership with Parliament, which was quite radical at the time.



During the next century, Britain evolved a **constitutional government** in which the government's power is limited by law.



Checkpoint

Explain the development of English constitutional government.

Graphic Summary: *Revolution in England*

- **1603** - Stuart dynasty takes power in England; James I becomes king
- **1625** - Charles I becomes king
- **1628** - Charles I abolishes Parliament
- **1642** - English Civil War takes place (1642-1649)
- **1649** - English execute Charles I
- **1660** - English restore the monarchy (Restoration)
- **1688** - In Glorious Revolution, William and Mary become king & queen
- **1685** - James II becomes king
- **1689** - English Bill of Rights is passed

*In the age of absolute monarchy, England developed a limited monarchy

England Divided Timeline

Tudors (1485-1603): Work well with Parliament



Stuart King James I (1603-1625): Clashes with Parliament



Stuart King Charles I (1625-1649): Dissolves Parliament (Parliament writes up the Petition of Right)



The Long Parliament Meets (1640-1653): Charles is forced to call Parliament and they work to expand their powers



The English Civil War (1642-1649): Parliament's Roundheads vs. Charles I's Cavaliers; Roundheads win and execute Charles I



The English Commonwealth (1649-1660): Abolished Monarchy and ruled as a commonwealth; problems arise and people begin to favor a return of a Monarchy



The Monarchy is Restored (1660-1685): Charles II works with Parliament at first but then dissolved it in 1678; James II clashes with Parliament and is forced to flee in 1688.



The Glorious Revolution Assures Parliament's Power (1688): William & Mary become limited Monarchs under Parliament's domination

Influence of the Glorious Revolution

Outcome in England

English Bill of Rights

- People elect representatives to Parliament, which is supreme over monarch.
- All citizens have natural rights.

Writings of John Locke

- People have natural rights such as life, liberty, and property.
- There is a social contract between people and government.

Constitutional Government

- Government is limited and defined by law.
- Political parties, the cabinet, and the office of prime minister arise.



Impact on the United States

Colonists believed that they too had rights, including the right to elect people to represent them.

Locke's ideas shaped the American Revolution and the writing of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

The new American nation formed a constitutional government with two parties and a cabinet; the American system included even more provisions for the separation of powers.

Chart Skills A common protest during the American Revolution was "no taxation without representation." *Which English outcome of the Glorious Revolution influenced that idea?*

DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENTS IN ENGLAND

1215

King John signs the Magna Carta to guarantee certain basic political rights.



1295

The Model Parliament, a more representative legislature, begins to meet.



1628

King Charles I signs the Petition Of Right, which states that the monarch must obey the law.



1679

Parliament passes "habeas corpus", a protection against unjust imprisonment.



1689

Parliament enacts the Bill of Rights, which further limits royal power.