Social Studies 9

Triumph of Parliament, the Restoration, and the Glorious Revolution

1. Triumph of Parliament
   1. King Charles has been executed by parliament, now who is in charge?
      1. Technically it would be Charles II, the beheaded king’s son, but he was off in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He did become king of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ once his father was given “the axe”.
      2. What happened was that England became a republic, known as the “Commonwealth” when the Rump Parliament voted to abolish the monarchy and the House of Lords.

What is a Republic? What is the difference between a republic, a monarchy, and democracy?  
What is a “commonwealth”?

Note: Rump Parliament had only 60 members and supported the Roundhead army.   
Of the Long parliament, half of the members joined the Royalists and 143 Presbyterians had been expelled.  
THINK – was this a fair representation of the people of England? Is there irony with this Parliament?  
THINK – the statement ‘Might makes right’. Why does this statement apply to Parliament?

1. Cromwell and his Power
   1. Leader of the New Model Army, who had backed the Parliamentary cause, was now set to suppress any opposition from Ireland and Scotland.

Scotland was defeated in two major battles.

Cromwell and his army set out to conquer the Irish in 1649. They slaughtered several thousand Irish Catholics after uprisings in Ulster.  
Catholic landowners had to resettle in the South and West of the Island. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was resettled with English and Scottish Protestants.

Room for notes from *Impartial History* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* 1. Cromwell as Lord Protector
     1. Cromwell lost patience with the Rump Parliament, the army wanted more influence. When the Rump refused to hold an election unless they were guaranteed their seats, Cromwell marched in with an army and drove the members out. He then locked them out.
     2. Senior army officers then named him Lord Protector of England; making him the military dictator of England.
        1. The blue laws outlawed
     3. Cromwell divided the country into districts and placed a major general in each district to enforce the **blue laws** and other municipal regulations.
     4. Cromwell surrounded himself with pious advisors and tried to pack parliament full of them as well.
     5. Cromwell’s dictatorship was unpopular, but no one was strong enough to resist, and people were too tired of war to revolt.
     6. Cromwell regarded himself as a failure, why?
        1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
     7. Cromwell died in 1658, leaving the country’s leadership to his son Richard, who did not last long on, who resigned failing to reconcile the differences between the army and Parliament.

\*Side note: Who were the Levellers?\*

The Levellers were a group who wanted democracy and equality for all. They called for voting rights in fair elections, right to trial by jury, and declared *by natural birth all men are equally and alike born to like propriety, liberty and freedom.* They had fought for Cromwell, but Cromwell did not support them post-war.

What do the desires of the Levellers remind you of?

Why is the name “Leveller” appropriate?

Why would Cromwell dislike “Levellers”?

1. The Restoration
   1. Cromwell was dead. His son fled. Who’s to be in charge?
   2. General Monk marched down from Scotland. Recalled the Long Parliament and ordered them to dissolve and have a new parliament elected so that civil war would not break out once again.
   3. After such a stifling dictator, England welcomed back the idea of the monarchy being restored, which was exactly what the new Parliament called for.
   4. 1660 Charles II sailed into London on his 30ieth Birthday.
   5. Parliament insisted that the new kingship should be a constitutional monarchy. Charles was reluctant (he too believed he was placed back on the throne by “divine right”.

What is a Constitutional monarchy?

* 1. Charles II wanted most Parliament members to support him. He bribed, blackmailed, and persuaded to influence elections. He decreased the power of Puritans by forcing the Nation’s clergymen to swear an oath designed to weed out all non-conformists. The new “Cavalier parliament” was full of Tories and a few Whigs.

Define: Tories

Define Whigs

* 1. With Charles back in charge, he set about overturning all the **blue laws.** (He modeled expected behavior bedding several ladies of the court, actresses, and other pretty faces. He also enjoyed yachting and betting on horses).
  2. Charles also tried to protect the religious freedom of Catholics in England, but the new Parliament passed the **Test Act**.

Test act made the Church of England supreme and made it illegal for Catholics to hold public office or join the professions… or be king.

* 1. Charles punished the regicides: 13 members of the Rump Parliament were hanged, quartered, and drawn. Cromwell and other Roundheads were dug up, hung, and beheaded.

Exactly 12 years after Charles's execution, the bodies of Cromwell and 2 others who were instrumental in the trial and death of the king were dug up. Here is a contemporary account from Thomas Rugge:  
  
"This morning the carcasses of Cromwell, Ireton and Bradshaw (which the day before had been brought from the Red Lion Inn, Holborn) were drawn upon a sledge to Tyburn, and then taken out of their coffins and in their shrouds hanged by the neck until the going down of the sun. They were then cut down, their heads taken off, and their bodies buried in a grave under the Gallows."

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| --- | --- |
| So the bodies were hung all day and then decapitated. The heads were put spikes above Westminster Hall.  There Cromwell stayed for about 25 years. Then one day, in a storm it was blown down. A soldier on duty found it and brought it home as a souvenir.   The head moved through a few hands until being bought by Josiah Henry Wilkinson in 1814. It remained in the family for 150 years.   In 1960 the head was given to Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, where Cromwell attended as a student. It was buried in secret so that it wouldn't be dug up and used as a curiosity again. | http://letterfromengland.com/i/pepys/Cromwellhead3.jpg |

1. The Glorious Revolution
   1. No Catholics on the Throne please! Sorry to James II: Charles II’s brother was openly Catholic. Thus Parliament made swift moves to remove him from power.
   2. James II wanted to restore England back to Catholicism. He gave high posts and offices to other Catholics, despite the **test act.** He claimed *Divine Right of Kings* and was going to do away with Parliament.

What were the bloody Assizzis?

* 1. James II instituted a ‘reign of terror’ when revolts sprung up against him, demonstrating support for Charles II illegitimate son, the Duke of Monmouth.
  2. When James II had a son in 1688, Parliament invited James II’ Protestant daughter and her husband, William of Orange, to become ‘joint’ Queen and King of England.

What is the story of the “warming pan baby”?

* + 1. Mary and William ushered in a Glorious Revolution, because the monarchy had been chosen and given their authority by parliament… not hereditary or divine right. This action made it clear that the real government was parliament in England.

William and Mary were supposed to be joint rulers; William did most of the decision making as he saw his marriage to Mary and accepting the throne as a great way to have more military power against France. (French King had taken his ancestral lands from his family)

James II was successful in running away to France on his second attempt. He was caught the first time. He never truly abdicated… Parliament took his running away as a sign of his abdication.  
Define abdication:



William claimed to have come to help the English solve their differences, and he did. He took over the throne, and ruled in solidarity after Mary died. He did, however, agree to the **Bill of Rights** and the **Act of Settlement.**

**Fun Facts!**

The early years of Charles's reign saw an appalling plague (1665) and the Great Fire in 1666 which led to the substantial rebuilding of the city of London.

In 1670, Charles signed a secret treaty with Louis XIV of France. He agreed to convert to Catholicism and support the French against the Dutch (Third Anglo-Dutch War 1672-1674), in return for which he would receive subsidies from France, thus enabling his some limited room for maneuver with parliament.

In 1677, Charles married his niece Mary to the Protestant William of Orange, partly to re-establish his own Protestant credentials.

Although Charles had a number of illegitimate children with various mistresses (approximately 14), he had none with his wife, Catherine of Braganza. His Catholic brother James was thus his heir. Knowledge of his negotiations with France, together with his efforts to become an absolute ruler, brought Charles into conflict with parliament, which he dissolved in 1681. From then until his death he ruled alone.

Charles's reign saw the rise of colonization and trade in India, the East Indies and America (the British captured New York from the Dutch in 1664), and the Passage of Navigation Acts that secured Britain's future as a sea power. He founded the Royal Society in 1660. Charles died on 6 February 1685, converting to Catholicism on his death bed.

William of Orange was born on 4 November 1650 in The Hague, Netherlands. His father, William II of Orange, died just before his birth. His mother Mary was English, the daughter of Charles I. (So that makes Mary, daughter of James II, his Second cousin?)