STANDARD WHII.6c
The student will demonstrate knowledge of scientific, political, economic, and religious changes during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries by

c) assessing the impacts of the English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution on democracy.
Scientific Revolution → Absolutism → English Civil War Restoration & the Glorious Revolution
Political democracy rests on the principle that government derives power from the consent of the governed. The foundations of English rights include the jury trial, the Magna Carta, and common law. The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution prompted further development of the rights of Englishmen.
The English Civil War & the Glorious Revolution

Preview:

- Examine the image on the next slide. What do you think is going on?
English Civil War (1642-1647)
Reasons for the English Civil War

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Reasons for the English Civil War

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- He was an “Absolute” ruler.
Reasons for the English Civil War

- Queen Elizabeth worked with Parliament
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Parliament

British national legislature (law makers)
Reasons for the English Civil War

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- James I did not
Reasons for the English Civil War

- James believed in **Divine Right** (God chooses royal families to rule)
Reasons for the English Civil War

- James believed in Divine Right (God chooses royal families to rule)
- He would not listen to Parliament
Reasons for the English Civil War

- There were major problems between Parliament & King over issues of Authority, Money, & Religion
Problems between the King and Parliament

James I felt only he had the power over

- Authority
- Money
- Religion
Reasons for the English Civil War

- When James I died in 1625, his son Charles I became king.

- Charles was “worse” than James:
  - Charles believed in divine right & absolute monarchy
  - Only held Parliament when he needed money
Reasons for the English Civil War

- Parliament got fed up with Charles I
- They refused to give him money unless he signed **Petition of Rights** in 1628:
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- They refused to give him money unless he signed **Petition of Rights** in 1628:
  - King could not jail people without a good reason
  - King could not make taxes without Parliament's approval
  - King could not keep his soldiers in peoples' homes & could not use army to maintain order during peacetime
Civil War

- Charles I was really mad
- He refuses to call Parliament for 11 years until he needed money to end revolts in Ireland & Scotland
Civil War

- Conflict between supporters of King & Parliament grew so bad that a civil war started!
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Royalists

Supporters of the king, also known as “Cavaliers”
Civil War

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Roundheads

Supporters of the Parliament
Civil War

- War between **Cavaliers** (Royalists) vs **Roundheads** (supporters of Parliament) lasted for 5 years
Civil War

- Roundheads found a strong leader in **Oliver Cromwell**
- They win and behead the king! (1st public execution of a king)
Do you think the Charles I should have been executed?

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. Somewhat disagree
4. Strongly disagree
After the Civil War

- After the Civil War, a Commonwealth was created.
After the Civil War, a **Commonwealth** was created. A democratic republic, no king, ruled by Parliament.
After the Civil War, a Commonwealth was created.

Oliver Cromwell leads but did not use democracy— he became a military dictator.
New Commonwealth

- Life in the Commonwealth was harsh because it was led by Cromwell & the Puritans
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- **Puritans**
  - A strict English Protestant group who did not agree with the Anglican Church.
New Commonwealth

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  - Forced strict religious rules on people of England
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  - Forced strict religious rules on people of England
  - It was illegal to go to theaters & sporting events; “merrymaking” & “amusement” were illegal
The Restoration (1660)

- Citizens hated living this way & began to want to bring back a king again
- Many want a king again – "Restore the King"
In 1660, Charles I’s son became King of England.

Charles II was called the “Merry Monarch” because he brought back theatres, sporting events, dancing & he got along with Parliament!!
Charles II learned from the lessons of his father & grandfather:
Restoration

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Restoration

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- Passed [Habeas Corpus Law](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Habeas_Corpus_Act)—everyone guaranteed a trial after arrest; cannot be held in jail forever
Restoration

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**Habeas Corpus**

Legal procedure that keeps the government from holding you indefinitely without showing cause
Restoration

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- Did not rule by Divine Right & did not threaten Parliament’s authority

- Passed Habeas Corpus Law—everyone guaranteed a trial after arrest; cannot be held in jail forever

- Anglicanism was official religion, but treated Puritans & Catholics equally = Religious tolerance!
Restoration

- Parliament created a Constitutional Monarchy based on Magna Carta & Petition of Right (Guaranteed rights of people & limited the king’s powers)
Restoration

BUT, there were problems:

- Charles II needed more money than Parliament was willing to give; so he made a secret agreement with Louis XIV of France to convert to Catholicism in exchange for money.

- Charles II had no children; when he died, his openly Catholic brother James II will be king (Parliament's worst fear!!)
This is James II
Glorious Revolution

- James ignored Parliament’s religious laws, he appointed Catholics to government and university positions.

- Parliament was worried the throne would go to James II son who was raised Catholic.

- Parliament encouraged William of Orange (ruler of the Netherlands who was married to James II daughter Mary) to invade and take over.
Glorious Revolution

- James II fled to France when he realized he had little support from England.
- This peaceful transfer of power was called the Glorious Revolution.
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- Parliament passed the English Bill of Rights of 1689
- This increased parliament’s power and decreased royal power!
William and Mary

- The Bill of Rights:
- no royal interference with the law. Though the sovereign remains the fount of justice, he or she cannot unilaterally establish new courts or act as a judge.
- no taxation by Royal Prerogative. The agreement of the parliament became necessary for the implementation of any new taxes
- freedom to petition the monarch without fear of retribution
- no standing army may be maintained during a time of peace without the consent of parliament.[7]
- no royal interference in the freedom of the people to have arms for their own defence as suitable to their class and as allowed by law (simultaneously restoring rights previously taken from Protestants by James II)
- no royal interference in the election of members of parliament
- the freedom of speech and debates or proceedings in Parliament ought not to be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Parliament
- "grants and promises of fines or forfeitures" before conviction are void
- no excessive bail or "cruel and unusual" punishments may be imposed
Essential Questions

- How did the English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution promote the development of the rights of Englishmen?