Parliament Limits the English Monarchy

Ch. 5.5 Pg. 180-185
California State Standard 10.2.2

• List the principles of the Magna Carta, the English Bill of Rights (1689), the American Declaration of Independence (1776), the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen (1789), and the U.S Bill of Rights (1791)
Objectives

• Identify the conflicts between English rulers and Parliament.

• Explain the cause and results of the English Civil War.

• Describe the Restoration and the Glorious Revolution

• Explain the changes under William and Mary.
• MAIN IDEA (Revolution): Absolute rulers in England were overthrown, and Parliament gained power
Setting the Stage

- **Queen Elizabeth**
  - Fought w/ Parliament over money
    - Spent too much (more money than English Treasury brought in from taxes)
  - Reigned for 45 yrs.
  - Cousin King James I of Scotland becomes King in 1603
Monarchs Defy Parliament

• **King James I**
  – Inherits Queen Elizabeth’s debt
  – Adopts *King James version of Bible*
  – Offends Puritans in Parliament
    • by not purifying the English church of Catholic rituals
  • Dies 1625 son inherits throne
• King Charles I
  – Son of James I
  – Constantly at war ($)
    • Dissolves Parliament when it refuses to finance wars. Happens several times.
    • 1628 Petition of Right
      – Forced to sign by Parliament
      – Established the idea that LAW was higher than the king
      – He ignored it
    • 1629 Parliament dissolved
      – Charles I finances wars by taxing his people
      – Popularity plummets.
– Scottish upset with Charles I and prepare to invade England.
  • Forces Charles to turn to Parliament for $ 
– Parliament passes law to limit King’s power 
  • Charles I tries to arrest members of parliament
English Civil War 1642-1649
Royalist (Cavaliers) vs. Roundheads

1. Royalists:
   - Support King Charles I

2. Roundheads
   - Puritan supporters of Parliament
   - 1645 Oliver Cromwell takes over Army.
   - 1647 Roundheads capture King
     - Tried and found guilty of treason, beheaded

Beheading of Charles I
Cromwell’s Rule 1649-1658

- Abolishes monarchy and the House of Lords
- Leads Puritan reform of society.
- Favored religious toleration for all Christians except Catholics.
  - 1649 English conquer Catholic Ireland
Restoration

• Cromwell dies 1658
• Parliament reestablished
  – Ask **Charles II** (Son of Charles I) to rule.
    • Known as Restoration because Monarchy is restored
  – **Habeas Corpus:**
    • If arrested had the right to seek judgment of guilt.
      – Set free if found not guilty
      – **King cannot imprison subjects without reason.**
Cromwell’s Death

- Charles II had Cromwell’s body dug up from Westminster Abby
- Dead body hung and beaten
- Head displayed on spike
- Head went missing (several Years later)
- Where is Cromwell’s head?
Glorious Revolution, 1688

- Charles II dies
  - No legitimate children
  - His brother James II (Catholic), next in line

- King James II
  - Catholic, Church of England is Protestant
  - Appoints several Catholics to high office
    - Parliament protests, James II dissolves it.
  - Wife gives birth to a son
    - Catholic + Catholic = another Catholic King.

Catholic vs. protestant...tale of the Great Reformation
• Two groups are born in Parliament

  1. Whigs:
     - Parliament members who oppose king
  2. Tories:
     - supported king
     - Whigs invite Mary (Protestant daughter of James II) and husband William to overthrow King and for the sake of Protestantism.
     - William leads army to London in 1688, James flees to France

• Also known as Bloodless Revolution
• Parliament establishes a **constitutional monarchy**:  
  – Laws limit powers of the monarch  
    • **English Bill of Rights**  
      1. No suspending of Parliament Laws  
      2. Can not raise taxes without consent of Parliament  
      3. Freedom of speech within Parliament  
      4. No penalty for petitioning the King for grievances

• **Cabinet System 1688**  
  – Govt. officials who settled disputes between king and Parliament.  
    • Acted in the name of the king, but actually represented major party of parliament.  
    • Head of major party in Parliament Heads the Cabinet called: Prime Minister