English Civil War, the Restoration, and the Glorious Revolution
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<th>Vocabulary</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>Parliament</td>
<td>Legislative, or law-making, body in government representing the interests of the people. (ex. England)</td>
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<td>Magna Carta</td>
<td>An English document signed in 1215 saying that the king is not above the law.</td>
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<td>Eleven Years Tyranny</td>
<td>A period of eleven years when King Charles I locks Parliament out of their meeting place at Westminster.</td>
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<td>New Model Army</td>
<td>The name given to the Army of supporters of Parliament and Oliver Cromwell in their rebellion against King Charles I.</td>
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<td>Oliver Cromwell</td>
<td>The head of British Parliament who leads the New Model Army in a rebellion against the king. He will later become “Lord Protector of England” as its ruler.</td>
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<td>Restoration</td>
<td>When a monarch (King Charles II) is restored to the throne of England.</td>
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<td>Glorious Revolution</td>
<td>When William and Mary are invited by Parliament to take the throne in England. They agree to limit their power by signing the English Bill of Rights.</td>
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<td>Vocabulary</td>
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<td>English Bill of Rights</td>
<td>A document limiting the power of the monarchy in England. It also established that the people of England had certain rights.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Constitutional Monarchy</td>
<td>A government led by a monarchy who is limited by the law or constitution.</td>
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</table>
English Civil War, the Restoration, and the Glorious Revolution
England

- Color England BLUE
- Add the following information into your Key:
England

King Charles I
The Tudors
1485-1603

HENRY VII = Elizabeth of York
1485 - 1509

ARTHUR = HENRY VIII 1509 - 1547 =
Catherine of Aragon
Anne Boleyn
Jane Seymour
Anne of Cleves
Kathryn Howard
Katherine Parr

MARY I 1553 - 1558
ELIZABETH I 1558 - 1603
EDWARD VI 1547 - 1553

MARGARET =
(1) James IV
(2) Archibald Douglas
Louis XII (1) of France
Mary of Guise
Margaret Douglas
Matthew Stewart

Francis = Henry Grey

MARY = Charles (2) Brandon

JAMES V of Scotland = Mary Queen of Scots
Henry Stuart Lord Damley

JAMES I (VI of Scotland) 1603 - 1625

JANE GREY d. 1553
Catherine Grey = Edward Seymour

Edward Seymour
Thomas Seymour
Let’s start with England...

- England had a civil war against the absolute power of the monarchy.
- Why? Arguments over money, taxes, and power between Parliament and the King.
  - Parliament – The legislative (law making) group representing the people.
Why Was There a Civil War?

• Parliament and the King argued over money, taxes, and power.

• These problems began in 1215 when King John signed the Magna Carta which limited his power as king.
  – Magna Carta (Great Charter) – An English document that states that the king is not above law.

• 400 years after the Magna Carta was signed, King James I was ruling England with absolute authority and ignored Parliament’s requests for power.
  – He was basically pretending that the Magna Carta didn’t exist.
The Road to War

• When Charles I took the throne after his father, James I, he also refused to let Parliament have any power.

• In 1629, he locked Parliament out of their meeting place and refused to let them back in for Eleven Years! (They called it the Eleven Years Tyranny.)
The Road to War

• Charles I and Parliament often fought over money and raising taxes.
  – At one point Charles created a “Ship Tax” and one of the members of parliament, John Hampden, refused to pay!
  – He was found guilty, but he was a symbol of standing up to the king.

• Over time, the fights got bigger and eventually Charles tried to arrest 5 members of Parliament.
War Begins

• Since Parliament represents the people, many saw the arrests as an attack on the people of England.

• Civil war broke out between the supporters of Charles I (The Royalists, a.k.a. the Cavaliers) and supporters of Parliament (The New Model Army, a.k.a. the Roundheads) in 1642.

• The New Model Army was led by Oliver Cromwell.
Cavaliers vs. Roundheads
The New Model Army defeated Charles I and the Royalists.

Charles was tried, found guilty and was beheaded!
After the War

After Charles I was executed, Oliver Cromwell became the leader of England.

He was a very strong leader and ruled with unlimited power as Lord Protector (military dictator).

Over time, the English citizens grew tired of Oliver Cromwell’s government because of his enforcement of strict religious laws.

During the timeframe between the English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution, England was known as The Commonwealth of England.
When Cromwell died, his son took over, but he was so weak that he resigned after less than a year. In 1660, Charles II was invited to come back to the throne.

Restoration- The time period when the monarchy was restored to England.

Known as the “Merry Monarch.”
Charles II’s Reign

- Only three significantly bad events happened during the reign of Charles II...
  - 1665: Thousands of Londoners were killed by the plague
  - One year later (1666), a fire destroyed the heart of London
  - 1667: the Dutch navy sailed up the Thames and burned part of the English fleet
Revenge...
Problem in England...Again

- When Charles II died his brother, James II took over.
- King James II (Catholic) and the British Parliament were fighting for power...like his grandfather!

“I will reduce the power of Parliament. I will only do what I want, not what they tell me!”

“We have fought hard for our share of power. We will not give this power up!”

“We must stop the King changing anything - we must take action!”

“If judges and magistrates disagree with me, I will sack them”
England’s Glorious Revolution

- The English Parliament (the legislative body representing the people) joined together with William of Orange and Mary and forced James II to give up the throne.
- This event was called the Glorious Revolution.
  - Glorious Revolution – established that a ruler’s power comes from Parliament and not God. This limited government in England.
After the Glorious Revolution...

- William and Mary became king and queen but had little power.
- Most of the power was in the hands of the English Parliament.
- Individual rights were protected under the English Bill of Rights.
- England became a constitutional monarchy
  - A government ruled by a king or queen that is limited by a constitution.
In other words...

• William and Mary were king and Queen of England, but had little power.
• Most of the power was in the hands of the English Parliament.
ENGLISH CIVIL WAR 2  - BY JMCCRORK

Parliament you better give me money or you're fired!

You got your money. Where's our power? You can't fire us again. You promised!

ha ha ha! No power for you! You're under arrest!

My New Model Army will destroy you and your unlimited government!

Never! The Royalists shall defeat you! I will keep my absolute monarchy!

We have overthrown the government! I will now become the leader!

Cromwell

Charles I
Cromwell ruled England for 10 years as Lord Protector. When he died, his son took over. His son was unable to maintain the strict rule of his father...

Charles II was invited to take back the throne and restore the monarchy to England. This was known as the Restoration.

After Charles II died, James II took over. He often fought with Parliament. So Parliament went to James' daughter, Mary, and her husband, William...

Together they overthrew James II in the event known as the Glorious Revolution. William and Mary were forced to sign the Bill of Rights and England became a limited government. Power was in the hands of the Parliament.
Glorious Revolution Summary

Questions:

• What type of government did England have before the Glorious Revolution, and how do you know this?

• What type of government did England have after the Glorious Revolution, and how do you know this?