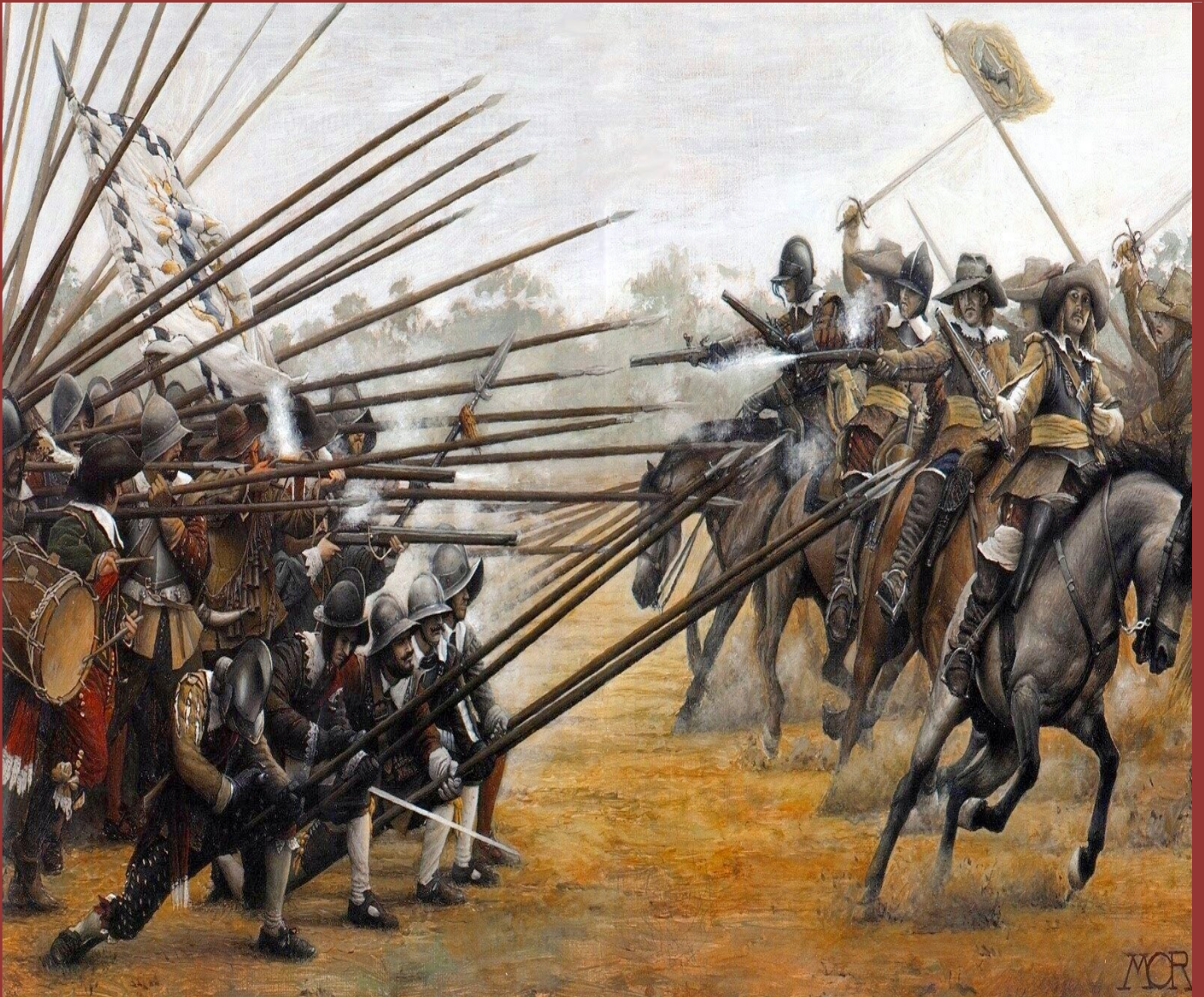


The English civil war



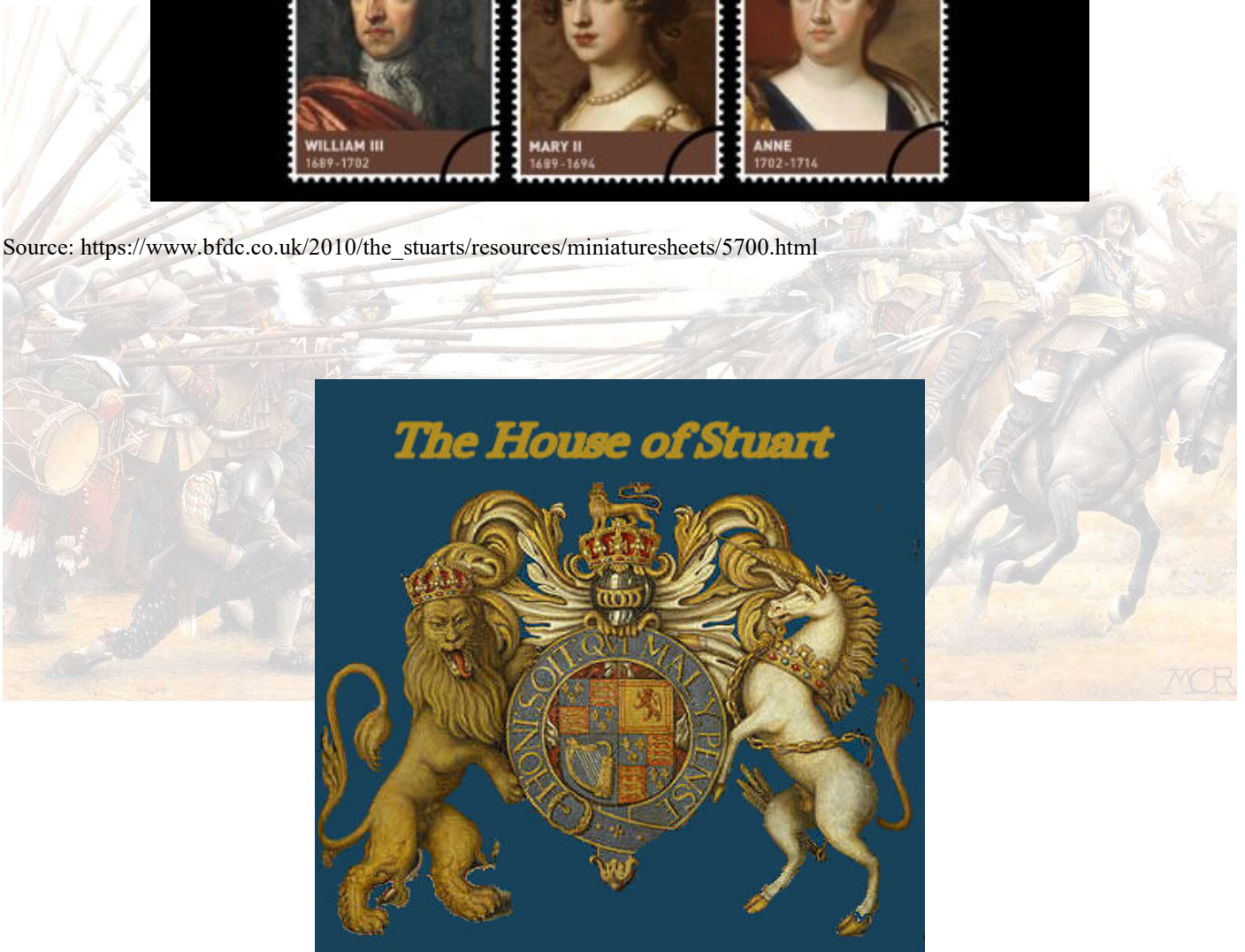
Source: <https://worldhistoryleverett.files.wordpress.com/2015/10/englishcivilwar.jpg>

3AL A.S.2015/2016 (tutor Cristina Finazzi)

The House of Stuart



Source: https://www.bfdc.co.uk/2010/the_stuarts/resources/miniaturesheets/5700.html



Fonte: http://www.englishmonarchs.co.uk/stuart_15.htm



In the 1637 the Prayer Book was first used at St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh

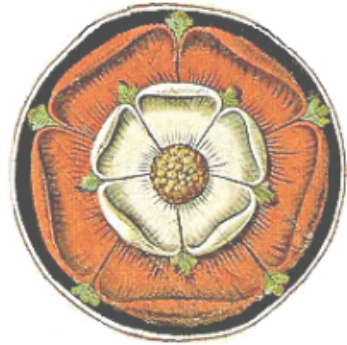
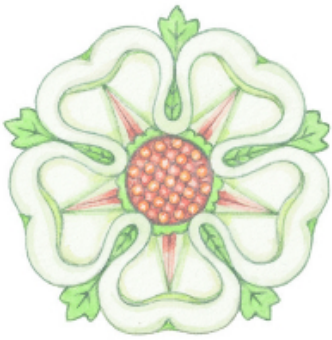
Source: http://justus.anglican.org/resources/bcp/Scotland/BCP_1637.htm

The House of Tudor



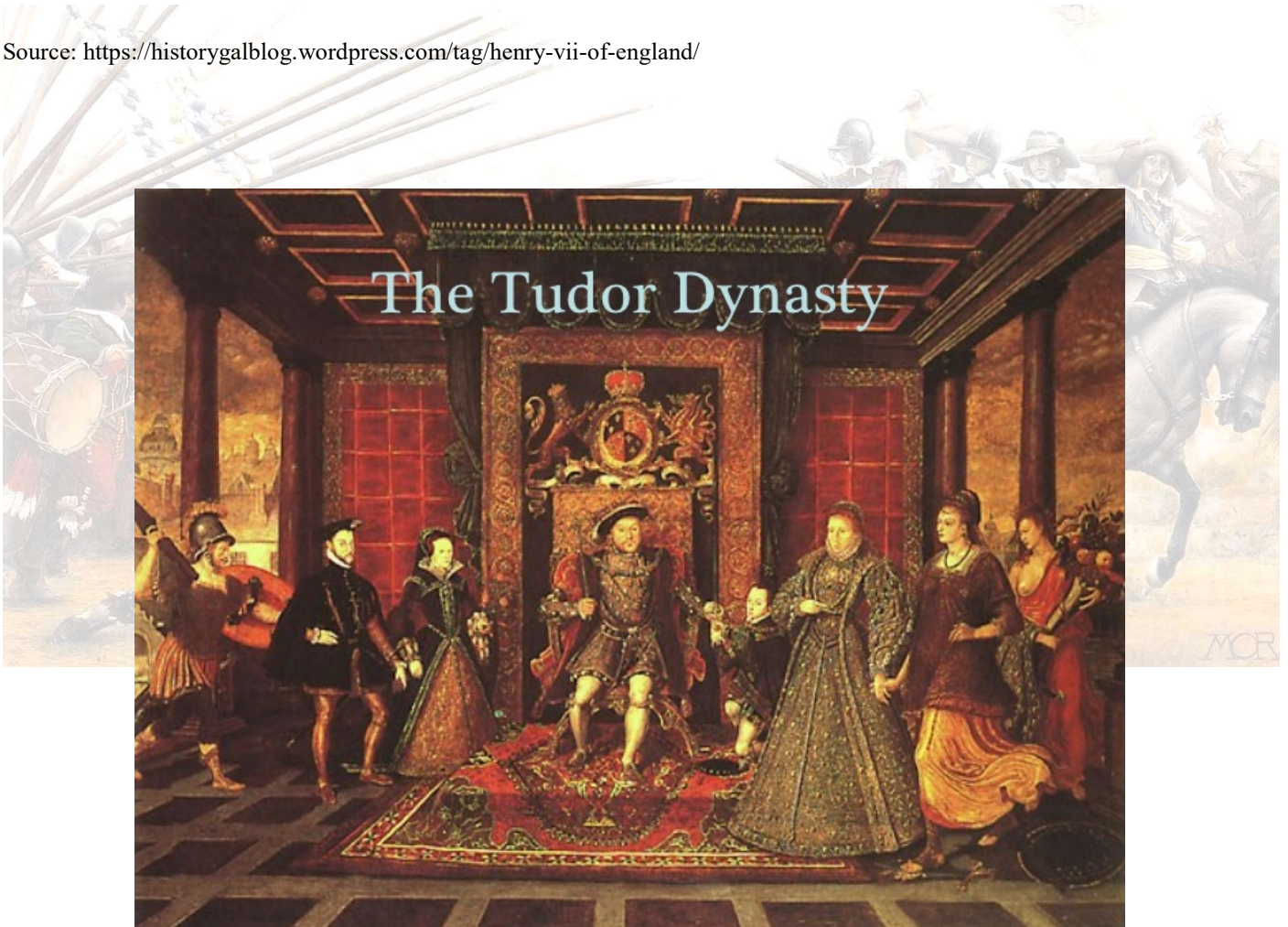
Source: <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/134404370104042045/>

History Gal



House of York + House of Lancaster = House of Tudor

Source: <https://historygalblog.wordpress.com/tag/henry-vii-of-england/>





Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elizabeth_I_of_England

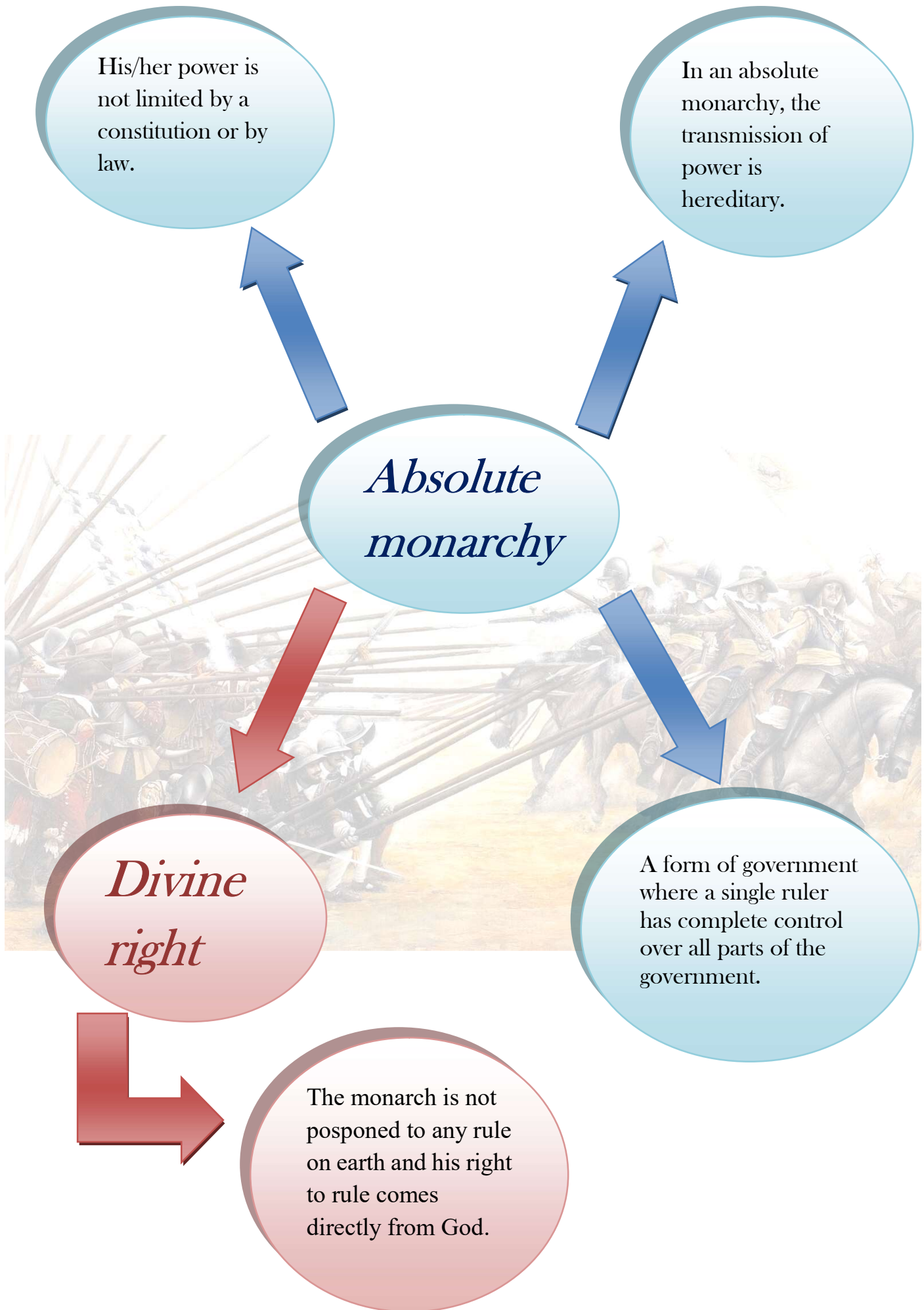
The Wives of Henry VIII



Source: <http://www.slideshare.net/StephenWynne/tudor-dynasty>

Elisabeth, the daughter of Henry VIII, was born from Ann Boleyn and She was the cousin of James I, father of Charles I.

May 15, 2016



Charles I

Absolute
Monarchy

He was the 2nd son of
James VI of Scotland
(James I of England)
and Anne of Denmark.

Charles I exercised
his powers as a king
and he ignored
Parliament's
decisions.

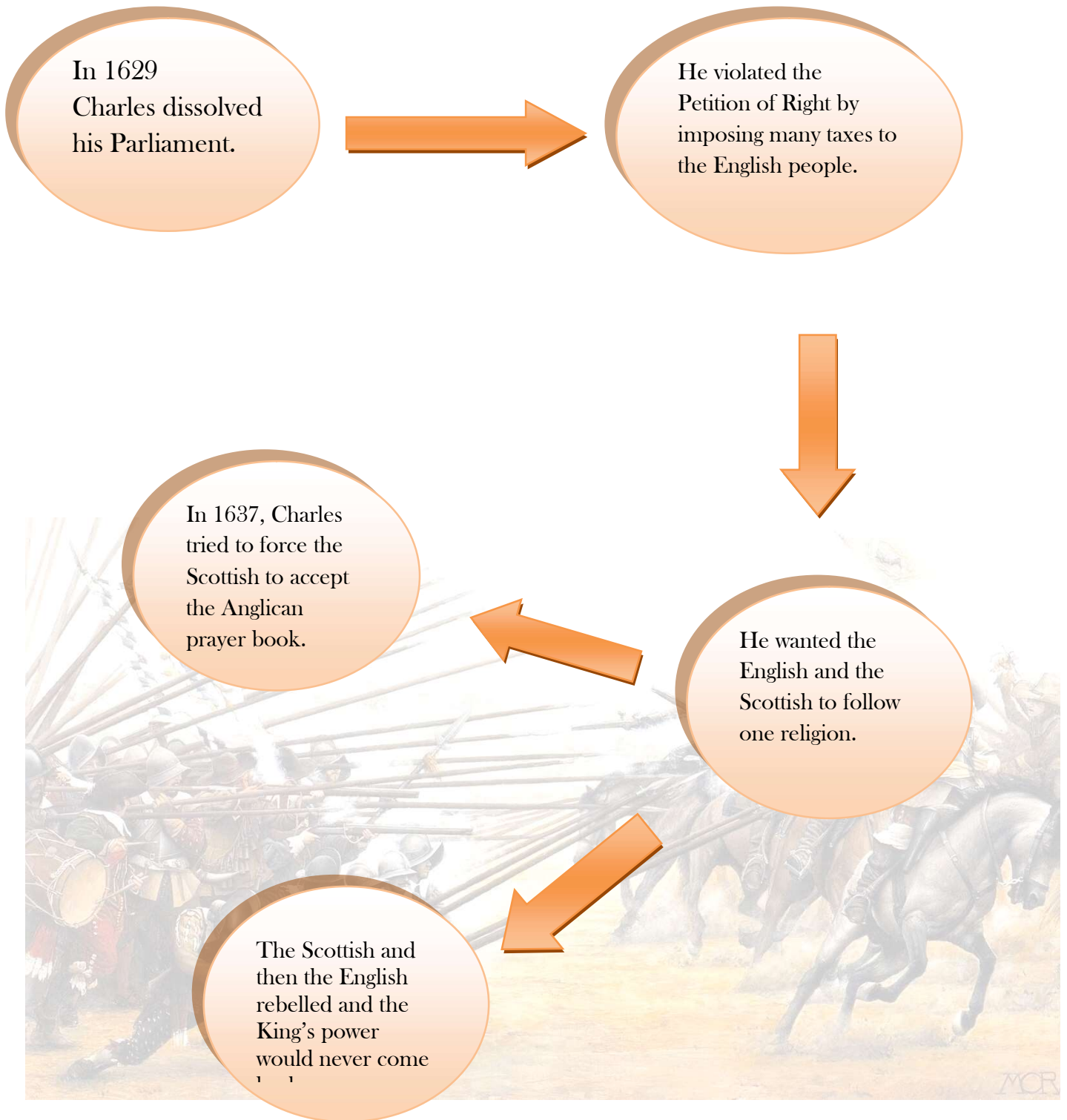
1. Imprison
subjects without
due cause

2. Not levy taxes
without
Parliament's
consent

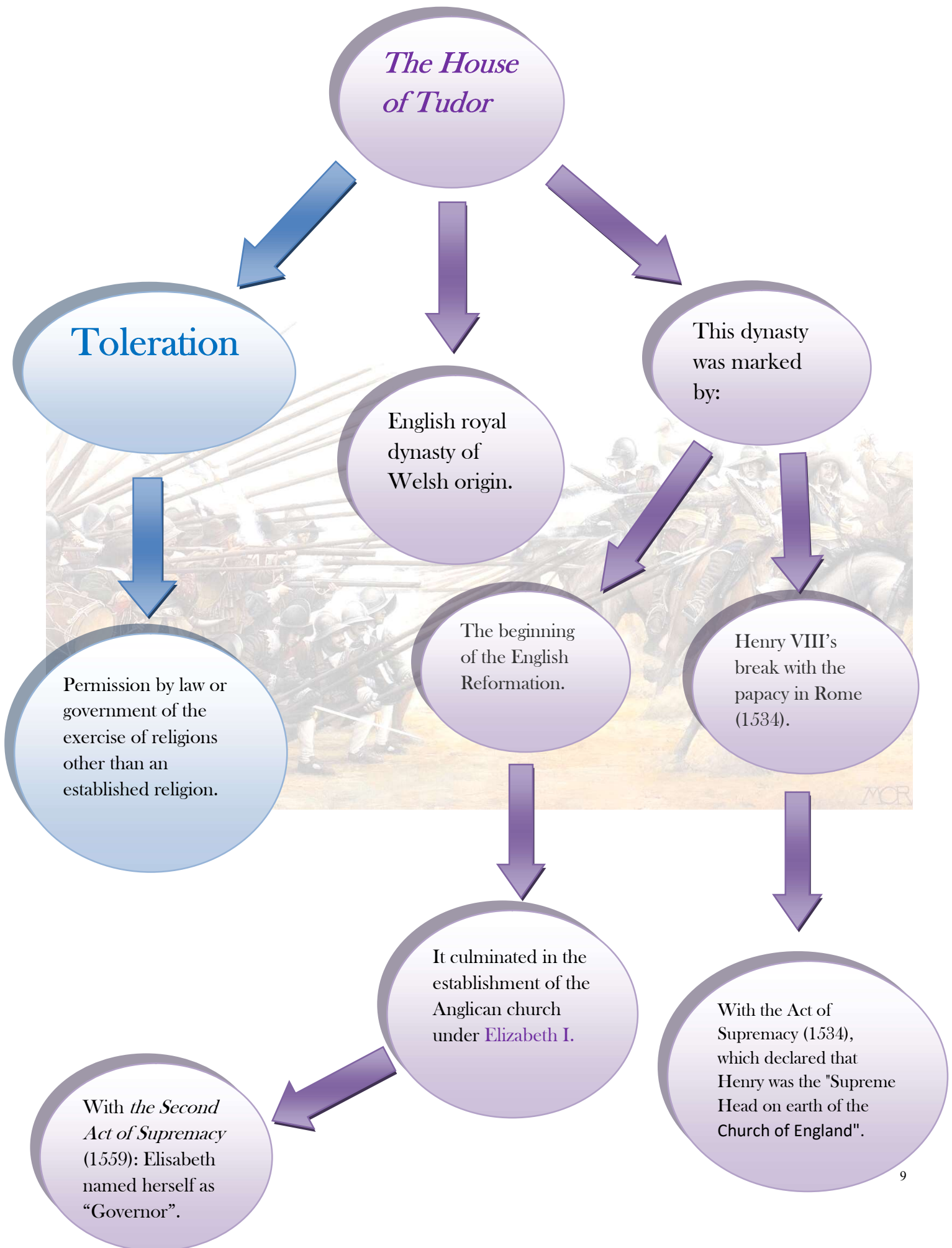
But the Petition of
Right (1628)
forbade the king to
do some action:

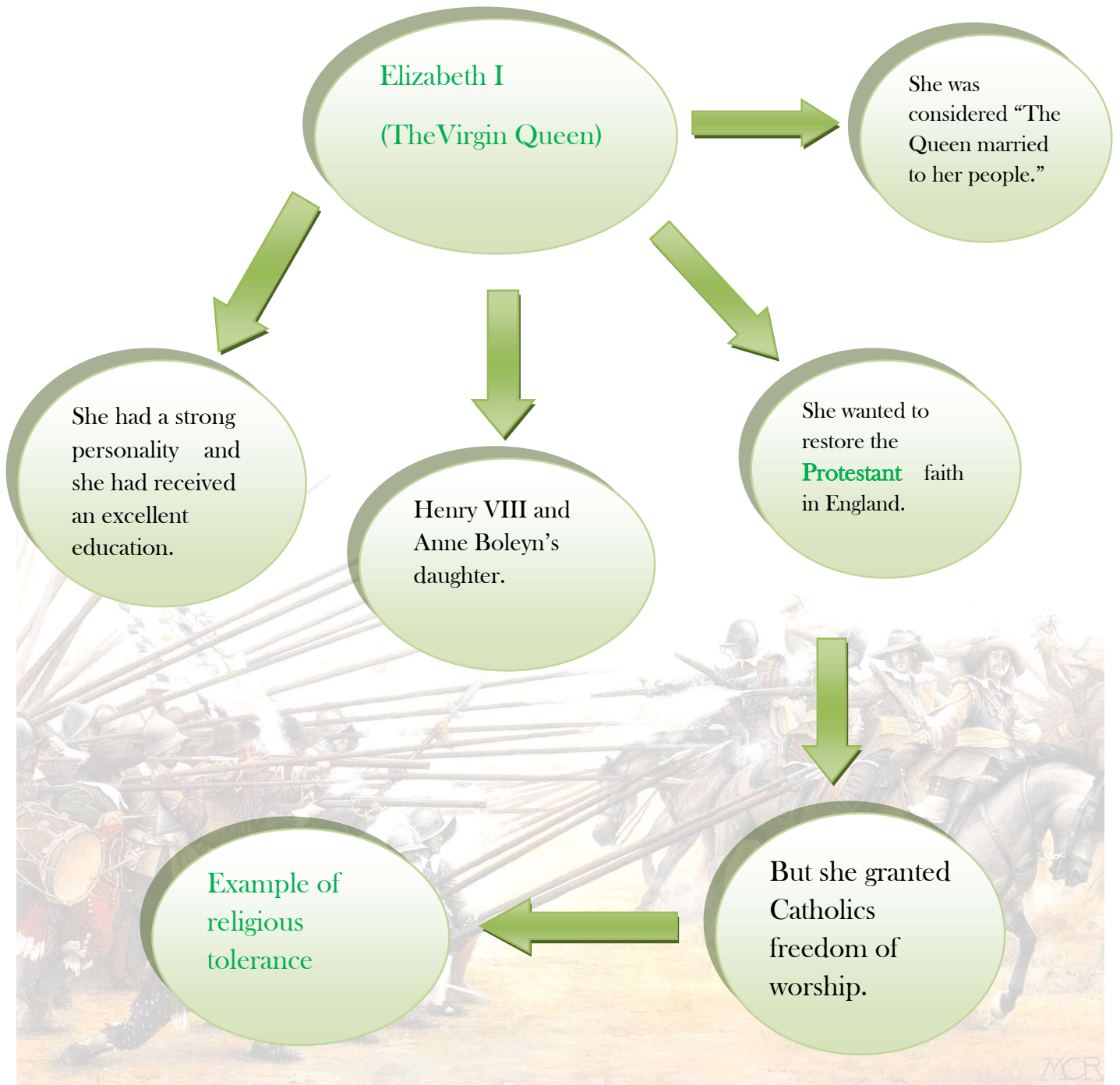
3. House soldiers
in private homes

4. Impose
martial law in
peacetime



Source: <https://sites.google.com/site/charlesthfirst1600/absolute-monarchy-and-divine-right>



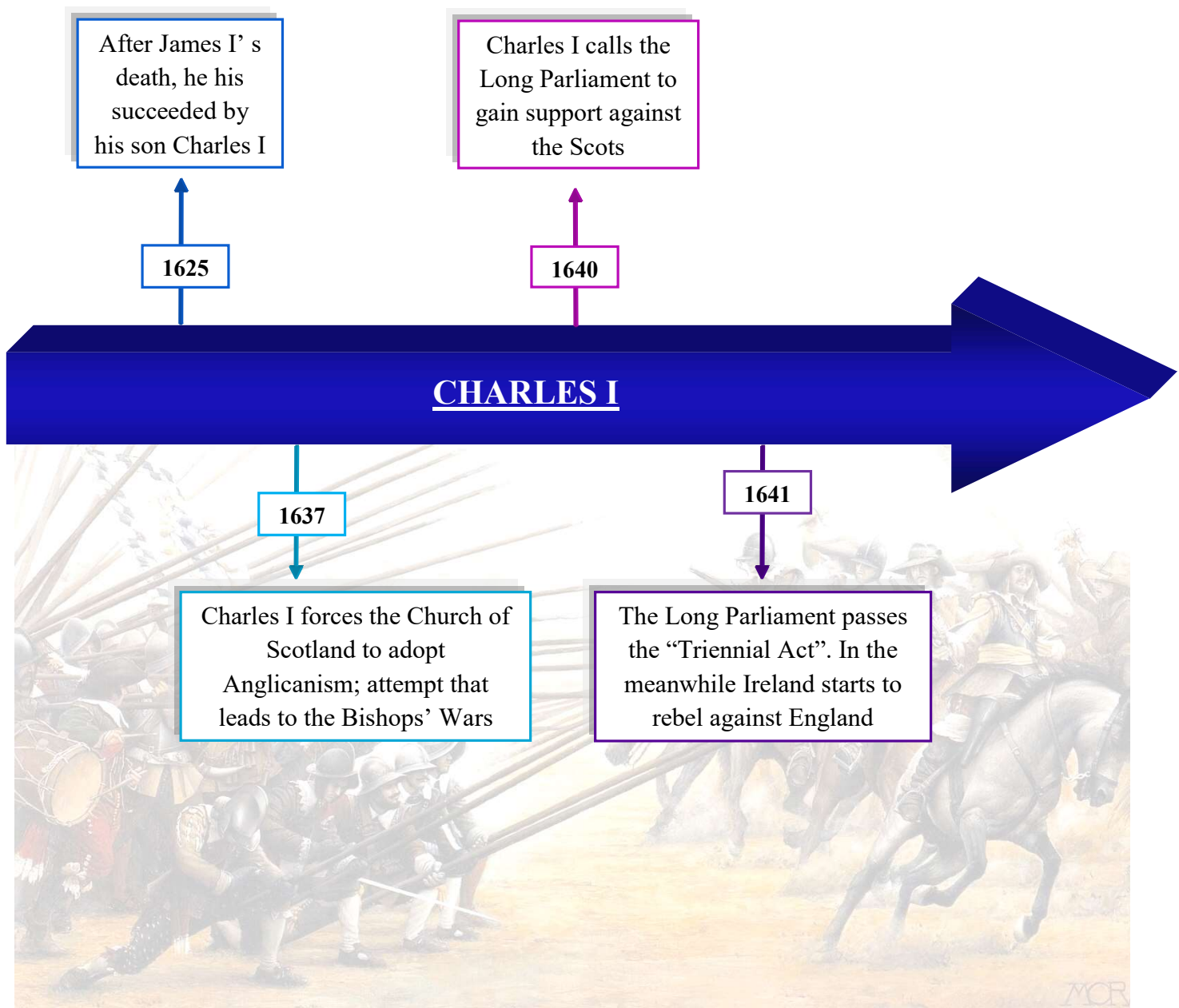


Source (Toleration): <http://www.dictionary.com/browse/toleration>
(Acts of Supremacy): https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_Reformation
Other sources: <http://www.britannica.com/topic/House-of-Tudor>
Source (Elisabeth I): libro di inglese "Compact Performer Culture and Literature"

From James I to Charles I



Source: http://66.media.tumblr.com/72707d3820c97d3ede6a5726b76df450/tumblr_mfus1kZ6OR1qbohcko1_1280.jpg



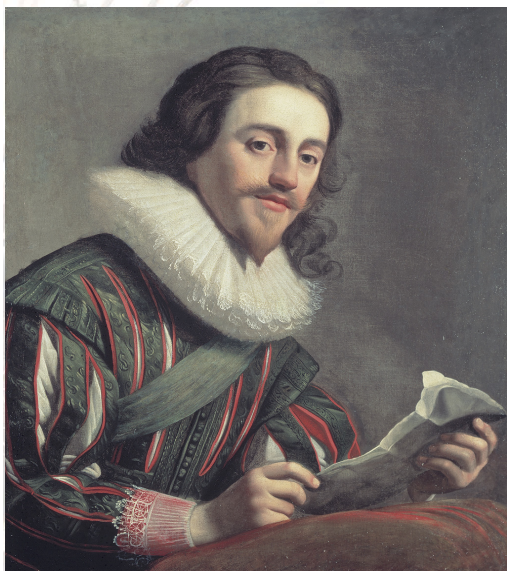
James I was resolved to keep his kingdoms out of foreign implications if he could, even though he remained involved into the continental Thirty Years' War. Due to health problems he died in 1625 without great consequences for his kingdom, consequently succeeded by his son Charles.

Firstly the new king fought against the Catholic powers, but eventually withdrew from the European conflict in 1630. Charles I was a conscientious and principled ruler, but he was also stubborn, reserved and politically inexperienced that caused him awkward murmurs about his style of government.

Over the next 15 years, Charles believed in the divine right of kings and thought he could govern according to his own conscience. Many of his subjects opposed his policies, in particular the levying of taxes without parliamentary consent, and perceived his actions as those of a tyrannical absolute monarch. His religious policies, coupled with his marriage to the Roman Catholic Bourbon princess Henrietta Maria of France, generated the antipathy and mistrust of reformed



(19 June 1566 – 27 March 1625)
JAMES VI, KING OF SCOTLAND
JAMES I, KING OF ENGLAND
AND IRELAND



to be summoned obligatorily at least once every three years.

(19 November 1600 – 30 January 1649)
CHARLES I, KING OF ENGLAND,
SCOTLAND AND IRELAND

groups such as the Puritans and Calvinists, who thought his views too Catholic.

His attempts in 1637 to force the Church of Scotland to adopt high Anglican practices led to the Bishops' Wars, where he met furious resistance; strengthening the position of the English and Scottish parliaments and helping precipitate his own downfall. Charles' subsequent attempts to crush the Scots by force went disastrously wrong, forcing him to summon an English parliament in October 1640.

Once this assembly had begun to sit, Charles was assailed by angry complaints about his policies. Although the House of Lords lined up in defence of Charles, the leading class headed by John Pym and the Church highly complained his tyrannical government. To prevent the king from dissolving the Assembly, as he did with the Short Parliament in 1629, the Council passed the Triennial Act, which required Parliament

English, who were descended from medieval Normans and were also predominantly Catholic; and the New English, who were Protestant settlers from England and Scotland aligned with the English Parliament. Strafford, supporter of king Charles and his leading advisor, had improved the Irish economy and boosted tax revenue, but had put in crisis the three orders, for instance he had trained up a large Catholic army in support of the king, then had weakened the authority of the Irish Parliament, while continuing to confiscate land from Catholics for Protestant settlement and at the same time he had been promoting the Anglicanism. As a result, all three groups had become disaffected. Strafford's impeachment provided a new departure for Irish politics; although the Old English members of the Irish Parliament opposed to Strafford they remained

In the meanwhile in Ireland, the population was split into three main socio-political groups: the Gaelic Irish, who were Catholic; the Old



(1584 – 8 December 1643)
JOHN PYM, LEADER OF
THE LONG PARLIAMENT

loyal to Charles, because they provided that he was only led astray by his malign counsellors.



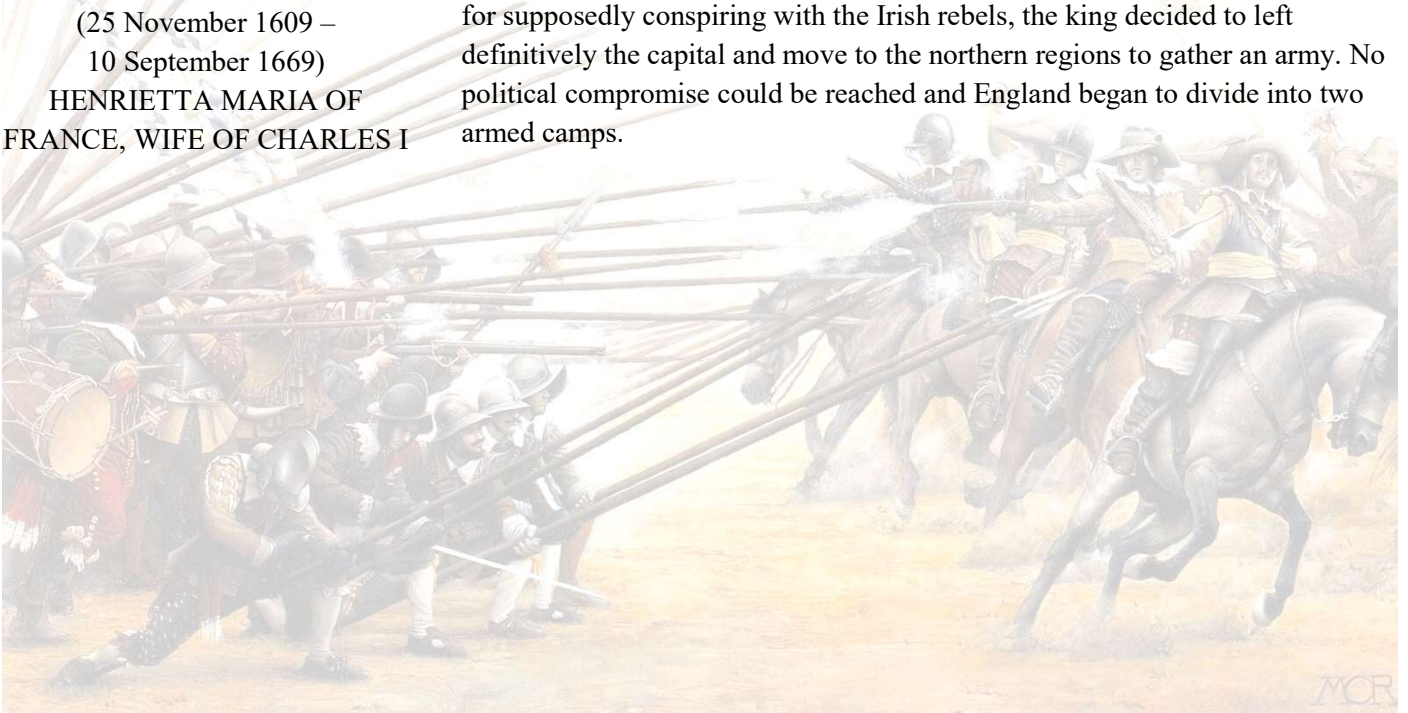
(25 November 1609 –
10 September 1669)
HENRIETTA MARIA OF
FRANCE, WIFE OF CHARLES I

Then, in 1641, particularly in relation to the subjugation of the Irish Parliament to the Parliament of England, the Catholics of Ireland rose up in arms, killing many hundreds of the English and Scottish Protestants who had settled in their country and who remained loyal to the king.

The tension heightened by news of the Irish rebellion which could not be controlled by the Old English lords, coupled with rumours of "papist" conspiracies in England circulated the kingdom, and English anti-Catholic opinion was strengthened, damaging Charles' reputation and authority.

The English Parliament distrusted Charles' motivations when he called for funds to put down the Irish rebellion; many members of the Commons suspected that forces raised by Charles might later be used against Parliament itself, while the Lords did not accept to let alone the king.

When rumours reached Charles that Parliament intended to impeach his wife for supposedly conspiring with the Irish rebels, the king decided to leave definitively the capital and move to the northern regions to gather an army. No political compromise could be reached and England began to divide into two armed camps.



THE ROLE OF THE PARLIAMENT IN THE 17th CENTURY

THE PETITION OF RIGHT

In **1628**, alarmed by the arbitrary exercise of royal power, the **House of Commons** submitted to **Charles I** the **Petition of Right**, demanding the restoration of their liberties. Though he accepted the petition, Charles later dissolved parliament and ruled without them for eleven years.

The Petition of Right contained four main points:

1. No taxes levied without Parliament's consent.
2. No man could be imprisoned without cause.
3. No quartering of soldiers in citizens homes.
4. No martial law used in peacetime.



THE SHORT PARLIAMENT

It was only after the financial disaster of the **Scottish Bishops' Wars** (1639–1640) that he was forced to recall Parliament so that they could authorise new **taxes**. This resulted in the calling of the assemblies known historically as the **Short Parliament** of **1640**, which lasted only three weeks.



THE LONG PARLIAMENT

The **Long Parliament** (which sat with several breaks and in various forms between 1640 and 1660) was characterised by the growing number of **critics of the king** who sat in it. The most prominent of these critics in the House of Commons was **John Pym**. Tensions between the king and his parliament reached a boiling point in January **1642** when Charles entered the House of Commons and tried,

unsuccessfully, to arrest Pym and four other members for treason. The five members had been tipped off about this, and by the time Charles came into the chamber with a group of soldiers they had disappeared. Charles was further humiliated when he asked the Speaker, William Lenthall, to give their whereabouts, which Lenthall famously refused to do.

From then on relations between the king and his parliament deteriorated further.

Sources: <http://study.com/academy/lesson/petition-of-right-of-1628-definition-summary.html> ;
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parliament_of_England

THE NEW MODEL ARMY

The New Model Army was created in **February 1645** by Parliament as it felt that a professional army would be more successful against **king Charles'** army. Its commander was **General Fairfax** and **Oliver Cromwell** was put in charge of the cavalry. Cromwell had already made his mark at the Battle of Marston Moor (1644), where his cavalry had done a lot of damage to the king's army.



Why did the New Model Army make a difference during the Civil War?

1. There was no classism

The New Model Army was a military force based on a person's ability rather than on their position within society. If you were good enough, you could be an officer in it. This removal of this social obstacle meant that the New Model Army was open to new ideas and social class meant nothing.

2. They used groundbreaking fighting techniques



It was a force based on lightly armed **cavalry**. Officers fighting for the king, nick-named them the "Ironsides" as they seemed to cut through the enemy with ease. Cavalry soldiers wore thick leather jerkins for protection as full plated armours would slow down their horses.

The **horses** were the success of the New Model Army as an attack was based on **speed** – surprising the enemy, hitting it hard and decisively and then moving on.

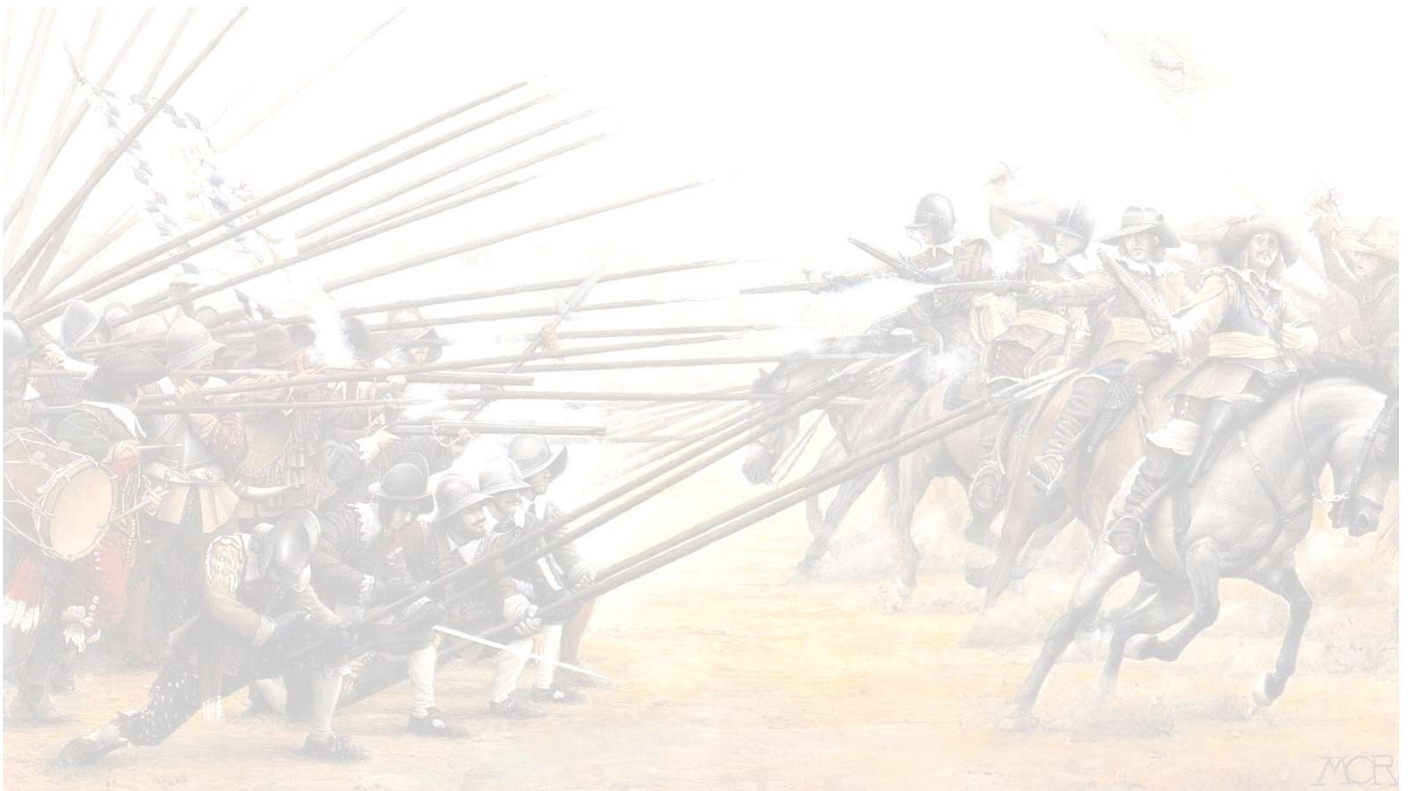
The New Model Army would usually attack at the flanks where the enemy was at its weakest. The Royalists were always pointing to the front towards the military side of the Parliamentarians – if you attacked from the sides, Royalists' artillery and muskets were ineffective.

3. They took advantage from previous battle experiences

One thing that the New Model Army did not do was to chase after the Royalists when they started to run away. Cromwell had noticed that at **Marston Moor**, the Royalists cavalry left the battlefield for an hour because they were chasing after Parliamentary soldiers. When they returned the battle had finished – and Charles had suffered a major defeat.

The first proper use of the New Model Army was at the Battle of Naseby (June 1645), where the Royalist army was severely beaten. Nearly 1,000 Royalist soldiers were killed and 4,500 were taken prisoner. At the end of the battle, the Parliamentarians had captured most of the king's guns and ammunition and Charles never recovered from it.

Source: <http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/stuart-england/the-new-model-army/>



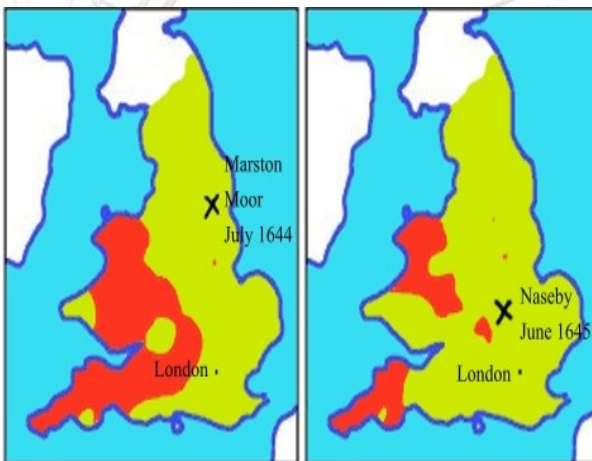
THE FIRST CIVIL WAR

The First Civil War which broke out in 1642 between Charles I, King of England, Scotland and Ireland and the Parliamentarians, divided England into two armed camps: the Royalist north and west zone of England ranged against the Parliamentarian south and east one. Charles derived particular advantage from the backing of the Welsh and the Cornish (from Cornwall), who supplied him many of his foot soldiers, while Parliament had the support from its possession of London and the navy.

In general, the early part of the war went well for the Royalists. The turning point came in the late summer and early autumn of 1643, when the Earl of Essex's army after the siege of Gloucester and defeated the Royalist army at the First Battle of Newbury (20 September 1643). To gain an advantage in numbers Charles negotiated with the English troops in Ireland to fight on the Royalist side in England, while Parliament offered concessions to the Scots in return for aid and assistance.



■ Parliamentarians ■ Royalists



■ Parliamentarians ■ Royalists

With the help of the Scots, Parliament won at Marston Moor (2 July 1644) thanks to Oliver Cromwell's strategy who demonstrated his potential as both a political and a military leader. In 1645 either House of Parliament re-organized its main forces into the "New Model Army", under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax and Cromwell. Consequently in two decisive engagements the Battle of Naseby (14 June 1645) and the Battle of Langport (10 July 1645), the Parliamentarians effectively destroyed Charles' armies.

Finding his last resources, between Oxford and Newark on Trent, extremely exhausted, Charles had no opportunity to change the battle outcome and he sought shelter with a Scottish army that handed him over to the English Parliament where he was

imprisoned, marking the end of the First English Civil War.

Anyway still determined not to compromise with his enemies, on 28 December 1647 the captive king managed to negotiate a secret treaty, according to which the Scottish army would invade England and restore Charles to the throne on condition that the Presbyterianism would be untouched for the next three years.

A series of Royalist uprisings throughout England and a Scottish invasion occurred in the summer of 1648, causing the going on of the war. After some favourable victories for the Royalists, the Parliamentarians under Cromwell succeeded in defeating the Scots at the Battle of Preston (17-19 August 1647).

Although the secret pacts between Charles and the Scots, the Parliament debated whether to return the King to power, but the New Model Army, furious that Parliament

continued to countenance Charles as a ruler, marched on the assembly and conducted "Pride's Purge" in December 1648, setting up a High Court of Justice



(25 April 1599 –
3 September 1658)
OLIVER CROMWELL

for the trial of Charles I, who was found guilty of high treason and beheaded on 30 January 1649.

Following the execution, Charles' eldest son, Prince of Wales, who was in Jersey (Normandy, France), was publicly proclaimed King Charles II on 17 February 1649.

The political and social upheaval that resulted from the English Civil War led to the development of a set of radical ideas centred around movements known as 'Diggers' and 'Levellers'

Glossary: the Diggers and the Levellers

The Diggers [or 'True Levellers'] were led by William Everard who had served in the New Model Army. As the name implies, the diggers aimed to use the earth to reclaim the freedom that they felt had been lost partly through the Norman Conquest; by seizing the land and owning it 'in common' they would challenge what they considered to be the slavery of property. They were opposed to the use of force and believed that they could create a classless society simply through seizing land and holding it in the 'common good'.

To this end, a small groups started setting on common lands and others travelled through England attempting to rally supporters. In this they had some successes in Kent and Northamptonshire.

The relatively small group of followers of Digger ideas was never particularly influential and was quite easily suppressed by Cromwell and Fairfax.

The most significant of these movements were The Levellers whose revolutionary ideas resonated throughout the succeeding centuries.

The Levellers' ideas found most support in the ranks of the 'New Model Army', formed by Oliver Cromwell.

The Levellers were a relatively loose alliance of radicals and freethinkers who came to prominence during the English Civil War.

Levellers' belief was that all men were equal; since this was the case, then a government could only have legitimacy if it was elected by the people. The Leveller demands were for a secular republic, abolition of the House of Lords, equality before the law, the right to vote for all, free trade, the abolition of censorship, freedom of speech and the absolute right for people to worship whatever religion [or none] that they chose. This programme was published as 'The Agreement of the People'.

These ideas came out of the social classes from which the Levellers originated; they were mainly skilled workers and peasants and the 'petty bourgeoisie'.

The Levellers were essentially radical idealists; their demands could be seen as a form of early socialism.

The Levellers argued that since God had created all men as equals, the land belonged to all the people as a right. Their programme was, then, essentially an attempt to restore the situation that they believed had existed previous to the Norman Conquest; they wanted to establish a 'commonwealth' in which the common people would be in control of their own destiny without the intervention of a King, a House of Lords and other potential oppressors.

Sources: <https://libcom.org/history/1642-1652-diggers-levellers>

Diggers

- Wanted to create a classless society through seizing land and holding it in the 'common good'; wanted to create a **sort of communism**;
- They were essentially **protestant countrymen**;
- Opposed to the use of force;
- Aimed to use the earth to reclaim the freedom;

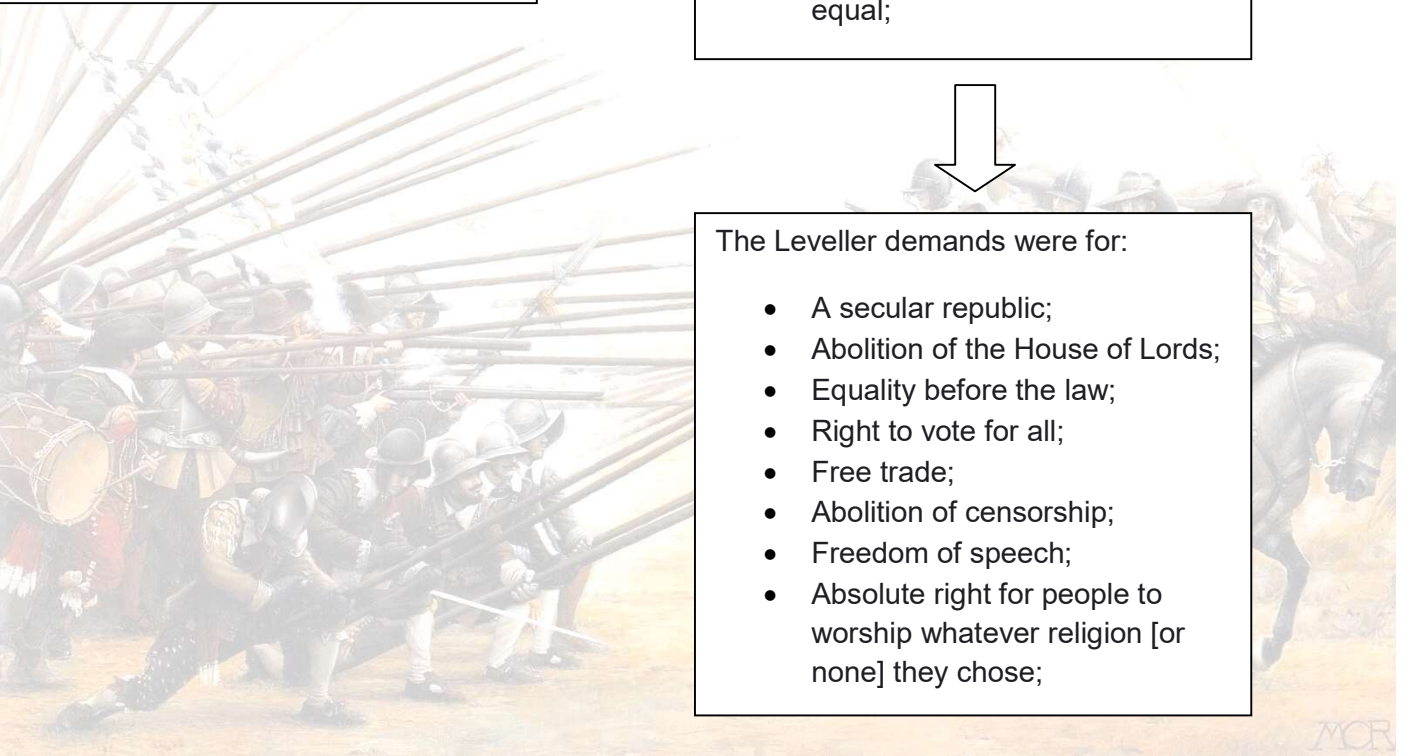
Levellers

- Wanted to establish a 'commonwealth' in which common people would be in control of their own destiny without intervention of a King; their demands could be seen as a **form of early socialism**;
- Were essentially **skilled workers and peasants and the 'petty bourgeoisie'**;
- Believed that all men were equal;



The Leveller demands were for:

- A secular republic;
- Abolition of the House of Lords;
- Equality before the law;
- Right to vote for all;
- Free trade;
- Abolition of censorship;
- Freedom of speech;
- Absolute right for people to worship whatever religion [or none] they chose;



The Putney Debates



Source: <http://www.putneydebates.com/The%20Debates.html>

Cromwell and the army leaders came to Putney in order to decide the terms of settlement after the English Civil War, and the fate of the King. The debates were dominated by discussions about the political future of England and about the idea of democracy. The debates began on 28 October 1647.



Here are some famous extracts of the two parts:

...I think that the poorest he that is in England hath a life to live, as the greatest he; and therefore truly, Sir, I think it's clear, that every man that is to live under a government ought first by his own consent to put himself under that government; and I do think that the poorest man in England is not bound in a strict sense to that government that he hath not had a voice to put himself under.

Extract from Col. Rainsborough's famous appeal for democratic rights (from the radical group of levellers)

...No person hath a right to an interest or share in the disposing of the affairs of the kingdom, and in determining or choosing those that shall determine what laws we shall be ruled by here — no person hath a right to this, that hath not a permanent fixed interest in this kingdom.

Extract from Henry Ireton's response to Rainsborough (from the moderate group of Cromwell's followers)

On 8 November, Cromwell who feared the extremists, proposed that the meeting of the Army Council should be temporarily suspended. The escape of the king helped him to maintain the order in the army and to forget the debates.

Source: <http://bcw-project.org/church-and-state/second-civil-war/putney-debates>

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REPUBLIC



the future of Presbyterianism under the crown of Scotland. With the

became the greatest threat facing the new English republic.

Therefore Cromwell left Ireland and arrived in Scotland on 22 July 1650 and proceeded to lay siege to Edinburgh. In July 1651, Cromwell's forces defeated the Scots at the Battle of Inverkeithing (20 July 1651). However the New Model Army advanced towards Perth, which allowed Charles, at the head of the Scottish army, to move south into England. Cromwell followed the king, leaving George Monck to finish the campaign in Scotland (he would have been the main supporter to the king's comeback).

The Royalists marched to the west of England because there were many anti-parliamentarians areas, but the soldiers who joined them were far less than they had expected, favouring Cromwell to defeat Charles II at Worcester on 3 September 1651. The young king just managed to avoid capture, and later escaped to France.



ARMS OF OLIVER
CROMWELL AS LORD
PROTECTOR

COAT OF ARMS OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND
AND IRELAND

Meanwhile the Scottish Covenanters, traditionally Royalists and who feared for the new Commonwealth, offered Charles II support of the Scottish army Charles



(6 December 1608 – 3 January 1670)

GEORGE MONCK

England was “de facto” controlled by the Parliament and in 1653 Oliver Cromwell was declared “Lord Protector” of a united Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland, inaugurating the period now usually known as the Protectorate. After Cromwell's death in 1658, he was succeeded by a brief period of rule under his son, Richard Cromwell, who abdicated eight months later.

RESTORATION OF THE MONARCHY

The Protectorate Parliament was dissolved in 1659 and the Rump Parliament was recalled. George Monck, the Governor of Scotland, was concerned that the nation would descend into anarchy. Wherefore he marched into the City of London and forced the Rump Parliament to re-admit members of the Long Parliament excluded during Pride's Purge. The new Conventional Parliament was fairly divided on political camps between Royalists and Parliamentarians and on religious grounds between Anglicans and Presbyterians.

On 4 April 1660 the Parliament, which had elected George Monck as a member, received the "Declaration of Brenda" in which Charles promised:

- a general pardon for crimes committed during the English Civil War against his father (except 50 people who were later executed);
- religious toleration;
- the payment of arrears to members of the army.

Furthermore he ordered that the army would be recommissioned into service under the crown.



(29 May 1630 – 6 February 1685)
CHARLES II, KING OF
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND
IRELAND



25 November 1638 –
31 December 1705)
CATHERINE OF
BRAGANZA, WIFE OF
CHARLES II

Conditions of the Declaration were accepted and on 29 May 1660 Charles II reached England entering triumphantly in London. Although Charles II was an intelligent man, he was deeply cynical, more interested in his own pleasures than in points of political or religious principles. His lifelong preoccupation with his many mistresses did nothing to improve his public image. In fact many of his policies were opposed by the Parliament who thought the financial problems were due to the blatant extravagance of the king's personal lifestyle.

The early years of the new reign were scarcely glorious ones. In 1665 London was devastated by the plague, while a year later much of the capital was destroyed during the Great Fire of London (2 September 1666). In addition the Dutch raid at Chatham in 1667 was one the most humiliating military reverses England had ever suffered. Over his reign he tried to maintain good contacts with France and to restore a religious liberty for catholics, but he was contrasted by the Cavalier Parliament.

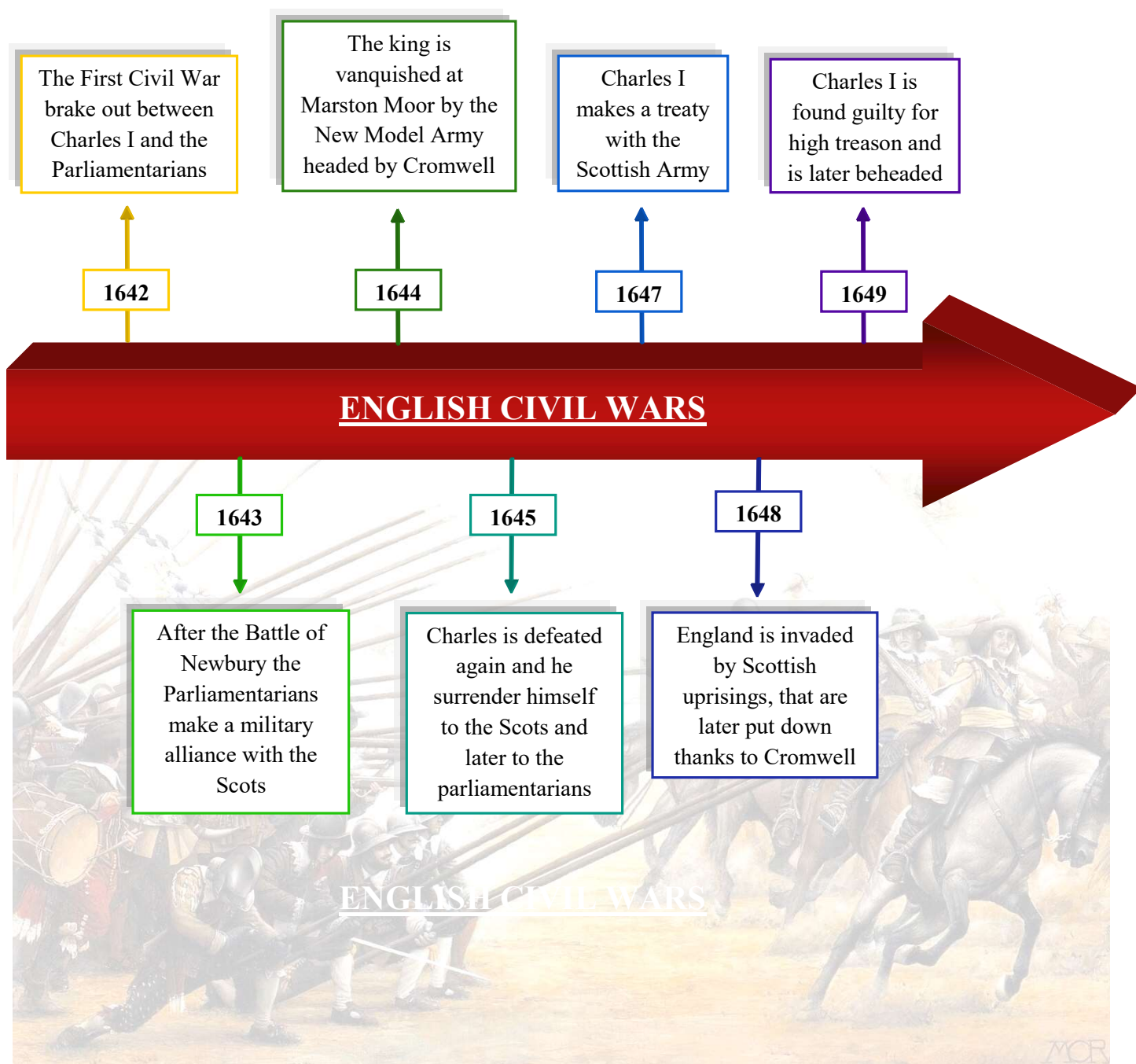
On 21 may 1662 he married the Portuguese princess Catherine of Braganza for her rich dowry; nevertheless she was barren. Not

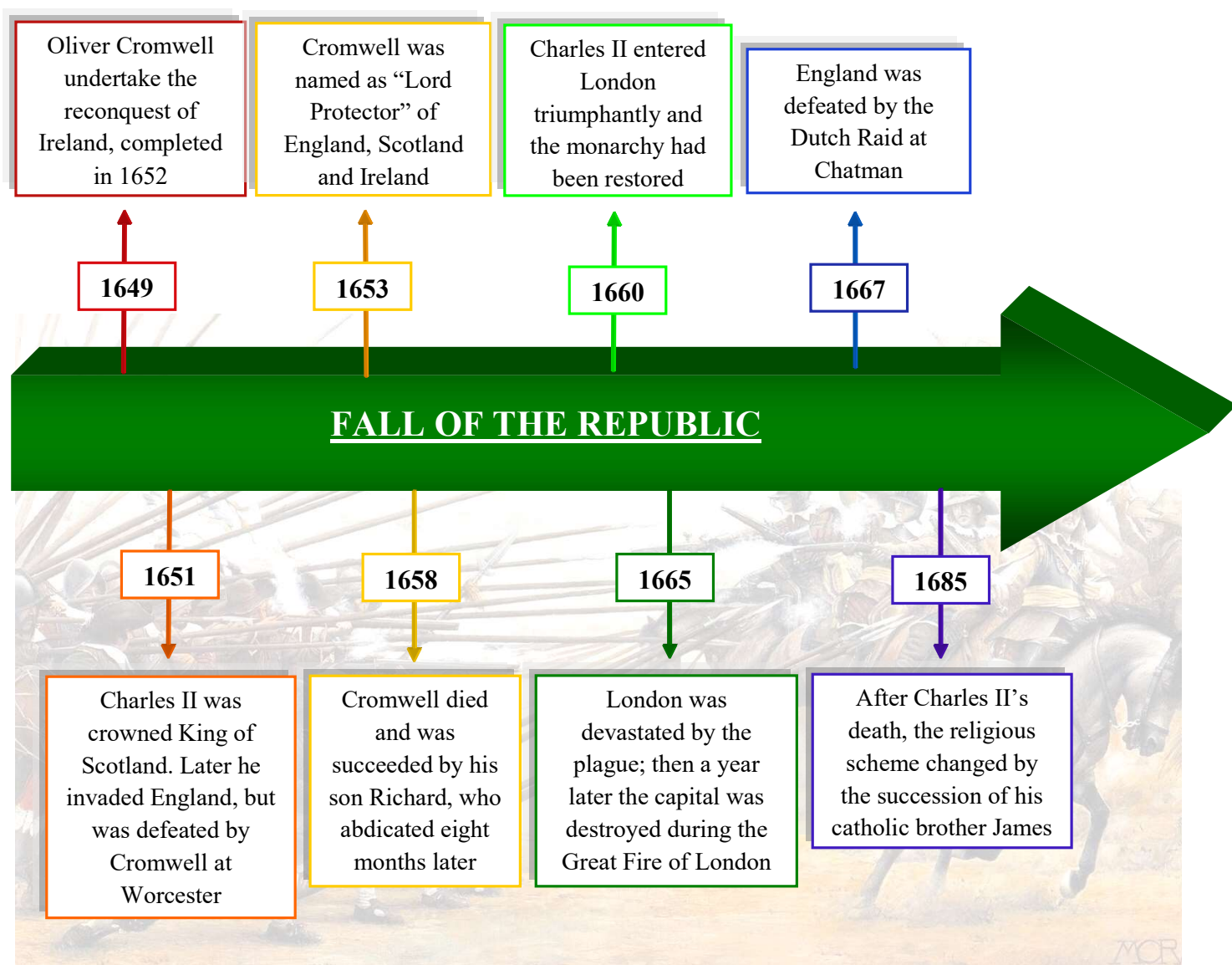
willing any of his illegitimate children to become king, the obvious heir left to the throne at his death in 1685 was Charles only surviving brother, James, Duke of York, who as openly Catholic and he would be the last Roman Catholic monarch in England's reign.



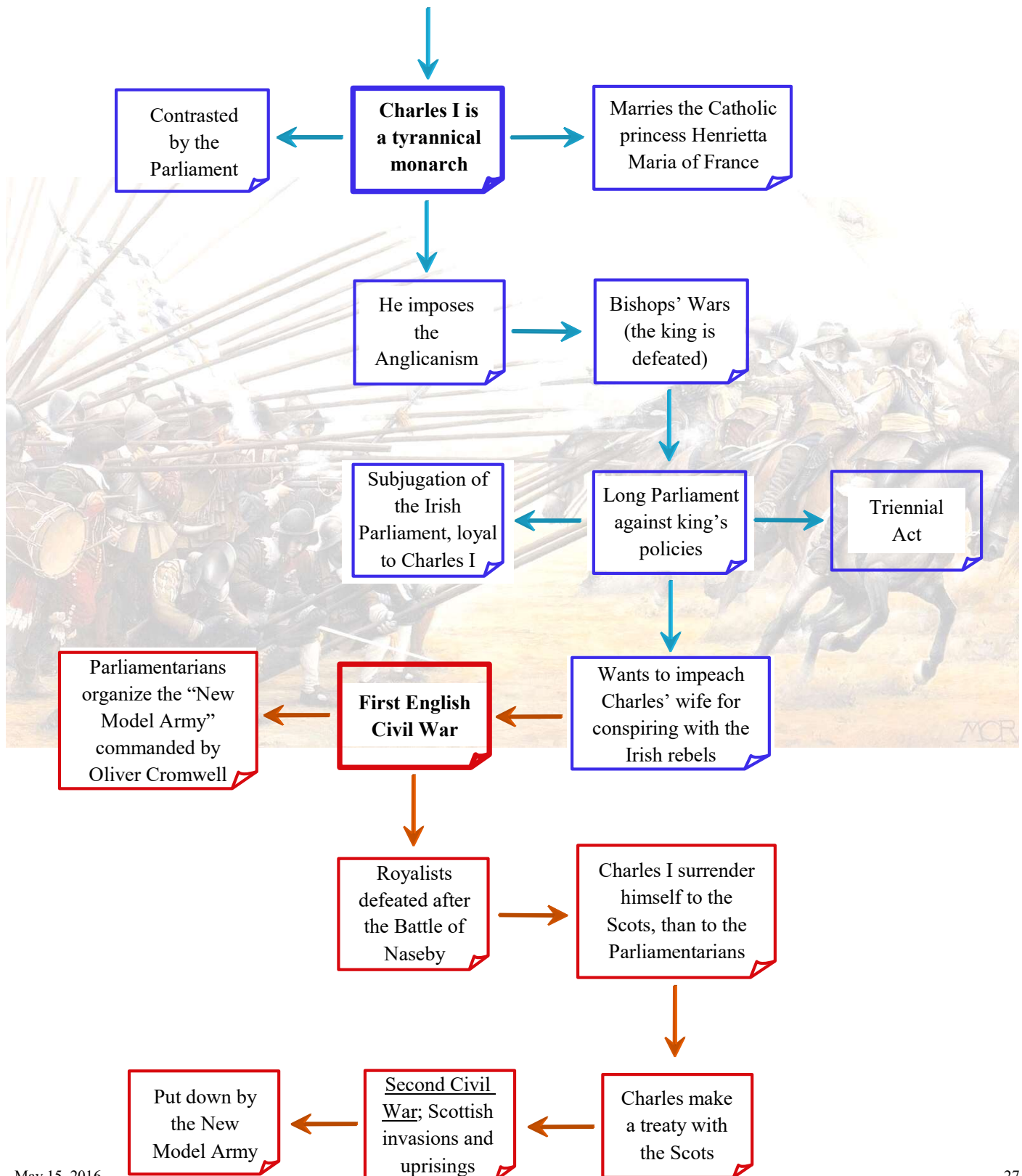
(14 October 1633 – 16 September 1701)
JAMES II, KING OF ENGLAND AND
IRELAND

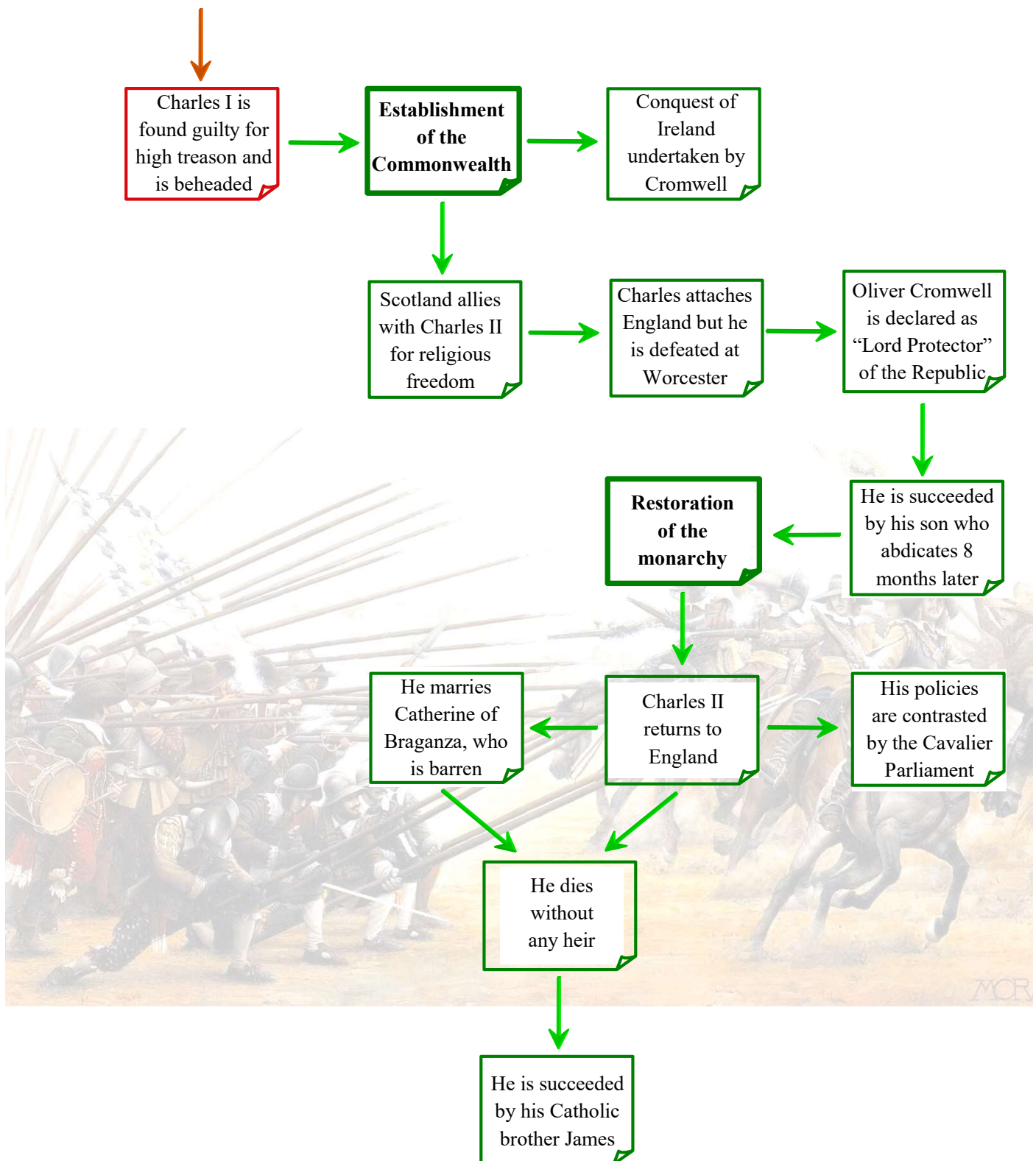
JAMES VII, KING OF SCOTLAND





CHARLES I
CIVIL WARS
COMMONWEALTH
CHARLES II





Glossary

The Gentry and the Landlords

Definition

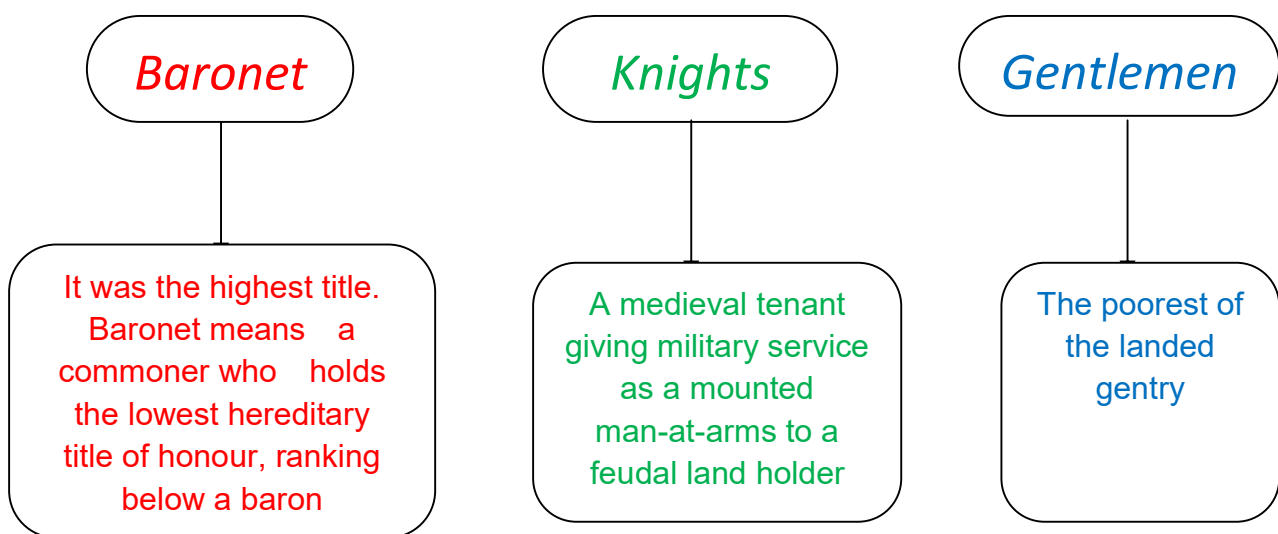
The landed gentry were a group of individuals who did not have to work for a living. Their living could come strictly from the rents of properties, farms, and in later eras, buildings and economic trades, even if they were not directly involved in the active trading.

The landed gentry were specifically untitled aristocrats.

History

The landed gentry in Great Britain traditionally included several types of men.

Gentlemen, for instance, were generally the poorest of the landed gentry, and although they did not need to work for a living, often lived off income from just a few farms or properties. *Knights* traditionally did not have to work and received an income from the crown in return for military service. *Baronet* was the highest of these titles, and although its conferment usually included a few lands, it was often not considered part of the proper peerage, since King James had created and sold the title in the early seventeenth century in the hope of raising funds.



Sources: <http://study.com/academy/lesson/landed-gentry-definition-lesson-quiz.html>

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