

SSWH14: ANALYZE THE AGE OF REVOLUTIONS



Element B: Identify the causes and results of the Revolutions in England (1689).

Stuart Dynasty



- ❑ The causes of the Glorious Revolution in England date back to the first two kings of the Stuart Dynasty, James I and Charles I.
 - By the early 1600s, a new form of Protestantism was taking hold in England, Puritanism.
 - Puritans argued that the Church of England needed to be purified of Catholic ritual, James and Charles disagreed.
- ❑ James and Charles also struggled with their subjects over taxation.
 - This conflict over taxation became particularly bad during the reign of Charles I.
 - In 1628 Parliament refused to give the king money unless he signed the Petition of Right which placed several limits on the powers of the king.
 - Charles signed the document but ignored it for the duration of his reign.
 - Further, Charles I started to raise revenue without the consent of Parliament through fees and fines on the English people.
- ❑ This abuse of power provoked the English Civil War that lasted from 1642 to 1649.



English Civil War

- ❑ Parliament defeated the king's forces in the civil war and in 1649 King Charles I was beheaded for treason.
 - The leader of Parliament's military, Oliver Cromwell, took power and promised to create a republic but established a military dictatorship instead.
 - This military dictatorship, called the Commonwealth, lasted until Cromwell's death in 1658.
- ❑ In 1659 the English Parliament reconvened and voted to restore the Monarch. The oldest son of Charles I, Charles II was invited to take the throne.
 - The relationship between Parliament the king during the reign of Charles II was generally congenial.
 - Charles II agreed to a law that gave his subjects the right to habeas corpus and respected Parliament's traditional right to control taxation.



Glorious Revolution



- ❑ In 1685 Charles II died and his Catholic brother James II became the king.
 - James II was far less cooperative. He violated English laws, appointed Catholics to high office, and dissolved Parliament.
 - This behavior led several members of Parliament to reach out to James II's Protestant daughter Mary.
- ❑ In 1688 seven members of Parliament invited Mary and her husband William, the Prince of Orange to invade England and overthrow James II.
 - James gave up without a fight and William and Mary became the king and queen of England in the Glorious Revolution.
- ❑ William and Mary cooperated with Parliament and together they created a constitutional monarchy for England in which the monarch and Parliament required mutual consent to govern.
 - Parliament drafted and the monarchs signed the English Bill of Rights which protected the rule of law and speech.

