



**LIMITED MONARCHY IN
1603-1688 ENGLAND**

ORIGINS OF THE LIMITED MONARCHY (Prelude)

● King John

- Placed Heavy Taxes on the Nobles
- Excommunicated, Ransom, Wars = \$\$\$
- Lost Normandy to France
- “King Johnny Soft Sword”
- The Outraged Nobles Forced John to Sign the Magna Carta in 1215
- **Magna Carta** will Limit the Power of the King in England

Democratic Concepts of the Magna Carta

1. **“No taxation without representation.”**
2. **Due Process of Law**
3. **No one is above the law**

ORIGINS OF ENGLISH PARLIAMENT

- The Model Parliament of 1295 meets in London
- Greater Nobles, Clergy, Lesser Nobles and the Townspeople

House of Lords

- High-Ranking Clergy
- Greater Nobles

House of Commons

- Lesser Nobles
- Townspeople

Monarch vs. Parliament Powers

⦿ Monarch's Powers

- Make the Laws
- Conducted Foreign Policy
- Summon and Dismiss Parliament

⦿ Parliament's Powers

- Approve New Taxes
- Pass Laws Proposed by the Monarch
- Advise Monarchs

Henry VIII & Elizabeth I Enjoy Tranquil Reigns as they work with Parliament during the 1500s

CLASHES BETWEEN KING AND PARLIAMENT (1600s)

- James I
 - Became King of England and Ruled from 1603 to 1625
 - Believed in the Divine Right of Kings
 - Power comes from God and is therefore Absolute
- Quarrels with Parliament:
 1. Foreign Policy
 2. Money
 3. Religion: Persecuted Puritans



Charles I (1625 – 1649)

- In 1628, Charles I Summoned Parliament because he Needed Money
- Parliament Forced Charles I to Sign the Petition of Right (Limited his Power)
- Once he got his Money, he Dismissed Parliament and they would not meet again for 11 years
- Charles I had an Arbitrary or Personal Rule (1629 – 1640)
- Did Whatever he Wished with No Reason, Ruled Unfairly
- In 1640, Scotland Invades England and Charles I is Forced to Summon Parliament
- Tried to Place the Anglican Church on the Scots

English Civil War (1642-1649)

- Charles I Stormed Parliament and Tried to Arrest 5 members; gets warrant
 - “I see the birds have flown”

PARLIAMENT VS. KING'S SUPPORTERS

“Roundheads”
Middle Class/Urban
*Puritan

“Cavaliers”
Upper Class/Rural
*Catholic



Lower Class
Anglicans



English Civil War (1642-1649)

● Oliver Cromwell

- Strong-willed Puritan who Organized the New Model Army to Victory
- Battle of Naseby (1645)
 - King was Captured, Put on Trial and Sentenced to Death
 - In January of 1649, Charles I is Publicly Executed



Oliver Cromwell

- England is now a Republic, No more Monarchy
- In 1653, Cromwell became Military Dictator of England
- Cromwell Imposes Strict Puritan Rules on England
- In 1658, Cromwell Dies = son Richard Cromwell Takes Over



The Restoration



- Charles II (1660 – 1685)
 - In 1660, Charles II was asked to Return to England and Restore the Monarchy
 - Known as the “Merry King”
 - Works with Parliament
 - On his Deathbed, became Officially Catholic

The Glorious Revolution

- James II (1685 – 1688)
 - Openly Catholic (Brother of Charles II)
 - Believes in the Divine Right of Kings
 - Appointed Catholics to High-ranking Government Positions in Violation of the **Test Act**
- At the Invitation of Parliament, William and Mary Invade England
- Known as the Glorious Revolution of 1688 = “The Bloodless Revolution”
- William and Mary Agree to Rule by the Statutes of Parliament (Parliament Makes the Laws)

