England: Tudor Queen & Stuart Kings
Western Civ. Chapter 18

Elizabeth’s Challenges

- Religious conflict
- Rival queen
- Spanish ambition
- Financial difficulties
- Domestic Politics
Religious Conflict

• Henry & Edward - Protestants
• Mary Tudor - Catholic
• Elizabeth’s “Via Media” - Compromise
• Parliament
  – Act of Uniformity – set up a National Church
  – Act of Supremacy – Monarch heads state and Church
• Papal Bulls – blocked, then encouraged by Phillip
• Puritans – minority in Parliament, challenged Elizabeth

Rival Queen

• Mary Stuart (Queen of Scots) – Elizabeth’s cousin, a Catholic
• Papal & Political involvement (Spain)
• John Knox & Presbyterians – revolted against Mary
• Elizabeth provides sanctuary
• Plots
Spanish Ambitions

• Phillip of Spain – wanted to marry Elizabeth...among other things
• Wealth from the New World – funds Spain’s activities
• Drake & the Sea Dogs – Elizabeth’s not-so secret weapon
• Spanish Armada – Phillip’s response
Financial Problems

- Low income
- Reluctant Parliament
- Few colonies
- Solution? –
  - Joint-stock companies
    - British East India Company

Domestic Politics

- Conflicts with Parliament
  - Taxes – Defense budget
  - Religion – anti-Catholic sentiment was rising
- Conflicts with Puritans & others
Elizabethan Golden Age

- London
  - Center of commerce, culture and politics
  - Contrasts & Extremes
    - Crime & Punishment

Culture

- Theater, drama & poetry
- William Shakespeare
- The Burbages
  - James
  - Richard & Cuthbert

Bear Baiting, etc.
Elizabeth Leaves no Heir

• James Stuart of Scotland
  – King James Bible
  – Clashes with Parliament
  • Divine right vs. debt

Divine Right of Kings

• “The state of monarchy is the supremest thing upon the earth: for kings are not only God’s lieutenants upon the earth, and sit upon God’s throne, but even by God himself they are called gods. God has power to create or destroy, make or unmake, at his pleasure to give life or send death, to judge all and to be judged. And the like power have kings: they make and unmake their subjects, they have power of raising and casting down; of life, and of death.”
  – James I, from a speech given to Parliament

Charles I

• War with Spain
• No funds from Parliament
  – Forced loans from nobles
  – Quartered troops in private homes
Problems with Parliament

- Petition of Right
  - No imprisonment w/o cause
  - No forced loans or tax levies
  - No troops in private homes w/o consent
  - No martial law in peacetime
- No Parliament
- Religion rears its head, threats of war
  - William Laud & the Scots
- Parliament comes back
  - Limits King's power
  - Commons raided by Charles
  - Popular outrage

Cavaliers vs. Roundheads

- Cavaliers (Royalists loyal to Charles)
- Roundheads (Puritans)
  - Cromwell
- Parliament vs. Cromwell's New Model Army
- Trial of Charles
Cromwell the Dictator

- Dissolves Parliament
- Writes Constitution
- Rules as "Lord Protector"
- Puritan values
- Ireland

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Puritan Emigration

Source: http://migration.ucc.ie/ES2008/usasimages/usapuritans.JPG

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Return of the Kings

- Parliament is recalled
- Charles II returns from exile
- Restoration
  - Monarchy
  - Culture
  - Moderation
- Habeas Corpus
- Religion & Money (again)
  - Political Parties
    - Whigs
    - Tories
James Loses his Throne

- James' Divine right vs. Parliament
  - Appoints his Catholic friends, violates laws
  - Dissolves Parliament
- Public fears of Catholicism
- William & Mary overthrow James
  - Bloodless Revolution or Glorious Revolution

Partnership between Kings & Parliament

- William & Mary rule as joint sovereigns
- Government “according to the statutes in Parliament agreed on and the laws and customs of the same.”
- Bill of Rights define the limits of royal power

Hobbes

- Hobbes' Leviathan
  - Absolute Monarchy
Locke

• Locke’s Treatises on Government
  – Life
  – Liberty
  – Property