

ENGLISH CIVIL WAR 1640-1660

HSTEU302



James I Stuart
1603-1625

James VI of Scotland
and
James I of England

James VI of Scotland

imposes Bishops on Scottish Presbyterian Church

James I as head of Anglican Church:

episcopal structure as hierarchical, culminating in
King as head of Church

1604 Hampton Court Conference:

declares “no Bishops, no King”

strong opposition to Presbyterian movement in England

authorizes the “King James” translation of Bible

Catholics: seen as treasonous, called “recusants” (refusers)

since 1588 Spanish Armada

James I Stuart
1621

Portrait by
Daniel Mytens



Duke of Buckingham
George Villiers

Court favorite of
James I, major role
under Charles I

Assassinated in 1629
by a “disappointed
office seeker”

Portrait by
Peter Paul Rubens
1625



Charles I Stuart
1625-1649

Equestrian

Anthony Van Dyck
(1599-1641)
Flemish Baroque
painter





Triptych of Charles I Anthony van Dyck

Charles I versus Parliament:

Financial issues: refusal to vote traditional revenues for life
King uses “forced loans”

1628 Petition of Right: Parliament wants all funds levied
only with its consent, due process of law

1629-1640 Personal rule of Charles I
Parliament not called for 11 years

1635 Ship Money: extended to inland towns

1637 John Hampden: Puritan tax resister

ARMINIANISM -- High Church party (Arminius = Dutch theologian)

1) worship: sacraments, Mass, vestments, altar railings

enforcement of Book of Common Prayer

uniform services throughout England

2) theology: latitudinarian (broad access to salvation)

anti-predestinarian

LAUDIAN REVIVAL:

1633 Archbishop Laud as AB of Canterbury

anti-Puritan, seen as crypto-Catholic,

possible reunion with Rome? offer of Cardinal's hat

Catholics become prominent at court –

French Queen Henrietta Marie

1637 Puritan pamphleteers against Laud have ears cropped

William Prynne – branded on both cheeks SL

S = seditious L = libellous

Scotland: attempt to impose Book of Common Prayer

1638 SCOTTISH REVOLT: invade England

Charles forced to call Parliament (Presbyterian, Puritan leanings)

1640-1653 LONG PARLIAMENT & PURITAN REVOLUTION

1642 Charles attempts coup: enters Parliament with armed men
coup fails, flees to north = start of Civil War

ENGLISH RELIGIOUS FACTIONS AFTER 1640

PRESBYTERIANS: want state church on Scottish model
Social agenda: "Puritanism", Calvinist style
Consistory: church court of laymen, elders (presbyters)
to enforce morality, Christian discipline

INDEPENDENTS: reject state church
Congregational model: voluntary Puritan churches
Cromwell supports Independents

RADICALS: sectarian organization (sect versus church)
non-conformist dissenters
Fifth Monarchy Men: apocalyptic, millennium in 1666
four earlier are Babylon, Macedonia, Persia, Rome
Levellers: egalitarian society; universal male suffrage
Diggers: agrarian Christian communists;
division of land among agricultural workers
Also: Ranters, Quakers, Shakers, Seekers...

No press censorship 1640 -1660 = all groups print pamphlets

[See Christopher Hill, The World Turned Upside Down]



1643 Parliamentary woodcut: King's "body politic" split in three between "Papist conspirators," "Bloody Irish" (middle) and Royalist Cavaliers "Malignant plotters," plus Devil on the Papist side

CAVALIERS:
English Royalist
aristocrats fight
for Charles I
in Civil War



Officers and musketeers of the guard

Puritan “Roundhead” helmets worn by Cromwell’s New Model Army



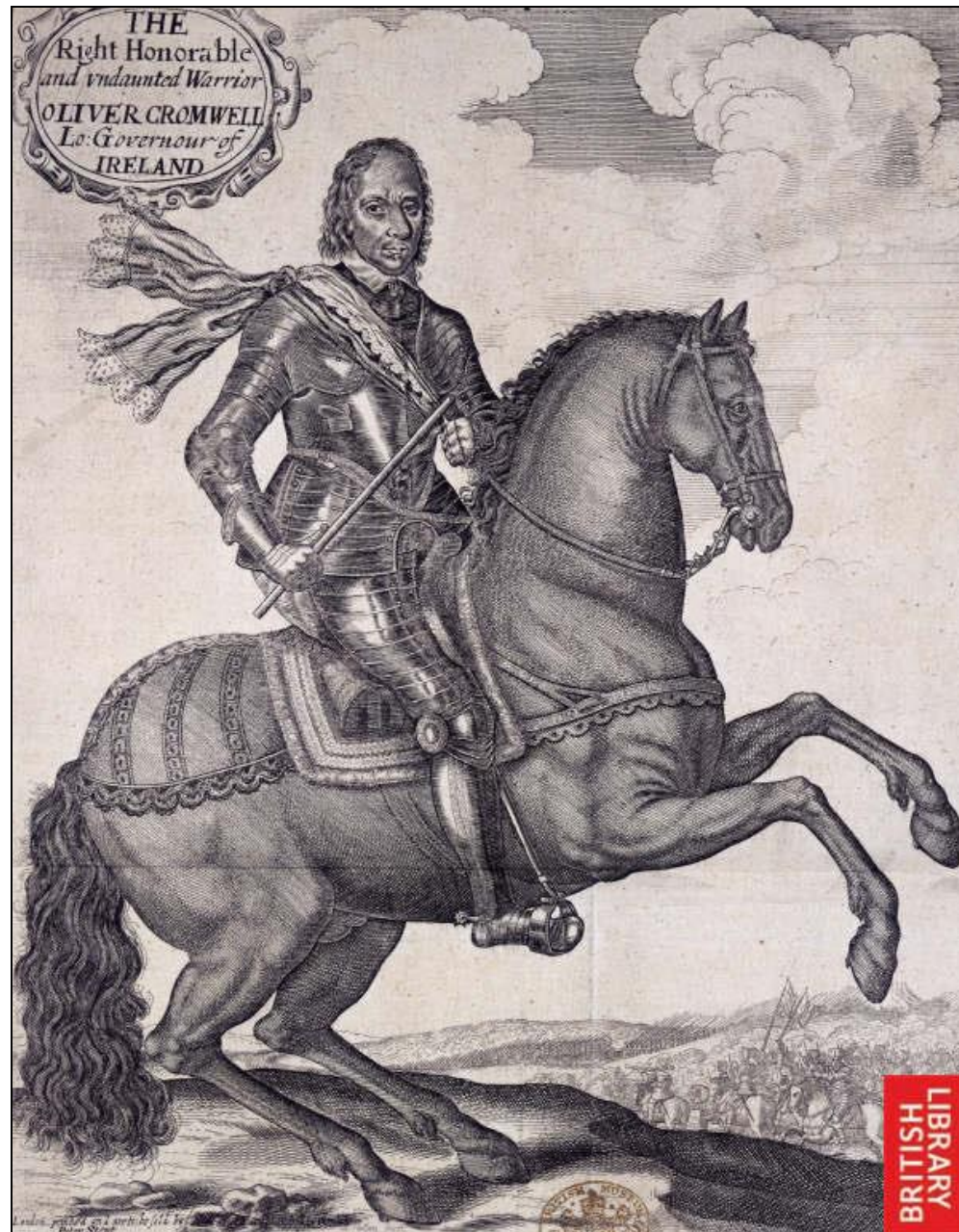
www.alamy.com - C0297G



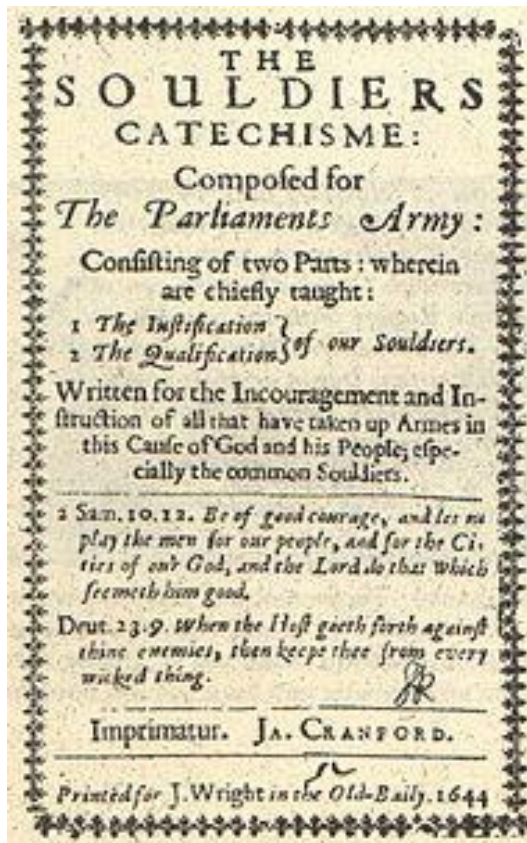
Oliver Cromwell
1599-1658

Leads regiment
called
“Ironsides”

Rises to become
head of the
New Model
Army



New Model Army: Puritanism as motivation in
*The Souldiers Catechism composed for the Parliament's
Army 1644*



*I had rather have a plain,
russet-coated Captain, that
knows what he fights for, and
loves what he knows, than
what you call a Gentleman
and is nothing else.*

Oliver Cromwell

Oliver
Cromwell
1650

Robert Walker



1643 Battle of Marston Moor: royalist defeat
“Ironsides Regiment” of Oliver Cromwell gains
victory for New Model Army of Roundhead Puritans
“God made them stubble to our swords.” Cromwell

1645 Battle of Naseby surrender of Charles I after final defeat

1648 Cromwell crushes Presbyterian & Cavalier rising for King
= realignment against radicals

1649 Pride's Purge:

Presbyterians who support state church expelled from Parliament
only Independents remain =

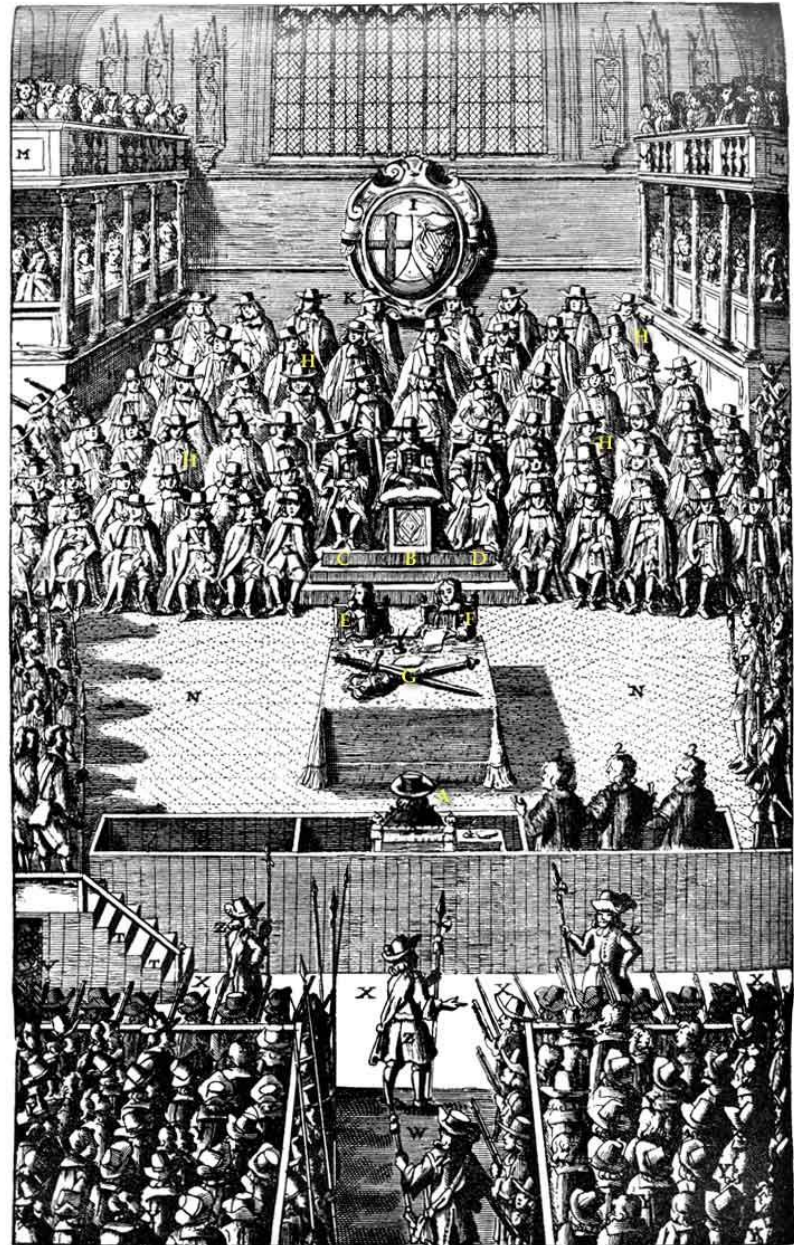
RUMP Parliament (60 members) votes on execution of King

1649 Trial of Charles I

by the Rump
Parliament

Charged with being a
"tyrant, traitor,
murderer, a public
and implacable
enemy to the
Commonwealth of
England."

Charles' response:
"Princes are not
bound to give an
account of their
actions but to God
alone."



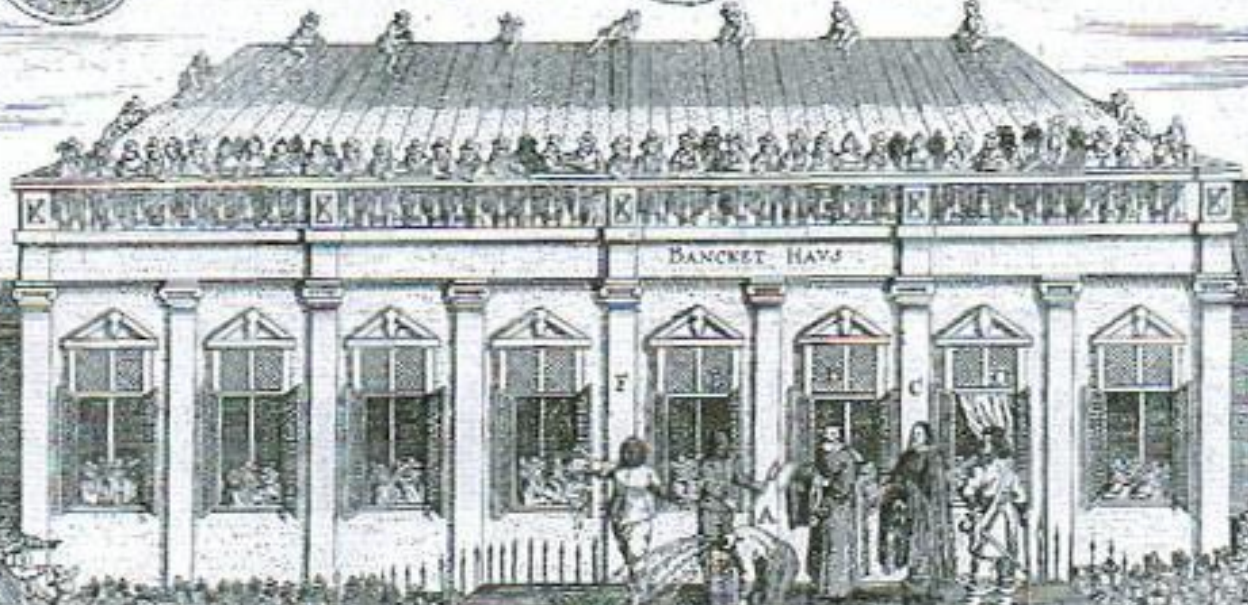
In the high court of Justice for the trying and trying of Charles
 Stuart King of England January 30th 1649. At 10 o'clock.

Whereas Charles Stuart King of England is and is adjudged traitor and condemned of high Treason
 and other high crimes And that on the 30th day of January last pronounced against him by this Court to be put to death by
 severance of his head from his body At a public execution yet remained to be done. This we therefore do and do
 require you to see the said sentence executed in the said Court before which he was condemned and in the
 City of London at the mouth of Newgate between the hours of Ten in the morning and five in the afternoon of this said
 day with full effect And for seeing this shall be a sufficient warrant And that all Officers and
 and also the good people of this nation of England do assist and aid you in this service Given under the hand and
 Seal of the Court

Ed. Colwell	James Lynde	Ed. Lynde	Har. Waller	R. Ayscough	Island	John Hopton	The
Ed. Colwell	Ed. Lynde	Ed. Lynde	Har. Waller	R. Ayscough	Island	John Hopton	The
Ed. Colwell	Ed. Lynde	Ed. Lynde	Har. Waller	R. Ayscough	Island	John Hopton	The
Ed. Colwell	Ed. Lynde	Ed. Lynde	Har. Waller	R. Ayscough	Island	John Hopton	The
Ed. Colwell	Ed. Lynde	Ed. Lynde	Har. Waller	R. Ayscough	Island	John Hopton	The
Ed. Colwell	Ed. Lynde	Ed. Lynde	Har. Waller	R. Ayscough	Island	John Hopton	The
Ed. Colwell	Ed. Lynde	Ed. Lynde	Har. Waller	R. Ayscough	Island	John Hopton	The
Ed. Colwell	Ed. Lynde	Ed. Lynde	Har. Waller	R. Ayscough	Island	John Hopton	The
Ed. Colwell	Ed. Lynde	Ed. Lynde	Har. Waller	R. Ayscough	Island	John Hopton	The
Ed. Colwell	Ed. Lynde	Ed. Lynde	Har. Waller	R. Ayscough	Island	John Hopton	The

A facsimile of the King's death-warrant. The signatures include Bradshaw's and Cromwell's in the first column, and Ireton's and Mauleverer's in the second

An weiland dem Durchleuchtigen und Großmächtigsten
König in Großbritannien, Frankreich und Irland zu vergangen in London vor der Residentz Weithall Dienstag
den 30. Junij 1649. Nachmittags zwischen 2. und 3. Uhren.

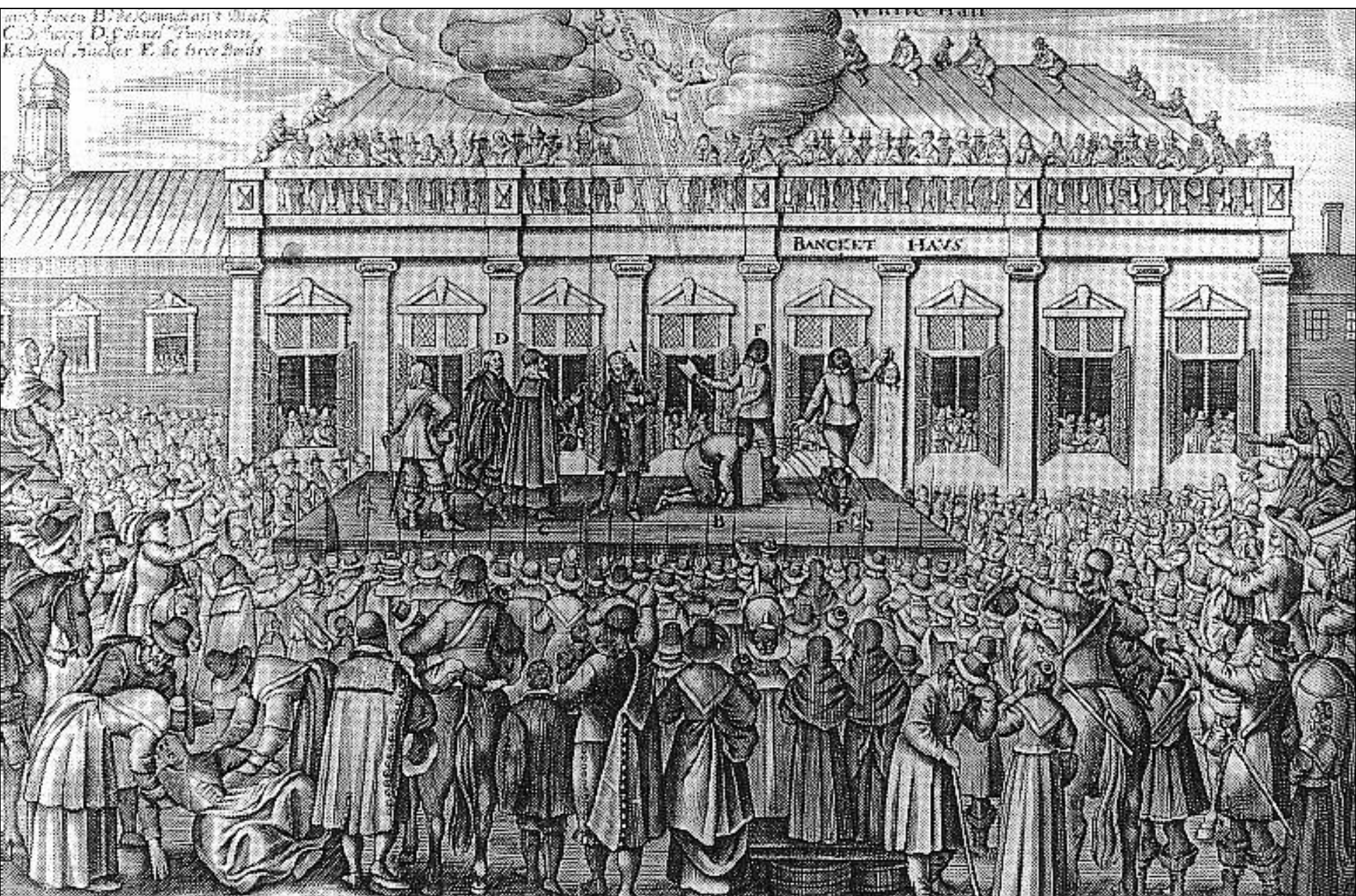


A. Seine Köll; May: an dem Block. B. Doctor Juxon. C. Colonell Tomlinson. D. Colonell Hacker. E. F. Die 2. Excutoren. C. R. V. M.

Execution
of
"Charles I,
King and
Martyr"

1649

Mr. James B. de Quincey & Miss
C. D. Hayes D. Palmer / Thomson
K. G. Noel / Tucker F. de la Cruz Smith





Anonymous painting 1649 : Charles I (left) Cromwell (right)

1647 PUTNEY DEBATES: Cromwell presides

debate over the political makeup of new Puritan Republic

Levellers: want universal male suffrage: *Col. Rainsborough*

“...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. “

Independents: want vote for property holders only:

Henry Ireton response to Rainsborough

“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 [*i.e. owns property*].”

INTERREGNUM 1649-1660 (between the reigns)

PURITAN REPUBLIC under Cromwell's leadership 1649-1653

CROMWELL as dominant in politics, military, religion

1649-1650 Military campaign in Ireland

Penal Laws: anti-Catholic, confiscation of land

1650-51 Military campaign in Scotland

1653 -1658 PROTECTORATE

Cromwell dissolves Parliament, standing army of 50,000
institutes one-man rule declares himself

**LORD PROTECTOR of
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND**

1655 readmission of Jews to England (exiled since 1292)

motivation is commercial, trade, but also religious

1658 Cromwell's death leaves political vacuum

“There is no power on Earth that can compare to him. Job 41,24

Hobbes’
Leviathan
1651

seen as
justification
for
Cromwell,
fired by
Charles II
Stuart in
exile



Cover engraving for Hobbes

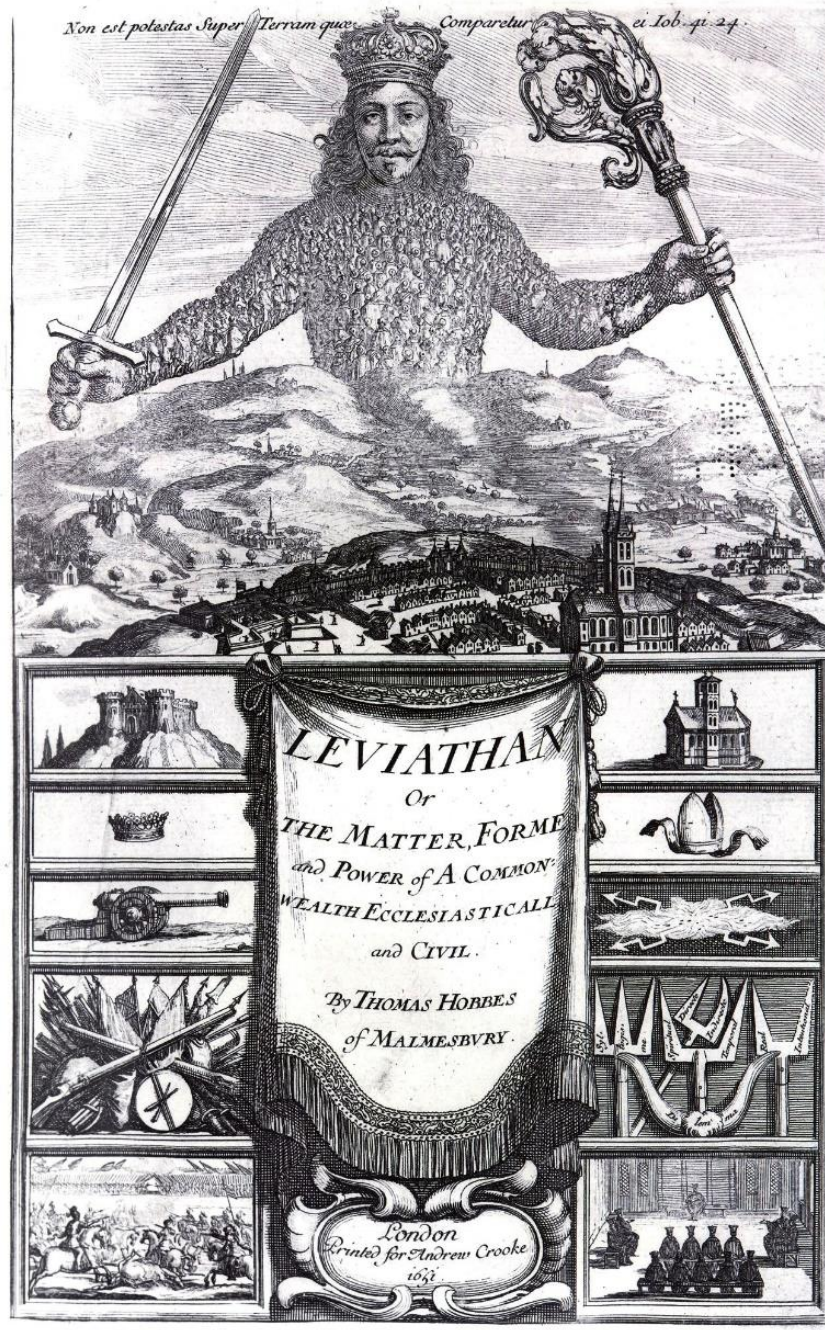
Leviathan

1651

Right hand:
sword, power of the state

Left hand:
Bishop's
scepter,
power of the Church

ERASTIAN =
state decides
on religion



Death mask
of Oliver
Cromwell



RESTORATION ENGLAND 1660-1688

KING CHARLES II Stuart 1660-1685:

no conditions put on his return from France:
his model is divine right absolutism of Louis XIV

Initial actions:

execution of the regicides of 1649
hanged, drawn & quartered

restoration of Church of England (Anglican)

1660 Restoration of Stuart Monarchy after death of Cromwell



Coronation of Charles II 1660—
triumphal procession with Roman style arches

Charles II

John Michael
Wright

What does this
image convey?



Charles II
Restored 1660

After exile in France
since 1640's with
Louis XIV with his
brother James

Both lean towards
absolutism, divine
right, Anglicanism
and later even...
Catholicism



Charles II
as patron of
sciences



Windsor
Castle

Enlarged
by
Charles II

(competing
with Louis XIV's
Versailles)

Located west of
London
on the Thames
River



James II
Stuart
Catholic convert
since 1670

Reign 1685-1688

Exiled in the
Glorious
Revolution
1688



The Stuart Dynasty

James I (r. 1603-1625)

Charles I (r. 1625-1649)

Interregnum (1649-1660)

Charles II (r.1660 -1685)

James II (r.1685-1688)

Mary II, William III and The Act of Settlement

Anne (r.1702-1714)

The House of Stuart

by Ed Stephan

