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 Pyrnnne – 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
Puritan “Roundhead” helmets worn by Cromwell’s New Model Army
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."
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
Execution of “Charles I, King and Martyr” 1649
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

James I
1603-1625
James VI of Scotland

Anne of Denmark

Henry d. 1612

Charles I
1625-1649

Henriette Marie of France

Elizabeth

Frederick V Elector Palatine

Catherine of Portugal

Charles II
1660-1685

Henrietta m. Philippe of Orléans

Mary

William II of Orange

Anne Hyde

James II (1)
1685-1688

Maria of Modena

Sophia

Ernest Augustus of Hanover

Charles

William III
1689-1702

Mary
1689-1694

Anne
1702-1714

James (the Old Pretender) d. 1766

Maria Sobieska

George I
1714-1727

Charles Edward (the Young Pretender) d. 1788

Henry Cardinal of York d. 1807