

Aim: How did absolute monarchs affect England?

I New Government

- natural laws: Leaders govern states according to their citizens
- Divine Right of Kings: kings ruled because they were chosen by God to be kings.
- **Autocracy**, or rule by a single person.
- Absolutism: monarch ruled with "absolute" power, that is, unshared power

II English Absolute Monarchs

A. Elizabeth I

- Elizabethan Age: 1558-1603
- Golden age
- Commercial expansion, exploration, Colonization of New World

B. James I

- Combines thrones of England and Scotland
- Claimed divine right.

C. Charles I

- Took over in 1625
- Signed the Petition of Right
- Limited taxes and forbid unlawful imprisonment.
- Claimed divine right
- Scotland soon invaded England in 1640
- Long Parliament 1640-1660
- Limited the power of the monarch
- Civil war in England.
- Roundheads led by Oliver Cromwell win
- Charles I was executed

D. Oliver Cromwell

- Lord Protector of English Commonwealth
- Religious intolerance and violence

E. Charles II

- Reinstated a limited monarchy
- Known as the Stuart Restoration
- Habeas Corpus Act 1679
- Protects people from arrests without due process
- Charles II was a closet Catholic and converted on his deathbed

F. James II

- James II was openly Catholic
- Divine right and was last Catholic monarch
- Glorious Revolution in 1688
- James II was driven out, William and Mary the Protestant in
- Signed the English Bill of Rights in 1689
- Gave citizens certain rights
- Roman Catholics could not be king or queen of England
- Limited the power of the monarch