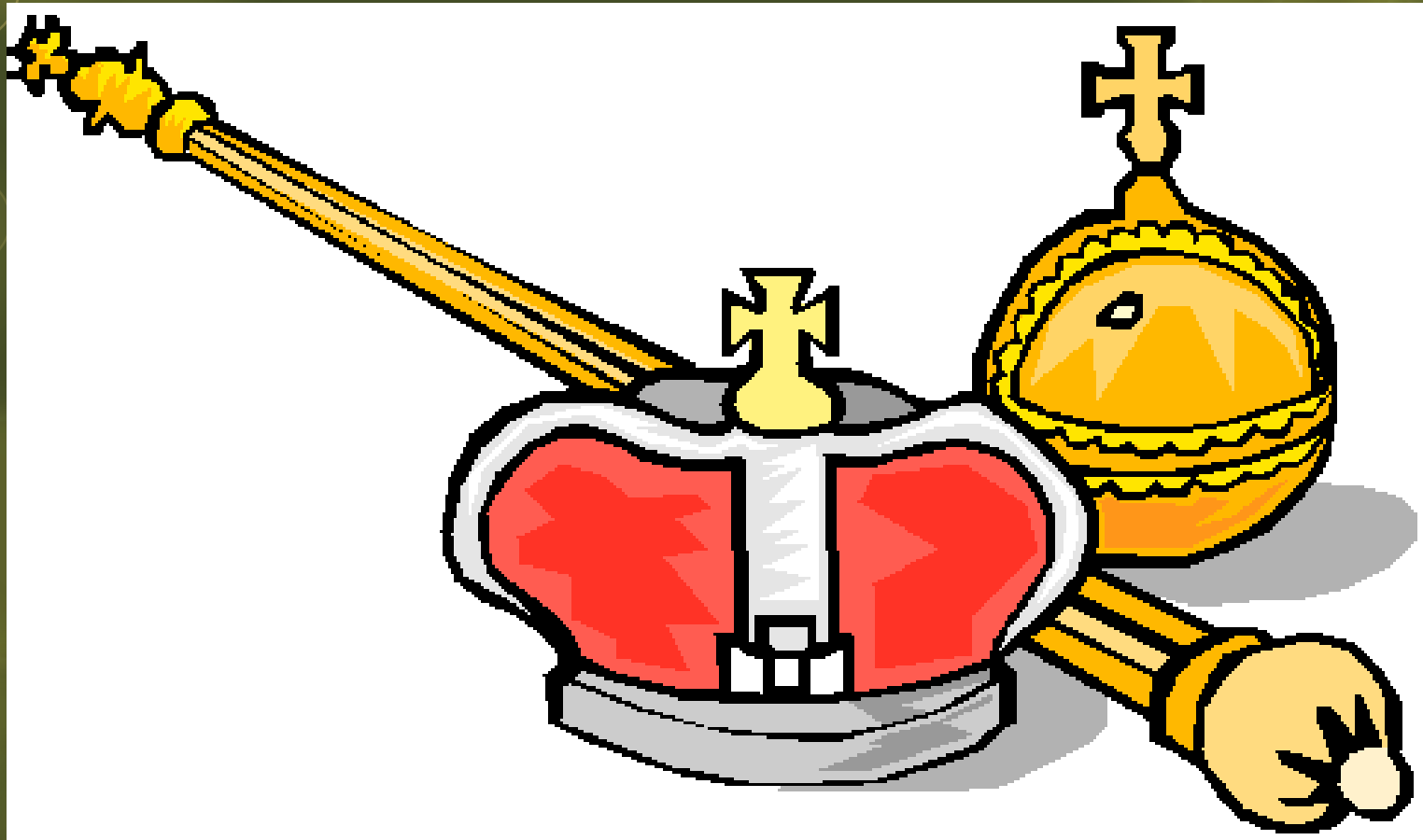


absolutism and constitutionalism in Europe (1589-1715)



colder and wetter climate (17th century) meant a shorter farming period.

Grain yields declined, smaller harvests led to food shortages and starvation

- population decline or stagnation

- government increased spending on armies/
raised taxes

- peasant revolts were common





state sovereignty

sovereign- when a state possesses a monopoly over the instruments of justice and the use of forces within its boundaries

- no ecclesiastical counts
- no private armies or feudal lords to threaten royal authority



Constitutionalism- England and Holland

The limitation of government by law, balance between the authority and power of the government, and the right and liberties of the subjects



The Dutch Republic

- 7 Northern Provinces – United Provinces of the Netherlands
“golden age of the Netherlands”
- within each province “regents” handled affairs of local estates
- Federal assembly States General – handled foreign affairs
- Holland was the most powerful province and the Estates, assembled at Holland’s capital, the Hague



- Commercial Prosperity –
- thrift, frugality and religious toleration
- Fish industry – was the cornerstone of the Dutch economy
- 1602 Dutch East India company (a joint stock company)
- 1621 Dutch West India company was founded
- 1652 Dutch founded Cape Town (southern tip of Africa)



Beurs van Hendrick de Keyser

The first stock exchange in the Netherlands was set up by the Dutch East India Company (VOC) in 1602. They came up with the idea of issuing shares in order to finance their maritime activities. They needed a stock exchange building however, in order to be able to trade the shares



Netherlands: The Golden Age – 1600's

- As opposed to all other European nations at the time, it was a republic
- Holland dominated the States General, the central government of the Netherlands, but distrusted the House of Orange
- For a period of time (1688-1714) the Netherlands became a monarchy under William III of Orange
- Dutch revert back to a republic in 1714 when war with France ended
- Home to great religious tolerance and a haven for Jews
- The Dutch had thriving farms, fish and textile industries, plus a trade industry that reached all the way to East Asia

Tulip Mania

Tulip mania was a period in the Dutch Golden Age during which contract prices for some bulbs of the recently introduced and fashionable tulip reached extraordinarily high levels and then dramatically collapsed in February 1637





Economic Decline in the Netherlands

No strong stadtholder replaced William III after his death in 1702

- Passed in naval supremacy by the British
- Fishing and trade industries declined
- Only financial institutions kept the Dutch from complete insignificance



1609





England

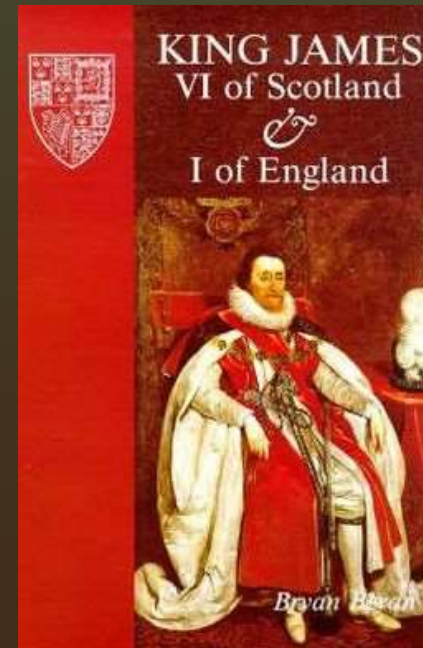
- James Stuart (1603-1625) King of Scotland for 35 years before becoming King of England
- “divine right of Kings” responsible only to God
- House of Commons- better educated and wealthier
- Between 1603-1640 “bitter squabbles between the Crown and the wealthy, articulate and legally minded commons





King James I (James Stuart)

- 1604 peace with Spain
- Arraigned marriage between son Charles and Henrietta Marie daughter of Henry IV of France.
- Religious dissenters began leaving in 1620.



Gunpowder plot

○ *Remember Remember
the Fifth of November*

○ Guy Fawkes



The Catholics were mad at King James and plotted to kill him.



Someone sent a letter to warn the King not to go to the Houses of Parliament on November 5th.



King James didn't like



- Puritans believed the reformation had not gone far enough
- Calvinists linked sin and poverty with weakness and moral corruption
- James I was Calvinist in doctrine but not Puritan
- Both James and his son Charles gave the impression of being sympathetic to Roman Catholicism



King Charles I



William Laud

- William Laud (1573-1645)
- archbishop of Canterbury
- uniformity of church services
- Ecclesiastical court (court of high commission)
- 1637 attempted to impose a new prayer book in Scotland.
- The Scots revolted





- Peace with France 1629, Spain 1630.
- War with Scotland 1640
- Forced loans
- Ship money
- Short parliament



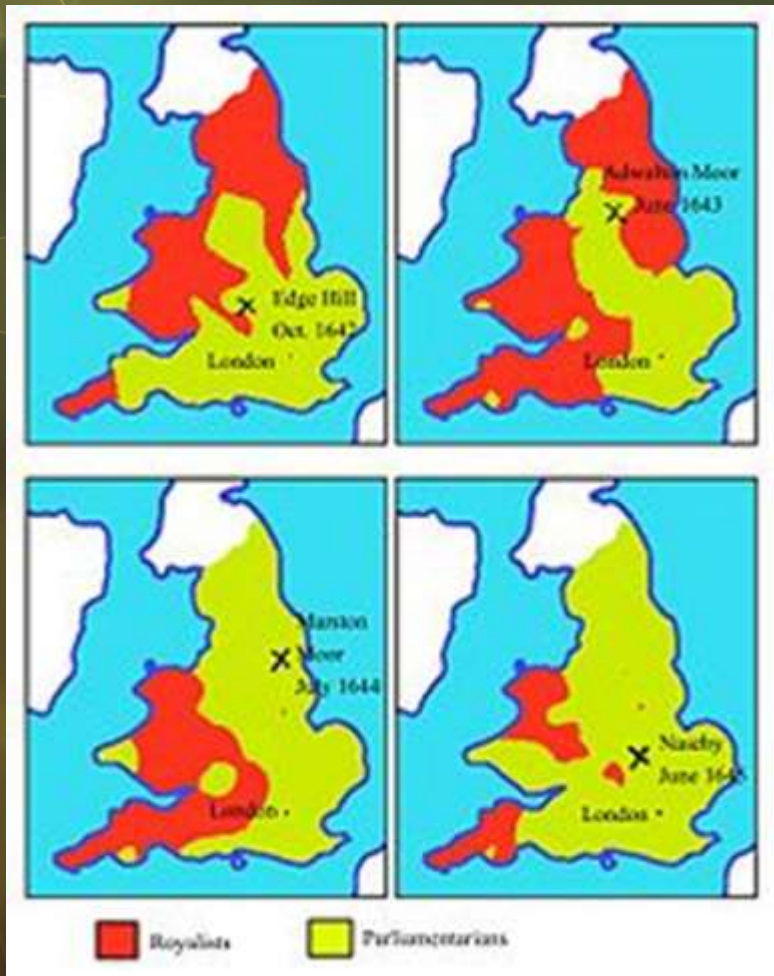
- King Charles was compelled to summon Parliament in November 1640
- Long parliament passed legislation to limited to power of the monarchy
- 1641 passed the Triennial Act – compelling the king to call Parliament every 3 years
- Impeached Archbishop Laud and abolished the court of the High Commission
- uprising in Ireland
- Charles recruited an army of nobility, the gentry and mercenaries
- Charles supporters were known as cavaliers
- Parliamentary army- militia of the city of London, country squires and other puritans (Roundheads)





English Civil War 1642- 1649

Scotland alliance with Parliament – Oliver Cromwell 1649
Execution of King Charles on the charge of high treason





Charles I



Oliver Cromwell

The execution of Charles I in front of Whitehall, London,
30 January 1649





○ 1649-1660 the Interregnum – protectorate commonwealth -military dictatorship

○ Two main issues:

- would an absolute monarchy or a parliamentary government rule England
- English religion – or Presbyterian system of Church government



Oliver Cromwell- New Model Army



"Rump Parliament"

- 1648 Presbyterians barred from parliament
- "rump" parliament fewer than 50 members
- Abolished the monarchy, the House of Lords, and the Anglican church
- 1649-1660 Puritan Republic

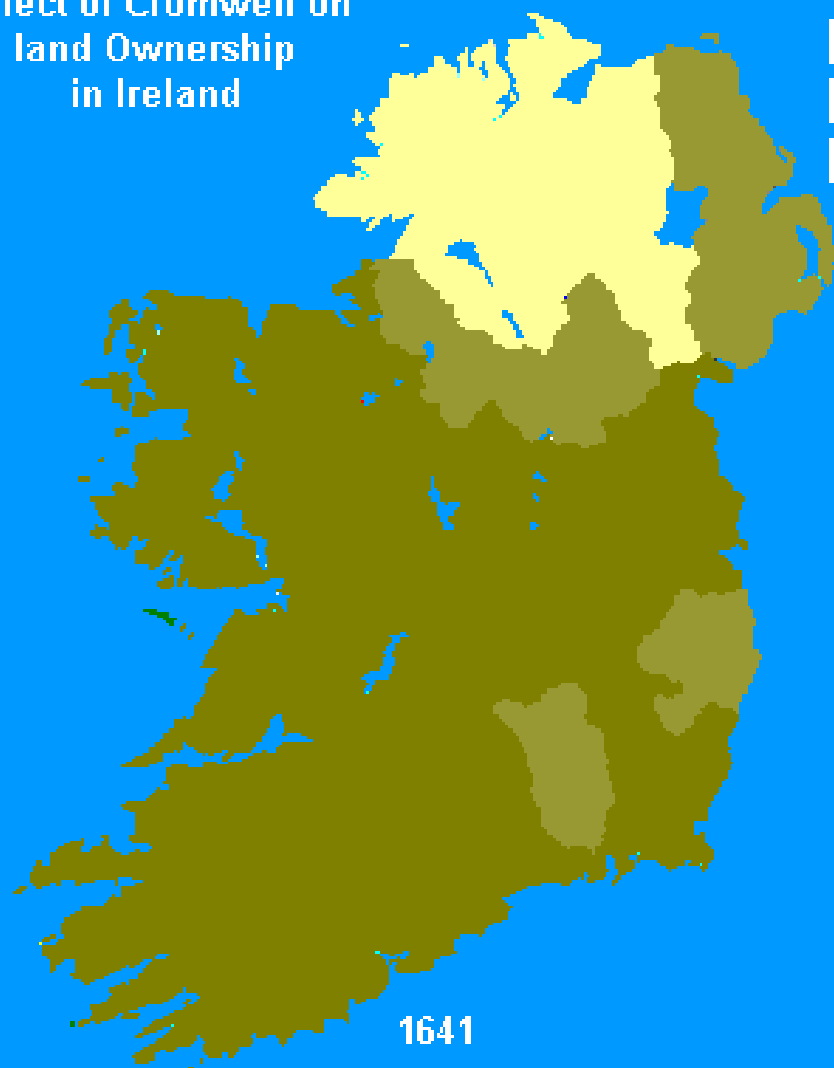


Cromwell- army conquered Ireland and Scotland

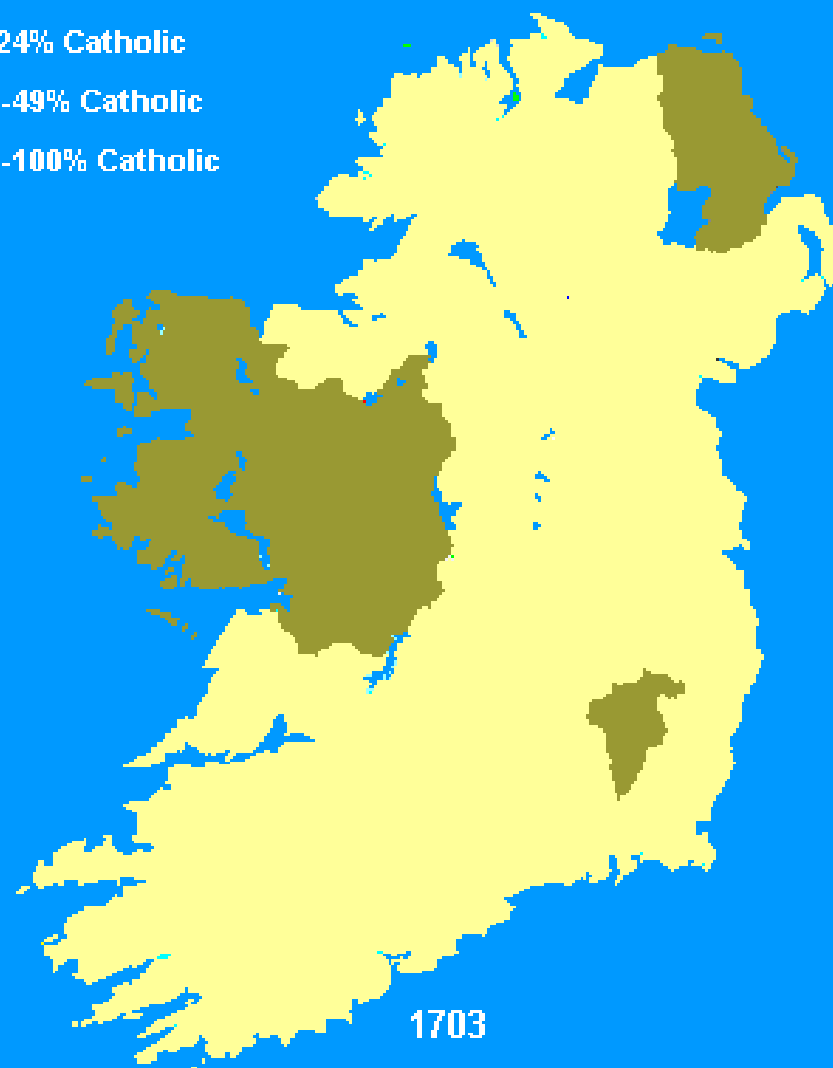


Effect of Cromwell on land Ownership in Ireland

- 0-24% Catholic
- 25-49% Catholic
- 50-100% Catholic



1641



1703

Unlike the rest of this web site, this map is declared to be in the public domain.

New model leader

The life and times of Oliver Cromwell

25 April 1599

Born in Huntingdon into a landed gentry family

22 August 1620

Marries Elizabeth Bouchier, and enters a network of devout puritans

March 1628

Becomes MP for Huntingdon

January 1642

Beginning of Civil War.

Becomes Lieutenant General of parliamentarian army

April 1645

Cromwell's New Model Army defeats Charles I, ending Civil War

1649 - 1651

Leads anti-Catholic campaigns in Ireland and Scotland. Up to a fifth of the population killed in his notorious Irish conquest, still a source of resentment centuries later

16 December 1653

Becomes Lord Protector, ruling with parliament composed of only his supporters

13 April 1657

Turns down offer of the English Crown

3 September 1658

Dies following long illness

January 1661

Royalists exhume his body, hang it in chains, throw it in a pit, and put his severed head on a pole outside Westminster Abbey



A show of support for Cromwell outside Parliament yesterday

Puritan dictatorship

- 1653 disbanded Parliament, ruled as Lord protector. People resented, Puritan prohibitions of drunkenness theatergoing and dancing
- Cromwell died 1658



The Restoration

- Restoration 1660 – failed to resolve two problems: attitude toward Puritans, Catholics, and dissenters, and relationship between King and Parliament.



Charles II and his siblings



Charles II 1660-1685

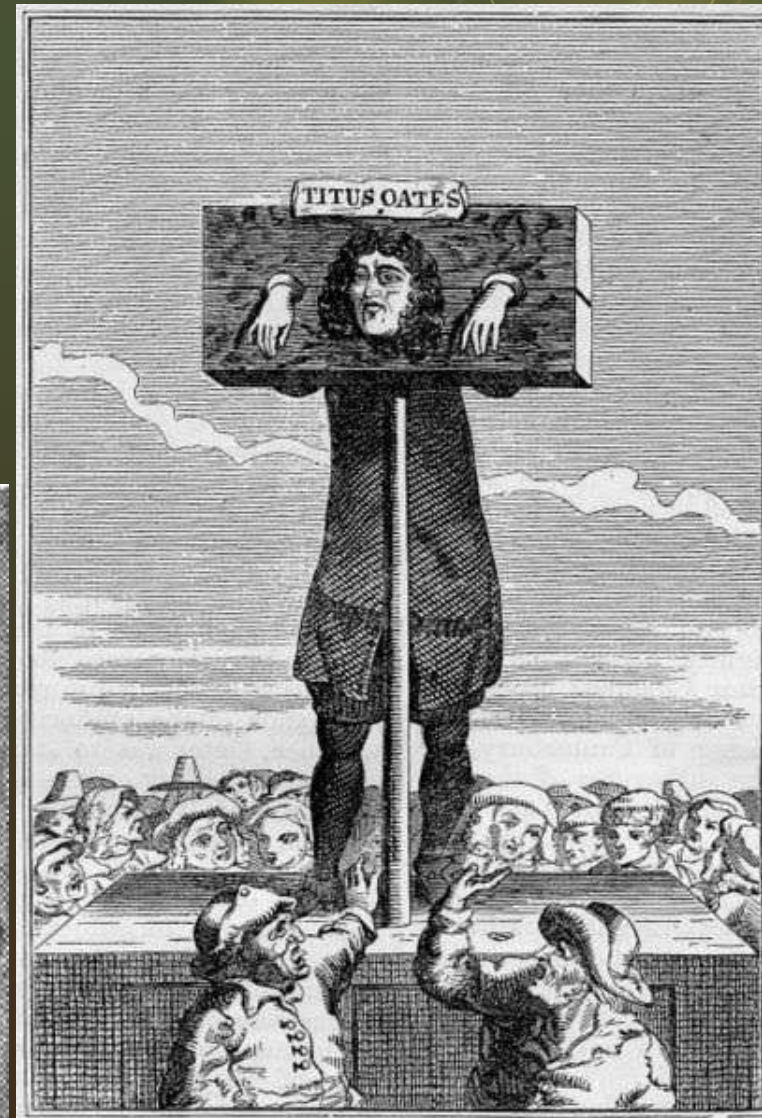
- Anglican Church was supreme in religion- favored religious toleration of Catholics
- 1661-1665 Clarendon Code – excluded Catholics, Presbyterians, and independents from religious and political life
- Navigation Acts all imports in English ships or in ships where the cargo originated. These laws struck at Dutch domination of the shipping industry.
- 1670 England and France alliance against the Dutch (Treaty of Dover) Louis 14 payed a large subsidy to England- Charles pledged to convert to Catholicism
- 1672 Declaration of Indulgence – suspended all laws against Roman Catholicism and Protestant non conformists. Parliament refused money until Charles rescinded the order.
- Parliament passed the Test act – (aimed at James) -heir to the throne and recent convert to Catholicism
- Louis 14 gave Charles 200,000 pounds annually

KING CHARLES II



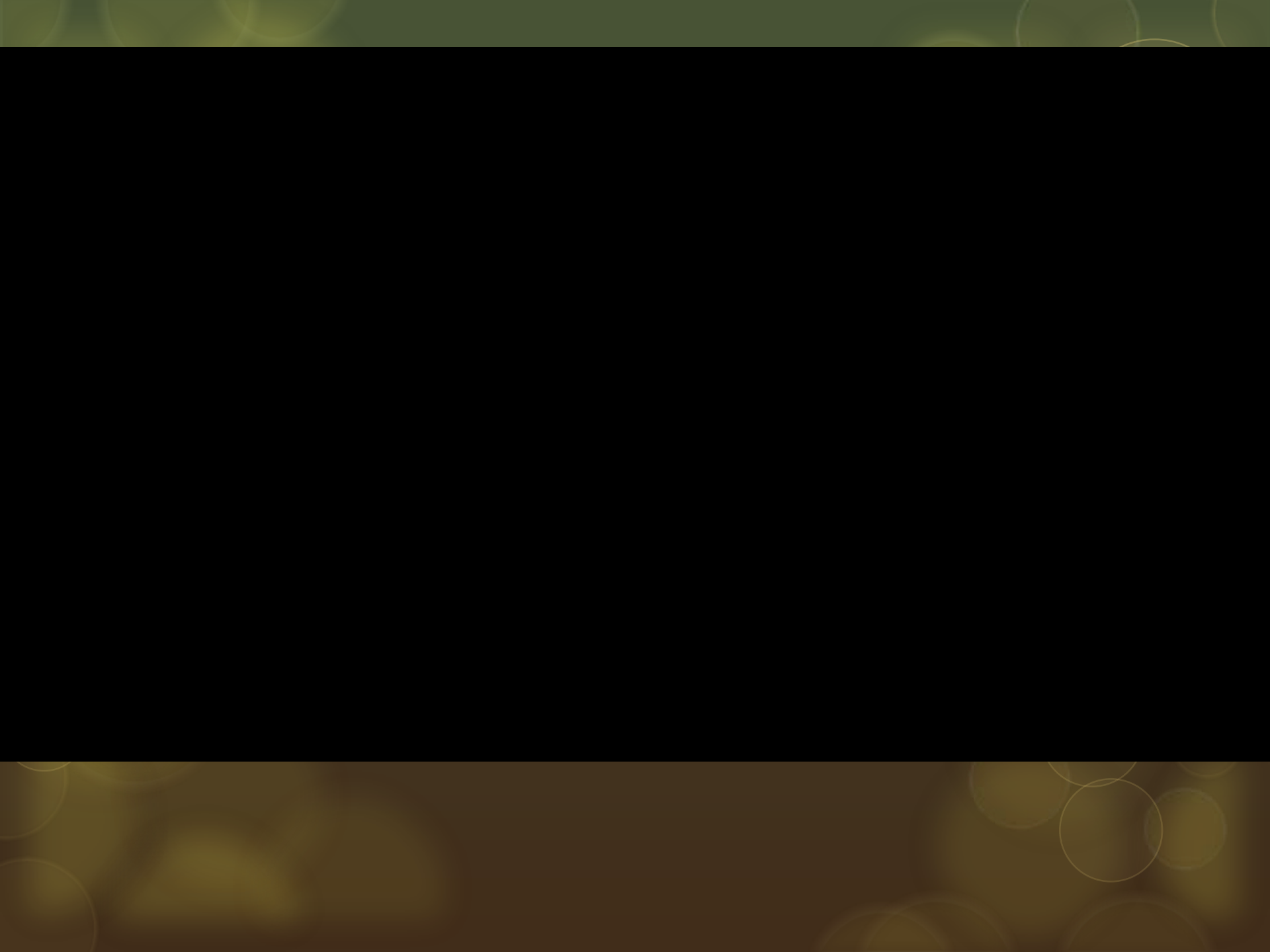
1678 Popish Plot

- 1678 Popish Plot – Titus Oates.
- “Charles’ Catholic wife was plotting with Jesuits and Irishmen to kill the king”
- Oates was believed by Parliament



Members of parliament called Whigs tried to exclude James from succession to the throne





Charles II

- 1685 deathbed conversion to Catholicism



James II (r.1685-1688)

- James appointed Catholics to positions in the army, universities, and government
- 1687 Declaration of Indulgence- permitted free worship
- 1688 imprisoned 7 Anglican bishops
- June 20 1688 wife gave birth to a son, a catholic male heir
- Mary his Protestant daughter was the wife of William III of Orange (great grandson of William the Silent) William of Orange was invited to invade England

GLORIOUS REVOLUTION

- November 1688 William of Orange arrived with his army and James II fled to France
- 1689 proclaimed William and Mary new Monarchs "Glorious Revolution" bloodless



William of Orange and Mary, daughter of King James II

*The March of
William of Orange
to London*
(November - December
1688)



Source: 1688-1689



ARI





William of Orange landing with his army at Tor bay, Devon, November 1688

WILLIAM AND MARY



English Bill of Rights



English Bill of Rights – prohibited Catholics from occupying the English throne, also prohibited Catholics from owning firearms

Crisis and Absolutism in Europe (1550–1715)

The English Bill of Rights

A king cannot suspend any laws without the consent of Parliament.

A king needs the approval of Parliament to raise taxes and maintain an army.

This bill guarantees the right of trial by jury for anyone accused of a crime.

A king is required to call frequent Parliamentary sessions for amending, strengthening, and preserving the laws.

These are the true, ancient, indubitable rights and liberties of the people of England.

The Toleration Act of 1689

The Toleration Act of 1689 permitted worship by all Protestants but outlawed Roman Catholicism



Act of Settlement 1701

Act of Settlement 1701- English Crown to go to the Protestant House of Hanover in Germany if none of the children of Queen Anne was alive at her death. She outlived all her children

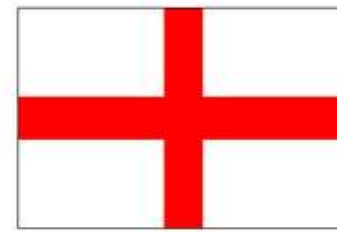


Act of Union 1707

England and
Scotland united
to form the
United Kingdom
of Great Britain



Queen Anne
Last of the Stuarts



England



Schottland

+



Union Jack 1606

+



Irland



Union Jack 1801

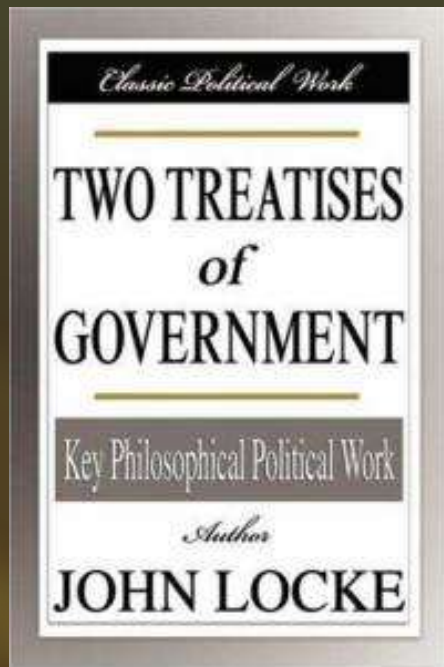
King George I

1714 King George I of England –
3rd foreign monarch in the past
century (Elector of Hanover)



John Locke

- John Locke (1632-1704) second treatise of Civil Government – 1690
- People set up civil governments to protect life, liberty and property
- Linked political freedom with private property and economic liberty



Robert Walpole

The Cabinet System of Government –

the term Cabinet derives from the small private room in which English rulers consulted their ministers

Robert Walpole led the cabinet from 1721-1742 came to be called first of “prime” ministers



House of Tudor Family Tree

House of Stuart & Orange 1603 - 1714



James VI of Scotland
James I of England
1566 - 1625
1603 - 1625

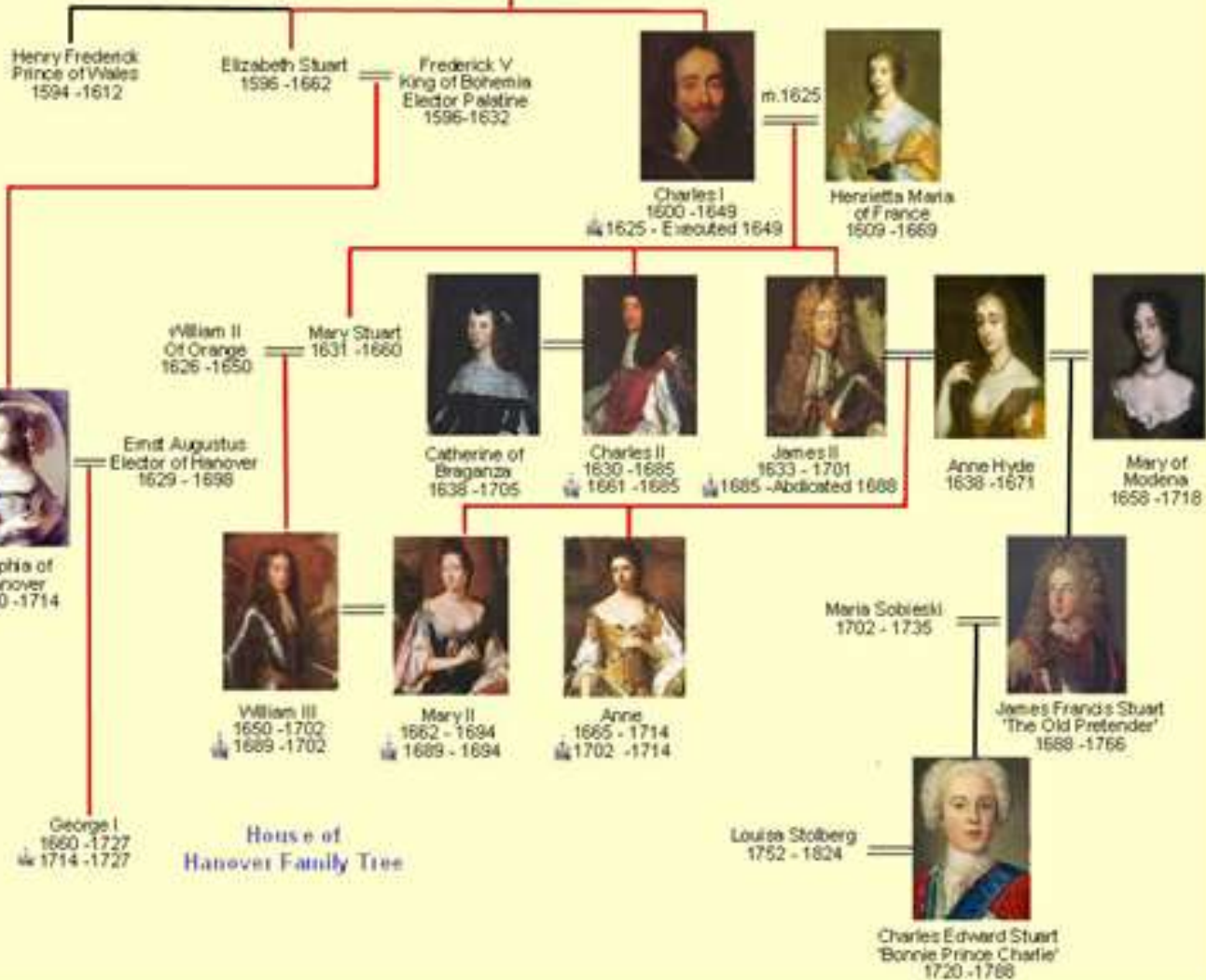


Anne of Denmark
1574 - 1619

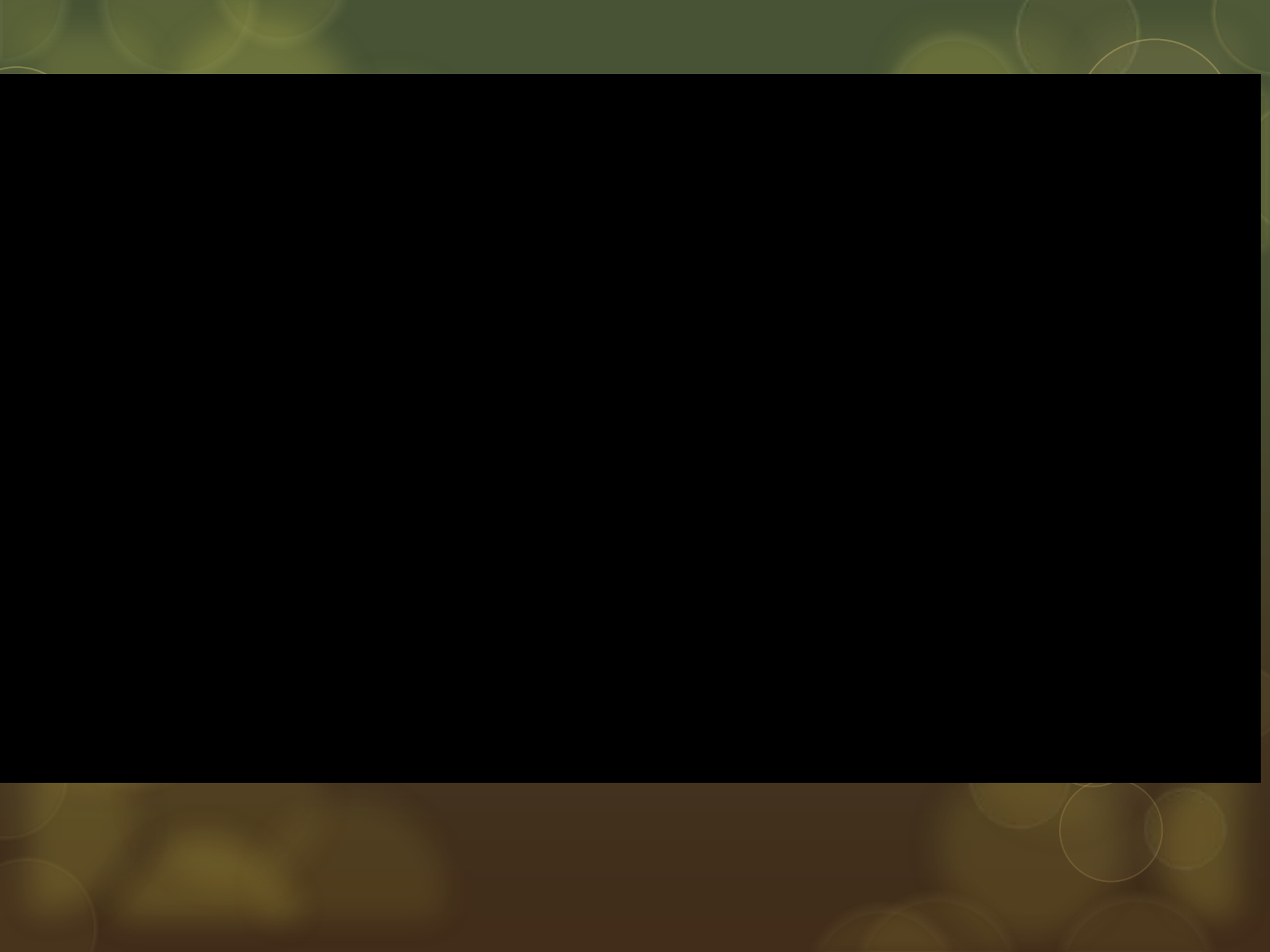
m. 1589



James I
Coat of Arms



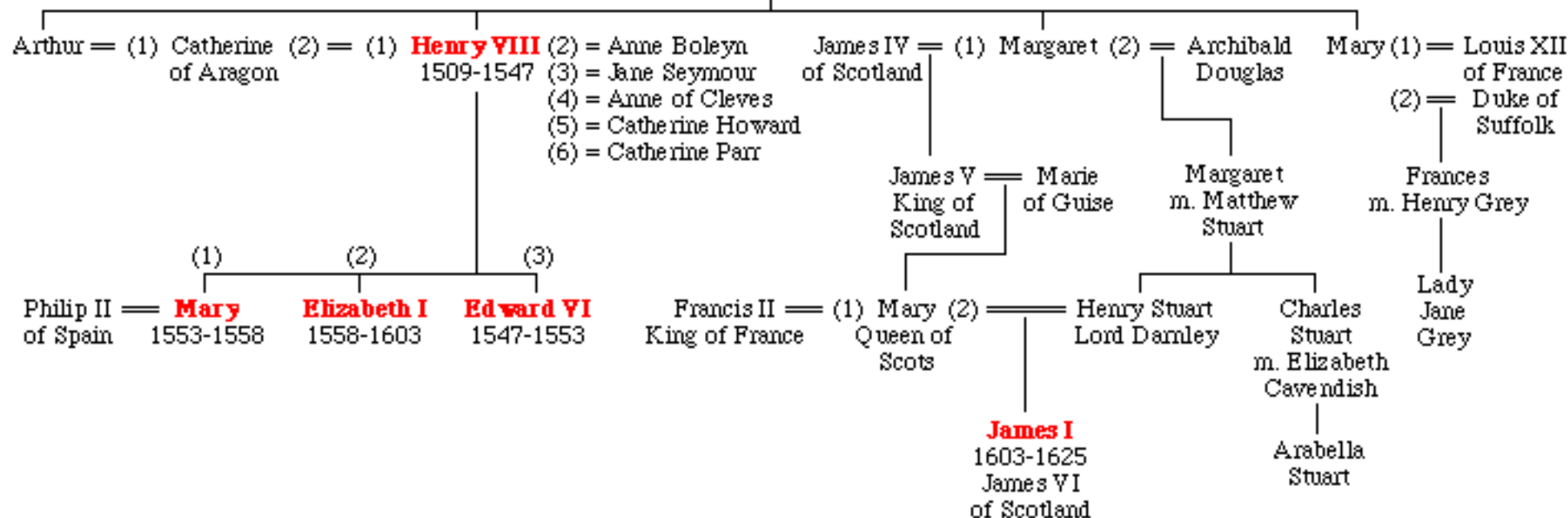
House of Hanover Family Tree



The House of Tudor

by Ed Stephan

Henry VII 1485-1509 = Elizabeth
dau. of Edward IV



The House of Stuart

by Ed Stephan

