

The Glorious Revolution



CHAPTER TWO SECTION 1

Focus Questions #5



- What is the French Revolution able to do that was different from The American Revolution?
- What did King Henry discover in England that was seen as an advantage?
- From the slides on religious conflict you notice that religion plays a major part in the conflict in England. Why do you think this was true? Provide evidence to support your response.
- What happens to England's government and society as a result of the English Civil War?
- What happens to England as a result of the Glorious Revolution? What major reform allows for this turning point in England's history?

Background to Revolution



- The Glorious Revolution forced the king to recognize that he must rule in accordance with the laws they approved.
- This single event was one of three major events that occur during this period. The other two; The American Revolution, which clearly spelled out the roles of government and the French Revolution experimented with several forms of government.
- The French Revolution went furthest in asserting the principles of liberty and equality for all people.

Rule Prior to Revolution



- During the 16th and 17th centuries European countries were governed by absolute rulers who asserted that their power to rule came from God.
- Divine right of kings gave kings this power without considering themselves accountable to their citizens.
- During the Tudor dynasty of Henry the VIII and Elizabeth the English monarch discovered that having the support from Parliament was an advantage.
- The idea that Parliament could limit the kings power was simple, but it took centuries of violent conflict before it was accepted.



Religious Conflict



- Conflict with the Catholic Church begins with the Popes denial to grant Henry a divorce from his wife Catherine.
- Henry as a result ignores the Pope and declares himself the head of the church in England.
- Parliament passes the Supremacy Act in 1534, which grants Henry his divorce.
- Support came easy as Parliament did not want the church to reestablish itself in England.
- One of the most recent religious conflicts in the US.



Religious Conflict

- Under Mary Parliament passed reforms that favored Catholicism.
- As a result many people in England faced persecution from the Queen.
- Elizabeth repealed these laws when she took the throne. She however brought reform without creating too much conflict .
- England tried to avoid religious wars like those found in France and Germany.



Religious Conflict



- The Reformation intensified conflicts between Protestants and Catholics.
- Puritans and fervent Protestants called the reforms unacceptable and called for greater changes.
- As a result government persecution increased and many immigrated to new found colonies in New England.

The Stuarts and Divine Right

- Under James I and his son Charles I power was restored to the king.
- Absolute rule and power returned to England under both these kings.
- Parliament was outraged and tried to limit the kings power.
- Parliament was not allowed to meet at all, and some members were imprisoned. This period was known as the Eleven Years of Tyranny.



Civil War

- The English Revolution broke out in 1642 between the Royalist, supporters of the king and the Roundhead, supporters of Parliament.
- If the king was going to rule without Parliament, he would have to do it by military force.
- With the help of Oliver Cromwell and his new military tactics helped Parliament win the war.
- Under Cromwell the king was executed. The execution shocked Europeans and divided many families of the ruling class.



Puritan Rule



- Cromwell establishes a common wealth, removing the king and the House of Lords.
- In 1653 he removed Parliament and established a military dictatorship.
- The puritanical rule banned going to the theatre, and most entertainment.
- The Puritans wanted a godly society and under Cromwell's control the English people grew dissatisfied.
- The English were used to a more freer society.



The Return of the Stuart Heir



- After Cromwell's death the Stuart heir Charles II was restored as the new king of England.
- Charles agreed to respect the power of king and Parliament.
- Yet Parliament did not trust the Stuart heir.
- Charles was sympathetic to Catholics and fears that the religion was gaining favor over prominent Protestants grew through out England.



Reforms



- As a result of those fears Parliament passed some reforms that would prohibit Charles brother James from taking the throne as a Catholic king.
- The exclusion bill was passed in order to keep James out as king.
- The bill created two political parties, those who support lawful succession (the Tories) and those who wanted to ban a Catholic king from the throne.
(Whig)

The Glorious Revolution



- Removed Charles brother James heir from power and replaced the throne with James's sister Mary and her protestant husband William of Orange.
- Without much resistance William of Orange pushes his father in law out of England.
- William and Mary are crowned king and queen of England.
- Parliament passes the Bill of Rights, giving parliament powers and rights to govern.
- All religions but Catholics are allowed to worship freely and as a result England becomes one of the most tolerant nations in Europe.