The Restoration and the Glorious Revolution

Consequences of the English Civil War
Review: What happened so far?

- Monarchy under Charles I tries to work without Parliament
- Royalists fight Parliament
- Parliament is made Puritan
- Charles is executed
- Parliament is locked out
- Oliver Cromwell becomes Lord Protector
- Cromwell sets up a military dictatorship with the help of the New Model Army
Why didn’t Cromwell’s new government last?

- A dictatorship was set up when parliament was disbanded
  - Generals would be governors
- Used the New Model Army to enforce Puritan conservatism
  - **Blue Laws**: no swearing, drinking, fornicating, horse races, theatres, brothels, pubs, Christmas, makeup, etc., etc.
- Ex-Royalists were given a 10% income tax to pay for the Army (Decimation Tax)
  - Tax placed without parliament
- Lord Protector’s role was not defined therefore dangerous
  - But a King’s role was defined and was limited
- 1658 Cromwell dies of malaria and a kidney infection
Restoration of the Monarch King Charles II 1660-1685

- English Army is unhappy with Richard Cromwell as Lord Protector and force him to retire
- Parliament argues about how England should be ruled
- General George Monck forces parliament to reinstate the House of Lords
- Charles II invited to be king
- Had to agree to allowing a constitution that outlined his powers
Date: 1830

Description: 'The Brave old Oak.' Showing the crowned face, of King Charles' II, among the foliage. Anonymous.

http://www.views.staffspasttrack.org.uk/engine/resource/exhibition/standard/
Date: 1800 - 1899 (c.)

Description: 'King Charles II in the Oak.' Showing the King sitting in the tree. Anonymous.

http://www.views.staffspasttrack.org.uk/engine/resource/exhibition/standard/
Date: 1600 - 1699 (c.)

Description: Shows the 'Royal Oak' with a crowned head among the foliage. Anonymous.

http://www.views.staffspasttrack.org.uk/engine/resource/exhibition/standard/
Oak Apple day was May 29 to celebrate the Restoration of 1660 (aka Royal Oak Day)

Oak stands for the oak tree he hid in to survive against the Roundheads in 1651
Undated, ca. 1660
“I went, and Mr. Mansell, and one of the King’s footmen, with a dog that the King loved,¹ (which [dirted] the boat, which made us laugh, and me think that a King and all that belong to him are but just as others are), in a boat by ourselves, and so got on shore when the King did, who was received by General Monk with all imaginable love and respect at his entrance upon the land of Dover. Infinite the crowd of people and the horsemen, citizens, and noblemen of all sorts. The Mayor of the town came and gave him his white staff, the badge of his place, which the King did give him again. The Mayor also presented him from the town a very rich Bible, which he took and said it was the thing that he loved above all things in the world. A canopy was provided for him to stand under, which he did, and talked awhile with General Monk and others, and so into a stately coach there set for him, and so away through the town towards Canterbury, without making any stay at Dover. The shouting and joy expressed by all is past imagination.”
England under Charles II (society)

- Religious toleration (for a while)
  - Charles II was secretly a Catholic
- Blue Laws overturned
  - Theatre returned, drinking, celebrations, etc
- Power is shared with parliament
- Parliament will pass the **Test Act** 1672 to limit freedoms of Catholics
England under Charles II (politics)

- New Model Army was paid and they disbanded
- House of Commons members who participated in executing Charles I were drawn and quartered
- Oliver Cromwell’s body was dug up and his head put on a pike
- Puritanism was made illegal by parliament
  - Excluded from government, university, etc
- War with the Dutch
Cromwell’s Head

- Put on a pike and displayed on Westminster Hall for 25 years
- Storm blows the head down and a soldier picks it up, keeps it hidden
- 1700s it reappears and is exhibited for money
- 1841 it is purchased by Josiah Henry Wilkinson – kept until 1960
- Donated to Sidney Sussex College where Cromwell studied

http://www.lib.cam.ac.uk/exhibitions/Cromwell/cromwell.kiosk.htm
England under Charles II (politics)

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<td>The people</td>
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The Glorious Revolution

- 1685 Charles II’s brother James II becomes king
- James creates ties with France because he is Catholic
  - Agrees to help fight the Dutch
- Parliament has connections with the Dutch
Read “The Glorious Revolution” and create a flow chart on your blog that answers the following questions:

1. James II is crowned king
3. Parliament’s new scheme?
4. How is this the foundation of Canada’s constitutional rights? (not in article)
5. Deal between Parliament, William and Mary?
6. What happened to James II?

Try to find illustrations for each