

Ruler	Relationship with Parliament	What did they do as a ruler?
Queen Elizabeth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Able to persuade Parliament & understands that she has to work with them to get what she wants-uses wit & charm • Proved you can be a diving right ruler an work with parliament 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reign during Renaissance • Sells English lands to pay off debts • Leaves massive debt from royal expenses • Believed in Divine Right to rule • Dies without an heir→ cousin James (Scotland-Presbyterian) comes to rule foreign country
James I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Doesn't like parliament and parliament doesn't like him. • Find own way to raise money- circumvent/ go around parliament • Believes parliament has no purpose→ divine right 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inherits huge debt-needs parliament to release money • Committed believer to absolute rule • King James Bible (1611)-prayer book (Calvinism)
Charles I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs money from Parliament for wars against Spain & France • Parliament forces Charles to accept- <u>Petition of Right</u>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ No imprisonment w/o cause ◦ No new taxes w/o consent of Parliament ◦ No housing soldiers in private homes ◦ No martial law (King suspends all laws in a country-military rule) during peacetime • Charles I beheaded • execution of more than just death of corrupt man <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Symbolizes the death of divine right theory in England & birth constitutional politics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Son James I • Ignores petition of right • Gets money-through taxes & fines on people • Offends Presbyterians(Scotland)with new prayer book and they don't want to listen to it→ revolt • Charles needs money from Parliament to fight Scotland • They refuse to give him money unless her gives them more rights • Charles starts to arrest members of Parliament • He then flees to the North (Star of English Civil War (Charles fight war against own country men-Parliament vs. King)
Oliver Cromwell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 1st constitution was written- but it is dismissed by him • He gets rid op people parliament he doesn't like. • He becomes a military dictator • His relationship with parliament=bad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In charge of military- Standing army (new and better way of fighting) • Wins at the end of the civil war • Crushed kings imperial forces • Captures Charles I and puts him on trial→ executed • Declared lord protectorate & still senor officer in military • Devout puritan • Ruled during "Interregnum" (between kings) period
CIVIL WAR	<p><u>Royal Cavaliers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • King Charles I • House of Lords • N&W England • Aristocracy • Large landowners • Church officials <p>More rural (Social Class war: Rich vs. poor (liberties))</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • → parliament has more power at the end of the civil war 	<p><u>Parliamentarians (Roundheads)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House of commons • S&E England • Puritans • Merchants • Towns people • More urban
Charles II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Had charm, poise & political skills • Parliament willing to work with him • Habeas Corpus 1678 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Can't just be thrown into jail-if govt. can't give a reason→ released→ pwr given to people and taken from king 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration • Restored theaters & reopened the pubs and brothels, which were closed b/f restoration • Favored religious toleration
James II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Doesn't like to compromise • Catholic- appoints fellow catholics to positions of pwr. Govt. • Tries to pack his own parliament • Bad relationship with Parliament 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bigoted convert to Catholicism • Provoked revolution that Charles II had succeeded in avoiding→ rebellion • Introduced Catholics into high command of both army & navy
William and Mary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make constitution • Development of a constitutional monarchy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Glorious revolution" – William of Orange & Mary Stuart (protestant) take English throne from James (bloodless) • Mary-older daughter

The English Bill of Rights:

1. The King could not suspend the operation of laws
2. The king could not interfere with ordinary course of justice
3. No taxes levied or standard army maintained in peace time without Parliament's consent
4. Freedom of speech in parliament
5. Sessions of parliament would held frequently
6. Subjects had the right of bail, petition, and freedom from expensive fines and cruel and unusual punishment
7. The monarch must be protestant
8. Freedom from arbitrary arrest
9. Censorship of the press was dropped
10. Religious toleration