

WORLD HISTORY

Day 2 notes

ENGLAND: James I // Charles I

James I

- believed in “**Divine Right of Kings**”
 - James described kings as “**little Gods on Earth**”
- in Scotland (known as James VI), James had more power because Scottish Parliament was weak
- English Parliament was stronger and believed the monarchy and Parliament should rule together

James I supported the Church of England, which created problems for him with **Puritans**

- **Puritans were “Radical” Protestants that wanted to purify the Church of England of all Catholicism**
- Puritans also made up a majority in **House of Commons**, which gave them control over **\$\$\$\$**
- James I refused because the Church of England was “**pro-monarchy**”, which allowed monarchs to appoint bishops within the church, which would in turn support the king, giving the king more power

1605 **Gun Powder Plot**

- attempted assassination of James I
- Guy Fawkes attempted = FAILED

1625 James I died

- son, **Charles I** becomes king

Charles I

- “**Like Father, Like Son**”
 - **Divine Right**
- secretly “**Catholic**”
- “**Anti-Puritan**”

married **Henrietta Maria** – NOT POPULAR WITH ENGLISH

1) **Catholic**

2) **Catholic daughter of French king, Louis XIV**

English Protestants upset he might become Catholic...especially the Puritans

Charles relied heavily on the advice of the **Duke of Buckingham**, George Villiers

- encouraged Charles to believe as king, he was always right and as a result, Charles became very uncompromising
- Charles saw no reason to have to explain himself to Parliament, especially with Foreign Policy

England was fighting an unsuccessful war against Spain and Charles I was not willing to give Parliament any reasons for the losses or the costs involved

- Duke of Buckingham advised Charles against Spain
- Parliament refused to grant Charles more money
- Duke of Buckingham also appeared to be helping France defeat the Huguenots
- Parliament began to call for the removal of the Duke of Buckingham
 - **Charles I retaliated by dismissing Parliament**

To help pay for war, Charles began **forcing loans** and **imprisoning** or **quartering soldiers** in homes of people that did not pay

Charles still needed money, so he recalled Parliament

May 28, 1628 **"Petition of Right"**

- Charles had to sign the it before Parliament would even consider giving Charles more money
 - 1)"no taxation without representation"
 - 2)no imprisonment without due process
 - 3)no quartering of soldiers
 - 4)no martial law during times of peace

Charles I and Parliament were still at odds

March 1629 **"3 RESOLUTIONS"** were passed by Parliament

- 1)condemn any change in religion
- 2)condemn any taxation without Parliament's approval
- 3)any merchant that paid "illegal" taxes betrayed the liberty of England

Charles dismissed Parliament again...from 1629 – 1640...Parliament was not called into session.

Charles I increasingly harsh towards Puritans and critics of government

- Charles I appointed **William Laud** as Archbishop of Canterbury
- Puritans accused Laud of trying to reestablish Catholicism and help stop the rise of the Puritans
 - Laud had Catholic tendencies which also caused the English to feel the **"popery was being let in by a side door"**
- punishment given in **Court of Star Chamber**
 - civil liberties violated

Great Migration

1000's of Puritans fled persecution in England for North America

- **Pilgrims**

1639 Scottish Revolt

- Charles I trying to increase his control over Scotland
- tried to impose the English Book of Prayer on the Scottish Presbyterians
- Scots signed the **National Covenant**
 - reaffirming the Presbyterian faith
 - any changes to Scottish Church violates their religion as well as their political freedoms
- Scotland motivated by patriotism and religious fervor // England "unenthusiastic" soldiers
- Scotland won

April 1640 Charles I recalled Parliament = **"Short Parliament"** [April 1640 – May 1640]

- Charles needed more money
- Parliament refused any new taxes until Charles stopped collecting **"Ship Money"**
 - originally a tax paid by coastal towns to government for the maintenance of the fleet
 - the logic was that coastal areas most benefited from the navy's protection, so they should pay
 - Charles felt everyone in the kingdom should pay the tax because everyone benefited from the navy's protection
- Charles said that he would only abandon "ship money" if Parliament would grant him enough money to re-open the war with Scotland
- Parliament refused
- **Charles dismissed Parliament**