

Ch. 21-5 p. 536-539

The Glorious Revolution (England)

Background:

- 1603, Queen Elizabeth died with no heir and large debt
- Cousin, King of Scotland, James Stuart became King James I

Define (from Section 1):

Absolute monarch -

Divine right -

Taking Notes

Monarch	Conflicts with Parliament
James I	
Charles I	
James II	

Question: What general conflict is common to all three monarchs?

English Civil War, 1642-1649

Supporters of the **King:** called **Royalists** or **Cavaliers**

Supporters of the **Parliament:** mostly **Puritans**, called **Roundheads**

- Oliver Cromwell, leader

Puritans won; put Charles I on trial and executed him

Cromwell established a commonwealth, drafted constitution, but soon ruled as a dictator

See map on page 537. Answer the following questions:

1. Explain which side gained and which side lost territory during each year from 1643 to 1645.

a. 1643:

b. 1644:

c. 1645:

2. Which side maintained control of the capital city of London when the war was over? Why would this be important?

Restoration and Revolution

Restoration -

Parliament ensured ***habeas corpus*** -

James II: brother of Charles II but Catholic; not liked; had son to inherit throne

Parliament invited James II's daughter and son-in-law to rule

Glorious Revolution, 1688 - the bloodless overthrow of James II and his replacement by **William and Mary**

William and Mary agreed to a **constitutional monarchy** -

Bill of Rights, 1689 (Name four limits on the monarchs):

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-
-
-

Cabinet -