

Chapter 21 English & American Revolutions

Sec 1. English Civil Was Brewing

- Queen Elizabeth I rule 1558-1603
 - Strong monarch but respected views of Parliament
 - Parl. Slowly began increasing own power
 - Dies 1603
 - Parl. (House of Commons) want major increase of power
 - No direct monarch to take crown
 - James I- son of Eliz. Cousin (Mary, Queen of Scots)
 - King of Scotland already when take English
- Problems w/ James I and Parl.
 - James I believed in divine right (power directly from God and absolute)
 - Much resentment in Parl. due to belief
 - Weakness of James I –spending-
 - Spent \$ on self and advisors and gov. in general
 - Had to ask Parl. For \$-often refused to give
 - Began selling titles!
 - Queen Eliz. Fighting war w/pain and James I sign peace treaty
 - Had to pay Sp. \$ in reparations
 - Put England in debt
 - Tried and failed to arrange marriage with son and Sp. Princess
 - Potential problems b/c Sp. Catholic
- Problems w/ James I and religion
 - Church of England split b/c of Puritans
 - Wanted all remaining Catholic rituals out “purify” church
 - James I head of gov. and Church
 - Said any criticize church not loyal subjects
 - Puritans bring list of reforms after becoming king
 - James I warned if they nit conform-force to leave
 - Many left for America others stayed
 - 1 good thing- 1604 had scholars translate Bible from Hebrew and Greek
 - “King James” version and most popular to today
- King Charles Inherits Throne (&religious/political problems)
 - Opposed Puritans and divine in divine right
 - Married Henrietta Maria (sister pf King Louis XIII) Catholic
 - Asked Parl. For \$ to wage war against Sp.
 - Given only fraction
 - Dissolved Parl. And raised \$ on own
 - Forced landowners give “loans”
 - If refuse that hailed
 - Had troops billet in private homes – had to feed troops as well
 - Some areas put under Martial Law b/c discontent

- Called Parl. into session 1628 to raise \$ for war w/ Sp. And Fr.
 - Parl. said would raise \$ and support war but had demands
 - Made Charles sign petition of Right
 - Cannot collect taxes or force loans w/o Parl.
 - Cannot imprison any one w/o just cause
 - Troops not billeted against will of homeowner
 - Can not declare Martial Law unless at war
 - Charles signs-gets \$ and dissolved Parl. and to not call even
 - 11 yrs ruled w/o Parl. consent
 - Ignored Petition of Right
- Appointed William Laud- Archbishop of Canterbury
 - Leading official of Church of England
 - Both began persecution of Puritans
 - Denied right to preach or publish
 - Burned Puritan writing
 - Public whippings of outspoken Puritans
 - Thousands go to Americas 1630-1643
 - Great Migration
 - Most stay to fight Charles
- Civil War Beginnings
 - By 1640 Scots began invading England
 - Charles forced to recall Parl. after 11 years
 - Met but would talk \$ only after voicing complaints
 - Angry over religious and political decisions
 - Charles dissolved Parl. after 3 weeks
 - Known as the “Short Parliament”
- Still needs \$ so called session again
 - Parl. extremely angry and controlled by Puritans
 - This session last 20 years “Long Parliament”
 - Abolished special courts used by Charles to imprison opponents
 - Established law so Parl. called at least every 3 yrs
 - Ended all illegal taxation
 - Jailed and executed Archbishop Laud
- Ireland begins revolt 1641
 - Catholic and not accept Church of England
 - English nobles were seizing land from Irish
 - Gave to English and Scot
 - King Charles I put worse situation
 - Needs to rely on Parl. even more
- Puritans grow in power but royalist (pro-monarchy) group form
 - Made-up of Royal supporters and opposed Puritan control of Church of Eng.
- 1642 Parl. sent Charles “19 Propositions”
 - Would make Parl. supreme power in England
 - Charles refuse
 - Appeared in person at Parl. w. troops
 - Sought to arrest leaders but were hidden

- Final straw b/c no compromise or backing down
- English Civil War
 - King Charles mustered army of mostly nobles and landowners
 - Called the Cavaliers b/c mostly made up of cavalry (Why?)
 - Parliament drew ranks from landowners and commoners (mostly Puritans)
 - Called Roundheads b/c Puritan generally keeps short cropped hair
 - Led by Oliver Cromwell
 - Strict- rifeous- fair- brilliant tactation
 - Trained and led several victories
 - 4 years of conflict-Cavaliers surrender
 - Parl. wins complete control of Gov.
 - Puritans remove opponents in Parl.
 - Remaining members became known as the “Rump Parl.”
 - Charles I plans to go to France to escape failed
 - Surrendered to Parl. in 1647
 - Tried –sentenced-executed 1649
- New Gov
 - After execution Parl. ended monarchy
 - Set up republic (commonwealth)
 - Used Cromwell’s army to put down royalist uprisings-Scot and Ireland
 - Began infighting between Lords and Commons in Parl.
 - Started to gain individual power for members
 - Cromwell felt betrayed
 - Dismissed Parl. w/ troops
 - Put England under military rule
 - Became Lord Protector
 - Religious freedom to all but enforce Puritans rules
 - No drinking-gambling-swearing
 - Cromwell dies in 1658 and son unable to maintain gov.
 - People tired of Puritan and military rule
 - 1660 new Parl. restored monarchy to Charles II (son of Charles I)
 - Charles II escaped w/mother to France
 - Tutored by Thomas Hobbes
 - Fair ruler and individual rights/ Parl. continued
 - Parl dominant and no English monarch absolute ruler now

Sec. 2 The Merry Monarch

The Merry Monarch (loved parties/games & social life)

- The house of Stuart returned to the throne is called Restoration (Charles II) May 29,1660
- Charles married Portuguese princess w/no children
 - but many illegitimate w/ mistresses
- was a member of the church of England, but secretly favored Catholicism
- 1660’s- Cavalier controlled Parliament passed the Clarendon Code.
A series of laws that made the Church of England the state religion.
- Only Church of England members could:

- 1.) attend universities
 - 2.) serve in Parliament
 - 3.) hold religious services
- Puritan clergy out of business
 - John Milton, a puritan writer wrote "Paradise Lost"?
 - Charles II not able control Parl. b/c const. monarchy & given with too many documents to attach & - did not want to be like father so left alone
 - Since, Charles had no children his brother James II a practicing Catholic would become King.
 - 1679- Parliament tried to pass the Exclusion Bill
 - parliament who wanted to exclude James were the Whigs
 - those who defended the monarch were the Tories
 - bill did not pass but habeas corpus did (promoted by Whigs)
 - habeas Corpus- a person could not be held in jail by the King w/o just cause or a trial
 - a step to increase individual rights

A Bloodless Revolt

- after Charles II's death, James became King which ended the peaceful relations between Parliament and the crown
- 1688- James's second wife gave birth to a catholic son which
- the Whig & Tory leaders united against James & James fled to France b/c lacked support and
- William III of Orange (Netherlands) & Mary II gained English throne called it the Glorious Revolution because there was little bloodshed.
- 1689 Parliament passed bill of rights- King could not raise taxes or maintain an army w/o consent of parliament
- Bill of right guaranteed individual rights
 - right to trial by jury & limit bail
- Act of Settlement (1701) prohibited a Catholic from gaining control of crown. B/c James II tried uprising in Ireland
- made Irish Catholics even more infuriated at the English

Sec. 3 Road to Revolt

- Role of Colony-to produce wealth for parent country
 - Also outlet for finished goods from parent country
- Colonies in Am. Emulated European life when near coast and away from frontier
 - Each had own legislative body but Parl. held control over all
 - Would become major problem
- Colonies mostly free to run themselves but trade w/ any other than England discourage
 - Navigation Acts passed by Parl.
 - Colony exports only to England and her colonies
 - All shipments must go through England before other colonies
 - Had to pay duty (tax)
 - All goods carried only by English Ships
 - Smuggling widespread
- Gov. in colonies
 - Most managed by governor appointed by King

- Each appointed judges and officials
- Each had elected assembly
 - Landowning men who pay taxes could only vote
- Assemblies and governor same relationship as with King and Parl.
- 1700 assemblies gained control of paying salaries for gov.
 - Used power to control
- Assemblies of colonies “had right” to approve any taxes
 - Parl. did not agree and source of conflict
- England needs \$
 - Conflict between Eng. And Fr. Over territory in 1754
 - Fr. And Indian War/ Indians sided w/ Fr. B/c only want to trade
 - Colonists fight along English troops
 - Ended in 1760-much expense on each side (Why?)
 - George Greenville appointed First Lord of the Treasury in 1763
 - Position given by King George III
 - Felt colonists should pay for own defense
 - Began enforcing Navigation Acts. And used Br. Navy to enforce
 - Stamp Act passed by Parl. 1765
 - All official doc. and papers (cards-newspapers) have stamp to prove tax
- Colonies protest unreasonable rule
 - Began boycott of English made goods
 - Smuggling paper and goods
 - Stamp Act Congress 1765 convene by a colonies
 - Met in N.Y.C.
 - Declared Parl. could not tax b/c colonies not have reps. in Parl.
 - “No taxation w/o representation”
 - Parl. repealed Act in 1776
 - Parl. then pass Declaratory Act of 1776
 - Taxes on glass-lead-paper-tea
 - Problems in Boston
 - Troops assigned to protect pow. of gov.
 - When “off duty” some troops work as laborers on docks
 - Stealing jobs from colonists b/c worked for less
 - Group on way to clocks and pelted by rocky snowballs
 - Shot fired by accident
 - Shot caused alarms (church bells) to ring
 - Mob come out and soldiers fire in defense
 - Put on trial but defended by John Adams
 - Acquitted
 - Parl. repealed most tax laws except tax on tea
 - Tea very important to colonists b/c British tradition
 - 1770’s British E. India in financial trouble
 - 1772 Parl. allowed E. India Co. trade directly w/colonies
 - Price of tea from them drops and domestic rises
 - Am. Parts refuse ships to dock and unload
 - Tension broke in Boston

- Drunken rebels met in tension
- Dressed as Indians (poorly)
- Destroyed cargo & beat up captain
- Parl. pass "Intolerable Acts"
 - Closed Boston Harbor until damage paid
 - No town meetings more than 1 a year
- Reps. from 13 colonies meet in Philadelphia
 - 1st Continental Congress
 - Came together as one "union" to decide future w/Britain
 - Decided not to import goods from Britain
- Colonies began stocking upon supplies organizing militia (minutemen)

Sec. 4 Am. War for Independence

- Tensions high/ mostly in Boston
 - Mass. Governor Gen. Thomas George ordered to seize weapon stockpile
 - 4-19-1775 early A.M. 700 redcoats began March Concord
 - 18 mi from Boston closest stockpile
 - Paul Revere & William Daws minutemen
 - Rode ahead and warned along way
 - Redcoats met resistance on road at Lexington
 - 70 minutemen-unable to stop
 - Someone fired 1st shot & unknown
 - Redcoats turned back at Concord by more minutemen
 - Retreated back to Boston

2nd Continental Congress in Philly 5/1776

- Organized army w/George Washington as head
- Still not want war and sent Olive Branch Petition in hope for peace
 - British Gov. (Parl. and King George III) refused
- Many felt separation only way
 - Thomas Paine-Common Sense 1/1776
 - Bestseller in colonies and persuaded many to break
 - Cited economic-social-moral reasons
- Declaration of Independence
 - Written by Thomas Jefferson
 - Heavily influenced by John Locke (social contract)
 - Stated people have basic rights/ not taken away by gov.
 - Listed reasons for separation
 - Adopted by Congress 7-4-76

-War

- Colonies poor equipment and supplies/ at 1st not professional army
- Colonial \$ almost worthless and many business afraid to help
- Fr. gave some support but no troops or navy to almost end
 - Wanted revenge for 7 yrs. War.
- War of Attraction

- Who could bleed longest
- Am. Victory at Saratoga, N.Y.
 - Oct/ 1777 brought Fr. into war directly
- Spain joined w/Fr. and Am. 1779
- Br. Now faced naval war close to home
 - Began looking for way out and save face
- Oct. 1781 Br. Gen. Cornwallis defeated at Yorktown, VA.
 - Cornwallis leading Br. General in Am. Surrendered
 - This was only his army but was the way out
 - Br. considered this a complete surrender
- 1783 Br. recognized Am.
 - Confederation at first-weak (Why?)
 - Just fought war b/c oppressive gov.
 - Many problems w/ confed.
 - State delegates met to rework confed.
 - Decided write new system (federal sys.)
 - 3 branches of gov.
 - Separate but w/ checks and balances
 - Idea from book by Montesquiev
 - Sprit of Laws
 - Elected 1st president 1789-George Washington
- Significance of new Republic
 - Proved Enlightenment values would work
 - Locke/ Montesquiev/Rousseau
 - Constitution example of social contract
 - Caused revolutions around world and new gov. based on Am.