The Seventeenth Century

- JAMES I = 1603-25

- CHARLES I = 1625-49 (Caroline Era); Charles I was beheaded in 1649

- REVOLUTIONARY ERA / INTEREGNUM = 1649-60 (“between kings”)
  - Oliver Cromwell, “Lord Protector”

- CHARLES II = 1660 “The Restoration” (restored the Crown)
The Seventeenth Century

Rising tensions under the reign of Charles I:

- Charles I married a French Catholic (He was Protestant/Anglican)
  - This move made many Protestants uneasy about Charles I.

- England was spending lots of money on the Thirty Years’ War (1618-48), which involved much of Europe and was religious and territorial.
  - Funding an “endless” war contributed to civil unrest.
The Seventeenth Century

Rising tensions under the reign of Charles I:

- Charles I did not see eye to eye with parliament, especially with regard to taxation. He imposed some taxes without parliamentary approval (p. 1240, 1252).
  - Parliament stems from a Norman (French) process of speaking with knights of various shires to enact legislation (laws, wars, taxes)

- “Parliament voted to raised an army” against the King (p. 1252)

- “The army brought the king to trial for high treason” (p. 1253)
Oliver Cromwell, the Interregnum, and death of Charles I:

- Oliver Cromwell, the “undisputed leader of the army, crushed external threats . . . and massacred the Catholic natives in a frenzy of religious hatred” (p. 1254).

- Cromwell was a revolutionary and Puritan. Civil war begins in 1642.

- Charles was imprisoned and eventually, in 1649, was beheaded.

- “In 1653 power effectively devolved upon Cromwell, who was sworn in as Lord Protector for life under England’s first written constitution” (p. 1254).

- Cromwell died in 1658, and his son led for a year or so, but his son wasn’t a good leader.
The Seventeenth Century

The Restoration of the Monarchy--Charles II (1660):

- After the death of Oliver Cromwell in 1658 and the ineffective leadership of his son, elections were held for a “full and free” parliament “open to supporters of the monarchy as well as of the republic” (p. 1254),

- Thereafter, the new parliament invited Charles II to lead with this stipulation:
  - he “could not lay claim to absolute power as his father had done” (p. 1254).

- When Royalists came back into power after 1660, Cromwell’s corpse was dug up and beheaded!