

# Warm Up



- Complete the small pink Absolutism Warm Up using the white reading
  - don't write on the reading since it is a class set

# Update your TOC & glue in any loose papers

## 4th 6 Weeks Table of Contents

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# 1603 – King James I

- After Queen Elizabeth's death, her cousin the King of Scotland, took power as King of England
  - Controlled Scotland & England (not united)
- King James raised taxes
  - This enraged Parliament, the law-making branch of English gov.



# 1625 – King Charles I



- ❑ When James died, his son Charles I became king.
- ❑ Charles always needed \$ because he was at war with France & Spain
- ❑ Charles dissolved (broke up) Parliament but later had to call them back because he needed money.
- ❑ Forced to agree to 4 points, putting the law above the monarch for the 1<sup>st</sup> time
- ❑ Deeply unpopular, Catholics disliked him

# Quick recap

- Basically at this point, Parliament was extremely frustrated with the King of England.



# 1642 – Start of Civil War

- Parliament limited the monarch's power, enraging King Charles
  - ▣ Charles tried to arrest members of Parliament!
- King Charles rebels, flees, & decides to invade Parliament.
- CIVIL WAR! Royalists (Cavaliers, supporters of the King) vs. Roundheads (Parliamentarians & Puritans)
- The war went back & forth, no clear victor at first
- Then Oliver Cromwell took control of the Puritan army fighting King Charles & the Royalists...



# 1646 – Abolishing the Monarchy

- The Cavaliers (King's troops) were successful at first but eventually, the Roundheads, led by Oliver Cromwell, won.
- Charles I: beheaded in public 3 years later
  - ▣ 1<sup>st</sup> time a monarch faced trial & execution!



# 1653 – Lord Protector

- ❑ Cromwell's associate wrote the first European constitution but Cromwell ripped it up
- ❑ Oliver Cromwell declared “Lord Protector” (which is really just a nice way to say military dictator)



# 1660 - Restoration

- ❑ After Oliver Cromwell died, his son tried to keep power but was unsuccessful.
- ❑ Many of Cromwell's policies were very unpopular (who doesn't want to celebrate Christmas??)
- ❑ England returned to the monarchy & asked King Charles II in Scotland to be king.

Sorry for beheading  
your dad Charles, but  
will you be king  
please??

**Sure!!**

# 1685 – James II King

- ❑ Charles II died without a legitimate heir so his brother, James II, became king.
- ❑ The only problem with James is that he had done the unforgivable.... He had married... a CATHOLIC! 🤯
  - ❑ Then worse yet, he had son...
- ❑ Many citizens were furious- do not want a Catholic leader
  - ❑ They'd made it through King Henry VIII & the shift to the Protest Church of England, back to Catholicism, then back to Protestantism...

# 1688 - Glorious Revolution

- To avoid the issues they had during the civil war, the English invited James' daughter Mary & her foreign husband, William to be the queen & king of England.
  - ▣ Mary & William = Protestant
- They accepted (it was glorious!!) and King James fled to France.



# 1689 – English Bill of Rights Signed

- Parliament was finally in charge and to make sure that the monarch in England never tried to over power them again, they had William & Mary signed the English Bill of Rights
  - Gave citizens rights!
- Power was transferred to Parliament and English became a Constitutional Monarchy.
- The monarchy now had limited power
- Parliament, elected by the people, gained power



# Next up: Reading Assignment

- When you finish the purple reading assignment, turn it in
- Then you'll work on finishing your green vocabulary/IDs using the textbook
  - ▣ See the next slide for a few free definitions & the Marie Antoinette example on the IDs

# After the test: Vocab/IDs, due 2/4

□ For the IDs:

- **Who:** what is their role?
  - Ex: Queen of France, Wife of King Louis XVI
- **Significance:** what are their accomplishments? What are they known for?
  - Ex: extravagant spending, last queen of France before the Revolution, unfair treatment of French citizens

- **Bourgeoisie:** members of the middle class
- **Popular Sovereignty:** principle of gov. that states political power rests with the people who create, change, or abolish government
  - *Ex: a revolution*
- **Checks & Balances:** When a gov. is designed to prevent any one branch from dominating the others
  - *Ex: The Supreme Court ruling on laws passed by the legislative branch*

**Limited government:** Idea stating the powers of the government should be restricted