



HISTORY OF ENGLAND, Week 24 King Charles I

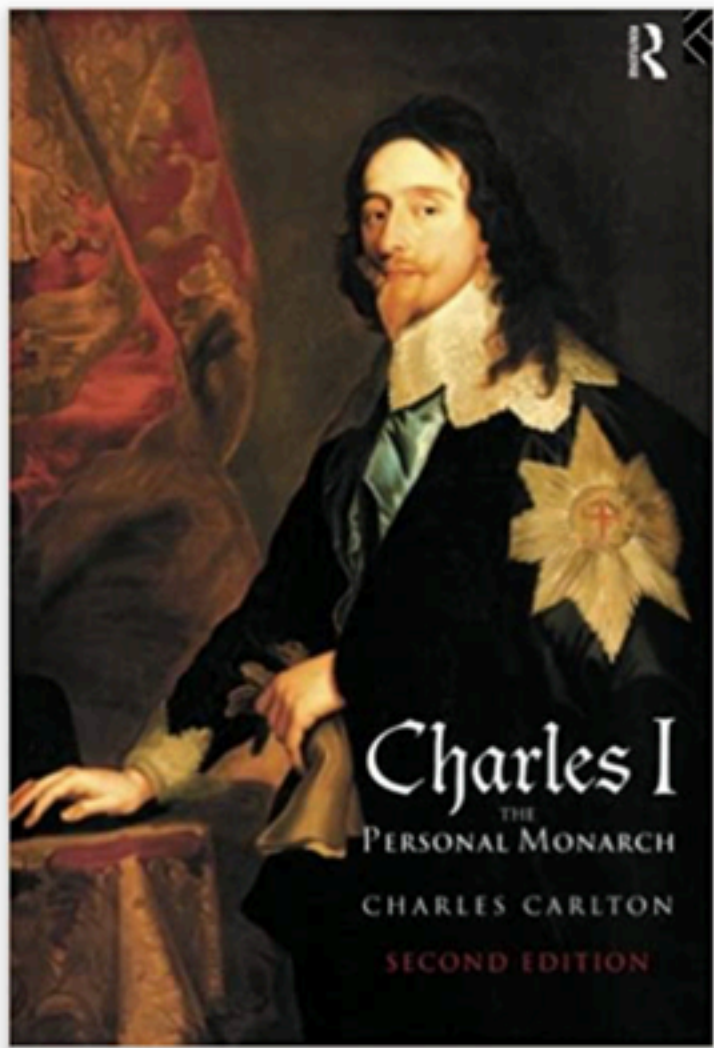
Institute for the Study of Western Civilization

Charles I: The Personal Monarch, 2nd Edition 2nd Edition

by [Charles Carlton](#) (Author)

★★★★☆ 8 ratings

[Look inside](#)



ISBN-13: 978-0415125659

ISBN-10: 0415125650

[Why is ISBN important?](#)

Have one to sell?

[Sell on Amazon](#)

[Add to List](#)

[Share](#) [Email](#) [Facebook](#) [Twitter](#) [Pinterest](#) [Embed](#)

Kindle
\$9.59 - \$48.40

Hardcover
\$20.53 - \$142.60

Paperback
\$6.47 - \$50.95

Other Sellers
See all 5 versions

☒ **Buy used**

Condition: [Used - Good](#)

In Stock. Sold by [ThriftBooks - Squared](#)

Access codes and supplements are not guaranteed with used items.

☐ **Buy new**

More Buying Choices

[3 New](#) from **\$41.92** | [18 Used](#) from **\$6.47**

Charles Carlton's biography of the 'monarch of the Civil Wars' was praised for its distinctive psychological portrait of Charles I when it was first published in 1983. Challenging

Cromwell 1970



COLUMBIA PICTURES PRESENTS
an IRVING ALLEN PRODUCTION

RICHARD HARRIS **ALEC GUINNESS**

Cromwell



starring
ROBERT MORLEY / DOROTHY TUTIN / FRANK FINLAY / TIMOTHY DALTON / PATRICK WYMARK
PATRICK MAGEE / NIGEL STOCK / CHARLES GRAY / MICHAEL JAYSTON

SCREENPLAY BY / SCRIPT CONSULTANT / ASSOCIATE PRODUCER / PRODUCED BY / DIRECTED BY
KEN HUGHES / RONALD HARWOOD / ANDREW DONALLY / IRVING ALLEN / KEN HUGHES

TECHNICOLOR® PANAVISION®
G ALL AGES ADMITTED. General Audiences (G)



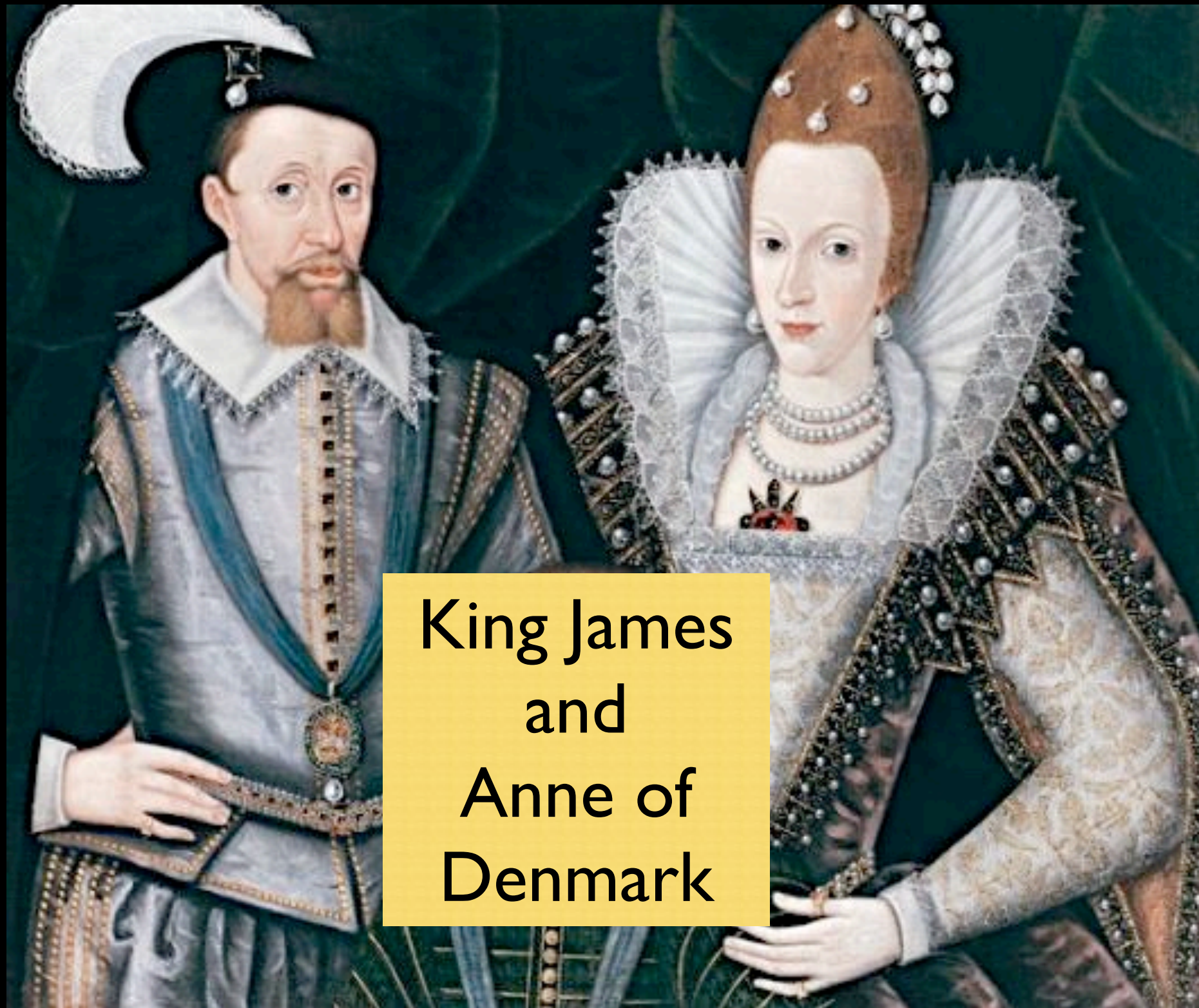
Cromwell movie trailer



Charles
born
here
in Nov
1600

HOLYROOD PALACE

Mother and Father: 1586 Marriage



King James
and
Anne of
Denmark

Anne of Denmark 1574-1619



1589-1619

Anne was perfect, smart, and supportive. She was not a jealous wife but minded his children (3), and they were loyal to each other. She was a great partner. She had the royal following of Denmark. She was not competing with him and made no public scene when he had boyfriends. Anne never was seen in an attack on her husband in public. They were married in 1589. His mother is gone by then. They had three children who go with them to England.

1587-1603



Letters, objections to his mother's treatment, but
no ultimatum, careful partnership.

1600, Birth of Prince Charles (1600-1649)



(brother Henry. sister Elizabeth)



Prince Henry Frederick
1594-1612
Prince of Wales



Henry is said to have disliked his younger brother, Charles, and to have teased him, although this derives from only one anecdote: when Charles was nine years of age, Henry snatched the hat off a bishop and put it on the younger child's head, then told his younger brother that when he became king he would make Charles Archbishop of Canterbury, and then Charles would have a long robe to hide his ugly rickety legs. Charles stamped on the cap and had to be dragged off in tears.

Prince Henry Stuart, 1594-1612



Henry is nasty and mean to his little brother.

1603, The Death of Queen Elizabeth I





THE STUARTS COME TO ENGLAND

James Stuart

King James I

King: 1603-1625





Are to be sold at the white horse in paper
head, Atlas by John Sulbury and George Humble

The most High and Mighty Monarch JAMES by the grace of God King
of Great Brittain, France, and Ireland. Borne the 19 of June. 1566. The most excellent Princess ANNE Queen of Great Brittain,
France, and Ireland. Borne the 12 of October. 1574.

JAMES ANNE TO LONDON 1603



On May 7 he approached London. Forty thousand people welcomed him. He was a new leaf after old Queen Bess. All was good. He was overwhelmingly received favorably. He was well trained, capable to leadership. He spoke Latin and French, and knew Italian well. He knew Latin, Greek, Scottish, English, French, and was completely fluent in French. He was intellectually strikingly brilliant. They could talk to him about anything.

James to England 1603



James was well received by the English people. Prisoners were sent home. James ruling council was established May 3. **Robert Cecil** and James attended the first council meeting.



King James' Character

From Scotland, provincial,
ill at ease in big international
London

rough manners

uncomfortable around the public

no charm with public (vs Eliz)

hated being in the public eye

instinctive distrust of Parliament

ignorant about English Common Law

One thing he had: awesome learning.

Trouble with Religion and Puritans right from start:

The Puritans rejected the following ceremonies:

- The signing of the cross during baptism
- Confirmation
- The administration of baptism by lay people (It was common in some areas that mid-wives would baptize children.)
- Use of the ring in marriage (marriage not a sacrament)
- Bowing at the name of Jesus
- The requirement of the surplice and cap (vestments always trouble
- The practice of giving men multiple ecclesiastical positions, receiving pay for each

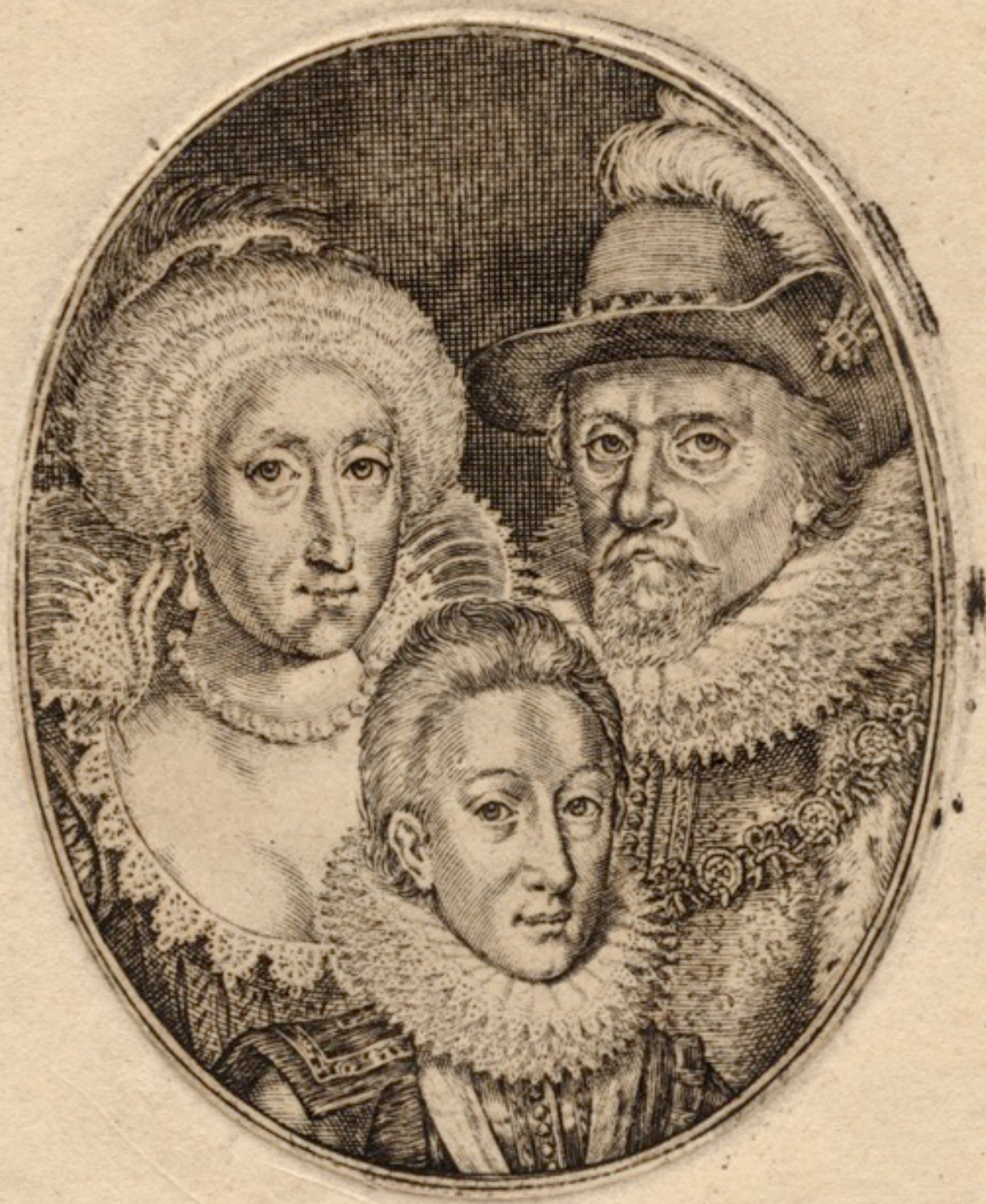
ROYAL FAMILY IS
DEVASTATED BY THE
BY THE SHOCKING
DEATH (TYPHOID) OF THE
PRINCE OF WALES

1612

JAMES JUST GOES AWAY
AND MOURNS

CHARLES DOES NOT KNOW
WHAT TO DO





1612
Totally unprepared
for it
Charles now
Prince of Wales

1613 THE ROBERT CARR THOMAS OVERBURY FRANCES HOWARD Countess of Somerset SCANDAL



James and Robert Carr

1607 Robert Carr from Scotland. He comes south with his friend, Thomas Overby. He was 21 when James met him. Carr was a model of affability and deportment;

He was also exceptionally handsome.

He took part in a tournament in the king's presence, but he was thrown from his horse and broke his leg. The king was much affected and ordered his own doctor to take charge of the young man; Carr was carried to the hospital at Charing Cross, where the king visited him every day. The patient was placed on a choice diet and, at the insistence of James, was surrounded by surgeons.



James and Robert Carr

It was clear to the courtiers that here was a man worth flattering. 'Lord!' one contemporary, Sir Anthony Weldon, wrote, 'how the great men flocked to see him, and to offer to his shrine in such abundance...' James had become infatuated with him and, by the end of the year, Carr had been knighted and appointed as a gentleman of the bedchamber. The king decided to educate as well as to promote him. He himself gave Carr lessons in Latin grammar and in the politics of Europe. And of course he lavished gold and jewels upon him. It was observed that the king 'leaneth on his arm, pinches his cheek, smoothes his ruffled garments...'





Frances Howard, Countess of Somerset
1590-1632

Robert Devereaux
3rd Earl of Essex
1591 to 1646
first wife
Frances Howard
married at age 13



European trip 1607-1609



1609 Earl of Essex returns to England
Discovers his wife now the girlfriend of Robert Carr
who is the boyfriend of King James I



King James promises to help his
boyfriend get an annulment of Essex marriage

Francis Howard puts forward her case of annulment saying her husband couldn't perform the consummation of their marriage. Robert Devereux says he will **demonstrate his ability in a public** showing erection. He insists she isn't a virgin. She agrees to examination. A series of madams and ladies collect to examine Francis Howard but she was veiled. Everyone said afterwards it wasn't her. Francis was examined and passed the test. Despite doubts on the part of the Archbishop of Canterbury - her marriage to Essex was formally dissolved in 1613. It is certain that the King, not a jealous man, exerted pressure so that his favorite could have the woman he wanted.



1613 Robert Carr Marries Frances Howard Earl and Countess of Somerset



with the King attending

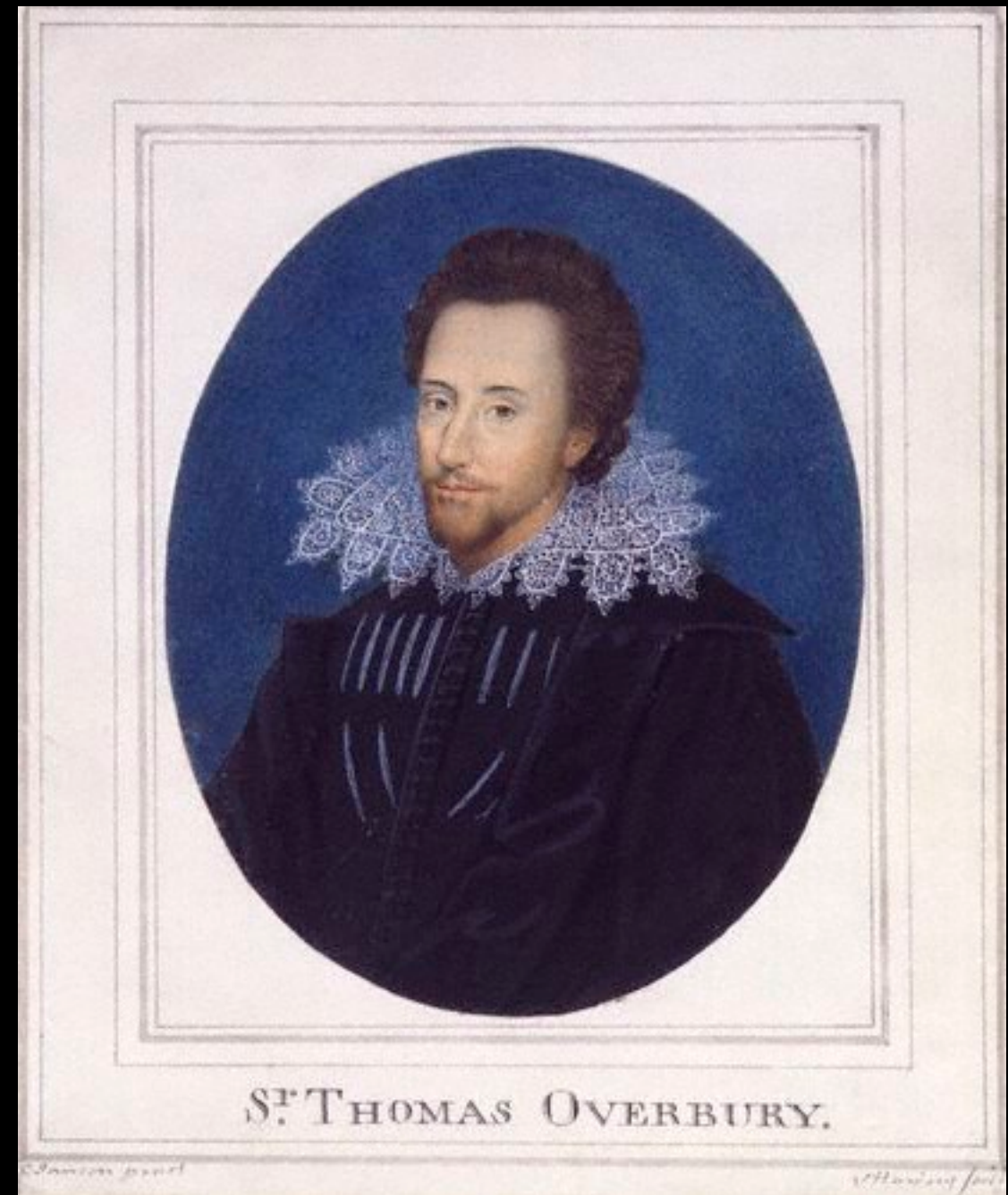
Thomas Overbury



1581-1613

Long time best friend to Robert Carr and former boyfriend died in the Tower where he had been confined by King James.

Questions are raised about his death
Investigation is begun



Authorities discover he was murdered.
But by whom and for what reason?

King James tries to shut it down but can't.



Authorities discover he was murdered.
But by whom and for what reason?

Robert Carr and Francis are examined



Francis breaks down confesses



Francis Howard broke down and confessed. She confessed the whole story. They were afraid Thomas Overbury was going to spill the beans about the annulment trial. To keep him quiet they put him in the Tower and arranged for his early demise. They arsenic enema-ed him to death. They gave him an arsenic enema. He died. Everyone was called to testify. The King was in it too. Now Robert Carr and Francis Howard were put on trial for murder. They convicted them of it. James reduced the sentence to perpetual house arrest. They lived to 1630 in different houses. The outcome of the Robert Carr Francis Howard trial was horrible for King James.



The King protects them, commutes sentence to lifetime house arrest. But he is happy to put it all behind them because he has new interest.

Carr scandal harmful to Charles idea of his father





George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham



The enemies
of the Carrs
at Court
had been
grooming this
spectacularly
handsome
young man
for the
king's
fancy.
It worked.

George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham

The enemies of the Carrs



1615 It was time to introduce to the king another fair-faced minion. In the summer of 1614 a young man of twenty-two was presented to James.

George Villiers, the son of a knight, had already been trained as a courtier; he had become practised in the arts of dancing and of fencing. He had also spent three years in France, where he had acquired a good manner further to adorn what was called **‘the handsomest-bodied man in all of England’**.

He also had powerful allies, among them Archbishop Abbot and the queen. Abbot supported him in the hope of diminishing the influence of Somerset and the Howards, who favored Catholic Spain. The queen, influenced by Abbot, pressed her husband to show favor to the young man. Villiers was accordingly appointed to be the royal cup-bearer, in constant attendance upon his sovereign, and in the spring of 1615 was knighted as a gentleman of the bedchamber.



"Your
Majesty's
most
humble
slave
and
dog."

George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham

"Steenie" and "Baby Charles"



Villiers worked constantly to help Charles, to shield him from his father's wrath and to make him feel appreciated.



1614 Charles loses
sister Elizabeth
who goes off to
the Palatinate
(Rhineland) to
marry the Elector
of the Palatinate.
Charles miserable
without his only
family companion.

Elizabeth Stuart, Electress of
Palatinate (1596-1662)



1615-1625

By 1620 James has lost his first child Henry, his Parliament PM Robert Cecil, and his wife (1619). Anne had always protected him. In 1620-1625, there was now only Villiers. He had lost everything. Villiers, his love, was more scandal, gossipy, hurtful. The last five years of his reign brought all these out into public. Carr ruined public standing.



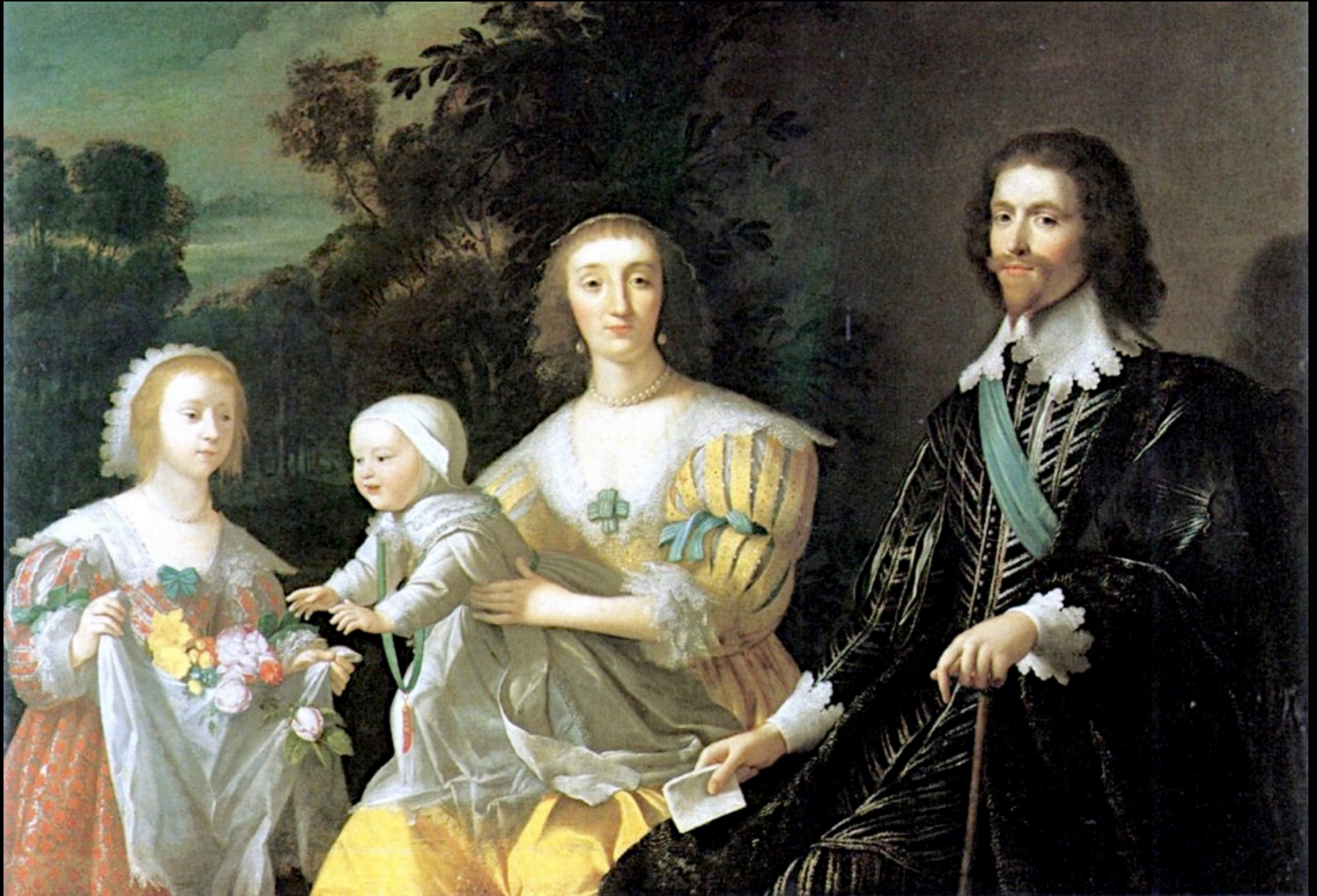
From 1615-1625
George Villiers Duke of Buckingham
becomes the 2nd most powerful man in England
and since he controlled the most powerful man in England
King James I , he became essentially the most powerful
man in England.



James tells his Council:

"I, James, am neither God nor angel, but a man like any other man. Therefore I act like a man and confess to loving those dear to me more than other men. You may be sure that I love the Duke of Buckingham. Jesus Christ did the same and therefore I cannot be blamed. Christ had his John and I have my George."

Buckingham's family. It was his enrichment of his many relatives that caused such hatred.



The reign of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham



The reign of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham



Buckingham realizes Charles is the future
So he makes Charles his best friend.

It is a somewhat bizarre relationship when you think about it. The father's boyfriend becomes the best most trusted companion to the son.



Charles never recognizes the reality of relat. between his father and Buckingham.



1619 Death of
Queen Anne
Charles
overwhelmed
with grief. Feels
like he is losing
everyone.

THE SPANISH MARRIAGE 1620-1625



King James' idiotic foreign policy: alliance with Roman Catholic Spain and marriage of son to the Spanish Princess the Infanta Maria Anna of Spain..

THE SPANISH MARRIAGE 1620-1625



James and Charles want a Spanish marriage.

Prince Charles was becoming impatient with the slow progress of the negotiations concerning his betrothal to the Infanta Maria Anna of Spain. The marriage itself had been contemplated for years before. Yet there had been endless wrangles about the status of Catholics in England, a sensitive affair that became embroiled with the disputes over the Palatinate and the general state of religious warfare in Europe.

THE SPANISH MARRIAGE 1620-1625



There was still some doubt whether the Spanish were in earnest about the match, and disputes arose over the size of the dowry; these doubts were not assuaged by the accession of **Philip IV in 1621**. It was not at all clear, to put it no higher, that parliament or people would support their sovereign's wishes in the matter. When in 1622 the king ordered that Catholic recusants should be released from prison, after they had given security for any subsequent appearance in court, the fear and anger of the Protestant majority were evident.

1621
King
Philip IV



Charles & Buckingham Secret Trip to Madrid 1623





The Infanta thought Charles to be little more than an infidel, and the Spanish at first demanded that he convert to Roman Catholicism as a condition of the match. The Spanish insisted on toleration of Catholics in England and the repeal of the penal laws, which Charles knew would never be agreed by Parliament, and that the Infanta remain in Spain for a year after any wedding to ensure that England complied with all the terms of the treaty

THE SPANISH MARRIAGE 1620-1625



Charles and Buckingham Return to England: Disaster

1625 The End of the Reign

James' death was not greeted with much dismay or sorrow among the people. His foreign policy had been an utter failure, and his relations with parliament were at best acrimonious. His finances were in disrepair, and the sexual scandals of his reign were common knowledge. The day of his funeral was marred by foul weather so that any bystanders were greeted with muffled coaches and flaming torches. His passing was greeted, perhaps, with relief. The new king might prosecute the Protestant cause with more vigour and determination. Sir John Eliot wrote that 'a new spirit of life possessed all men'.



KING CHARLES I, 1625-1649



Charles marries Henrietta Maria within 2 months of death of James



Henrietta is age 16. 1625-1628 It was terrible; both miserable;
Henrietta didnt even know English

Oct 5, 1600 Wedding of Henri IV & Marie de' Medici





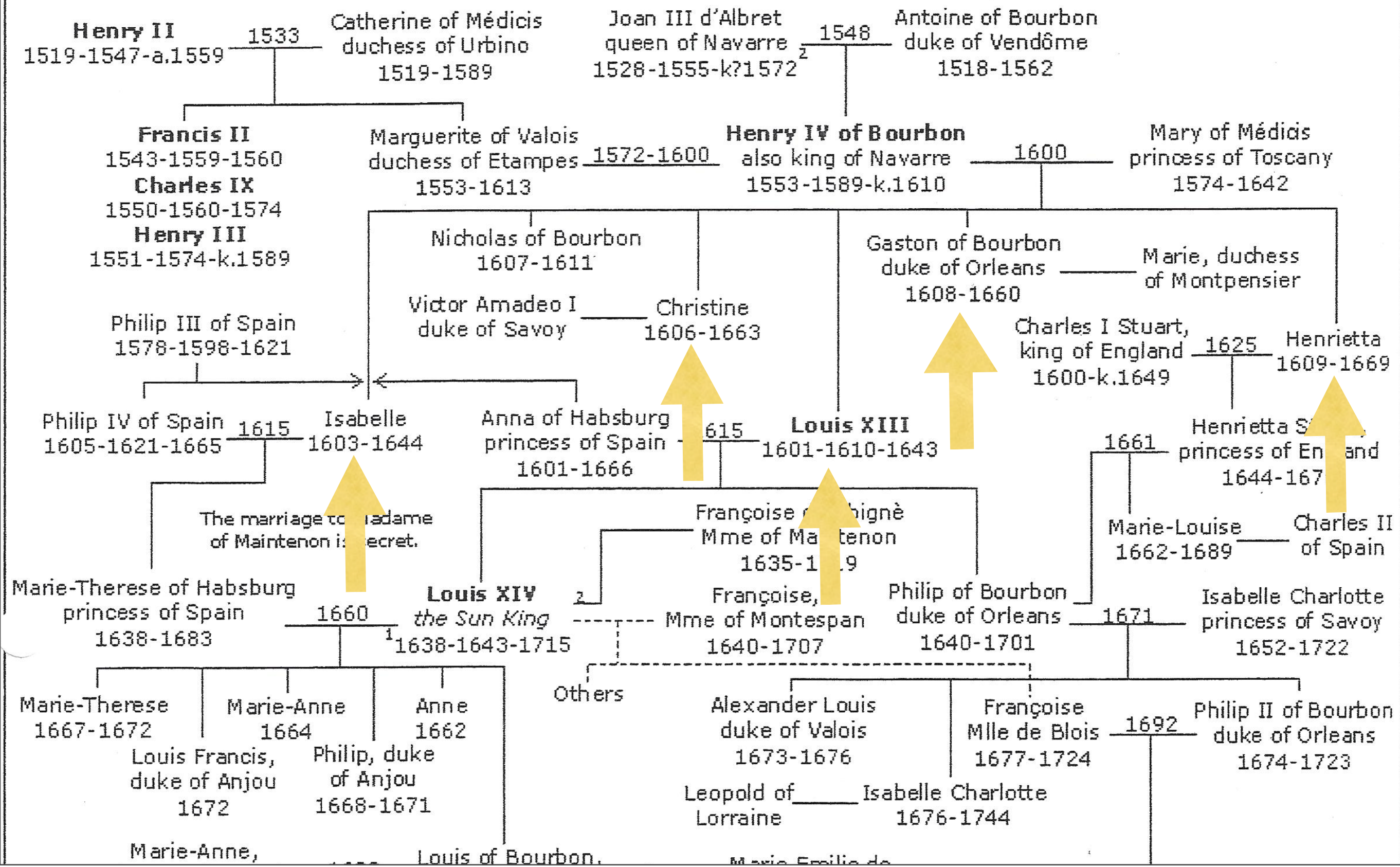
Note: dates are birth and death; intermediate dates are accession to throne

— Marriage
----- Liaison

Mlle - Mademoiselle
Mme - Madame

King of France

IV starts the Bourbon line after the death of all his brothers in law; due to the Sallic Law, Marguerite cannot inherit the throne of France by herself. Henry IV claim is due to his seniority in the House of Bourbon - descendent from Louis IX of France.













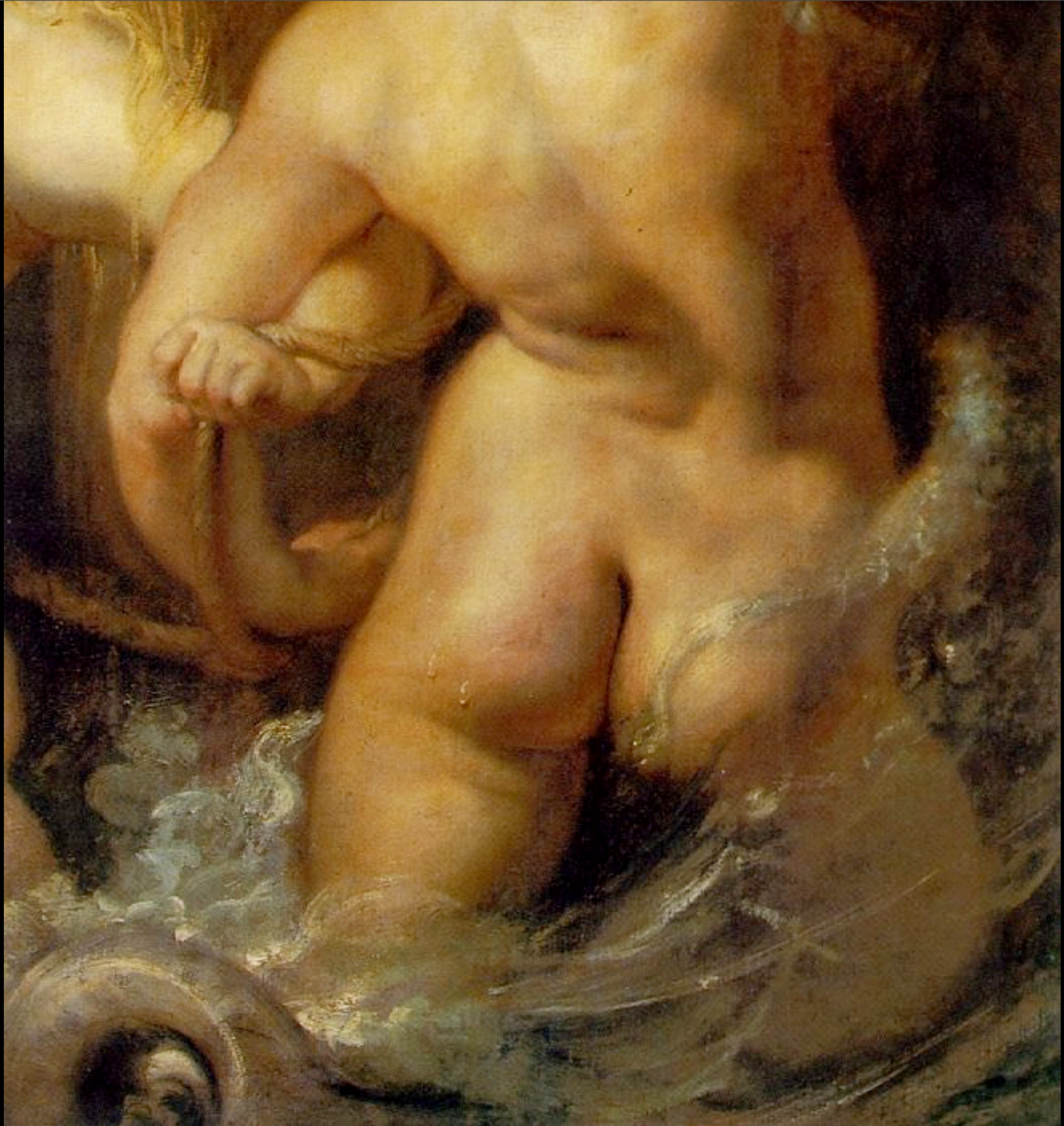
















Louis XIII, by Peter Paul Rubens

Henrietta
Maria's
sister-
in
law



Anne of Austria (1601-1666),
Queen of France, wife of Louis XIII, mother of Louis XIV
portrait by Peter Paul Rubens now in Louvre

Henrietta's
brother-
in
law



King Philip IV by Velazquez in 1623, (portrait in Dallas)



Aug 23, 1628 Assassination of the Duke of Buckingham



ALLIERS, DUKE of BUCKINGHAM assassinated by JOHN FELTON at PORTSMOUTH, Aug^t 23^d 1628.



King Charles I
and wife
Henrietta
Maria
by
Anthony
Van
Dyck
now in the
Queen's
Collection





Anthony Van Dyck
1599-1641
Flanders
Antwerp
Rubens, teacher



























The two brothers are fashionably dressed in rich silk and satin clothing, with lace collars. James is wearing warm shades of gold and brown; Bernard contrastingly in cooler silver and blue. The drape and hue of the luxurious fabrics is accentuated by the muted brown background. They are both dressed for a journey: the painting was commissioned shortly before they departed in 1639 for a three-year Grand Tour of Europe.







What did father teach son about politics?



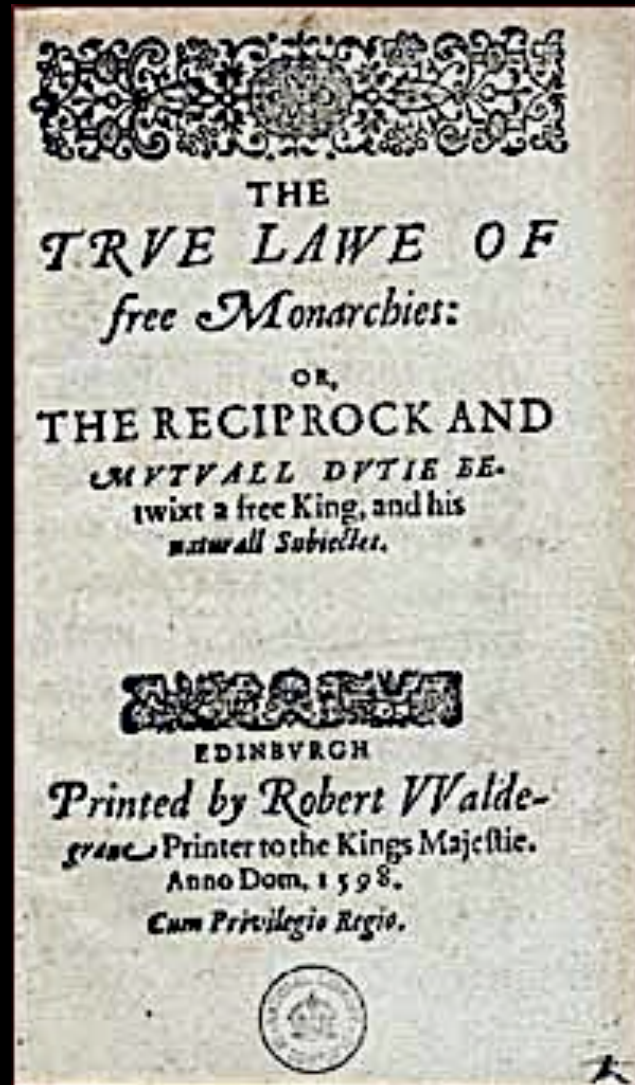
Father and son.



James' Court was extremely libertine in by 17th C standards

Charles was extremely moral, well behaved, almost priggish,
and thoroughly virginal.

Basilikon Doron
Royal Gift
1598

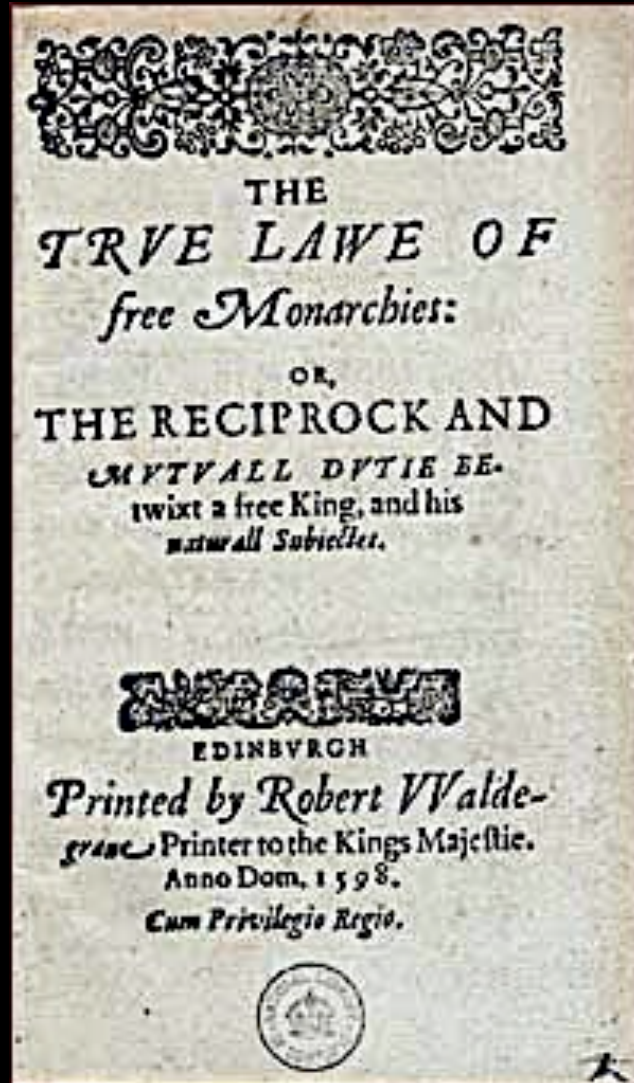


WHAT
JAMES
TAUGHT
CHARLES

Theory of monarchy
The True Law of Free Monarchies.

In 1597–98, James wrote *The True Law of Free Monarchies* and *Basilikon Doron* (*Royal Gift*), in which he argues a theological basis for monarchy. In the *True Law*, he sets out **the divine right of kings**, explaining that kings are higher beings than other men for Biblical reasons, though "the highest bench is the sliddriest to sit upon".^[59] The document proposes an absolutist theory of monarchy, by which a king may impose new laws by royal prerogative but must also pay heed to tradition and to God, who would "stirre up such scourges as pleaseth him, for punishment of wicked kings".^[60]

Basilikon Doron
Royal Gift
1598



WHAT
JAMES
TAUGHT
CHARLES

Theory of monarchy
The True Law of Free Monarchies.

In 1597–98, *Basilikon Doron* was written as a book of instruction for four-year-old Prince Henry and provides a more practical guide to kingship. The work is considered to be well written and perhaps the best example of James's prose. James's advice concerning parliaments, which he understood as merely the king's "head court", foreshadows his difficulties with the English Commons:

"Hold no Parliaments,"

he tells Henry, "but for the necesitie of new Lawes, which would be but seldome". In the *True Law*, James maintains that the king owns his realm as a feudal lord owns his fief, because kings arose "before any estates or ranks of men, before any parliaments were holden, or laws made, and by them was the land distributed, which at first was wholly theirs. And so it follows of necessity that kings were the authors and makers of the laws, and not the laws of the kings."

The King



James had grown up in Scotland. He had been a king in a state where there was no conflict between monarchy and elected body. It didn't have power like the English Parliament. He had no experience like Henry, Edward, and Mary. He had no experience, like the other Tudors, of talking to Parliament. Elizabeth was aware of Parliament. She was natural with Parliament. William Cecil was an MP. He went from her palace to parliament. She was well informed of what was going on. She was aware it existed. James has none of that experience. Scotland was used to getting orders. To dealing with other men, nobles, you gave orders, used influence and hoped you got your way. When he got to London he was not trained in dealing with Parliament. It wasn't in his soul. He thought kings had a divine right. The King of France knew that phrase. God chose these people to rule back in the Garden. That was what he believed. Where did he get it? He got it from his mother, and any French person he had anything to do with, such as Esme Stewart.

The King from the north resents the Parliament

The king resented its arguments and was angered at its impudence. He came down to prorogue Parliament on 7 July, where in the course of his speech he berated some of its members for being ‘idle heads, some rash, some busy informers’.

He said that in Scotland he was heard with respect whereas here there was ‘nothing but curiosity from morning to evening to find fault with my propositions’.

In Scotland ‘all things warranted that came from me.
Here all things suspected.’

He added that ‘you have done many things rashly, I say not you meant disloyally’. Then, at the conclusion, he advised that ‘only I wish you had kept a better form. I like form as much as matter.’

THE SCOTTISH KING WITH AN ENGLISH PARLIAMENT



1604 So the king had prorogued parliament with a very little or nothing having been achieved by it.

He stated at a later date that it was a body without a head. 'At their meetings,' he is reported to have said, 'nothing is heard but cries, shouts and confusion.'

"I am surprised that my ancestors should ever have allowed such an institution to come into existence."

Trouble



"No Bishop;
no king."

1649

The Commons of England in Parliament assembled do declare that the people are under God the original of all just power. And also declare that the Commons of England in Parliament assembled, being chosen by and representing the people, have the supreme power in this nation.
Resolution of the Commons. January 4, 1649



James and Charles

James' lack of skill with Parliament was one thing, but worse was the fact that he did nothing to prepare his son Charles for the task of governing with Parliament. So Charles was going to be WORSE about English Parliament than his unskilled ignorant father. Thus we are led to the Civil War.



What did father teach son about politics?



The attitudes toward Parliament carried over into foreign policy. James sought a marriage for Charles first with Spain (Roman Catholic and Divine Right Kings) and then with France (Henrietta Maria) (Roman Catholic and Divine Right of Kings).

All of this running totally contrary to opinions and attitudes in his strongly Protestant and anti-Roman Catholic nation.



Why risk everything for these RC alliances?
Because he liked their ideas of Divine Right of kings.

THE SPANISH MARRIAGE 1620-1625



King James' idiotic foreign policy: alliance with Roman Catholic Spain and marriage of son to the Spanish Princess the Infanta Maria Anna of Spain..

All of this running totally contrary to opinions and attitudes in his strongly Protestant and anti-Roman Catholic nation.



Why risk everything for these RC alliances?
Because he liked their ideas of Divine Right of kings.



King Charles I
and wife
Henrietta
Maria
by
Anthony
Van
Dyck
now in the
Queen's
Collection



HISTORY OF ENGLAND, WEEK 24 King Charles I

Institute for the Study of Western Civilization







