



HISTORY OF ENGLAND, Week 25 Civil War

Institute for the Study of Western Civilization



King Charles I
1600-1649



2003



to kill a king trailer



King Charles I
1600-1649



THE FATHER

James Stuart

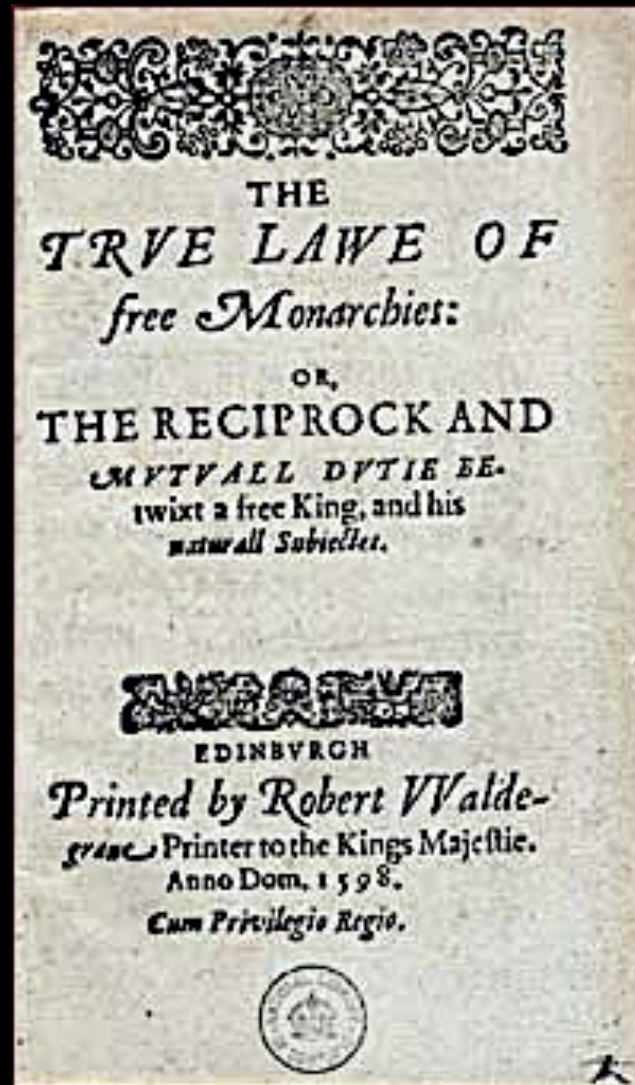
King James I

King: 1603-1625

What did father teach son about politics?



Basilikon Doron
Royal Gift
1598

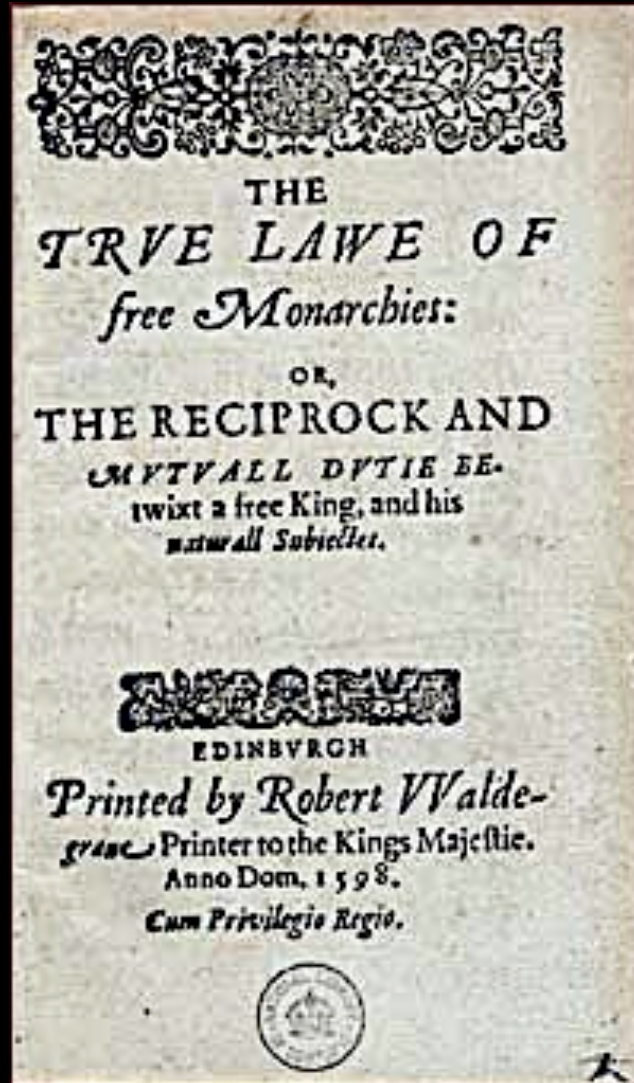


WHAT
JAMES
TAUGHT
CHARLES

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
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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 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."

Father and Son and Parliaments

Charles: "tyranny without the charm"





King Charles I
1600-1649

THE WIFE



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

THE 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.

THE FRIEND

FOREIGN POLICY



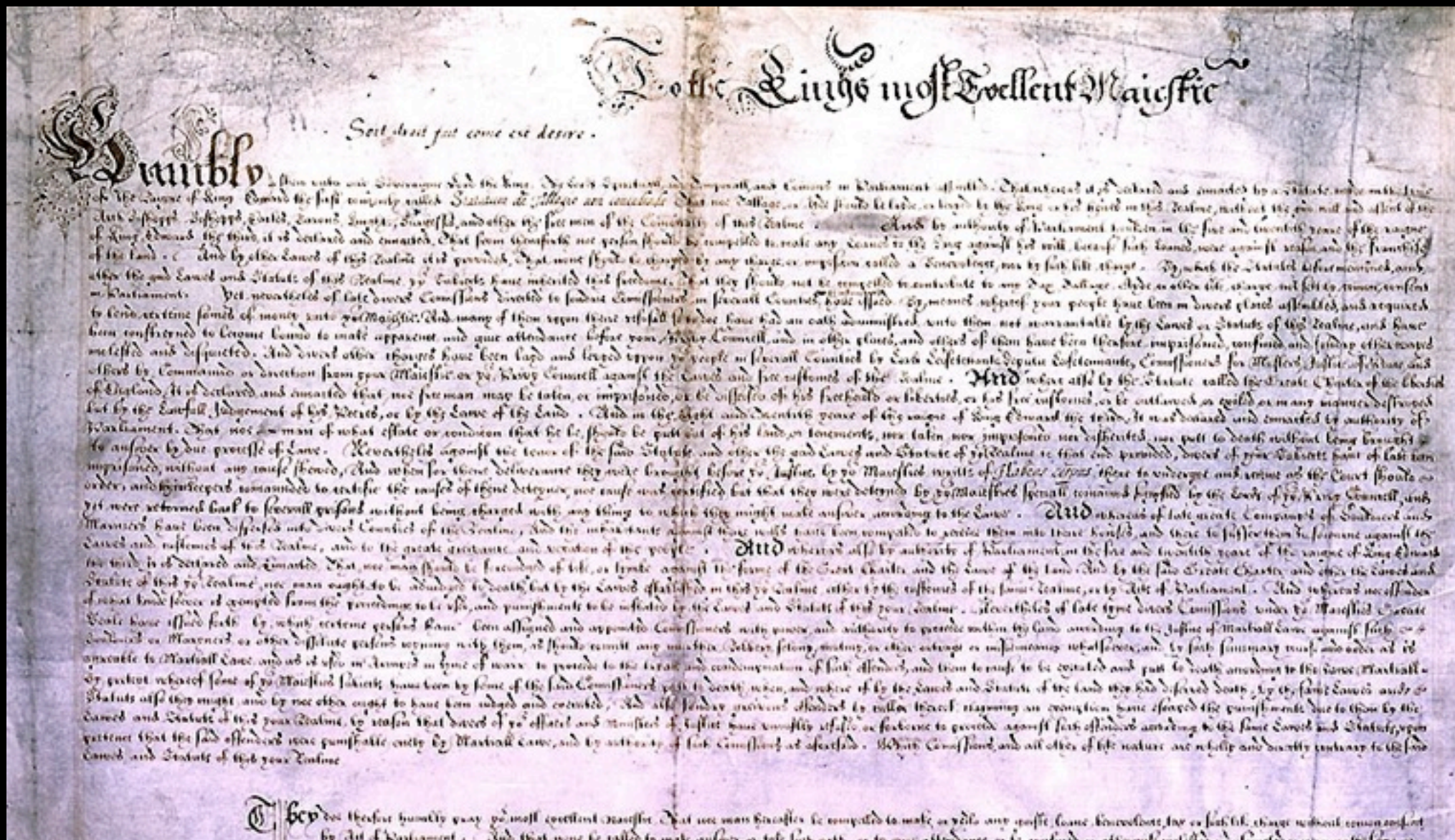
Aug 23, 1628 Assassination of the Duke of Buckingham



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

JUNE 7, 1628 Petition of Right

The Petition Exhibited to His Majestie by the Lordes
Spirituell and Temporall and Commons in this present
Parliament assembled concerning divers Rightes and
Liberties of the Subjectes: with the Kinges Majesties
Royall Aunswere thereunto in full Parliament.



PARLIAMENT OF 1629

Petition of right
arrest MPs

send Parliament home for 11 years

THE PERSONAL RULE OF CHARLES I, 1629-1640





brown
trout

Saturday May 9, 2020

THE PERSONAL RULE OF CHARLES I, 1629-1640



1629-1640

CHARLES' PERSONAL RULE
NO PARLIAMENT

SO NO INCOME

SO KING FINDS INCOME
IN TAXES ETC

What would Henry VIII and Elizabeth advise about this?



Thomas Wentworth
Earl of Stratford
1593-1641

English upper class
born in London
MP 1620s
Moderate trying to broker
King-Parliament deal
1629 joins Council
1632 off to Ireland
1632-1640 tough
1639 called back to Eng
1640 made Earl of Strat.
1640-1641 key advisor
1641 Execution

Execution of the Earl of Stratford May 1641

Parliament's Blow Against Charles

200,000 people more than ever before.



THE OPPOSITION



The
John
Hampden
(1595-1643)

"Ship Money"
Case
1637-38)

Ally of Parliamentary
leader John Pym
cousin to Oliver Cromwell



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

Timeline of the English Civil War

1625 Charles King of England

1625 Charles marries Henrietta Maria of France

1628 Parliament, and assassination of Duke of Buckingham

1629 Parliament returns: Petition of Right-sent home til 1640

1633 William Laud Arch of Canterbury (traditionalist hates Puritans)

1630-1640 Charles angers whole nation with massive taxes imposed w/o Parl.

1637, Charles and Laud impose Eng version of services on Scotland, rebellion

1639 War; Charles into Scotland, troops dont want to go, Charles has no money

1640 Charles forced to call Parliament-money; they make demands, sends home

1640 Nov.LONG PARLIAMENT, Charles has to call back, Root &Branch Petition

1641 LongPar continues, (Irish Rebellion)"**Grand Remonstrance**" Bishops Ex.

May: EXECUTION OF THE EARL OF STRATFORD

Dec Grand Remonstrance handed to King Charles

OUTBREAK OF WAR

1642 Jan Charles tries arrest 5 MPs Pym, Hampden, Holles,Haselring,Strode

1642 Parliament orders seize Arsenal at Kingston Upon Hull

1642 Henrietta goes Netherlands with Princess Mary

1642 June: King org army at York; besieges Kingston for arsenal(fails)

1642 Sept: **Battle of Powick Bridge**, Rupert leads Royals, successful

1642 Oct: **Battle of Edgehill**, first big battle of war

movie charles breaks in House to arrest MPs

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Archbishop
William
Laud
1573-1645 (71)

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John Pym, MP
1584-1643
one of the "Five Members"
whose
attempted arrest by
King Charles 1642
sparks the
Civil War

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Prince Rupert of the Rhine 1619-1682



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- 1643 **Battle of Braddock Down (Cornwall, defeat of Parliamentarians)**
Battle of Chalgrove Field - John Hampden killed
July first meeting of the Westminster Assembly
July Prince Rupert takes castle/port of **Bristol**
August, Church of Scotland ratifies Solemn League Covenant
Sept **Battle of Newbury (long battle Charles vs Essex)**
a draw both armies exhausted.
Sept Long Parliament and the Westminster Assembly
ratify the Solemn League and Covenant. Under the terms of the
deal with Scotland, the Committee of Safety is superseded by
the Committee of Both Kingdoms =Alliance-Scot-Eng

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

Earl of Essex enters London 1643





Edward Montagu 1602-1671
Earl of Manchester
Commander of Parl forces
Superior to Cromwell
friend of King
goes to Spain
w/ Chas & Buck
joins House of Lords
wife related to Buck.
ally of 5 Members (in Hs of L.
Sup Com at Marston Moor
1644 wants to stop war
Cromwell pushes out
Manchester opposes trial of C.
retires
welcomed back by Charles II

Robert Morley 1908-1992 (84)

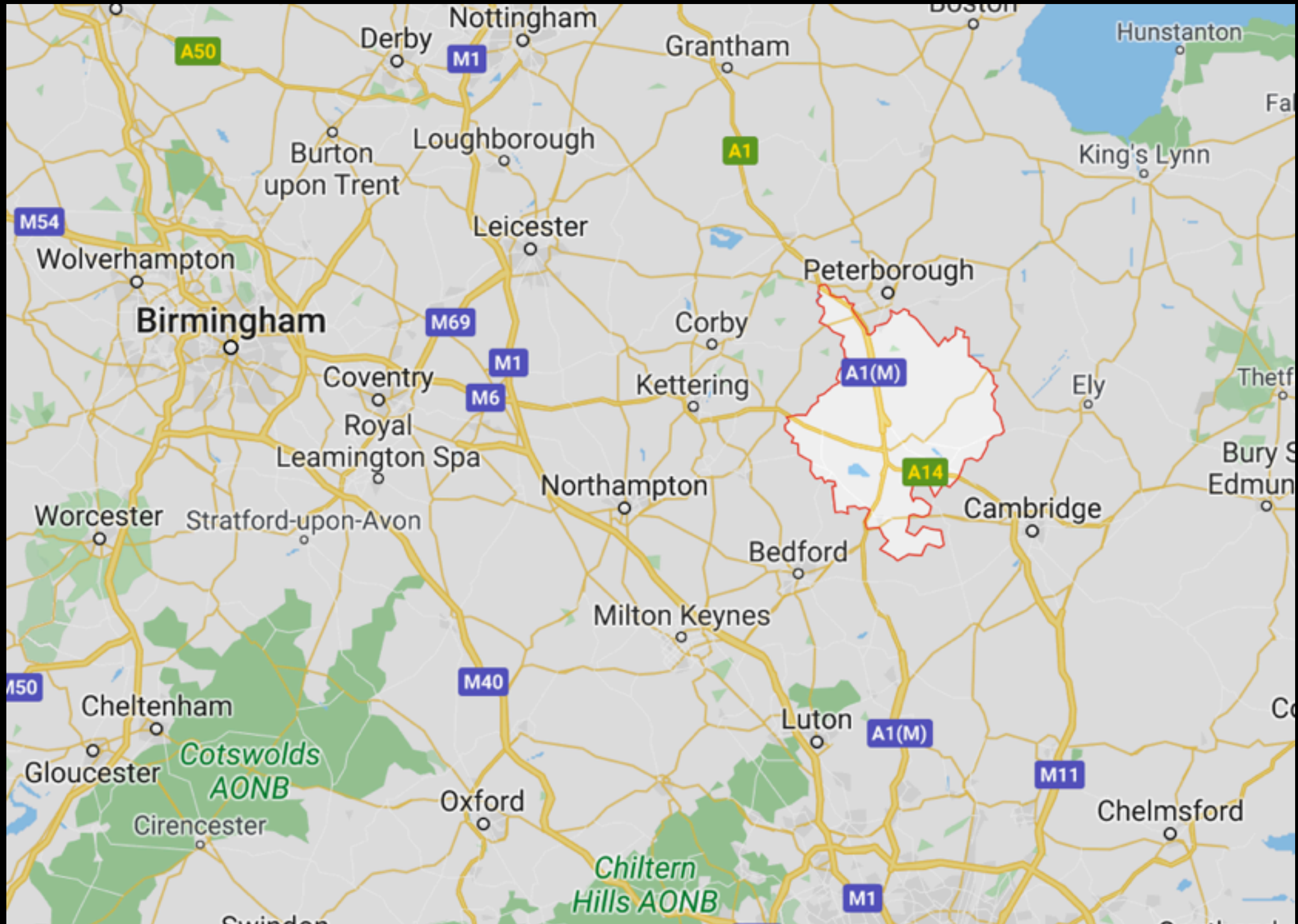


The African Queen (1951) as Reverend Samuel Sayer
Beat the Devil (1953) as Peterson

Cromwell 1970



From Huntingdonshire, Very Center (Cambridge)





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Timeline of the English Civil War

1644 Scots march South join Parliament's army threatening York.
Feb Siege of Newcastle, formal request surrender to Scots.

July 2, **Battle of Marston Moor** Prince Rupert vs Cromwell-Fairfax(wins)
biggest battle of Civil War; Cromwell brilliant cavalry officer
Royalists abandon the North after they lose this battle for York

Oct Siege of Newcastle ends storming of the city by Scottish soldiers
October, Second Battle of Newbury

November, first publication of **Areopagitica** by John Milton

Nov, Long Parliament sends the Propositions of Uxbridge to king at Oxford





Sir Thomas Fairfax
3rd Lord Fairfax
1612-1671
Commander in Chief
of
Parliamentary forces
1645-1649
Cromwell his
subordinate who
steps forward
pushes the more
conservative Fairfax
aside.



Anne De Vere
Lady Fairfax
1617-1675



Timeline of the English Civil War

1645

Jan 10, Execution of Archbishop William Laud

Com of Both Kingdoms orders creation of **New Model Army**

Jan Long Parliament appoints commissioners meet with the king's (Uxbridge

June, **Battle of Naseby** major defeat of Royalists

Charles /Rupert VS Thomas Fairfax/Cromwell

Charles loses troops, baggage, docs that prove he trying to bring in RC Irish
Royalist cause never assembles army like this one again

Sept Prince Rupert surrenders **Bristol Castle**, his uncle turns on him.

Surrender of Leicester

October fear of Royalist attack in south Lincolnshire

Nov **Thomas Fairfax** enters London to acclaim of city; Fairfax big hero.

Charles went to Welbeck, Nottinghamshire

December Siege of Hereford ended with the surrender of Royalist garrison.

movie Charles & rupert timothy dalton

Timeline of the English Civil War

1646

Jan Siege of Dartmouth ended with surrender of Royalist garrison.

Feb Siege of Chester ended with surrender of Royalists after a 136 day siege

February, Battle of Torrington victory for the New Model Army

March, Battle of Stow-on-the-Wold the last pitched battle of the First Civil War is a victory for the New Model Army

May **Charles surrenders to Scottish army** at Southwell, Nottinghamshire

April Siege of Exeter ended with the surrender of Royalist garrison.

June, Siege of Oxford ended with surrender of Royalist garrison.

July after a 65 day siege Wallingford Castle, the last English royalist stronghold, surrenders to Sir Thomas Fairfax.

Timeline of the English Civil War

1647

Feb: Scots bring Charles Holdenby House hand over to Parliament army

March Harlech Castle the last Royalist stronghold in Wales surrendered to the Parliamentary forces.

June, Geo Joyce & troop of **New Model Army** seizes the **King** from his Parliamentary guards at Holdenby House and place him in 'protective custody'.

Charles to Hampton Court Aug, Sep, Oct (meets w/Cromwell Fairfax)

August, Army offers the Heads of Proposals

August Montrose escaped from the Highlands

October, "An Agreement of the People for a firm and present peace upon grounds of common right", presented to the Army Council

Nov 11: Charles escapes to Isle of Wight

December, a faction of Scottish Covenanters sign The Engagement with Charles I

CHARLES MAKES DEAL WITH SCOTS REVERSES WAR

December 1647 Charles signed a secret treaty with the Scots. Under the agreement, called the "Engagement", the Scots undertook to invade England on Charles's behalf and restore him to the throne on condition that presbyterianism be established in England.

Timeline of the English Civil War

1648

New Model Army (Cromwell & Fairfax) against Scots

May Battle of St. Fagans

May(?) – 11 July Siege of Pembroke

June Battle of Maidstone

June – 28 August Siege of Colchester

August – 19 August **Battle of Preston (in the north)**

Oliver Cromwell New Model Army vs Royalists & Duke of Hamilton (Scot)

Defeat of Royalists ends 2nd Civil War

Cromwell lose only a hundred or so troops.

August, On the evening of the surrender of Colchester, Royalists

Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle were shot by Fairfax

September, Treaty of Newport

Nov, leaders in the army draft the Remonstrance of the Army

December – **Pride's Purge**, when troops under Colonel

Thomas Pride removed opponents of Oliver Cromwell from

Parliament by force of arms resulting in **Rump Parliament**

Westminster Assembly 1643-1653

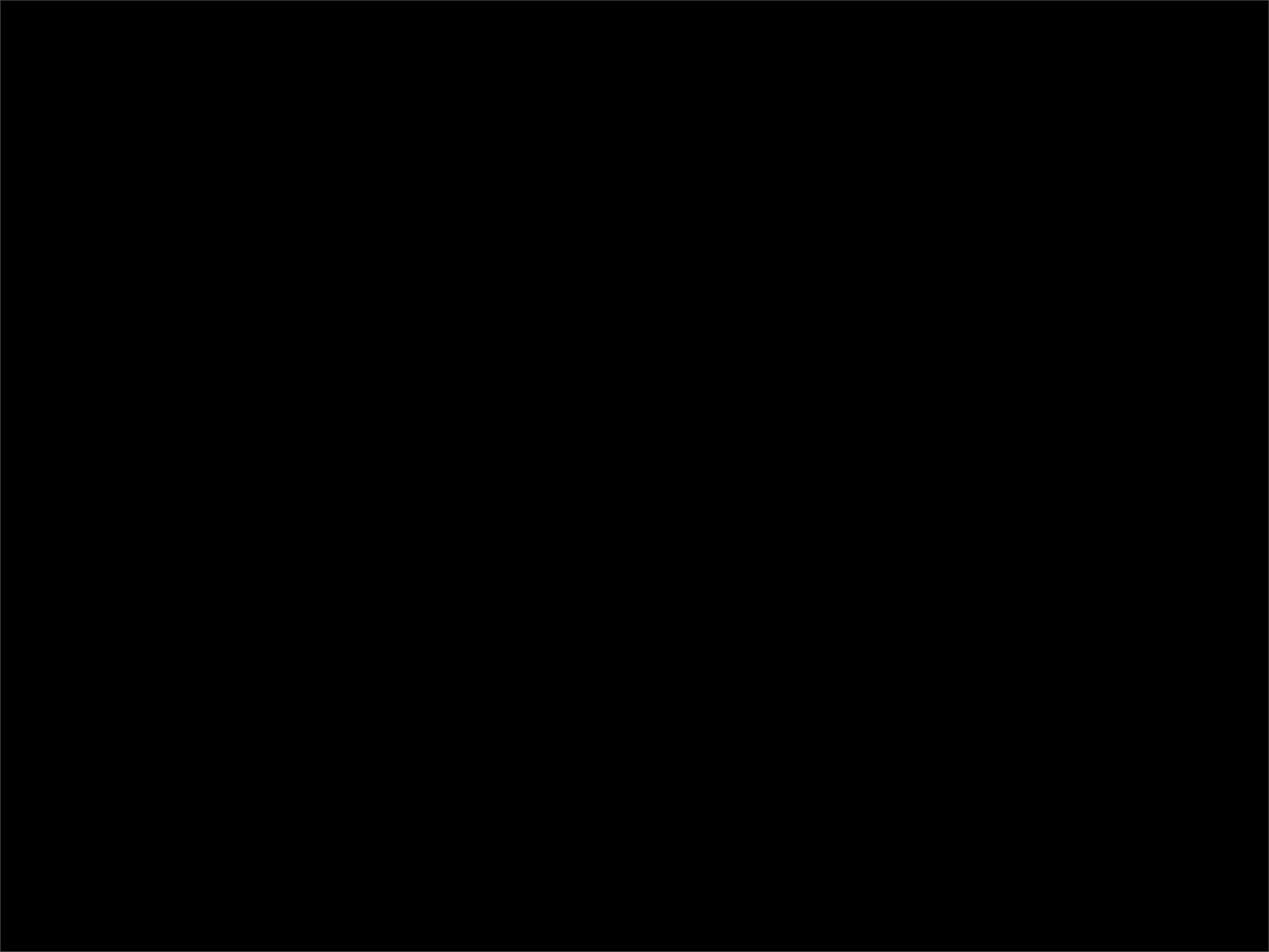


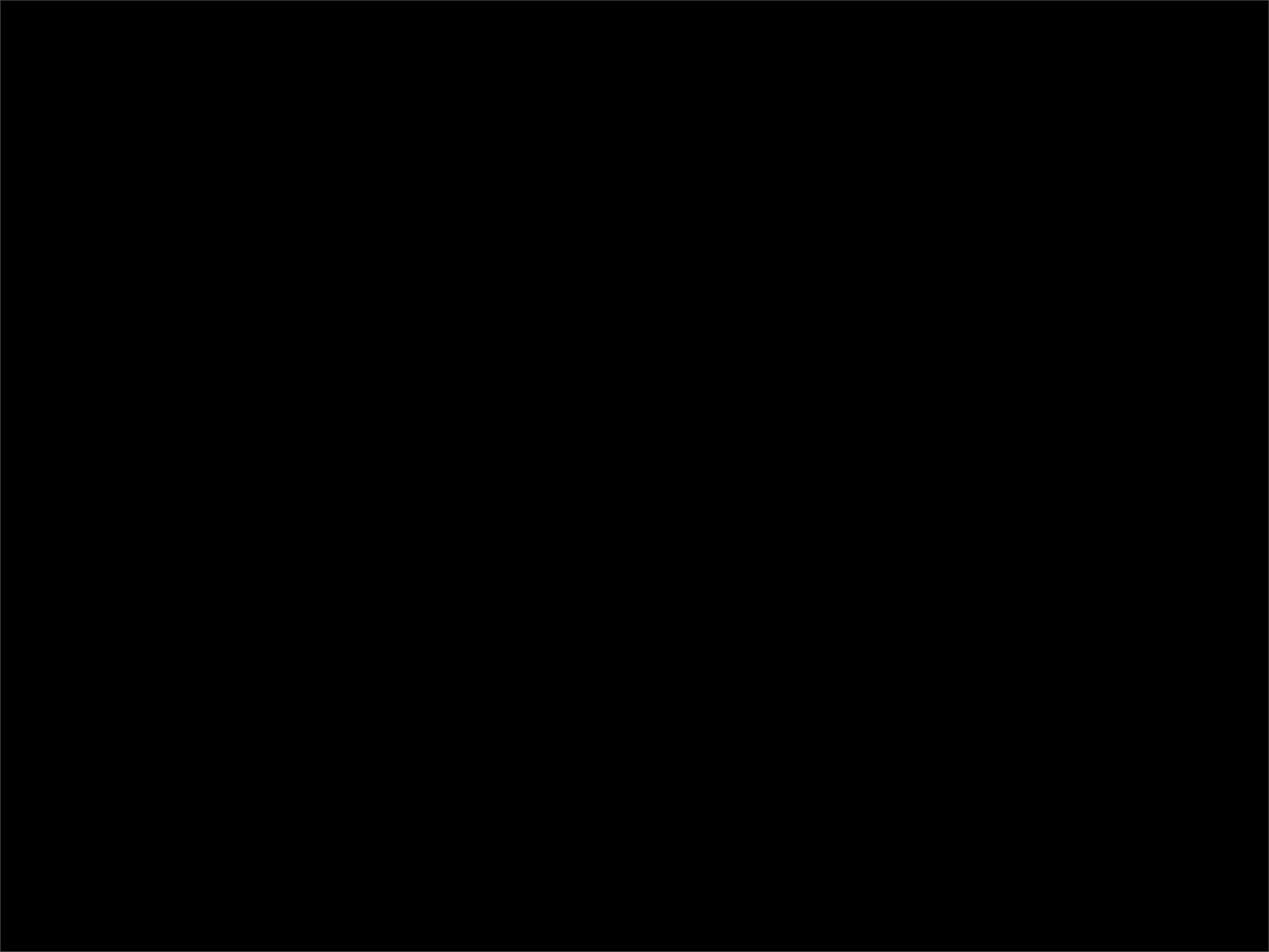




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Cromwell 1970



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

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