# HISTORY OF ENGLAND, Week 28 Charles II

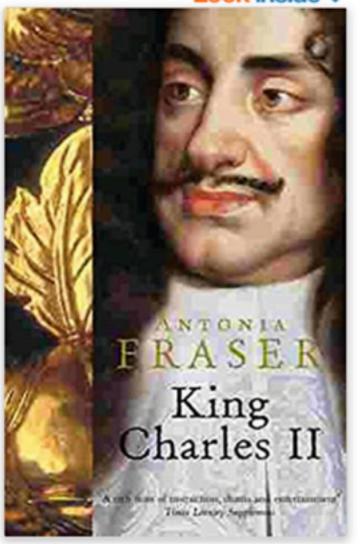
Institute for the Study of Western Civilization



Charles II 1665 Nat Portrait Gallery by John Michael Wright (1617– 1694)

# King Charles II, King of England, 1660-1685

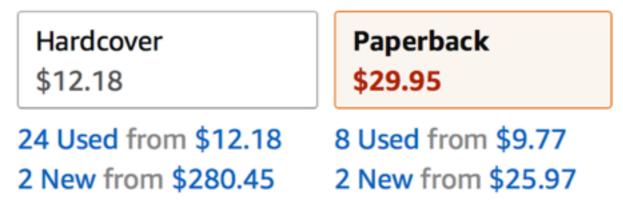
#### Look inside ↓



# King Charles II Paperback – December 1, 2004

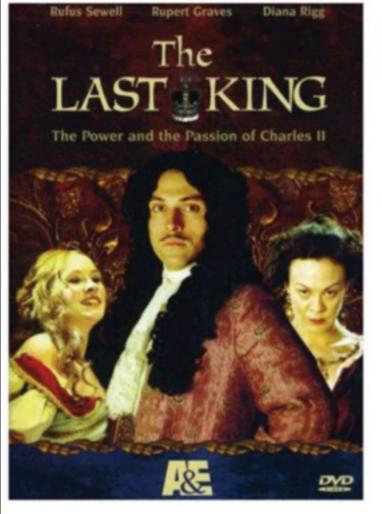
by Antonia Fraser (Author)

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King Charles II by Antonia Fraser.

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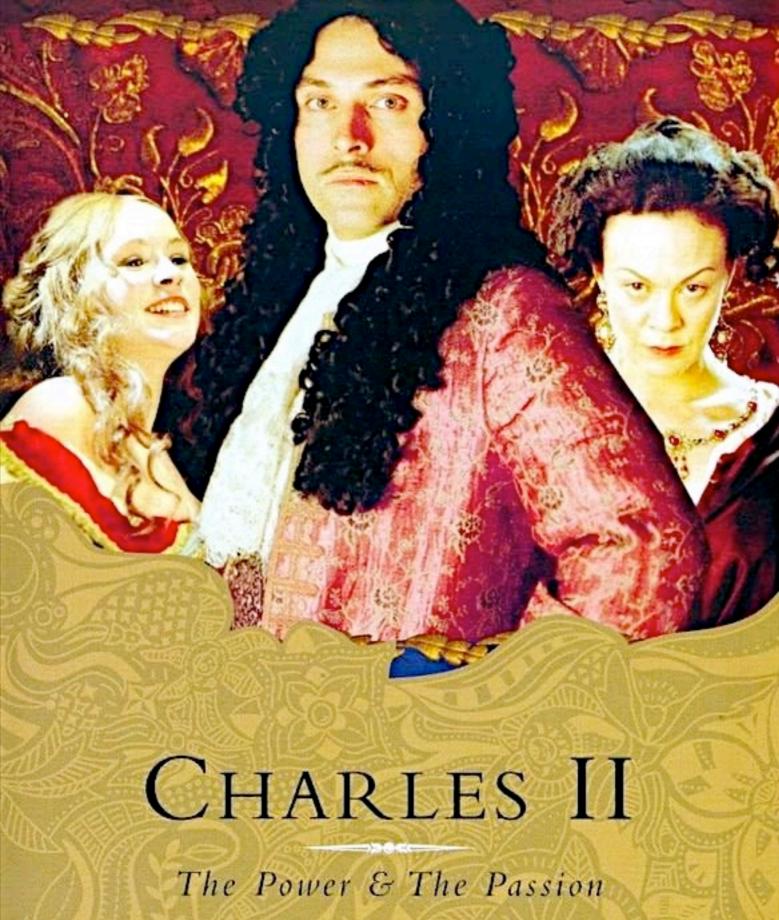


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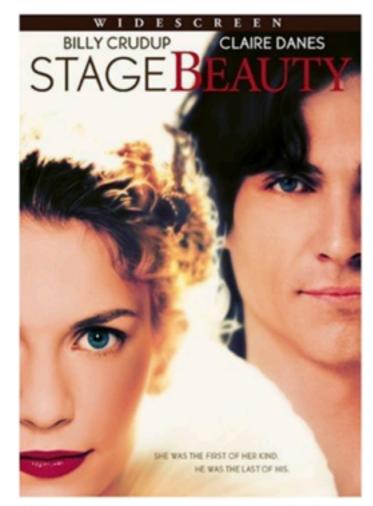
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Rufus Newell stars in a vivid drama set during one of the most decadent and colourful periods of english history



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#### Stage Beauty

 Billy Crudup (Actor), Claire Danes (Actor), Richard Eyre (Director)
 Rated:
 R

 Format: DVD
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★★★★☆ × 273 ratings | **■■●** 7.1/10

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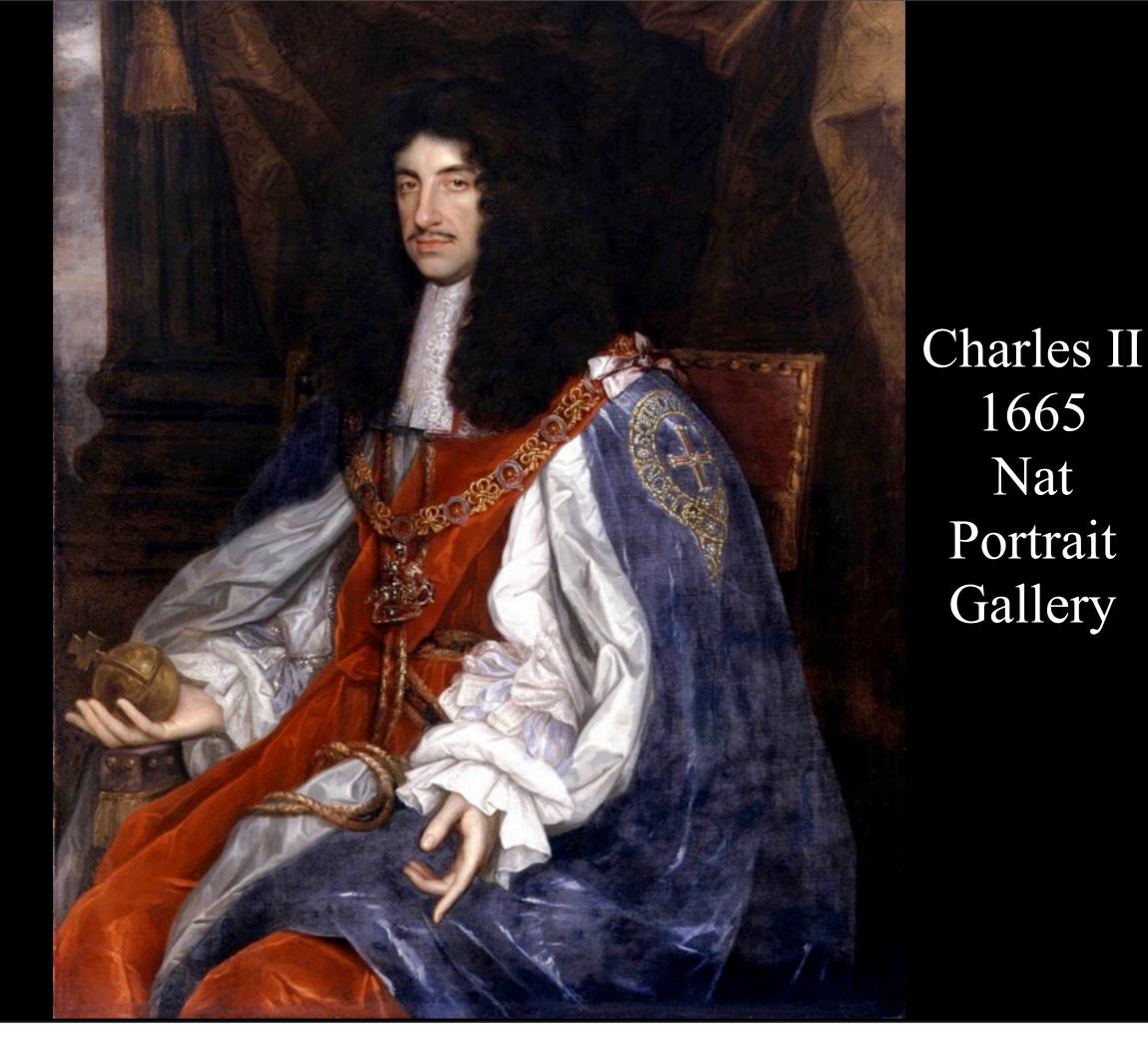
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Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658)(1649)by Robert Walker 1607-1658 National Portrait Gallery London



# 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 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

# Timeline of the English Civil War

#### OUTBREAK OF WAR

1642 Jan Charles tries arrest 5 MPs Pym, Hampden, Holles, Haselring, Strode Parliament orders seize Arsenal at Kingston Upon Hull Henrietta goes Netherlands with Princess Mary June: King org army at York; besieges Kingston for arsenal(fails) Sept: Battle of Powick Bridge, Rupert leads Royals, successful Oct: Battle of Edgehill, first big battle of war no victor (Rupert/Essex)

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

# KING CHARLES ESCAPES FROM HAMPTON COURT TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT Begins to secretly negotiate with the Scots etc

## Nov 1647



### Second Civil War: NewModelArmy (Cromwell-Fairfax

versus

Charles I and Scots

#### 1648

New Model Army 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** 



# BATTLE OF PRESTON August 19, 1648 Scotland VS New Model Army Oliver Cromwell in Command



### Second Civil War: NewModelArmy (Cromwell-Fairfax

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# THREE POWERS IN ENGLAND IN 1648:

- 1. King (Royalists)
- 2. Parliament
- 3. New Model Army

# CROMWELL AND FAIRFAX HAD A FOOT IN BOTH



# DEC PARLIAMENT, LONDON Pride's Purge

after Purge 200 members left



## December 6, 1648

)g

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. (Fairfax not informed of this** 

# TRIAL OF KING CHARLES I JAN 1649





1. No one wanted to execute the king. Much of England hated it and never forgave the executioners.



2. Charles never negotiated in good faith.He never gave anything; never intended to.He believed in Divine Right of Kings.



3. England, English Parliament did not believe in Divine Right of Kings and had specifically disallowed any such claim by a king since the Magna Carta.



4. All the Tudors had acknowledged some role in gov. for the Parliament. Henry VIII had given away massive power to Parliament to get his "divorce."



5. The Stuarts brought in a foreign idea that was never acknowledged by the Eng Parliament nor most of the Eng nobility.

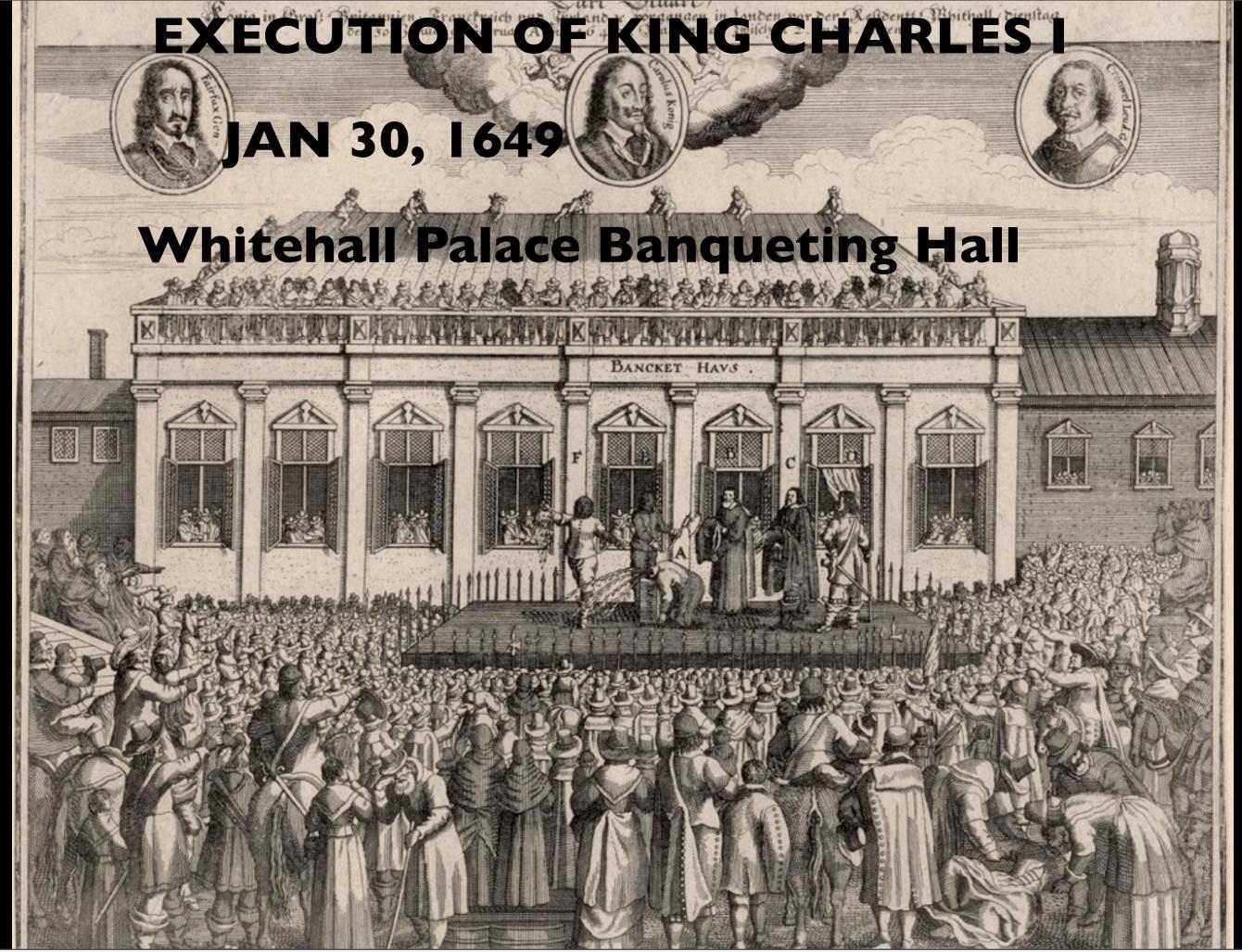
6.Since Charles would not negotiate with Parliament, nor acknowledge its authority, the trial and execution of the king was the only way left for Parliament to establish that the king was indeed under the law and not above it.

7. The execution of the king had a lasting effect. Charles II came back on the throne well aware of what had happened to his father. His brother forgot and lost his throne because of it. In 1688, all the achievements of Cromwell were reconfirmed with the Bill of Rights etc.

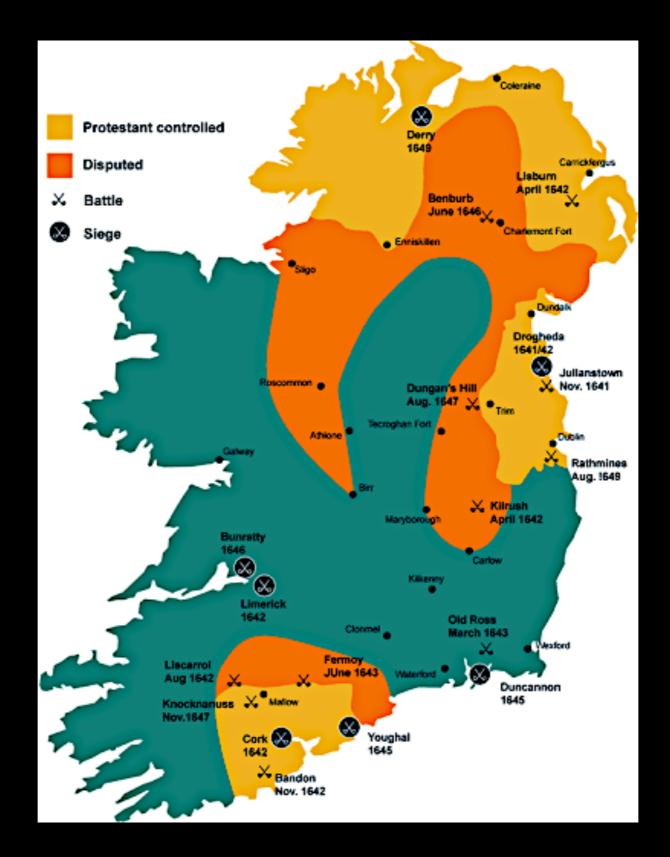
8. Many freedoms such as press and speech were greater under Cromwell than under Charles II. Charles reinstituted book licensing (censorship) that Milton had defeated during the Republic.



9. Cromwell was not a power mad dictator. He refused again and again to accept "King." His authoritarian moves came as he became exasperated with the incompetent Parliament.



# July 1649 Cromwell Goes to Ireland



# 1650: Home to England then to Scotland

At the end of May 1650, he sailed for England, leaving behind him Henry Ireton as lord deputy of Ireland; when he landed at Bristol, he was given the welcome for a returning hero.



# Cromwell VS Charles II

So who was this amazing young man who could elude armies all across England for forty two days?



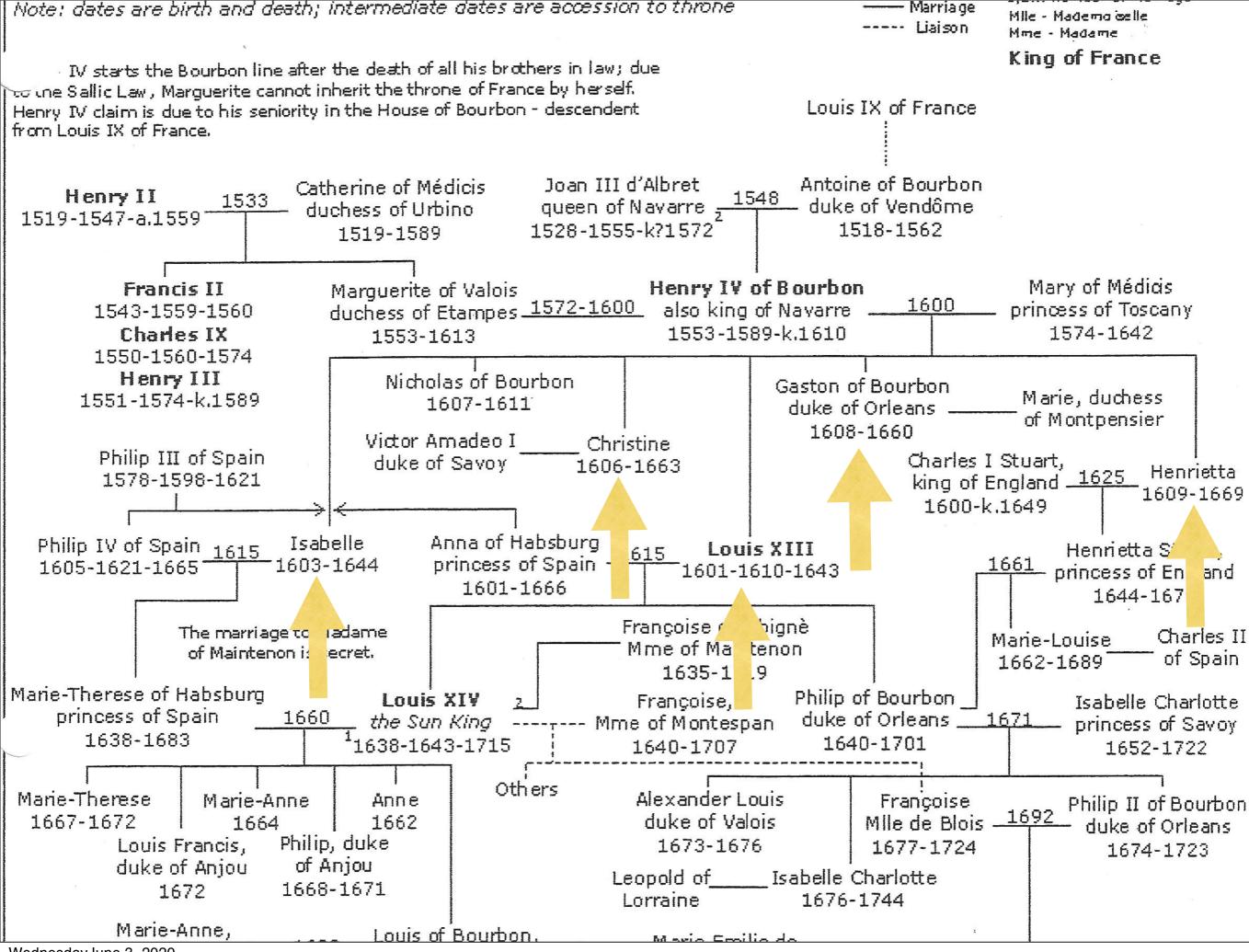
### King Charles II 1630-1685

### His Mother and Father: Charles marries Henrietta Maria



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

WednesdayJune 3, 2020



WednesdayJune 3, 2020

Henrietta's brother King of France Louis XIII



# Louis XIII, by Peter Paul Rubens



Charles II was born at St James's Palace on 29 May 1630. His parents were Charles I, who ruled the three kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland, and Henrietta Maria, the sister of the French king Louis XIII. Charles was their second child. Their first son was born about a year before Charles, but died within a day.



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



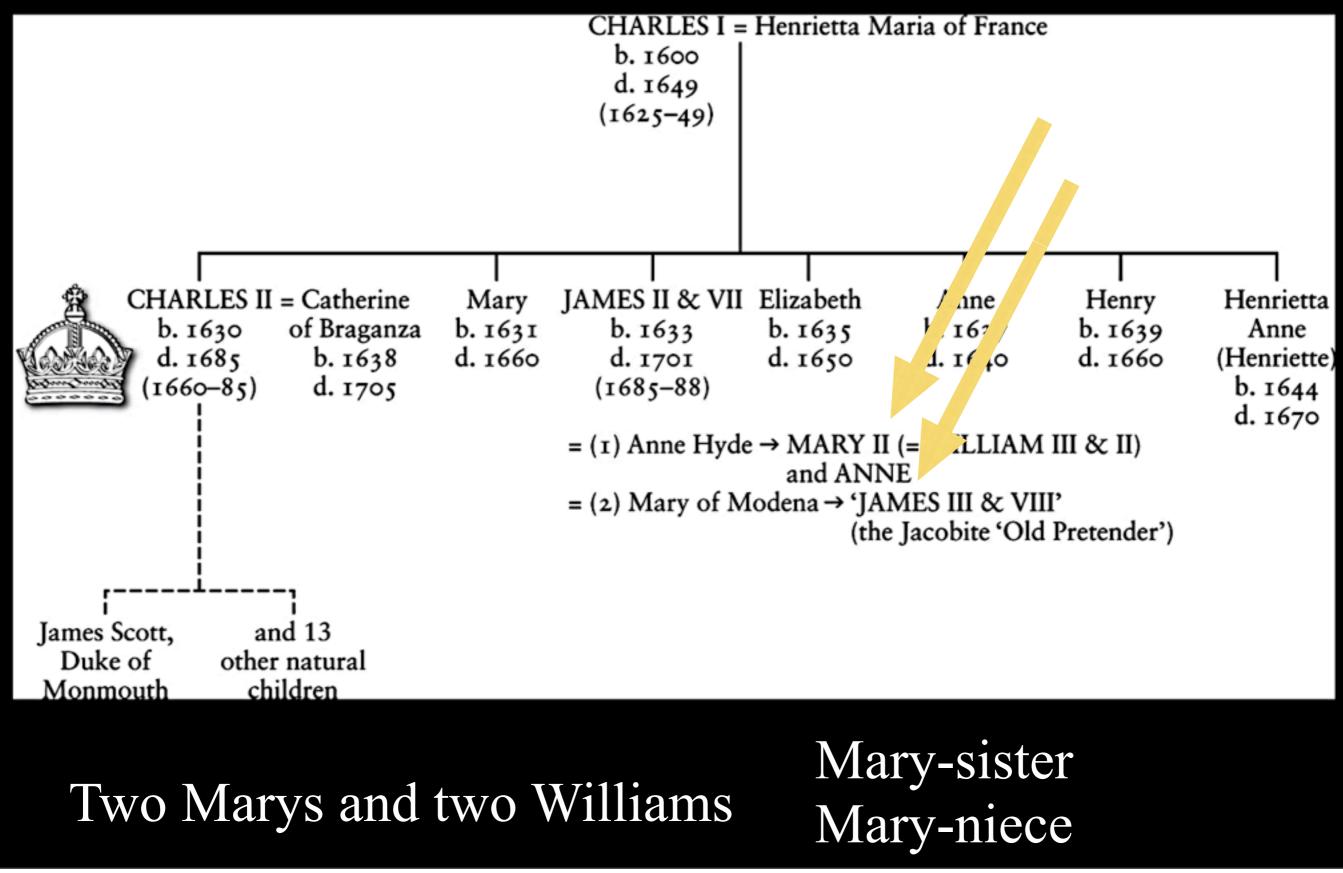






The future King Wm and Queen Mary

### King Charles' nieces: Queen Mary II & Queen Anne



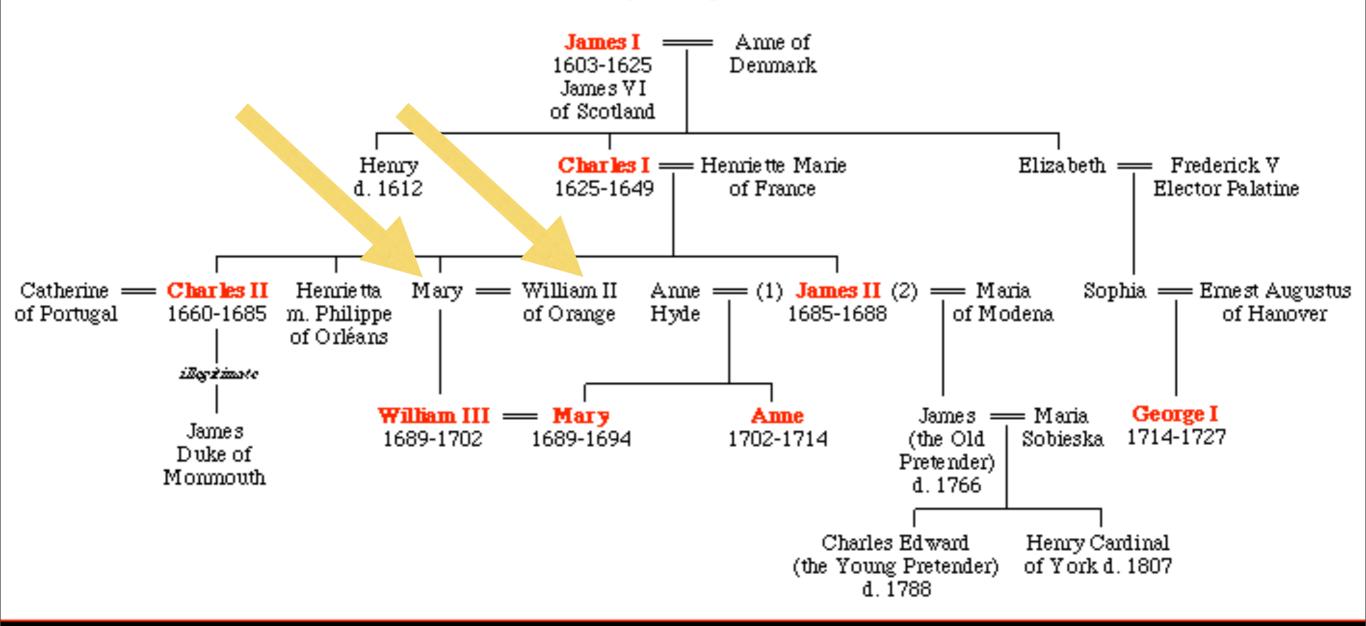
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Mary Stuart sister marries William II of the Netherlands



# The House of Stuart

### by Ed Stephan



So who was this amazing young man who could elude armies all across England for forty two days?



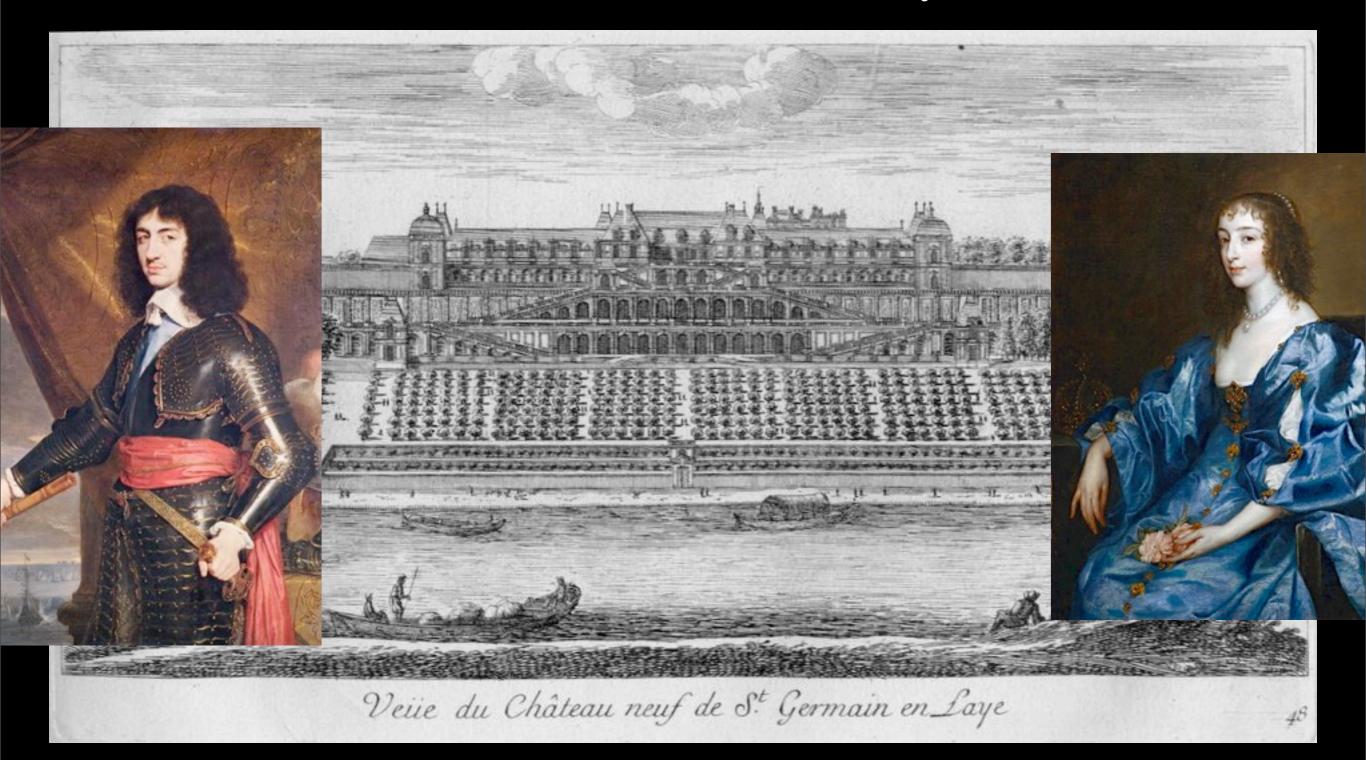
### King Charles II 1630-1685

### Charles during the Civil War



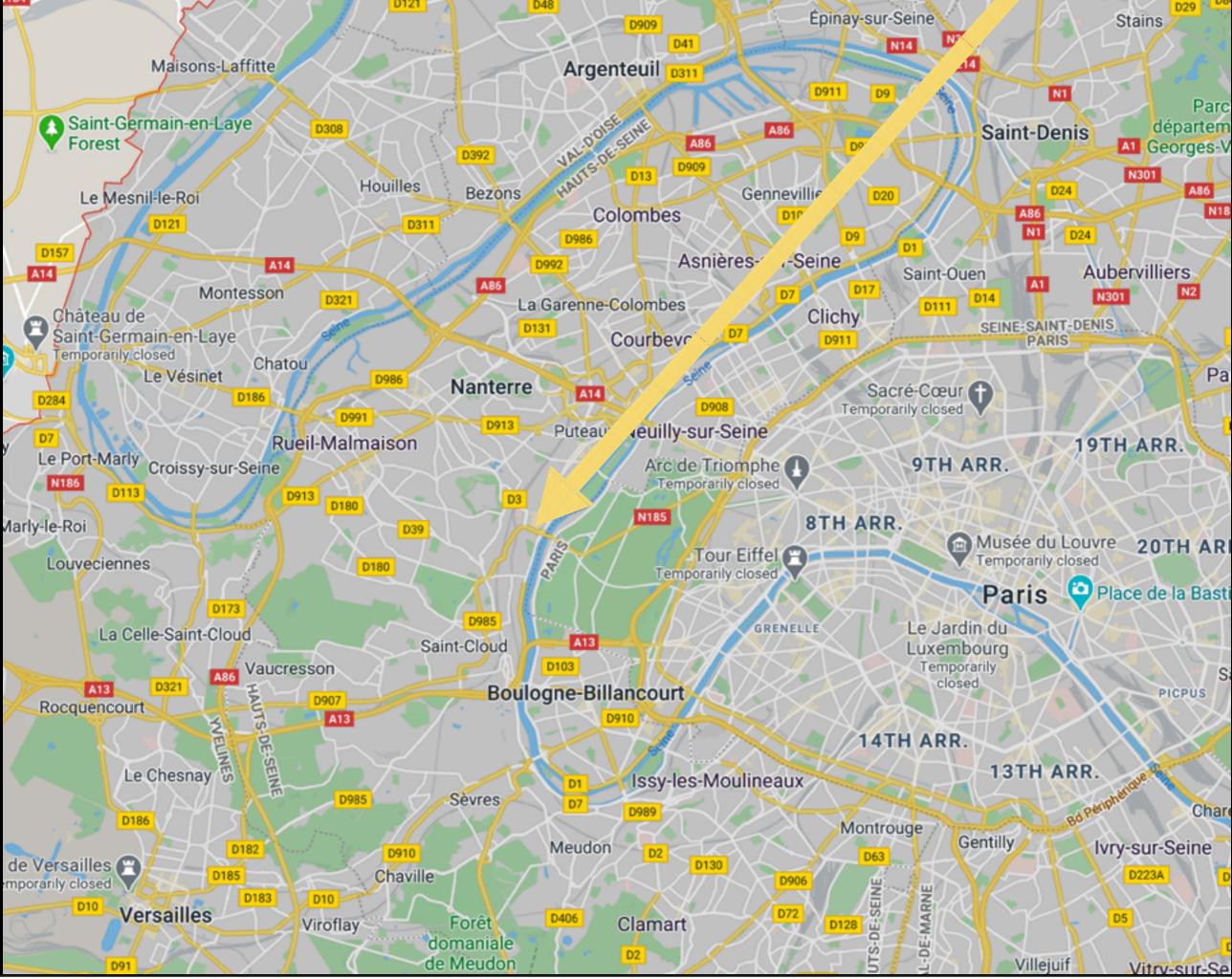
During the 1640s, when Charles was still young, his father fought Parliamentary forces in the English Civil War. Charles accompanied his father during the Battle of Edgehill and, at the age of fourteen, participated in the campaigns of 1645, when he was made titular commander of the English forces in the West Country. By spring 1646, his father was losing the war, and Charles left England due to fears for his safety. Setting off from Falmouth after staying at Pendennis Castle, he went first to the Isles of Scilly, then to Jersey, and finally to France, where his mother was already living in exile and his first cousin, eight-year-old Louis XIV, was king. His father, Charles I surrendered into captivity in May 1646.

Henrietta's French family loans her a palace near Paris for her exile. It became a kind of court in waiting to which Charles now retreated.St-Germain-en-Laye,



### Life with Mother

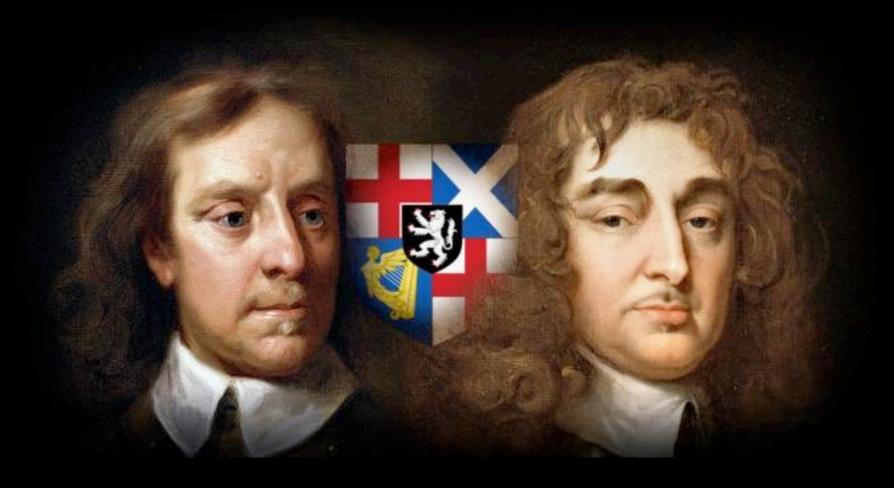




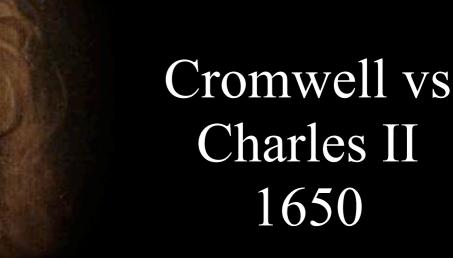
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### 1650: Cromwell to England then to Scotland



### Cromwell VS the future Charles II



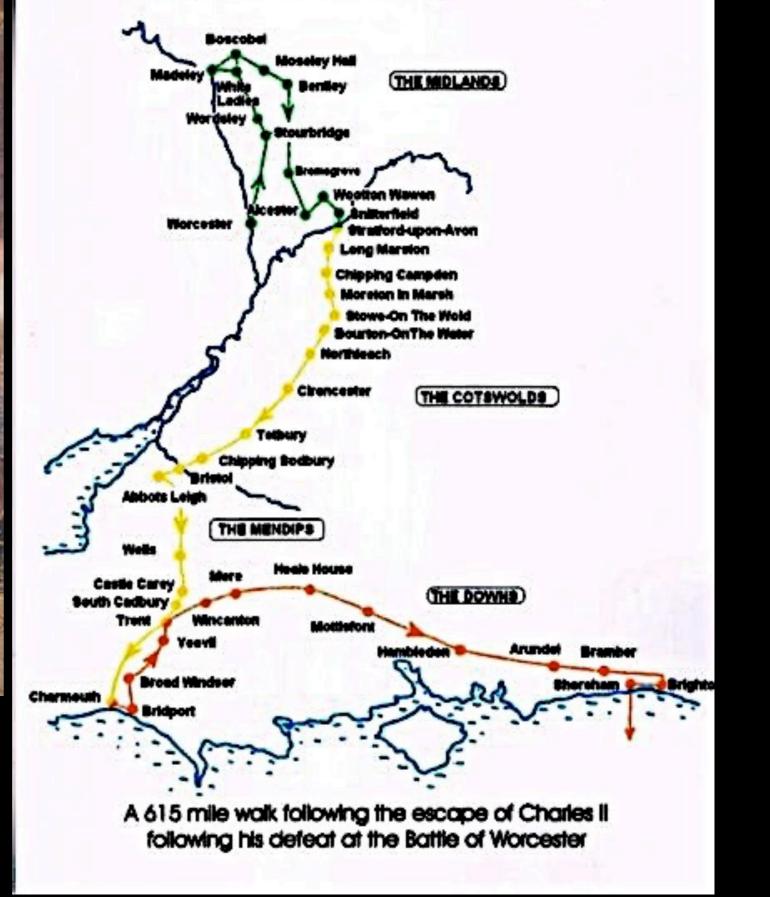
### Charles comes to Scotland

Charles II needed to find support wherever he could, and the chance of a Scottish army was not one to be missed. So aboard ship on 23 June, just before landing in Scotland, he signed a solemn oath to uphold the national covenant and to ensure that Presbyterianism became the official religion of England as well as of Scotland. He swore this in bad faith, having no regard for the Presbyterian cause or its proponents, but his immediate interests were of more importance. One Scottish negotiator, Alexander Jaffray, later concluded that 'he sinfully complied with what we most sinfully pressed upon him'.

# THE GREAT<br/>ESCAPE<br/>SEPT 1651Absolution</t

Cromwell defeats the Royalist-Scots Army

# The Monarch's Way



### The Monarch's Way



The wanderings of the young king have become the stuff of legend; he made his secret way through

England for **forty-two days**, and was

concealed in eighty-two different hiding places; forty-five people, by the smallest count, knew who he was and where he was. Yet not one of them betrayed him. **ROYALIST SENTIMENT IN** ENGLAND The image of the king still burned brightly in some loyal hearts. It was noted that many of those who preserved him were Roman Catholic.



The story of the Great Escape feeds the public admiration of Charles. Seems resourceful courageous



In the course of his peregrinations he was disguised as a laborer; he hid in a barn, in a wood and on a farm. He adopted the disguise of the son of a tenant farmer, and was recognized in silence by the butler of the manor where he rested. He stayed in a 'priest hole', devised to protect visiting

Jesuits, and lay concealed among the boughs of an oak tree in the grounds of Boscobel House. He dressed as a country man, in a worn leather doublet, and as a servant in a grey cloak. Posters were pasted in villages and market towns asking for the capture of 'a tall, black man, over two yards high'; the 'black' referred to his somewhat swarthy complexion. On one occasion he was surprised by the sound of bells and sight of bonfires, arranged after a false report of his death.

### Charles goes on to exile in France and the Netherlands

# CHARLES: EXILE IN FRANCE...Three Important People





Mother

### Mistress

Political Advisor



Barbara Villiers Mrs. Barbara Palmer Lady Castlemaine Duchess of Cleveland 1640-1709 her period of great power 1660-1670

Edward Hyde Earl of Clarendon 1609-1674 Charles' political advisor 1660-70 engineers the return. Author of the first great history of the Civil War writes in exile.

### Nice paperback edition of Clarendon's history of the "Rebellion"

### The History of the Rebellion: A New Selection (Oxford World's Classics) 1st Edition by Edward Hyde Earl of Clarendon (Author), Paul Seaward (Editor)

\*\*\*\*\* 6 ratings

Look inside  $\downarrow$ 



Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon The History of the Rebellion

OXFORD WORLD'S CLASSICS



ISBN-13: 978-0199228171 ISBN-10: 0199228175

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-	nd sold by Amazon.co		
	a lower price from ot	her sellers, potentially	

EDWARD HYDE restlessly started to write what he called A True Historicall Narration of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England on 18 March 1646, on the Scilly Isles. Just over two weeks before, his hasty departure from Cornwall with the young heir to the throne, Charles, Prince of Wales, had marked the effective end of royalist resistance to the parliamentary forces in the Civil War. For the past four and a half gruelling years, Hyde had been one of Charles I's principal advisers: personally close to the King, who had told his wife in 1643 that 'Ned Hyde must be Secretary [of State], for indeed I can trust no other'

"THAT posterity may not be deceived, by the prosperous wickedness of these times, into an opinion that less than a general combination, and universal apostasy in the whole nation from their religion and allegiance, could, in so short a time, have produced such a total and prodigious alteration and confusion over the whole kingdom; and so the memory of those few who, out of duty and conscience, have opposed and resisted that torrent which hath overwhelmed them may lose the recompense due to their virtue, and, having undergone the injuries and reproaches of this, may not find a vindication in a better, age; it will be useful, (at least to the curiosity if not the conscience of men,) to present to the world a full and clear narration of the grounds, circumstances, and artifices of this Rebellion."

Earl of Clarendon, Edward Hyde. *The History of the Rebellion* (Oxford World's Classics) (p. 3). OUP Oxford.

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Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon The History of the Rebellion

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### Death of Oliver Crromwell 1658

GETTY IMAGE

HE BURLAL PLACE OF

OLIVER CROMWELL

1058 1661

Westminster Abbey 1658



After the death of Cromwell in 1658, Charles's initial chances of regaining the Crown seemed slim; Cromwell was succeeded as Lord Protector by his son, Richard. However, the new Lord Protector had little experience of either military or civil administration. In 1659, the Rump Parliament was recalled and Richard resigned.



General George Monck He had a big army in Scotland. So he brought it to England, to London and forces new elections with a new Parliament the first in 2O years. He becomes tghe kingmaker and Charles II is eternally grateful to him.



### George Monck

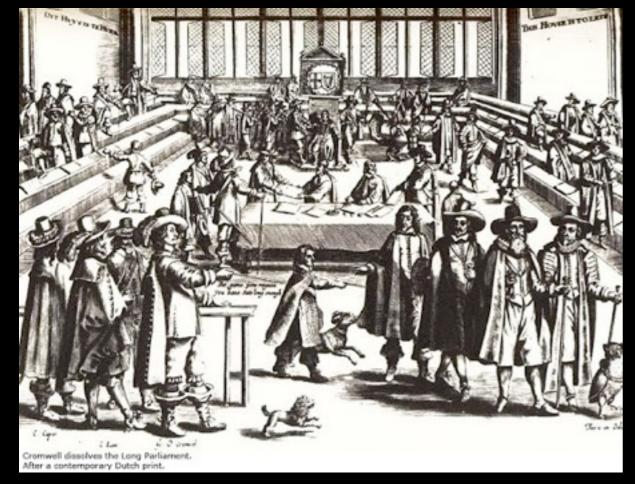
The Long Parliament dissolved itself and there was a general election for the first time in almost 20 years. The outgoing Parliament defined the electoral qualifications intending to bring about the return of a Presbyterian majority. The restrictions against royalist candidates and voters were widely ignored, and the elections resulted in a House of Commons that was fairly evenly divided on political grounds between Royalists and Parliamentarians and on religious grounds between Anglicans and Presbyterians

## The Convention Parliament, April 25, 1660



On 4 April 1660, Charles II issued the Declaration of Breda, in which he made several promises in relation to the reclamation of the crown of England. Monck organised the Convention Parliament, which met for the first time on 25 April. On 8 May it proclaimed that King Charles II had been the lawful monarch since the execution of Charles I on 30 January 1649. Historian Tim Harris describes it: "Constitutionally, it was as if the last nineteen years had never happened." Charles returned from exile, leaving the Hague on 23 May and landing at Dover on 25 May. He entered London on 29 May 1660, his 30th birthday. To celebrate His Majesty's Return to his Parliament, 29 May was made a public holiday, popularly known as Oak Apple Day.

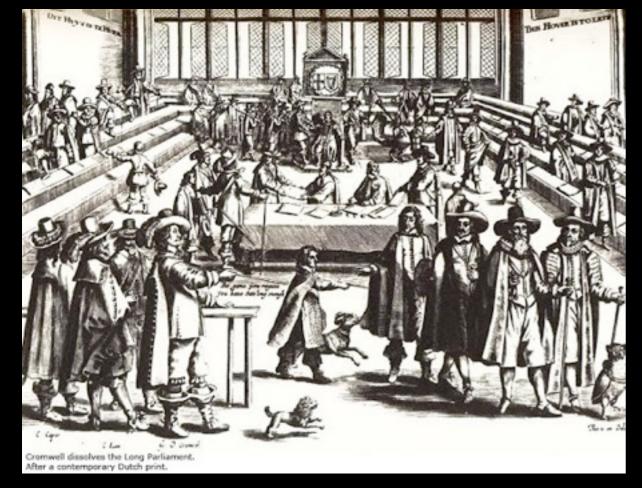
## The Convention Parliament, April 25, 1660



#### **The Convention Parliament**

(25 April 1660 – 29 December 1660) followed the Long Parliament that had finally voted for its own dissolution on 16 March that year. Elected as a "free parliament", i.e. with no oath of allegiance to the Commonwealth or to the monarchy, it was predominantly **Royalist** in its membership. It assembled for the first time on 25 April 1660. After the **Declaration of** Breda had been received, Parliament proclaimed on 8 May that King Charles II had been the lawful monarch since the death of Charles I in January 1649. The Convention **Parliament** then proceeded to conduct the necessary preparation for the **Restoration Settlement.** 

## The Convention Parliament, April 25, 1660



These preparations included the necessary provisions to deal with land and funding such that the new régime could operate. Reprisals against the establishment which had developed under Oliver Cromwell were constrained under the terms of the Indemnity and Oblivion Act which became law on 29 August 1660.

# April 25, 1660



Nonetheless there were **prosecutions** against those accused of regicide, the direct participation The Convention Parliament, in the trial and execution of Charles I. The Convention Parliament was dissolved by Charles II on 29 December 1660. The succeeding parliament was elected in May 1661, and was called the Cavalier **Parliament**. It set about both systematically dismantling of all the legislation and institutions which had been introduced during the Interregnum, and the confirming of the Acts of the Convention Parliament.



The return of Charles II was greeted with jubilation that was for the most part sincere. At Blackheath, just before entering the capital, he was met by what one newsletter described as 'a kind of rural triumph, expressed by the country people in a dance with the old music of the tabor and pipe'. It was believed that the restoration of the king would be accompanied by the revival of the old customs and traditions of the nation. He rode in a dark suit through all the pomp of the procession, from the Strand to Westminster, raising his hat with its crimson plume time and time again. The streets were covered in flowers, and the houses hung with ornate tapestries; the sound of bells and trumpets mingled with the greetings of the

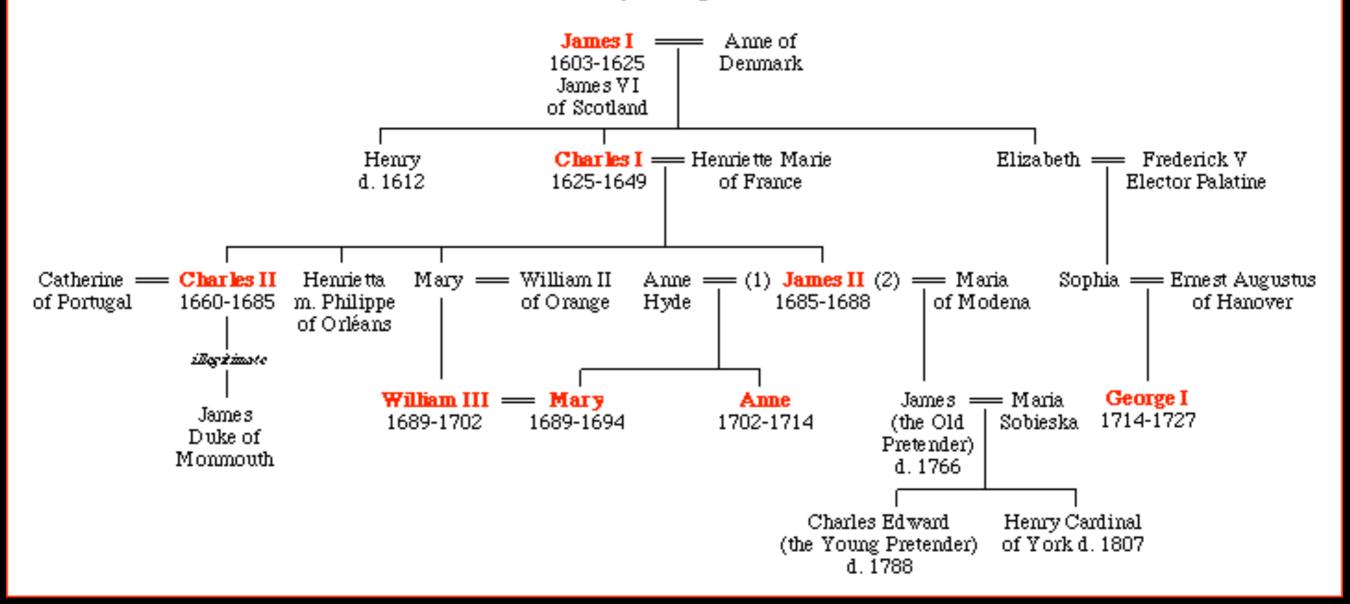
**CTOW** 



## May 29, 1660, Charles II Returns to London England Closes the Republic, Returns to Monarchy



#### by Ed Stephan





## Whitehall Palace, 1670's Largest Royal Palace in Europe



Charles II 1665 Nat Portrait Gallery



## George Villiers 2nd Duke of Buckingham

GEORGE VILLERS DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

### Charles II 1665 Nat PortraitGallery

## Charles' dearest friend



James Scott Duke of Monmouth 1649-1685 "Jamie" The king's beloved first child (Illeg.) born in the Netherlands exile mother Lucy Walter

Catherine of Braganza 1638-1705 Portuguese princess comes to England to marry Charles Queen 1662-1685

## Wife VS Mistress

Charles and the state of the second second

## Cousin & cousin

GEORGE VILLERS DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

## Charles and his cousin Louis XIV (1638-1715

## Henriette Anne, Duchess of Orleans, sister King Charles II



## Henriette marries brother of Louis XIV Philippe, Duke of Orleans, 1640-1701



## Henriette marries brother of Louis XIV Philippe, Duke of Orleans, 1640-1701

## Le Chevalier de Lorraine



## Louis XIV, 1638-1715





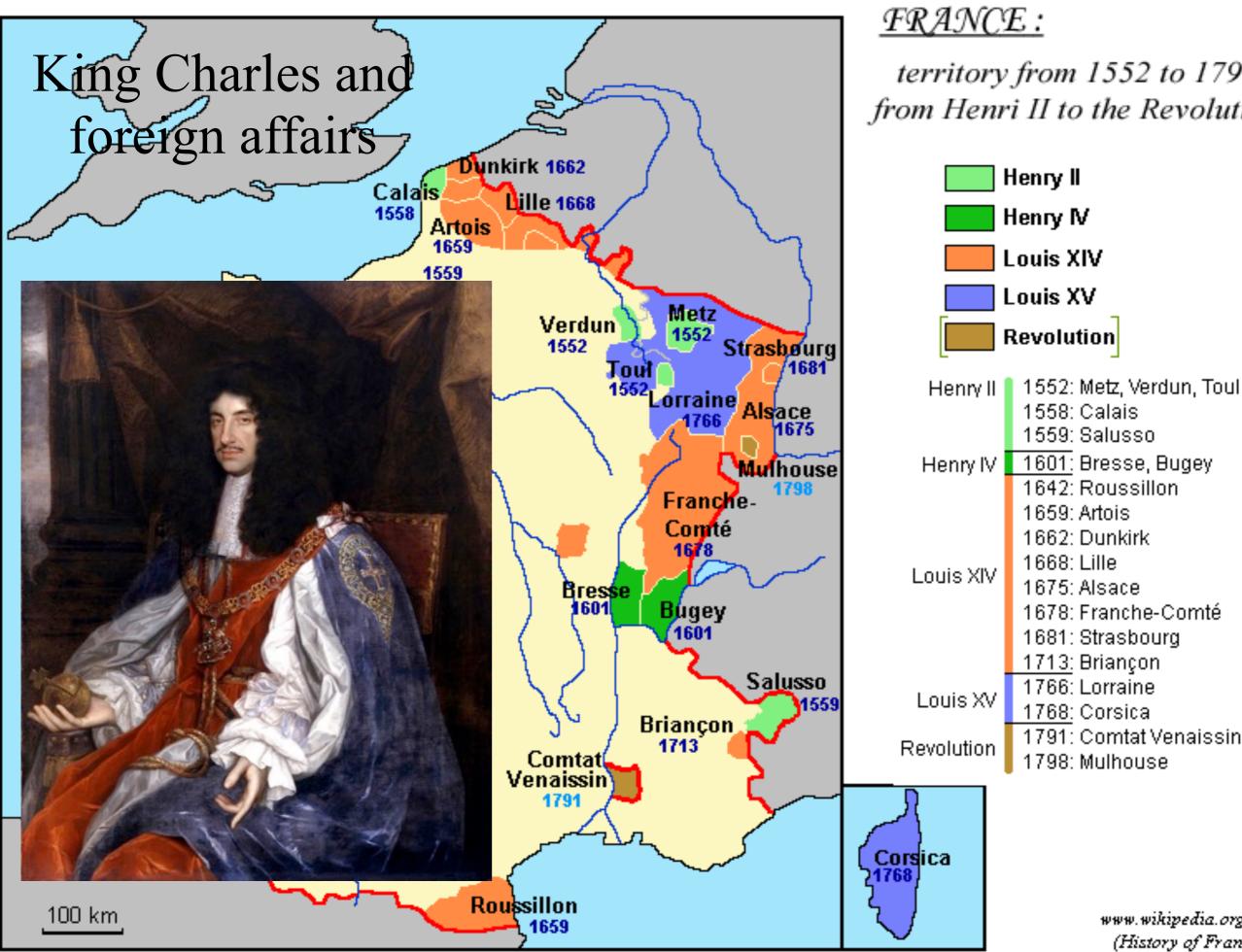
# Madame de Montespan

Jean-Christian Petitfils

Fava

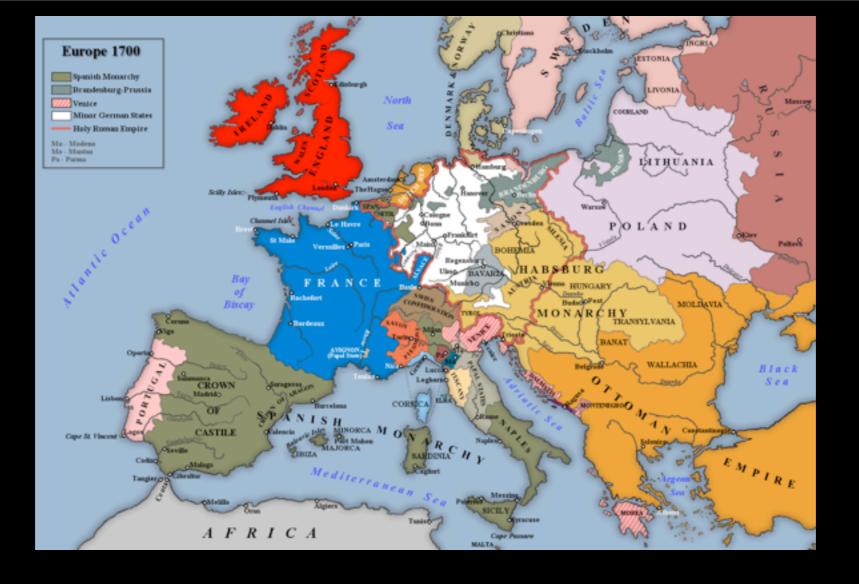


Françoise-Athénaïs, Marquise de Montespan, 1640-1707 her power over Louis, 1670-1680, first child born 1670

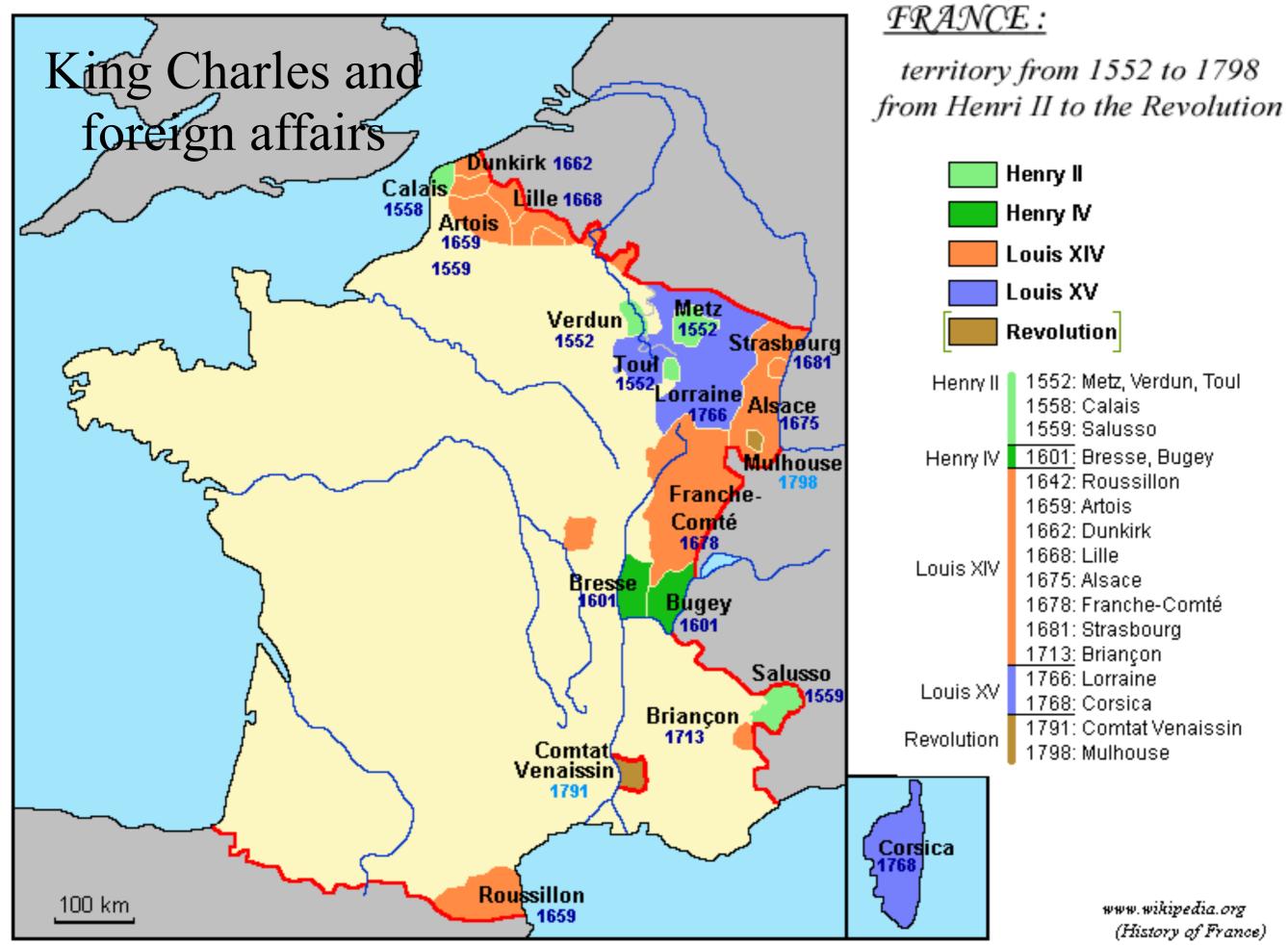


territory from 1552 to 1798 from Henri II to the Revolution

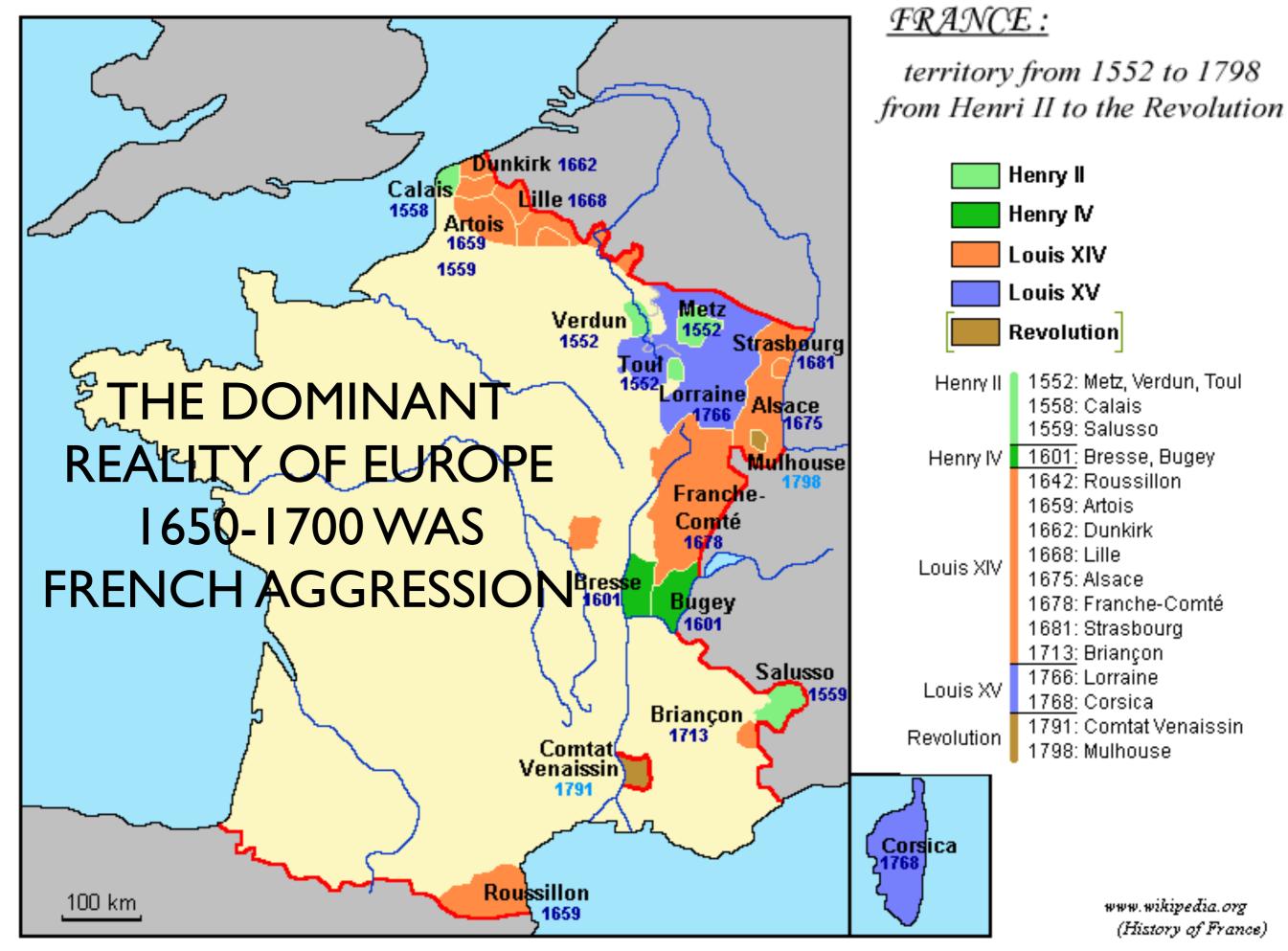


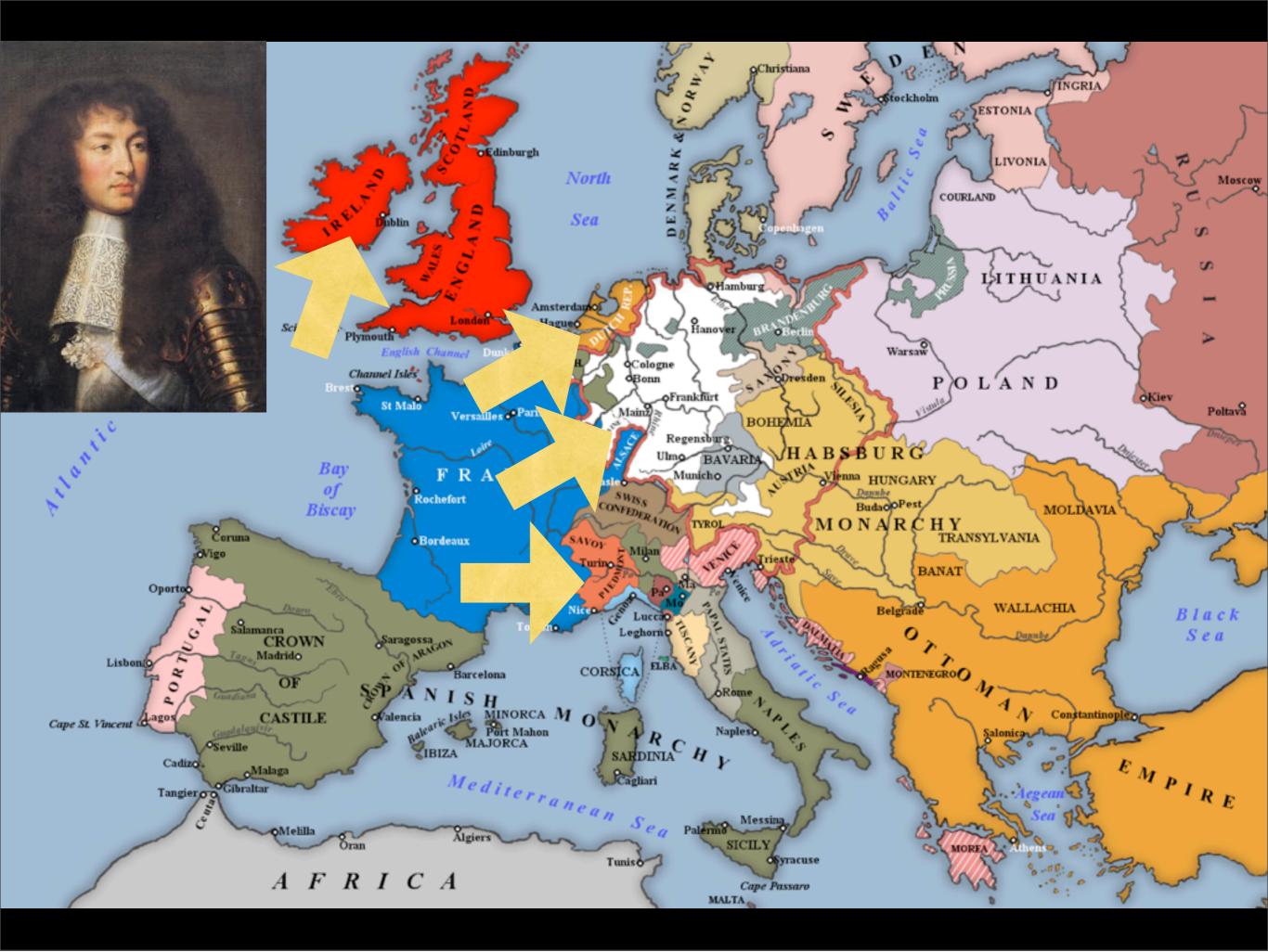


# I600-I700 A VIOLENT CENTURY I.WAR OF DUTCH INDEPENDENCE 1564-1648 2. ENGLISH CIVIL WAR 1642-1650 3. THIRTY YEARS WAR 1618-1648 (Religion) 4. FRENCH WARS OF AGGRESSION (Louis XIV)



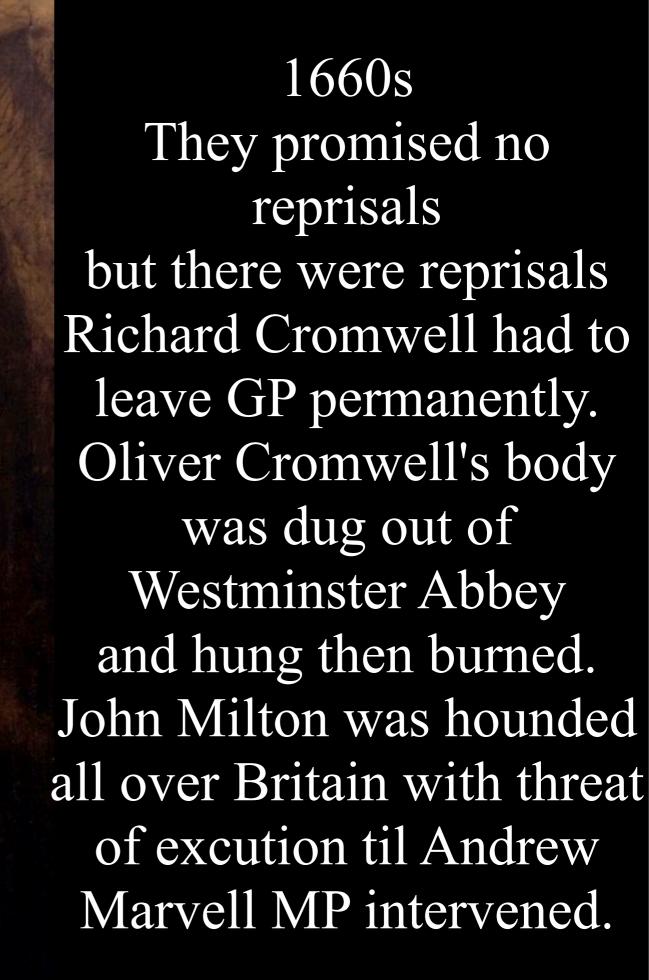
www.wikipedia.org (History of France)



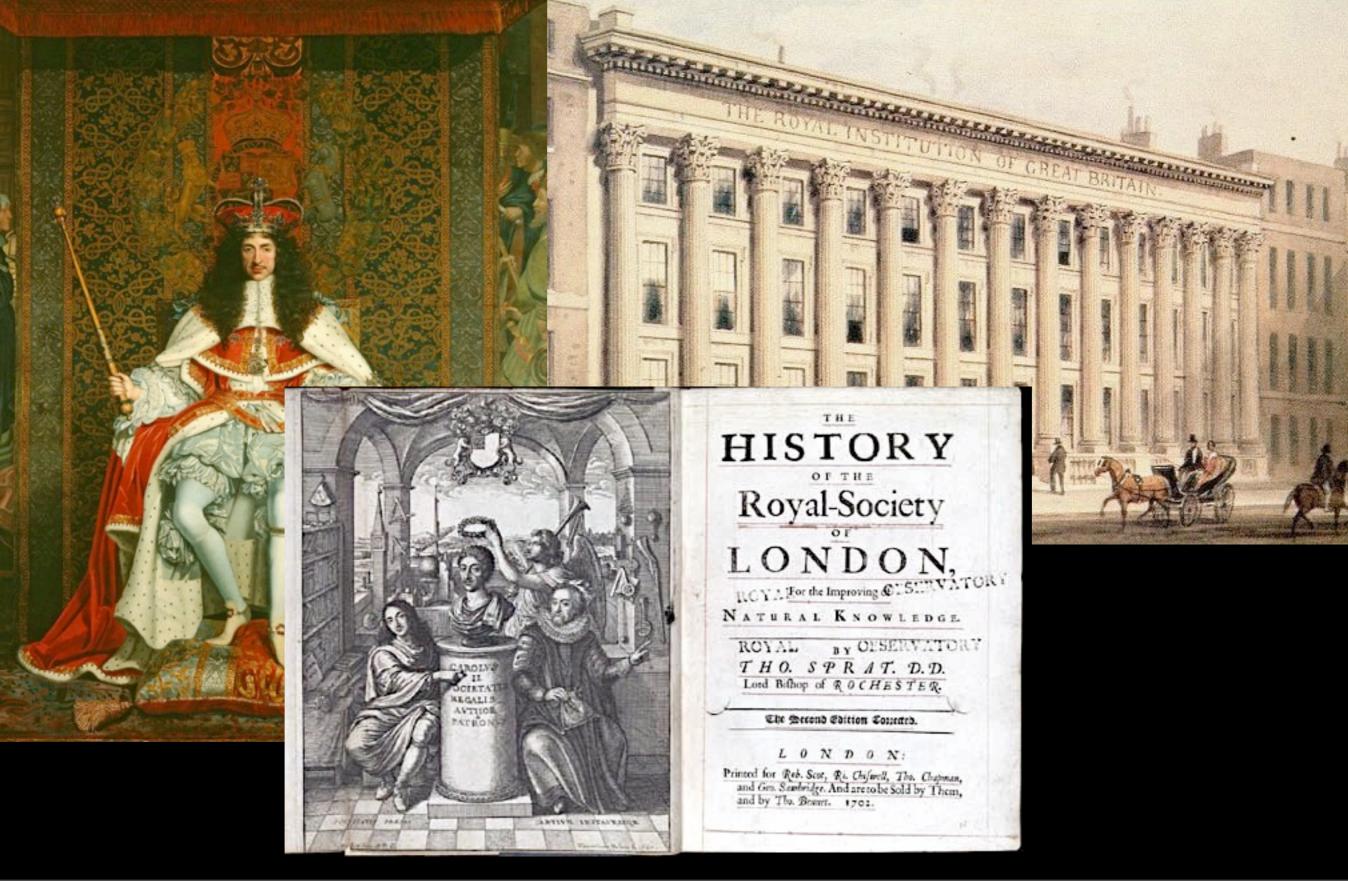


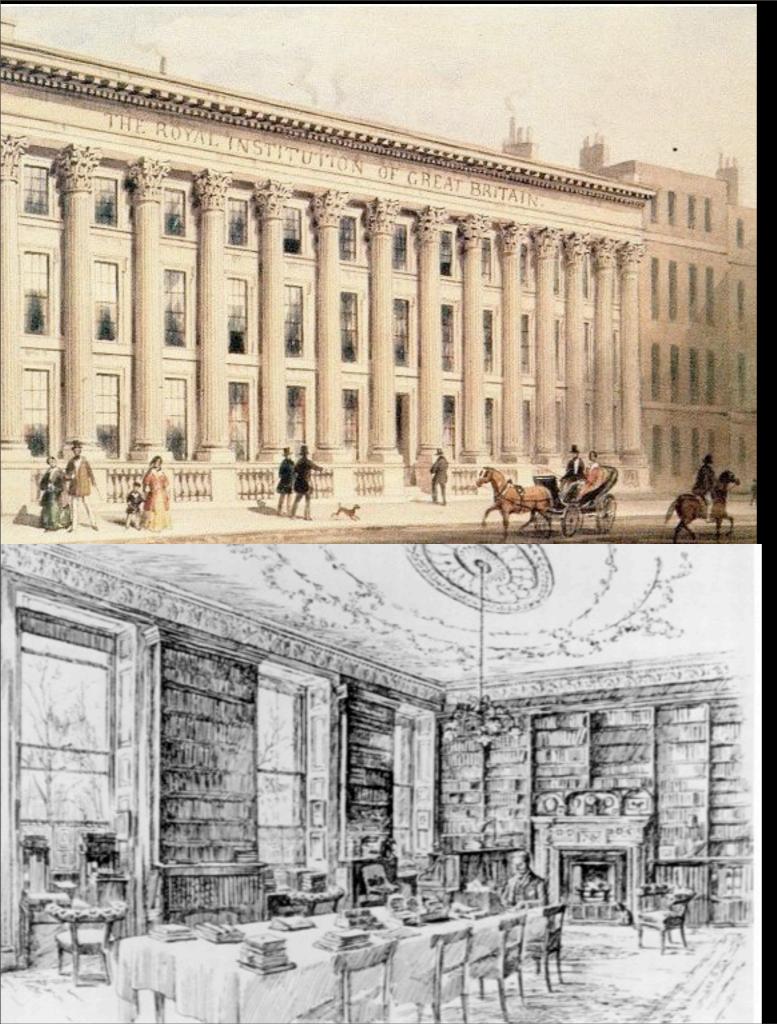


What kind of king was he? Lazy. The king was at first diligent in his duties but he soon tired of the details of his administration. He grew easily bored at the meetings of his council and disliked the paperwork of office; it was reported by the marquis of Halifax that his ministers 'had to administer business to him as doctors do physic, wrap it up in something to make it less unpleasant'. It was also a convenient way for him to disown responsibility for certain policies. As he once said, 'My words are my own but my acts are my ministers'.



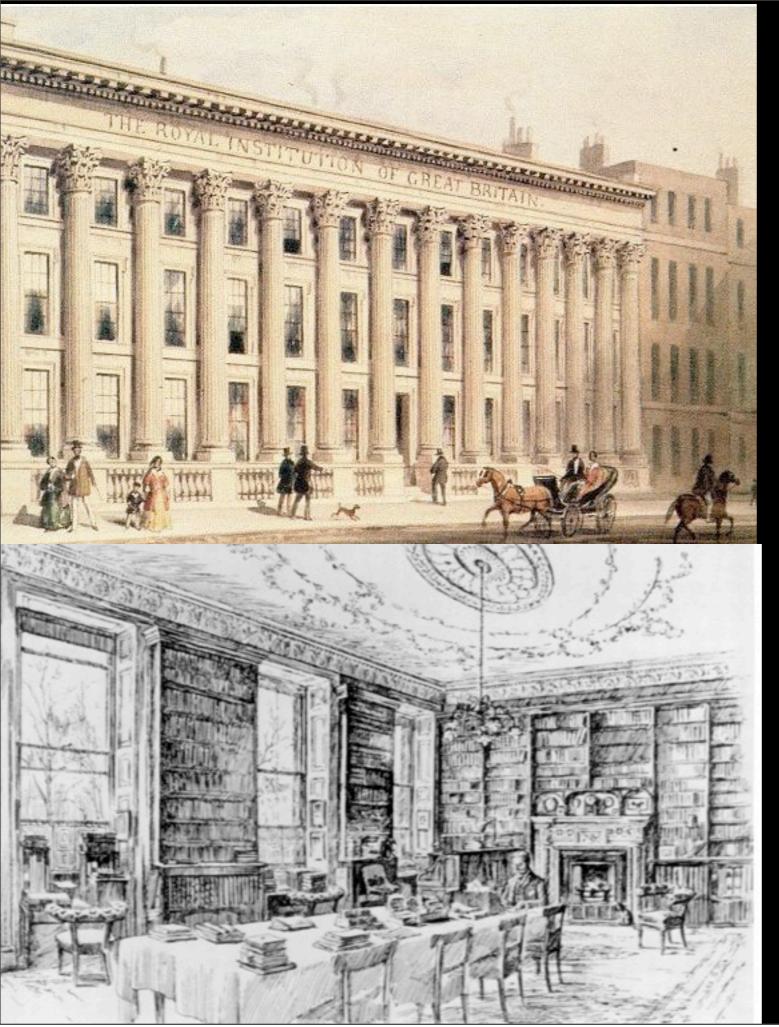
Foundation of the Royal Society,Founded in November 1660, it was granted a Royal Charter by King Charles II.





The Royal Society 1. members 2. meetings 3. papers peer review 4. publications 5. Journal 6. Open to all International

(Freedom of press Freedom of debate)



The Royal Society 1. members 2. meetings 3. papers peer review 4. publications 5. Journal 6. Open to all International 7. English (new international language-still true)

(Freedom of press Freedom of debate)





ISAACUS NEWTON EQ. AUR. ET. 83. I.Vanderbank pinxit 1725 Geo. Vortue Sculpsit 3746.

# PHILOSOPHIÆ NATURALIS PRINCIPIA

MATHEMATICA.

619

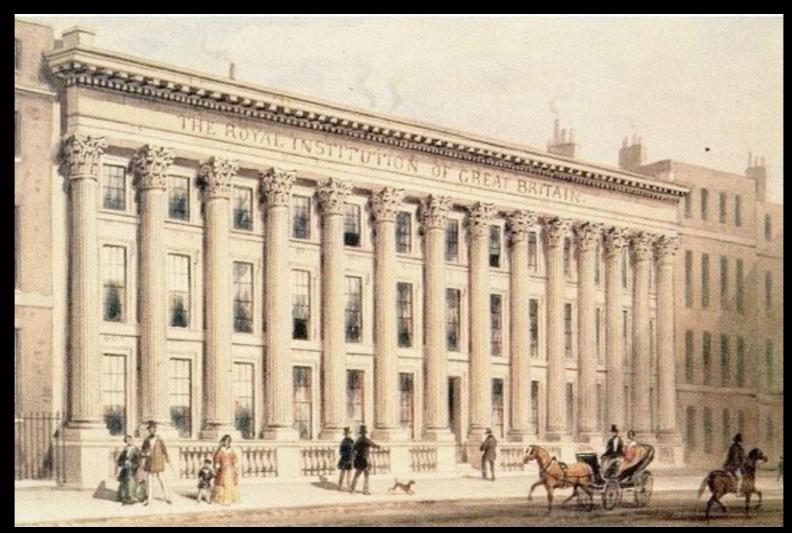
AUCTORE ISAACO NEWTONO, EQ. AUR.

Editio tertia aucta & emendata.

#### LONDINI:

Apud GUIL. & JOH. INNYS, Regiæ Societatis typographos.. MDCCXXVI.

### 1660 Royal Society



Founded in a Parliamentary, free political society.
Successful scientific research ONLY flourishes in free society. free speech. free press.
ENGLAND AND THE NETHERLANDS Dictatorships can TRY to encourage.
But it always flounders on issue of free speech.



The cause of religion was pre-eminent, with a division of the clergy between those who avowed the Anglican persuasion and those who adopted the puritan or Presbyterian case. There was no particular example from the 'defender of the faith'. It is still difficult to write with any clarity of the king's religion. He died after being received into the Catholic Church, and it is possible that he had become a secret member of that faith even while in exile. The various forms of religion held no real interest for him and he used to tease his rigidly Catholic brother, James, about the scandalous lives of the popes. He was apt to say, of his own sexual escapades, that God would not damn a man for seeking a little pleasure. He had a light heart and an easy conscience. Ackroyd, Peter. Rebellion:

Independents	,			
Cromwell	1645	Religious Div	visions	
Toleration				
Puritans	Presbyterians			
very mid	Scotland			
class	many MPs			
"radical"	democracy	Henry VIII		
ie	Puritans	Bk of Common		
the	<b>no</b>			
most	bishops	Prayer like the condles	High Church	
modern		not	Church of Engla	nd
the		not Puritans	Archbishop Lau	ıd
most		majority	smells like	RC
democratic		majority	RC	old
many go to			Charles	country
colonies				families
John Milton	Pure 100% Free	Speech		esp North

### What happened to the Church of England under Charles II?



An Act of Uniformity was passed in 1662 which restricted the ministry to those who had been ordained by a bishop and who accepted the provisions of the Book of Common Prayer.

### These conditions effectively disqualified 1,700 Puritan clergy, who were therefore ejected from their livings.

It was the most sudden alteration in the religious history of the nation. Some said that it was an act of revenge by the Anglicans after their persecution during the days of the commonwealth, but it may also have been a means whereby the Royalist gentry regained control of their parishes.



All four of the Stuarts monarchs enraged their citizens with their religious actions. 1. James sent his son off to Spain for a wife. A disastrous action. 2. Charles I went to Roman Catholic France for wife. Brought a rabid French RC into the country. Made everyone mad all the time. 3. Charles II having lived through a Civil War goes to a RC country Portugal for a wife. 4. James II having watched

everything went to Italy for a young RC wife Mary of Modena.



By 1680 the citizens of England were enraged at the Stuarts dealings with Roman Catholic powers. Especially outrageous was the King of England accepting a yearly pension (secretly) from the King of France whose actions were often totally harmful to GB. Why do this? To be free of Parliamentary power of the purse. The same old bugaboo that had ruined all the Stuarts.



When his brother James and heir (no children) told him he wanted to convert to Roman Catholicism why didn't Charles say "well then you can't be my heir in a Protestant country" Instead, he let him come to England, act as his heir, and practice RC in a chapel in the palace.



James's time in France had exposed him to the beliefs and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church; he and his wife, Anne, became drawn to that faith. James took Catholic Eucharist in 1668 or 1669, although his conversion was kept secret for almost a decade as he continued to attend Anglican services until 1676. In spite of his conversion, James continued to associate primarily with Anglicans, including John Churchill and George Legge, as well as French Protestants, such as Louis de Duras, the Earl of Feversham.

### 1673 Marriage to a Roman Catholic girl Mary of Modena



King Charles II opposed James's conversion, ordering that James's daughters, Mary and Anne, be raised in the Church of England. Nevertheless, he allowed James to remarry after the death of his first wife, to Mary of Modena, a fifteen-year-old Italian princess. James and Mary were married by proxy in a Roman Catholic ceremony on 20 September 1673.

### Marriage to a Roman Catholic girl Mary of Modena



On 21 November, Mary arrived in England and Nathaniel Crew, Bishop of Oxford, performed a brief Anglican service that did little more than recognise the marriage by proxy. Many British people, distrustful of Catholicism, regarded the new Duchess of York as an agent of the Papacy. James was noted for his devotion. He once said, "If occasion were, I hope God would give me his grace to suffer death for the true Catholic religion as well as banishment."

### Charles gives his niece Mary in marriage to William of Orange, 27 year old leader of the Netherlands Mary cries for 3 days doesn't want to marry her cousin James furious that his daughter has to marry Protestant William

Reasons of state alliance with Netherlands



### **1677 ANOTHER MARRIAGE**

### 1677 A THIRD IMPORTANT MARRIAGE

# 1677: Sarah Jennings marries John Churchill

1677 King Charles sends John Churchill to Netherlands to negotiate treaty between Eng & Neth



Two young men both 27 meet for first time and form a friendship that will change England forever; Churchill and William leader of the Neth & future King of Eng

# The King in Parliament



The old order had been reasserted, but it had been subtly changed by the recent troubles. The French ambassador, for example, wrote to Louis XIV that 'this government has a monarchical appearance because there is a king, but at bottom it is very far from being a monarchy'. The power of parliament had increased immeasurably after its success in the civil war; it was impossible for the king to raise money from his subjects, or to arrest any person, without its consent. Charles also now depended for his finances on the annual sum assigned to him by the members at Westminster.

### 1685



### Then Charles got sick.

He had a barren wife with no legitimate children,

a popular illegitimate son who was a Protestant (Jamie),

and an unpopular brother who was his heir and was a Roman Catholic.

# HISTORY OF ENGLAND, Week 28 Charles II

Institute for the Study of Western Civilization