



# HISTORY OF ENGLAND, Week 29 James II

Institute for the Study of Western Civilization



# Four Stuart Kings: James I, Charles I, Charles II, James II







King James II  
(1633-1701)  
King of England  
Ireland,  
Scotland,  
1685-1688  
portrait by  
Peter  
Lely  
Bolton Museum  
and Art Gallery,  
Lancashire, UK







1630-1640 happy family  
1640-1649









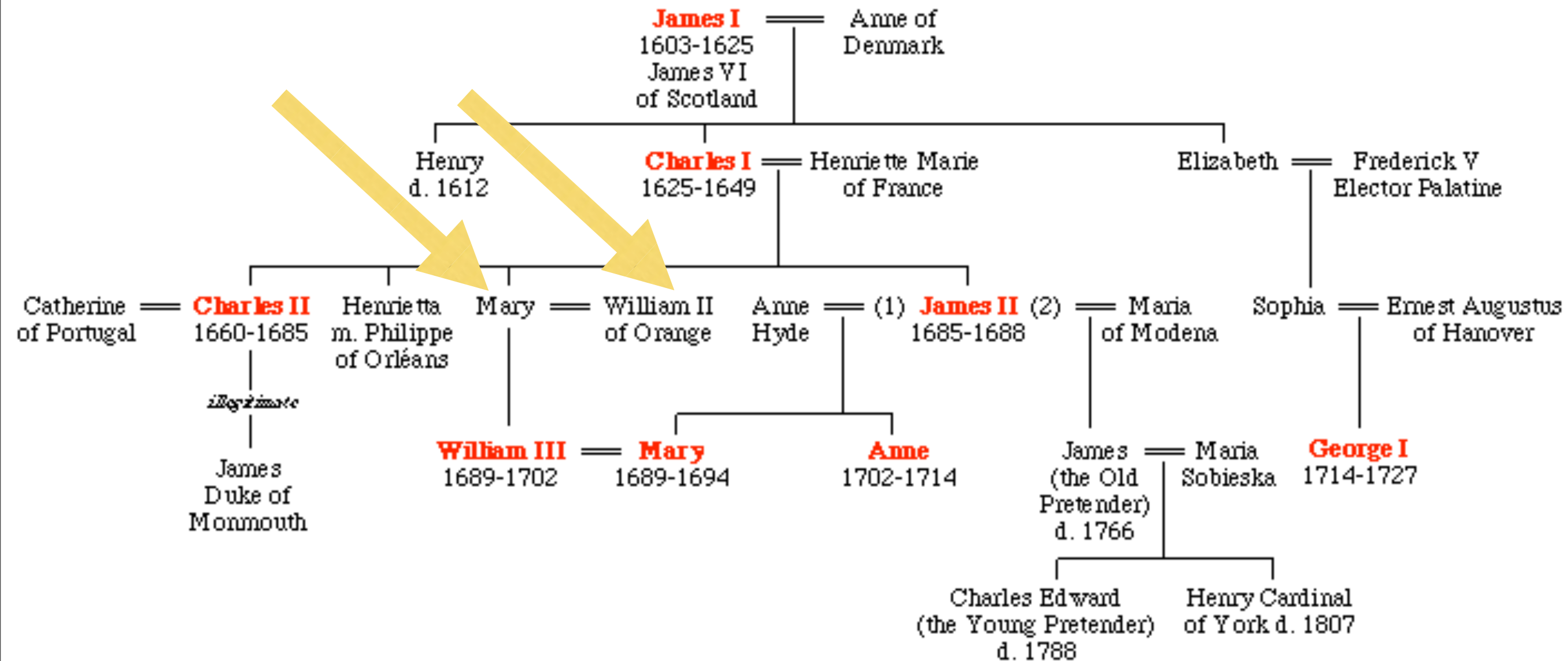
Mary  
Stuart  
sister  
marries  
William II  
of the  
Netherlands





# The House of Stuart

by Ed Stephan







James with his  
father  
Charles I





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



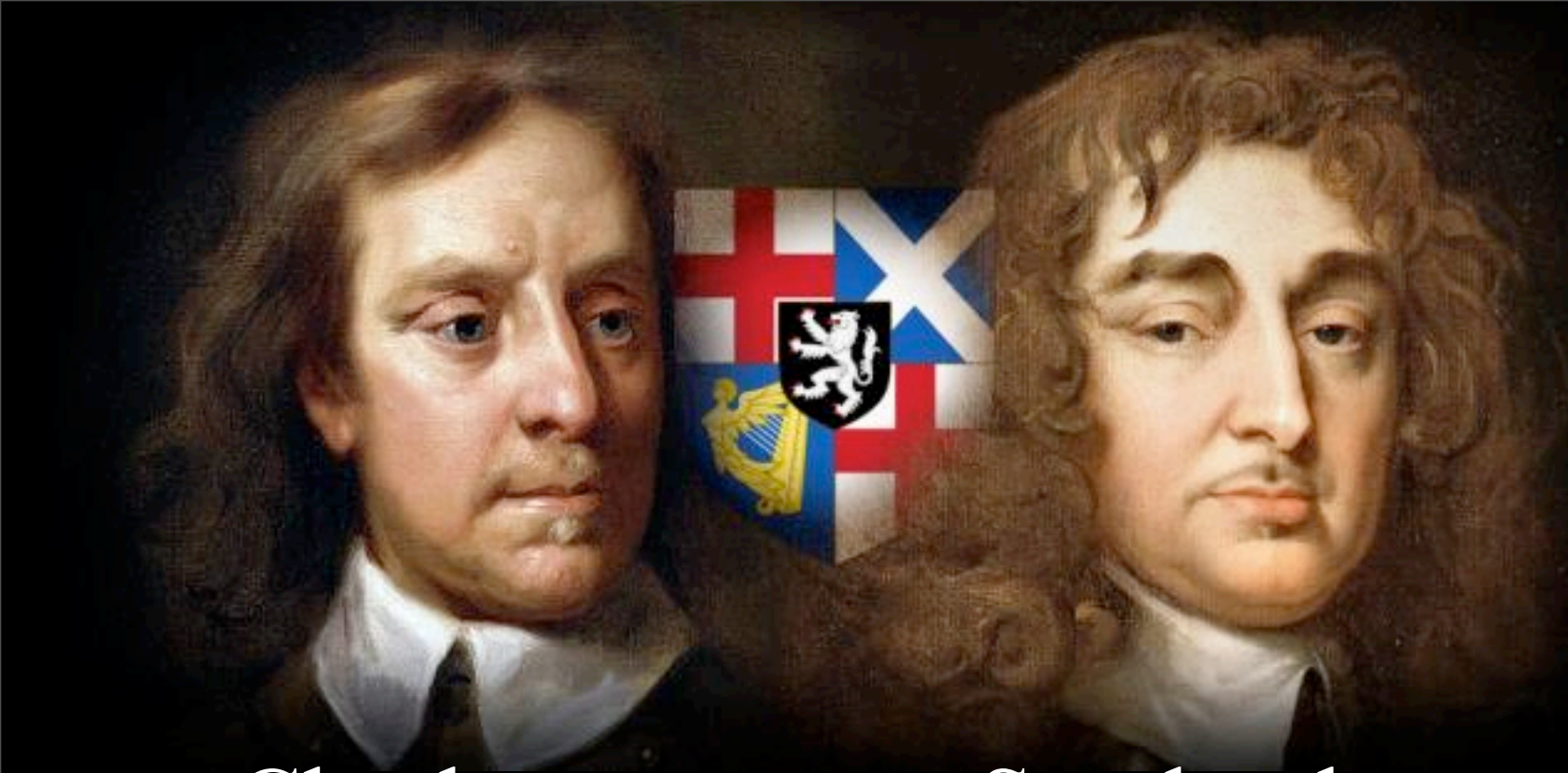
# EXECUTION OF KING CHARLES I

JAN 30, 1649

Whitehall Palace Banqueting Hall







## Cromwell vs Charles II 1650

### 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'.



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



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



Mother

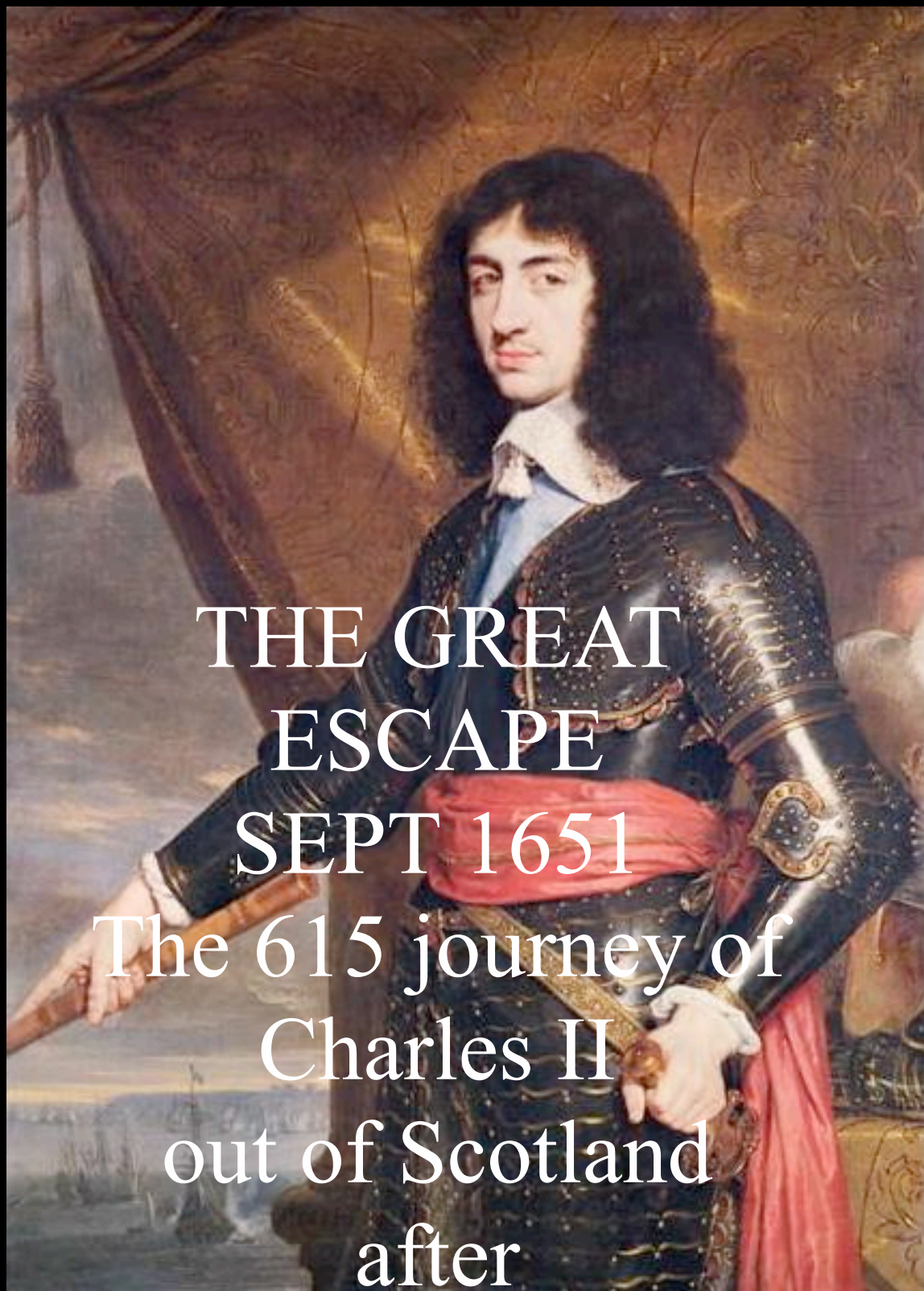


Mistress

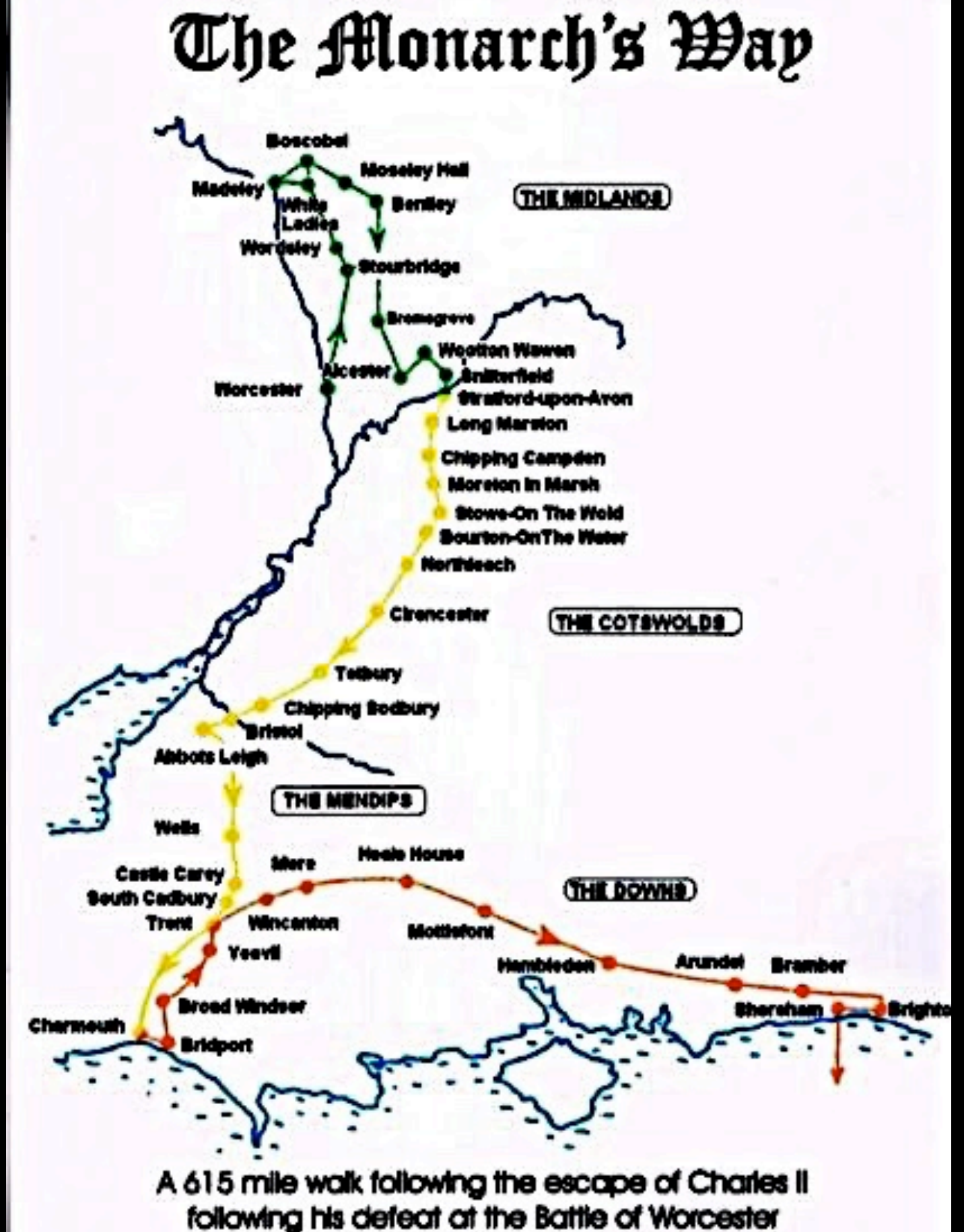


Political  
Advisor





THE GREAT  
ESCAPE  
SEPT 1651  
The 615 journey of  
Charles II  
out of Scotland  
after  
Cromwell defeats  
the Royalist-Scots  
Army

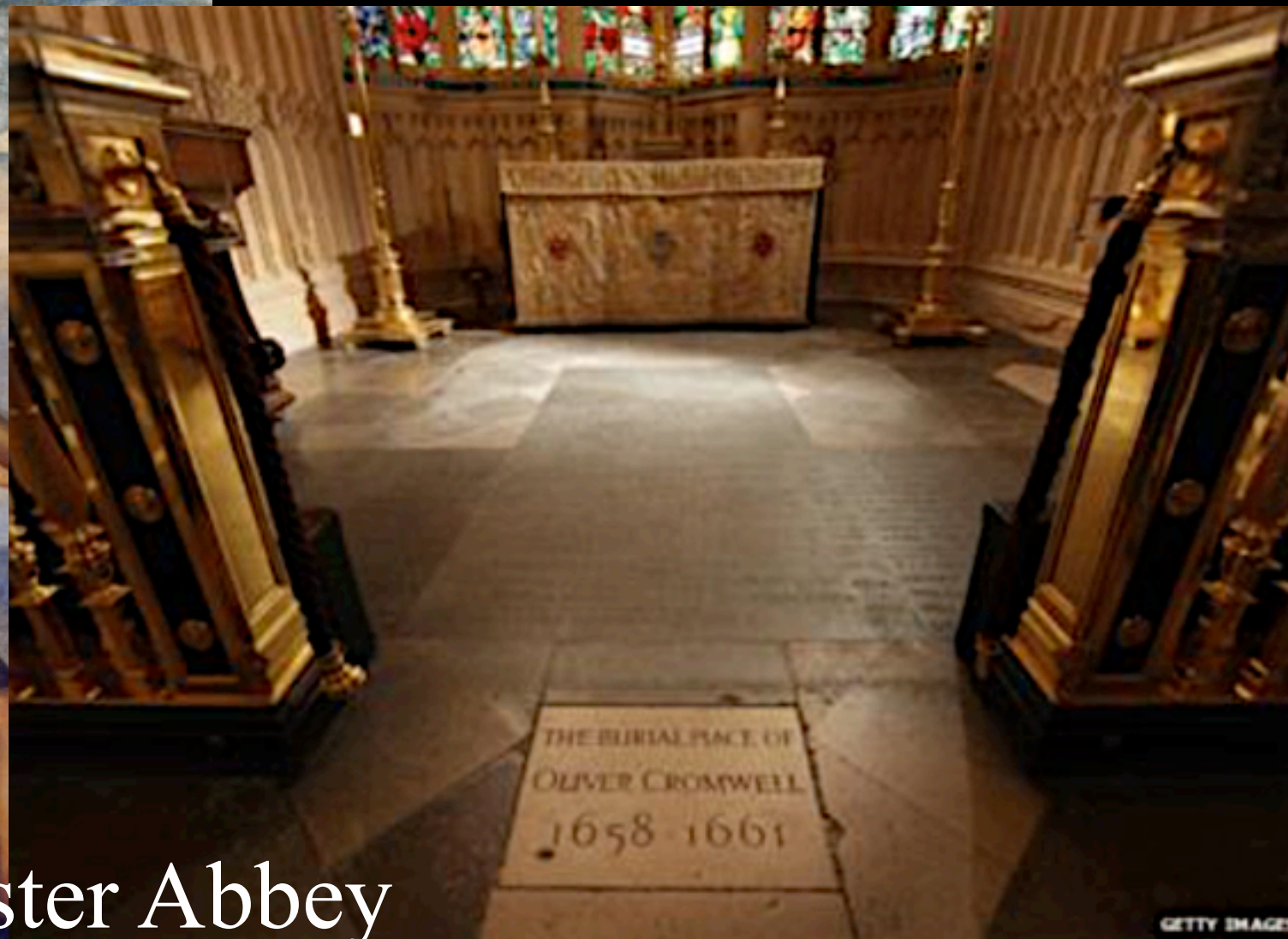




# Death of Oliver Cromwell 1658



Westminster Abbey  
1658



GETTY IMAGES





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 20  
years. He  
becomes the  
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.



# The Convention Parliament, April 25, 1660



Nonetheless there were prosecutions against those accused of regicide, the direct participation 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.





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



A portrait of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, seated and wearing a dark blue robe with gold embroidery. He has long, wavy blonde hair and a mustache. To his left is a large, ornate, golden object, possibly a ceremonial helmet or a large bowl, decorated with intricate patterns and a central emblem. The background is dark and indistinct.

Anne's  
father

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.



Anne Hyde  
Protestant  
falls in love  
with James  
they have affair  
he gets  
her pregnant  
insists they marry  
No one wants it.  
She continues  
to be  
crazy about him  
to the  
end.





James with his  
first wife Anne  
Hyde.

She is the  
mother  
of James'  
two  
Protestant  
daughters  
Mary  
and  
Anne  
both of  
whom  
will reign  
as Queens  
of Eng



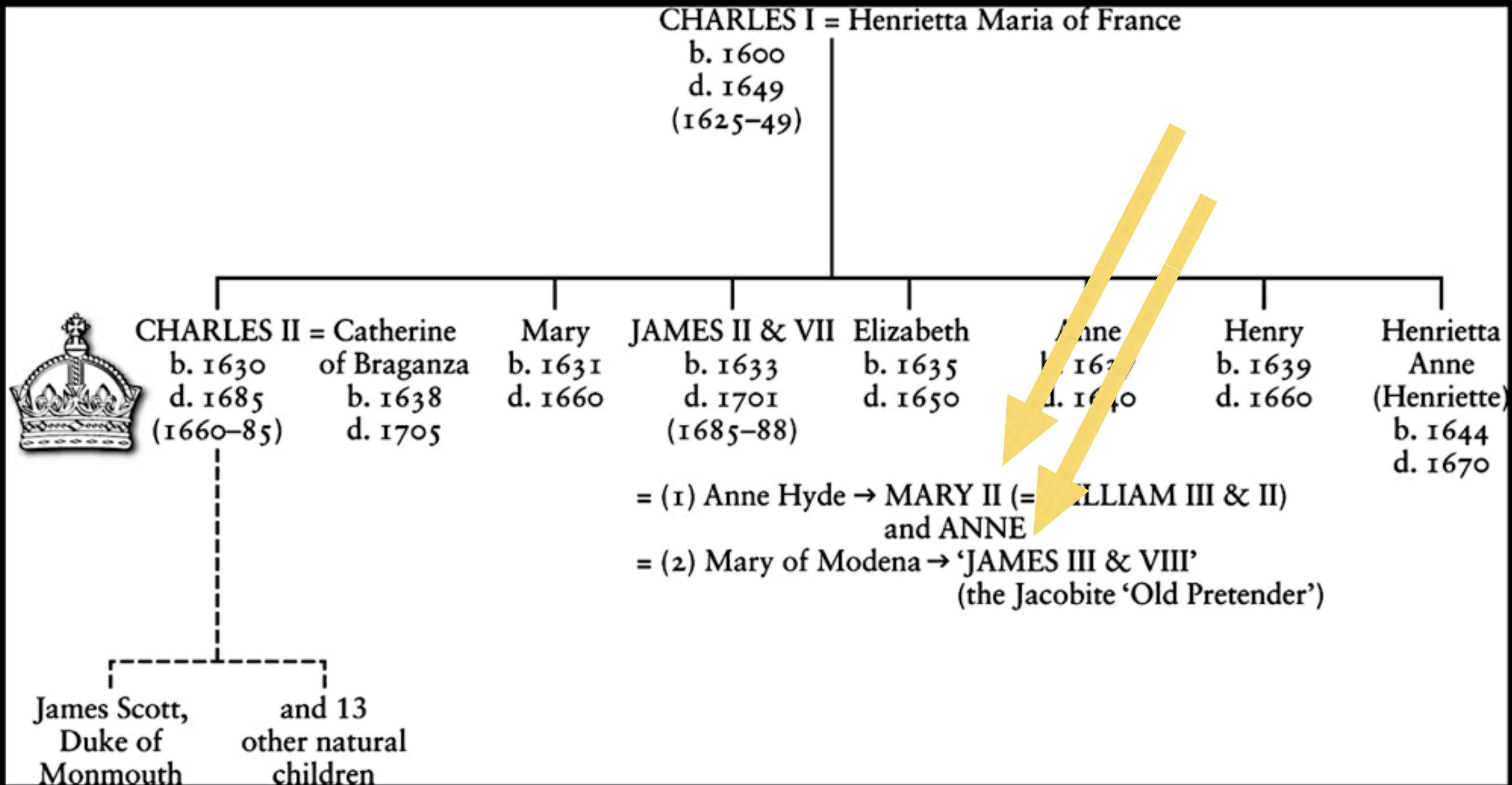


James with  
his first  
wife  
Anne Hyde  
when she  
died  
(1671)he  
remarried  
the Catholic  
Mary  
of  
Modena





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



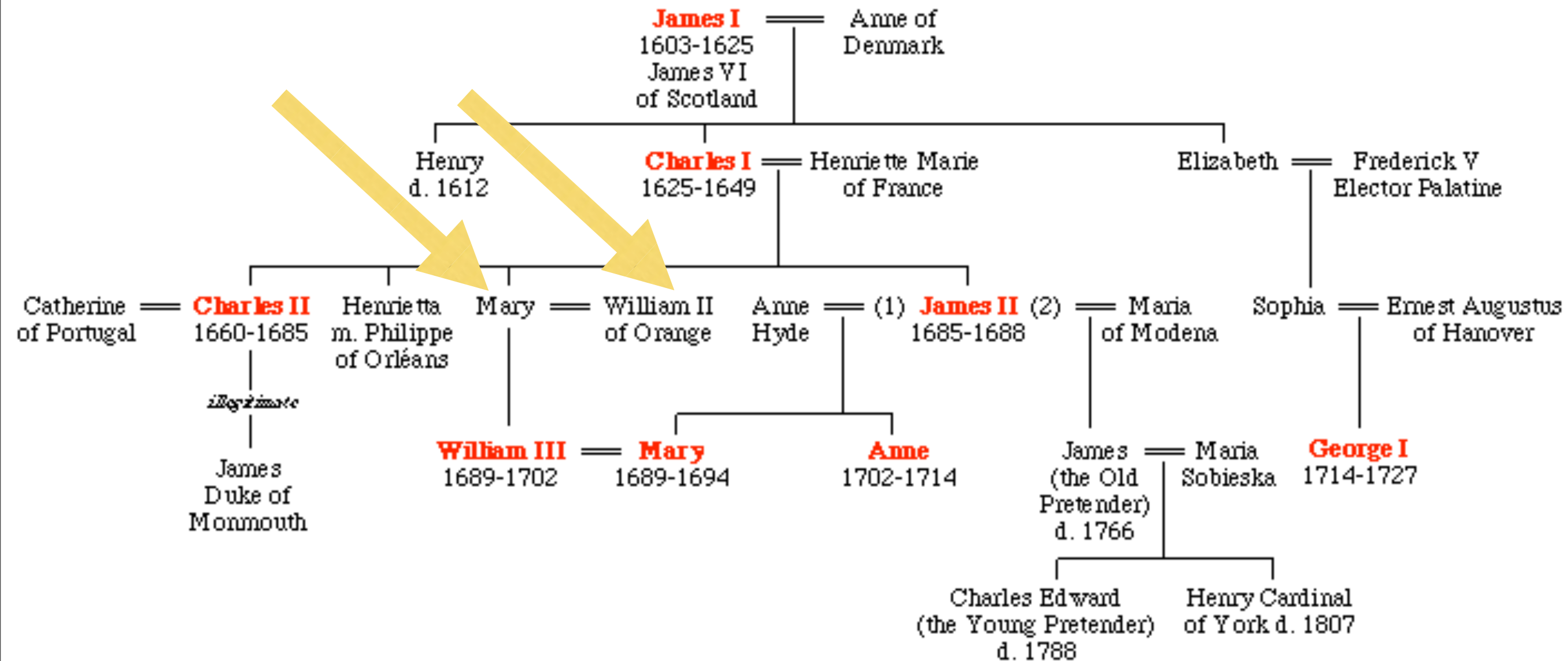
Two Marys and two Williams

Mary-sister  
Mary-niece



# The House of Stuart

by Ed Stephan







# Whitehall Palace, 1660's Largest Royal Palace in Europe



# The brothers; 1660-1685



Charles II 1665 Nat Portrait Gallery



King James II (1633-1701)  
portrait by Peter Lely



1669

## Roman Catholicism

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. And he converted.





1669



## Roman Catholicism; the secret

Although his conversion was kept secret for almost a decade, 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.



# RELIGION



When his brother James and heir (no children for Charles) 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.



# First ten years married to Anne Hyde

James with  
his first  
wife  
Anne Hyde  
when she  
died  
(1671) he  
remarried  
the Catholic  
Mary  
of  
Modena





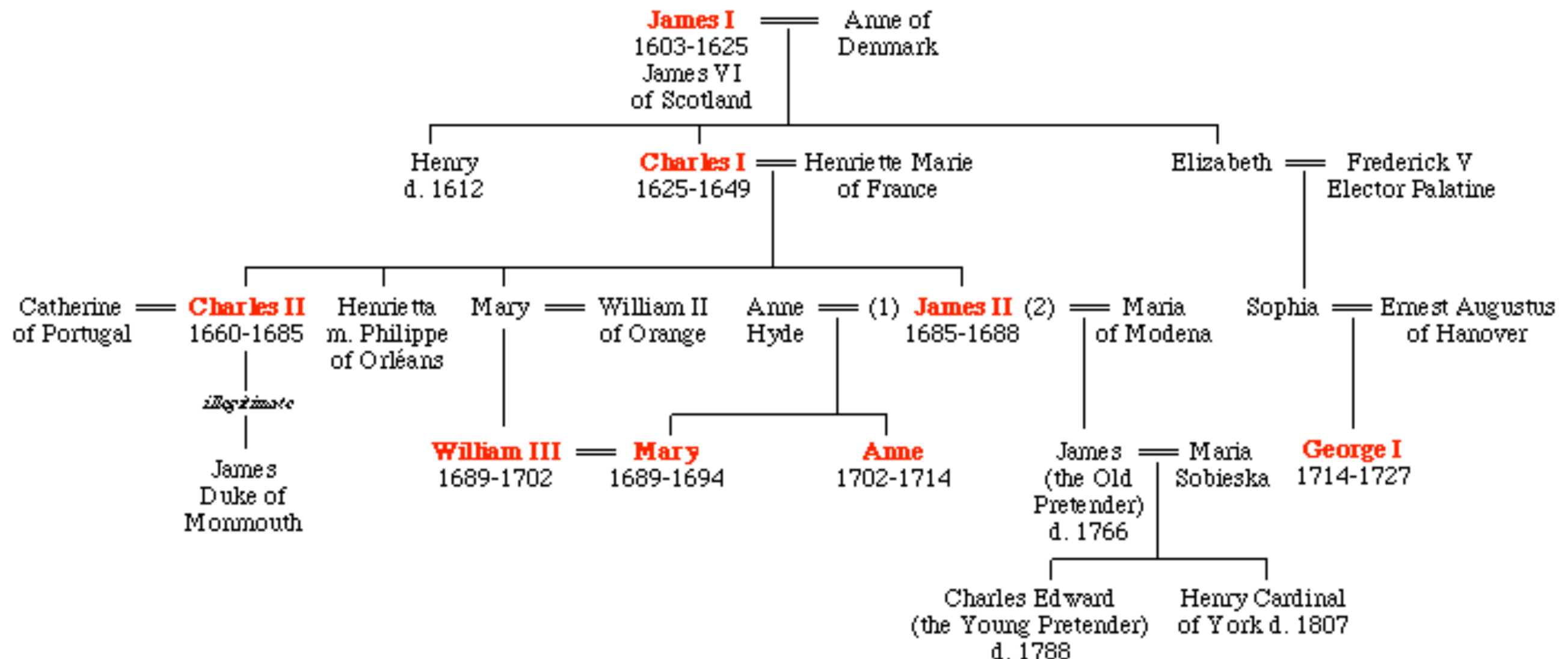


Duke and Duchess of York (James II) with two daughters  
Mary & Anne painted by Peter Lely 1670



# The House of Stuart

by Ed Stephan





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# 1671 Death of Anne Hyde; James remarries

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of  
Modena





# 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 a Roman Catholic (he didn't have to) 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.

This marriage and its inevitable offspring (she was a fertile teenager) doomed James.



# 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."

June 1688 she gives birth to a baby boy.



# Mary Stuart (Queen Mary) and William of Orange

## 1677 ANOTHER MARRIAGE

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 A THIRD IMPORTANT MARRIAGE



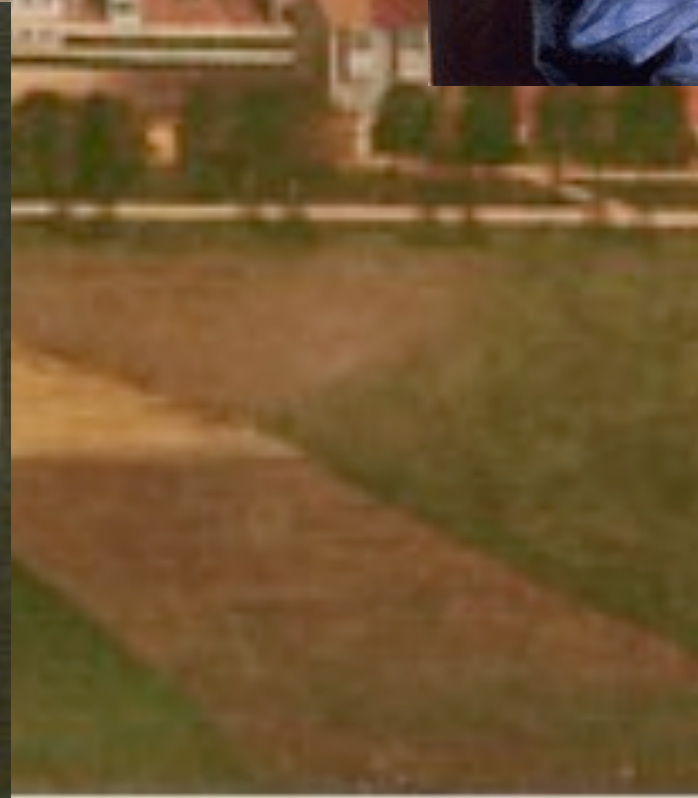
1677: Sarah Jennings marries John Churchill





# Barbara Villiers, Lady Castlemaine meets John Churchill





Barbara Villiers, Lady Castlemaine meets John Churchill  
James, Duke of York meets Arabella 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



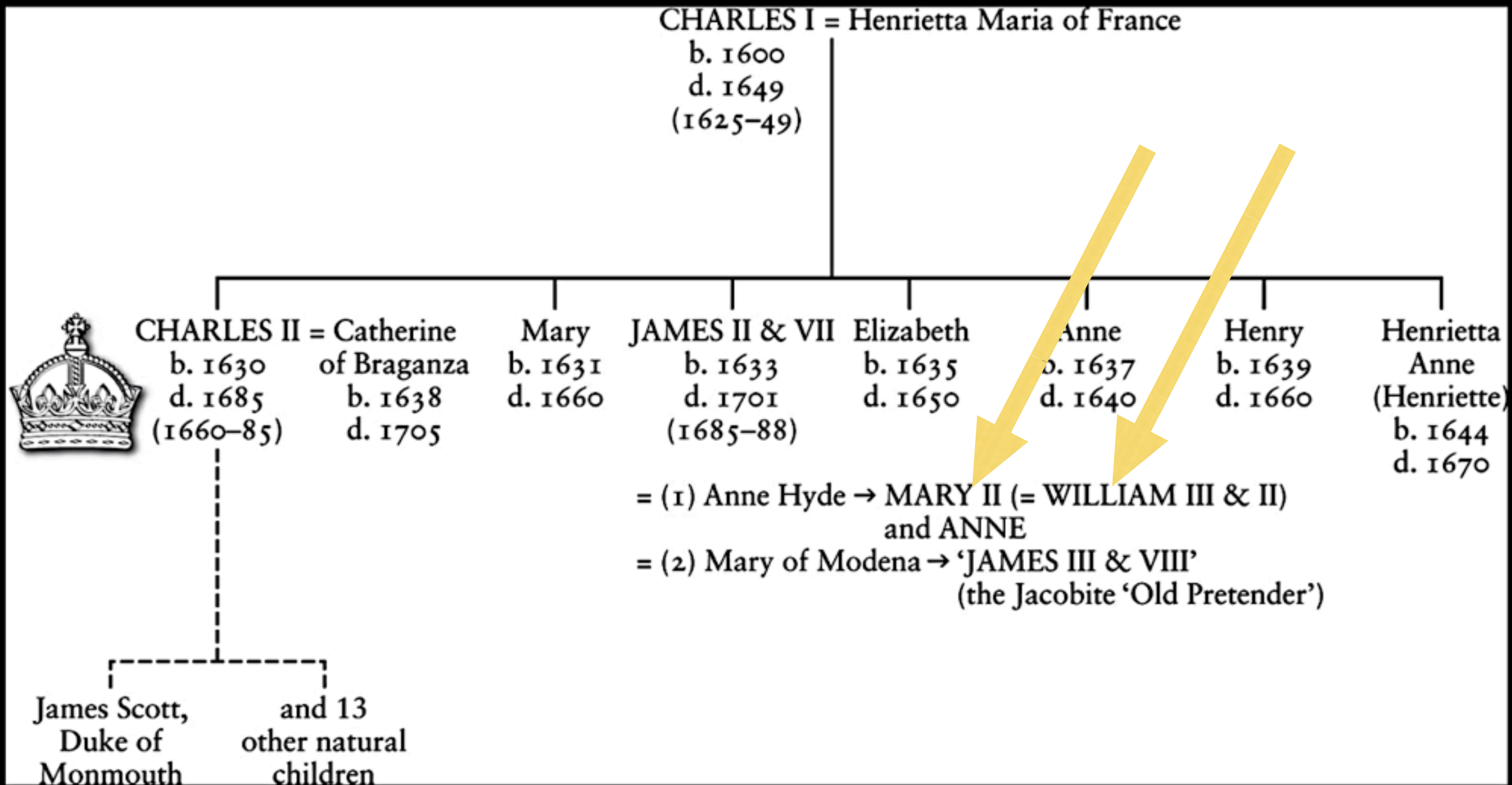
1685 John Churchill will be King James'  
most important military advisor



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



# James' daughters: Queen Mary II & Queen Anne



Two Marys and two Williams

Mary-sister  
Mary-niece



1678-1681



## Titus Oates and the Popish Plot

The **Popish Plot** was a conspiracy invented by Titus Oates that between 1678 and 1681 gripped the Kingdoms of England and Scotland in anti-Catholic hysteria. Oates alleged that there was an extensive Catholic conspiracy to assassinate Charles II, accusations that led to the executions of at least 22 men and precipitated the Exclusion Bill Crisis. Eventually Oates's intricate web of accusations fell apart, leading to his arrest and conviction for perjury.

1649-1705



## The Exclusion Crisis 1679-1681

The **Exclusion Crisis** ran from 1679 through 1681 in the reign of King Charles II of England, Scotland and Ireland. Three Exclusion bills sought to exclude the King's brother and heir presumptive, James, Duke of York, from the thrones of England, Scotland and Ireland because he was Roman Catholic. None became law. Two new parties formed. The Tories were opposed to this exclusion while the "Country Party", who were soon to be called the Whigs, supported it. While the matter of James's exclusion was not decided in Parliament during Charles's reign, it would come to a head only three years after he took the throne, when he was deposed in the Glorious Revolution of 1688. Finally, the Act of Settlement 1701 decided definitively that Catholics were to be excluded from the English throne.





In 1678 is there an alternative to James Stuart?



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



1685-1688 Wm will be the most important  
person for GB after King James II

William of  
Orange  
(Wm III  
King of Eng)  
leader of the  
Netherlands  
James'  
nephew  
and  
married  
to his  
daughter  
Mary





# 1688 These three men will decide the future of England





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.



# Death of King Charles II from a stroke Feb 6, 1685 James is at his side.(And a priest presides over conversion)







King James II  
(1633-1701)  
King of England  
Ireland,  
Scotland,  
1685-1688  
portrait by  
Peter  
Lely  
Bolton Museum  
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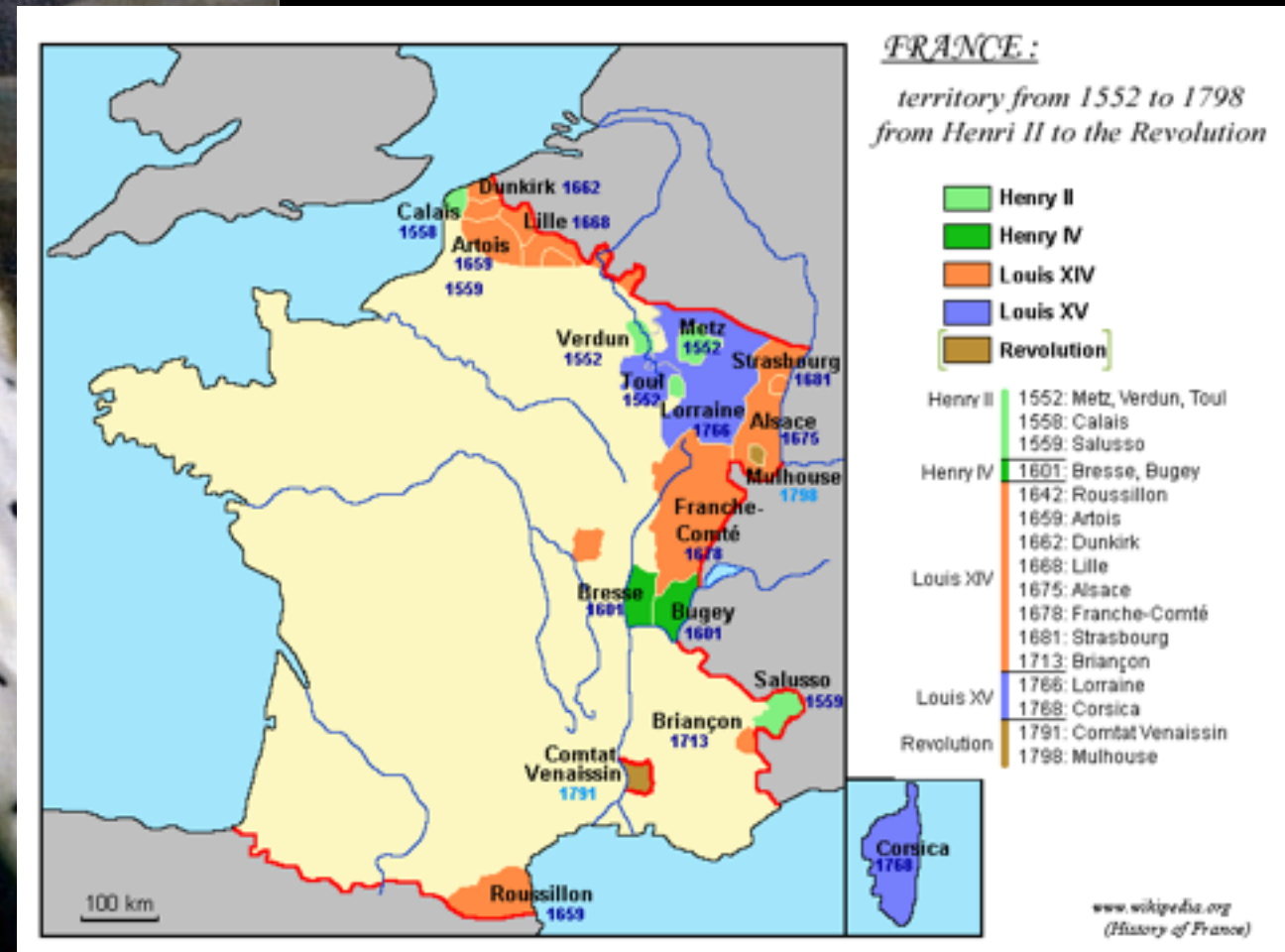
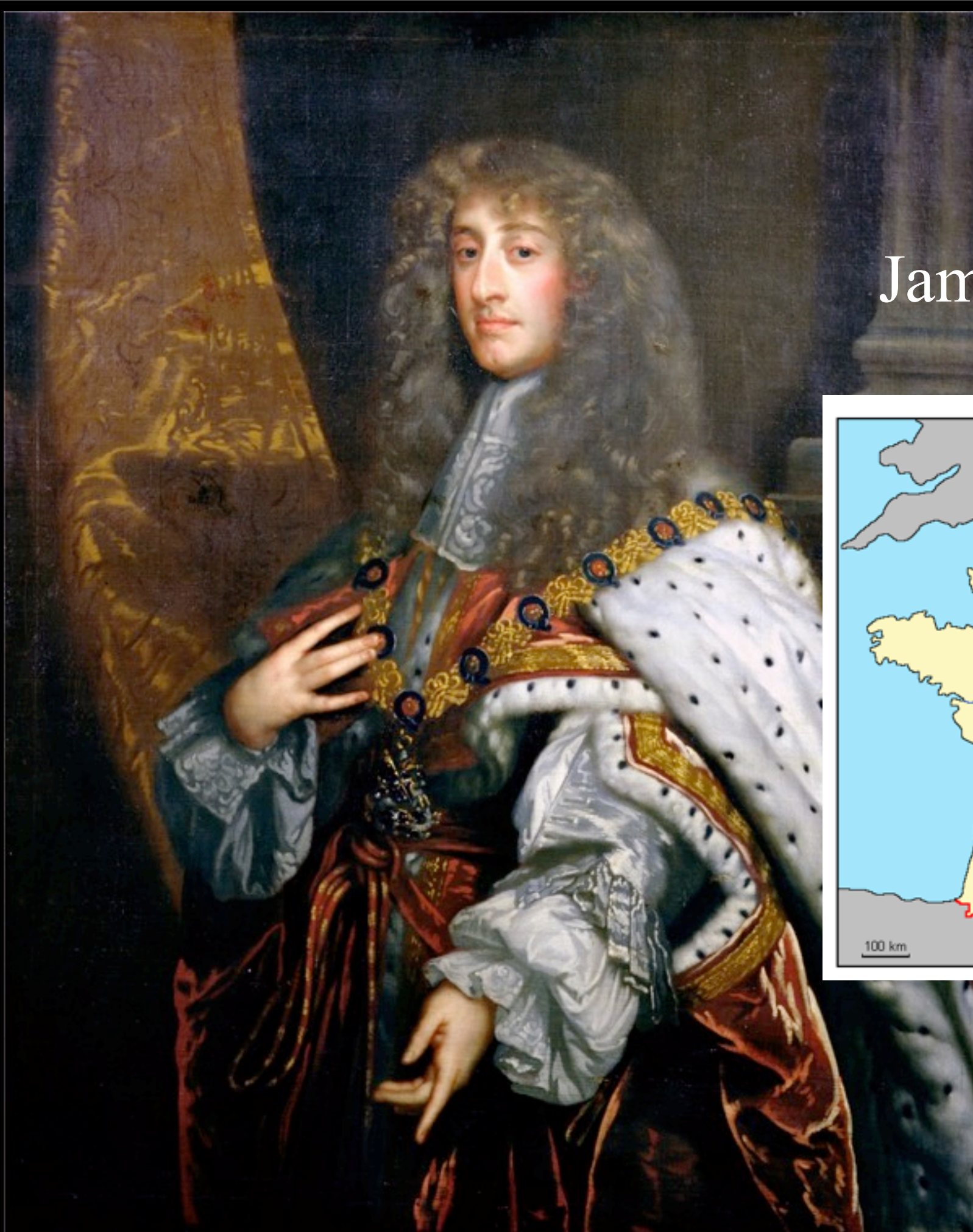
# OPPOSITION TO JAMES



Duke of Monmouth challenges James for throne in 1685  
loses in battle, arrested, executed for treason



# James and Europe 1685





# James and his cousin Louis XIV (1638-1715)











## FRANCE :

*territory from 1552 to 1798  
from Henri II to the Revolution*



Henry II	1552: Metz, Verdun, Toul
	1558: Calais
	1559: Saluzzo
Henry IV	1601: Bresse, Bugey
	1642: Roussillon
	1659: Artois
	1662: Dunkirk
	1668: Lille
Louis XIV	1675: Alsace
	1678: Franche-Comté
	1681: Strasbourg
	1713: Briançon
Louis XV	1766: Lorraine
	1768: Corsica
Revolution	1791: Comtat Venaissin
	1798: Mulhouse





# William of Orange and his point of view 1685

## DANGER Above all: FRENCH AGGRESSION against his state







William brilliantly and prophetically saw a world wide war coming by 1700 and he knew he needed England on his side for sure if he were to protect his precious Netherlands. They could not hold back France alone. He knew that. The only way to guarantee this was to be King of England himself.





1638



1650



1650



1663



1661



1633



1665





From 1685-1688  
William was visited  
daily by English  
Protestants begging  
him to come to  
England to claim  
the crown.



# Religion in England 1685-1688



What did James promise? NO changes of any kind.  
Then what did he do? He began a wholesale  
demolition of the English Church.



**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  
Charles' 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  
Toleration

## 1645 Religious Divisions

Puritans  
very mid  
class

Presbyterians

Scotland  
many MPs  
democracy

"radical"  
ie

Puritans

Henry VIII  
Bk of Common  
Prayer

like the candles  
not

the  
most  
modern

no  
bishops

High Church  
Church of England

the  
most  
democratic  
many go to  
colonies

Puritans  
majority

Archbishop Laud  
smells like

RC  
Charles

RC  
old  
country  
families  
esp North

John Milton Pure 100% Free Speech



# 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.



# RELIGION



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.



# RELIGION

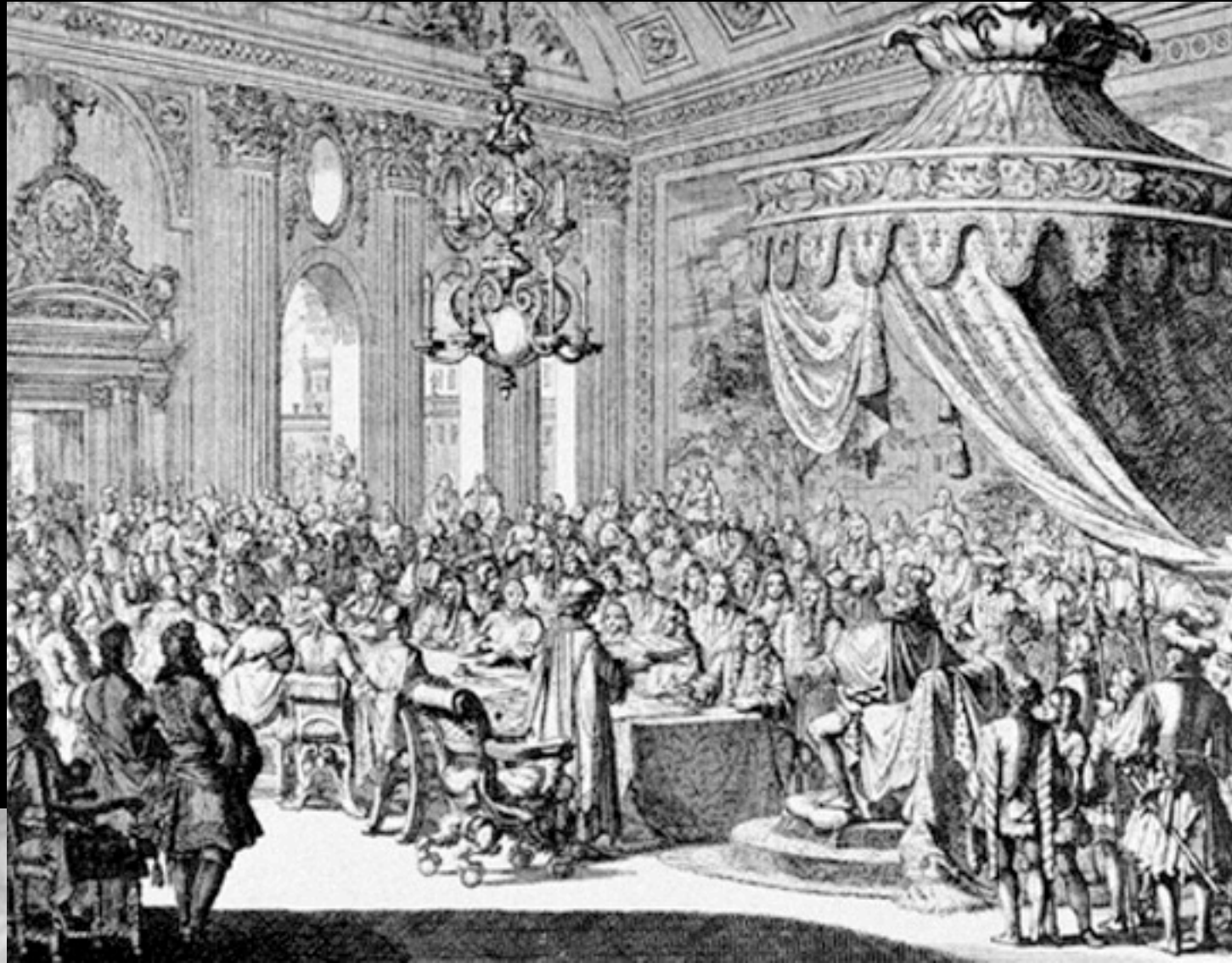


By 1680  
the citizens of England were **enraged** at the Stuarts dealings with Roman Catholic powers. Especially outrageous was the King of England accepting a yearly pension (secretly) from the King of France whose actions were often totally harmful to GB. Why do this? To be free of Parliamentary power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



# 1685 Revocation of the Edict of Nantes toleration of Protestants

seize  
burn lit  
torture  
French Prot



King  
forbids  
Fr Prot  
to  
leave Fr.



DECLARATION DV ROY,  
*Contre ceux de la Religion Pre-  
tendue Reformée ; Portant de-  
fenses à eux de sortir du Royau-  
me.*

**L**OUIS par la Grace de Dieu,  
Roy de France & de Navarre ; A tous ceux qui  
ces Présentes Lettres verront ; SALUT , Encore , que par  
nostre Edit du mois d'Aoust 1669. Nous ayons fait de-  
fenses à tous nos subjets, sur peine de confiscation de corps  
& de biens, de s'aller établir , sans nostre permission  
dans les Pais estrangers ; neanmoins Nous avons esté in-  
formés , que plusieurs Chefs de famille de la Religion Pre-



# 1685 Revocation of Edict of Nantes has **terrible impact** upon new regime of King James II



English politics 1685-1688 all tied up with events  
in France and the Netherlands (William & Mary)



# 1685 The Church of England



So in these hot times with so many issues, what did James do? He began to pack all appointments he could with RC or pro RC and Dissidents (to camouflage his real intent: RC expansion.) Bishops are removed all over the country. He now **proposed that Parliament repeal the Test Act** (which excluded RC from offices)



# 1685 The Church of England & Parliament



But how could he get a Pro Church of England to co- operate with harming their own allies in the Church?

He began a systematic purge of all MPs who would not support his legislation. Thousands of sheriffs etc were replaced with any new officers he could appoint who would vote his way.

No previous king had ever tried such a total purge of enemies from Parliament and favoring of new pro King MPs.



# 1685 Church Parliament Army



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In addition to the Church and Parliament, James now went after the army and began appointing RC men to high level appmnt one after another even though they were exluded according to Test Act.





When Parliament met  
in 1685 and  
disapproved of his  
appointments of RC  
to military positions in  
contravention of the Test Act  
(passed by Parliament)  
he just sent them home and  
never called another  
Parliament.  
(like his father he decided to  
rule without Parliament since  
that had worked out so well.)



# What did James do in the Colonies?



In the American colonies James put in place a new royal government in Virginia and had consolidated Puritan Massachusetts and Plymouth and the more heterodox New Hampshire and part of Rhode Island into a single Dominion of New England. **Their representative assemblies were abolished**, and his governor Sir Edmund Andros levied taxes, banned town meetings, challenged land titles, and displaced Puritan Congregationalism from its position as



# James' downfall in 1688 all tied up with the politics of France and the Netherlands

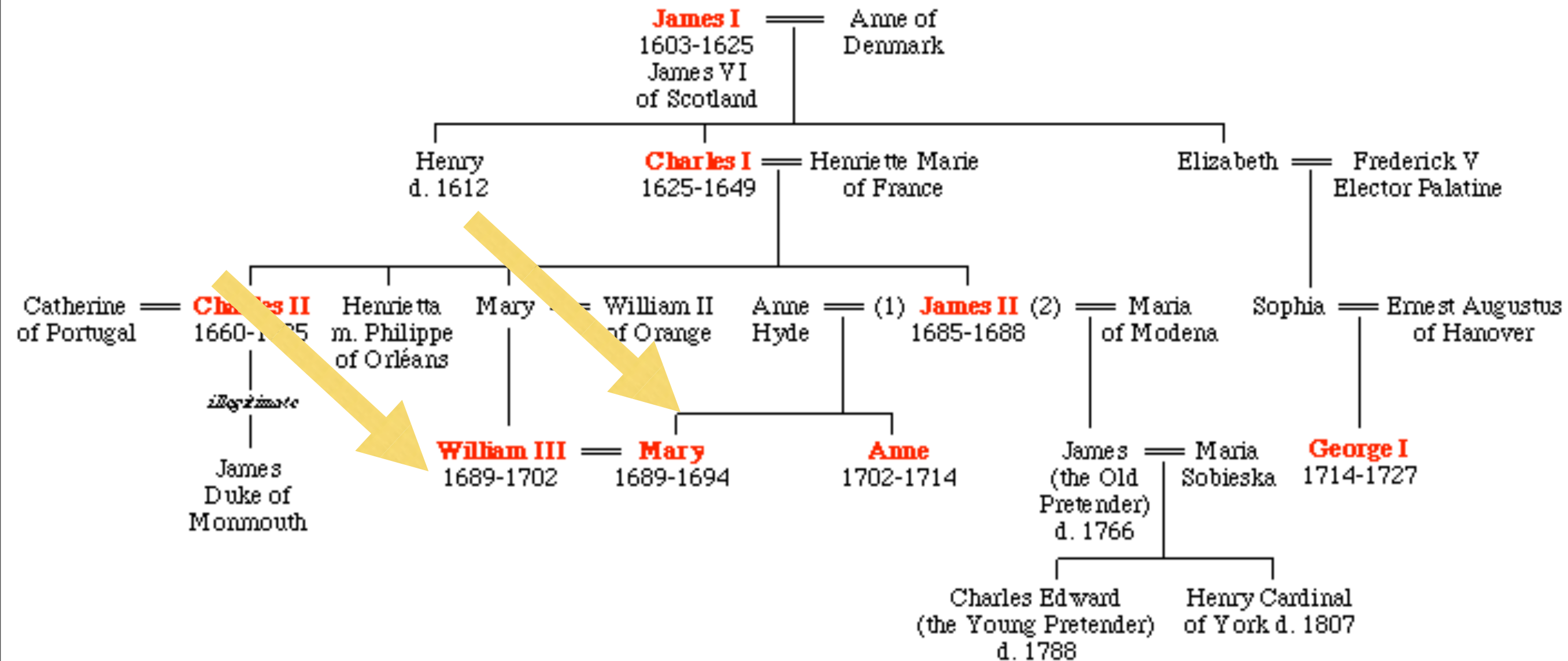


English politics 1685-1688 all tied up with events in France and the Netherlands (William & Mary)



# The House of Stuart

by Ed Stephan





# 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.



# June 10, 1688 birth of James Francis Edward



📷 A 1690s portrait of Queen Mary (Mary of Modena) wife of King James II of England with her first surviving son, James Francis Edward, by Benedetto Gennari the Younger.





James in  
1688  
General  
off to  
defend  
his rule  
against  
invading  
William  
of Orange  
coming from the  
southwest at  
Torbay  
Devon



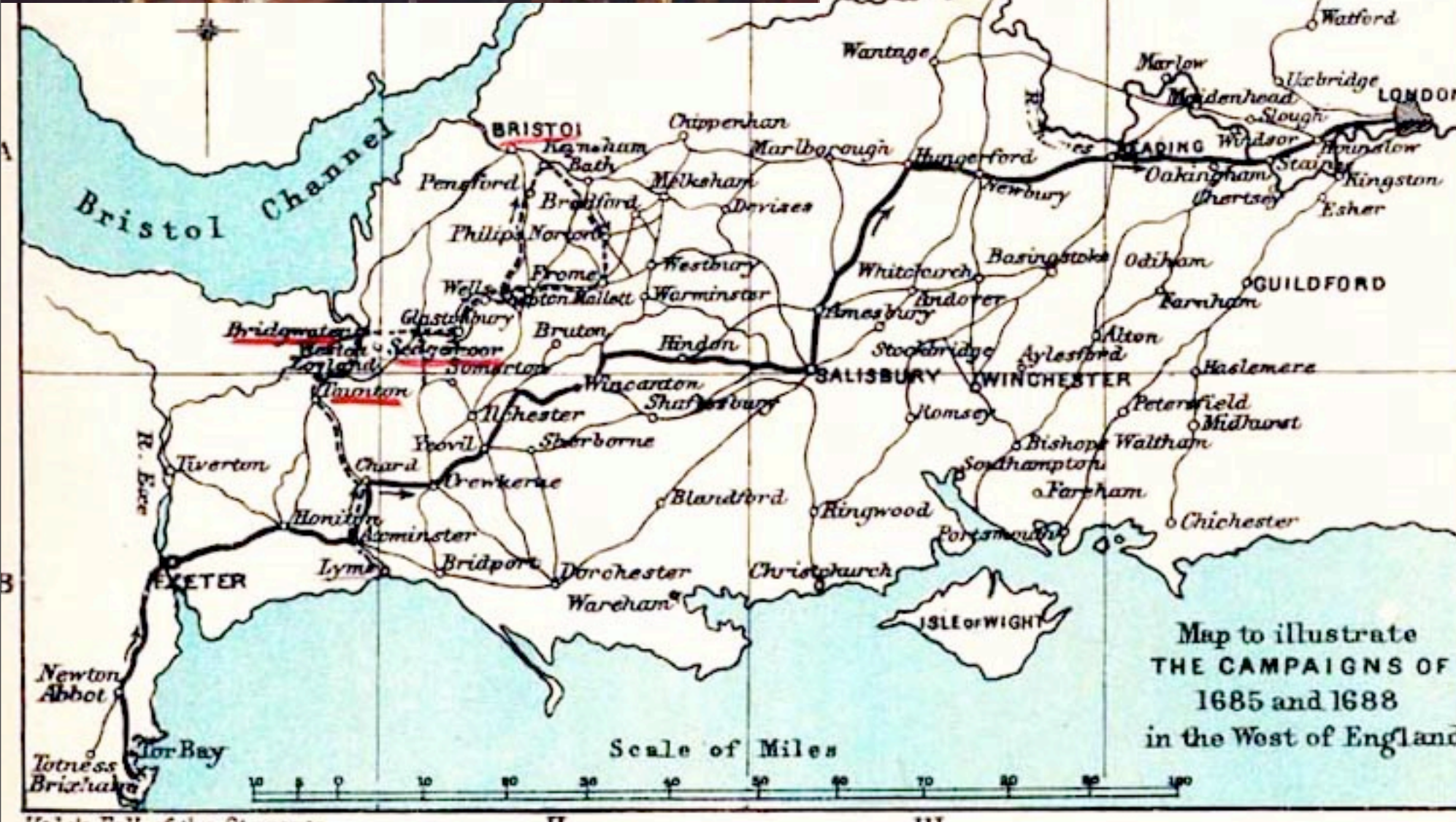


King James II and his best friend John Churchill





# 1688 Battle for England







# HISTORY OF ENGLAND, Week 29 James II

Institute for the Study of Western Civilization











