

PARLIAMENT AND MONARCHY IN GREAT BRITAIN

1485 - 1742



PARLIAMENT AND THE TUDORS

- **HENRY VI**
 - **DISENFRANCHISED MANY MEMBERS OF THE COMMONS**
- **HENRY VII**
 - **MOST POWER RESTED IN KING'S COUNCIL (MEMBERS OF MIDDLE CLASS)**
 - **LITTLE REFERENCE TO PARLIAMENT**

PARLIAMENT AND THE TUDORS

- **HENRY VIII**
 - **SOUGHT ANNULMENT OF MARRIAGE TO CATHERINE OF ARAGON**
 - **“LONG PARLIAMENT OF THE REFORMATION”**
 - **COMMONS GAINED PRESTIGE (POPULAR SUPPORT)**
- **ELIZABETH I**
 - **PARLIAMENT SOLIDIFIED**
 - **SENT ADVISORS TO SIT IN PARLIAMENT TO DEFEND HER**

PROBLEMS OF JAMES I

- **FROM SCOTLAND (VERY LITTLE LIMITS ON POWER, DIVINE RIGHT)**
- **ENGLAND (MANY LIMITS; MAGNA CARTA, COMMON LAW)**
- **CLASHED WITH PARLIAMENT OVER 3 ISSUES:**
 - **RELIGION (PURITANS AND THE ANGLICAN CHURCH)**
 - **MONEY (LAVISH SPENDING, NON-COOPERATION OF PARLIAMENT)**
 - **FOREIGN POLICY (CRITICIZED FOR PEACE WITH SPAIN, NON-PARTICIPATION IN WARS OF RELIGION)**
- **EVENTUALLY DISSOLVED, RELATIONS DETERIORATE**



PROBLEMS OF CHARLES I

- **CONTINUED POLICIES OF FATHER (DIVINE RIGHT)**
- **SUPPORTED HIGH CHURCH (ANGLICAN)**
- **NEED FOR MONEY COMPELLED HIM TO CALL PARLIAMENT**
 - **FORCED TO SIGN PETITION OF RIGHT (NO TAXES WITHOUT PARLIAMENT'S CONSENT, NO COLLECTION OF FORCED LOANS)**
- **IGNORED PETITION OF RIGHT AND DISSOLVED PARLIAMENT FOR 11 YEARS**
- **ISSUES OF RELIGION BECAME MORE PROMINENT (SCOTTISH INVASION)**



THE LONG PARLIAMENT

- **CHARLES I SUMMONED PARLIAMENT IN 1640 TO RAISE FUNDS FOR WAR AGAINST SCOTLAND**
- **WOULD SIT UNTIL 1660:**
 - **PARLIAMENT CONCERNED WITH LIMITING KING'S POWER AND REMOVING UNPOPULAR OFFICIALS**
 - **CALLED ON THE KING TO SUMMON PARLIAMENT AT LEAST ONCE EVERY THREE YEARS**
 - **CRITICS OF KING BECAME MORE OUTSPOKEN AND PASSED A BILL LABELLING KING CHARLES AS A TYRANT**

ENGLISH CIVIL WAR

- **CHARLES LEAD A BAND OF ARMED SUPPORTERS INTO PARLIAMENT IN AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO ARREST FIVE OUTSPOKEN MEMBERS**
- **BY 1642, COMPROMISE WAS IMPOSSIBLE, AND BOTH SIDES RAISED ARMIES AND CIVIL WAR BEGAN.**

ENGLISH CIVIL WAR, 1642 – 1649

- **KING'S SUPPORTERS – CAVALIERS (ARISTOCRACY)**
- **PARLIAMENT SUPPORTERS – ROUNDHEADS (PURITANS)**
 - **OLIVER CROMWELL ORGANIZED PARLIAMENT'S FORCES INTO AN EFFECTIVE MILITARY UNIT KNOWN AS A NEW MODEL ARMY**
 - **DEFEATED THE CAVALIERS AND CAPTURED CHARLES**



CROMWELL'S DICTATORSHIP 1649 - 1659

- **CHARLES I DEFEATED IN 1645 (EXECUTED)**
- **ENGLAND WAS DECLARED REPUBLIC (COMMONWEALTH)**
- **EXECUTIVE POWER IN HANDS OF CROMWELL (LORD PROTECTOR)**
 - **USED MILITARY TO MAINTAIN CONTROL**
 - **STRICT PURITAN RULE**
- **CONVENTION PARLIAMENT:**
 - **RESTORED MONARCHY**
 - **OFFERED THRONE TO PRINCE CHARLES**



CHARLES II

- **POWERS WERE LIMITED COMPARED TO HIS FATHER**
- **PARLIAMENT CONTROLLED REVENUE**
 - **CONSTANT SHORTAGE OF MONEY ALLOWED LITTLE INDEPENDENCE**
- **URGED RELIGIOUS TOLERATION BUT WAS UNSUCCESSFUL**
 - **PARLIAMENT PASSED TEST ACT**
 - **HOLDING PUBLIC OFFICE MUST BE ANGLICAN**
 - **CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANT DISSENTERS EXCLUDED FROM ARMY, NAVY AND UNIVERSITIES**

DEVELOPMENT OF POLITICAL PARTIES

- **TORIES:**

- **TRADITIONAL SYSTEMS OF ANGLICAN CHURCH AND MONARCHY**

- **WHIGS**

- **FURTHER REDUCTION OF ROYAL POWERS**
- **FIERCELY ANTI-CATHOLIC (EXCLUSION ACT – DEFEATED BY TORIES)**
- **HABEAS CORPUS ACT**

GLORIOUS REVOLUTION

- **JAMES II**
 - **CATHOLIC, SUPPORTED CATHOLIC POLICIES**
 - **BREAK WITH PARLIAMENT**
- **SON BORN TO JAMES SECOND WIFE (ALSO CATHOLIC)**
- **FEARING CATHOLIC DYNASTY, WHIGS AND TORIES UNITE**
- **OFFER THRONE TO MARY (JAMES' OLDEST DAUGHTER)**
 - **MARRIED TO WILLIAM OF ORANGE (NETHERLANDS)**
- **PARLIAMENT DECLARED JAMES HAD ABDICATED AND OFFERED THRONE TO WILLIAM (BLOODLESS REVOLUTION)**
 - **BILL OF RIGHTS, 1689**
 - **PARLIAMENT CLEARLY TAKES LEGISLATIVE CONTROL**

DEVELOPMENTS UNDER WILLIAM III

- **LEFT CONTROL OF DOMESTIC AFFAIRS TO ROYAL COUNCIL, IN REALITY WERE RESPONSIBLE TO PARLIAMENT**
- **HAD NO CHILDREN**
- **ACT OF SETTLEMENT ,1701**
 - **CROWN WOULD PASS TO ANNE, JAMES'S SECOND DAUGHTER AND HER HEIRS**
 - **MONARCH MUST BE PROTESTANT**
 - **NO MONARCH COULD INVOLVE ENGLAND IN WAR WITHOUT PARLIAMENT'S CONSENT**
 - **AFTER ANNE'S DEATH JUDGES COULD BE REMOVED ONLY AT THE REQUEST OF PARLIAMENT**

ACT OF UNION, 1707

- **UNIFICATION OF SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND – GREAT BRITAIN**
 - **SCOTLAND KEPT OWN CIVIL LAW SYSTEM, COURTS, EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM AND ESTABLISHED CHURCH (PRESBYTERIAN)**

PARLIAMENT UNDER HANOVERIANS

- **GEORGE I AND II:**
 - **MORE INTERESTED IN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS**
 - **LEFT DOMESTIC ISSUES TO MINISTERS**
 - **CEASED ATTENDING CABINET MEETINGS**
 - **SIR ROBERT WALPOLE – FIRST PRIME MINISTER**
- **GEORGE III:**
 - **ATTEMPTED TO TAKE BACK MORE CONTROL**
 - **HAD SOME SUPPORT**
 - **INFLUENTIAL IN START OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION**