

The End of the Tudor Era

Death of Elizabeth

Succession

The End of Tudor Political Aspirations?

“England” and English Sovereignty:

Dynastic succession: marriages & offspring

No ‘foreign’ claims, controls, interventions

Imperial

Papal

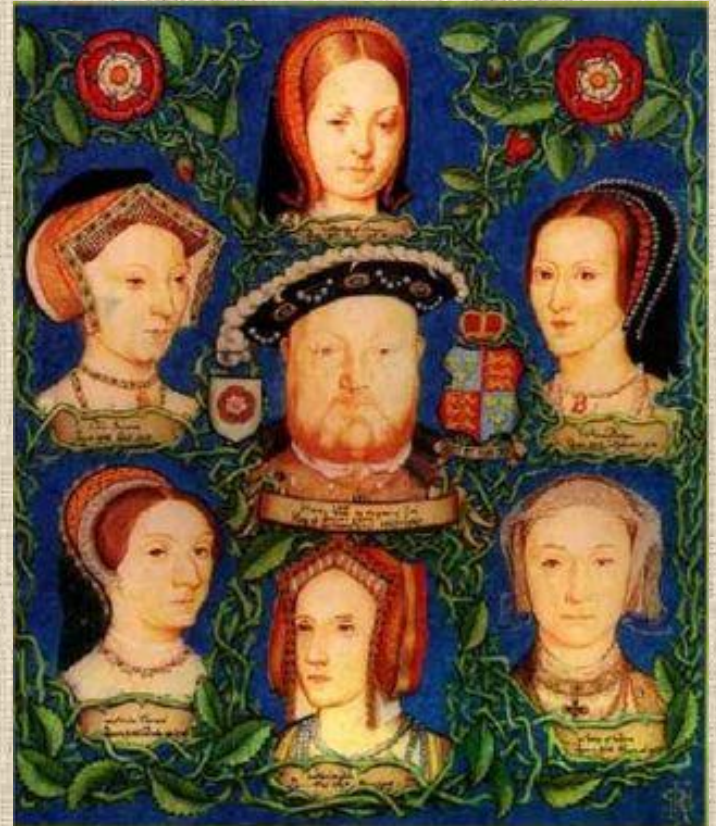
Now Passes to *Scottish* King?

James VI / James I

A cousin of Elizabeth I

Great-grandson of Margaret Tudor

The Early Stuarts (1603-1649)



The End of the Tudor Era

Monarch as Head of 'State' & Church

Before Henry VIII:

Strong English kings

History of royal influence on English church

With Henry VIII:

New Role: Supreme Head

Explicitly defined & strengthened

Can't quite be undone under Mary

Durable & robust expression in Elizabeth

Delineation of Settlement 1559

Maintenance of Settlement

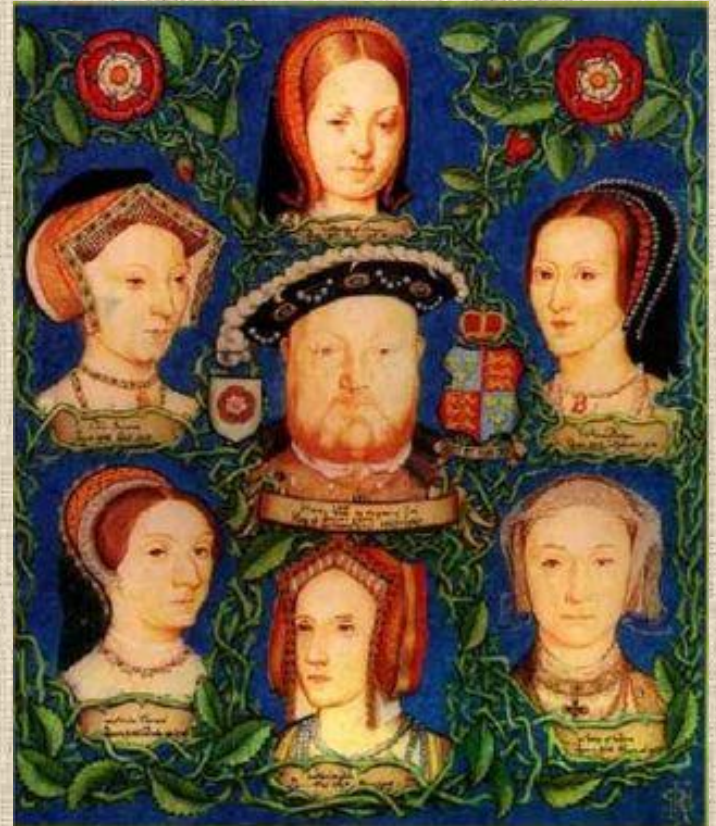
Against threats & opposition

Until 1603 (44 years)

A Fading Ideal: Unitive Society

King-in-Parliament

The Early Stuarts (1603-1649)



The Stuarts

James I (1603-1625)

Son of Mary Stuart (Queen of Scots)

King James VI of Scotland

Heir to Elizabeth I

Seen as 'Foreigner'; Challenged

Merchants (formerly supported by Elizabeth)

Resented James' patronage of nobles

Religious Policies

Disappointed Puritans: no presbyterian imports

Disappointed Recusants: Mary's son no help

Allies himself with 'Anglicanism'

Cooperation: divine right of king & bishops

Persecutes 'Anabaptists'

Suspects Roman Catholics, but will tolerate if

Pope acknowledges James' legitimacy

Pope condemns regicide

Presbyterians

Enmity in Scotland, toleration in England

Minor concessions, but not on episcopacy

The Early Stuarts (1603-1649)



The Stuarts

James I (1603-1625)

Hampton Court Conference (1604)

Millenary Petition (1603)

James receives during journey to London

Reputed to contain 1000 Puritan signatures

Request to discuss further reforms

A conference of traditionalists & Puritans

January 1604

Two Parties

Episcopal: AbC Whitgift & 17 prelates

Puritan: 5 moderates, led by J. Rainolds

Three Meetings Over Three Days

Some resolutions to mutual satisfaction

Others not (esp. presbyterianism)

A new English translation of the Bible

Authorized (King James) Version

1611

Committee project

Lancelot Andrewes very involved

The Early Stuarts (1603-1649)



The Stuarts

James I (1603-1625)

Increasing Divisions

Puritan Commons v. conservative Bishops (Lords)

Richard Bancroft's canons (1604)

Mirroring Divine Right of Kings

Episcopal authority: institution of divine origin

Without episcopacy no true church

Implied rejection of continental reforms

Threat to Puritan hopes at home

1606 canons

More decidedly anti-Puritan

Parliamentary backlash against soft opponents

(i.e., not king or bishops)

The Early Stuarts (1603-1649)



The Stuarts

James I (1603-1625)

Gunpowder Plot (4-5 November 1605)

Occasion: Legal sanctions against recusancy

Perception:

persecuted

suspected allegiances to pope over king

More likely reality:

a means to acquire funds

finances & confiscated property

Pretext for an attempt on James' life

Rented property: basement under Parliament

Barrels of gunpowder as barrels of wine

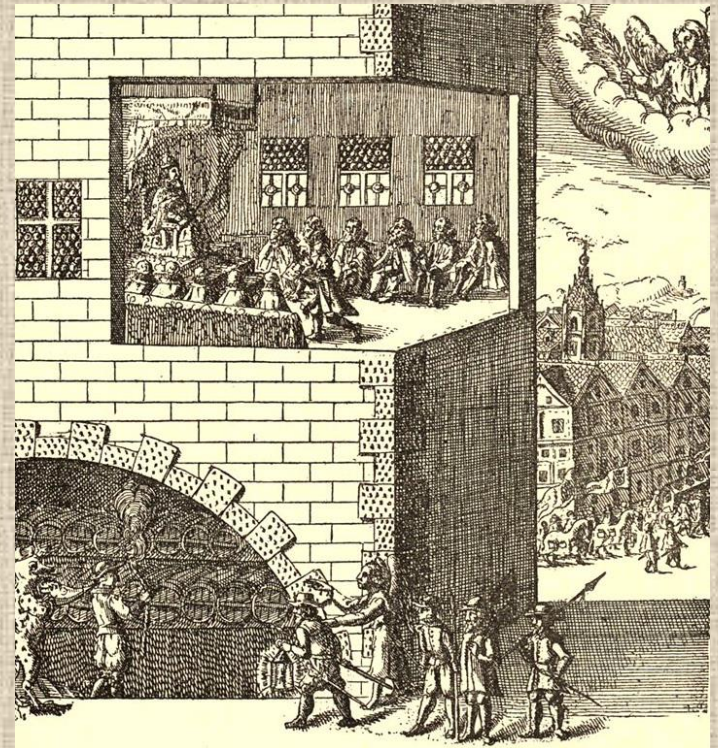
Detonate when king is in Parliament

Would kill both the king and Puritans

Plot discovered, accused plotters executed



The Early Stuarts (1603-1649)



The Stuarts

James I (1603-1625)

King Against Parliament

Dissatisfied with Parliament of 1604

Stern opposition from Puritans

James tries to govern without them

Convokes Parliament in 1614:

Needs them to raise taxes

Fails; dissolved after nine weeks

Tries to get by without Parliament until 1621

Needs funding to war in support of Frederick

Hopes Puritans will support Protestant cause

Runs aground: Charles' marriage to Maria

Minor taxes approved; grievances filed

Parliament dissolved; marriage falls through

James convokes Parliament in 1624

Fails to obtain funds

Dissolves Parliament

Dies soon after

The Early Stuarts (1603-1649)



The Stuarts

Charles I (1625-1649)

Divine right: as committed as James I

Clashes with Puritans in Parliament

Failed marriage treaty: Spanish Infanta Maria

Eventual marriage: French Henrietta Maria

Sister of Louis XIII

Roman Catholic

Negotiations leading to marriage:

concessions to English Roman Catholics

Queen & court can worship as Roman Catholics

Infuriated Puritans:

Idolatry

“Jezebel”

The Early Stuarts (1603-1649)



The Stuarts

Charles I (1625-1649)

Other Conflicts with Parliament

Richard Montague

Supports Charles; divine right of kings

Gets in trouble with Parliament

Charles intercedes

Makes Montague chaplain

Protects him from fine & prison

Parliament plots retaliation

Charles dissolves parliament; needs funding

AbC George Abbot wants to mediate conflict

Charles deprives AbC of powers

Empowers Laud to function in AbC's place

The Early Stuarts (1603-1649)



The Stuarts

Charles I (1625-1649)

Other Conflicts with Parliament

Repeated convocations of Parliament

King just wants them to vote him funds

Parliament wants to address grievances first

King dissolves without achieving goals

Charles promotes Commoners who support him

Makes them Lords

Guts any support he had in the Commons

Turns Lords against him

Disgruntled

Charles has devalued lordship (inflation!)

Dissolves 3rd Parliament in 1629

Attempts to follow James in ruling alone

Reconvenes Parliament 11 years later

The Early Stuarts (1603-1649)



The Stuarts

Charles I (1625-1649)

Eleven Years Without Parliament

Prosperity for upper classes

Wages don't rise with expenses

Lower classes worse off

Charles' can't get monies from Parliament

Gets what funding he needs from higher classes

Higher classes get it from lower classes

King tries to ease strain on the lower classes

Can't do enough to make any real difference

“Enemies of the people”

King Charles

His supporters, the bishops

Puritans gain popular support

Attack king's excesses

Attack bishops

Attack ‘Queen Jezebel’

The Early Stuarts (1603-1649)



The Stuarts

Charles I (1625-1649)

William Laud (1573-1645)

Archbishop of Canterbury, 1633-1645

Bitter opponent of Puritanism

‘Arminian’

High Church

Beauty & stateliness in worship

Religious uniformity for the good of society

Harsh measures

Torture, mutilation

Death warrants

Laud tasked to prosecute uniformity in Scotland

Laud attempts to impose Anglican liturgy there

Riots turn to rebellion

General Assembly of the Church of Scotland

Attempts to curtail Laud’s powers

Dissolved by Charles

Refused compliance

Abolish episcopacy; adopt Presbyterianism

The Early Stuarts (1603-1649)



The Stuarts

Charles I (1625-1649)

Charles goes to War

Enlist Irish (Catholics) v. Scottish (Presbyterians)?

Cements English (Puritans) to Scottish (Calvinists)

1640 Parliament: funding

Many Commons sympathize with king's enemies

Charles dissolves the "Short Parliament"

Scots invade England; king's troops flee

Charles convenes the Long Parliament

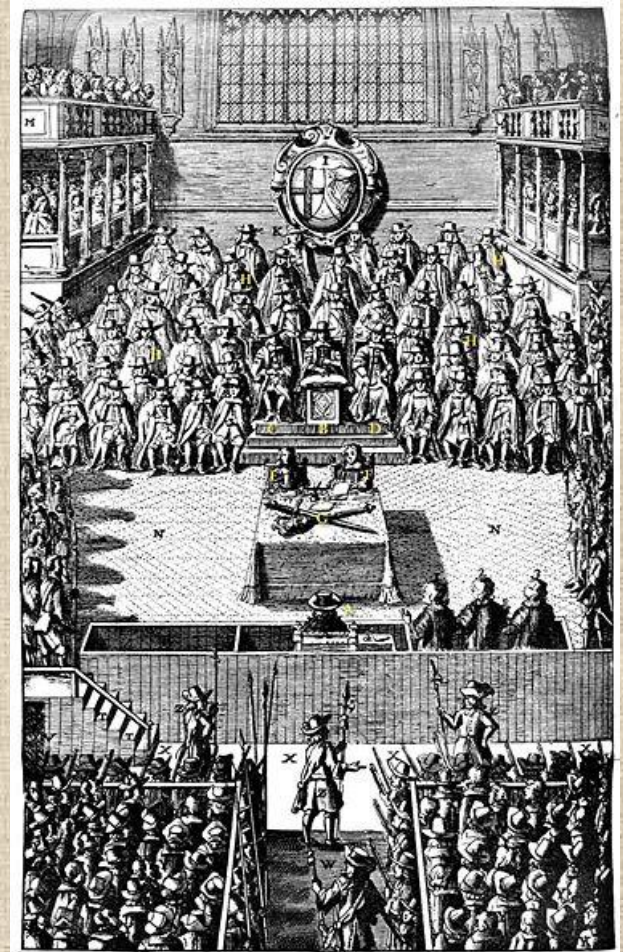
Widespread social & economic problems

Oppose Charles economic & religious reasons

Charles wants money to fight with the Scots

Parliament knows this is leverage

The Early Stuarts (1603-1649)



The Stuarts

Charles I (1625-1649)

Measures against anti-Puritan policies

Release those jailed by AbC Laud

Pay reparations for their suffering

Lord Strafford

One of Charles' advisors

Tried & condemned to death

Parliament curtails king's authority

May 1641:

King can't dissolve Parliament alone

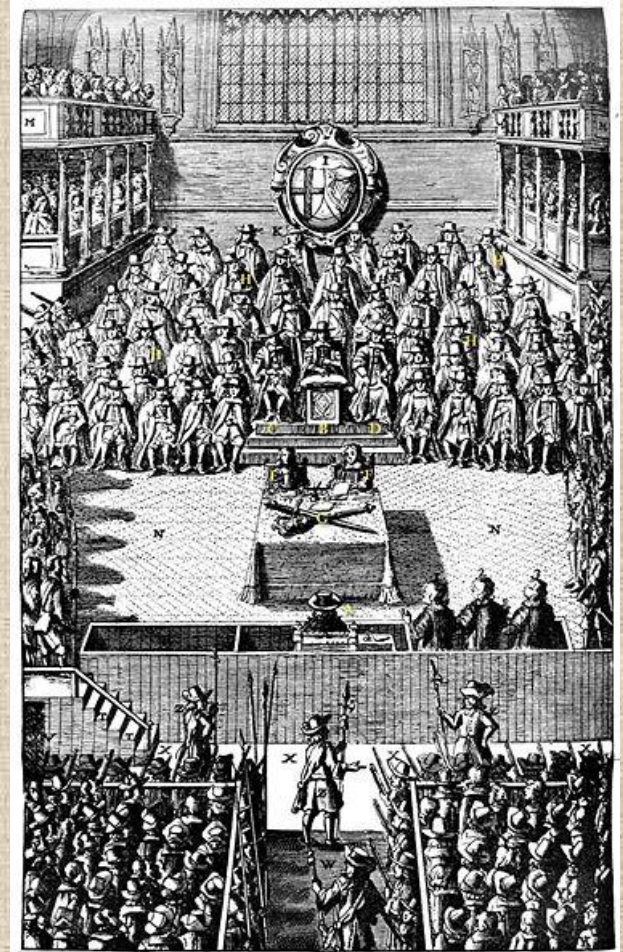
Needs Parliament's agreement

Charles:

Doesn't oppose the measure

But plots to circumvent it

The Early Stuarts (1603-1649)



The Stuarts

Charles I (1625-1649)

Parliament considers funding issues

Discovers

King plotting with Scots against Parliament

Queen fomenting rebellion among Irish?

Real or only alleged?

Either way, galvanizes opposition to Charles

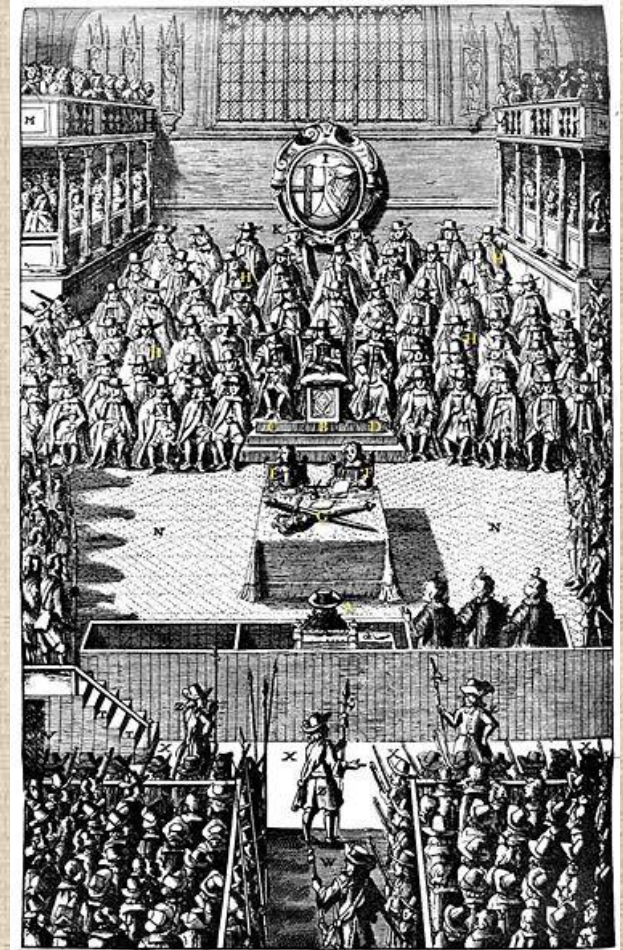
Commons act against Bishops & Queen

Crowds keep bishops from Parliament

Can't defend themselves

Commons want to bring queen to trial

The Early Stuarts (1603-1649)



The Stuarts

Charles I (1625-1649)

Lords try to rein things in

With king's patience, Lords might succeed

King was not patient

Accuses commons before lords

Lords: it could be us; reject accusation

King tries to arrest his accused

Parliament will not give them up

Parliament withdraws to London

Carries on business without king

Expunges non-Puritan elements

Raises a militia

King prepares for conflict with Parliament

The Early Stuarts (1603-1649)

