

The Civil War

The King's Army

Support from nobility

Strengths in cavalry

Sought support from Irish Catholics

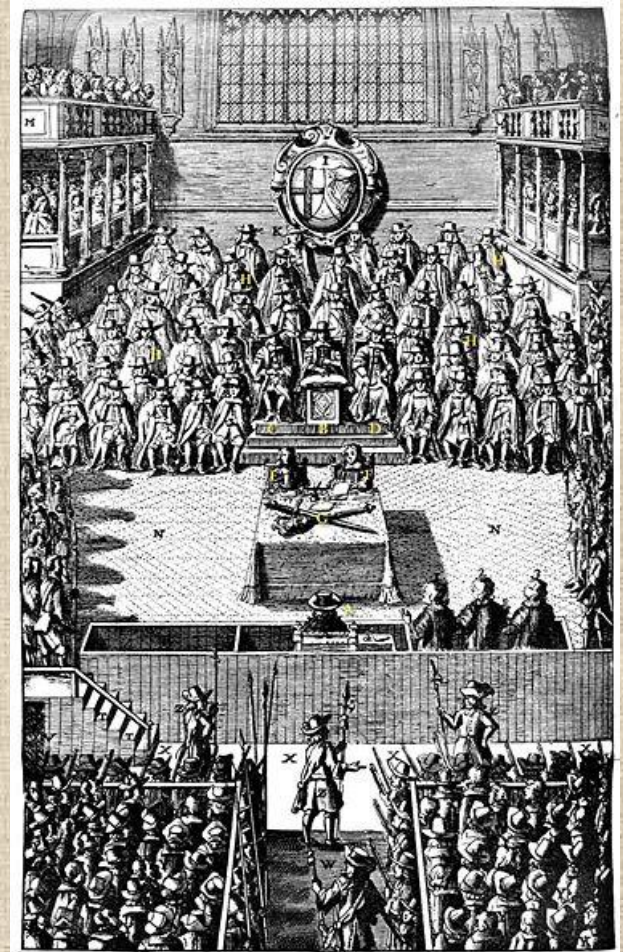
The Parliament's Army

Lower classes; merchants; few nobles

Strengths in infantry and navy

Sought support from Scottish Presbyterians

Civil War & Interregnum (1642-1660)



The Civil War

Puritans

Diverse

Brought together under anti-episcopacy agenda

Independents & Presbyterians

Disagreed on church governance

But both parties were opposed to episcopacy

Independents flexed, hoping Scots might help

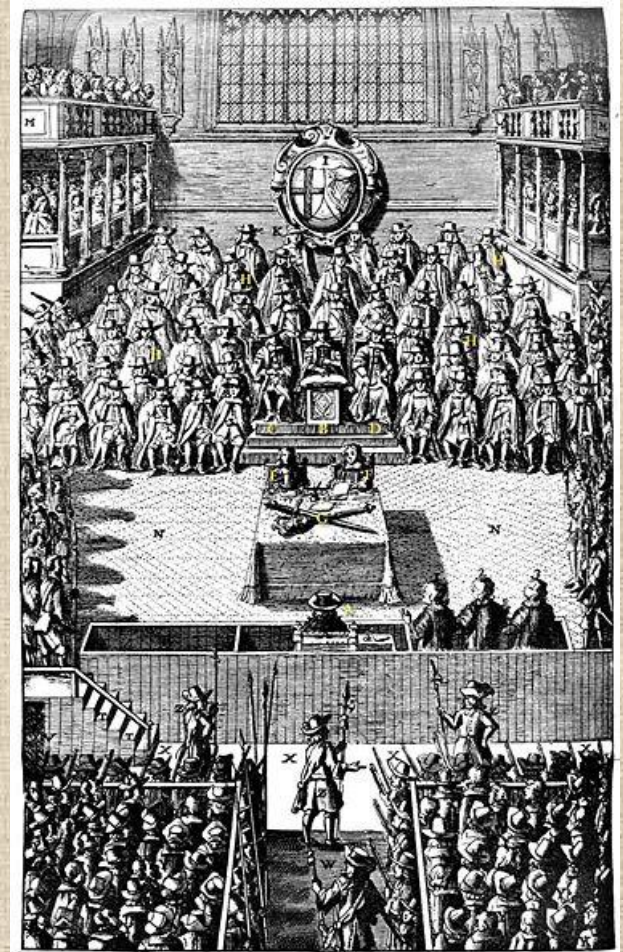
Episcopacy abolished because bishops

Supported the King

Represented an opposed theology/polity

Their wealth could be confiscated for your war

Civil War & Interregnum (1642-1660)



The Civil War

Parliament's Theology:

The Westminster Assembly

121 ministers appointed by Parliament

30 laymen appointed by Parliament

8 representatives from Scotland

Westminster Confession

Manifesto of Calvinist Orthodoxy in English

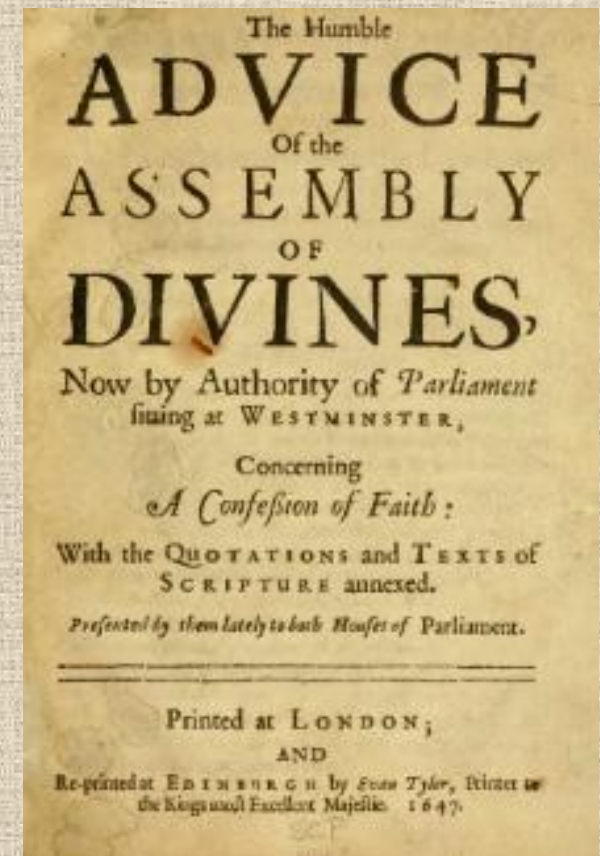
Independents moved to support Presbyterianism

Solemn League & Covenant: anti-bishop, 1644

A year later Laud executed by order of Parliament



Civil War & Interregnum (1642-1660)



The Civil War

Oliver Cromwell

Wealthy descendant of Thomas Cromwell

Recent convert to Puritanism

Zealous & strategic:

- Recruited cavalry

- To oppose King's strength

Saw conflict as holy war

Went to battle singing psalms

Victorious over King at battle of Naseby

Civil War & Interregnum (1642-1660)



The Civil War

Beginning of the End for Charles I

At Naseby

Rebels captured king's camp

Found proof of his plot with Irish

Charles attempts to negotiate with Scots

Captured

Handed over to Parliament

War won, Parliament passes Puritan
measures

Strict observance of the Lord's day

Prohibitions on 'frivolous pastimes'

Civil War & Interregnum (1642-1660)



The Civil War

The Post-War Period

Puritan Divisions Resurface

Parliament's majority supports Presbyterianism

Majority of the army were Independents

Independents didn't agree among themselves

Agreed Presbyterianism too much structure

Tensions between Parliament and army

1646 Parliament tries to dissolve the army

Radical sects gain ground in the army

Eschatological expectations

Fuelled army factions

Movements for justice and equity

Merchant class targeted

Wealthier

More powerful

Parliamentary

Civil War & Interregnum (1642-1660)



The Civil War

Escape of the King

Opens negotiations with

Scots

Parliament

Army

Mutually contradictory promises to all three

Gains support of Scots:

Promises established Presbyterianism

In England as well as Scotland

Continues secret negotiations with Parliament

Scots lose to Puritan Army

Puritans capture the King

Puritans begin purge of Parliament

45 MPs arrested

Many more kept away

Others refused to attend

Civil War & Interregnum (1642-1660)



The Civil War

Escape of the King

Rump Parliament

Initiates proceedings against Charles

Accused:

High treason

Provocation of civil war

14 Lords repudiate actions

Commons carry out trial anyway

Charles refuses to defend himself

Beheaded January 30, 1649

Civil War & Interregnum (1642-1660)



The Civil War

King Charles the Martyr

Civil War & Interregnum (1642-1660)



The Interregnum

‘Triumph’ of the Puritans

Removal of Charles & episcopacy

High hopes for reforms

Aggressive reforms

Committed & enthusiastic Puritans: a new day

A change of heart for others

Shame over what had befallen Charles

*Eikon Basilike: the Pourtaicture of His Sacred
Majestie in his Solitudes and Sufferings*

Appeared around the time of Charles’ death

Popular

Civil War & Interregnum (1642-1660)



*Alij diutius Imperium tenuerunt, nemo tam
fortiter reliquit. Tacit. Histor. Lib. 2. c. 47. p. 47.*

The Interregnum

Religious Turmoil

No viable alternative to episcopacy

Minimalism: 1560 all must attend worship

Toleration?: 1563 *Instrument of Government*

No compelled public confession

Worship according to conscience, preference

“this liberty be not extended to popery or prelacy”

Cromwell’s attitude:

Tolerance

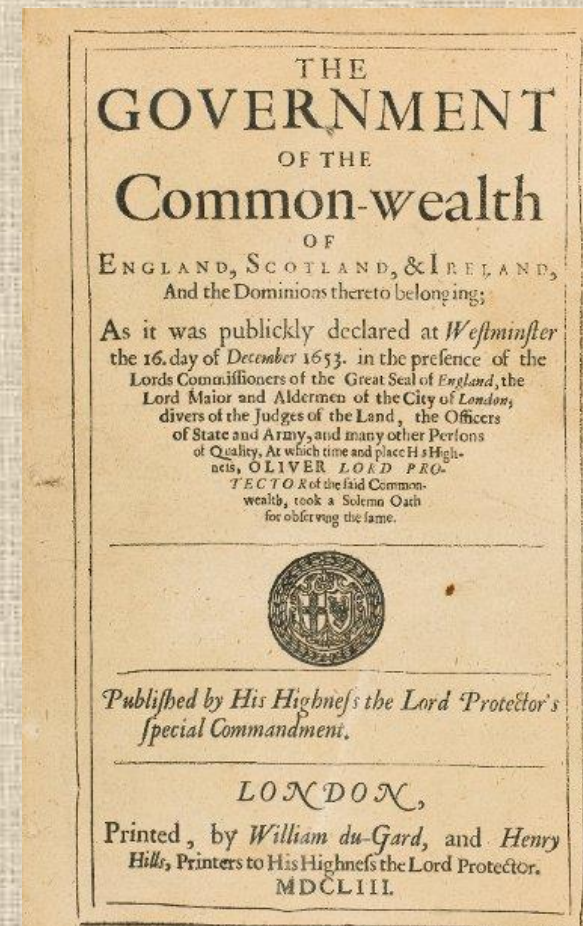
Respect for conscience, with limits

RC: suspected/feared reprisals but permitted people to worship at embassy chapels

More liberty under Cromwell than since Mary!

Not so in Ireland; priests persecuted

Civil War & Interregnum (1642-1660)



The Interregnum

Religious Turmoil

Anglicans: the real opponents

Hopes for an end to the 'Commonwealth'

Domestic

Exiled

Beaten, but not acquiescent; a lingering resistance

Divided State of Cromwellian C of E

Puritans: pleased with turn of events

The Middle: conformists who said prayer book offices in private

Laudians: in hiding or exile

Mixed feelings about 'the Middle'

Committed or not? Honest or not?

Convinced them to stand with the Laudians?

Attempts to preserve pre-War C of E

Some by staying in England, some by exile

Keeping in touch with one another

Planning for a restoration

Civil War & Interregnum (1642-1660)



The Interregnum

Religious Turmoil

Laudian Strategy in Three Dimensions

Maintain the ministry

Greatest challenge: length of Interregnum?

Less difficult: priests & deacons; secrecy

Bishops are harder; need King's nominations

Influence Charles II

Maintain Laudian episcopal presence at court

Prevent 'lapse' to Presbyterianism or RC'ism

Scotland 1650

Covenant

Failure confirms Anglicanism

Henrietta Maria: tries to persuade Charles

Build support for when Charles II's moment arrives

Laudian clergy as tutors and chaplains

Forbidden to preach, they turn to writing

Civil War & Interregnum (1642-1660)



The Interregnum

Religious Turmoil

C of E at 'low ebb'

Laudians

Have a plan

Waiting in bad situation

No sacraments

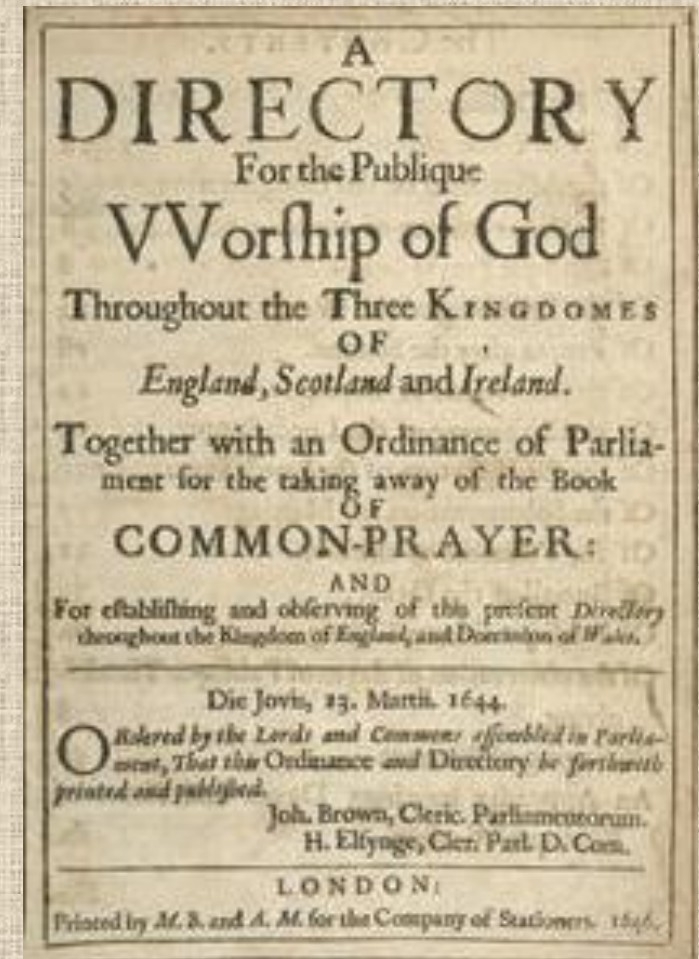
Official form of worship is Presbyterian

Directory of Public Worship

No Christmas! (Kalendar/Christian year)

Only civil marriages

Civil War & Interregnum (1642-1660)



The Interregnum

Religious Turmoil

Increase of Sects

Independents rise

To the chagrin of the Presbyterians!

Sectarians

Alike in their

Intolerance for 'organized religion'

Enthusiasm for enthusiasm

Preferred sect as 'true religion,' 'true church'

Different in

Almost everything else!

Multiplication of exclusivities

Civil War & Interregnum (1642-1660)



The Interregnum

Religious Turmoil

Strong Independents

Congregationalists:

Democratic; large role for laity

Army, London, East Anglia, southwest

Baptists:

John Smyth

Anglican priest 1594

Soon breaks, goes to Holland

1609 baptizes self

Founds first English Baptist church

Small group returned to England in 1612

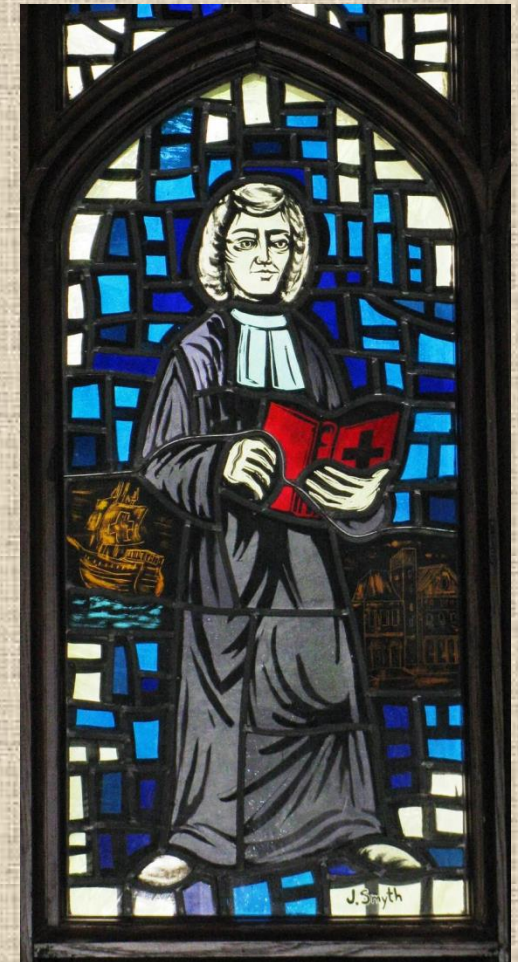
Number of churches spring up in England

After restoration

Baptists much persecuted

John Bunyan (12 years in jail)

Civil War & Interregnum (1642-1660)



The Interregnum

Religious Turmoil

No Church Affiliation

‘not religious’; mysticism, quietism, spiritualism

Groups of likeminded: Family of Love / Seekers

George Fox

Children of Light/Friends in the Truth/Quakers

Figurehead for many in this category

Not educated or learned; zealous

Thought self inspired; became itinerant preacher

Critical of church and clergy

Minor Sects

Fifth-Monarch Men: eschatological millenarians

Sabbatarians: Jewish Sabbath

Adamites: return to pre-fall innocence; nudism

Ranters, Muggletonians, Socinians,

Philadelphians, Sweet Singers of Israel

Also more politicized sectarians

Levellers

Diggers

Civil War & Interregnum (1642-1660)

George Fox.

