**7. The Stuarts (1603 – 1714)**

(lecture worksheet)

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| **Important dates:** | **1603 (James I crowned King), 1625 (Charles I ascended the English throne), 1642 (English Civil War started), 1649 (Charles I executed), 1649-1660 (the Commonwealth -- republican form of government in England), 1660 (restoration of the English monarchy), 1688 (the Glorious Revolution), 1701 (Act of Settlement), 1706 & 1707 (Acts of Union)** |
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| **Names & Places:** | **The Calvinists, the Puritans, the Anglicans, Isaac Newton, Francis Bacon, James I (aka James VI of Scotland, 1603-1625), Charles I (1625-1649), the Long Parliament, the New Model Army, Oliver Cromwell, the Cavaliers, the Parliamentarians, the Battle of Naseby, the Rump Parliament, the Protectorate, Lord Protector, Richard (Cromwell's son), Charles II (1688-1685), James II (1685-1688), the Whigs, the Tories, Mary (James II's daughter) and William of Orange (Mary's husband, ruled 1689-1702), Queen Anne (1702-1714), the Bill of Rights (1689), John Locke, Great Britain (official name of the country since 1707), Londonderry, the Battle of (the River) Boyne** |
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| **Vocabulary:** | **agricultural entrepreneurs, the divine right of kings, Parliament's non-intervention in state affairs, matters of taxation, trial by jury, *habeas corpus*, a Puritan squire, to recruit an army, militia of the city of London, zealots (e. g. Puritan), artisans, mercenaries, to abolish kingship, a commonwealth (i.e. republican form of government), military dictatorship, to restore royal absolutism, nonconformists, to issue a declaration of indulgence, Protestant dissenters, sovereignty** |

**Exam questions:**

1. Analyse the origins of the English Civil War, outline its course and describe the consequences of the conflict up to the execution of Charles I. (Make references to the Petition of Right, the Scottish Prayer Book, the Long Parliament, rebellion in Ireland, the Cavaliers and Roundheads, Oliver Cromwell, the New Model Army, execution of Charles I, treatment of the ‘Papists’ and Presbyterians in Ireland and Scotland, the Protector’s ‘sword rule’.)

1. Explain the political significance of the Restoration of the English monarchy in 1660 alongside with the Glorious Revolution in 1688. (Make references to Charles II’s reception after his return to England, King’s relations with Parliament and the Church of England, Whigs and Tories, James II, Ireland, the Acts of Union in 1706 and 1707.)
2. Explain the disagreements between Parliament and the Crown and illustrate the differences in mindsets between the Stuart court and the Puritanical Protestants during the reign of Charles I by means of analysis of the portraits of H. Holbein and A. Van Dyck.