Chapter 5 Section 5
Parliament Limits the English Monarchy

Setting the Stage: As one of the strongest rulers of Britain, Queen Elizabeth I had frequent conflicts with Parliament, or the English governing body. Most of the arguments were over money, as the nation lacked the funds needed to pay the queen’s expenses. The financial power of the Parliament was just one of the many obstacles faced by the absolute rulers of England.

Monarchs Defy Parliament
Following the reign of Elizabeth I, England was left to ______________, cousin of the deceased queen. Plagued by money issues, James I struggled with Parliament over finances. He also managed to offend the ______________ of his country, who had hoped the king would rid the church of Catholic practices. He refused to make reforms.

After over 20 years on the throne, James I left the kingdom to his son, Charles I. Due to his constant feuds with the ______________ and ______________, Charles I was always requesting money from Parliament. Parliament was not always quick to agree. Eventually, Parliament refused to provide the needed money until the king signed the ______________ of ______________, which declared the following:

1. Charles I would not imprison anyone without due cause
2. Charles I would not levy any taxes without permission from Parliament.
3. Charles would not house soldiers in private homes
4.

Charles agreed to, but ignored the document. He dissolved Parliament and decided to earn money by ______________ the English people. His popularity declined.

English Civil War
Charles I, much like his father James I, offended the Puritans by demanding they practice the Anglican religion. In addition, he required that all Scots, who were ______________, accepted the Anglican religion as their own. The Scots rebelled and assembled a huge army, ready to attack England. Charles I needed money – money he could only receive from Parliament.

Parliament took this opportunity to limit the powers of the king. Furious, Charles tried to arrest members of Parliament. Meanwhile, the outraged public protested outside of the palace, and Charles I was forced to escape to the friendlier north.

For 7 years, supporters (Cavaliers) and opponents (Roundheads) of King Charles I fought the ______________ ______________ ______________. With the help of their general, ______________ ______________ ______________, the Roundheads were victorious in overthrowing the king.

Cromwell’s Rule
Cromwell seized power for himself. He immediately abolished the ______________ and the Parliament, sending all the members home. He created a republican form of government, complete with a ______________.

Cromwell tried to reform society based on ______________ morality. He made laws that abolished the theater, sporting events, and dancing.
Following the death of Cromwell 9 years later, the government he created collapsed. Parliament was reestablished and the people asked for Charles I's older son to rule. With the restoring of the English monarchy, Charles II began the period known as the ________________________.

During Charles II's reign, Parliament passed an important freedom, ______________ ____________.

Definition:

Charles II’s heir to the thrown was his brother, James II – a Catholic. Concerned that England might be led by a line of Catholic kings, English Protestants began to plot a takeover.

James’s oldest daughter, Mary, was a Protestant. She was also the wife of William the Orange, prince of the Netherlands. Protestant members of Parliament invited William and Mary to overthrow the king. When William led his troops to London, James fled and the overthrow was successful. This bloodless takeover was called the ________________________ ________________________.

Under William and Mary, a ______________ of ______________ was created to limit the power of the monarch. Also, from that moment on no monarch could act without the consent of the Parliament and vice versa.

Terms/People to Know:

Parliament
James I
Charles I
Puritan
Petition of Right
English Civil War
Oliver Cromwell

Restoration
Habeas corpus
Charles II
James II
William and Mary
Glorious Revolution