



*Oliver Cromwell led
Parliamentarian
forces in the
English Civil War
and had King
Charles I
beheaded.*

The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution

*Charles I didn't
think too much
of Oliver
Cromwell.*



Background

- ❖ Increasing royal debt
- ❖ Strong-arm tactics such as forced loans and imprisonment of protesters
- ❖ Conflicts with Spain, France, Ireland, and Scotland
- ❖ Royalty-friendly Anglican Church was increasing its financial and political position

1639 Unable to get Parliament to support his war in Scotland, Charles' troops get defeated and he has to sign an embarrassing treaty with Scottish forces that had invaded England.

1641 Irish revolt, death of some 4,000 Protestant settlers in Ireland

1642 With Parliament refusing to finance Charles' war effort in Ireland, he raises forces anyways, and then sends them towards London, but the Parliamentarians raise their own army, and keep him out of the city.

1645 Parliamentary forces create the Puritan **New Model Army**, and with co-operation from Scottish allies, defeat the royal armies.

1649 Cromwell and the army expel many from Parliament, and the rump Parliament approves of Cromwell's desire to behead Charles; the **Puritan Commonwealth** was formed, dominated by Cromwell.

1658 Cromwell dies; his son, his chosen successor, resigns the next year.

1660 **Restoration** of the Stuart line with Charles II (son of Charles I). That year, he issues the Declaration of Breda, which is his commitment to rule moderately.

1670 Charles II signs the Treaty of Dover with France, promising British support for Catholic France against Protestant Netherlands.

1688 **Glorious Revolution**: James II (brother of Charles II) has a son who will be raised Catholic; he jails several Anglican bishops for not reading one of his proclamations from the pulpit; he maintains a Catholic mercenary army around London. Leaders of Parliament invite Mary, James' daughter, and her husband William III, to assume the throne of England. After landing in England, Protestant defections to William's forces keep James from offering serious resistance. He flees later that year.

1689 **English Bill of Rights** presented to Parliament, where it passed.