Bellringer

| Which idea is from the Magna Carta? | |
| --- | --- |
| A | The people should be completely free from the government. |
| B | The people should support a strong central government. |
| C | The government should give people a fair and speedy trial. |
| D | The government should have unlimited power to tax. |

**Four volunteers are needed to perform a skit in front of the class**

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**English Civil War (1642-1651)**

Reasons for the English Civil War

■ Queen Elizabeth recognized the importance of working with Parliament. 

Parliament

■ James I did not; believed he should be absolute monarch because of **Divine Right** (God chooses royal families to rule);

James I did not listen to Parliament

■ Major problems between

Parliament & King over issues of

Authority, Money, & Religion

Remember, these two work

together! –Constitutional

Monarchy



Reasons for the English Civil War

■ When James I died in 1625, his son Charles I became king

■ Charles was “worse” than James:

–Charles believed in divine

right & absolute monarchy;

refused to discuss ideas with

Parliament—only called

Parliament when he needed money

Restoration

■ Charles II learned from the lessons of his father & grandfather: 

– Did not try to rule by Divine Right & did not threaten Parliament’s authority

– Charles II had no children; when he died, his openly-Catholic brother James II will be king

(Parliament's worst fear)

■This is 

James II

Glorious Revolution

■ James II began ignoring Parliament’s religious laws, James appointed Catholics to government and university positions.

■ Parliament was worried the throne would go to James II son who was to be raised Catholic.

■ Encouraged William of Orange (ruler of the Netherlands who was married to James II daughter Mary) to invade and take over.

Glorious Revolution (cont.)

■ James II fled to France when he realized he had little support from England.

■ This peaceful transfer of power was called the Glorious Revolution. ■ William and Mary swore an oath that they would govern the people of England.

English Bill of Rights 1689

■ Parliament passed the English

Bill of Rights. 

■ This passage made it clear that Parliament was in control.

■ Passed the Habeas Corpus Law = Everyone is guaranteed a trial after arrest; cannot be held in jail forever

Exit Slip: Short Essay Question

■ Who had authority (power) to make or create laws after the English Bill of Rights was signed in 1689? Was it Parliament or the King? Explain how you know and why.