

Lecture Outline

Module 17 Lesson 5

The first English Parliament was convened in 1215, with the creation and signing of **the Magna Carta**, which established the rights of barons (wealthy landowners) to serve as consultants to the king on governmental matters in his Great Council.

Elizabeth I (1558-1603)

- Needed money
- No child

James I (1603-1625)

Charles I (1625 -1649)

- Needed Money
- Petition of Right (limits royal power)
- Dissolution of Parliament
- 1637 - Scots rebel
- Arrest Parliament leaders
- English Civil War (1642 - 1649)
 - Cavaliers vs. Roundheads
- 1649 - Charles put on trial for treason/executed

Oliver Cromwell (1649-1658)

- Lord Protector
- Abolishes monarchy and House of Lords (No Parliament)

Restoration

Charles II (1660-1685)

- The older son of Charles I
- Parliament invites (tired of military rule)
- Habeas corpus
- No kids of his "own"
 - Brother James (A Catholic)
 - Whigs - opposed
 - Tories - supported

James II (1685-1688)

- Appoints Catholics to offices (violates the law)
- Dissolves Parliament
- Has Son - Parliament Fears of Line of Catholic Kings (1688)

The Glorious Revolution

William and Mary (1689-1702)

- Mary (eldest daughter and Protestant)
- Married to William Prince of the Netherlands
- Partners in governing (1689 - Bill of Rights)
 - 1700s - Cabinet