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Subject: History Notes

Notes:
16.27
Chambers' Writings #3

May 19
Mary 1553-1558
Restoration of Papal Authority. Persecutions.

Summary:
1553-1554 Popularity caused by:
- Sympathy with early troubles.
- Stated of greedy "reformers."

1554-8 Unpopularity caused by:
- Fear of restoration of monastic property.
- Persecutions.
- Loss of trade.
- Unsuccessful war.

Reign of Elizabeth
Early difficulties:
1. Religion thoroughly upset.
2. Currency debased.
3. Piracy in the Channel.
2. The King of France besieging the realm: 1 foot in Calais, the other in Scotland.
3. The navy decayed: no army.

Now Elizabeth overcame these difficulties:
1. She played off France against Spain.
2. Made trouble in the lands of her enemies.
3. She lived as cheaply as possible.
4. She settled the Church question.
   - High Church to please those who liked Old Ways
   - In English to please the Reformists.
5. All these gave England peace which renewed confidence and trade.

Elizabeth (Summary):
1558-1588 Scottish phase.
   - At home established Church: Currency.
1568-87 Period of plots.
1588: The Armada.
1588-1603 No enemies to fear.

Puritans & Monopolies become important problems.

Elizabeth ruled cheaply.

- Her foreign policy was to stir up trouble in her enemies' lands.
  - Scotland, France, Netherlands, W. Indies, Spain.
- At home, lived on her landed gentry, and paid her officials often with monopolies.

This made it financially difficult for the next monarch.
The reign is famous for great characters.

1. In Scotland:
   Mary the Queen, John Knox the Reformer, Moray the queen's half brother.

2. In France:
   The 2 Guises (Duke & Cardinal) Uncles of Mary, leaders of the Catholics. Admiral Coligny, leader of the Huguenots, great explorer. Henry of Navarre, next leader, became Henry IV.

3. In the Netherlands:
   Philip (Son of the Emperor Charles V) inherited the land, but moved to Spain. Alva, Philip's general. Orange, Egmont, Horn, patriotic nobles.

4. In England:
   1. Parker & Whitgift, great archbishops.
   2. Sir Thos. Gresham, city merchant, but the Royal Exchange.
   3. Statesmen:
      William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, Elizabeth's chief minister.

   Sir Nicholas Bacon, Elizabeth's chief law officer.
   Rob* Dudley, E. of Leicester, Elizabeth's favourite.
   Sir Christopher Hatton, Elizabeth's Lord Chancellor.
   Sir Francis Walsingham, Elizabeth's secretary, secret service agent.

Elizabeth - Dates and Events.
1558-1603 Church of England finally established.
England resists the Counter Reformation.
   a) in Scotland, b) against Flota, c) against Spain.
Revision of Tudors.

1. By the Star Chamber Henry 7th destroyed the feudal System.
   This brought peace.
2. Destroyed the (feudal) navy & army.
3. Reduced the king's (feudal) income.
   Henry restored (2) by fines.
   Henry VII.

As a young man anxious to cut a figure on the Continent,
 Wolsey helped him, but spent the money.

Henry tried Parliament (Amicable Loan.) 1525, turned on the Church 1529-1539 and plundered the Monasteries.

This together with debased coinage last half of Henry's reign.

Edu VI. (too young for control) was obliged to let Protectors have their way. Plunder of Chantries, hospitals and schools and gilds if found by Catholics benefactors. This found enough money but caused 2 rebellions.

By the reign of Mary there were no more convenient constitutions to rob.
Mary, by her foreign marriage and persecutions, disturbed English trade. She did not live long enough to feel the pinch.

Elizabeth did. Her finance was very makeshift.

At first (as she had inherited such a disturbed Kingdom) she gave up all thoughts of Calais and made peace. This saved expense. Then she issued a real silver coinage. This restored confidence and trade returned.

London became a commercial centre. (The Royal Exchange. Persecution abroad established new industries.)
Elizabeth's estates... yielded more. For extra funds she

- lived economically.
- lived by visiting frequently.
- payed her courtiers by monopolies.
- encouraged piracy against Spain.
- fostered combinations of merchants (E.I.C. 1600).

Like many clever men James I was mentally lazy. After the death of his statesman (Salisbury, son of Lord Burleigh) James allowed favorites to dispense the Court patronage & favors. This brought the monarchy, "the fountain of honour," into disrepute.

The first favourite, Robert Carr, was made E. of Somerset. He and his wife got mixed up in a famous poisoning case. This did the crown no good. They were imprisoned and banished from court.

Carr was succeeded by Geo Villiers in 1610. James made him Duke of Buckingham and allowed Court patronage to pass into his hands. He became very proud and overbearing. He supported the plans for helping the Protestants in the 30 Yr. War, but as he had no organising ability, the funds were wasted. Then he went with Charles to Spain in support of James' "foreign marriage" plan. But he annoyed the Spaniards by his pride. The failure, however, pleased England, and for a time he was popular. Charles trusted him more than ever. He mismanged an expedition to Cadiz, the Commons quarrelled with him and tried to impeach him. The King shunned him by dissolving parliament. In 1628 whilst preparing and expedition against the French he was murdered in Portsmouth by an officer named Pelton.
James I 1603-25.
Rise of the Puritans
Thirty Years War
Great Contract, Impositions.
1610-1618 James plans to marry his children abroad. His daughter to the Elector Palatine (succeed). His son to Spanish Infanta (fails).
1618-1625 The Thirty Yrs. War upsets James's Plans. He has no finances and his religious and political plans are discredited.

John Eliot born in Cornwall in 1596 was educated at Oxford. Here he made the acquaintance of Buckingham, and when the latter rose to power, Eliot gained by his patronage the position of Vice-Admiral of Devon. 1618. He was therefore a Buckingham man till the ill-fated naval expedition to Cadiz. He then led the opposition to Buckingham on the grounds of mismanagement of public funds (this was in 1625). In 1626 he was the official leader in the Commons—all other foes to Buckingham having been made King's officers—and wanted to have Buckingham impeached, i.e. tried with Parliament as the Court. In 1629 (3rd. Parl. 2nd session) he moved his famous resolutions (3 in number
because the King had failed to keep his promises in the Petition of Right (1641). Anyone who paid Kếtage and poundage without Panta consent was an enemy of the State. For proposing this Elior was arrested and the House closed for 4yrs. He refused to plead and was fined £2000. He refused to pay and was imprisoned in the Tower. Here he caught consumption and died in 1652. Charles remained bitter to the last, and refused to allow his body to be buried in Cornwall.

William Laud born in 1573 was educated at Oxford. Here he learnt to admire the work of the early church and its writers. Hence he had no patience with the new teaching of the Puritans. Under James I he rose to favour in the Church and in 1628—under Charles—he was made Bp. of London. In 1639 he was made Chancellor of Oxford. Here he did great work, by introducing better order in the colleges, better teaching, better libraries. In 1635 he was made Abp. of Canterbury. In this office he tried to do for the church what Strafford did for the State. He persecuted the Puritans by the Court of High Commission (sines, imprisonment, pillory) and...
Campaigns
1642 1st Campaign - dash on London "Turnham Green" retired to Oxford
1643 Triple Advance on London - Hull, Gloucester, Plymouth saved the Parl.
1645 Parl. form The New Model Army, properly paid and officered on the model of Cromwell's cavalry. They win Naseby.
1646 King surrenders to the Scots. "Second Civil War"
Charles (an honourable prisoner), realises that his enemies are divided.
Scots who cannot get their treaty fulfilled.
Parl. who cannot fulfill their bargain because The Army won't let them
He therefore makes offers to each party - particularly to the Scots, that he will give them the worship they desire.
1648 Scots invade England to help King
Fairfax refuses (Cromwell accepts) command against them.
Battle of Preston
Col. Pride excludes members favourable to Scots and King.
The Remainder (the Rump) form court of justice
1649 King executed.
recommened to Chk uniformity for the Scots. This brought on the Bisbop's Wars, which cost money. Parl was recalled and the Long Parl had Laud arrested 1641. He was executed in 1645.

Thomas Wentworth born in 1593 was educated at Cambridge. He opposed the extravagance of Buckingham, son 1626. Charles made him a sheriff to keep him out of the Common. He was imprisoned for not paying the forced Loan, but in 1628 after the Petition of Right, he went over to the Kings side. The fact is he objected to incompetent advisers and talkers. So after the Petition he argued that the King needed one strong adviser-naturally himself. He was President of the Council of the North. The King sent him over to Ireland as Lord Deputy in 1623. His rule was strong and stern. He reformed the church, collected corree rates, paid an army, encouraged commerce, founded the Stay Industry, put down...
robery and piracy. Yet he was not liked. He advised the recall of Parliament to Chas. after the first Bishop’s War. Short Parliament refused payment. After the 2nd Bp’s War, the Long Parliament ordered his arrest. He was tried for treason but this could not be proved. He was therefore condemned by an act of attainder. This Act required Chas’s signature, and, to his shame, he gave it. Strafford was executed in 1641. (1 constitutional point was established by his execution: “The King’s advisors are responsible to the people.”)

Oliver Cromwell, born in 1599, educated as a Puritan, both at Huntingdon and at Cambridge. He married at 21, the daughter of a London merchant, and settled down at Huntingdon as a small squire. He became MP for his town but only spoke in matters of ritual and religion. Little is known of him during the 11 yrs Tyranny. He is not recorded as paying the Forced Loan, nor as “taking up” knighthood; yet he did not go to prison. He was MP for Cambridge in the Short and Long Parliaments, but he only spoke about the Root & Branch Bill. In 1642 he prevented the treasures of Cambridge from going to the King and led the local gentry in the famous Eastern Counties Association. From them Cromwell formed his
Corry. (He was only their captain). As the war progressed the New Model Army was formed on the same plan (1645). By 1648 Cromwell was army leader against the Scots.
(N.B. He was never the great army commander against the King)

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Commonwealth 1649-1660
Navigation Act
Alliance with France.
Cromwell, although the champion of Parli-arian, because his plans were only supported by a minority - the Army.

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Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of Clarendon, was born in 1609. He was a lawyer by profession and came first to the front in the Long Parliament when trying to form a party to guide the King along legal lines. He also ruined this by his attempt on the 5 members. When the Civil War broke out, Hyde's legal ability was of little use. He went abroad as guardian to the young princes, and during the Commonwealth acted as ambassador and chief adviser for "Charles II." In 1660 he planned for Charles the Declaration of Breda - a promise influenced by Monck and the city of London in choosing the Restoration. In that year his daughter, Anne, married the Duke of York. He became Chancellor and his name is rather
unfairly attached to the acts which prosecuted the Puritans. During his term of office accused the Great Plague, The Great Fire, and the Dutch invasion of Chatham. These things made him very unpopular. When the House of Commons desired his impeachment, Harles suggested that he should go abroad. He did so and his exile was confirmed by Parli. He wrote abroad "The History of the Great Rebellion," dying at Rouen in 1674. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Christopher Wren born in Wiltshire in 1632. He studied at Oxford where he distinguished himself in applied mathematics. He became, in 1660, lecturer there in Astronomy. In May 1666 he was called up to submit plans for the restoration of Old St. Paul's which was very dilapidated. In September of the same year occurred the Great Fire. His great work then became the rebuilding of London, particularly the churches. St. Paul's was begun (above ground) in 1675, and completed in 1710. He died in 1723 having been President of the Royal Society 1681.
Charles II 1660-1685
Blasendan Code
Colonial Expansion

Summary.
1660-1661 Cavaliers Part cars out revenge on Puritans (Blasendan Code).
Blasendan in Power, Dutch War, Plague & Fire.
1667-1673 Rule through the Cabal. Has (openly) agrees with Holland and Sweden (secretly) signs the Treaty of Dover (pensioner of Louis XIV).
Favours Catholic Party but Parl. passes the Test Act.
1673-1678 Rising fear against Catholics lead to Duke Popish Plot - Shaftesbury uses it to bring

in an Exclusion Bill.
1679-1685 Charles resists the Bill, the Whigs plan the Rye House Plot. Has scattered the Whigs and becomes almost despotic.

Isaac Newton born in 1642, became in 1669, professor of mathematics at Cambridge, and was, in 1673, elected to the Royal Society for his invention of a reflecting telescope. He discovered the fact that white light is composed of seven colours. From Kepler (an astronomer) he obtained the hint which led him to formulate the laws of Gravity. In 1685-6 he wrote his Principia (i.e., a book on the principles of Physics). In 1691, he was appointed Master of the Mint and restored the silver currency for Wm. III. He died in 1727.
The Long French Wars
1665. Alliance with France.
1670. Treaty of Dover. bribed Chatham
1679. Louis and his son in France
1685. set to help France (secretly).
1689. set to help Holland alone.

John Churchill, born in 1650,
became a page to James, D. of York,
and by his influence secured in 1669
a post in the Army, and went with
the Guards to Flanders. He returned
1670. in 1672 was part of a
force loaned to Louis XIV., under the
agreement of the secret Treaty of
Dover (1670). At this time his served
under Savarne, the greatest captain of
the time. In 1678 he married Sarah
Jennings, whose influence with the
Princess Anne, afterwards helped him
much. In 1685 (although not
commanded) he really won Hedingham
for James at the Revolution; he decided
in 1689 for William and was made Earl of
Marlborough. William however did not
trust him and refused to command the army himself.
Anne succeeded, 1702 his chance came. He was put in charge of operations in the War of the Spanish Succession. Here he broke the military power of Louis XIV at Blenheim 1704, Ramillies 1706, Oudenarde 1707 and Malplaquet 1709. His enemies at home envied him his power, and first they persuaded Anne to dismiss his wife and then recall him in 1710. The war languished on under the Duke of Ormonde and closed at the Treaty of Utrecht 1713. Sec. I trusted him again but there was no more work for him to do. He died in 1722 (he was made D. of Marlborough, and given the royal name of Woodstock, the palace of Blenheim 210,000 for his victory at Blenheim. The Emperor made him a Prince of the Empire and gave him an estate to maintain the title).

The Glorious Revolution 1688, put on the Throne a king by approval of both (because he had to accept the Declaration of Right and afterwards sign it as the Bill of Rights).

This limited the Royal Power. But it took many more acts (and many more years) to plan out the new machinery of Government.


James II: a drift towards disaster. King asks for repeal of the Test Act and suspends the Test Act... put Roman Catholics in the Universities.
James II 1685-1688

Monmouth's rebellion
Declaration of Indulgence.

King issues 2nd Declaration of Indulgence. Has a son (catholic line of kings will continue). Arrests of Bishops.

People send for William.

William III 1689-1702 (Mary 1689-92)

Bill of Rights. (Panama) Darien Scheme.

Robert Walpole, born in 1676, was the son of a rich Norfolk squire. At an early age he represented his father's borough of King's Lynn as a Whig. He was under Godolphin who managed his finances for the war of the Spanish succession. He fell with the Whigs in 1710, but was restored to favour by Sir F. in 1714. He fell out with the official Whigs about foreign alliances and criticised their finance.

1694-1702. Period of the Partition of Treaties.
This brought him back to power after the South Sea bubble 1720. From then till his fall in 1742, he was leader of the Commons, chairman of the cabinet and so really our first Prime Minister. His policy was "a united cabinet at home and peace abroad." A favourite was "let sleeping dogs lie. He was a great peace minister but was reluctantly forced into war with Spain in 1739 (Jenkin's Ear). He retired to the House of Lords as Lord Orford and died in 1745.
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18th century. 1st half.

Men: Addison (supported Whigs).
Swift (supported Tories).
Voltaire (French) resisted
Church oppression & showed the
seeds of the French Revolution.
Wesley, Church reformer.
His whole life was a protest against
the materialism of Walpole who
appointed Bishops because they
were good Whigs.

The Treaty of Utrecht
(drafted by Tories).
Closed the War of the Spanish
Succession.

Allied Gains.

Holland - safe frontier.
Austria - southern Netherlands.
England - great commercial assets.
(the Spanish Trade).

Enemy.

France - glad to be at peace.
Their candidate on the
Spanish throne.
Spain - lost Netherlands, Naples,
Sicily, and control of
W. Indian trade.

The rise of England's naval power
since 1649.

O. Cromwell was the first English
ruler to send a fleet into the
Charles II fortified Tangier (but concentrated on military power).
Withdrawn.
Under Wm III the “Turkey-or-Smyrna-fleet” suffered great losses.
Under Anne Gibraltar gave us a naval base 1704;
therefore when Spain tried to recover Italy 1718 it was England who was expected to enforce the treaty.

Growth of the Cabinet

Responsibility of Ministers under the Stuarts individual ministers were gradually held responsible for their advise to the King.
(e.g. Bacon for James I, Lord Wentworth for Charles I, Hythe—possibly for Charles II.)

Gradual growth of small advice-body.
Charles II seldom sought advise from his Privy Council (Powerful in “Jewels Days”) but relied upon advise of personal friends—the “cabal”

Rise of Political Parties

Quarrel over the Exclusion Bill (1679-81) gives rise to Whigs and Tories and Glorious Revolution. The call came to Wm III from both parties. His great difficulty was to find among his ministers (of both parties) how a majority could be secured in Parliament.
He found that impossible. Finally
relied on the Whigs but still chose his own ministers—the Whig Junto—
(Mrs. W.: Montague, Russell, Somers, and Wharton).

Anne inherited Wm.’s policy at home and a great war.

For carrying on the war she relied upon more and more Marlborough, who in his turn relied more and more on the Whigs (Sorres being Jacobites were more friendly to France). Thus we got both by party one in power to the other in opposition.

1710. Trial of Sackville showed that Whigs no longer represented popular opinion. New election brought Tories to power. This enabled Anne to have Tory Ministers.

The accession of Geo. makes the monarch no longer the chairman of the ministers.

(MB) Since 1688 England had a foreigner a woman, and again a foreigner as monarch. This gave the great families a chance to rule the different offices with the minimum of royal interference.

Continental Affairs (1713-1720)

1713 Spanish humiliated by treaty.

1743 By this year Spain (as strong) might hope to recover her losses.

1739 Actual outbreak (Jenkin’s Ear).

A general principle:—

In this century, colonial
Parties: Austria - England
- Prussia, France - Spain.
Wars become European Wars.
1. Austrian Succession.
2. Seven Years War.

This is a sign that the colonial power is becoming important to continental nations.

Much inflammable material in Europe at the time (cf. 1914)

1. England and Spain already at War in the Colonies
2. France and Spain have a private agreement (family compact)
3. Emperor dies (France's chance to weaken Austria).
4. Frederick the Great becomes king of Prussia and attacks Austria.
5. Leopold as elector of Hanover prefers Austria to Prussia as leader.
It therefore keeps the Pragmatic Sanction.
Transcript of notes written on inside back cover

Charles’ artfulness

(1) Treaty of Breda – broken
(2) Exciled Clarendon
(3) S. Treaty of Dover and treats with Holland
(4) Brought Army from Tangier to smash Whigs (probably)
(5) Test Act. (Charles accepts it although Catholic)
(6) Charles let Catholics be executed in Titus Oates Plot
(7) Before he came to the throne Charles sent Montrose to Scotland to start rebellion but was executed by Campbells but Charles denied sending him