

Name: _____

Age of Reason and Revolutions: Parliament Limits the English Monarchy

Key Terms and People

English Civil War war fought from 1642 to 1649 between the Royalists, or Cavaliers, and the Puritan supporters of Parliament

Restoration period after the monarchy was restored in England

Glorious Revolution bloodless overthrow of King James II

Habeas Corpus law giving prisoners the right to obtain a document saying that the prisoner cannot go to jail without being brought before a judge

Cabinet group of government ministers that was a link between the monarch and Parliament

Constitutional monarchy government in which laws limit the monarch's power

Charles I king of England who was executed

Oliver Cromwell leader of the Puritans

Before You Read

In the last lesson, you read about how absolute power grew in France.

In this lesson, you will see how the power of the monarch was challenged and weakened in England.

As You Read

Use the graphic organizer to take notes on each ruler's relationship with Parliament

After You Read

Answer the questions that follow, in complete sentences, using the information from this guided reading.

MONARCHS DEFY PARLIAMENT

Why was there tension between the monarch and Parliament?

When Queen Elizabeth I died, her cousin James, king of Scotland, became king of England. The reign of James I began a long series of struggles between king and Parliament. They fought over money. James's religious policies also angered the Puritans in Parliament.

During the reign of his son, [1], there was continued conflict between king and Parliament. Parliament forced Charles to sign the Petition of Right in 1628. By signing, Charles agreed that the king had to answer to Parliament. But he then

dissolved Parliament and tried to raise money without it.

ENGLISH CIVIL WAR

Who fought the English Civil War?

When Charles tried to force the Presbyterian Scots to follow the Anglican Church, Scotland threatened to invade England. When Charles called a new Parliament to get money to fight, it quickly passed laws to limit his power.

Soon England was fighting a civil war. Charles and his Royalists were opposed by the supporters of Parliament. Many of Parliament's supporters were Puritans.

The [2] lasted from 1642 to 1649. Under the leadership of [3], the forces of the Puritans won. They tried and executed Charles for treason against Parliament. This was the first time a king had faced a public trial and execution. Cromwell crushed a rebellion in Ireland and tried to reform society at home. His government drafted the first constitution in modern Europe.

RESTORATION AND REVOLUTION

What was the Restoration?

Soon after Cromwell's death, the government collapsed. Parliament asked Charles's older son to restore the monarchy. Charles II's rule, beginning in 1660, is called the [4].

Charles II's reign was calm. Parliament passed an important guarantee called [5]. It gave all prisoners the right to have a judge decide whether they be tried or set free. This kept monarchs from putting people in jail just for opposing them.

After Charles II's death in 1685, his brother became King James II. His pro-Catholic policies angered the English. They feared that he would

restore Catholicism. In 1688, seven members of Parliament contacted James's older daughter, Mary, and her husband, William of Orange, prince of the Netherlands. Both were Protestants. The members wanted William and Mary to replace James II on the throne. James was forced to flee to France. When that took place, the bloodless revolution was called the [6].

LIMITS ON A MONARCH'S POWER

How was the power of the monarchy decreased in England?

William and Mary agreed to rule according to the laws made by Parliament. England was now a [7], where laws limited the ruler's power.

William and Mary also agreed to accept the Bill of Rights. It guaranteed the people and Parliament certain rights.

By the 1700s, the government was often coming to a standstill when the monarch and Parliament disagreed. This led to the development of the [8]. This group of government ministers became the first link between the monarch and Parliament.

9. How did Charles I make Parliament angry?

10. What happened as a result of the English Civil War?

11. Why did the Glorious Revolution take Place?

Directions: Fill in the graphic organizer describing relations between Parliament and each English ruler listed.

12. King James I (1603-1625)



13. Charles I (1625-1649)



14. Oliver Cromwell (1649-1658)



15. Charles II (1660-1685)



16. James II (1685-1688)



17. William and Mary (1689-1702)