



Elizabethan

England

Named after **Elizabeth I** -

Member of the Tudor family. She is said to have had a fierce temper, yet she was graceful and refined.

Parliament tries to convince her to marry, but she won't.

Elizabeth's father Henry VIII had broken ties with the papacy when he was king. He had himself declared

Head of the Church of England (Anglican).

When Elizabeth became queen she enacted the Act of Uniformity.

This made:

- ◆ The Church of England the only legal church
- ◆ Church attendance mandatory (had to pay a fine)



Devout Catholics looked for a way to overthrow the Protestant queen. Mary Queen of Scots (Elizabeth's cousin) led the movement. BUT there was a religious revolt in Scotland and Mary had to flee to England for protection. She continued to plot against Elizabeth while in England. Elizabeth found out and:



Chopped her  
head off.

Philip II ( Spain ) had been a supporter of Mary. He had also wanted to marry Elizabeth. She wouldn't say if she would accept or not.



Not getting an answer + Execution of Mary + English helping the Netherlands made Philip very angry and in 1588 he:

Sent the Spanish Armada to attack England.





I know I have the body of a weak and feeble woman, but I have the heart and stomach of a king, and of a king of England too.

(Elizabeth I)

[izquotes.com](http://izquotes.com)

When the English saw the Spanish coming:

They set their ships on fire

The Spanish had to: Break formation

The English ships:  
Got in between the Spanish ships

Spanish commanders:  
Called off the attack



The defeat of the Spanish Armada produced a burst of pride and self confidence in the English people.

The late 1500s became a golden age for England.

Center of activity = London.

Most populous city in Europe at this time.

Was only 1 square mile.

## Life in Elizabethan England

### OCCUPATIONS:

#### **BOATERS:**

Take people  
up and down  
the Tames

#### **WATER**

#### **CARRIERS:**

Brought water  
from the river  
to homes

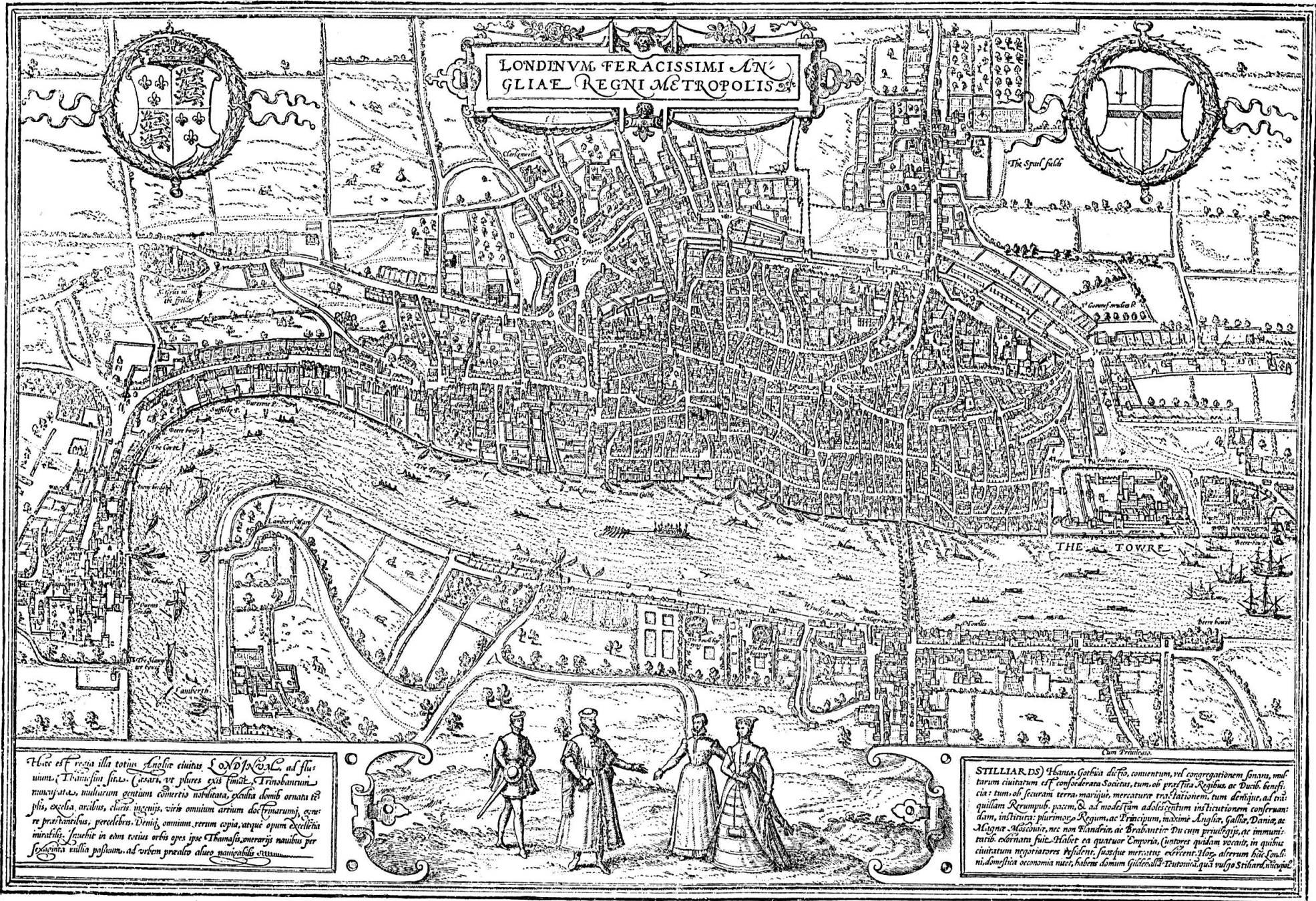
#### **CAPERS:**

Hat makers  
Law: Had  
to wear a  
hat on  
Sunday

#### **BARBERS:**

Kept everyone  
fashionable.  
Hair = status  
Also pulled  
out rotten teeth

Instead of toilets, people would store their waste in buckets then dump  
it out the front door = smell, rats, disease



LONDINVM FERACISSIMI ANGLIÆ REGNI METROPOLIS

Hic est regio illa totius Angliæ civitas Londinensis, ad fluvium Tamesis sita. Cæsari, ut plures exiis simat, Trinobancum nuncupata, nullorum gentium comertio nobilitata, palatia domib ornata et plis, ædificiis, aribus, clavis, inqumis, vrbis omnium arcium doctissimorum, et re præstantibus, percellens. Deniq, omnium rerum copia, atq; opum excellentia mirabilis. In vrbis in edis totius orbis opes ipse Thomas, mercatorij nauibus per septuaginta annos passim, ad orbem præsentis alicui nunciabat.

STILLIAR DS Hæus, Gathia dicto, conuentum, vel congregationem finium, multarum ciuitatum est confederata Societas, tum ob præfata Regibus ac Ducib beneficia: tum ob securam terra marique, mercaturæ translationem, tum denique, ad tranquillam Reumpub. pacem, et ad modicam adolescentium institutionem conferendam, instituta: plurimorum Regum, ac Principum, in dæm Angliæ, Galliæ, Daniæ, ac Hiberniæ, et non Flandriæ ac Brabantiæ: Du cum præcipue, ac immunitatibus cõtinata fuit. Habet ea quatuor Emporia, Cõtores quidam vocant, in quibus ciuitatum negotiatores assident, sacque mercibus exierint: Hic, alterum hæc Societati, domstria oconomia nact, habere domum quædam, quæ vulgo Striard, vocantur.

LONDINIUM FERACISSIMI ANGLIÆ REGNI METROPOLIS.



## ENTERTAINMENT:

A popular form of entertainment was the theatre. Previous to this time, shows would travel around and do plays in various parts of the city. During the Elizabethan era, permanent play houses were constructed.

Including the Globe.

A famous playwright who lived during this time was William Shakespeare.

People came to the theater to show off their fine clothes and good looks.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gcev441vbMI>

"Thou art a boil,  
A plague sore, an  
embossed  
carbuncle"

– King Lear





Elizabeth died at the age of 70 She had no children to continue the family line.

She was the last in the Tudor dynasty.

# Stuarts

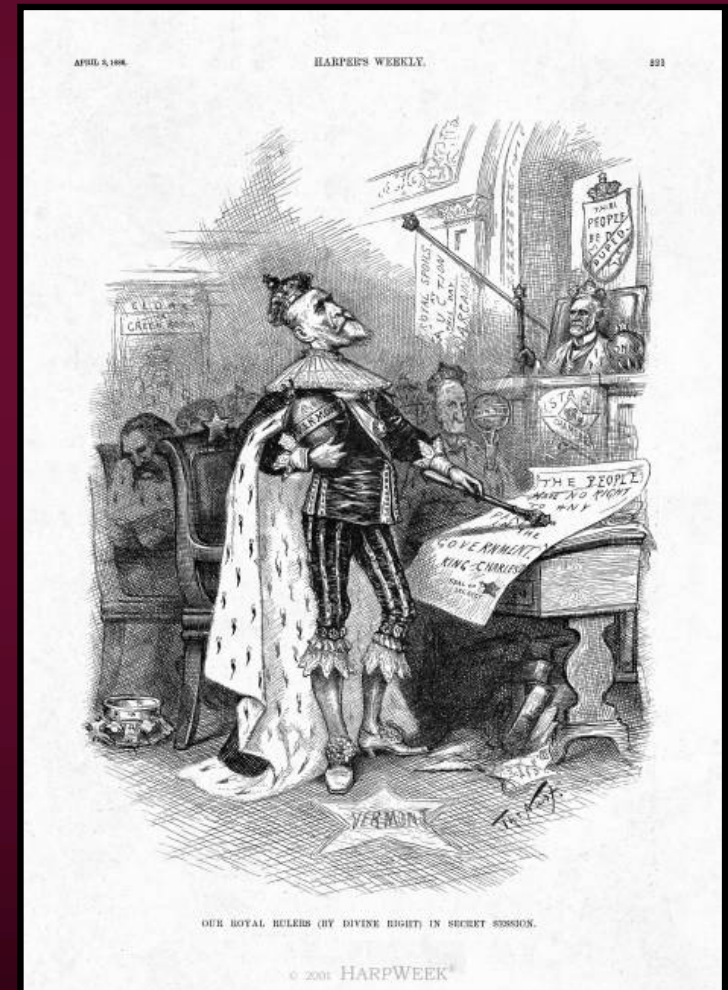
Elizabeth's nearest relative was her Scottish cousin James VI .  
James was the son of Mary Queen of Scots.

James VI —————> James I

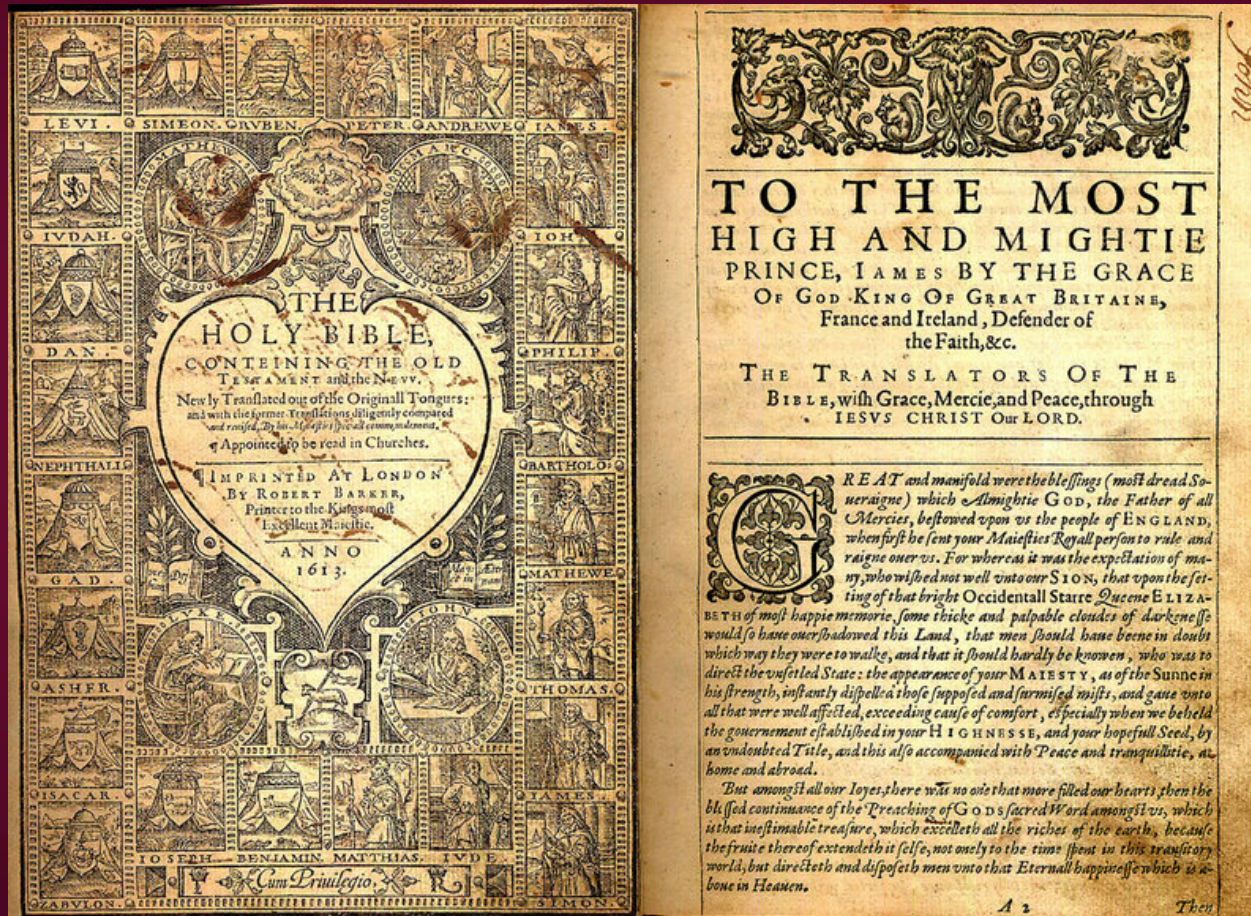
Scotland and England remain separate countries, but they have the same king.

James declares that he has royal authority from God. This is known as Divine Right

Parliament (the law making body in England) does not agree with James.

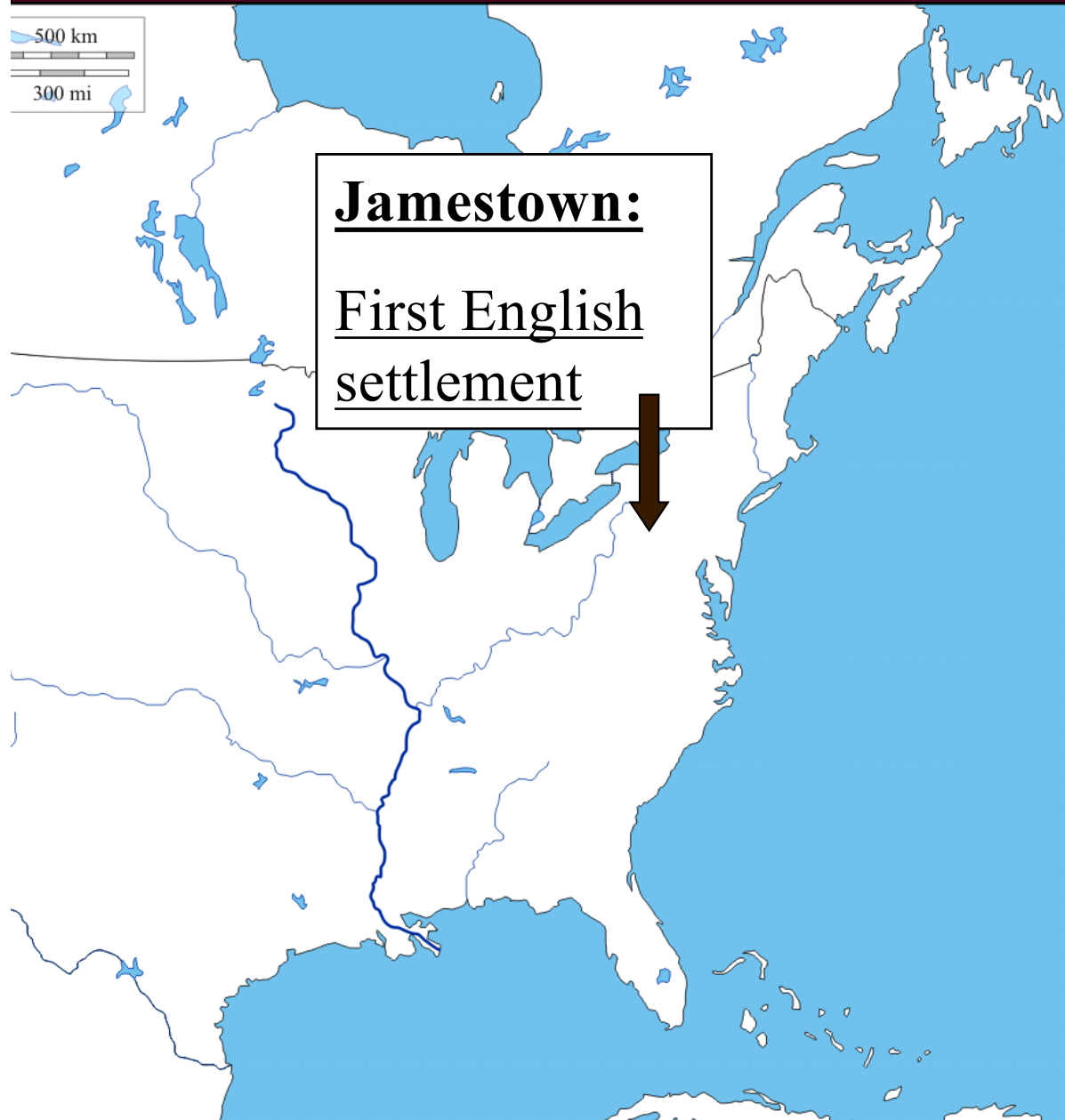


James is very interested in religion - it bothers him that there are so many different translations of the Bible. He organizes a committee of Bible scholars and gives them the task of translating the Bible to into English and creating a single text:



King James Bible

In 1604 - James \_\_\_\_\_ makes a peace treaty with Spain \_\_\_\_\_ this allows plans for colonies in America to proceed.



James grants a charter to the Virginia Company. By the end of Stuart times, England controls most of the Atlantic coast of the US.

Most people die of disease and hunger. More people come and create other colonies.

James dies - Charles I becomes king.

In 1626 Spain and England go to war. Charles needs money- demands that the knights and nobles give him money.

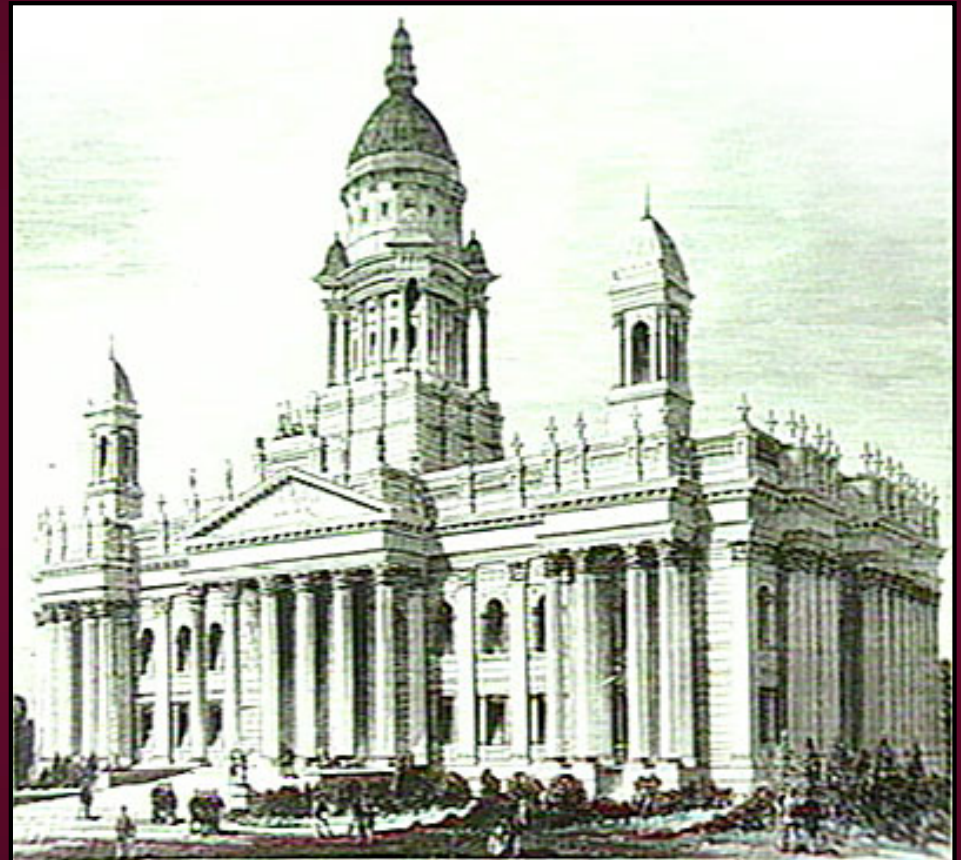
Also demands money from Parliament they refuse to give it to him unless he agrees to sign

The Petition of Right

a document saying that he won't:

- Create new taxes
- Imprison people without due cause
- Impose martial law
- House soldiers in private homes

Charles doesn't want to deal with that so he just dissolves Parliament .  
Stays that way for 11 years.



Charles becomes very unpopular - he has to call Parliament back into session, he needs money and they are the only ones that can give it to him.

Parliament makes laws to limit the king's power.

Charles gets so mad that he goes to Parliament with 400 swordsmen to arrest the leaders of Parliament - but they hear about it and get away.

Mob goes to:



Charles  
runs far  
away

**Beginning of**  
**the English**  
**Civil War**



Those loyal to **Charles** are called:

Cavaliers

(mostly nobles and church officials) meant a Spanish supporter

ADVANTAGE: Experienced military

Supporters of **Parliament** are called:

Roundheads

(Puritans and merchants) referenced hairstyle

ADVANTAGE: have the money

Hire Oliver Cromwell to be their general.

In 1646 - Cromwell's army defeats the king's army

The king is put in prison - Brought to trial for treason

*“Charles Stuart, as tyrant, traitor murderer, and public enemy to the good people of this nation, shall be put to death by the severing of his head from his body.”*

Never before had a king been put on trial and executed

# Don't Lose Your Head!



King Charles I 1625-1649

Draw your face

# Charles I shirt:

[https://www.foxnews.com/science/  
kings-stained-execution-vest-  
grisly-tale-show](https://www.foxnews.com/science/kings-stained-execution-vest-grisly-tale-show)

# The Restoration

After Charles is executed, Cromwell was in charge.  
Cromwell cleans out Parliament and puts all new people in.

He drafts a constitution - first of a major European nation.

Cromwell is a Puritan : wants to PURIFY  
the Church of England.  
Many people don't like the restrictions on  
their lives.



Cromwell dies in 1658 - his son takes over for a little while but . . .

Parliament votes to bring Stuarts back to power

Invite Charles' son Charles to come out of exile: CHARLES II

## CHARLES II:

This is known as the Restoration because power is restored to the Stuarts.

Also because the theater, sporting events and dancing was restored.

Charles II tried to be a middle of the road ruler - tried to let Catholics and Protestants worship the way they wanted to.

Parliament passes Habeus Corpus

(you have the body)

Have to go before a judge before you are sent to jail.

Charles had no heir to inherit the throne. Parliament knew that when Charles died, the throne would go to his brother James who was openly Catholic. Parliament debated on what they should do about it.

Whigs = people who wanted James to be king

Tories = people against James becoming king

Become England's  
Political parties

**Charles dies - James becomes king**

James II: starts appointing Catholics  
to Parliament

+ his wife has a son = another  
Catholic heir

Parliament getting nervous that a  
line of Catholic kings was starting



## DEVISE A PLAN:

James had been married before - his daughter's name was Mary she was a Protestant.

She had grown-up and married William of Orange the Protestant prince of the Netherlands.

Parliament invites William and Mary to come to England and overthrow James II

William and Mary accept.

Land on  
English  
shores,  
march to  
London

James'  
armies  
leave him

James  
can't  
fight

James is  
exiled to  
France

Known as the Bloodless Revolution.

William and Mary accept Parliament as their equal when it comes to governing England.

**1689 - Parliament passes a Bill of Rights.**

**A ruler cannot:**

- Suspend Parliament's Laws
- make new taxes
- Interfere with freedom of speech in Parliament
- make a standing army at peace time

**William and Mary consent.**





## Writer John Locke

Says that you have 3 freedoms:

- Life
- Liberty
- Property

When these rights are taken away by the government, you have the right to rebel

