

He married his son, Arthur, to Catharine of Aragon in 1501. The next year, Arthur died, and so Henry married his other son, Henry, (by special dispensation), to her. In 1503 Henry married his daughter, Margaret, to James IV of Scotland.

Scotland had hitherto been hostile, but this marriage was so successful, that it was from their descendants the thrones of Scotland and England were united.

Henry also had trouble with the barons, but he crushed them by his Star Chamber, and confiscated their lands and riches, thus breaking their power.

From these facts, it is seen that Henry was an exceedingly clever statesman. He made himself secure before marrying Elizabeth of York. He turned the impositions into good fortune for

*impositions*  
(this is not a fortune, it is a tax)

Walsley.

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himself. He secured vast funds of money, so that his heir would not lack any. He made his own position secure by marrying his own to other royal families. He made trade treaties which were good for England, and he held down the barons by the Stat Chamber. Taking everything into consideration, Henry may be taken as the first great English statesman.

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Extremely good 70 capital summary

1.  
K. Halsey

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23-1-1939

Wolsey's Home and Foreign Policy.

- ① Rise of Wolsey ✓
- ② Holy League ✓
- ③. Charles and Francis ✓
- ④. Wolsey let down by Charles ✓
- ⑤. "Amicable Loan" 1525 ✓
- ⑥. Fall of Wolsey, 1529 ✓

Thomas Wolsey was the son of an Ipswich merchant, and gave up his scholastic career to become chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury. He was first noticed at the court of Henry VIII, and after being made dean of Lincoln, he was of indispensable value to Henry VIII. In 1514 he became Bp of Lincoln, and Archbishop of York. The next year he was made Lord Chancellor and a cardinal. He was like

Henry in his pride, greed and love of pleasure, but despite this, he possessed great talent.

Louis, Duke of Milan, and Ferdinand, King of Naples, were afraid, rather than jealous of the flourishing republic of Venice. In 1508 they united with the Emperor Maximilian to subdue Venice. For three years this went on, and Wolsey was unable to take part in continental politics. The Pope, however, feared that when Venice was destroyed, the French would rule Italy. He persuaded Ferdinand and Maximilian to break of alliance with France, and form a Holy League to drive France out of Italy. Wolsey, always an opportunist, snapped up the chance, and joined the Holy League, to find glory for his master, and favour in the Pope's eyes.

This followed a general European war.

3.

Ferdinand won Navarre, but Henry failed to win back Gascony. This resulted in a mutiny, and the generals were forced home. In 1513, Henry and Wolsey began a new campaign. Henry defeated the French at Guinegatte, and captured Therouanne and Tournai. Wolsey was made Bp. of Tournai as a reward.

The French had one sure way to stop England, and that was to start trouble in Scotland. This they did, but the Scots, under James IV were defeated at Flodden, 1513. Wolsey was fortunate enough to wind up the war with peace treaties with both France and Scotland.

The next seven years were peaceful, and during that time, a young generation of kings was set up. Francis, Louis' cousin, became king of France, and Charles stepped into his grandfather's

Ferdinand's shoes. Charles was then ruler of Spain, the Netherlands and Austria, as well as Naples and other minor states. Both Charles and Francis contested for the title of Roman Emperor, and Charles won. Soon thereafter, the two kings were at daggers drawn. Wolsey persuaded Henry to favour neither side, and threatened that the side which began hostilities would have England against them. This stopped them for a few years.

In 1520, Henry and Francis, to show each other how rich they were, met at the "Field of the Cloth of Gold". This was an unnecessary waste of money, for soon after, Henry conferred with Charles, and became his ally. Wolsey, therefore, had to side with him, as well, thus the French cardinals would be against

him elected as pope.

Charles defeated his enemy, and took him captive. Henry then wanted to crush France, but Wolsey persuaded him not to, in case Charles became too powerful and crushed England. Henry accordingly broke off his friendship with Charles, and made peace with France. Wolsey, though not expecting to gain votes from France, decidedly expected them from Charles, at the next election for Pope. But Charles wanted a Pope under his thumb, not one of strong power like Wolsey. He therefore let him down, and Wolsey was rejected.

The foreign wars and the field of the cloth of gold had exhausted Henry's treasure. He therefore asked Commons for a loan. This was refused, and in 1525 he thought of fitting out a new army.

60  
Wolsey then instituted an Amicable Loan, by which everyone had to give one sixth of their income to Henry. This threatened such a rebellion, that it was recalled, but Wolsey had made himself an enemy of the Commons.

Henry was assured that his first marriage was a failure. He wanted an heir to carry on his line but Catharine of Aragon had not given him one. As he was in love with a lady-in-waiting, he asked the Pope to annul his previous marriage. The Pope sent cardinal Campeggio to confer with Wolsey on the subject, but Campeggio stated that Catharine was his lawful wife. Henry was furious, and made Wolsey the scapegoat of it. The nobles combined their efforts and drove him from power. He returned to his see



at York, and threw himself into the energies of his archbishopric, but he soon deserved a return to power, whereupon he was arrested and brought to London to answer a charge of treason, but he died at Leicester Abbey in November, 1530.

Wolsey was the most powerful figure of his time, but he was anxious to serve his own ends as well as his master's. He was anxious to become a pope, and to make Henry powerful; he succeeded a certain extent in the latter, although scarcely any trace of his administration is left. He deserved to become a pope, but he was too powerful. Although like Henry in some ways he had his good points. He bore the blunt of the Amicable Loan, and of the divorce question. Taking everything into consideration, he certainly deserved a better end than

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the one Henry gave him.

10 Excellent.

1.  
H. Kelsey

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30.1.1999

The Reformation Parliament

- ① Parliament revives two, and makes four new Acts. ✓
- ②. Cromwell. ✓
- ③. More, Fisher, and Pole. ✓
- ④. Cromwell made Vicar-General. ✓
- ⑤. The Pilgrimage of Grace, 1536. ✓
- ⑥. The Six articles, 1539. ✓
- ⑦. Fall of Cromwell. 1540. ✓
- ⑧. Ireland, Wales, and Henry's death. ✓
- ⑨. Summary ✓

After Wolsey's fall, the people of England were anxious to serve the King, for fear of their lives. The main body who did not agree with this was the Church, but Henry persuaded Parliament to pass various laws to subdue them. But their biggest blow came when the

king told them that they had broken the Act of Praemunire. This was very true, but the act had long been disregarded. Henry himself had broken it, but the church was forced to acknowledge the misdeed, and bought its pardon by paying the king an enormous fine. To humble the church still more, he revised the Act of Provisors, and made them acknowledge him as supreme head of the church. Henry's next job was to frighten the Pope into granting him a divorce. In 1535, the Act of Annates was passed, so transferring the clergy's first year's revenue from the Pope to the king. The next year Parliament passed an Act of Appeals, thus making the English court superior to the Pope's. The Act of Supremacy, passed in the next year, made Henry supreme head of the English church. By the Act of Appeals, Henry was able

to marry Anne Boleyn, and to make their child, Elizabeth, next in line of succession, Parliament passed an Act of Succession.

As the Archbishopric of Canterbury was vacant, Henry recommended Thomas Cranmer for the post. Cranmer's first job was to declare Henry's first marriage against the will of God, and as his court was supreme, nobody could dispute the fact, and so, after six years delay, Henry obtained his divorce.

There were two churchmen, who did not acknowledge Henry's supremacy, John Fisher and Thomas More! They were called up before Cranmer, and asked to recognize Anne as Henry's lawful wife. This they refused, and were consequently imprisoned. In 1535, Fisher was made a cardinal by the Pope. Upon

4/15  
this he was executed. A few days later,  
More was also executed. This showed  
that Henry was determined to have  
his own way, and made him more  
powerful than ever.

Henry then appointed Cromwell as  
vicar-general, giving him full power  
to suppress the monasteries. Between  
1535 and 1539 most of the monasteries  
were dissolved. Cromwell set about  
his job by sending royal commissioners  
to inquire into the state of the  
monasteries. These people inspected  
the books and sent back a reply  
that corruption and immorality were  
predominant. In 1536, Parliament  
abolished all monasteries that had  
a revenue of under two hundred pounds  
a year. The goods were seized by  
the king, and it was then that the

Englishman found his religion in danger.

The north of England flared into open revolt. The risings were first in Lincolnshire, but the Yorkshire one was most formidable. Under the leadership of Robert Aske, a party of rebels marched to London to see the King, hoping to persuade him to put the church back in its old glory. This rising is called the Pilgrimage of Grace. The Duke of Norfolk, assigned by Henry to put down the rising, persuaded the rebels to go home peaceably, telling them that the king would see to the grievances. But to prevent any more such risings in the future, Henry started at York a Council of the north, which soon made the

North as dependent upon him as the South.

The monasteries which were spared in 1536, were abolished by the Reformation Parliament in 1539. The same year, Parliament passed the Act of the Six articles, which made all those who disbelieved in transubstantiation liable to be burned as heretics: it also recommended the confession of sins to a priest. At this, the optimistic Protestants gave up in despair, and the prisons were filled with them.

As Cromwell saw that his influence was slipping away, he made one last desperate effort. Since Jane Seymour's death, Henry had remained a widower, and was eager to re-marry. Cromwell, therefore



during his reign, Henry desired to become King of Britain and Ireland. In Ireland, Henry found that Feudal Lords ruled the centre and south while the rest was ruled by tribal chieftains. The most powerful of the feudal lords of were the Fitzgeralds, and it was only by making them viceroy that Henry received a semblance of order. But at last, they grew too insolent, and were crushed in 1535. The other barons were easily bribed by English titles, and at last, Henry was able to call himself "King of all Ireland".

Henry received greater success in Wales, and secured peace in the Principality and the March alike. Henry then saw there was now no

1  
arranged a marriage between  
Henry, and a German Princess, Anne  
of Cleves. Henry was eager at first, but  
upon seeing her, decided that she was  
dull, plain, and half-witted. He  
casily induced Cranmer to nullify  
the marriage. This made the  
North German Princess unwilling  
to form an alliance with Henry.  
Infuriated at his double failure,  
Henry turned his wrath upon  
Cromwell, with more crushing  
force than he did upon Wolsey.  
In 1540 on Tower Hill, the last  
great minister of his reign, lost  
his head. The same day Henry  
married Catharine Howard, Norfolk's  
niece.

Up to yet, nothing has been  
mentioned of Wales and Ireland

a.

reason for the twofold distinction and so he divided the country into 13 counties, and all sent representatives to Parliament, and had the same laws as England. The main reason why Henry obtain more success in Ireland was because the Welsh lands belonged to the nobles, but the Irish lands belonged to the tribesmen. The nobles only looked after them.

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And so from 1529 onwards Henry's reign is entirely religious. First, he scared the Church and the Pope with the Acts of Praemunire, Provisors, Annates, Appeals, Supremacy, and Succession. He executed anybody who stood in his way, such as did Fisher and More. Then he appointed

Cromwell as Vicar-General, thus obtaining reasons for the Dissolution of the Monasteries. This caused a general rising known as the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536. Next, he caught all the Protestants with the whip with six strings; and lastly he executed his chief minister, Cromwell, for the same reason as he executed Cromwell's tutor, Wolsey. In fact, the only good done during his reign was the union between Wales and Ireland and England.

Excellent! Can you manage this in the hour?

V/  
K. Kelsey.

6-2-1939.

## Tudor Rebellions

- Henry 7<sup>th</sup> :
- ⊙ Lambert Simnel (1487) ✓
  - ⊙ Perkin Warbeck (1492-9) ✓
- Henry 8<sup>th</sup> :
- ⊙ The Pilgrimage of Grace (1536)
- Edward 6<sup>th</sup> :
- ⊙ The Devonshire Rebellion (1549) (religious). ✓
  - ⊙ The Norfolk Rebellion (1549) (economic). ✓
- Mary :
- ⊙ Wyatt's rebellion (1554). ✓
- Elizabeth :
- ⊙ The revolt of the northern earls (1569) ✓
- Summary ✓

During the reign of the Tudors it will be noticed that several rebellions, either economic or religious, arose. During the reign of Henry 7<sup>th</sup> these rebellions could be expected. Henry had a poor claim to the throne, and it only needed a clever mind

To dethrone him. Margaret, Dowager Duchess of Burgundy, had such a mind, but support was also needed. Her first "charge" was a boy of twelve, named Lambert Simnel. By her directions, he landed in Ireland in 1487. He claimed to be Edward, Earl of Warwick, who, he said, had escaped from the Tower. The rebellious Irish took up his cause, and crowned him king at Dublin. Henry found it an easy matter to crush such an apparent fraud. He took the real Earl of Warwick out of prison, so that everyone could see that Simnel was an impostor. But Simnel, with the help of the wiled Lovel, landed in England. They were easily defeated, however, at the battle of Stoke, near Newark. Henry then showed his contempt for Simnel by making him first turnspit in the royal kitchen.

10 Excellent

Despite the failure of this imposture, Margaret did not despair, but organised another one, more formidable. Early in 1492, there landed in Ireland, as did Lambert Simnel, an attractive youth, of noble carriage, who claimed he was Richard, duke of York, who, we subsequently know, was murdered in the Tower. He was, in reality, Perkin Warbeck, but he played his part so ably, that many people honestly believed him. Although the Irish were hostile towards England, they had learned their lesson, and did not greet Warbeck with as much cordiality as Simnel. So Warbeck left Ireland for France, where several Yorkist wiles rallied round him. The position became dangerous but Henry had him expelled by the Treaty of Etaples, 1492. Perkin therefore went to Flanders where he

was received by Margaret. Hence was not able to have him expelled, as the duchess was free to do as she liked in her own land. But he stopped the wool trade between Britain and Flanders, thus making the Emperor Maximilian exceedingly anxious. At last he agreed to the Magnus Intercursus, which expelled Warbeck. Warbeck was then forced to seek refuge in Scotland. 1496. There he married James the fourth's cousin, Catharine, and invaded the north of England. No Briton, however, was willing to back up an impostor led by the Scots, and so James was forced to give up, and dismiss Warbeck. He then went to Ireland but found his chances there were still less than in Scotland. He landed in Cornwall, where a rebellion was taking place,



and led the rebels to Exeter. Finding it impossible to capture it, he marched to Taunton, where he was stopped by royal soldiers. Losing heart, he took refuge in a monastery, but surrendered on the promise of his life. He was imprisoned in the Tower, but was executed along with Warwick in 1499, for trying to escape.

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Henry 8<sup>th</sup> was more fortunate than his father in the fact that he had no fear of impostors. He was firmly established to the throne, but his main difficulty was with religion.

Bromwell, the Vicar-General, with his royal commissioners, were going through the country finding evidence to dissolve the monasteries. Undoubtedly, some were idle and of

6.  
ne use, but those in the north of England were still doing good work, and were beloved by the northern folk. It was for this reason that the northmen broke into revolt. The first riot broke out in Lincolnshire, but those of Yorkshire were more dangerous. Under the leadership of Robert Aske, a band of rebels gathered at Doncaster, resolved to march to London, hoping to persuade the King to leave the monasteries as they were, and dismiss reformers such as Cromwell from office, and replace him with the old nobles. The Duke of Norfolk, who was assigned by the King to put the rebellion down, persuaded them to return peaceably to their homes, on the promise that the King would set right all wrongs. The crafty King had no

intention of doing this, and waited for a chance to teach the rebels a lesson. The riots of the following year gave him one, and he ruthlessly hunted down and executed the leaders. To stop any more such rebellions, he set up in York a Council of the North which in time, made the wild and hoary north as peaceful as the south.

Edward 6<sup>th</sup> had 2 great rebellions, and although both were different in origin, they occurred in the same year, 1549. The first, the Devonshire rebellion, arose soon after the English Prayer-Book was translated into English. The priests who read it in a Devon church were forced to go back to their Latin mass, because the

congregation declared it was like a Christmas game. They then rose in revolt, demanding the restoration of the Latin mass and the Six Articles. Besides Devonshire, the whole south-west was against the new Prayer-book, too. This rebellion was easily put down, and it was then realised that the first Prayer-book was a bit old-fashioned, and so in 1552 a new one was brought in.

In Norfolk, the old, easy going, landlords were being replaced by greedy, money-grabbing tyrants, who enclosed the commons, turned plough land into pasture, and, in fact, bore upon their tenants to a great extent. A quarrel between Robert de la, and a neighbouring landlord, created friction between the gentry and the peasants.

Let put himself at the head of a band, who reclaimed the stolen commons, pulled down fences, and demanded that all villeins should be set free. The band, instead of being a rowdy mob, was kept in order by Let, who sent a reasonable demand to the King. Receiving no answer, he defeated the King's troops, and took possession of Norwich. The Duke of Somerset sympathised with Let, although he was unable to do anything about it. He was overthrown and stronger men took his place.

Warwick crushed the rebellion with a determined ruthlessness, and order was restored.

It will be noticed that whereas the Devonshire revolt was purely religious, the Norfolk rebellion was economic.

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In order that there might be an heir to the throne, Parliament wanted Mary to marry an English noble. But Mary was eager to marry Philip of Spain, and she signed the marriage treaty in 1554. Rightly fearing that England would come under Spanish rule, the English rose in revolt.

The most dangerous of these was that led by Sir Thomas Wyatt, the son of Wyatt the poet. He raised the men of Kent and Surrey, and marched to London. He took possession of Southwark, and the position in London became critical. It was only when the queen herself went to Guildhall and spoke to the Londoners that they had courage enough to tackle the rebels. After that Wyatt was easily defeated and captured. Lady Elizabeth

the Queen's half-sister, who was imprisoned upon the outbreak of the rebellion, because the rebels held her as the rightful queen, was only set free when Elizabeth declared that she was not in any way implicated with the plot, on the scaffold.

Upon the death of Mary, that lady Elizabeth became Queen. She had one hated enemy, Mary, Queen of Scots. Mary was the niece of Henry 8<sup>th</sup> and because he had left her mother nothing in his will, she was obviously an enemy of Henry 8<sup>th</sup>'s daughter, her cousin. Elizabeth was in a dilemma. She had Mary a captive; she could not send her back to Scotland, in fear of offending the Scottish Protestants; she could not send her to

France, in case she accumulated too much power; as there was no evidence to prove Mary's guilt, she had to be kept in "honourable confinement" in England. That move cost Elizabeth eighteen years of plots and rebellions, for many people tried to ~~ea~~ rescue her.

The chief of these is known as "The revolt of the Northern Earls." Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and Neville, Earl of Westmorland rose in revolt after the fashion of the Pilgrimage of Grace. This rebellion was foiled by Mary's being moved to the Midlands. The Earl of Surrey squashed the rebellion and the two Earls were forced to go into exile. The failure of this rebellion strengthened Elizabeth's position.



immensely, and there were no other open risings during her reign.

Although the Tudor reign lasted 118 years, and composed of five sovereigns, there were only seven rebellions. Some sovereigns were unluckier than others and had larger rebellions, but on the whole they were well spread out.

Henry 7<sup>th</sup> had two rebellions, as it is to be expected, of an imposture nature. Lambert Simnel was easily put down, but Perkin Warbeck's was a bit harder, owing to his superior knowledge of royal affairs.

Henry 8<sup>th</sup> had one rebellion, although, by the state of his country, he deserved more. That one, the Pilgrimage of Grace, was put down by telling the rebels a not

exactly true story.

Edward 6<sup>th</sup> may be regarded as the most unfortunate of the monarchs. He reigned for five years, and, through no fault of his own, had two great rebellions; the Devonshire, which was religious, and the Norfolk, which was economical.

Mary brought her rebellion on by thinking that her marriage with Philip would bring the Church of England nearer to the Pope. This rebellion, led by Wyatt was the one which threatened London, actually, itself.

Elizabeth's rebellion could have been avoided if she had had enough courage to execute her cousin Mary. As it was, she suffered plots and intrigues for

15.

eighteen years.

Although they all seemed, and were, dangerous, all the Sudot rebellions were easily put down. Although some were inevitable, the remainder could have been avoided.

X. Kelsey.

10 VE

24.2.1939.

"The wisest fool in Christendom"

- ① James' character. ✓
- ② How he differed from the Tudors. ✓
- ③ His foolishness. ✓
- ④ Summary. ✓

James I is, undoubtedly, the most learned monarch England has had. He was extremely well educated, and wrote several books. He was good-tempered, kind and well-meaning. But he was pedantic, lazy, obstinate, and conceited. He was gross in his dress and habits, and preferred to hunt than to execute his duties as a king. He came to England with a determination that he would never allow the Presbyterian spirit to gain a footing in the Anglican communion, and to use his resources to remodel the Scottish

2.  
church upon the English lines. The second half of his plan was fulfilled in 1606 by a Scottish Parliament which expelled the most prominent Presbyterian ministers in Scotland.

James differed from the Tudors in several ways. The Tudors had obtained their own ends by posing as champions of the people. They were ruled by public opinion. Whereas, James argued that as no man's will had placed him upon the throne, it must have been God's. Therefore, there was nobody above him except God, and because of that, the public must obey him. He also stated openly his policy of Divine Right, which the Tudors had believed in it, but only secretly.

When he first became king, he was presented with the Millenary petition by the Puritans, who urged for a relaxation of the services which they disliked. James, in his

overbearing ignorance, thought that he could solve the religious problem which greater monarchs than he had failed to do. In 1604 he organised a conference between the Roman Catholics and the Puritans, with himself as the chairman, at Hampton Court. When he found, however, that the Puritans wanted Presbyterianism, he showed bitter hostility towards them, and nothing came of the debate. Both the Puritans and Catholics were displeased, but the Catholics went as far as treason to obtain their ends. Catesby, and a handful of others, conspired to blow up the houses of Parliament when the King opened them. The plot failed, and the conspirators were executed.

James also showed his foolishness when he quarrelled with his Parliament. In the very first session he argued about the privileges of Parliament, and when told that

*Leges = Laws*

he could alter the taxes without Parliament's consent, he immediately set about to do so. He issued a book of rates which largely added to the custom's duties. In 1610 this book was denounced by Parliament as a violation of its rights. In 1611, James dismissed Parliament without obtaining anything.

Still more showing James' foolishness is the fact that ~~for~~ he managed to go without parliamentary grants for three years. In 1614 he called a Parliament which took so fierce an attitude that it was dissolved before it had passed a law, or made a grant. After this, James did not call another Parliament for seven years.

James also had favorites who were not exactly what might be called, honest gentlemen. The first, Robert Carr, was a murderer, and the second, George Villiers was very unpopular because of his overbearing pride. James' choice

of favourites, therefore, did not help to show up his wisdom.

Still another of James' foolish acts was his selling of titles and monopolies to raise money. Anybody who lent the King a thousand pounds was made a baronet, and the monopolies were even more burdensome than those of Elizabeth's time.

James' last act of folly was to dismiss his third parliament on a matter concerning the prince's marriage. Whereas Commons wanted the prince to marry a Protestant, James did not, and it was on this ground that he dissolved parliament.

To say that James was the wisest fool in Christendom is sizing James up in a nutshell. He was wise, exceedingly, but he had no tact or common sense, and his



loss of common sense, more than over-  
balanced his wisdom. His main difficulty  
seemed with Parliament, his longest sitting  
for only seven years. In each case he  
dismissed Parliament on a trivial indiffer-  
ence, which could have been easily  
remedied. If had had the tact of the Tudors  
plus his great wisdom, he would have  
been an exceedingly successful monarch.

H. Kelsey.

10 Howard Street, N.Y.C.  
5-5-1939.

Charles II's Personal Character

- ① Charles has three policies: ✓
- a) Never to be exiled again ✓
  - b) To be easy-going and despotic.
  - c) To be an autocrat. ✓
- ② (et seq.) Examples. ✓

When Charles II came to the throne from exile, in 1660, he had one resolution; not to be exiled again. It was necessary, therefore, to put down those who might want to exile him, namely, the Puritans. It was for this reason that he allowed the four laws of the Clarendon Code to be passed, even though his own religion was persecuted by them, as well. For, in making

the Puritans obey the Church of England laws, it also forced the Roman Catholics to do so, and Charles was a Catholic, by heart. The Clarendon Code eliminated the Declaration of Breda (1660) which gave "liberty to tender consciences." So, to make himself safer, Charles had allowed the anti-Protestants to be persecuted.

The next step to make himself stronger, was to yield to popular opinion, and so when Clarendon was threatened with impeachment, Charles, instead of championing him, advised him to go abroad, thus, he had deserted a friend, but had made his position more stable.

The next astute move of Charles, was to make a Treaty

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with his cousin, Louis XIV, by which Charles helped Louis against the Dutch and Spaniards, while Louis lent men and money to Charles to put down his opponents, restore Catholicism, and become an autocrat. This is known as the Secret Treaty of Dover, 1670.

Charles saw that while persecuting his enemies, he was also persecuting the Catholics, his friends. He therefore, on his own prerogative, issued a Declaration of Indulgence to allow religious freedom to Dissenters which included the Catholics. The Commons saw Charles' reason, and scenting that Protestantism was in danger,

hurry a ~~set~~ of laws called the Test Act (1673) which persecuted the Catholics still further. Charles had to accept ~~these~~ laws, or else he would show that he was a Catholic, and so again, to strengthen his own position, he accepted them, and watched his own religious sect suffer. The members of the Cabal, who <sup>also</sup> were Catholics, failed to stand the test, and so the Cabal had to break up.

In 1678, Titus Oates, an ex-p~~prelate~~ started a scare that an attempt was to be made by the Catholics to kill the King and restore Catholicism. Charles knew from the start that it was not true, for the Catholics would

↳ a. p. 1678 a. 1678

not kill him, a fellow-Catholic, but as he could not reveal himself as a Catholic, he had to let the scare take its course. Bates, to enliven the plot, had an old magistrate murdered, and blamed it on to the Catholics. For this, and other deeds of which they were innocent, several Catholics were executed. Charles knew them to be innocent, but in order to prove their innocence he would have to confess his own religion, he calmly signed their death warrants.

The Whigs, who were now very powerful, sought to bring in a new bill, called the Exclusion Bill, which exempted Charles' brother,  
*excluded (not the same thing)*

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James, from the throne. Charles, realising that blood flows ~~thicker~~ thicker than water, dissolved Parliament. He called a new one to Oxford, but as this one was of the same view as the previous one, he dissolved that (1681). He then secured a Tory Lord Mayor, as a first step towards a Tory Parli.  
Out of the Rye House Plot, he made a good use, and stated that the Whigs were responsible. Russell and Sydney were executed, and Essex had committed suicide. As Monmouth and Shaftesbury were in exile, the Whig party were now thoroughly smashed.

Charles did not call another

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parliament during his reign and died soon after. If he had not died so soon, it is probable that with his army from Langiers, and with Louis powerful on the Continent he would have put into operation the promise he made to Louis in 1670 at Dover, namely to restore Catholicism and to become an autocrat.

During his reign, Charles was between the horns of dilemma; he could tell his people he was a Catholic and be exiled, or he could keep it a secret, and let others suffer. As we have found out, he chose the horn the less sharp for himself and watched his



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fellow-religionists suffer, in  
silence.

K. Helder

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5.5.1939

James II's Share in his Downfall.

- ① James' Catholicism ✓
- ② . . . break with Tories ✓
- ③ Declaration of Indulgence ✓
- ④ PEOPLE sent for Wm. III ✓

James II, like his brother, ~~was~~ ~~was~~, was a Catholic, but unlike his brother, he professed it openly. In 1685 he called together the Tory representatives of Parliament, and asked for a large revenue for life, and the relieving of the Catholics from the Penal Laws. They gratified his wishes in the first respect, but a rebellion in the west put off the Catholic question. Monmouth, Charles II's illegitimate son, had landed at Lyme Regis.

2/  
and claimed the throne of England. He collected rustics while marching to London, but was defeated at Sedgemoor (1685), by the Royalists under command of John Churchill. Monmouth himself fled. The prisoners of this rebellion were either transported to Barbadoes, to or killed. James might have known that these punishments were a first step towards unpopularity, but he allowed them. Monmouth was executed in July, 1685.

In the winter of 1685, a second <sup>session of</sup> parliament was called. The members did not like the idea of an army so near on Hounslow Heath, and wished that its officers, who were Catholic, should be dismissed according to law. James, however, wanted their

3  
office to be legalised by the repeal of the Test act. The Commons and Lords both opposed this, and so James accordingly prorogued Parliament and continued his next three years in defiance of those laws which he had in vain tried to alter.

Now that the Catholic propaganda was publicly revived, and that heavy rewards were offered for apostasy, the Church of England was forced to look once more on the side of her defences which she had had so long left exposed. Many Bishops began to preach of the errors of Rome, and as James had ordered the clergy to be indifferent, he formed a Court of Ecclesiastical Commission, under Jeffrey and

~~4~~

England, to suspend these Bishops. As this Court had been banished by law, James was doing an illegal act by forming it, but he did not look at it in that view, but only that the vacancies were filled with Catholic clergy.

The chief efforts of the king were now directed in filling the chief offices with Catholics. Since the test Act could not be repealed, he declared that his own prerogative allowed him to dispense with its provisions. He dismissed the judges who refused to assent to this doctrine, and thus won the *Stales' case* (June 1686) in favour of the dispensing power. He then began to fill the vacant posts with Catholics, but found that

men were not eager to take them, for the public alone saw that James was a tool for foreign *James* Jacobites who did not understand the rule of England. He then had to fall back on Protestants, but found he could not wade back through all the blood he had shed.

The Church began to offer Toleration to Dissenters, and so James had to counteract it. He offered the Dissenters instant relief by an Act of Royal Absolution, but the Church offered them the distant prospect of legal and Parliamentary Toleration. They chose the Church.

James's fury now turned towards the Anglican Church.

He expelled the fellows of the Magdalen Colledge to make room for Catholic successors. But for the advice of one, William Penn, James might have been de-throned there and then; but under Penn's advice, he issued two Declarations of Indulgence. (Apr/1687, & Apr/1688). These offered freedom of worship to Catholics and Dissenters; but the second, although after the style of the first, boasted of the appointment of Catholics to civil offices and Charles was so proud of it, that he ordered it to be read from all pulpits. Seven Bishops ~~was~~ refused this and <sup>were</sup> arrested; but after a ~~short~~ trial, during which Mary, James wife gave birth to a son, they were

4.

acquitted.

The birth of the son, showed England that unless they acted quickly, there would be a Catholic line of Kings. They therefore asked William of Holland to come and be their King. James refused to compromise, and it was only when he fled to France that "the doubtful hour, with pain and blind struggle, brought forth its certainty, never to be abolished"

Upon reading a history of James' reign, it seems to the average person that James was stupid & ridiculous, by doing the things he did; but one must remember that whereas the history books say, "James did this and James did that," it was



8  
*Scouts*  
really the Jacobites doing the things  
with James as a figurehead. And  
so, unless one can call having a  
weak will a crime, James was  
not responsible for his downfall,  
except in the sense that Clarendon  
was responsible for the Code.

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*Remove the word Jacobites per folio 14  
of James's children after the  
1701 Act in 1688*

K. Kelsey

# 10. Too much! ~~Off~~

with thanks

20.8.1999

The legislative steps by which the principles of the Glorious Revolution were put into action.

- ① Bill of Rights. 1689. ✓
- ② Mutiny Act. 1689. ✓
- ③ Toleration Act 1689. ✓
- ④ Newton Butler 1689. ✓
- ⑤ B. of Boyne 1690. ✓
- ⑥ B. of Killicrankie 1689. ✓
- ⑦ Massacre of Glencoe 1692. ✓
- ⑧ Louis' attempts against Wm. ✓
- ⑨ Peace of Ryswick. 1697. ✓
- ⑩ Bond of Association. 1696. ✓
- ⑪ The party policy 1696. ✓
- ⑫ Darien Scheme 1695-9. ✓
- ⑬ Partition Treaties 1698-9. ✓
- ⑭ Act of Settlement 1701. ✓
- ⑮ Grand Alliance 1702. ✓

U.

2

When William and Mary took over the throne of England, the Convention realised that such another rule as James II's would be the ruin of Britain. They therefore drew up a bill, called the Bill of Rights, which contained a record of all the past encroachments of previous sovereigns, and a formal assertion of the constitutional principles against which such encroachments had offended. The grievances included the royal ability to dispense and suspend laws: the punishment of subjects, as in the Seven Bishops' case, for petitioning the Crown: the holding of a Court of High Commission: the levying of taxes on the King's prerogative: the maintenance of a standing army in peacetime: and several others. These grievances William recognized, and

signed the document, which allowed his subjects their common rights.

Parliament also realised the threat of the king having a standing army, such as Charles II and James II had. They therefore passed a Mutiny Act which authorised the king to have a standing army under martial law, but only for one year, unless the Act was passed again the next year. This served a double purpose, for if William used the army for ulterior means, Parliament could have refused to re-pass the Act. It also made it necessary for the king to have a Parliament every year, so that he could keep his army. The latter fact was also necessary for the king, because Parliament granted the king his allowance year by year.

4

Charles II and James II had had religious troubles, and if the Glorious Revolution was to be a success, these had to be abolished. Consequently, another law, called the Toleration Act, was passed the same year (1689), which gave Protestant Dissenters who believed in the Trinity the freedom of worship in their own chapels. Although not solving the religious problem, it was a step towards it. The High Church, however, thought the Act was too free, and disliked the new King because of it. When asked to take an oath of allegiance to the King, many High Churchmen refused. They were consequently driven from their office, and their vacancies filled with the Low Church party, who were thoroughly for William.

5.

The Protestants in Ulster were also for ~~James~~ William, but in the rest of Ireland they were for James, who was personally commanding some forces there. The towns of Londonderry and Enniskillen were the two towns which James found the most resistant. They were besieged by James' army, but just when success for James seemed certain, some stores found their way into the towns, and the Catholic troops resigned in despair. The Protestants in Enniskillen took the offensive, and defeated a Catholic army at the Battle of Newton Butcher. (1689)

The next year, William himself commanded an English army there. He defeated the Catholics, at the Battle of the Boyne, who retreated towards Dublin, James himself fleeing to

France.

In Scotland, William and Mary were accepted as king and queen. But the Highlanders, who had little or no knowledge of politics, refused to accept them. They rose in revolt, but were defeated at Killecrankie (1716).

William's ascendancy was now undisputed in Scotland. The Highlanders were given a certain time to acknowledge William, and one of the chieftains, M<sup>rs</sup> Ian, thought it a matter of honour if he was the last to accept them, although eventually do so. This was mistaken as an act of defiance, and William, who knew nothing of the matter, was persuaded to take action against the clan. The clansmen of Glencoe entertained the king's troops, but

early one morning they were brutally massacred by their guests. This bloody deed is known as the massacre of Glencoe (1692).

James, who was in exile at Louis' XIV's court, was a leading hand in the troubles against William, and was the goading hand which led his cousin on. Although England and Holland were the two greatest naval powers, they were beaten by the French fleet under Tourville at ~~the~~ Beachy Head, but although a victory for them, the French did not know how to follow it up. Once having command of the sea they could have made England weak, but they left the victory at that, and were beaten by Russell off La Hogue (1692)

The main fighting, however, was



8.

in the Netherlands, where the French won every battle. But the English and the French had equal resources, the victories gained nothing, and the war was expensive to both sides, so in 1694, peace was made at Ryswick.

This Peace-treaty restored all England's lost territory gained by the French in the war, and Louis recognized William as king. Although not a great treaty, it marks the turning point of Louis' career, and shows that England was now reckoned as a first-class continental power.

It was during William's reign that the Bank of England was formed by Charles Montague. As Chancellor of the exchequer,

9.

he was forced to borrow large sums of money from merchants, but instead of paying them back in a lump sum, he authorized them to distribute bank notes to the <sup>amount of the</sup> sum borrowed. People who invested in this business were then anxious to keep William on the throne, for if the Stuarts came back, they might not have recognized the bank, and so the investors would have lost their money.

Jacobite revolts were very common, but not one succeeded, but at one time, Parliament was so alarmed that they formed a Bond of Association, similar to the one which Elizabeth's parliament formed to ward off Catholic plots. Going back to 1688, it will

be remembered that both parties invited William over to England, and so William had to take advice from both Whigs and Tories, but as such a thing is impossible for a successful reign, he gradually drove out the Tories and kept to the Whigs. In 1696 a Whig Junta was formed, consisting of four members: Russell for the Navy: Montague for the Bank: Wharton for the Commons: and Somers for legislature.

The Whigs were now in power in Commons, and instead of, as in the previous days, a member would vote for what his village wanted, he now voted for what any Whig member proposed, and against anything a Tory member

proposed. Thus we get the beginning of one party in Power, and the other in Opposition.

Scotland, seeing that England was gaining trade power, wished to do the same, and set up a company called the Darien Company which was a rival to the East India Co<sup>l</sup>. Paterson, the founder, landed with the first settlers at Panama, but found three things against him. The climate was not suited for Europeans, and the settlers died off rapidly with fever. Spain drove the Scots off, because Panama was theirs, and England, not wishing to help a company which would have taken half of their trade away, did not do a thing to help them. For these

reasons, the Darien scheme was a failure, and only made Scotland more hostile toward England.

On the continent, the King of Spain was mad and childless, and so on his death there would have been a squabble for the throne of Spain. Consequently, England, France, and Holland signed the first partition treaty, (1698) agreeing that Joseph Ferdinand, electoral prince of Bavaria would succeed to the throne, France was to be given Guipuscoa, in northern Spain. In 1699, however, Joseph died, and England and France, not wanting war, continued their negotiations. In 1700, they signed the second

Partition Treaty, recognizing Leopold's son, Charles, as the new Spanish King. France was given the additional compensations of Milan and Naples.

The only snag was, that both England and France had not cared what the Spaniards wanted. When Charles II of Spain died, he made a will leaving the throne to Philip, Louis' grandson. Louis disregarded the Treaty and sent his <sup>grand</sup>son to Spain. With France and Spain united, France seemed more dangerous than ever.

In 1701, to prevent any squabble about the English Succession, an Act of Settlement was passed, leaving the throne to Sophia, James II's granddaughter, she being the nearest Protestant heir.

In 1701, James II died, and Louis  
reco<sup>gn</sup>ized his son James,  
as James III. This was a foolish  
move as it broke the Peace of  
Ryswick. Even the Louis were  
willing to go to war with France,  
and William built up a Grand  
Alliance against France, with  
England at the lead. William  
dismissed his Tory ministers and  
dissolved Parliament, and at a  
general election, the Whigs were  
returned. All was ready for war  
when William died in 1702.

Although not seeing the end,  
he had seen the beginning of  
his one dearest wish, which was  
to see the power of Louis XIV  
destroyed.

15.

Upon looking back upon William's reign, one sees what a truly great statesman he was.

When he first came to the throne parliament passed three laws to carry out the principles of the Glorious Revolution.

① Bill of Rights, which made the King recognize the rights of his subjects

② Mutiny Act, which made the King have either a parliament once a year or no standing army in peace time,

and ③ The Toleration Act which gave freedom of worship to Protestant Dissenters

Later on the Bond of Association was formed, where all members of Parliament united



16.

against the Jacobites, so that the Glorious Revolution would not be undone.

The Partition Treaties were signed to keep Louis' power in check, so if he gained real power, then James would be put back on the throne of England.

The Act of Settlement was passed so that now only a Protestant should succeed to the throne of England.

This treaties and acts were all passed so that the principles of the Glorious Revolution could be put into practice.

*In order to have an account of things, <sup>to</sup> see the legislation phase of the revolution you must read the constitution because*

(1) you will have the things - the actual text  
(2) you will get in all the points you need

## MASTER'S COMMENTS AND MARKS

19.09.38	[8] Shew how this all helped the Whigs to <u>keep</u> in power
26.09.38	[8]
03.10.38	[9]
08.10.38	[9]
15.10.38	[8]
24.10.38	[10] I used the word "published". He recommended "appeared to have written" adding "it was never circulated except in MS which is not publication"
28.10.38	[9]
07.11.38	[10] Excellent
14.11.38	[9]
12.12.39	Unmarked
16.01.39	[10] Extremely good & a capital summary
23.01.39	[10] Excellent
30.01.39	[10] Excellent. Can you manage this in the hour?
06.02.39	Unmarked
24.02.39	[10] Very Good
05.05.39	[10] I have not counted the slips!
15.05.39	[10] Excellent. I used the word "Jacobites". He corrected it to "Jesuits" adding "Reserve the word Jacobites for the followers of James and his children <u>after</u> their expulsion in 1688."
20.05.39	{10} <u>Too much!</u> With thanks, EJH. Adding at the end, "More like an account of the reign than just the legislative phase of it. Don't exceed your mandate on the exam day because (1) you won't have the time - ½ hr at most - (2) you won't get in all the points you need."

