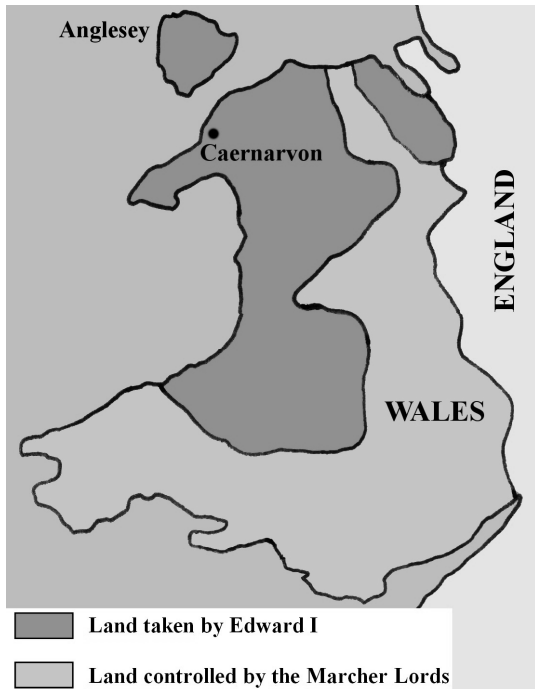


ENGLAND, THE TUDORS AND THE STUARTS

THE CONQUEST OF WALES AND SCOTLAND IN THE 13TH CENTURY

Wales

- a mountainous country, **fierce** tribesmen (went on quick raids), separate tribes
- Welsh **tribes** fought each other (*This was good for the English – Can you suggest why?*)



- **marcher lords** on the English side of the border
- the Welsh tribes finally united under **the Llywelyns** (Llywelyn the Great and his grandson Llywelyn ap Gruffydd)
- the English king Henry III recognized Llywelyn the Great **Prince of Wales**
- Llywelyn ap Gruffydd then defied King **Edward I** – rebellions in 1277 and 1282-1284
→ Edward I surrounded and starved Llywelyn into surrender, and Llywelyn was killed
- to make sure Wales would not rebel again:
 - Wales was divided into **counties**
 - to keep order, the English built a **chain of castles** along the border e.g. Caernarvon, with official **sheriffs** to control the land
 - English courts and laws were set up in Wales
 - to satisfy the Welsh, Edward permitted Welsh customs and language and his eldest son (born at Caernarvon) was proclaimed **Prince of Wales**

TASK 1: Who, by the rule, gets the title Prince of Wales and who has this title now?

Scotland

- after conquering Wales, Edward I “Longshanks” or the “Hammer of the Scots” turned to Scotland
- the Scottish kings were weak
- first, Edward drove the Scottish King John Balliol out and in 1296 **he conquered Scotland**
he also stole the **Stone of Scone** (the Scottish Coronation Stone) and took it to Westminster Abbey
- in 1297 **William Wallace** started a rebellion and drove the English from Scotland
- in 1305 Edward reconquered Scotland and Wallace was painfully executed
- in 1306 **Robert the Bruce** was secretly crowned King of Scotland by the Bishop of Glasgow – he was a king but he had no palace or kingdom
- in 1307 Bruce was forced to hide and spend some time as an outlaw
- but soon Edward I died → his son Edward II was weak and preferred courtly life
- so in **1314** Bruce drove him easily out of Scotland after **battle of Bannockburn**
- **Scotland remained independent until 1603**





INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

TASK 2: Which dynasty did Edward I and his son belong to?

THE HUNDRED YEARS' WAR

TASK 3: Which territories did the English kings have in France? (Consider Henry II and John Lackland)

- by the beginning of the Hundred Years' War England had only small area in Gascony in France
- **the causes of the war**

TASK 4: Read the following causes of the war and label them "long-term" or "immediate:"

 - the Great Schism – quarrels between three Popes → the power of the Church decreased
 - the last Capetian French King Charles IV died without heir in 1328 → **Edward III** (1337-1377) claimed the throne of France but Charles's cousin Philip VI of **Valois** was crowned
 - disputes over Gascony
 - the ending of the crusades → knights did not have anyone to fight now, they needed a new chance to fight
 - feudalism was declining
 - dispute over the **wool merchants in Flanders** who looked to England for support
 - Philip VI annoyed Edward III by supplying weapons to his enemies (Scots)
 - feelings of nationalism were developing, esp. in England and France
- **1337 - 1360 – English victories**
 - 1340 – battle of Sluys – a naval battle off the Belgian coast → **England got command of the sea**
 - **1346 – battle of Crecy (Kresčák)** – Edward III won (longbows and good defenses)

TASK 5: Which king died in this battle?

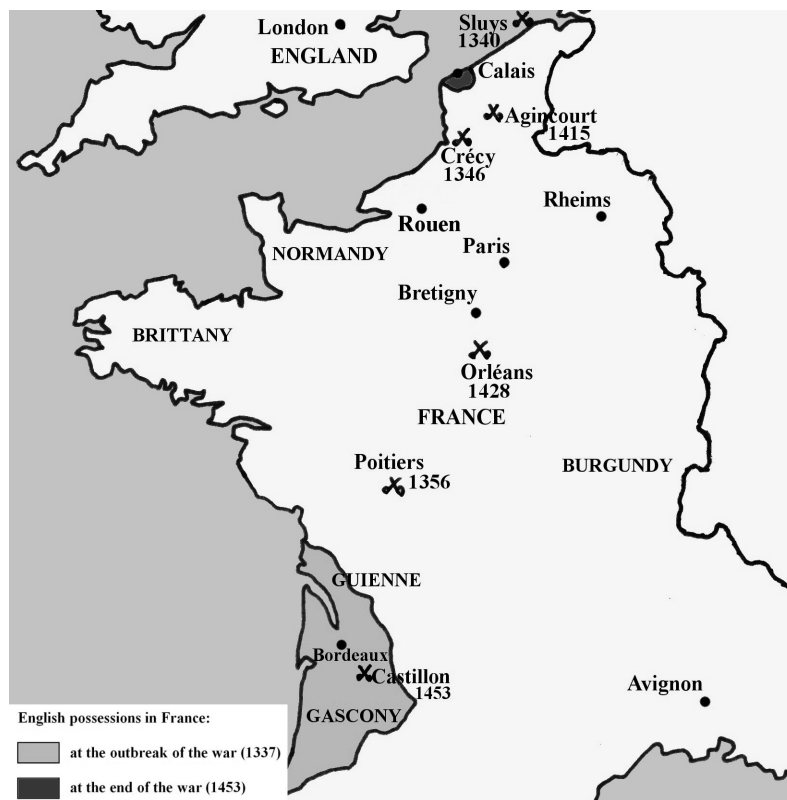
 - 1347 – the **English captured Calais** (→ it remained in their hands for 200 years)
 - the **Burgundians – English allies**
 - **1348-1355 – Black Death and its impact** → **no fighting for some time**
 - 1356 – battle of Poitiers – English victory thanks to the command of the **Black Prince** (the eldest son and namesake of Edward III), French King John II captured
 - **1360** – Treaty of Bretigny – France paid large ransom, England gained a lot of land (e.g. Gascony, Poitou) but Edward III accepted the loss of his right to the French crown
- **1360 - 1415 – French victories and stalemate**
 - Charles V became King of France
 - there were **no big battles** but **France recovered the land** lost in the previous stage of the war
 - **France changed its military strategy** – castles built for protection in France, army was reorganized, tactics changed (small assaults instead of large-scale attacks)
 - when Edward III died (1377), **both sides had little money and were tired**
 - French King Charles VI was still a child and insane → civil war over the power in France
 - the English King Richard II faced a revolt at home (**the Peasants' Revolt led by Wat Tyler in 1381**), later deposed by Henry IV of Lancaster

- **1415 – 1453 – the final stage of the war**

- 1415 – English King Henry V (1413-1422) of Lancaster continued the war on France → **battle of Agincourt** – English victory
- soon England conquered north of France (Normandy)
- 1420 – Henry V agreed to marry Charles's daughter and their son was to rule both countries
- but in 1422 – Henry V and Charles VI died and Henry VI was still a baby → Henry was declared King of France but most French people looked to Charles's son, the **Dauphin Charles**
- 1428 – **the siege of Orléans** – French people supported the French King in rebellions against the English in the conquered territories
- **Joan of Arc** (1412-1431) visited the Dauphin Charles and claimed that God had called her to lead his army and break the siege of Orléans

TASK 6: Do you know the story of Joan of Arc?

- 1429 – the English were defeated at Orléans → **Charles VII** (1422-1461) was **crowned at Rheims**
- 1430 – Joan freed other French cities but was captured by the Duke of Burgundy and **burnt as a witch in 1431** (in Rouen)
- 1435 – Burgundy changed sides, also the war was unpopular in England (soldiers abroad, taxes)
- 1436 – the French reconquered Paris
- 1449 – the French recaptured Normandy
- **1453 – battle of Castillon** (Gascony) – French victory → **the end of the war**
- **England lost all territories in France, except for Calais** (until 1558)





INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

- **the warfare of the Hundred Years' War:**
 - knights on horseback with heavy plate armour
 - the French used Italian crossbowmen
 - the English used Welsh longbowmen – deadly aim, fast shooting
 - long periods without any fighting – rather quick raids
 - problem of supplies (logistics) – armies used to pillage and plunder the conquered territories
 - high-ranking prisoners-of-war (nobles) were usually ransomed
 - at first French style of warfare was old-fashioned and unable to stand up to the English but then they reorganized and managed to catch up

THE WARS OF THE ROSES 1455 - 1485

- soon after the Hundred Years War ended, England got involved in another war – **a civil war**
- a thirty-year fight for the throne, between two powerful families:
 - the **House of York**
 - the **House of Lancaster**
- the families had symbols - roses
 - the House of York had a _____ rose
 - the House of Lancaster had a _____ rose
 - Their supporters were called the Yorkists and the Lancastrians.
- the main candidates for the throne of England were Henry VI (Lancaster) and his opponent Edward, Duke of York
- **Who do you think was more interested in who would become the king of England? The nobles or the peasants?**
- **Earl of Warwick – “the Kingmaker”**
- **the course of the conflict:**
 - **Henry VI** was defeated by the Yorkists → **Edward IV** became King of England
 - Warwick decided to put **Henry VI** back on the throne
 - Warwick was killed in battle → **Edward IV** became king again and murdered Henry
 - Edward IV died in 1483 → **Edward V** (he was twelve years old)
 - but people were tired and wanted somebody strong to rule them
→ his uncle Richard Duke of Gloucester proclaimed himself King of England – **Richard III**
 - little Edward and his little brother were moved to the Tower and then disappeared (the rumour said that it was on the order of Richard III) → everybody was shocked
 - people wanted the war to end → the nobles offered the crown to Henry Tudor (the last of the House of Lancaster)
- Aug 22, **1485** – **battle of Bosworth** – **Henry Tudor** defeated King **Richard III** (of the House of York) because he was deserted by his troops and killed
→ Henry Tudor was crowned **Henry VII** (1485-1509) and so he founded the new dynasty of English kings – **the Tudors**

TASK 7: Can you think of any consequences of the civil war?

HENRY VIII (1509-1547)

- of the Tudor family, son of Henry VII
- merry, good physique, favourite activities:
- fond of women (other than his wives)
- one writer described him in 1519:
“His Majesty was the handsomest prince that ever I saw. He is above the usual height, with an extremely fine calf to his leg, his complexion fair and bright, with auburn hair, combed straight in the French fashion, and a round face so very beautiful it would become a pretty woman, his throat being rather long and thick.”
- here is another description by the Venetian ambassador in London in 1518:
“His majesty came into our garden, and addressing me in French, said, ‘Talk with me a while. The king of France, is he as tall as I am?’ I told him there was but little difference. He continued, ‘Is he as broad?’ I said, he was not. He then inquired, ‘What sort of leg has he?’ I replied, ‘Spare.’ Whereupon he opened his doublet, placed his hand on his thigh and said, ‘Look here; and I also have a good calf to my leg...’ On hearing that King Francis wore a beard, he allowed his own to grow, and it is reddish, he has now got a beard that looks like gold.”



TASK 8: What picture of King Henry does this give us?

- However, this image of Henry was changing gradually, as he was growing older. Later accounts describe him as fat, sick, unattractive and grumpy.
- Henry’s biggest problem was that his wife Catherine was not able to give him a son and neither were his other wives later (see the chart below)
- Henry’s Lord Chancellor was **Cardinal Wolsey**, until 1529, when Wolsey failed to put through his divorce with his first wife Catherine. He was charged with treason. **Thomas Cromwell** was made the new Chancellor.
- Henry played his part in the **English Reformation**. The Pope was not popular in England because he did not agree with Henry’s divorce. Also the English clergy was rich and corrupt. At first the king did not agree with the Reformation (especially M. Luther) but then he needed to separate from the Church because he needed to preserve the dynasty.
- So, after the negotiations were not successful, the English Church was separated from Rome and in **1534** the king became the head of **the Church of England**. The first Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury was **Thomas Cranmer**.
- As a result of that many monasteries were abolished and the property of the Church was confiscated. So the royal income was increased and the power of the king became stronger (**absolutism**).

- Henry VIII's wives:

TASK 9: Using the information or material provided by your teacher, fill in the table below, describing Henry VIII's wives chronologically:

Portrait						
Name						
Nationality						
Reason for the marriage						
Children?						
Cause of death						

EDWARD VI (1547-1553)

- son of Henry VIII and _____
- became king at the age of 10 (under regency)
- the first Protestant king of England
- Thomas Cranmer** (Archbishop of Canterbury) implemented *the Book of Common Prayer*

LADY JANE GREY (1553)

- Protestant queen, placed on the throne instead of Mary Tudor
- ruled for 9 days, then she was removed by the supporters of Mary Tudor and executed

TASK 10: Why would the Protestant nobles prefer Jane Grey to Mary Tudor even though she was not the first in line of succession?



MARY TUDOR (1553-1558)

- daughter of Henry VIII and _____
- she was separated from her mother as a child
- a fanatic Catholic, she married King Philip II of Spain
- she persecuted the Protestants mercilessly (beheaded, burned) → nicknamed **Bloody Mary**

ELIZABETH I (1558 – 1603)

- the daughter of Henry VIII and
- educated, intelligent, diplomatic skills
- brought England stability and peace → her reign is called **the Golden Age**
- however, during her reign she had to cope with many Catholic plots (aimed at killing her) e.g. by the Duke of Norfolk
- her religious policy she wanted **reasonable treatment of religion – the Anglican Church**
- however, if the Catholics plotted against the Queen or even continued in their worship, they were tortured or executed
- by **Act of Supremacy (1559)**
 - all religious laws set by Mary Tudor were abolished
 - Elizabeth became Head of the Church of England
- by **Act of Uniformity (1559)**
 - The *Book of Common Prayer* had to be used for all Church services
 - all people had to attend services
 - and if they did not, they had to pay a fine
- foreign policy - considered with respect to Spain. She **made Spain angry** because
 - she **supported** French **Huguenots** and the Dutch **Calvinists**
 - **English pirates** attacked Spanish ships coming from America in the Atlantic, e.g. **Francis Drake** (nicknamed “El Draque” by the Spanish)
 - she **arrested** her cousin the Catholic **Mary, Queen of Scots** who was trying to overthrow her. Mary then became a “guest” (= prisoner) in England and in 1587 her last plot was revealed and she was **executed** on Queen Elizabeth’s order
- These tensions finally resulted in **war with Spain**. King Philip wanted to punish England and convert it back to Catholicism. The Spanish fleet called the “invincible” **Armada** set off to invade England in **1588**. Although the Armada seemed stronger at first, it was **defeated** in a great battle off the English coast and almost destroyed by a storm. Francis Drake was the second in command on the English side.



TASK 11: Read the following sources and explain the reasons for the Spanish defeat.

- An extract from a letter by the Duke of Medina Sidonia, commander of the Armada, to King Philip II of Spain:

“My health is bad and from my small experience of the water I know that I am always seasick. ... This expedition is so great and its aims are so important that its leader ought to understand navigation and sea-fighting. I know nothing of either. Further I know none of the officers who are to serve under me and I know nothing of the state of England.”
- Extract from a letter written by King Philip to the Duke of Medina Sidonia, commander of the Armada:

“If you fail, you fail; but the cause being God’s you cannot fail.”

“The enemy’s object will be to fight at long range because of his advantage in artillery. So the aim of our men must be to bring him to close quarters and grapple with him. The enemy uses his artillery in order to deliver his fire low and sink his opponents’ ships. You will take what precautions you think necessary.”



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

- Extract from “The Armada” by John Hale (1913):
“In the English ships, gun drill was fairly well organised and men could load and fire their guns quickly - the Spaniards said three times as fast as they could do it themselves.”
- The Duke of Medina Sidonia's diary entry in August 1588:
“Our ships are too heavy compared with the lightness of the enemy's.”
- Francis Drake wrote about the effect of the storm and English fire ships which took advantage of the situation and cut off the anchors of the Spanish ships:
“...they had skirmished and fired heavily at each other. But the Spaniards could not board, and the English, with their little ships, sailed so well and manoeuvred so skilfully, that the galleasses could not get at them.”
- Elizabeth also encouraged trade, wool production (sheep), England very prosperous
- England imported many products and materials from other countries or colonies

TASK 12:

Using an atlas or your knowledge from the previous chapters, write down what England might have imported from the following places:

from America _____

India and China _____

Venetian traders _____

Turkey and the East _____

and even Russia _____

- the **beginning of the English colonialism**
 - **Francis Drake**
 - navigator, politician, slave trader, ship *Golden Hind*
 - attacked Spanish galleons carrying riches from America – pirate?
 - voyages – through Magellan Strait, the first to visit the Antarctica (by mistake)
 - North America – organized one of the first Protestant masses in America
 - defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588
 - English folktale of a sleeping hero – Drake’s drum
 - **Walter Raleigh**
 - writer, poet, explorer
 - colonized Virginia
 - the Lost Colony of Roanoke Island – colonists mysteriously disappeared
 - secretly married to the Queen’s lady-in-waiting Elizabeth Throckmorton
 - after Queen Elizabeth’s death James I beheaded him to please the Spanish
- Elizabeth was given nicknames by her subjects, for example: *The Virgin Queen, Gloriana, The Faerie Queene* and the *Good Queen Bess*

TASK 13: Study the nicknames above separately and try to suggest the idea behind the nickname (why was she given it and by whom)

- Elizabeth's main advisor and "right hand" was **William Cecil, lord Burghley** and later his son Robert
- Elizabeth never married and did not give England an heir to the throne. However, there were certain men in her life - her favourites, e.g. Robert Dudley
- when Elizabeth I died, the **Tudor dynasty died out**

THE ENGLISH RENAISSANCE

- flourished during the reign of Elizabeth I and is connected to the Golden Age
- ideas of the Renaissance were adapted and used by English artists
- it also meant a change in lifestyle

TASK 14: Use your knowledge from other subjects to write down what you know about the following aspects of the English Renaissance:

- English drama – William Shakespeare _____

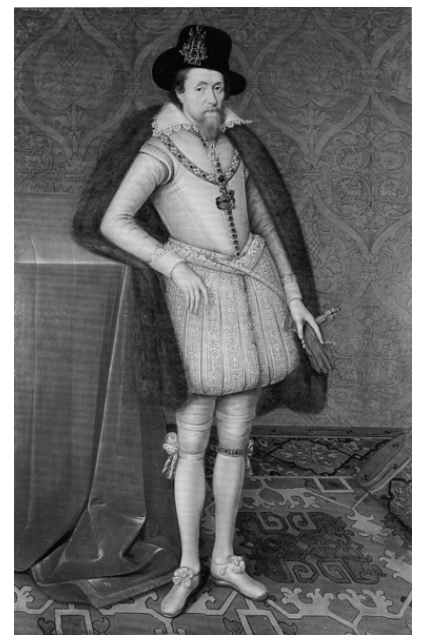
- English poetry – Edmund Spenser, William Shakespeare _____

- changing language _____
- also – England was richer, religion was more settled, the English had their translation of the Bible, architecture was flourishing (esp. houses of the nobility)

JAMES I (1603-1625)

- When Queen Elizabeth I died in **1603**, her closest relative was **James VI of Scotland**, the son of Mary Queen of Scots. When he was invited to be the king of England, he became **James I of England**
- James I was from the Stuart family (Scottish royal dynasty) → **the Stuart dynasty** came to the throne of England
- He was welcomed especially by the Catholics and by the Puritans who thought he would favour them.
- **the Puritans** - a new religious group in England, they adopted their beliefs from Calvinism and so they believed in:

they also had no bishops, they were led by a committee of clergymen



TASK 15: Complete the table below:

FEATURES:	THE CATHOLIC CHURCH	THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND	PURITANS
Head			no leader
Officials	bishops		committee of clergymen
Clergy			preachers
Marriage of the clergy?		married	
Mass and services	Latin		
Decoration in churches		decorated churches	
Music	permitted, welcome		

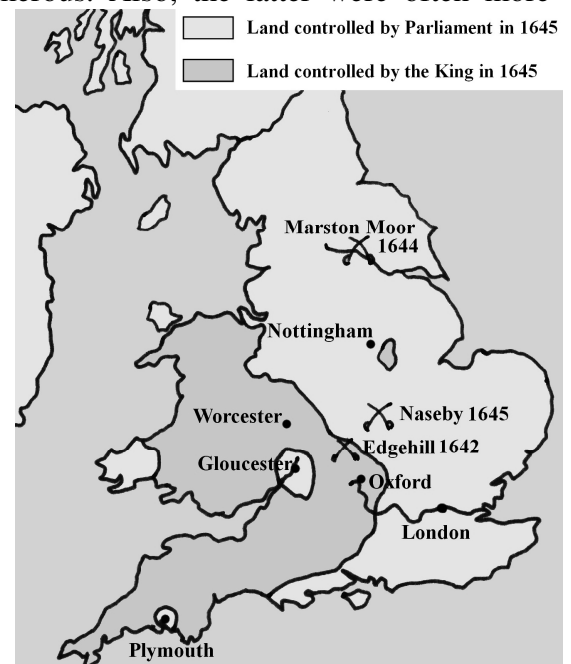
- the King had to solve the new religious disputes
 - he called the **Hampton Court Conference** in 1604 and discussed religious matters with Catholics and Puritans
 - **all clergymen were to accept the supremacy of the bishops of the Church of England**
 - **new English translation of the Bible – “the King James Bible”** – was authorised and it has been used in England ever since
 - a little was agreed to please the Puritans (especially those with strict beliefs)
 - the situation was complicated by the **Gunpowder Plot in 1605**
 - a group of disappointed Catholics were supposed to blow up the House of Lords when King James was opening it, place his little daughter on the throne and rule in her name
 - **Guy Fawkes** who was discovered to have taken part in the plot was an expert in explosives
 - the **plot failed** and the conspirators were executed
 - we still have only a vague knowledge of who exactly was involved in the conspiracy
 - historians are lacking some good evidence and the conspirators were tortured and executed too soon and too quickly for any proper investigation to be performed
 - the truth might not be as clear as it seems and there might even be some conspiracy among the people around the King himself
- James I also had some **trouble with the Parliament** which controlled most of the country’s money. If he needed to raise more taxes, he had to ask the Parliament. This was especially difficult for James who believed in the Divine Right → **first tensions between the King and the Parliament**
- And it was in James’s time when in **1620** the **Pilgrim Fathers** (Puritans) set off on their journey to the colonies in search of religious freedom. On their ship **Mayflower** they wanted to sail to Virginia but arrived in **Massachusetts**. (That’s where the tradition of Thanksgiving comes from.)
- King James was very educated and a talented scholar and the Renaissance continued in his era

CHARLES I AND THE CIVIL WAR

- Charles I was not a good diplomat. He was not able to get on well with Parliament like James I before him. The **quarrel between the King and Parliament** could not be settled easily and a civil war seemed to be at hand.
- The war itself started because the King needed money for war with France, the Scottish and the Irish. So he called Parliament and asked it for more taxes. Parliament did not approve.
- Charles I reacted by dismissing Parliament in 1629. Moreover, the Scots and the Irish rose up against him. The King needed money for his army of mercenaries and so in 1640 he called Parliament again. However, this time Parliament demanded king's favourites to be punished and taxes were not approved again. The king dismissed Parliament again (the **Short Parliament**).
- But the war could not be led without money so Parliament met again and this time for a long time. (1640-1653, the **Long Parliament**).
- The King could not mend the situation and fled from the conflict to Oxford. There he gathered an army and **in 1642 he started the war on Parliament** which he did not trust anymore.

The Civil War (1642 – 1648):

- **The King's side** was supported by **nobles and country men** and **the north of England, Wales** and Devon. Because the nobles were used to horse riding, the royal army had strong cavalry. They were all called **Royalists** or **Cavaliers**.
- **Parliament's side** was supported by **Presbyterians, Independents, middle class, merchants and Puritans**. It was strongest in **larger towns** and in **the south and east of England**. And because it was supported by **townspeople**, it was strong in foot soldiers. They were nicknamed "Roundheads." Soon it had to obtain new cavalry led by **Oliver Cromwell**.
- Many nobles who were **neutral** in their stand felt that it was their duty to support their king as his loyal subjects.
- At first, the _____ were winning because they were better trained. But later the armies of _____ became stronger and more numerous. Also, the latter were often more fanatic, because of the Puritans.
- Although there were hundreds of smaller encounters all over the country and both armies and their units were chasing each other across the country, there were only three major battles:
 - **1642 Battle of Edgehill** - ended in a draw
 - **1644 Battle of Marston Moor** – a Parliamentary victory
 - **1645 Battle of Naseby** – a Parliamentary victory after which most of the King's army was destroyed and the **King had to surrender** (1646).
- In 1648 the fighting started again when the Scottish army helped the royalists. However, the Scots were defeated and the King was regarded as too dangerous by Parliament and Oliver Cromwell who had grown very powerful.
- Charles was arrested and charged with treason. A trial was arranged and the King was sentenced to death.
- On a cold day in January **1649 Charles I was executed**.
- A new era had started – **the Commonwealth of England** was declared by Parliament.



THE COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND

- After the King was executed in **1649**, Parliament declared England to be **the Commonwealth of England**, which meant that the new form of state would be **a republic**.
- The bishops of the English Church were abolished, the House of Lords was dismissed.
- New leaders were the representatives of the people. One of them was **Oliver Cromwell**.
- The dynasty of the king continued, through his son, Prince **Charles**, who was saved and protected by the loyal royalists. He sailed to Scotland, raised a new army and returned to England. He was successful at first, but then he was completely **defeated by Cromwell's army**. The prince had **to escape** from England. Also rebellions in Scotland and Ireland tried to support the prince but these were defeated too.
- **The Puritan rule:**
 - In 1653 Cromwell was proclaimed **Lord Protector** because Parliament was too weak to run the country. The situation became even stricter and all the land was controlled by the army. The country was divided into 11 districts governed by army officers.
 - Cromwell also finally **conquered Ireland** by great force.
 - 1651 – **Navigation Acts** were passed:
 - **war on the Dutch** (because of trade in the East), fought at sea, Cromwell's excellent navy won
 - N.B.: The Dutch established the East India Trading Company in 1602, the English established their East India Trading Company in 1600 – they were strong competition to each other!
 - In 1654 he announced the **union with Scotland**.
- **Cromwell died** in 1658. **His son** Richard was made the new Lord Protector. However, he preferred farming and peace to politics and did not have his father's military and political talents. He was a failure so after a few months he **resigned**.
- The chaos which followed was used by one of the generals who marched on London from Scotland with a Parliamentary army and after he seized the capital he invited the exiled prince to become the King of England. That was the restoration of the _____ dynasty.

THE RESTORATION - 1660

- The royal dynasty was restored in person of Prince Charles who ruled as **Charles II**.

CHARLES II (1660-1685)

- One of the first things he had to do was to deal with the murderers of his father.
- Also, **Royalists**, who lost their property in the Civil War and the Commonwealth period, were returned their property or **compensated**.
- Not to repeat the mistakes of his father, Charles II had to find a way to **get on well with Parliament**.
- Also, the King **restored** the bishops of the **Church of England** and made it the **official religion** again.
- And he **treated the Puritans harshly**.
- Charles was nicknamed **the Merry Monarch**. He loved wine, women, gambling and horse-racing. He simply loved pleasure. He was witty and talkative.
- Charles II was generally loved by his subjects.





INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

- Despite his efforts to restore peace in the country, the reign of Charles II was also famous for two things:

- **TASK 16: Read the following excerpts from the diary of Samuel Pepys to find out what happened in London in 1665:**

“Great fear of the sickness here in the City, it is being said that two or three houses are already shut up. God preserve us all.”

“This day, much against my will, I did in Drury Lane see two or three houses marked with a red cross upon the doors, and ‘Lord Have Mercy upon Us’ writ there – which was a sad sight to me, being the first of the kind....that I ever saw”

“Now shops are shut in, people rare and very few that walk about, in so much that the grass begins to spring in some places“.

1665 - _____

- **TASK 17: Now read a letter by Lady Hobart to her friend to find out what happened in 1666:**

„Oh dear Sir Ralph, I am sorry to be the messenger of so dismal news, for poor London is almost burnt down. It began on Saturday night and has burnt ever since and is at this time more fierce than ever. It did begin in Pudding Lane at a baker’s where a Dutch rogue was staying and it burnt to the Bridge and all Fish Street...“

1666 - _____

- **wars on the Dutch** still continued. Among other events, New Amsterdam in colonial North America was captured by the English and renamed **New York**.
- When Charles II died in 1685, he left no legitimate heir so he was succeeded by his brother James.

JAMES II (1685-1688)

- The new King caused **quarrels with Parliament** and solved them by dismissing it. Moreover, he was also a Catholic and wanted to restore the old religion. He also took a Catholic as his second wife.
- In **1688** Parliament reacted by inviting James’s first-born daughter Mary and her Dutch husband **William of Orange**, a Dutch Protestant, to rule England as **William III**.
→ William sailed to England and made James give up quite easily because many people did not want to support the Catholic king. James fled to France. Because there was not a single shot fired and nobody got killed, the event was called **the Bloodless** or **the Glorious Revolution (1688)**.

WILLIAM III (1688-1702)

- Parliament wanted Mary and William to sign the **Bill of Rights** (1689). After they had done so, they were crowned king and queen.

TASK 18:

Can you logically predict what the document might have said about the following? (Do not forget that the document was written down by Parliament.)

- about taxes _____
- about the King’s religion _____
- about the King’s army _____
- about Parliament’s laws _____

- Moreover, in 1694 the King had to sign that **Parliament would meet at least every three years**.

TASK 19: In ONE sentence describe the effect of these changes on the power of the King:

- The rise of political clubs (future political parties) after 1680s:
 - the **Tories** – the conservatives in the Court Party who supported the King
 - the **Whigs** – the liberals in the Country Party who supported Parliament
- **1707** – England and Scotland became one country (one king, one parliament, one flag) and the country was now called **The United Kingdom of Great Britain**
- William and Mary had no children so Mary's younger sister Anne became the Queen in 1702.

QUEEN ANNE (1702-1714)

- all Anne's children died before her → to avoid the danger that a Catholic heir (descendant of James II) would claim the throne, Parliament passed the **Act of Settlement** in 1701. The act said that **the throne must always pass to the nearest Protestant heir**.
- so when Anne died in 1714, the English crown was offered to George, the Prince of Hannover
- the **Stuarts died out and the throne of England went to the Hannover dynasty**

GEORGE I (1714-1727)

- George I was a German and never grew attached to Britain
- in time of his absence, the King was represented by his **Prime Minister**, who was the member of the strongest party in the Parliament. The first British Prime Minister was **Robert Walpole** (1720-1740). He was a Whig. His decisions were officially and legally criticized by the **parliamentary opposition** which became a tradition.



George I



Robert Walpole



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

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