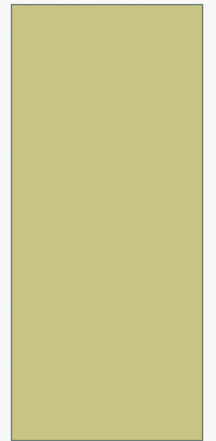


THE CONFLICT BEGINS

DECEMBER 1ST, 2014



UNUSUAL WAYS OF GETTING MONEY

- Charles I needed money. Parliament would grant the request for more taxes if he would respect its wishes. Charles refused.
- Charles brought back ship money, where people had to pay the king to provide warships for the English navy.
- He would force people to make loans to the crown and would mortgage royal properties.
- He collected customs fees called tunnage and poundage.
- He sold noble titles, billeted soldiers with homeowners and raised the costs of government services.
- Finally he used a secret court to try and fine his enemies.
- These were all very unpopular.

THE FIGHT WITH PARLIAMENT

- Soon, Charles found that he couldn't raise enough money, even with his unique methods.
- 1628: Charles recalled parliament. But parliament refused to give him any money unless he stopped with his illegal activities. They wanted him to sign a new Charter. He dissolved parliament.
- The Duke of Buckingham was assassinated. This made the public happy. But Charles had to find new advisors.
- He picked Lord Strafford and Archbishop Laud.
- Stafford found lots of money for Charles and this was called Strafford's fork.
- Archbishop Laud wanted extravagant church services which made the Puritans mad, so they attacked churches and destroyed priceless artifacts.

THE LONG PARLIAMENT

- 1637: After alienating the English, Charles began to alienate the Scottish by attempting to force them to support the Church of England.
- In response, the Scots rose in revolt after signing a covenant to resist him. He needed money to quell the revolt.
- 1640: Charles called the “Short Parliament,” but they sympathized with the Scots and Charles closed it in three weeks.
- He still needed money though, so he called a new parliament. This parliament was called the Long Parliament. It sat for 13 years and was even less friendly to Charles.

THE LONG PARLIAMENT CONTINUED

- Parliament called for Laud and Strafford to be removed from power and Charles turned them over to parliament. They were executed.
- Parliament wanted to pass the Grand Remonstrance to change the king's role and limit his powers. But they weren't sure how much power a monarch deserved by right. There were loopholes in the Magna Carta for the king's power, such as foreign policy and the Royal Prerogative. Plus the people supported the king's rights more than parliament's.
- Also, parliament was divided on the issue. Radicals wanted to take away most of the powers and others just wanted a guarantee he would act within the law.
- In the end, it barely passed.

WAR ON PARLIAMENT

- Charles invaded the House of Commons with 500 soldiers.
- The Radicals had been warned and they escaped. Parliament called for an army.
- Charles went in search of support and the queen went to Europe to sell the crown jewels.
- Charles was going to make war on parliament.



THE CIVIL WAR BEGINS

- 1642: Charles raised his standard in Nottingham, he began a conflict that would last seven years. England was divided. Charles' supporters were called Royalists or Cavaliers. His supporters came from noble families and had experience.
- Parliaments' troops were a militia of farmers and townspeople with no experience. But parliament also controlled the navy and the richest part of the country.
- It was not looking good for Charles.
- Parliament made an alliance with the Scots who had a more modern army lead by Oliver Cromwell, a Puritan.
- This New Model Army was called the Roundheads and were highly disciplined, very religious and well equipped.

THE END



- Charles won a few small battles at the beginning, but the Roundheads won two big important battles at Marston Moor and Naseby.
- Charles fled to Scotland where he was captured and handed over to parliament.

THE RUMP PARLIAMENT

- 1642: Those who voted against Grand Remonstrance left to fight for the king, leaving Presbyterians and Puritans in charge of parliament. Those two groups didn't agree on many things.
- The Presbyterians didn't mind Charles' return if he agreed to limited powers, while the Puritans wanted to end the monarchy.
- Charles tried to play the sides against each other, but eventually the parliamentary army drove out the 143 Presbyterian members out of parliament.
- What was left was called the Rump Parliament and they charged Charles with treason and put him on trial.

TRIAL OF THE KING

- 1649: An act of treason was trying to overthrow the king, so charging the king with treason was unusual.
- By this definition Charles was on trial for trying to overthrow himself.
- But at the end of the trial he was found guilty and sentenced to death.
- January: Charles dressed in his finest clothes for his execution. At 1:00 he was executed.
- Up until the end he maintained that as a king he could not be tried as it was impossible for him to be tried by his equals, and he could not commit treason against himself.