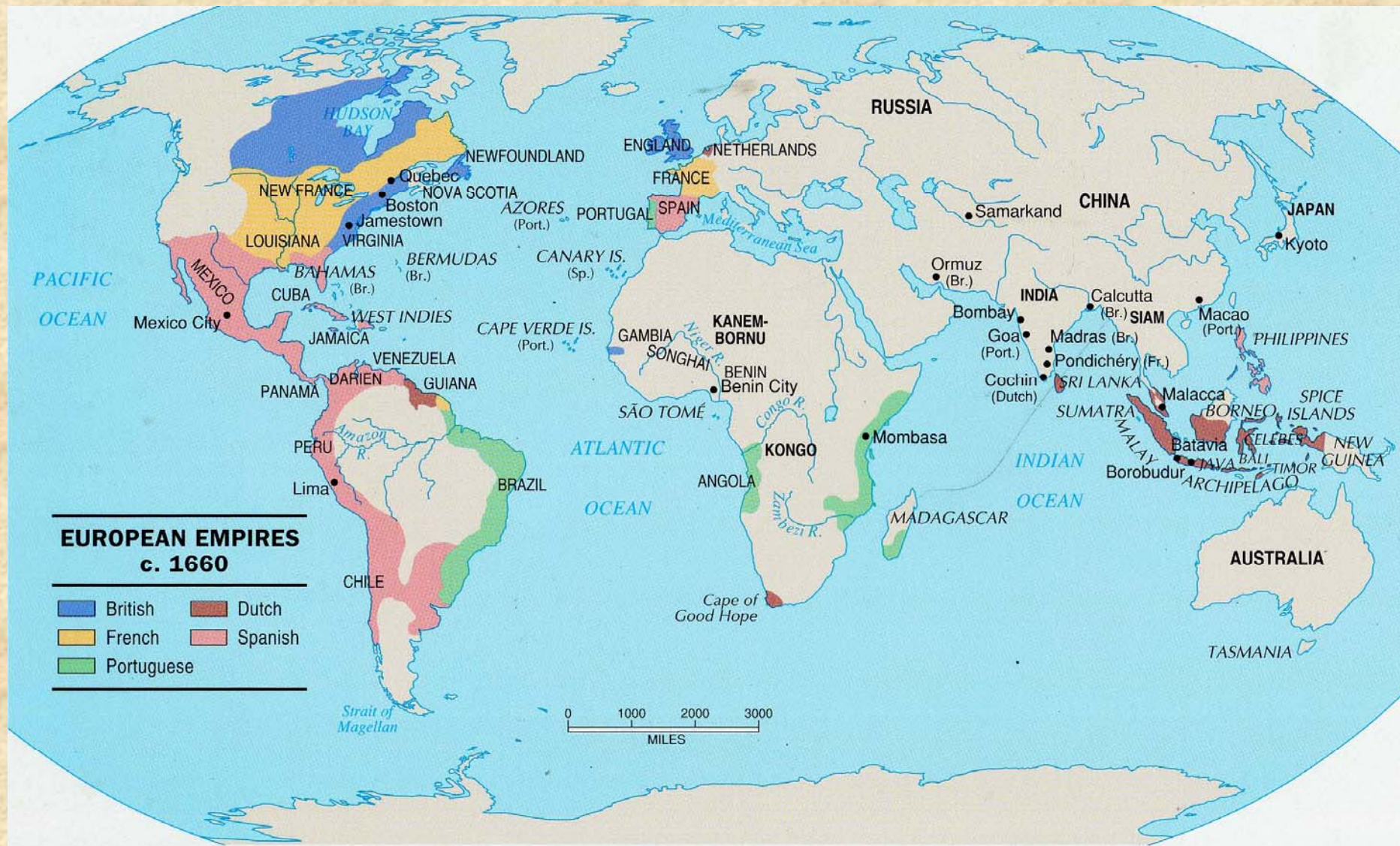


**Absolutism with
Limitations
in the 1600's**



European Empires, c.1660

Netherlands

- Religious and independence wars
 - Dutch Republic
- Economic power of the Dutch
 - Trade-based
 - Foreign colonies
 - *Embarrassment of Riches*
- Wars with England
- Religious toleration
- William III of Orange
 - Stadtholder of the Dutch
 - Became king of England



Restraints on absolutism (abstracted):

1. The States should give assent to any marriage proposed for a ruler or potential ruler (thus giving the States power to rule in disputed succession).
2. Only natives of the Fatherland appointed to high government positions.
3. The States were free to assemble, regardless of summoning by the ruler.
4. No new taxes without consent of the States.
5. All acts of war must be approved by the States.
6. Rulers were obliged to use the Dutch language.
7. Coinage to be minted only as the States authorized.
8. No part of the realm could enter a treaty with foreigners.
9. States were never to convene outside of the Netherlands.
10. Gifts to the ruler were prohibited.
11. Justice to be administered only by regular judiciary.
12. Old customs and laws are to remain unbreakable, even for the ruler.

– Simon Schama, *The Embarrassment of Riches*, Vintage Books, 1997, pp. 80-81.

England

- James I
 - Son of Mary Queen of Scots
 - Raised by Scottish leaders
 - “Divine right of kings”
 - Royal monopolies
 - Dissolved Parliament
 - Lost favor of the people
 - Puritans' opposition



England

- Charles I
 - Son of James I
 - Revolt in Scotland
 - Scottish people did not feel fairly treated
 - Imposition of bishops versus presbyters
 - War with France
 - Unable to raise taxes without Parliament
 - Long Parliament
 - Civil War
 - Death of the king
 - Roundheads vs Cavaliers



England

- The Commonwealth
 - Rule by Parliament
 - Excluded Episcopalians and Presbyterian dissenters
 - Cromwell dissolved Parliament
 - “The protectorate”
 - Levellers’s revolt
 - Right to vote for all
 - Richard Cromwell succeeds his father



England

- The Restoration

- Charles II made king

- Restored Anglicanism
 - Respected rights of Parliament
 - Short reign
 - Secret Catholic

- James II

- Open Catholic
 - Had 8 children, 2 girls survived (including Mary, wife of William of Orange) and wife died
 - Remarried
 - Protestants revolted when new son was baptized a Catholic



England

- The Glorious Revolution
 - Parliament invited Mary and William III of Orange to invade England (bloodless)
 - Jacobites (from Latin Jacobus) and the Battle of the Boyne
 - William III gained favor by sacrificing royal power
 - English Bill of Rights
 - Bank of England
 - Free press
- Succeeded by Queen Anne
 - Last of the Stuarts

Seventeenth Century English Rulers

Events

Relationship

Elizabeth I (Tudor)



Nephew

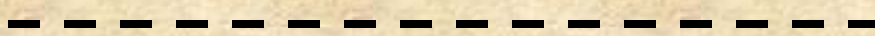
James I (Stuart)



Son

Charles I (Stuart)

English Civil War



Oliver Cromwell (Lord Protector)



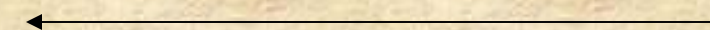
Son

Richard Cromwell (Lord Protector)

The Restoration



Charles II (Stuart)



Brother

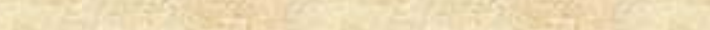
James II (Stuart)

The Glorious Revolution



Daughter

William III (Orange) and Mary (Stuart)



Sister

Anne (Stuart)



Cousin

George I (Hanover)

"If there were only one religion in England there would be danger of despotism, if there were two, they would cut each other's throats, but there are thirty, and they live in peace and happiness."

– Voltaire

Thank You