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English bill of rights ap euro

Britain serves as an example of resistance to absolutism and the development of a political system alternative to absolutism. In England, the resistance to an absolutist monarch culminated in the English Civil War. The English Civil War was a conflict between the English monarchy, Parliament and the English elite. The War completely made the competition that happened between the monarchs and the other powers seen on the whole world stage. James II's war was in part an outgrowth of the ongoing religious and social divisions of the Reformation. The reign of King James I, also known as King James VI of Scotland, meant that Anglican England, Catholic Ireland and Calvinist Scotland were united under a single ruler. Although the monarchy officially supported the Anglican Church, which king Henry VIII had placed under the control of the English Monarch with the Act of Supremacy in 1534, King James tended to act in favor of Catholicism. This angered many elites and members of the upper classes who tend to be Calvinists. King James I (VI of Scotland) also believed in the Divine Right of Kings. Charles IJames was succeeded by his son Charles I, who married the daughter of the Catholic King Henry IV of France, further alienating Calvinists. Some believed that Charles hatched a sinister plot to restore Catholicism in England, especially when he tried to force Scotland to adopt a new prayer book in 1637. Parliament approved the Petition of Law, which stated that the king: Could not impose taxes without Parliamentary approval; Couldn't imprison a free man without a trial; Could not subject free people to special courts; Couldn't force free people to house troops in their homes. Charles, however, tried to raise money to support European wars, mainly against Spain, with ship money: essentially a tax that used to be collected only in times of war and only in coastal towns. Charles, however, insisted that he could collect the tax in times of peace and throughout the country. When a Puritan movement arose and called for religious and social reforms, Charles dissolved Parliament.Thus, from the period 1629-1640, Charles I ruled without any kind of interaction of Parliament. But in 1640, Charles tried to impose religious changes in Scotland causing the Scots to stand up in revolt. With money needed, Charles had to reconvene Parliament. But when they refused to support his policies, he unloaded what became known as the Short Parliament.Needing money to fight the Scots, Charles was forced to call Parliament back in session, especially after some and nobility attuned to the Scots. This brought about the period of the Long Parliament, when Parliament called for reforms. The parliament was divided: puritans wanted religious and government reforms, while nobles wanted to support the king to maintain their own power. A failed coup against Charles I I Charles to flee to London. His supporters also left Parliament. This coup led to the outbreak of civil war between the Cavaliers (supporters of the king) and roundheads (those against the king, mostly puritans and middle-class Presbyterians). The Roundheads (nicknamed for their hairstyles) wanted a limited parliamentary monarchy and religious reforms. Oliver CromwellThe leader of the Roundhead parliamentarians, Oliver Cromwell, drove the monarchists out of parliament. Charles I was sentenced to death, and the English or Commonwealth republic was proclaimed. Cromwell took charge of the Commonwealth as Lord Protector of the Kingdom. Charles was tried, found guilty of treason, and beheaded in 1649. Cromwell's Commonwealth imposed a strict moral code and crushed the Irish rebellion, causing intense famine exacerbated by a plague. Cromwell's Commonwealth republic essentially functioned as a military dictatorship.🔪 Watch: AP European History - English Civil WarThe Glorious RevolutionAfter Cromwell died in 1658, the Commonwealth fell apart. Charles II, the son of Charles I, was invited to resume the throne in 1660, known as the restoration. But Charles was an ineffective and unpopular leader. When he died, his Catholic brother James II took over the throne, renewing fears of a plot to restore Catholicism to England. A group of English Protestants turned to William of Orange, the Dutch stadholder, who asked him to take the throne. William was married to James II's daughter, Mary, and was also Protestant. In 1688 William and Mary were crowned in the Glorious Revolution. James fled to France, assembled a French army and tried to retake the throne, but he was defeated by William in 1690. William and Mary agreed to sign the English Bill of Rights, which outlined specific constitutional and civil rights and eventually gave Parliament power over the monarchy, creating a constitutional monarchy. Under the Act of Settlement in 1701, the throne would return to the Protestant descendants of James I. The whole height of the English Civil War and of the Glorious Revolution was that the aristocracy and nobility had protected their rights from absolutism. Parliament's rights were also claimed in the legal petition. 🔪 Watch: AP European History - English Restoration to Glorious Revolution When William and Mary were recognized as king and queen of England after the Glorious Revolution in 1689, they agreed to a number of laws to ensure that Parliament retained power. Among them was the Bill of Rights, which limited the powers of the monarchy and guaranteed civil liberties of the English privileged classes. The also provided that the English monarchs would be subject to law and govern by the consent of Parliament, which would meet every three years. It also forbade Roman Catholics to be king or or and set the standard of Parliamentary authority in England for years to come. William and Mary agreed to the Bill of Rights in 1689 The third unit of my AP European History course focuses on the development of absolutism and constitutionalism in Western and Eastern Europe in the 17th and 18th centuries. These files contain all the primary sources and instructional materials available from this device in a single file. Click on one of the thumbnails to go directly to a lesson. Click to download a short study guide for the entire device. ON YOUR OWN BEFOREWed, October 3rd This first lesson consists of two parts. First, students will learn about the context surrounding the development of absolutist states when absolute monarchs had to contend with persistent medieval institutions. The second part of the lesson is an introduction to the Divine Right of Kings, a doctrine used by many European monarchs in the 17th century to provide biblical justification for their pretensions to absolute power. Wood, 173-179 Foundations of absolutism COMPLETE FORWOonten, 4 October Any serious discussion of absolutism must begin with Louis XIV, the Sun King who built an absolute monarchy in France, which before his rule was dominated by powerful nobles. Louis brought the French monarchy to an unprecedented level of power. He is best known for his palace at Versailles and for his wars, which culminated in the War of the Spanish Succession. Spielvogel, 444-450 Wood, 179-186 PRIMAIRE SOURCEThis documentell has three documents on Louis XIV. Look for contrast between the memoirs of the Duc de Saint-Simon, written by a nobleman who visited Louis at Versailles, and the era of Louis XIV, written by Voltaire, a bourgeois philosophe writing in the next century. Louis XIV's Edict of Fontainebleau, which repealed Henry IV's Edict of Nantes, was an essential part of Louis' program of uniting France under the reign of One King, One Law, One Faith. The magnificent Palace of Louis of Versailles was an essential part of his designs to oversee France (and all of Europe) with the splendour of the French monarchy. Here are a few videos I like to show in class. COMPLETE FOR Dien, 9 October Absolute princes not only wanted to centralize the political power of the state, but also to use all available economic forces to create a competitive economy. Mercantilism was an attractive economic philosophy for absolute monarchs because it enabled economic development coordinated by a central authority. Spielvogel, 432-433, 447 Click the PDF icon to read Frederic Bastiat's Candlemakers' Petition. For more information about Frederic Bastiat, click here. Economics of absolutism Because it's usually around November when I teach this, students have fun making Merc Turks, turkeys that emphasize the hands on nature of mercantilism contrast with the invisible hand of economic liberalism). It's become a bit of an AP Euro tradition. On your own BEFORETues, October 9th Louis XIV would have assembled the largest standing army that Europe had ever seen, but the Prussians mobilized more soldiers per capita than any other European country. Prussians's trademark militarism earned the small kingdom the nickname, Sparta of the North. Spielvogel, 451-452Wood, 186-190 PRIMAIRE SOURCE Click on the PDF icon to read the Political Testament of Frederick William I. Frederick William I was known as the Soldier King for his serious manner and emphasis on militarism. COMPLETE FOR CLASSWed, October 10 While Louis XIV was building an absolutist state in Western Europe, Peter the Great worked to build Russia into a great power on the Western model. Spielvogel, 453-456Wood, 191-196 Click the PDF icon to open an excerpt from Voltaire's History of Peter the Great: Emperor of Russia. Peter the Great: Tsar of Russia OP EIGEN VOORDurs, 11 October While absolutism was successfully applied in France, Prussians, Russia and Austria, the English and Dutch rejected this model in favour of constitutionalism, a form of governance that limits the power of central authority. I contrast absolutism and constitutionalism in this lecture, which will be useful for students to view before learning about the development of constitutionalism in England and the Netherlands. Introduction to English constitutionalism COMPLETE FOR CLASSThurs, October 11 After the death of Elizabeth I, the Virgin Queen, James VI of Scotland was invited to reign in England as James I. James was the first monarch of the Stuart Dynasty. The Stuarts had a difficult time adapting to the constitutional system of government that developed in England, with conflicts between Crown and Parliament leading to the English Civil War. Spielvogel, 462-465 Wood, 106-112 James I and Stuart Absolutism Charles I and the English Civil War Click on the PDF icon to read the petition of law, a petition from 1628 from Parliament to King Charles I protesting against abuse of power by the king's officials. COMPLETE FOR CLASSFri, 12 October After Cromwell's death, the monarchy was restored and Charles II, the son of Charles I, was invited to rule in England. Charles II, known as the Merry Monarch, ended his reign without serious incident, but the same cannot be said for his brother, James II, who was run away by Parliament after many conflicts with Parliament (many of them with their roots in his Catholic religion). William and Mary signed the English Bill of Rights in 1689, ending the turmoil of the Stuart era legislative supremacy of Parliament. Spielvogel, 465-466 Wood, 200-204 The English Bill of Rights (1689) was passed by Parliament to the forced abdication of ii and to clarify the relationship between Crown and Parliament. William III and Mary II signed the document that marked the end of all attempts at royal absolutism in England. Charles II and the English restoration James II and the Glorious Revolution Once, I was teaching the restoration and I said: When ... and a student said halfway under his breath,... didn't want me and I had an idea for a rap parody about Charles II based on Mike Jones' Back Then. On your own BEFOREMon, October 15Th Thomas Hobbes and John Locke were two of the most important political philosophers of the 17th century and remained studied today by students of history, philosophy and government. Students should be able to compare these philosophers and explain their different views on the social contract. Spielvogel, 466-467Wood, 252-254 Thomas Hobbes wrote Leviathan in the midst of the chaos of the English Civil War. It forms the basis of Hobbes' philosophical justification for a strong absolute government. John Locke published his Second Treatise on government in 1689, after the Glorious Revolution. Locke argues that the central goal of the government is to protect the natural rights of citizens. Thomas Hobbes vs. John Locke COMPLETE FOR CLASSMon, October 15 At a time when absolutism was fashionable in continental Europe, the Confederate Dutch Republic experienced a Golden Age, which in the early 17th century became the most important trading power and most prosperous nation in Europe. Spielvogel, 460-461 Wood, 97-99 (Dutch Uprising),126-127 (East India Company),144 (Art) Dutch Golden Age Painting

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