

CHAPTER 21 Section 5 (pages 614–617)

Parliament Limits the English Monarchy

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you saw how power was becoming more absolute in Russia.

In this section, you will see how the power of the monarch was challenged and weakened in England.

AS YOU READ

Use the time line below to take notes on key changes in the government of England.

TERMS AND NAMES

Charles I King of England who was executed

English Civil War War fought from 1642 to 1649 between the Royalists, or Cavaliers, and the Puritan supporters of Parliament

Oliver Cromwell Leader of the Puritans

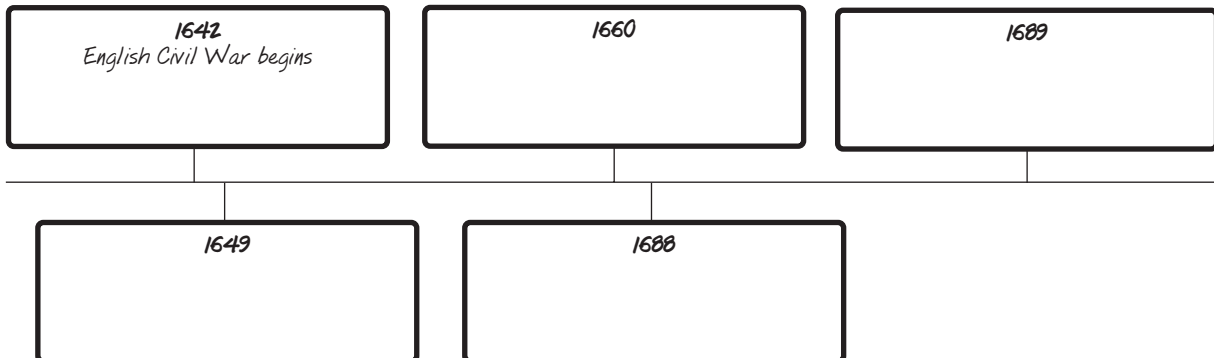
Restoration Period after the monarchy was restored in England

habeas corpus Law giving prisoners the right to obtain a document saying that the prisoner cannot go to jail without being brought before a judge

Glorious Revolution Bloodless overthrow of King James II

constitutional monarchy Government in which laws limit the monarch's power

cabinet A group of government ministers that was a link between the monarch and Parliament



Monarchs Defy Parliament

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Why was there tension between the monarchy and Parliament?

When Queen Elizabeth I died, her cousin James, king of Scotland, became king of England. The reign of James I began a long series of struggles between king and Parliament. They fought over money. James's religious policies also angered the Puritans in Parliament. They wanted to reform the Church of England to remove any Catholic practices. James was not willing to make these changes.

During the reign of his son, **Charles I**, there was continued conflict between king and Parliament. Parliament forced Charles to sign the Petition of Right in 1628. By signing, Charles agreed that the king had to answer to Parliament. But he then *dissolved* Parliament and tried to raise money without it. This went directly against the Petition of Right.

1. How did Charles I make Parliament angry?

English Civil War (pages 615–616)

Who fought the English Civil War?

When Charles tried to force Presbyterian Scots to follow the Anglican Church, Scotland threatened to invade England. Charles needed money to fight. When Charles called a new Parliament to get money, it quickly passed laws to limit his power. Charles responded by trying to arrest its leaders.

Soon England was fighting a civil war. Charles and his Royalists were opposed by the supporters of Parliament. Many of Parliament's supporters were Puritans.

The **English Civil War** lasted from 1642 to 1649. Under the leadership of **Oliver Cromwell**, the forces of the Puritans won. They tried and executed Charles for *treason* against Parliament. This was the first time a king had faced a public trial and execution. Cromwell became a military dictator, ruling until 1658. He crushed a rebellion in Ireland and tried to reform society at home.

2. What happened as a result of the English Civil War?

Restoration and Revolution

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What was the Restoration?

Soon after Cromwell's death, the government collapsed. A new Parliament asked Charles's older son to restore the monarchy. Charles II began to rule in 1660. The period of his rule is called the **Restoration**.

Charles II's reign was calm. Parliament passed an important guarantee of freedom called **habeas corpus**. It gave every prisoner the right to get an order to be brought before a judge. The judge would then decide whether the prisoner should be tried or set free. This kept monarchs from putting people in jail just for opposing them. It also meant that people would not stay in jail forever without a trial.

After Charles II's death in 1685, his brother became King James II. His pro-Catholic policies angered and worried the English. They feared that he would restore Catholicism. Finally, in 1688, seven members of Parliament contacted James's older daughter, Mary, and her husband, William of Orange, prince of the Netherlands. Both were Protestants. The members of Parliament wanted William and Mary to replace James II on the throne. James was forced to flee to France. When that took place, the bloodless revolution was called the **Glorious Revolution**.

3. Why did the Glorious Revolution take place?

Limits on Monarch's Power

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How was the power of the monarchy decreased in England?

William and Mary agreed to rule according to the laws made by Parliament. That is, Parliament became their partner in governing. England was now a **constitutional monarchy**, where laws limited the ruler's power.

William and Mary also agreed to accept the Bill of Rights. It guaranteed the English people and Parliament certain rights.

By the 1700's, it was clear that the government of England would come to a standstill if the monarch disagreed with Parliament or vice versa. This led to the development of the **cabinet**. This group of government ministers became the first link between the monarch and the majority in Parliament.

4. What three changes gave Parliament more power in England?
