

### Revolution through Robinocracy, 1689-1740

1. 1688: A Glorious Non-Revolution?; the first Modern Revolution?
  - a. Story is exciting enough, but what was its significance?
  - b. Revolution Settlement in England–Bill of Rights, Toleration Act, Mutiny Act
  - c. 18<sup>th</sup>-Century Constitution, 1688-1832
2. Impact: Revolution Settlements
  - a. Revolution Settlement in England
    - i. Convention has to decide: who rules?, what had just happened?
    - ii. Political, not social, revolution:
      - (1) Bill of Rights (1689):
      - (2) Mutiny Act (1689)
      - (3) Toleration Act (1690)
      - (4) Triennial Act (1694)
      - (5) Act of Settlement (1701)
    - iii. Settlement establishes old regime Britain (Church, military, and State officers to belong to Church, importance of Parliament, election rights in the property) through 1832
  - b. Revolution settlement in Ireland
    - i. the narrative
      - (1) March 1689, King James lands in Ireland
      - (2) Protestants flee to Ulster
      - (3) William sneaks out with convoy and lands at Carrickfergus near Belfast
      - (4) July 1690, Battle of the Boyne
      - (5) James's army surrenders under the Treaty of Limerick which promises limited retaliation, Oct. 1691
    - ii. the significance
      - (1) In England
      - (2) In Ireland
  - c. Revolution Settlement in Scotland (much more Whiggish than England)
    - i. Scotland had been ruled by James while Duke of York
    - ii. Settlement emphasizes James has forefaulted
    - iii. increasing distinction between Highlander and Lowlander
3. Impact: William's Wars
  - a. War and Diplomacy: Real revolution came from international war
    - i. from anti-Dutch/anti-Spanish, to anti-French, focus on France, from 1688 to 1815
    - ii. 9 Years War, 1688-97 (could be called War of English Succession)
    - iii. War of Spanish Succession, 1702-1713 (really against France, the permanent enemy)
  - b. Financial Revolution (How did the International Situation affect Government?)
    - i. Cost. Peacetime revenue of Crown £2-4 million. War of Spanish Succession cost est. £150 million. Although William's revenue 2 X greater than James II's and 4 X greater than Charles I's, funding more-or-less constant war 1688-1713 of a different magnitude.
    - ii. Financial Revolution
      - (1) Establishment of the Bank of England, 1694
    - iii. Political Culture: the political impact of the importance of Parliament and of parliamentary elections
      - (1) The period 1690-1715 is often noted as the "rage of party,"
      - (2) After 1715, the rage of party declined. The Septennial Act of 1715 required general elections only every seven years.
4. Anne & the Rage of Party, 1702-1714
  - a. Anne and Succession
  - b. Anne and War
  - c. Anne and Scotland

- d. Anne and Party
  - i. Sacheverell crisis (Dr. Henry, 5 Nov. 1709 sermon upholds Divine Right and passive obedience)
  - ii. Sept. 1714, George, elector of Hanover, great-grandson of James I, lands at Greenwich with son and mistress; next crowds cheer as he enters London
- 5. Augustan Stability and the Making of a Ruling Class
  - a. Augustan age = British poetry and politics of mid-18th century.
  - b. The Age of Augustus was an imperial age; aristocrats of Britain saw themselves as a definite ruling class (control as courtiers, H. of Lords, patronage, and pocket boroughs)
  - c. Class often defined in terms of economics (wealth or relation to ownership of means of production): can also be defined in terms of relation to the wielding of power
  - d. As Parliament sessions became more regular, Parliament became the main avenue to political power (not the Court, not the localities)
- 6. Old Corruption I: Walpole as Prime Minister
  - a. South Sea Bubble and Rise
    - i. Origins: South Sea Co. formed 1711, a Tory/landed interest response to the Whig/monied interest Bank of England
    - ii. Bubble: South Sea Co. stock rises with new scheme of new stock to be issued based on market values; thus, if stock market value rises, less stock issued for same money
    - iii. Crisis and Walpole: resigned position in government in 1717; only returned June 1720; had not organized scheme and tried to buy stock in Aug. (but banker would not let him)
  - b. Management of King, Lords, and Commons
    - i. Prime Minister?; Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer = money positions, but not sole source of power
    - ii. attacked in Gay, *The Beggars Opera*
    - iii. management
      - (1) Commons:
      - (2) Lords:
      - (3) King(s):
    - iv. Assessment: Old Corruption or Origins of Stability?