From Reform to Rebellion to Revolution

1. Rebellion (Military Conflict and the Parliamentary Army), 1642-1646
   a. Early hostilities
      i. by Feb. 1642, Royalist slipping away from London
      ii. Aug. 1642, King raises standard at Nottingham
      iii. 23 Oct. 1642, Battle of Edgehill
      v. failure of Parliamentary campaign by early 1643, turn to Scots military alliance
   b. Consequences of Marston Moor (2 July 1644)
   c. Peace party v. war party (Manchester v. Cromwell)
   d. New Modelling of the Army
      i. Self-Denying Ordinance
      ii. Naseby, July 1645

2. Revolution, 1646-1649
   a. stages:
      i. growing power and radicalization of the army–Problem of Peace, 1646-1647
         (1) Scots problem (pay, Feb. 1647, Scots hand over King Charles and leave Newcastle)
         (2) Army problem (reduce?, repay, reconquer Ireland?)
         (3) Parliament problem (Peace Party, Presbyterians resurgent)
         (4) Army radicalizes (religious?, radical?, or merely want pay)
      ii. parliamentary/Presbyterian/London backlash
         (1) London attempted counterrevolution, Aug. 1647, army enters London in response
         (2) Army divides, Oct.-Nov. 1647 (Levellers/Agitators vs Grandees at Putney)
         (3) Nov. 1647, King flees (to Isle of Wight, now in control of Cromwell?)
         (4) 1648, Parliamentary/Presbyterian backlash, seek negotiations
      iii. 2nd Civil War and Pride’s Purge
         (1) Royalists, Scots, etc.: rebellions against Parliamentary/Army rule
         (2) The Purge
      iv. King’s trial and execution and after
         (1) Jan. 1649, High Court of Justice and execution of King
         (2) 17 March, abolition of kingly office
         (3) 19 March, abolition of H. of Lords
         (4) 19 May, England declared a commonwealth

3. The second revolution? (the failed revolution)
   a. Levellers and political change
   b. Diggers and economic change
   c. Ranters and spiritual/sexual change
   d. The later impact of these revolutionaries?:
      (1) Quakerism
      (2) Fifth Monarchists?

4. The Role of Oliver Cromwell
   a. Cromwell and the Civil War
      i. increasing growth in confidence and sense of divinely ordained mission
      ii. cavalry officer, promoted men on basis of godly qualities
      iii. during 1st Civil War, O.C.’s goals: rewards (and indemnity) for soldiers, liberty of conscience, regular Parliaments
   b. Cromwell and the Revolution
      i. role in Putney Debates, 1647?: compromiser, served as chair in lieu of Fairfax
      ii. 1648, attempts to negotiate with the King
      iii. following 2nd Civil War, 1648, turns on “that man of blood” Charles Stuart
   c. General to Protector
      i. from siege of Drogheda, Aug. 1649 to ejection of Rump, April 1653
      ii. King Cromwell?: Protectorate and Kingship, 1657