Restorations
1. 1653: the millenarian moment
   a. Gen. Thomas Harrison and 5th Monarchists,
   b. Dec. 1653, Cromwell and others back away and Saints vote to disband themselves
2. Commonwealth or Conquest?: Ireland and Scotland, 1649-1651
   a. O.C. moves first against Irish rebels (1649) and then Scottish rebels (1650) after the trial of the King
      i. Arrives in Ireland with army Aug. 1649 to suppress 8-year old rebellion. O.C. still remembered as the bloodthirsty invader of Ireland within Ireland
   b. Preemptive strike against Scotland (Charles II allying with Presbyterians)
   c. Cromwellian Empire?
      i. Anglo-Dutch Wars
      ii. Navigation Acts
      iii. the "Western Design"
3. The Road to Restoration, 1653-60
   a. Protectorate Parliaments, 1654-7
      i. new franchise
      ii. 1655 Royalist risings lead to the brief rule of the Major Generals, 1656-57
      iii. brief institution of the “Other House”
   b. 1658, Richard Cromwell (“Tumble-Down Dick”?)
   c. 1659-60
      i. 1 Jan. 1660, Gen Monck and the march South (who will he support?, “a black monk”)
      ii. 1660, Convention (Parliament) meets with House of Lords Restored
4. Legacy of the English Revolution
   a. Religious nonconformity
   b. Parliament established as an institution?
   c. Ideological ferment (press and the public sphere)
   d. fear of “41 come again”
   e. only changes of 1640-42 made permanent
5. Restoration Settlement or Restoration Crisis?
   a. minimal disruption (Venner’s Rebellion, 1661), but problems remain:
      i. monarchical powers
      ii. power of bishops and look of the Church
      iii. land purchases during Interregnum
      iv. restitution for Royalists
   b. political and fiscal settlement
   c. religious unsettlement
      i. Cavalier Code:
         (1) Corporation Act 1661
         (2) Quaker Act 1661
         (3) Uniformity Act, 1662
         (4) 5-Mile Act 1665
6. Charles II: Royal Politician
   a. returns to England expresses intention of not “going on my travels again”
   b. backed by Cavalier Parliament, 1661-79
      i. tries to play each group off the other
      ii. ultimately split over defense of Stuart monarchy: Tories vs. Whigs (first real opposition party)
         (1) example: deviousness of Treaty of Dover, 1670:
         (2) 1678, rumors that Charles’s chief minister, the earl of Danby, asked Louis XIV for money would bring about Danby’s impeachment and the collapse of the Cavalier Parliament