

## Convention to Convention, 1660-1689

1. Ten things to know about England, pre-1660
  - a. Monarchy unites England since King Cnut, 11<sup>th</sup> century (A-S and bureaucracy, law codes, scribes)
  - b. Remnants of ethnic divisions and series of conquests remain after Normans invade in 1066 (Latin/French elite; Anglo-Saxon/English speaking lower orders; Celtic fringe)
  - c. From Normans and Angevins (from Normandy and Anjou in France) onwards, English monarchs more interested in the continent than in Celtic fringe or colonies (including 100 years war, 1337-1453)
  - d. 100 Years War (and then interest in the Celtic Fringe) is costly (which means that need body that will legitimate rule: Parliaments from *circa* 1300)
  - e. People that matter are Barons (through 1300; Magna Carta, 1215, is about Feudal, lordly rights) or nobles (Duke, Marquis, Viscount, Baron) and bishops (by late medieval).
  - f. Gentry (non-noble large landowners, including Knights) and merchants begin to have additional power from the 15<sup>th</sup> century
  - g. Tudors and New Monarchs—interested in adding to State’s power and controlling Church and Nobles—establish a state-centered Religious Reformation from 1530s; and a call for further Reformation under Elizabeth
  - h. By late-17th century, the booming English economy booming, esp. cloth/coal/pottery, growth of London (by 1700 largest city in Europe), sets up a struggle as to whether England is to be a “nation of manufacturers”; or, a land dominated by the propertied and the parochial (landed interest vs. monied interest)
  - i. Scotland, Ireland have a troubled relation with England (and Wales)
  - j. Three-British Kingdoms Problem and the Civil Wars of the 1640s
2. Four things that the Restoration did (the Restoration Settlements)
  - a. Restored the Monarchy
  - b. Restored the House of Lords
  - c. Restored the Bishops (the episcopal Church of England)
  - d. Restored the power of the gentry in the shires
3. Four things that the Restoration did NOT do
  - a. Settle the religious question (toleration, persecution, or change)
  - b. Settle the financial question (how to pay for the monarchy)
  - c. Settle the foreign policy question (look to the Dutch or the French)
  - d. Put the genie of printing and free speech back in the bottle (for very long)
4. Three moments in the Unraveling of the Restoration Settlements
  - a. Secret Treaty of Dover, 1670
  - b. Popish Plot, 1678
  - c. Exclusion Crisis, 1679-1683
    - i. Parties

	Whig	Tory
1678-1688	pro-Exclusion, pro-Parliament, “Country”	anti-Exclusion, pro-Crown, Divine Right, non-resistance, “Court”
	seek comprehension or toleration of Dissenters (low Churchmen, united Protestant front)	solidify the Church of England (high Churchmen)
	strongest among low Church urban artisans, merchants	strongest among rural gentry
after 1688, esp. after 1714	“Court”	“Country”
after 1688	unity with foreign Protestants (pro-Dutch, continental Protestants)	low land tax, blue-water policy (war only to secure trade routes)

5. James II (the 2<sup>nd</sup> Exclusion Crisis), 1685-88
  - a. Mommouth’s Rebellion
  - b. Attempts to Repeal Penal Laws and Test Act
    - i. Declaration(s) of Indulgence
    - ii. Trial of the Seven Bishops
  - c. birth of James Stuart (10 June 1688)
    - i. Warming pan theory
    - ii. Immortal Seven
  - d. William, military coalition against France and Louis XIV
    - i. Summer 1688, Louis XIV invades the Southern Rhine
    - ii. Protestant wind, lands at Torbay, 24,000 troops, 5 Nov. 1688
    - iii. James's flight, 11-16 Dec., 18 Dec. William enters London
    - iv. 21 Dec.–8 Jan. nobles and gentry meet; 23 Dec. James 2nd flight
  - e. 22 Jan. 1688/89 New Convention Parliament, recognizes new order
    - i. Triumph
      - (1) of liberalism and common sense?
      - (2) of a corrupt oligarchy?
      - (3) *Coup d’etat*, Revolution, or no change?