Period 3- AP European History- Political Development of England-

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|  | Challenges (what issues and problems did the nations/rule face) | Response (What policies the ruler/ nation enacted to address these issues | Results ( What impact these policies had on the nation’s strategic position) |
| Henry VII | **War of the Roses-** Civil war | **Star Chamber-** Nobles were tried without a jury, could not confront witnesses, and were often tortured  Henry VII consolidates his power over England | English parliament continued struggle to gain power in its with the crown.  Standard governmental procedures of law and taxation were developed. |
| Henry VIII | Wanted a male heir  Wanted a divorce but catholic church didn’t allow it. | **Act of Supremacy** -Allowed the ruler to take control of the church | Church of England separated  He remained catholic  Not everyone welcomed this change    Church of England became Protestant under his son (Edward VI) |
| Elizabeth I | **Faced religious controversy**  **Woman ruler -** Pressure to marry from her advisers in order to gain more support  **War of Spain- Attacks by Spanish Armada in 1580s (During rule of Phillip II)** | **Used her position to try to maintain peace (tolerance) (POLITIQUE)**  Persecuted Catholics who divided loyalty  England expanded- **Won wars against neighboring countries, established trade with various places, establish England as a secured Protestant land** | Allowed people to practice their own religious beliefs-  **Catholics, who she felt divided loyalties, were persecuted**  By the end of the 17th century England was powerful  England- growth of it power “ Elizabethan Golden Age”  Elizabeth rule as a near absolute monarch |
|  | **Challenges (what issues and problems did the nations/rule face)** | **Response (What policies the ruler/ nation enacted to address these issues** | **Results ( What impact these policies had on the nation’s strategic position)** |
| James I | Debt- be he should’ve called for parliament so they could make some parliamentary approve revenues but James didn’t want to.  Ship Money- new taxes on trade | Response- James decides to levy new custom duties, called impositions  James believed in **“divine right”** of kings  James sought to re-Catholicize England | Increased tension between Monarch and Parliament |
| Charles I | Tax issues pitted Charles I against Parliament- and imprisoned those who refused to pay.  Like James, he claimed “divine right” theory of absolute authority for himself as king and sought to rule without Parliament  Checks on power  Who commanded the army?  Divine right | claims godly power  Parliament gains power  neither was trusted by each other  parliament had no right to change him  Parliament forced to justify “by what power am I called hither”  Personal Rule | Civil war  parliament appointed officers  Charles fled to London to raise an army  Charles executed |
| Oliver Cromwell | * Cavaliers + Roundheads fighting * All of England did not want to be puritan * Parliament wished to disband his army | * Leads Roundhead army * Imposes harsh laws + attacks Irish –Catholics * He disbands parliament | * They win and he calls himself “lord-protector” and abolishes parliament * Cromwell widely hated * Becomes “lord-protector” |
| Charles II | * Cromwell beats Charles II in the Battle of Worcester * Death of Oliver Cromwell * Parliament’s Clarendon code did not support religious toleration * Titus Oates said that Charles’ wife was plotting with the Jesuits to assassinate Charles. | * Charles is forced to flee * England was ready for the return of the monarchy, and Charles II returned to Britian * Charles pledged his conversion to Catholicism * Popish Plot | * **Restoration of the monarchy** * “Declaration of Indulgence” 1672 suspended all laws against Roman Catholics and non- Anglican Protestants * Many were tried and killed |
| James II |  |  |  |
| William and Mary | Irish Catholics wanted their leader to be James II again.  -William reduces Ireland to colonial status (English landlords have new opportunities to take possession of Irish Catholic lands)  The Glorious Revolution | England’s Bill of Rights (1689) states that kings were subject to the laws of the land.  William is a Protestant leader (makes England protestant) | Kings become subject to the laws of the land; Constitutional monarchy  Preserve freedom of speech; election; secured Protestantism in England |
| Sir Robert Walpole/  George I |  |  |  |