

**HM 4.1 – Puritan Perspectives on Ministry**  
**Seventeenth Century – Political Background**

ENGLISH RELIGION, 1509-1690

Harry was a Catholic and Eddy was a Prot Mary turned the clock around but Lizzy stopped the rot. Jimmy persecuted both and Charlie lost his head. Then Olly brought the Prots a rest and said, “No Kings, instead”	(Henry VIII – 1509-47) (Edward VI – 1547-53) (Mary – 1553-58) (Elizabeth I – 1558-1603) (James I – 1603-25) (Charles I – 1625-49) (Oliver Cromwell – 1649-58)
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The people got fed up with this and called back Charlie’s son. The Pope was more than satisfied when Jimmy followed on. Then Willy sailed across the sea and settled things for good. A Bill of Rights said “Prots are in” and that’s how things now stood.	(Charles II - 1660-85)  (James II – 1685-88) (William III – 1688-1702)
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Anglican / C of E Bill of Rights Cavalier Clarendon Code Commonwealth Dissenter	Independent Nonconformist Papist Parliament Pilgrim Fathers Presbyterian	Protectorate Puritan Radicals Recusant Republic Roundhead	Royal Society Scientific Revolution Separatist The Great Ejection Westminster Assembly
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**ENGLISH RELIGION 1560-1700**

**1560s – Settlement and stirring**

Elizabethan settlement. Vestiarian controversy. First use of ‘puritan’

**1570s – A movement begins**

*Admonition to Parliament*, prophesyings, Presbyterianism, the “Elizabethan puritan movement”, the next generation.

**1580s – Growth and reaction**

Beginnings of separatism. *Book of Discipline*. Whitgift’s campaign against the puritans. High Commission; articles *Martin Marprelate* tracts (<http://www.anglicanlibrary.org/marprelate/index.htm>).

**1590s – Clampdown**

Separatists Barrow and Greenwood hanged. Cartwright and others imprisoned. Puritanism goes quiet / underground.

**1600s and 1610s – Disappointment but beavering away**

Hampton Court Conference. Nonconformity. Growing separatism. Moderate puritanism.

**1620s – The Rise of Arminianism**

1622 Directions to Preachers. 1626 York House Conference. Neile, Cosin, Montague, Laud.

**1630s – Authoritarianism**

Laudians and Puritans; Rising resentment against Charles I; William Prynne

**1640s – Conflict**

Civil War - Puritans / Parliamentarians versus Royalists / Cavaliers; Westminster Assembly  
Abolition of Prayer Book, Episcopacy, theatres closed; Charles I executed

### 1650s – Fervour

Rule of the saints – Army versus Presbyterian Parliamentarians; Oliver Cromwell – Commonwealth and Protectorate; Christmas, maypoles, adultery, use of Sundays

### 1660s – Reaction

Restoration of the monarchy – Charles II – ‘Merry Monarch’; Massive reaction against all things associated with Puritans; Great Ejection – 1662; Clarendon Code; Beginning of nonconformity; Fire / plague / Pepys

### 1670s – Indifference

Persecution of the dissenters; Religious indifference of the masses and the court

### 1680s – Turmoil

Parties were held on frozen Thames – 1683-4; Penny Post – 1680; Street lights – oil – 1680; tea and coffee drinking became popular; James II – Roman Catholic; 1689 – Glorious Revolution – relief for Dissenters

### 1690s – Settlement

William and Mary; Bank of England; newspapers; Moving to Augustan age – formality, manners, restraint, reticence

### In a bit more detail ...

- 1603 Accession of James I w/o opposition - slob, foul, drunken, rude, never washed, immoral, pedant, ‘wisest fool in Christendom’, tongue too big for his mouth; extravagance and moral looseness of court; reliance on favourites. Mother, Mary Q of Scots
- 1604 Hampton Court Conf – following up on Millenary Petition.  
- James - Presbyterian, Calvinist - Eng Puritans hoped more puritan  
- Divine Right of Kings, ‘No bishop, no king’. Royal prerogative; “harry them from the land”
- 1604 Reasserts Act of Uniformity – 1604. Revised canons: 300 Puritans in trouble. 100 lose livings over next few years.
- 1605 Gunpowder Plot - Eng RCs hoped James more lenient – not – ordered Jesuits out 1604.  
Advisors (Secretary of State / Lord Treasurer / Lord Chancellor etc)  
- Robert Cecil – Salisbury – 1603-12 – competent  
- Robert Kerr/Carr – Somerset – 1609-15  
- George Villiers – Buckingham – 1614 –
- 1607 Commons blocked James’ plan for Union of Scotland and England
- 1614 Addled Parliament – nothing passed
- 1620 Mayflower from Plymouth – 16 Sept, 102 Pilgrims
- 1621 Francis Bacon impeached by parl-t - for bribery (and upholding royal prerogative cf Coke – supremacy of common law. (*Essays*; 1626 - noticed that ice preserved grass; stuffed a chicken with ice and put in sack of ice; collapsed with cold, caught chill and died.) Parl-t – “Protestation” asserting rights
- 1622/3 Chas and Buckingham to Spain - tried to get Chas married to Spanish Maria – failed 1623.
- 1624 Buckingham and Chas advocated war with Spain – war 1624-30 – pop with Parl
- 1625/6 Chas marries Henrietta Maria of France – Parl cross – RC
- 1625 accession of Charles I  
- stutter (not at trial); elegant, principled yet untrustworthy – mental reservation setc  
- Divine Right of Kings; HM hates puritans
- Relts with Parl  
- by what title did the King hold his throne ?  
- wherein lay the King’s prerogative ?  
- where did sovereignty reside ?

- power of King to raise money ?
- to imprison without trial ?

1625-8 three Parls

1626 Parl only votes tannage and poundage for a year (not lifetime)

1626 Buckingham impeached – Chas dissolves Parl to prevent trial: “I would not have the House to question my servants, much less one who is so near me.”

1627-9 war France (Buckingham led expedition to relieve Huguenots of La Rochelle – failure)

1628 Petition of Right -

- parl-y consent to raise taxes
- habeas corpus – no jail w/o trial / detention w/o cause shown
- martial law in peace-time abolished
- troops not billeted in private households

Aug 1628 – Buckingham assassinated. Something of a void in govt.

1628 Chas continues to collect t&p after time limit.

1629 Parl-t – three resolutions condemning this and Star Chamber

- Speaker held in chair while vote passed v popery and unauthorized taxation.
- Doors barred v Black Rod (King’s messenger from Lords)

1629 Parliament dissolved – not recalled until 1640

1630s Wentworth – Black Tom – Lord Deputy of Ireland from 1632. Recalled 1639 to lead in war v Scotland.

William Laud - Bishop London 28-33; Arch Cant – 33-. O/P lists for promotion. Armin-m ↑

Wentworth and Laud, ‘thorough’ – absolutist, just, efficient, despotic. Rule by courts of High Commission and Star Chamber

Henrietta Maria v influential. RC-ism popular at court.

Critics of Church of England harshly punished – recusants and puritans alike. Large emigrations to America.

John Pym - unquestioned leader in House of Commons – 26-43

1635 Chas extracts Ship Money from inland towns

June 1637 - William Prynne - Histriomastix 1632 – ears off – strictures on theatre taken as attack on HM; imprisoned for life; pamphleting still from prison; 1637 – stubs off. Parl released 1640. To Parl but mod theological position – out in Pride’s Purge. Supported Restoration.

23 July 1637 - Chas orders new Prayer Book for Scotland - provokes national resistance (Jenny Geddes throws stool at Dean in St Giles, Edinburgh)

Nov 1637 - John Hampden tried for refusing to pay Ship Money – found guilty.

1638 National Covenant in Scotland – resists innovations in religion. Ass-y calls for abolition of episcopacy and Chas dissolves it

1639 first Bishops’ War – no actual fighting.

June 1639 - Pacification of Berwick – treaty in which Chas acknowledges Scots’ right to free church assembly and parl. But not agree to abolish episcopacy. War resumes.

April 1640 April – Short Parl – Chas trying to get money – dissolved after 3 weeks

1640 Second Bishops’ War (Strafford’s Irish Army)

1640 Convocation unprecedentedly continued after dissolution of Parl. New canons – preach up Divine Right of Kings, restrictions on preaching, altars to be railed.

1640 Chas makes peace with Scots at Ripon – Oct 1640. £850 per day till final settlement reached. Desperate for money. Calls parl.

Nov 3 1640 - Long Parliament.

1640-41 – practical unanimity for first nine months of Long Parl

1641 abolition of the Star Chamber and High Commission (prerogative courts)

1641 Strafford impeached, tried, failed – Act of Attainder – executed – May 1641 – 200,000 present. (Chas dithers then signs)

1641 Triennial Act – parl at least every three years + no dissolution of Parl-t w/o parl-y consent + ship money and t + p need parl-y authorisation; remove bishops from Lords etc

Oct 1641 – Irish Rebellion – wild rumours re numbers English killed. Actual poss 5,000.  
Rumours – 100-300,000

23 Nov 1641 - Grand Remonstrance – passed by only 11 votes. Parting of the ways – this far and no further or press on to more. Recited evils of Chas' reign, demanded church reform, parl control over army, parl control over appt of ministers.

4 Jan 1642 - Chas hears the Commons intends to impeach the Queen - tries to seize 5 members – 'the birds have flown'. Only time king has entered the Commons.

Feb 1642 – Chas agrees to exclude bishops from HoL, raise troops for Ireland. leaves London.

1 June 1642 – 19 propositions to King – effectively surrendering sovereignty over church and state (Council, Royal tutors, militia, church settlement all to be under Parl)

22 Aug 1642 – Chas raises standard in Nottingham – “Give Caesar his due”

Civil War:

- Parliament – Puritan – Roundhead – Ironsides – Essex, Fairfax, Cromwell, Cambridge and London and SE; 30 peers; majority in House of Commons
- King – Royalists – Cavalier – Rupert (dog – white poodle called 'Boy' which cocked leg when said 'Pym'); Oxford and North and West; 80 peers; 175 in House of Commons
- c.100,000 killed
- divided families
- 'clubmen' – anti-war – would fight any soldiers around
- chests – two sides: 'God save the King' / 'God save the Commonwealth'
- two wars – Aug 42 – June 46; Spring 48 – Sept 51

23 Oct 1642 – Edgehill – draw

1643 Newbury – draw

1643 Royalists secure the west

Sept 1643 – Solemn League and Covenant – 20,000 army of Scotland into play. Eng promise Presb-m

Dec 1643 – Death of Pym

Jan 1644 – Scots march into England

July 1644 - Marston Moor – Rupert arrives with hour daylight left. Orders troops to eat. Roundheads attacked. Fought in moonlight. Over by midnight.

Sept 1644 – Montrose campaign on behalf of King in Scotland – won series of battles

Oct 1644 – indecisive second battle Newbury

Jan 1645 – Laud executed

Apr 1645 – Self-Denying Ordinance (MPs resign commands) and formation of New Model Army – Fairfax

and Cromwell

14 June 1645 – Naseby – Parl wins big

Aug 1645 – Kilsyth – Montrose at his highest point.

Sept 1645 – things fall apart for Montrose – defeat at Philiphaugh

May 1646 – King surrenders to Scots

June 1646 – Oxford surrenders

Oct 1646 – abolition of episcopacy

Jan 1647 – Scots hand over to Parliament (on payment for their help)

War over – started between King and Parl; new factor – Army. Rels between Army and Parl now become as important as were b/w King and Parl.

Parties at end of first civil war:

- Charles I
- Scottish Army
- Long Parliament – mostly Presby-n though parties forming – Presbyterians (peace) and Independents (nearer Army, war)
- Extremists e.g. Levellers – John Lilburne – written constitution, universal suffrage etc. Adamites, Fifth Monarchy Men, Familists, Muggletonians, Seekers, Ranters, Quakers, Diggers
- New Model Army - 40-50,000
- shift. 1646 – Parl-t rules with Army; 1647 Army rules through Parl (gross gener-n)

June 1647 - Army seize Chas.

Aug 1647 – Army requires withdrawal of 11 Presbyterian leaders from Parl

Oct 1647 – Putney debates between Independents in Army Council

- ‘conservatives’ – limited monarchy - on negots with Chas ‘ Heads of the Proposals’
- radicals – abolition
- Cromwell dismisses them and radicals suppressed

Nov 11 1647 – Chas escapes to Isle of Wight

Dec 1647 – Chas comes to terms with Scots (who are fed up with success of Indeps of Presbys in England) – the Engagement / the Agreement – he supports Pres-m and they send army.

July 1648 – Scots invade for Chas

1648 Second Civil War – risings in S Wales, SE and Scotland. Suppressed.

Aug 1648 - Cromwell beats Scots at Preston.

6 Dec 1648 – Pride’s Purge – 45 arrested, 185 were kept away; down to around 75 members – Rump Parl

Jan 30 1649 – just after 2.00 p.m. on High Treason from High Council – 59 signatories – “regicides”  
Chas wore two shirts – was cold and didn’t want shivering to be taken as cowardice. Groan of crowd at axefall and holding up of head. (Head sewn back on so that relatives could pay last respects).

1649 abolition of monarchy and House of Lords – beginning of Commonwealth. Council of State – 41 members, most from Rump.

1649-53 – Commonwealth

1653/4 – 8 - Protectorate

1649 Cromwell to subdue Ireland – Drogheda and Wexford massacres. Loads land expropriated.

May 1650 – Montrose had returned to try to raise the highlands. Captured and hanged.

May 1650 – Chas II returns to Scotland where is acknowledged as king – crowned 51

1650 Cromwell from Ireland to Scotland.

Sept 3 1650 – Cromwell defeats Chas II/Scot at Dunbar (Cromwell lost 20 men, Scots 3,000 + 10,000 prisoners).

Sept 3 1651 – Cromwell defeats Chas II at Worcester

Chas II escapes – oak tree in Shropshire ('Royal Oak' pubs), priest hole etc. Six weeks later to France

1651 Monck governs Scotland for rest of Commonwealth

1652-54 – Dutch Wars – trade

Apr 1653 – dissolution of Rump Parl – “the Lord hath done with you ... I will put an end to your babbling ... Take away that bauble”

July – Dec 1653 – Barebones Parliament – 140 ‘godly men’ – nominated by Army. Conservatives amongst them got themselves dissolved in Dec.

1653 – 58 – rel between Army and Parl. Cromwell’s attempt to rule constitutionally.

1654 Instrument of Government. Protectorate. Commissions on law, tithes; Durham Uni; swearing, drunkenness, plays etc

1654-58 – several parliaments tried – never quite works. Parl against toleration, want to reduce size of Army etc. Army for toleration.

1654 England divided into 11 regions – each had Major-General set over it. Toleration to Jews, all prots (not RCs). Mili govt.

1657 Humble Petition and Advice from Parl – offers crown to Cromwell – declines it (Army not at all keen).

1656-9 war with Spain

3 Sept 1658 – Cromwell dies. Richard becomes Protector

Jan 1659 – Parl recognises Richard as Proctector.

Apr 1659 Parl trying to reassert control over Army. Army forces Richard to dissolve Parl

May 1659 – Army restores what’s left of Rump (60/70). Richard retires. Bad rels Rump and Army. Rump expelled Oct 1659.

1659 - Monck invited by some of deposed members of Army’s Council of State to intervene.

Feb 1660 – Monck returns from governing Scotland. Restores Parl to 1648 membership so they can dissolve themselves.

April 1660 – New Parl. HoL restored.

4 Apr 1660 - Declaration of Breda

- indemnity
- land disputes settled
- army arrears paid
- liberty of conscience

25 May 1660 – Chas II lands in England

29 May 1660 – 30<sup>th</sup> birthday – into London – flowers everywhere, fountains spouting wine

- indemnity – except for regicides + a few others
- Cromwell’s body exhumed, hanged, beheaded. Body on dung hill; head on pole outside Westminster Hall for 20 years.

1 June 1660 – Long Parl dissolved by Chas. Existing (Convention Parl) declared legal though not summoned by King.

Chas II – lazy, indulgent, promiscuous; Restoration drama (1642) and poetry. Catherine of Braganza – RC. 17 illegitimate children but no legit heir.

1660-67 – Clarendon

May 1661 – Cavalier Parliament. Chas reign from 1649, pay all king's debts

1661-1665 - Clarendon Code – nothing done re religious toleration promised at Breda

- Corporation Act - 1661
- Act of Uniformity – 1662 - 24 August Great Ejection. Oath of non-resistance to king + 'unfeigned consent and assent' to everything in BCP
- Conventicle Act - 1664
- Five Mile Act - 1665

1664 Triennial Act

1665 Plague – 70,000 ?

1666 Fire – 13,000 houses (two thirds ?), 87 churches, 9 people. Wren – 50 churches + Naval College, + Sheldonian etc

1665-7 War with Dutch

1667-73 – Cabal – Clifford, Arlington (RCs), Buckingham, Ashley Cooper (=Shaftesbury) (both v changeable); Lauderdale – cruel in rule of Scotland.

1667 Dutch laid waste to the fleet at Chatham Dockyard – up the Medway

1668 Triple Alliance (Eng, Holland, Sweden) but also

1670 Treaty of Dover – Louis XIV – secret deal to restore RC-ism

Mar 1672/3 – Declaration of Indulgence – Parl attacked it.

1673-74 – third Dutch War

1673 Test Act – insisted on by Parl - stops RCs holding office. James (II) + other RCs required to resign.

1674-79 - Danby

1678 Titus Oates and Popish Plot – tells of plot to assass King to a JP who is then found dead. Panic. (Oates – Anglican priest – expelled from school, Navy and two Jesuits colleges ... disgraced 1684, imprisoned, then under James II - 1685 – further punishment – 3400 lashes in three days. Then joined Baptists, later expelled as 'a disorderly person and a hypocrite')

1679 Scotland - army to suppress conventicles from 1676 – esp in SW. Murder of Archbishop Sharp led to Covenanter revolt. Monmouth crushes it at Bothwell bridge. Claverhouse – 'killing times' – murders and tortures. (Covenanters strongest in SW)

1678 – 81 - Exclusion Crisis – attempt to prevent James II succeeding and get Monmouth recognised as heir. Several parliaments

Whigs and Tories = Petitioners and Abhorrrers – appearance of political party.

1681 Chas dissolves Parl to prevent passage of Exclusion bill. Reigns w/o parl.

1683-5 - Whigs and dissenters v hard time

1683 Rye House Plot – Chas II uses as excuse to crush Whigs. Monmouth (Chas II bastard son to Lucy Walter) flees/banished for plotting.

Feb 1685 – Chas II converts on death-bed – all along really.

1685 James II peacefully to throne (57/513 MPs Whig, rest Tory)

1685 Monmouth's rebellion. 20 June proclaimed as King. Beaten 6 July at Sedgemoor – last mili battle on British soil. Executed – took 5 attempts from executioner Jack Ketch to get his head off.

1685 Justice Jeffreys – Bloody Assize – 300 to death, 800 to transportation

Oct 1685 – Revocation of the Edict of Nantes

1685 Repeals Test Act.

1685-6 - Promoting RCs all over the place – by 'dispensing power' – i.e. the right to leave aside laws v RCs

Apr 1687 – first Declaration of Indulgence

May 1688 – Second Declaration of Indulgence – to be read out in churches. Archbishop Sancroft and 6 other bishops refuse. Jailed. Tried. Public heroes, uproar. Acquitted 30 June

10 June 1688 – claim that he has had son and heir. Counter claims that smuggled into chamber in warming pan. = Old Pretender. His son = Bonnie Prince Charlie.

30 June 1688 - Seven lords write to Wm Orange inviting. Married to James' daughter Mary.

Nov 5 1688 – arrives Torbay – 600 ships. (prot wind) 16,000 soldiers. On his standard, 'I will maintain the liberties of England and the Protestant religion'.

Dec 23 1688 - James II deposed – reckoned to have abdicated by flight to Dublin. Gets Fr, Scot, Irish army

Feb 1689 – Convention Parl

1689 – Declaration of Rights accepted by W/M as condition – becomes Bill of Rights / – excludes any King or Queen 'that is, are or shall be reconciled to or shall hold communion with the see or church of Rome'. No power of Crown to suspend laws, or dispense with them, or hold prerogative courts, or maintain a standing arm – need annual passage of Mutiny Bill.

1689 Toleration Act – liberty of worship to those who cd assent to 36/39 articles – all except RCs and Unitarians. (Though still excluded from public office).

1689 annual grants to King – and therefore annual Parliaments

1690 Sancroft + 400 others deprived of benefices – non-jurors – not take oath to William having already taken one to James.

1689 Irish revolt. Property seized. English reduced to Londonderry. Siege for 105 days.

1690 William + Eng army to rescue.

July 1 1690 – Battle of the Boyne – William wins – lets James escape to France.

1694 establishment of the Bank of England

1695 Licensing Act expires and not renewed

1689-97 - War of English Succession - v France

1697 Treaty of Ryswick – France says will keep out of Eng succession

1701 Act of Settlement

1702 William dies – fell off horse which had tripped on a mole hill (collar bone broke – infection – death): Jacobites would toast 'the little gentleman in black velvet'.