

Section 3

Step-by-Step Instruction

Objectives
As you teach this section, keep students focused on the following objectives to help them answer the Section Focus Question and master core content.

- Describe the Tudor monarchs’ relations with Parliament.
- Analyze how clashes between the Stuarts and Parliament ushered in a century of revolution.
- Understand how the English Civil War and the rise of the Commonwealth led to the Glorious Revolution.
- Explain the development of English constitutional government.

Prepare to Read

Build Background Knowledge
Ask students to recall the significance of the Magna Carta and the power of the English Parliament. Ask them to predict how the English might respond to an English Parliament. Ask them to predict the Magna Carta and the power of the English Parliament.

Set a Purpose

- WITNESS HISTORY Read the selection aloud or play the audio.

Have students preview the Witness History selection on page 148 and the primary source on page 150. Ask: How does the quotation from James I differ? (It says that kings not only are appointed by God but can themselves be called gods.) Ask why James I’s point of view might provoke anger.

Focus Point out the Section Focus Question and write it on the board. Tell students to refer to this question as they read. (Answer appears with Section 3 Assessment answers.)

Preview Have students preview the Section Objectives and the list of Terms, People, and Places.

Answer

He needed Parliament’s approval to levy new taxes and to obtain a divorce.

516 The Age of Absolutism

Parliament Triumphs in England

In the 1600s, while Louis XIV perfected royal absolutism in France, political power in England took a different path. Despite attempts by English monarchs to increase royal authority, Parliament steadily expanded its own influence.

The Tudors Work With Parliament

From 1485 to 1603, England was ruled by Tudor monarchs. Although the Tudors believed in divine right, they shrewdly recognized the value of good relations with Parliament. As you have read, when Henry VIII broke with the Roman Catholic Church, he turned to Parliament to legitimize his actions. Parliament approved the Act of Supremacy, making the monarch head of the Church of England.

A constant need for money also led Henry to consult Parliament frequently. Although he had inherited a bulging treasury, he quickly used up his funds fighting overseas wars. To levy new taxes, the king had to seek the approval of Parliament. Members of Parliament tended to vote as Henry’s agents instructed. Still, they became accustomed to being consulted on important matters.

When Elizabeth I gained the throne, she too both consulted and controlled Parliament. Her advisors smoothed the queen’s wishes to Parliament and forbade discussion of certain subjects, such as foreign policy or the queen’s marriage. Her skill in handling Parliament helped make “Good Queen Bess” a popular and successful ruler.

Vocabulary Builder

Use the information below and the following resources to teach the high-use words from this section.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High-Use Words</th>
<th>Definitions and Sample Sentences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>suppress, p. 517</td>
<td>v. to keep from being revealed; to put down by force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tolerate, p. 520</td>
<td>v. to respect others’ beliefs without sharing them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Checkpoint Why did Henry VIII work with Parliament?
A Century of Revolution Begins

Elizabeth died childless in 1603. Her heir was her relative James Stuart, the ruling king of Scotland. The Stuarts were neither as popular as the Tudors nor as skilled in dealing with Parliament. They also inherited problems that Henry and Elizabeth had long suppressed. The result was a “century of revolution” that pitted the Stuart monarchy against Parliament.

The Stuarts Issue a Challenge

The first Stuart monarch, James I, had agreed to rule according to English laws and customs. Soon, however, he was lecturing Parliament about divine right. “I will not be con- tent that my power be disputed upon,” he declared. Leaders in the House of Commons fiercely resisted the king’s claim to absolute power.

James repeatedly clashed with Parliament over money and foreign policy. He needed funds to finance his lavish court and wage wars. When members wanted to discuss foreign policy before voting funds, James dis- solved Parliament and collected taxes on his own.

James also clashed with dissenters, Protestants who differed with the Church of England. One group, called Puritans, sought to “purify” the church of Catholic practices. Puritans called for simpler services and the elimination of bishops. James rejected their demands, vowing to “hurry them out of this land or else do worse.”

Parliament Responds

In 1625, Charles I inherited the throne. Like his father, Charles behaved like an absolute monarch. He imprisoned his chief ministers, including Archbishop Laud. It triggered the greatest political revolution in English history. In a mounting struggle with Charles I, Parliament tried and executed his chief ministers, including Archbishop Laud. It called for the abolition of bishops and declared that the Parliament could not be dissolved without its own consent.

The Long Parliament Begins

The 1640 Parliament became known as the Long Parliament because it lasted on and off until 1653. Its actions triggered the greatest political revolution in English history. In a mounting struggle with Charles I, Parliament tried and executed his chief ministers, including Archbishop Laud. It called for the abolition of bishops and declared that Parliament could not be dissolved without its own consent.

English forces mustered to combat the Spanish Armada, she gave a stirring speech: “I am come amongst you ... resolved in the midst and heat of battle, to live and die amongst you all... I know I have the body but of a weak and feeble woman, but I have the heart and stomach of a king and of a King of England too.”

The Tudors Work With Parliament

Instruct

Introduce Discuss with students how the tradition of the English Parliament set England apart from other European nations. Explain that each English monarch had developed his or her own method for dealing with Parliament.

Teach

Point out that the Tudor monarchs developed a good relationship with Parliament. Ask How did Henry and Elizabeth handle Parliament? (They regularly consulted Parliament but controlled it through their agents.)

Quick Activity

Read aloud this speech that Elizabeth gave to Parliament and discuss its meaning: “Though God hath raised me high, yet this I count the glory of my crown, that I have reigned with your loves... It is in my power to reign no longer... than my life and reign shall be for your good. And though you have had, and may have, many princes more mighty and wise sitting in this seat, yet you never had, nor shall have, any that will be more careful and loving.”

Independent Practice

Have students write an essay comparing Elizabeth’s reign and her style of governing to either Philip II of Spain or Louis XIV of France. (Students might want to refer to Chapter 13, Section 4).

Monitor Progress

To check student understanding, ask them how and why Parliament was involved in making the monarch the head of the Church of England.

Answer

Primary Source

Sample: They might say that a body such as Parliament can provide the “common power” necessary for society to function productively.
1485–1603


1603–1625


1625–1649


1640–1653

The Long Parliament meets. Faced with economic problems and invasions by Scotland, Charles is forced to call Parliament. The Long Parliament, as it became known, works to steadily expand its power, eventually Charles strikes back, adopting the motto “Give Caesar his Due.”

Charles slashed back. In 1642, he led troops into the House of Commons to arrest its most radical leaders. They escaped through a back door and soon raised their own army. The clash now moved to the battlefield.

Checkpoint

What was the Petition of Right?

Fighting a Civil War

The civil war that followed lasted from 1642 to 1651. Like the Fronde that occurred about the same time in France, the English Civil War proved a major challenge to absolutism. But while the forces of royal power won in France, in England the forces of revolution triumphed.

Cavaliers and Roundheads

At first, the odds seemed to favor the supporters of Charles I, called Cavaliers. Many Cavaliers were wealthy nobles, proud of their plumed hats and fashionably long hair. Well trained in dueling and warfare, the Cavaliers expected a quick victory. But their foes proved to be tough fighters with the courage of their convictions. The forces of Parliament were composed of country gentry, town-dwelling manufacturers, and Puritan clergy. They were called Roundheads because their hair was cut close around their heads.

The Roundheads found a leader of genius in Oliver Cromwell. A Puritan member of the lesser gentry, Cromwell proved himself to be a skilled general. He organized a “New Model Army” for Parliament, made up of officers selected for skill rather than social class, into a disciplined fighting force.

The King James Bible

A positive result of the king’s dispute with the Puritans was his support of the Puritans’ call for a new translation of the Bible. This version, known as the King James, appeared in 1611 and has had a lasting influence on English language and literature. The King James Version of the Bible represents one of the great literary achievements in English. The translators’ mission was to create a text that both Anglicans and Puritans could use, expressed in the language of the day. Today scholars argue about the version’s accuracy, but its poetic style and imagery still resonate in familiar excerpts, such as “Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil...” (Psalm 23).
The English Civil War rages. War breaks out between Parliament’s Roundheads (right) and Charles I’s Cavaliers (left). The parliamentary forces, led by Oliver Cromwell, eventually win. In 1649, Charles is executed.

1649–1660
The English Commonwealth begins and ends. Abolishing the monarchy and House of Lords, Parliament rules as a commonwealth with Cromwell as leader. Problems plague the nation, and the Commonwealth falls apart upon Cromwell’s death in 1658. Groups in favor of monarchy begin to gain power.

1660–1685
The monarchy is restored. Charles II works with Parliament to repair the shattered nation, but clashes with Parliament when he seeks to restore Catholicism. In 1678, Charles dissolves Parliament and builds the monarchy’s power. His successor, James II, continues to push for Catholic power, and incites a backlash. James II flees England in 1688.

1688
The Glorious Revolution assures Parliament’s power. William and Mary become England’s monarchs with Parliament’s blessing—provided that they agree to very limited powers under Parliament’s domination.

A King Is Executed
Eventually, Parliament set up a court to put the king on trial. It condemned him to death as “a tyrant, traitor, murderer, and public enemy.” On a cold January day in 1649, Charles I stood on a scaffold surrounded by his foes. “I am a martyr of the people,” he declared. Showing no fear, the king told the executioner that he himself would give the sign for him to strike. After a brief prayer, Charles knelt and placed his neck on the block. On the agreed signal, the executioner severed the king’s head with a single strike.

The execution sent shock waves throughout Europe. In the past, a king had occasionally been assassinated or killed in battle. But for the first time, a ruling monarch had been tried and executed by his own people. The parliamentary forces had sent a clear message that, in England, no ruler could claim absolute power and ignore the rule of law.

Cromwell and the Commonwealth
After the execution of Charles I, the House of Commons abolished the monarchy, the House of Lords, and the established Church of England. It declared England a republic, known as the Commonwealth, under the leadership of Oliver Cromwell.

**Fighting a Civil War**

**Instruct**

- **Introduce:** Have a volunteer read aloud the description of Charles’s execution, under the black heading A King Is Executed. Ask how different people in the crowd might have responded to the scene and Charles’s words. Point out that he was head of the church and chose the Christian word “martyr.”

- **Teach:** Review the causes of the English Civil War and the events leading up to Charles I’s execution. Ask: **Who were the Cavaliers?** (wealthy supporters of the king) **Why did they expect a quick victory?** (They were trained as soldiers.) **What strengths did the Roundheads have?** (religious conviction, discipline, and a skilled general, Cromwell)

**Monitor Progress**

- To check students’ understanding, ask them to explain whom they would have supported in England’s Civil War—Cromwell or Charles I—and why.

**Independent Practice**

- **Primary Source:** To make sure students understand the importance of Oliver Cromwell in shaping English history, have them read the excerpt from Oliver Cromwell’s letter to Colonel Robert Hammond, November 25, 1648, and answer the questions that follow.

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**Answers**

- **Thinking Critically**
  1. **Point out that after Cromwell’s death in 1658, groups in favor of monarchy began to gain power.**
  2. **Sample: Religious beliefs shaped the actions of the Stuart monarchs (suppressing Puritans) and Cromwell (setting up a Puritan-influenced commonwealth).**

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**Checkpoint**

- What was the result of the English Civil War?

**Cromwell and the Commonwealth**

- **After the execution of Charles I, the House of Commons abolished the monarchy, the House of Lords, and the established Church of England. It declared England a republic, known as the Commonwealth, under the leadership of Oliver Cromwell.**
Cromwell and the Commonwealth

**Instruct**

■ **Introduce** Vocabulary Builder

Have students read the Vocabulary Builder term and definition. Create two columns on the board. With students’ help, list which beliefs were **tolerated** and which were not under Henry VIII, Elizabeth I, James I, Charles I, and Cromwell.

■ **Teach**

Explain that despite Cromwell’s intention to set up a democratic republic, the Commonwealth became increasingly undemocratic. **Ask What did the Levellers want?** (Rights for poor men and women). **How did Cromwell seize power?** (He used the army, first to suppress dissent, then to monopolize power.) **What was the Restoration?** (The return of the monarchy)

■ **Quick Activity**

Direct students’ attention to the feature title Our Puritan Heritage on the next page. Use the Think Write Pair Share strategy (TE, p. T23) to initiate a class discussion about why universal education was important to the Puritans, why it was a revolutionary idea, and how education is related to democracy.

**Independent Practice**

Ask students to create a bulleted list of Cromwell’s successes and failures. Then ask them to decide whether Cromwell should have been executed after he became a dictator. Students should explain their reasoning.

**Monitor Progress**

To check students’ understanding, ask them to explain how the actions of Charles I influenced the rise of Cromwell.

**Answer**

The Commonwealth was the republic of England under Cromwell

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**History Background**

**British Redcoats**

Cromwell was a fiery member of Parliament who proved a brilliant military strategist despite lack of any military training. He chose soldiers not for their social standing (as the king did) but for their proficiency. He instituted discipline and high moral standards in his New Model Army. He paid soldiers regularly, provided good weapons, and gave them brilliant red uniforms. In the heat of battle, the bright red coats helped soldiers tell friend from foe. The red coats also camouflaged bloodstains from wounds, helping to keep morale high. He trained soldiers to regroup quickly in battle for a new charge. It was Britain’s first professional army. After Cromwell’s demise, Charles II kept the professional army, the discipline, and the red coats, which would become a symbol of British power around the world.

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**Challenging the Commonwealth**

The new government faced many threats. Supporters of Charles II, the unreserved heir to the throne, attacked England by way of Ireland and Scotland. Cromwell led forces into Ireland and brutally crushed the uprising. He then took harsh measures against both Catholic majority that are still vividly remembered in that nation today. In 1652, Parliament passed a law exiling most Catholics to barren land in the west of Ireland. Any Catholic found disobeying this order could be killed on sight.

Squabbles also splintered forces within the Commonwealth. One group, called Levellers, thought that poor men should have as much say in government as the gentry, lawyers, and other leading citizens. “The poorest he that is in England hath a life to live as the greatest he,” wrote one Leveller. In addition, female Levellers asserted their right to petition Parliament. Those ideas horrified the gentry, who dominated Parliament. Cromwell suppressed the Levellers, as well as more radical groups who threatened the ownership of private property. In 1653, as he tried to order government, Cromwell took the title Lord Protector. From then on, he ruled as a virtual dictator through the army.

**Puritans: A Sobering Influence**

**Under the Commonwealth,** Puritans—with their goal of rooting out godlessness—gained a new voice in society. The English Civil War thus ushered in a social revolution as well as a political one. Parliament enacted a series of laws designed to make sure that Sunday was set aside for religious observance. Anyone over the age of 14 who was caught “profaning the Lord’s Day” could be fined. To the Puritans, theaters were frivolous. So, John Calvin in Geneva, Cromwell closed all theaters. Puritans also frowned on taverns, gambling, and dancing.

Puritans felt that every Christian, rich and poor, must be able to read the Bible. To spread religious knowledge, they encouraged education for all people. By mid-century, families from all classes were sending their children to school, girls as well as boys. Puritans also pushed for changes in marriage to ensure greater fidelity. In addition to marriages based on business interests, they encouraged marriages based on love. Still, as in the past, women were seen mainly as caretakers of the family subordinate to men. Although Cromwell did not tolerate open worship by Roman Catholics, he believed in religious freedom for other Protestant groups. He even welcomed Jews back to England after more than 350 years of exile.

**The Commonwealth Ends**

Olive Cromwell died in 1658. Soon after, the Puritans lost their grip on England. Many people were tired of military rule and strict Puritan ways. In 1660, a newly elected Parliament invited Charles II to return to England from exile.

England’s “T tolerating” period ended with the Restoration, or return of the monarchy. Yet Puritan ideas about morality, equality, government, and education endured. In the following century, those ideas would play an important role in shaping the future of Britain’s colonies in the Americas.

**Checkpoint**

**What was the Commonwealth?**

**From Restoration to Glorious Revolution**

In late May 1660, cheering crowds welcomed Charles II back to London. John Evelyn, a supporter and diarist whose writings are an important source of information about English political and social history, wrote:

"[The] king of greatness..."
Revolution. The overthrow of the king became known as the Glorious Revolution. When William and Mary landed with their army late in November, to become rulers of England. When William, her Dutch Protestant husband, William III of Orange, invited James's Protestant daughter, Mary, and her Catholic brother, James II, to become rulers of England, many English Protestants feared that James would restore the Roman Catholic Church. James was a Roman Catholic from sitting on the throne.

The English Bill of Rights Before they could be crowned, William and Mary had to accept several conditions. They had to sign a Bill of Rights that limited the royal power. The English Bill of Rights was passed by Parliament in 1689, granting limited religious freedom to Puritans, Quakers, and other dissenters. Still, only members of the Church of England could hold public office. And Catholics were allowed no public office. And Catholics were allowed no open public office. And Catholics were allowed no

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The Bill of Rights ensured the superiority of Parliament over the monarchy. It required the monarch to consult Parliament in the making of laws and gave the House of Commons the "power of the purse," or control over spending. A king or queen could no longer interfere in parliamentary debates or suspend laws. The Bill of Rights also barred any Roman Catholic from sitting on the throne.

The Bill of Rights also restated the traditional rights of English citizens, such as trial by jury. It abolished excessive fines and cruel or unjust punishments. It affirmed the principle of habeas corpus. That is, no person could be held in prison without first being charged with a specific crime. In addition, a separate Toleration Act, also of 1689, granted limited religious freedom to Puritans, Quakers, and other dissenters. Still, only members of the Church of England could hold public office. And Catholics were allowed no religious freedom.

James II is Forced to Flee Charles's brother, James, inherited the throne in 1685. Unlike Charles, James practiced his Catholic faith openly. He angered his subjects by suspending laws on a whim and appointing Catholics to high office. Many English Protestants feared that James would restore the Roman Catholic Church. James was a Roman Catholic from sitting on the throne.

Although Charles accepted the Petition of Right, he shared his father's belief in absolute monarchy and secretly had Catholic sympathies. Still, he shrewdly avoided his father's mistakes in dealing with Parliament. James II is Forced to Flee Charles's brother, James, inherited the throne in 1685. Unlike Charles, James practiced his Catholic faith openly. He angered his subjects by suspending laws on a whim and appointing Catholics to high office. Many English Protestants feared that James would restore the Roman Catholic Church. James was a Roman Catholic from sitting on the throne.

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Constitutional Government Evolves/A Society Still Ruled by the Few

Instruct

- **Introduce: Key Terms** Write the word **cabinet** on the board. Have students find the key term (in blue) in the text, learn its history, and explain its meaning. Tell students that members of the cabinet evolved into ministers with different areas of expertise, and one member became the prime (first) minister. Ask students what they know about the American cabinet and help them draw connections.

- **Teach** Explain that as constitutional government evolved, it still did not include all members of British society. Ask What is a constitutional government? (a government whose power is defined and limited by law.) Who made up Britain’s first political parties? (Tories, who were mainly rural, conservative aristocrats, and Whigs, who were mainly urban businesspeople.) How was Britain’s government an oligarchy? (Power was held by a limited group of privileged people.)

**Quick Activity** On the board, write “monarch” at the very top and “landless poor” at the bottom. Call on students, and have each volunteer fill in one of the other groups to create a ranking of British society. Then circle the ones who held ruling power.

Independence Practice

Have students review the chart titled **Influence of the Glorious Revolution** on this page. Have them use details from the section and their own background knowledge to add other influences on the United States.

Monitor Progress

Check Reading and Note Taking Study Guide entries for student understanding.

**Answers**

- the bloody overthrow of James II and the installation of William and Mary as monarchs

**Chart Skills** The English Bill of Rights

A Limited Monarchy

The Glorious Revolution created not a democracy, but a type of government called **limited monarchy**, in which a constitution or legislative body limits the monarch’s powers. English rulers still had much power, but they had to obey the law and govern in partnership with Parliament. In the age of absolute monarchy elsewhere in Europe, the limited monarchy in England was radical enough.

The Glorious Revolution also greatly influenced important political thinkers of the time, such as John Locke. Locke’s ideas were later used by leaders of the American Revolution as the basis for their struggle, and are found in documents such as the Declaration of Independence.

**Checkpoint** What was the Glorious Revolution?

Constitutional Government Evolves

In the century following the Glorious Revolution, three new political institutions arose in Britain: political parties, the cabinet, and the office of prime minister. The appearance of these institutions was part of the evolution of Britain’s constitutional government—that is, a government whose power is defined and limited by law.

**Political Parties Emerge**

In the late 1600s, political parties emerged in England as a powerful force in politics. At first, there were just two political parties—Tories and Whigs. Tories were generally aristocrats who sought to preserve older traditions. They supported broad royal powers and a dominant Anglican Church. Whigs backed the policies of the Glorious Revolution. They were more likely to reflect urban business interests, support religious toleration, and favor Parliament over the crown.

**The Cabinet System**

The cabinet, another new feature of government, evolved in the 1700s after the British throne passed to a German prince. George I spoke no English and relied on the leaders in Parliament to help him rule. Under George I and his German-born son George II, a handful of parliamentarians became the virtual advisors to policy. They came to be referred to as the cabinet because of the small room, or “cabinet,” where they met. In time, the cabinet became the chief executive branch of the government.

The **Prime Minister Leads the Cabinet**

Over time, the head of the cabinet came to be known as the prime minister. This person was always the leader of the majority party in the House of Commons. Eventually, the prime minister became the chief official of the British government. From 1721 to 1744, the able Whig leader Robert Walpole melded the cabinet into a unified body by requiring all members to agree on major issues.

**History Background**

Parliamentary Democracy

The first model for a parliament was Rome’s senate, a council of the elite. During feudal times, lords met to decide whether to support the king, leading in the 1300s to England’s Magna Carta and its first parliament. A parliamentary democracy has a constitution, a parliament, and both a head of state (a monarch or today, a president), which is a ceremonial position with limited powers, and a head of government (a prime minister), who is often the leader of the parliament’s ruling party. The prime minister can be removed by the parliament and is not elected by the people. Because the executive and legislative branches are led by the same party, it is easier to pass reforms than in a republic. Most parliaments today include ordinary people as well as the elite and represent all the nation’s people.

**Influence of the Glorious Revolution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Bill of Rights</th>
<th>Outcomes in England</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People elect representatives to Parliament, which is supreme over monarch.</td>
<td>Government is limited and defined by law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All citizens have natural rights.</td>
<td>The new American nation formed a constitutional government.</td>
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<td>Five American states faced severe problems because of the separation of powers.</td>
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**Impact on the United States**

- The new American nation formed a constitutional government with two parties in 1789. The American system included new mass provisions for the separation of powers.

- Locket’s ideas shaped the American Revolution and the writing of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

- Five American states faced severe problems because of the separation of powers.

**Chart Skills** A common protest during the American Revolution was to “no taxation without representation.” Which English outcome of the Glorious Revolution influenced that idea?
Although the title was not yet in use, Walpole is often called Britain’s first prime minister. In time, the power of the prime minister would exceed that of the monarch. Other countries later adopted and adapted the cabinet system, including the United States.

Checkpoint 1  What three political institutions contributed to the evolution of Britain’s constitutional government?

A Society Still Ruled by the Few

The decades that Walpole headed the cabinet were a time of peace and prosperity. But even as Parliament and the cabinet assumed new powers, British government was far from democratic. Rather, it was an oligarchy—a government in which the ruling power belongs to a few people.

In Britain, landowning aristocrats were believed to be the “natural” ruling class. The highest nobles held seats in the House of Lords. Other wealthy landowners and rich business leaders in the cities controlled elections to the House of Commons. The right to vote was limited to a relatively few male property owners.

Most Britons had neither the wealth nor the privileges of the upper class and lived very differently, making a meager living from the land. In the 1700s, even that poor existence was threatened. Wealthy landowners, attempting to increase agricultural production, bought up farms and took over common lands, evicting tenant farmers and small landowners. Because they controlled Parliament, they easily passed laws ensuring that their actions were legal. As a result many landless families drifted into towns, where they faced a harsh existence.

However, a relatively strong middle class—including merchants, craftsmen, and manufacturers—was growing. These prosperous and often wealthy people controlled affairs in the towns and cities. Some of them invested in farms, while others ventured into foreign trade, opening shops and other businesses. They were able to gain control of industries and hire workers. These people were making a living in business, not farming. Because of their wealth and education, they were listed in the middle class and lived very differently, making a meager living from the land. In the 1700s, even that poor existence was threatened. Wealthy landowners, attempting to increase agricultural production, bought up farms and took over common lands, evicting tenant farmers and small landowners. Because they controlled Parliament, they easily passed laws ensuring that their actions were legal. As a result many landless families drifted into towns, where they faced a harsh existence.

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Checkpoint 2  How did British society remain divided?

Section 3 Assessment

1. Sentences should reflect an understanding of each term, person, or place listed at the beginning of the section, as well as the proper categorization.

2. By attempting to share power with monarchs, by waging the Civil War and creating the Commonwealth, and by establishing a Bill of Rights

3. The Stuarts clashed with Parliament; the Tudors worked with Parliament.

4. The central issue was whether the monarch would have absolute power or share power with Parliament.

5. Responses should include any two: the Bill of Rights, limited monarchy, constitutional government, political parties, the cabinet, the office of prime minister.

6. As Parliament’s power grew, elements including a constitution, political parties, a cabinet, and the office of prime minister evolved.

Checkpoint 3  How did British society remain divided?

Terms, People, and Places

1. Place each of the key terms at the beginning of the section into one of the following categories: politics, culture, or government. Write a sentence for each explaining your choice.

Note Taking

2. Reading Skill: Identify Supporting Details. Use your completed chart to answer the Focus Question: How did the British Parliament assert its rights against royal claims to absolute power in the 1600s?

Comprehension and Critical Thinking

3. Contract: How did the Stuarts differ from the Tudors in their approach to Parliament?

4. Identify Central Issues: In less than 100 years, England changed from a monarchy to a commonwealth and back to a monarchy. What central issue caused this political upheaval?

5. Draw Conclusions: What were two results of the Glorious Revolution?

6. Summarize: How did constitutional government evolve in England in the 1700s?

Writing About History

Quick Write: Answer Opposing Arguments. To write a strong persuasive essay, you need to address arguments that could be raised to refute your own position. Choose a topic from this section—for example, whether Parliament had the right to replace James II—and list the arguments for and against your position.

Answers

4. Writing About History: Answers should include clear arguments on both sides of the issue, supported with specific examples.

Assess and Reteach

Assess Progress

- Have students complete the Section Assessment.
- Administer the Section Quiz.
- Progress Monitoring Transparencies, 69

Reteach

- If students need more instruction, have them read the section summary.
- Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 153
- Adapted Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 153
- Spanish Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 153

Extend

- Have the class design a Web site on parliamentary democracy. Have each student research, design, write, and illustrate a page on parliamentary democracy in a single country. Have students work in groups on a general history, timeline, and other features for the home page. Post the pages on a bulletin board or Web site.
The English Bill of Rights

Objectives
- Describe the purpose and contents of the English Bill of Rights.
- Understand how the English Bill of Rights influenced the evolution of constitutional government.

Build Background Knowledge
Ask students to recall what they know about the Glorious Revolution and the English Bill of Rights. Ask them to predict some of the rights this document guarantees.

Instruct
- Point out that, like our Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights begins with a list of grievances. Ask According to the document, what did James II do wrong? (He threatened Protestantism and English law.)
- Ask Who controls the monarch's budget? (Parliament) What must have happened in the past when subjects petitioned the king? (They were jailed.) Why was item 13 included? (Charles I had bypassed Parliament by not calling it for 11 years.) Where is freedom of speech guaranteed? (in Parliament) Why does item 10 sound familiar? (It is quoted exactly in the Eighth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.)

Monitor Progress
Ask students to compare the rights guaranteed in the U.S. Bill of Rights over the English Bill of Rights. Ask them to predict some of the rights this document guarantees.

Thinking Critically
- Why do you think the monarch's budget was controlled by Parliament? (The need to raise money to pay the army.) What is the significance of freedom of speech in Parliament? (Parliament's right to criticize the king.)
- Why do you think the Constitution includes a provision ensuring the right to petition the government? (The need to hold the government accountable.)

History Background

The English Bill of Rights

When the Catholic James II was forced from the English throne in 1688, Parliament offered the crown to his Protestant daughter Mary and her husband, William of Orange. But Parliament insisted that William and Mary submit to a Bill of Rights. This document, reflecting the long-standing struggle between monarch and Parliament, sums up the powers that Parliament had been seeking since the Petition of Right in 1628. This document ensured the superiority of Parliament over the monarchy and spelled out basic rights.

An engraving made in 1689 shows the new English rulers, William and Mary.

The original English Bill of Rights, today over 300 years old, is carefully preserved in a museum in London, England.