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AP Euro Period 0

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LEQ Outline Unit III

Analyze the ways in which both the theory and practice of monarchy evolved in England from the death of Elizabeth in 1603 to the Glorious Revolution of 1688

**Intro**: England during the reign of Elizabeth I became a true kingdom as she brought peace and strength, in both domestic and foreign affairs. However, after her death, James VI of Scotland ascended to throne as James I and was the first of the Stuart monarchs that would rule England (Contextualization). Following Queen Elizabeth’s death in 1603, the monarchy evolved in theory and practice in many ways as it lead up to the Glorious Revolution (Restatement). The monarchical theory of England evolved through the reign of the Stuarts and the works of Thomas Hobbes and John Locke (X). The Stuart monarchs also sought to override the practices the beloved Queen had established (Y).

**X BP:**

 **Topic Sentence**: After the first two Stuart monarchs came to power, they tried to enforce the theories of Thomas Hobbes, then Charles II restored the monarchy applying Locke’s theories.

 **Evidence:** James I and his son, Charles I, wanted to rule with little to no consultation beyond their royal courts

**Analysis:** Hobbes’ theory was of a commonwealth based on a contract between the community and an all powerful sovereign. In his *Leviathan*, he shows his view of humankind and how he did not believe humans were naturally sociable, they were self-centered creature lacking a master. James I did not want to consult with parliament on the issues of taxes and religion, he wanted to imitate the absolute monarchy that Louis XIV established in France. Hobbes believed that the dangers of anarchy to be greater than those of tyranny, he thought rulers should be absolute and unlimited in power once established as an authority, This appealed directly to James.

**Analysis:** Like his father, Charles I despised Parliament and needed money to finance the war with Spain, so he decided to levy new tariffs and call on taxes, which were forced loans. Parliament agreed to give him the funds as long as he signed the Petition of Rights, Charles agreed, but then dissolved Parliament and did not call it again until 1640. Charles I greatly reflects his father in how they both followed Hobbes’s theories about not consulting and sharing power with other national institutes like Parliament.

**Evidence:** Charles II’s Restoration advocated certain teaching/theories of John Locke such as religious toleration and even though James II didn’t know how to make the most of a good thing, he also permitted free worship.

**Analysis:** Charles II returned to England after he was called back after the removal of Oliver Cromwell. He wanted to allow all those outside the Church of England, Catholics as well as Puritans, to worship freely as long as they remained loyal to the throne. This connects directly to Locke’s *Letter Concerning Toleration* to defend extensive religious toleration.

**Analysis:** James II, however, wanted to subject all English institutions to the power of the monarchy, his goal was absolutism. He did, though, issue the Declaration of Indulgence, suspending all religious tests allowing free worship, tieing in with Locke’s theory of toleration. He was then overthrown by his Protestant daughter, Mary and her husband, William of Orange,

**Y BP:**

 **Topic Sentence:** After Elizabeth I’s death in 1603, the government under the Stuarts was trying to become absolute and Catholic by enforcing Hobbes’s theories of an all powerful sovereign, but at the event of the Glorious Revolution, the government established a framework that seemed to bear the arguments of John Locke.

 **Evidence:** James I did not want to consult parliament and was planning to re-Catholicize England

 **Analysis:** He, and his son too, did not like the checks of power Parliament was trying to impose on them, they believed Hobbes’s theories on unlimited power for rulers. Many believed James wanted to re-Catholicize England because of the peace he had established with Spain, he relaxed penal laws against Catholics, and do not rush to send troops to defend the German Protestants at the outbreak of the Thirty Years’ War. He had also arranged the marriage of Charles to Henrietta Maria, the Catholic daughter of Henry IV of France. Furthermore, Charles I and the Archbishop of Canterbury tried to transform the Church of England into a Catholic church without a pope, upsetting the Scottish Presbyterian Church.

 **Evidence:** Once James II was overthrown by his Protestant daughter, Mary and her husband, William of Orange, the government adopted John Locke’s political theories and the practice of how the monarchs ruled evolved.

 **Analysis:** William and Mary became the new monarchs of England, recognizing the Bill of rights in order to limit the powers of the monarchy. The practice of the treatment of the English people evolved by allowing them to dispose of the monarch if they broke the bilateral contract described by Locke in his *Second Treatise of Government.* The Bill guaranteed civil liberties to the English privileged classes , monarchs would have to consent with Parliament, it prohibited a Roman Catholic from occupying the throne, and finally, the Toleration Act allowed the worship of all Protestants and prohibited only Roman Catholics and those denying the Trinity.

**Conclusion:** The monarchy evolved in theory and practice through numerous ways starting from Elizabeth I’s death in 1603 to the establishment of the new monarchs in the Glorious Revolution (Restatement). After the death of Elizabeth I, James I and Charles I enforced the government by applying Thomas Hobbes’s theories about an all powerful ruling monarch (X). Then, under the first two Stuarts, they were trying to re-Catholicize England through Hobbes’s ideas and when the Glorious Revolution occurred, the new monarchs implemented a government based on Locke’s ideas (Y). This same evolution in theory and practice can be seen in the U.S. Colonies established by pilgrims fleeing England. The pilgrims had decided to leave because of the absolutism that was trying to be enforced upon citizens. Once they had established the colonies in North America, they adopted John Locke’s theories of toleration and the practice of the freedom of life, liberty, and property, which was famously altered to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness (Synthesis).