

RESTORATION AND 18TH CENTURY

1660-1800

House of
Tudor Family Tree

Scottish House of
Stewart Family tree

House of Stuart
& Orange
1603 - 1714



James VI of Scotland
James I of England
1566 - 1625
1603 - 1625

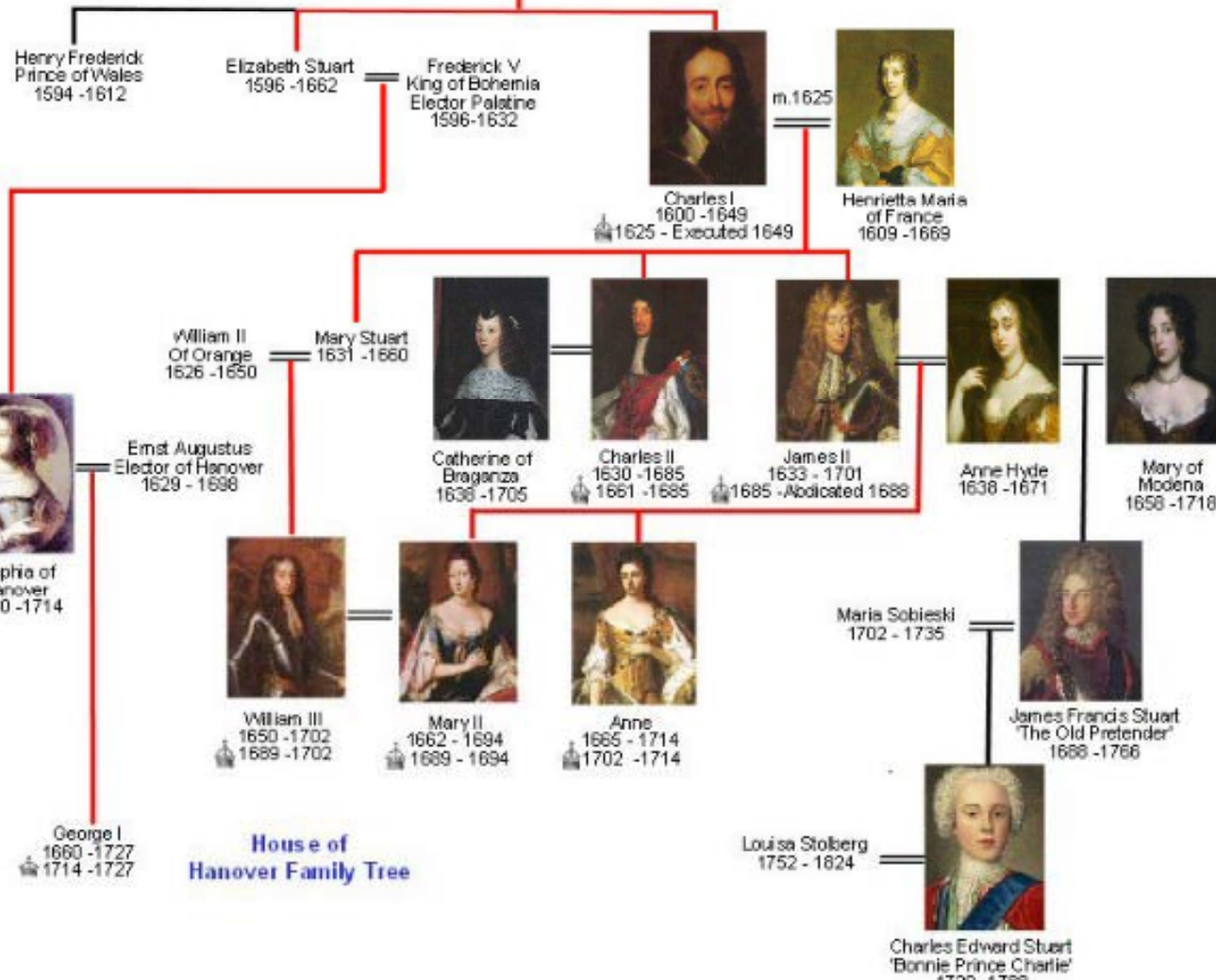


Anne of Denmark
1574 - 1619



James I
Coat of Arms

m. 1589



Charles II (1660-1685)



CHARLES II'S REIGN

- May 8, 1660: proclaimed king from the day of his father's death (January 30, 1649)
- May 25, 1660: arrived at Dover, greeted by Monk, who had engineered his return
- Merciful in dealing w/ old Puritans

CHARLES II'S REIGN

Second Dutch War of 1665

- Born of English and Dutch commercial and colonial rivalry
- a peace was negotiated

1674: dividing time in Charles II's reign

CHARLES II'S REIGN

Results of the 1679 Parliamentary elections

- forced Charles to send James abroad
- disbanded his army
- new Privy Council members were his enemies, forced by Parliament
- passed Exclusionary Act, depriving James of throne

CHARLES II'S REIGN

- Start of use of Whig & Tory
- The end of his monarchy was consumed with the issue of who would inherit the throne

Changes during His Reign

- Brought a renewal of fine clothes & bright colors, a reaction against the drab colors of the Puritans
- Women began to paint their faces
- Men began to wear long & curled wigs
- Smoking established itself as a social habit
- Royalists returning to England brought skate blades from Holland

London--Major Events

1665: Bubonic plague (mostly in London)

- 70,000 died
- was the last major outbreak in England
- is thought to have spread from the Netherlands
- transmitted via the bite of an infected flea
- infection of the lymph glands which become swollen and painful and are known as buboes

Bubonic Plague Buboe



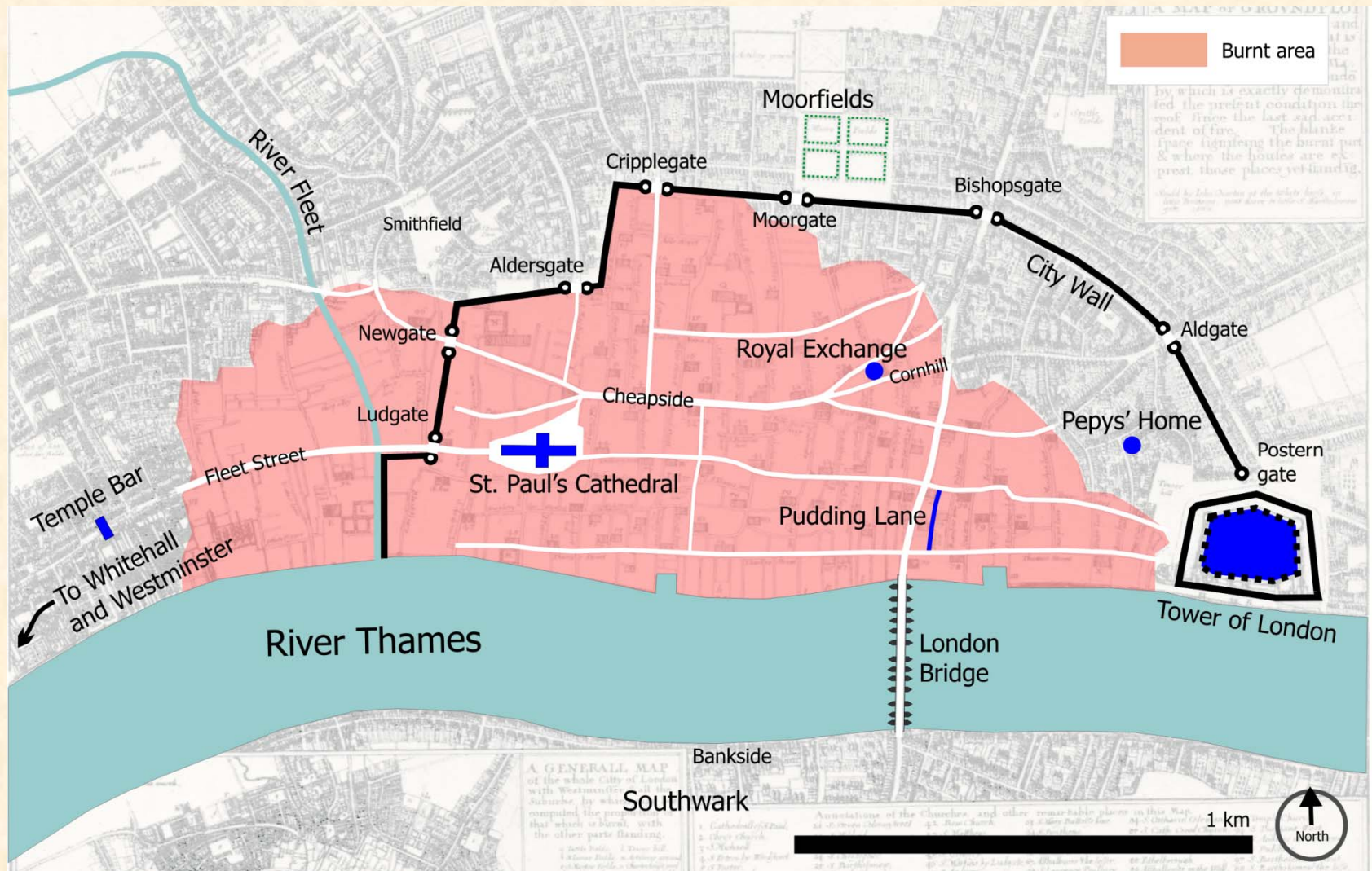


John Dunstall fecit

Great Fire of London

- 1666
- burned almost 1/3 of the city
- good results:
 - destroyed old, sunless houses
 - sanitation was improved
 - overcrowding relieved
 - genesis of greater London
 - wider streets & spacious squares
 - modern fire insurance dates from this time

Map of the Great Fire



Coffee Houses



Revival of Theatres





James II
(1685-1688)

JAMES II'S REIGN

- Early dealings with Parliament were very amiable
- 1st Declaration of Indulgences (1687)
 - eliminated the Test Act & Oaths of Allegiance
 - suspended penal laws in matters ecclesiastical
 - granted liberty of public worship to Catholics & dissenting Protestants
 - very unpopular

THE GLORIOUS REVOLUTION--1688

- fear of a Roman Catholic kingdom and despotism much like France's
- Commons' argument:
 - a) James had "endeavored to subvert the constitution by breaking the original contract between king and people" and had therefore "abdicated" the throne
 - b) it was "inconsistent with the safety and welfare of this Protestant kingdom to be governed by a popish prince"
- Lords'
 - accepted Commons' 2nd but not 1st argument

THE GLORIOUS REVOLUTION--1688

- December 11, 1688: end of James II's reign because he flees the country
- January 1689: Parliament meets to decide
 - James had abdicated by deserting his kingdom
 - William & Mary declared King & Queen at the same time

WILLIAM (III) and MARY(II) (1688-1702)



WILLIAM (III) and MARY(II)'s REIGN

- Was seen by the English as the only man to save Europe from the domination of France & popery
- Spent a lot of time on European wars

WILLIAM (III) and MARY(II)'s REIGN

- Declaration of Rights
 - Designed to ensure Parliament could function free from royal interference
 - Limited the Sovereign's power
 - Reaffirmed Parliament's claim to control taxation and legislation
 - The Sovereign was not allowed to interfere with elections or freedom of speech
 - The exclusion of James II and his heirs was extended to exclude all Catholics from the throne

WILLIAM (III) and MARY (II)'s REIGN

- Monarch could not suspend laws passed by Parliament
- Proceedings in Parliament were not to be questioned in the courts or in any body outside Parliament itself
- Parliament had to be called frequently
 - the Triennial Act passed in 1694
- Monarch could not maintain standing army in time of peace without Parliament's consent

WILLIAM (III) and MARY(II)'s REIGN

- Bill of Rights
 - Established the succession with the heirs of Mary II, Anne, and William III in that order
 - The Monarch was forbidden to establish his own courts or to act as a judge himself
 - The courts were forbidden to impose excessive bail or fines, or cruel and unusual punishments

WILLIAM (III) and MARY(II)'s REIGN

- Toleration Act of 1689
 - Freed dissenters from penalties for failing to attend services
 - Gave all non-conformists except Roman Catholics freedom of worship
- Act of Settlement (1701)
 - further restricted the powers and prerogatives of the Crown:
 - parliamentary consent had to be given for the Sovereign to engage in war or leave the country
 - judges were to hold office on good conduct and not at royal pleasure, thus establishing judicial independence
 - barred any Catholic or anyone married to a Catholic from the throne

SOCIETAL CHANGES--ECONOMY

- Rise of capitalism: medieval ideas were abandoned in favor of unfettered production of cheaper articles & competitive free trade
- Stock Exchange incorporated
- The science of statistics made life insurance possible, thus making provisions for dependants after death without buying land, hitherto the only means

SOCIETAL CHANGES

- Bank of England– 1694
 - Beginning of accumulation of national debt
 - Raised £1,200,000 from public and lent it to the government at 8% interest
 - As long as interest was paid, principal did not have to

SOCIETAL CHANGES--RELIGION

- Deism
 - 1st formulated by John Toland (1670–1722)
 - God rules the world by established laws
 - Asserts that neither God nor his revelation is above the comprehension of human reason
 - Does not believe in the divinity of + or in the inspiration of the Bible
 - Claims that happiness to be the chief aim of life

SOCIETAL CHANGES--PHILOSOPHY

- John Locke (1632-1704)
 - empiricism: all of our ideas ultimately derived from experience
 - the existence of God is entirely demonstrable by the process of human reason
 - argued for a broad (though not limitless) acceptance of alternative religious convictions

SOCIETAL CHANGES

- For the 1st time in 1,000 yrs. Christianity is on the defensive
- Newton publishes *Principia* (1687)
- Criminal law became harsher, in particular regarding crimes against property
- Invention of umbrella, made out of waxed silk or taffeta
- Carpets had become a normal feature of good houses

Anne (1702-1714)



ANNE I'S REIGN

- English Jacobites planned the return of the Stuarts, but only after her death
- War of the Spanish Succession (1701-14)
 - fought among several European powers over the feared possible unification of Spain and France under one monarch
 - a series of military victories by John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, strengthened England's negotiating position at the end of the war
- *Peace of Utrecht (1713):*
 - France recognized Anne's title
 - confirmed England's possession of Gibraltar
 - got back Dunkirk
 - Pretender expelled from France
- 1707: union with Scotland ratified

SOCIETAL CHANGES

- Change in the meaning of “industry”
- Advent of the Industrial Revolution:
increasingly yarn spinning began to be done in workshops rather than in country cottages
- Newspaper firmly established
 - *The Daily Courrant*: 1st daily newspaper

The Daily Courant.

Wednesday, March 21. 1792.

From the Morning Courant, Dated March 18. N. S.

Nights, Feb. 22.

On Wednesday last, our New Victory, the Duke of Blenheim, arrived here with a Squadron of the Gallies of Sicily. He made his Entrance with a French Battalion, and so gave us the greater Hopes of the King's coming here, went to Lodge in one of the best Palaces, leaving the Royal one to his Majesty. The Marquis of Guise is also arrived here with a Regiment of French.

Spain, Feb. 25. In a Military Congregation of Officers that was held here, it was Resolved to draw a Line from Alicant to the Borders of the Ecclesiastical State, chiefly to hinder the Incursions of the Turkish Troops. Orders are sent to Civita Vecchia to sit out the Gallies, and to strengthen the Garrison of this Place. Signor Caffo is made Governor of Perugia. The Marquis del Vasto, and the Prince de Calabro command still in the Imperial Ambassadors' Palace; whereas his Excellency has a Guard of 50 Men every Night in Rome. The King of Portugal has denied the Ambassadors of London, except by the Birth of Cardinal de la Roche, for the Infant his second son, who is about 11 Years old.

Prussia, Mar. 4. Orders are sent to the Regiments of Foot, the 2. of Cavalry, and to that of Dragoons, which are drawn up from Hungary, and are on their way to Italy, and which consist of about 80 or 10000 Men, to march during the Month of April. The 4 new Regiments of Hussars that are now raising, are in the point of forwarding, that they will be complete, and in a Condition to march by the middle of May. Prince Bismarck of Baden has written to Count, to excite himself from coming thither, his Presence being in very necessary, and is much desired on the Upper Rhine.

Prussia, Mar. 15. The Marquis d'Unstet is come to Strasbourg, and is to draw together a Body of some Regiments of Horse and Foot from the Garrison of Alicant, but will not bring them to Strasbourg and London, which are already very weak. On the other hand, the Troops of His Imperial Majesty, and his Allies, are going to form a Body near Garmisch in the Palatinate, of which Place he will go to the Lines at Spire. Prince Louis of Baden is expected to take a View, in three or four days. The English and Dutch Merchants the Count of Feltz, and the Baron Vander Meer, and likewise the Imperial Army Count Lowendorn, are gone to Breda, and it is thought that in a short time we shall hear from these of some favourable Relations for the Security of the Empire.

Edinb. Mar. 16. The French have taken the Count de Lange, who was Secretary to the Duke de Milan, out of our Castle, where he has been for some time a Prisoner, and have delivered him to the Republic of Modena, who has carry'd him from hence, but we do not know whether.

Rome, Mar. 15. Our Letters from Italy say, That most of our Relations were landed there; that the Imperial and Ecclesiastical Troops seem to be very peaceably with one another in the Country of Parma, and that the Duke of Windsor, to be

Prussia under the Duke of Burgundy, and the Duke of Meuse is to Command upon the Rhine.

From the Amsterdam Courant, Dated Mar. 18.

Amst. Feb. 27. We are taking here all possible Precautions for the Security of our Ecclesiastical State in this present Conjuncture, and have resolv'd to send seven Men to the Customs of Breda. The Pope has appointed the Duke of Brunsch to be his Lieutenant General, and he is to Command from then on the Situation of Nijmegen: He has also resolv'd to send a Portion of seven Companies a year during Life.

From the Paris Gazette, Dated Mar. 18. 1792.

Nights, Feb. 17. Six French soldiers are arrived here, and are expected to be follow'd by 2000 more. A Courier then came hither on the 16th. has brought Letters by which we are inform'd that the King of Spain designs to be here towards the end of March, and accordingly Orders are given to make the necessary Preparations against his Arrival. The 1000 Troops of Horse that were Commanded to the Ambassadors' Palace at Nijmegen within thirty days of April, and others in the Port of Amsterdam.

Paris, March 18. We have Advice from London of the 16th instant, that the Whigs having long been formidable, were then under already full in hope, that 1500 more were intended, and that by the 15th it was hoped they might all be ready. The Count d'Artois arriv'd there on the 13th instant, and for all hands go with to be the Squadron of a Mix of War and some frigates, that are appointed to carry the King of Naples Naples. His Catholic Majesty will go on Board the *Revenge*, of 120 Guns.

We have Advice by an Express from Rome of the 18th of February, that notwithstanding the pressing business of the Imperial Ambassadors, the Pope had Condition'd the Marquis del Vasto to be his Head and his Affairs to be conducted, for now appearing at Antwerp the Count d'Artois has of Publicly appointing Cardinal Justice.

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It will be found from the Foreigners, which have come together, at Decaden offic, will be expressed in this Paper, that the Author has taken Care to be duly furnish'd with all that concern themselves in any Language. And for an Assurance that he will not, under Pretence of having printed insufficient, supply very Additions of Sign'd Contributions to his Edition, but give his Readers fully and impartially, at the beginning of each Month he will quote the Foreign Paper from whence he takes, that the French, being from whom Country as just of News comes with the Allowance of that Government, may be accurate in the Choice of the Credibility and Fidelity of the Relation. Nor will he omit upon him to give any Comments or Conclusions of his own, but will only state the Matter of Fact, supplying only People to have such enough to make Reflections for themselves.

The Courant for the Year 1792 is Published