

THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION

You are asked to buy the following books:

Tim Harris, *Rebellion: Britain's First Stuart Kings* (Oxford, 2014)

David Lagomarsino and Charles T. Wood, *The Trial of Charles I: A Documentary History* (University Press of New England, 1989)

Some of the materials we will use in this course are available electronically via OCRA.

Password: regicide

Please note: Journal articles can be accessed directly via Josiah – go to E-Journals and type in relevant information. Contemporary pamphlets can also be accessed directly via Josiah. Just type the title into Josiah catalogue – or alternatively go to databases and find the link to EEBO. If items are flagged E-Journals or EEBO then they are not available via OCRA.

This is a research seminar. It is designed to teach students how to read primary sources and to undertake research in this period of early modern English, Scottish and Irish history. It is an advanced-level course, pitched at junior and senior History concentrators and first-year graduate students, though non-History concentrators are certainly most welcome, and sophomores may take the course if they can convince me they are ready. It is not suitable for first-year undergraduates. The workload is intense, but doing research is an intensive process: it is not just a question of reading a select corpus of sources that someone else has carefully chosen for you, it is about probing a historical problem in an imaginative and creative way and uncovering sources that you think might shed light on the problem you are investigating. This course is good preparation for juniors interested in writing an honors thesis. It can be a capstone experience for seniors.

The main writing assignment will be a 20-25 page research paper, due at the end of the semester, although there will also be a short mid-term paper (so I can give you feedback on your work). It is important to read all the sources each week and to be prepared to discuss them in class every Monday. A heavy component of this course is classroom discussion: we can only work out what the sources tell us if we are ready and willing to discuss them collectively, as a group. It is therefore important that all students enter into the spirit of classroom participation – and that no one hides or refuses to join in the debate.

Short paper due: Friday, 21 March – a 6-page analytical paper using the sources read to date. This must be handed in before you leave for Spring Break.

A prospectus for the final paper is due Monday 7 April. This should be a 1,000 word statement of your project followed by a bibliography of primary sources.

Final paper due: Wednesday, 7 May – a 20-25-page research paper.

Grading: 25% short paper; 35% classroom discussion and presentation; 40% final research paper.

NB – The new year in the 17th century started on 25 March. Works published between 1 Jan and 24 March 1642, for example, would therefore give 1641 as the year of publication.

Office Hours: Fridays, 3.00-5.20 pm – Sharpe House, Room 302.

SYLLABUS

JAN 27 Introduction

FEB 3 Long-Term Causes of the English Revolution

Christopher Hill, *The English Revolution, 1640* (1940)

<http://www.marxists.org/archive/hill-christopher/english-revolution/>

Harris, *Rebellion*, chs 3, 4, 5, 7

Questions:

What do you make of Hill's long-term, Marxist approach to the origins of the English Revolution? Do you see James I as a successful ruler or was he storing up a hornets' nest of problems for his successor? (This week we will concentrate on England – particularly James's dealings with Parliament, his financial policy, and his handling of the Church.)

FEB 10 Was Charles I an Absolutist?

Secondary Readings:

Harris, *Rebellion*, chs 1, 8

Conrad Russell, 'Divine Rights in the Early Seventeenth Century', in John Morrill, Paul Slack and Daniel Woolf (eds), *Public Duty and Private Conscience in Seventeenth-Century England: Essays Presented to G. E. Aylmer* (Oxford, 1993), pp. 101-20

Mark Kishlansky, 'Charles I: A Case of Mistaken Identity', *Past and Present*, 189 (2005), 41-80 (for this week read just sections I and II, pp. 41-60) – **E-Journals**

[FYI: this article provoked a 'Debate' in *Past and Present*, 205 (2009), 177-237, where Kishlansky's views are criticized by Clive Holmes, Julian Goodare, and Richard Cust]

Primary Sources:

An Homily against Disobedience and Wylful Rebellion (1570), from David Wootton, ed., *Divine Right and Democracy* (1986), pp. 94-8

James VI and I, *The Trew Law of Free Monarchies* (1598), from Wootton, ed., pp. 99-106

James VI and I, *A Speech to the Lords and Commons of the Parliament at White-Hall* (1610), from Wootton, ed., pp. 107-9

David Owen, *Herod and Pilate Reconciled* (1610), extracts on OCRA

Thomas Scot, *Christs Politician, and Salomons Puritan. Delivered in two Sermons preached before the Kings Majestie*. (1616), extracts on OCRA

'Roger Manwaring: a Sermon preached before the King at Oatlands, 4 July 1627', from his *Religion and Allegiance* (1627), from John Kenyon, *The Stuart Constitution* (1966), doc. 5

'The Five Knights' Case, King's Bench, 15-28 November 1627', from Kenyon, ed., *Stuart Constitution*, doc. 33

'The Petition of Right, 1628', from Kenyon, ed., *Stuart Constitution*, doc. 26

Questions to address:

Charles I is often seen as a king who ruled in violation of the constitutional norms. What were the constitutional norms? How were kings of England expected to rule?

Do you think Charles was unsuited to be king – he had the wrong temperament, lacked the requisite political skills, had a flawed personality?

How did Manwaring's views differ from those expressed by Owen and Scot?

Why did Charles I have so many difficulties during the first 4 years of his reign?

What was the Petition of Right about?

FEB 17 Long Weekend

FEB 24 Charles I's Personal Rule – An 11 Years Tyranny?

Secondary Readings:

Harris, *Rebellion*, chs. 9, 10

Kishlansky, 'Case of Mistaken Identity' (section III, pp. 60-9)

and EITHER

Anthony Milton, 'Licensing, Censorship and Religious Orthodoxy in Early Stuart England', *Historical Journal*, 41 (1998), 625-651 – **E-Journals**

OR

David Como, 'The Politics of Predestination in Laud's London', *Historical Journal*, 46 (2003), 263-94 – **E-Journals**

Primary Sources:

Charles I, *His Majesties Declaration to all his Loving Subjects of the Causes which moved him to dissolve the last parliament* (Dublin, 1629), 18 pp. – **EEBO** (make sure you get the 1629 one; not 1640)

Rex v. Hampden (1637-8) and 'Clarendon on Ship Money', from Kenyon, ed., *Stuart Constitution*, docs 34, 35

Christopher Daniels and John Morrill, *Charles I* (1988), 'Charles, Laud and the Church', pp. 54-75, and 'Personal Rule', pp. 80-5. The following documents:

'Resolutions on religion presented by a committee of the House of Commons, 1629';

'Letter from the Bishops of Rochester, Oxford and St David's to the Duke of Buckingham, 2 August 1625';

'Archbishop Laud's Justification of Ceremonies', from *The Works of William Laud*;

'Extracts from the Privy Council Register for 1633, re. altar policy';

'Justification of the altar policy', from Peter Heylyn, *Life of Archbishop Laud* (1668);

'Laud to Charles I, re. altar policy';

J. Williams (Bishop of Lincoln) on the altar policy, from his *The Holy Table, Name and Thing* (1637);

'Laud and Charles I on sermons';

'Laud's speech in the Court of High Commission, 1633';

'Laud's Report on the State of the Church';

'Laud's views on Roman Catholicism';

The Letany of John Bastwick (1637);

'Punishment of Bastwick, Burton and Prynne by Star Chamber';

'John Pym on grievances against the Church';

'Speech by Harbottle Grimston in the House of Commons, 8 November 1640, against Laud'

John Burghe to Viscount Scudamore, October 1637, on Ship Money

Sir Henry Wootton, 'Panegyrick to Charles I', 1633;

'Ship Money Writ, issued by Charles I, 1635';

‘Sir Robert Berkeley, Justice of King’s Bench, on Ship-Money, 1638’;
 ‘Sir George Croke, Justice of the King’s Bench, on Ship Money’;
 ‘Buckinghamshire Ship Money Papers’;
 ‘Memorandum in the Papers of Sir Roger Twysden, a JP in Kent, Kent Archives Office’

Giles Widdowes, *The Schismatical Puritan: A Sermon Preached at Witney concerning the Lawfulness of Church Authority* (2nd edition, 1631), ‘The Preface: To the Puritan’, sigs A3-C4 – **EEBO**

William Prynne, *Newes from Ipswich* (1641, first pub. 1636) 8 pp. – **EEBO**

Questions:

Why did Charles I give up on parliaments in 1629 and do you think he was justified.
 Was the Personal Rule a period of 11-years tyranny or a constructive period of reform?
 Were ship money and the other fiscal expedients of the 1630s illegal / unconstitutional?
 What was Laudianism, and why did Laud and the Laudians do what they did?
 What was the logic behind the altar policy?
 What were the Puritan critiques of Laudianism, and why was Laud suspected of Popery?
 What were the Laudian critiques of Puritanism?

MAR 3 Scottish Resistance to Charles I

Secondary Readings:

Harris, *Rebellion*, chs. 2, 6 (section on Scotland), 11 (section on Scotland), 12

Kishlansky, ‘Case of Mistaken Identity’, (sections IV and V, pp. 70-80)

Primary Sources:

‘The King’s First Journey into Scotland’, from Clarendon, *History*, I, 106-17

‘The Book of Scottish Canons’, from Clarendon, *History*, II, 137-49

‘Charles I’s Liturgical Policy’, from *A Source Book on Scottish History*, vol. III, ed. William Croft and Gordon Donaldson (1954), pp. 86-105

Students will be assigned one of the following tracts on which to give a presentation in class:
 (You are urged to read all of the tracts.)

The Beast is Wounded (1638), 24 pp – **EEBO**

[Archibald Johnston, Lord Warriston], *A Short Relation of the State of the Kirk of Scotland* (Edinburgh, 1638), 24 pp. – **EEBO**

The Remonstrance of the Nobility, Barrones, Burgesses, Ministers and Commons within the Kingdome of Scotland Vindicating Them and Their Proceedings (Edinburgh, 1639), 32 pp. – **EEBO**

Peter du Moulin, *A Letter of a French Protestant to a Scottishman of the Covenant* (1640), 51 pp. – **EEBO**

Thomas Morton, *A Sermon Preached before the King’s Most Excellent Majestie* (London, 1639), 42 pp. – **EEBO**

Questions:

What was Charles I trying to do in Scotland and why did the Scots resist his reforms?
 How did the Scots justify their resistance to Charles I?
 How did the English government justify its stance against the Scots?

MAR 10 Parliamentarianism*Secondary Readings:*

Harris, *Rebellion*, ch. 13

Helen Pierce, 'Anti-Episcopacy and Graphic Satire in England, 1640-1645', *Historical Journal*, 47 (2004), 809-48 – **E-Journals**

Primary Sources:

The Apprentices of Londons Petition (1641), 8 pp. – **EEBO**

[Robert Baillie?], *Prelacie is Miserie* (1641), 10 pp. – **EEBO**

Canterburies Conscience Convicted (1641), 1 p. – **EEBO**

A New Play Called Canterburie his Change of Diot (1641), 8 pp. – **EEBO**

A Petition Presented to the Parliament from the Countie of Nottingham (1641), 28 pp. – **EEBO**

A Religious and Worthy Speech Spoken by Mr Rouse in Parliament (1641), 8 pp. – **EEBO**

An Advertisement to the Whole Kingdom of England (1642), 6 pp. – **EEBO**

Questions:

What was the nature of the Parliamentarian critique in 1640-2?

Were the concerns mainly religious or political?

The speech by Rous is actually from 1628. What is the significance of the fact that it was published in 1641?

All of the above sources are printed publications, but print was not necessarily their original medium.

What can petitions, plays, verse, and graphic satire tell us?

MAR 17 The Irish Rebellion*Secondary Readings:*

Harris, *Rebellion*, chs. 6 (section on Ireland), 11 (section on Ireland), 14

Nicholas Canny, 'What Really Happened in Ireland in 1641?', in Jane Ohlmeyer, ed., *Ireland from Independence to Occupation* (1995), pp. 24-42

Ethan Howard Shagan, 'Constructing Discord: Ideology, Propaganda, and English Responses to the Irish Rebellion of 1641', *Journal of British Studies*, 36 (1997), 1-34 – **E-Journals**

Primary Sources:

Phelim O'Neill, Proclamation 24 October, 1641 - TNA, PRO, SP 63/260, fol. 135

Phelim O'Neill, 'The Declaration of Phelim O'Neale, 4 November 1641', TCD MS 836, fols: 18r-v (also accessible via Irish Depositions website)

Phelim O'Neill, *The True Demands of the Rebels In Ireland* (1641 – i.e. 10 February 1641/2), 8 pp. – **EEBO**

Phelim O'Neill, *The Petition of Sir Philomy Oneale* (1642), 6 pp. – **EEBO**

Bloody Newes from Norwich (1641), 8 pp. – **EEBO**

The Bloody Persecution of the Protestants in Ireland (1641), 8 pp. – **EEBO**

G. S., *A Brief Declaration of the Barbarous and Inhumane Dealings of the Northerne Irish Rebels* (1641), 16 pp. – **EEBO**

James Salmon, *Bloudy Newes from Ireland* (1641), 8 pp. – **EEBO**

Thomas Partington, *Worse and Worse News from Ireland* (1641), 4 pp. – **EEBO**

Questions:

What was Charles trying to do in Ireland and why did the Irish rebel in 1641?

How would you account for the level of violence in Ireland in 1641?

What can we learn from the nature of the violence about the grievances of the Irish?

What impact did the Irish rebellion have on public opinion in England?

MAR 24 Spring Break

MAR 31 Royalism

Secondary Readings:

Harris, *Rebellion*, ch. 15

Anthony Milton, 'Anglicanism and Royalism in the 1640s', in John Adamson, ed., *The English Civil War: Conflict and Context, 1642-9* (2009), pp. 61-81

Lloyd Bowen, 'Royalism, Print and the Clergy in Britain, 1639-40 and 1642', *Historical Journal*, 56 (2013), 297-319 – **E-Journals**

Primary Sources:

[Charles I], *His Majesties Declaration, To all His loving Subjects: Published with the Advice of His Privie Councill* (December, 1641), 25 pp. – **EEBO**

[Charles I], *His Majesties Answer to the XIX Propositions* (1642), 16 pp. – **EEBO**

A Discoverie of Six Women Preachers (1641), 5 pp. – **EEBO**

[John Taylor], *The Brownists Synagogue* (1641), 6 pp. – **EEBO**

The Resolution of the Round-Heads (1642), 8 pp. – **EEBO**

Animadversions upon those Notes which the Late Observator hath Published (1642), 13 pp. – **EEBO**

A Puritane Set Forth in his Lively Colours (1642), 6 pp. – **EEBO**

The Resolution of the Women of London to the Parliament [1642], 8 pp. – **EEBO**

Questions:

Where did royalism come from?

What was the nature of the royalist position?

How different was the royalist position of 1641-2 from defences of the Personal Rule?

What do you make of the royalist representation of the Puritan threat? Was it fair? Was it good/clever propaganda? Did the royalists create anti-Puritanism or exploit it?

Do you think there were long-term or short-term causes of the English Civil War?

APR 7 The Regicide

Secondary Readings:

Smith, 'War in Three Kingdoms', from his *History of the Modern British Isles*, pp. 137-64

David Scott, 'Motives for King-Killing', in Jason Peacey, ed., *The Regicides and the Execution of Charles I* (2001), pp. 138-60

Jason Peacey, 'Reporting a Revolution: A Failed Propaganda Campaign', in Peacey, ed., *Regicides*, pp. 160-80

Sean Kelsey, 'The Death of Charles I', *Historical Journal*, 45:4 (2002), 727-54 – **E-journals**

Primary Sources:

Lagomarsino and Wood, *Trial of Charles I*

Questions:

Why was Charles I executed?

Would you agree that Charles I had the better of the legal argument in 1649?

What impact did the regicide have on public opinion?

APR 14 Student Presentations

APR 21 Student Presentations

APR 28 Student Presentations

MAY 5 Student Presentations