War & Revolution in England, Europe & America (1600-1790)

Following Queen Elizabeth’s long & prosperous rule, England was a divided land. A new family, the Stuarts, came to power, and soon began intense conflict with Parliament. This conflict led to civil war and a revolution that changed England, and the world. Change was on the horizon in Europe and America as well, with the rise of Prussia and the United States of America.

I. Conflict for power between English ______ & ______________ led to civil war and revolution and a new government system

A. Queen Elizabeth died in 1603 without an heir, crown passed to __________ (of the Stuart family), who was also the king of ______________
   1. James believed in the __________ _______ of kings—idea that a king has total power granted by God (an ___________ monarch)

B. __________ - succeeded his father in 1625, demanded money and __________ from people and Parliament
   1. Parliament got Charles to sign the ___________________ in 1628--gave all power over ___________ to Parliament
   2. Charles violated the Petition of Right, ______________ Parliament, and illegally imprisoned or _____________ his enemies

C. Threatened by rebellions in Scotland & Ireland, Charles called for a new Parliament in 1640, known as the _______ __________
   1. Many Long Parliament members were ___________ (Calvinist denomination) & were upset that Charles tried to enforce _____________-only worship
   2. Charles tried to ___________ members of Parliament, & by 1642 both sides raised __________, prepared for war

D. The English ______ _____ (1642-49)- nobles/rural/Anglicans supported the king (___________), middle class/urban/Puritans supported Parliament (___________), Roundheads led by Oliver _________
   1. King Charles was captured twice, then finally put on trial for ___________, convicted, & publicly _____________ by the Rump Parliament in 1649
E. Commonwealth of England-____________ abolished, but Rump Parliament couldn’t agree on a constitution, Cromwell refused offer of king but accepted title of _______ ____________ in 1653

1. Cromwell dismissed the Rump Parliament, ruled as near dictator, defeated Scotland, _______ & the Dutch, enforced strict ____________ rules (theaters closed, Christmas revelry banned) & died unpopular in 1658

F. In 1660 the Long Parliament was recalled and asked Charles’ son, __________ to be king, known as the _______________ (of the Stuart family), Charles II (the “Merry Monarch”) executed Roundhead leaders, repealed Puritan laws

G. Lil’ Bro- Charles II died in 1685, his brother, ___________ (a Catholic), became king, but he ____________ with a new Parliament on many issues

1. In 1688 Parliament invited James II’s Protestant daughter, ____________, to take the throne with her Dutch husband, __________

H. William and Mary became co-monarchs, transfer of power called the __________ ____________ (bloodless revolution) which established a __________ ____________ monarchy in England (power shared between people/monarch)

1. In 1689 King William III & Queen Mary II signed the English ____________- guaranteed individual rights & the supremacy of ____________ over the king

I. In 1707, England and Scotland officially united to form __________ (Queen Anne, ruled 1702-1714, was the first British monarch, followed by George I, II, & III of the ____________ family)

1. Britain expanded economically, formed alliances to contain __________, and extensively settled its 13 ____________ colonies

II. European Balance of Power- __________ ________ War (1756-1763)

A. _______ (led by King ____________ the Great) fought against France (led by King Louis XV), ____________ (led by Empress Maria Theresa), Russia (led by Czarina Elizabeth) and Sweden for land/power/wealth/glory in Europe

B. World Conflict- ______ ________ joined Prussia, fought France in the North American colonies (war called the ________ & ________ War)
1. Great Britain seized __________ (1759) & was victorious in North America, the Caribbean and India

C. Prussian Glory- Frederick’s military genius led to Prussian victory at the battle of __________ (1757), and the sudden death of Czarina Elizabeth led to the collapse the anti-Prussian alliance

D. Treaties- Prussia gained __________ from Austria, and in the Treaty of _______ (1763) the British gained France’s North American colonies

1. By the late 1700s, Great Britain emerged as Europe’s strongest nation, but in serious ______ from war expenditures

III. Revolution in the English __________ (American Revolution)

A. To pay debts of French and Indian War (1756-63) British King ________ passed series of ______ and regulations on the American colonists who were not represented in the British Parliament

B. Americans rebelled, Thomas Jefferson wrote the __________ of ________________ (signed July 4, 1776)

C. War for Independence (1775-81)- led by George Washington & aided by King Louis XV of __________, the Americans defeated Great Britain at Saratoga & Yorktown, won full independence in 1783

D. Effects of the __________ ______________:

1. United States formed without a ______________
2. The US framed a democratic ________________ and _____ of __________ (secured freedom of speech, religion, etc.)
3. The US was an example to the world (more revolutions)