

# STUART ENGLAND

## 1603-1714

### 3: Charles I (1600-49)



- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jF17FS0KXic>
- Monteverdi, *Vespers of the Blessed Virgin* (1610), performed by the English Baroque Soloists





Matt Dunham / AP



CONCILIVM SEPT EM NOBILIVM ANGLORVM CONIV RANTIVM IN NECEM IACOBI · I ·  
MAGNAE BRITANNIAE REGIS TOTIVSQ · ANGLICI CONVOCATI PARLEMENTI ·



Vnde Spectator humanissime. hic expressas effigies septem Anglorum. qui Regem suum cum paricipiis statutis Anglii Prisceribus ad Parliamentum. ut vocant. conuocatis pulvere tormentorio fumul. horrendo modo in ipsa domo Parliamenti cuertere voluerunt. Cuius Coniuratiois nefande Auctores fuisse inprimis Robertus Catesby. & Thomas Percy. qui sibi dñe adiuvare alios. Videlicet. Thomam & Robertum Winter. Guidonem Fawkes. Iohannem & Christopherum Wright quibus denum accidit Bates Roberti Catesby Pandus. Sed coniuratione hac Divina providentia & clementia decem autem horum fuisse. Cessione Parliamenti. Detecta. & Coniuratis persecutis ex iis Robertus Catesby & Thomas Percy ictu scelopi. perire & eorum Capita domi Parliamenti superpetuant rei memoriam impedita ceteri. cum multis alijs. qui tandem in rem coniurantibus captiui detinuntur. signum facinore sententiam expectantes.

Ici se voient les effigies des sept Seigneurs Anglais lesquels de facon nouelle et fort Horrible se attente contre le Roy et son estat sans entre prie p mines et quantite de pulbre de faire Sallier sa Majes le avec les premiers Du Ryalme et principaux offiçiers estans en parliament a Westmynster les premiers auteurs de la dite coniuratiois Sont. Robert Catesby et Thomas Percy. auxquels depuis adiuvate Thomas et Robert Winter. Guido Fawkes Iean et Christophe Wright. et depuis encor le Serviteur dudit Catesby appelle Bates Mais estante ladiit Coniuratiois decouverte p lgrace et prouidence de Dieu. eniron six heures devant lensemble et obiecte dudit parliament et les ditz les Coniuratois pourfuisus lesdiz premiers auteurs Catesby et Percy sont et fe attaict et tues de Harquebusade leurs tress es coups et portees a Westmynster et posees la maison du parliament en memoire de l'acte detestable Ressens avec plusieurs autres trouves Coupables dudit fait sont encor prisonniers. attendans l'arrest du Parliament condigne a leurs merites.

Ihr guntiger Lefer. etliche nemlich der furnomsten Engellander. Welche ohnlangt ihren Kong sanpt dem gantzen Parliament mit Buchsen pulfer schrecklicher Weise zuvertigen furgenommen nach dem leben abgebildet. vnd sind diese: Robert Catesby. vnd Thomas Percy. so noch andere hernach zu sich gezogen. nemlich Thomas vnd Robert Winter. Guido Fawkes. Iohn vnd Christopher Wright. neben Bates Catesbys Diener. nachdem aber die Verraberry entdeckt. sind Ro: Catesby vnd Percy vnd denen so sie verfolgt erschossen. und ihre Haupter auf das Parlements haus gesetzt worden: die andere aber so noch gefaßt. habē noch ihrē verdientē Iohn zuerw eten.







# Charles I (1600-1649)

- King of England, Scotland and Ireland from 1625 to his execution in 1649
- Conflict with parliament over tax, religious and political rights that leads into civil war
- Reputation as an arrogant, incompetent ruler...
- But some say he was the victim of bad luck, an ambitious parliament, political conflicts that splintered society, and economic problems left over from his father's rule...

- "Charles was a shy man of few words, possibly as a result of a speech defect... Consequently, his contemporaries found that he was unapproachable and, what was worst, uncommunicative, especially in parliament, where his intentions and his actions often went unexplained, leaving others free to interpret them to his disadvantage. Charles also showed that he possessed none of his father's political shrewdness or flexibility." – Barry Coward
- "Princes are not bound to give an account of their Actions but to God alone." – Charles, Declaration on the dissolution of Parliament (10 March 1628)



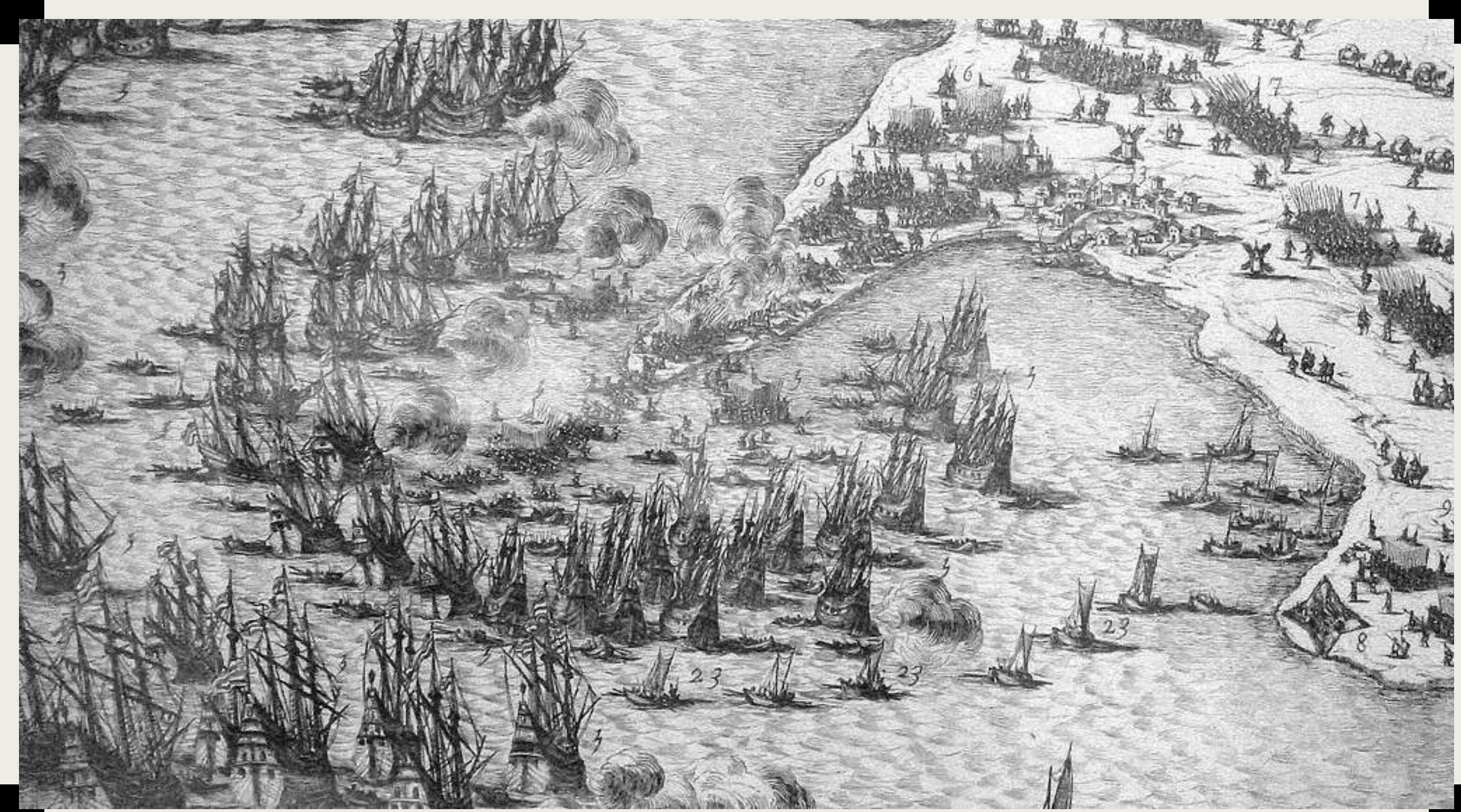
# Young Charles (the wrong heir)

- Charles was the second son of James VI and I, born in 1600 in Scotland
- A weak and sickly child with rickets, he remained at a relative's while his family moved south to England to take the throne
- His older brother by six years, Henry Frederick, was heir to the throne and considered by many to be one of the most wise, well-educated, loved and competent leaders to one day govern the three kingdoms...
- Disastrously, Henry dies from typhoid fever aged 18 in 1612. The nation is in mourning for weeks
- Charles, who had not been expected for great things, is thrust into the role of heir...
- Unusually short, with a stammer, quiet and nervous...



# The Spanish Match

- From 1614-23 James pushed for his son to marry the Spanish princess Maria Anna
- While parliament hated the prospect of peace and future kings with a Catholic state and enemy...
- The Infanta despised the infidel Charles
- To break the deadlock, Charles visits Spain in secret with his father's favourite, George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham
- It's the first of many disasters to come, and eventually leads to war with Spain
- "They urged James to marry his son to the daughter of Philip III of Spain and use her huge dowry to pay off his debts, with the ultimate aim of reconciling the English church with Rome." - Kenyon



# Charles vs Parliament: a bad start...

- In 1625, weeks after his father's death, Charles marries Henrietta Maria, sister of the (Catholic) king of France
- One condition was that she could practise her religion freely, and was responsible for her children's upbringing to the age of 13. Parliament was worried...
- In France, the king was violently subjugating the Protestant minority (Huguenots)
- Parliament pushed Charles into sending soldiers to help the Huguenots at La Rochelle, but Charles wavered, and ordered them to attack the Protestants instead. His men refused the order
- Meanwhile, over 1625-27, Buckingham organised an expensive army to fight in the Thirty Years War. Martial law was declared amid major economic crisis...





*Peter Paul Rubens,  
George Villiers, 1st  
Duke of Buckingham,  
on Horseback, 1625*

# “Crown” vs “Country”

- Angered at Buckingham's inefficiency and perceived corruption, Parliament begins impeachment proceedings in 1626. Charles arrests two ringleaders, then soon dissolves parliament...
- Buckingham led another mission to La Rochelle in 1627 but it failed
- Desperate to finance the war without parliament, Charles levies a 'forced loan'. Those who refused to pay were imprisoned, among them five prominent knights, including a young Oliver Cromwell...
- Parliament sets out a Petition of Right the following year to protect civil liberties against the king...
- No imprisonment without a cause, forced billeting of soldiers, non-parliamentary taxation and use of martial law. Charles is forced to agree

To the Kings most Excellent Majestie

Soit deoit fait come est desire.

Q u i t b y

Wherupon they most humblye pray of y<sup>e</sup> most excellent M<sup>r</sup> Chichester, to license, authorise and licetise according to the Lawes and Statutes of that realme. And that y<sup>e</sup> Master myl<sup>r</sup> of the  
Chancery to declare, that the Almoner, Vicar, and Prioris, to the preuente of your people in any of the exchequer shall not be exempte from the benefites whiche they haue, ex exceptioun  
and that y<sup>e</sup> Master myl<sup>r</sup> be also graunted to place hisme selfe, reme, and fable of y<sup>e</sup> people to aduise y<sup>e</sup> Royal myl<sup>r</sup> and plasfer. And in the third article of y<sup>e</sup> exchequer  
and chancery shall lese y<sup>e</sup> exchequer to the Exchequer, Exchequer, and Exchequer to the Exchequer, and the plasfer to the Exchequer.

# Down with Buckingham

- In 1628 the Duke of Buckingham is assassinated. Hated by parliament and the public, celebrations ring out
- Charles was heartbroken: he ‘threw himself upon his bed, lamenting with much passion and with abundance of tears’ (Hyde)
- While his early marriage years were marked by disagreement, after Buckingham’s death the couple have their first child
- The conflict with parliament sets the tone for the rest of his rule. From 1629-40 without it, the ‘Eleven Years’ Tyranny’
- Only in the midst of a Scottish invasion, after years of economic hardship across the land, personal bankruptcy, and growing religious conflict, does Charles call parliament again

- *What mistakes do we think Charles is making at this point?*
- *What influences and ideas might his father's reign have left on him?*





Anthony van  
Dyck, Charles I  
and Henrietta  
Maria with  
Prince Charles  
and Princess  
Mary ("The  
Great Peece"),  
1632.

Anthony van  
Dyck, Charles I,  
1635-6.



*Anthony van Dyck,  
Charles I in the  
Hunting Field,  
c.1635,*

# Charles Stuart: art collector

- Charles built up one of the most extensive collections of European masterpieces by any monarch, and was the focal point of a group of collectors
- His passion was expensive and compelling – collecting Titian and other Italian masters, and the Gonzaga collection of Mantua
- He and Henrietta Maria also encouraged contemporary artists like Anthony van Dyck, Daniel Mytens, Orazio and Artemisia Gentileschi to visit England and paint royal subjects
- Rubens would paint the ceilings of the Banqueting House by 1634, as well as...





Peter Paul Rubens,  
Landscape with St  
George and the  
Dragon, 1630-35.

Rubens, left

Anthony van Dyck on  
following slide





Anthony van Dyck,  
Cupid and Psyche,  
1639-40.



Andrea Mantegna,  
Triumph of Caesar:  
The Trumpeters,  
c.1484-92.

Next slide: “The  
Triumphal Carts”





Artemisia Gentileschi,  
Allegory of Painting, c.  
1638-39.



Artemisia Gentileschi,  
Judith Slaying Holofernes  
(1616-20)



Titian, The Pardo Venus (1551)



The Countess and Earl of Arundel (Thomas Howard)



Anthony van  
Dyck, Henrietta  
Maria with Sir  
Jeffrey Hudson,  
1633.



Engraved by G. Vertue  
JEFFREY HUDSON.  
Aged 30 Years, 18 Inches high.

Dwarf to King Charles the First.



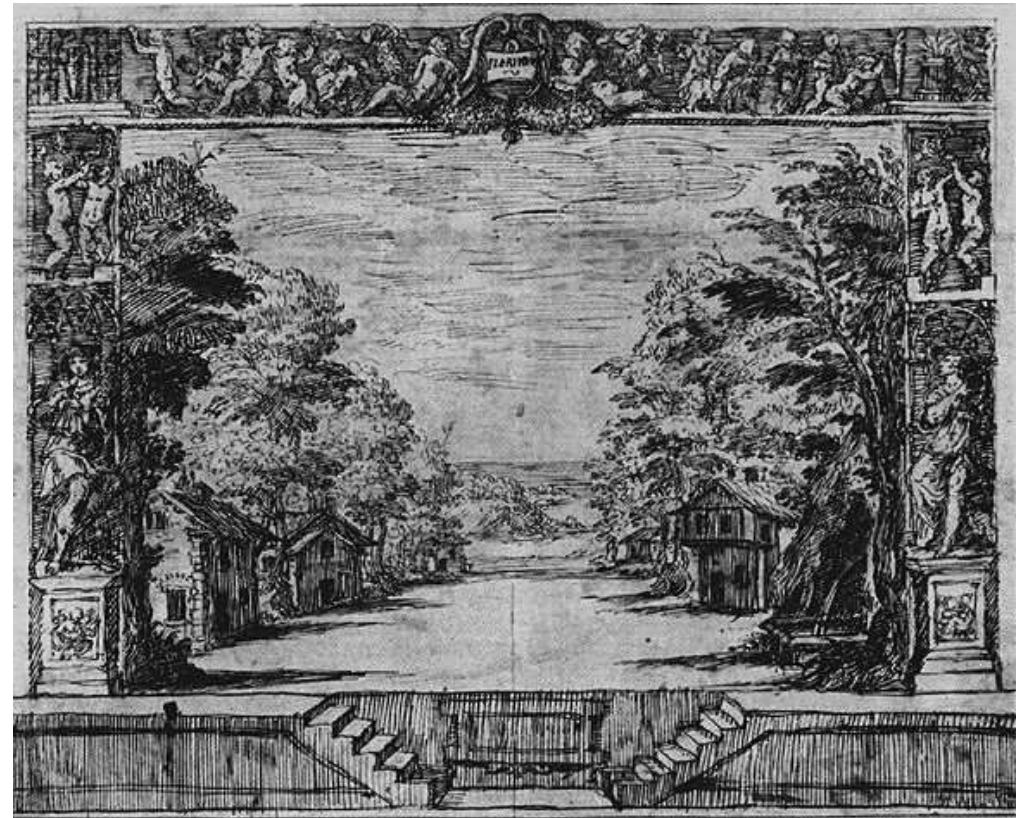
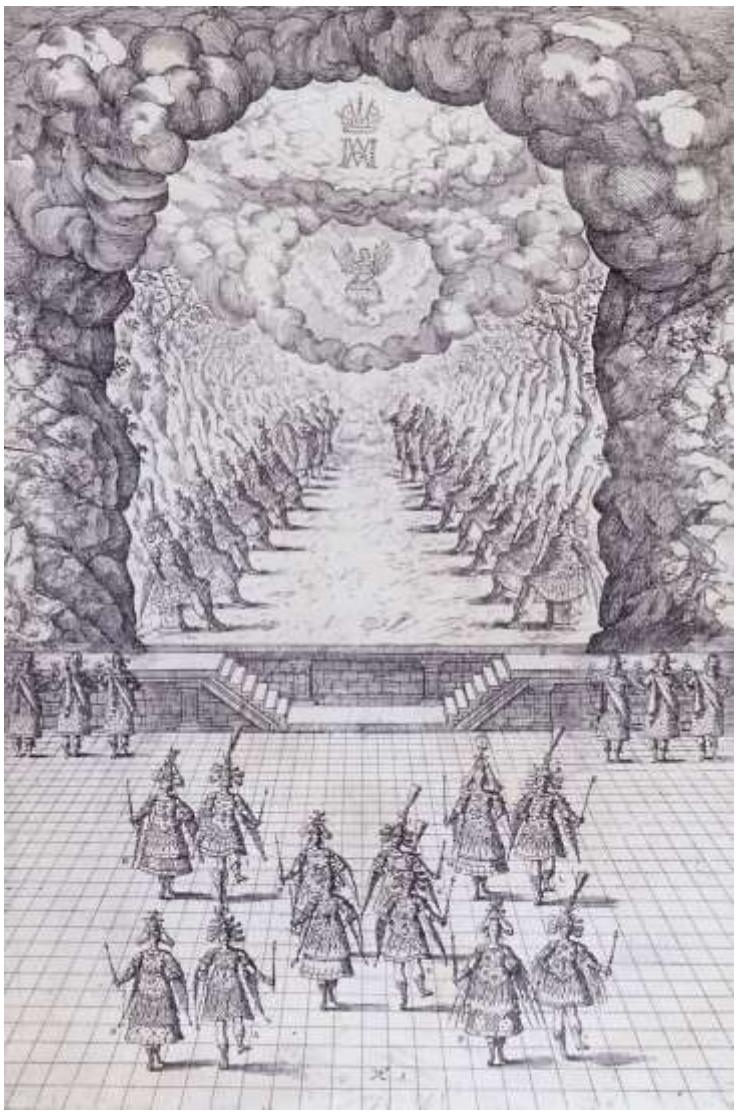
Anthony van Dyck,  
Henrietta Maria,  
1638



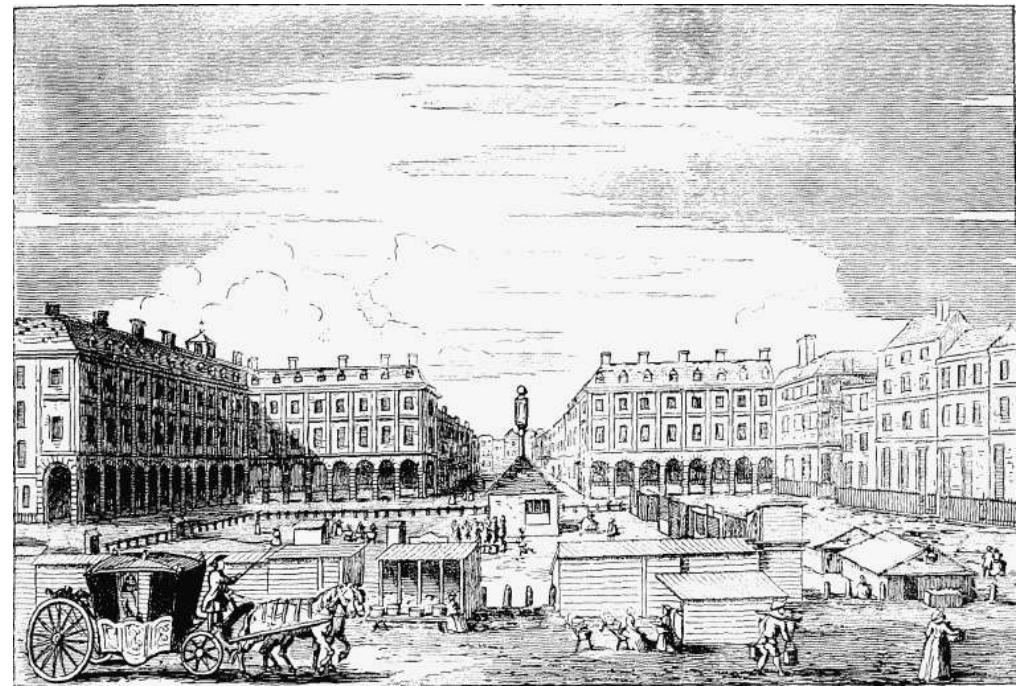
- *What do these artworks and interests tell us about Charles, Henrietta and their world?*
- *Do they change the way you view Charles?*
- *Let's take two sides on this. One group, quickly bring together some criticisms of Charles; second group, think of some defences...*



Inigo Jones







Covent Garden



Kenelm Digby, "the Powder of Sympathy"

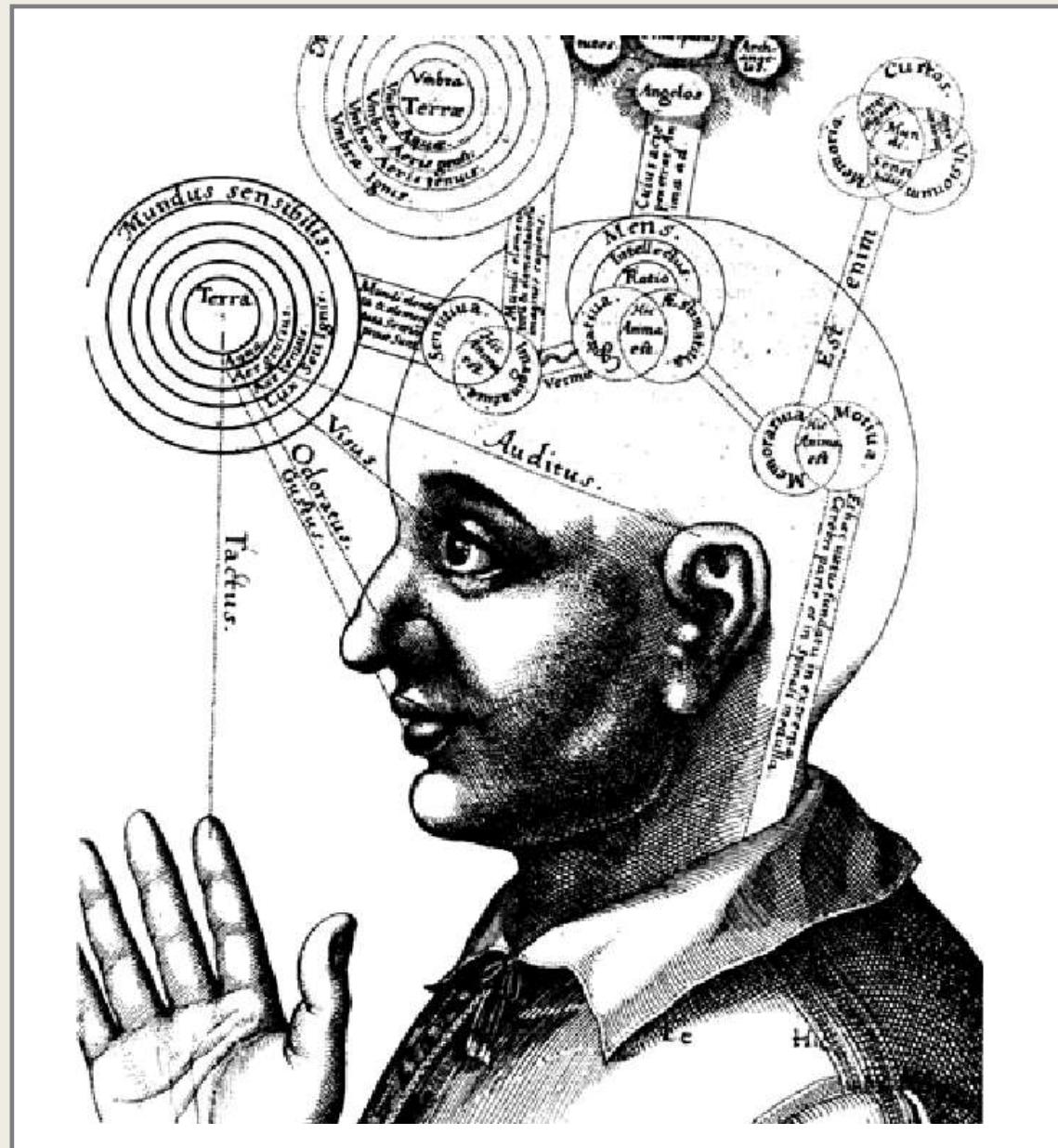


Image from Robert Fludd, microcosm of the mind



Anthony van Dyck,  
Charles I on Horseback  
with M. de St Antoine,  
1633.



William Laud (1573-1645)

# Catholicism returns?

- His unpopularity was compounded by religion...
- From the open Catholicism and papal links of his queen, to his preference and protection of Arminians like William Laud and Richard Montagu...
- Who wanted to transform religious worship in England and Scotland, making it closer to Catholic customs and ideas
- Many Puritans within Parliament feared a Catholic takeover, an anxiety compounded by Laud becoming Archbishop of Canterbury in 1633
- He cracks down on unlicensed preachers, reintroduces secular activities on the Sabbath, and intensifies censorship and punishment of the gentry



Thomas Wentworth,  
Earl of Strafford  
(1593-1641)

# 1630s: Charles falters

- An unpopular king with expensive tastes, ruling single-handedly three divided kingdoms with very little income...
- The kingdoms have the least tax in Europe, with no direct taxation
- In desperation, Charles sells monopolies, land, honours, and levies a tax for the protection of coastal areas during war – Ship Money – over the whole country from 1634
- While it raises some money initially, many members of the gentry and population oppose it. By 1636 there is open rebellion, led by John Hampden, who refuses to pay £1, taking the case to Court
- While he narrowly loses, the damage is done. By 1639 few are paying...



"The alteration of government... goes no less than the subversion of the whole state? Hemmed in with enemies; it is now a time to be silent, and not to show his Majesty that a man that has so much power uses none of it to help us? If he be no papist, papists are friends and kindred to him."

– John Hampden

The Arch-Prelate of S<sup>t</sup> Andrews in Scotland  
reading the new Service-booke in his pontificalibus  
assaulted by men & women, with Crickets, Stooles  
Stickes and Stones.



THE  
**BOOKE OF**  
COMMON PRAYER,  
AND  
ADMINISTRATION OF THE  
SACRAMENTS.

And other parts of the Booke for  
the Use of the Church of  
Scotland.



EDINBURGH,  
Printed by Robert Young, Printer to the  
KING and QUEEN OF SCOTLAND,  
M.DLXVII  
THE FIFTEENTH

# 1630s: Charles falters

- In 1637, Charles imposes a new Prayer Book on the Scottish Presbyterian Church. Mass protests follow against the introduction of Anglican ideas...
- 1639: a Scottish Covenanter army invades, easily overpowering the weak and demoralised English at Newcastle
- 1640: Charles is forced to call parliament to pay for the war. The “Long Parliament” is very critical of Charles, and moves to impeach his advisors, like the Earl of Strafford, Lord Deputy in Ireland
- 1641: Rebellion breaks out in Ireland against the English planters. Alarm spreads of Catholic massacres and a looming invasion, supported by Charles...
- 1642: Charles attempts to arrest 5 parliamentary leaders. It backfires epically

English Protestantes striped naked & turned  
into the mountaines, in the frost, & snowe, whe-  
reof many hundreds are perished to death.  
& many lyng dead in ditches & Sauages  
upbraided them saynge now are ye wilde  
Frisch as well as wec.



Companyes of the Rebells meeting with the  
English flyinge for their liues falling downe  
before them cryinge for mercy thrust theire  
into their Childrens bellyes & threw them into  
the water.





# Where did it go wrong?

*Unlucky, incompetent, or misunderstood?*

*In groups, you are going to take one side of the debate...*

Be prepared to discuss:

- Wars, taxation and economic crises
- Relations with parliament and the country
- Religion
- Art and culture
- The difficulties of managing three very different kingdoms



*William Dobson, Charles II, when Prince of Wales, with a Page, c. 1642.*

# Wednesday: Banqueting House

- Field trip! Meet outside the entrance of the Banqueting House on Wednesday at 14:00
- Address: Banqueting House, Whitehall, Westminster, London SW1A 2ER
- We'll explore some of Rubens' beautiful ceiling paintings and the iconography therein
- We'll also visit the site of Charles' execution
- If you're running late etc, give me a text: 07784 084754







DANCKET HAV

