Stuart England 1603-1714

4. The Civil War and Cromwell's Republic

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cRRvzjkzu2U
- Trailer from “A Field in England”, directed by Ben Wheatley (2013)

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

Contemporary German print showing the execution of Charles Stuart on 30 January 1649

Contemporary allegorical print showing the execution of Charles Stuart on 30 January 1649 (in the background)

John Weesop, An eyewitness representation of King Charles I's execution

A divided society

The division in the English body politic which erupted in civil war in 1642 can be traced in part to the earlier emergence of two quite different constellations of social, political, and cultural forces, involving diametrically opposite responses to the problems of the time.

On the one side stood those who put their trust in the traditional conception of the harmonious, vertically-integrated society—a society in which the old bonds of paternalism, deference, and good neighbourliness were expressed in familiar religious and communal rituals—and wished to strengthen and preserve it.

On the other stood those—mostly among the gentry and middling sort of the new parish elites—who wished to emphasize the moral and cultural distinctions which marked them off from their poorer, less disciplined neighbours, and to use their power to reform society according to their own principles of order and godliness.

– David Underdown, *Revel, Riot and Rebellion*, p. 40

Hacking at the roots of ‘The Royall Oake of Brittayne’, with diabolically inspired Oliver Cromwell looking on. This 1649 allegorical engraving by an unknown artist appeared in Clement Walker's *Anarchia Anglicana: or the history of Independency* (London, 1660).

THE

World turn'd upside down:

OR,

A briefe description of the ridiculous Fashions of these distracted Times.

By T.J. a well-willer to King, Parliament and Kingdom.

London: Printed for *John Smith*. 1647.

The Civil War in a nutshell

- Series of wars between Parliament and Royalists over 1642-1651, resulting in a republic that lasts until 1660
- The First (1642-46) and Second (1648-49) fought between Charles I and Parliament, and end with Charles' execution in 1649
- The Third pitches the new English Republic against Scotland, led by Charles II (1649-51)
- England becomes a Commonwealth (1649-53), and then a Protectorate under the personal rule of Oliver Cromwell (1653-58)
- It ends with the army overthrowing his unpopular son, Richard…

Major consequences

- One king is executed, another exiled
- In England, at least 100k-125k civilians died, as do 50k Royalists and 34k Parliamentarians
- In Scotland, around 6% of the population die, in Ireland, up to 41%
- Disease and famine occur as societies and economies fall apart, while Cromwell's forces crushed opponents with unusual ferocity
- The period also sees the abolition of the House of Lords, of bishops, and a rise in cases of witchcraft, prophets, religious and political radical groups

- *The world turned upside down?*
- *Or a serious of unfortunate events anticipated by no-one?*

Brief recap of events, 1625-42

1625 Charles I succeeds to the throne

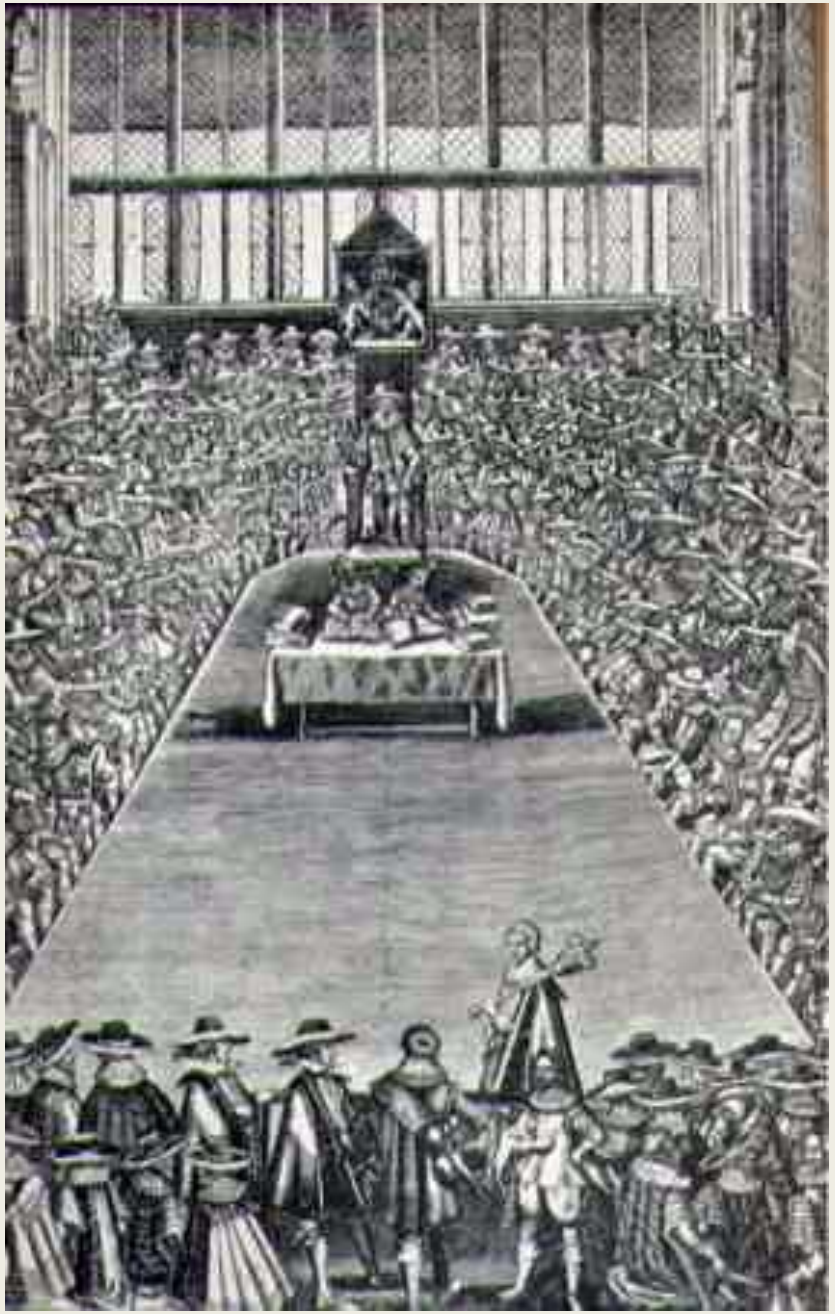
1625-9 Charles rules with parliament, but relations become antagonistic over various political, religious and financial issues

1629 Charles dissolves parliament, and resolves to rule without parliament (the 'Personal Rule', **1629-1640**)

1639-40 Bishops' Wars between England and Scotland

1640 Charles summons parliament in order to deal with the Scottish invasion; further breakdown in relations between the king and parliament during the Short (1640) and Long (1640-8; dissolved in 1660) Parliaments

1642 Charles raises his standard in Nottingham, marking the beginning of the Civil Wars



From crisis to civil war

There are many moments where Charles seems to alienate Parliament so much that civil war seems inevitable….

What crises were already brewing by the 1630s-40s?

- Personal Rule for 11 years created serious distrust once Parliament was recalled in 1640 that Charles could be trusted. Some MPs wanted to restrict his prerogative
- Archbishop Laud's persecution of Puritans, Henrietta Maria's Catholicism and Charles' insistence on divine right had driven many Protestants in England to fear Charles
- The Irish Rebellion in 1641 prompted fears that England would be invaded and many massacred

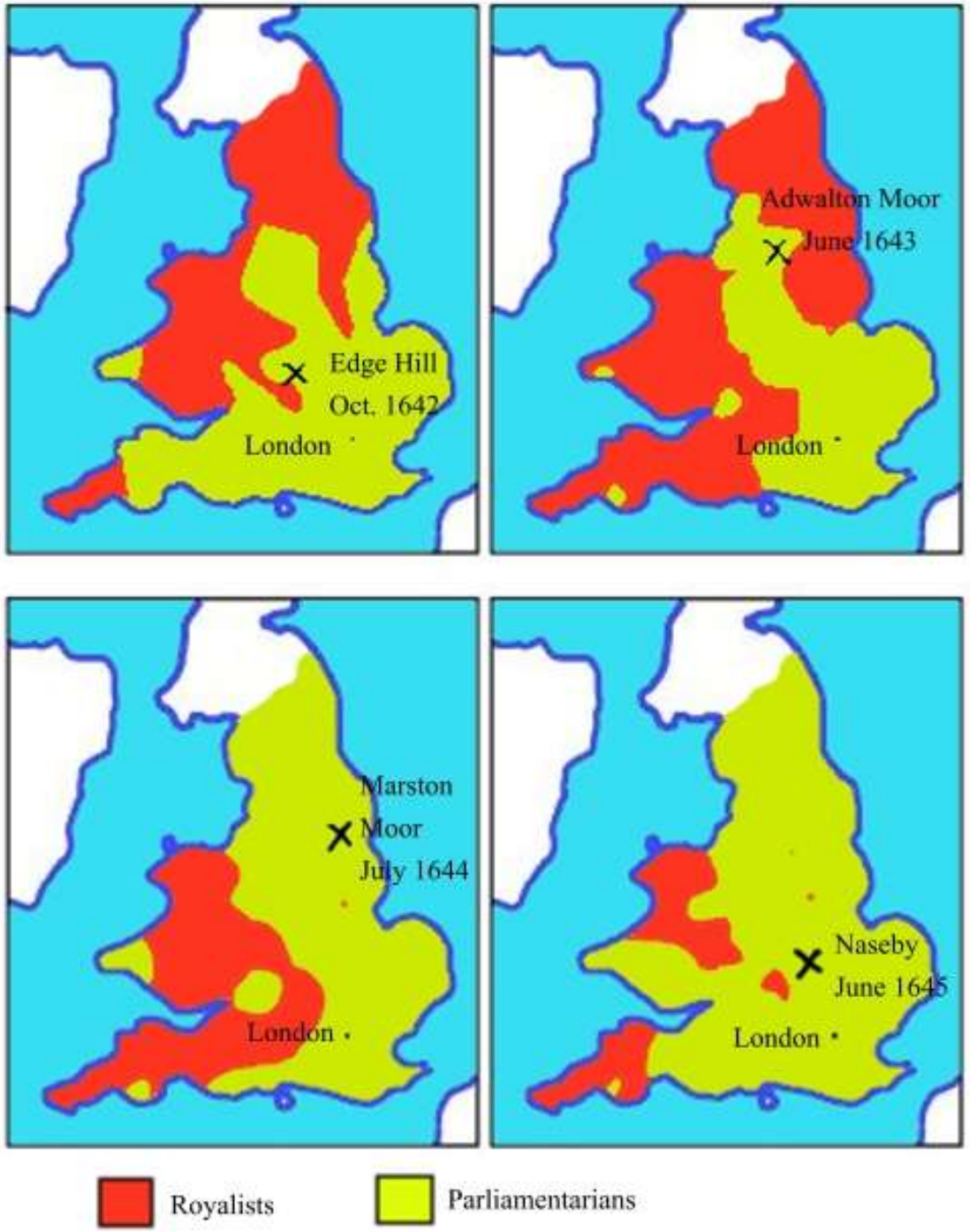

English Protestantes striped naked & turned
into the mountaines, in the frost, & snowe, whe:
reof many hundreds are perished to death,
& many liynge dead in diches & Sauages
upbraided them sayinge now are ye wilde
Irisch as well as wee.


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.
X
11

- At Pudsey (Yorkshire) the church service was interrupted by someone who ‘came and stood up in the chapel door and cried out with a lamentable voice “Friends”, said he, “we are all as good as dead men, for the Irish rebels are coming; they are come as far as Rochdale… and will be at Halifax and Bradford shortly.”
- Joseph Lister, a Bradford clothier, who was in the church, was naturally alarmed, ‘for we must needs go to Bradford, and knew not but Incarnate Devils and Death would be there before us.’
- (The Irish rebels were probably Protestant refugees from Ireland)

From crisis to civil war

- In Scotland, just as Charles makes peace with the Covenanteers, his supporters are involved in a failed plot to arrest its leaders.
- The move seriously backfires on Charles, and Parliament begin to fear he may try the same
- Over 1641, John Pym pushes for laws in Parliament to ensure it meets every three years, that the king cannot dissolve it, that the king cannot impose his own taxes, and that parliament would be responsible for the army and appointing the king's minisiters
- Affronted, Charles moves to arrest five leaders on 4 January 1642. They escape. Parliament begins forming its own army for protection
- Charles flees London, raises his standard at Nottingham


Edge Hill
Oct. 1642
London
Adwalton Moor
June 1643
London
Marston
Moor
July 1644
London
Naseby
June 1645
London
Royalists
Parliamentarians

Civil War breaks out… slowly

- Families and regions were divided in loyalty
- While the gentry, trades workers and the towns tended to support Parliament, and the aristocracy and larger landowners tended to support Charles, it could vary…
- Religion was often decisive, while some were either compelled to support a side because they occupied that area – or agreed to remain neutral
- Both sides were matched in numbers, though the Royalists had a larger cavalry under Prince Rupert with more military experience
- The first battle of Edgehill (1642) was inconclusive, but put Charles off from seizing London
- A new capital and new court was set up at Oxford…


Daucentry
Brimidgha


PRINCE RUPERT

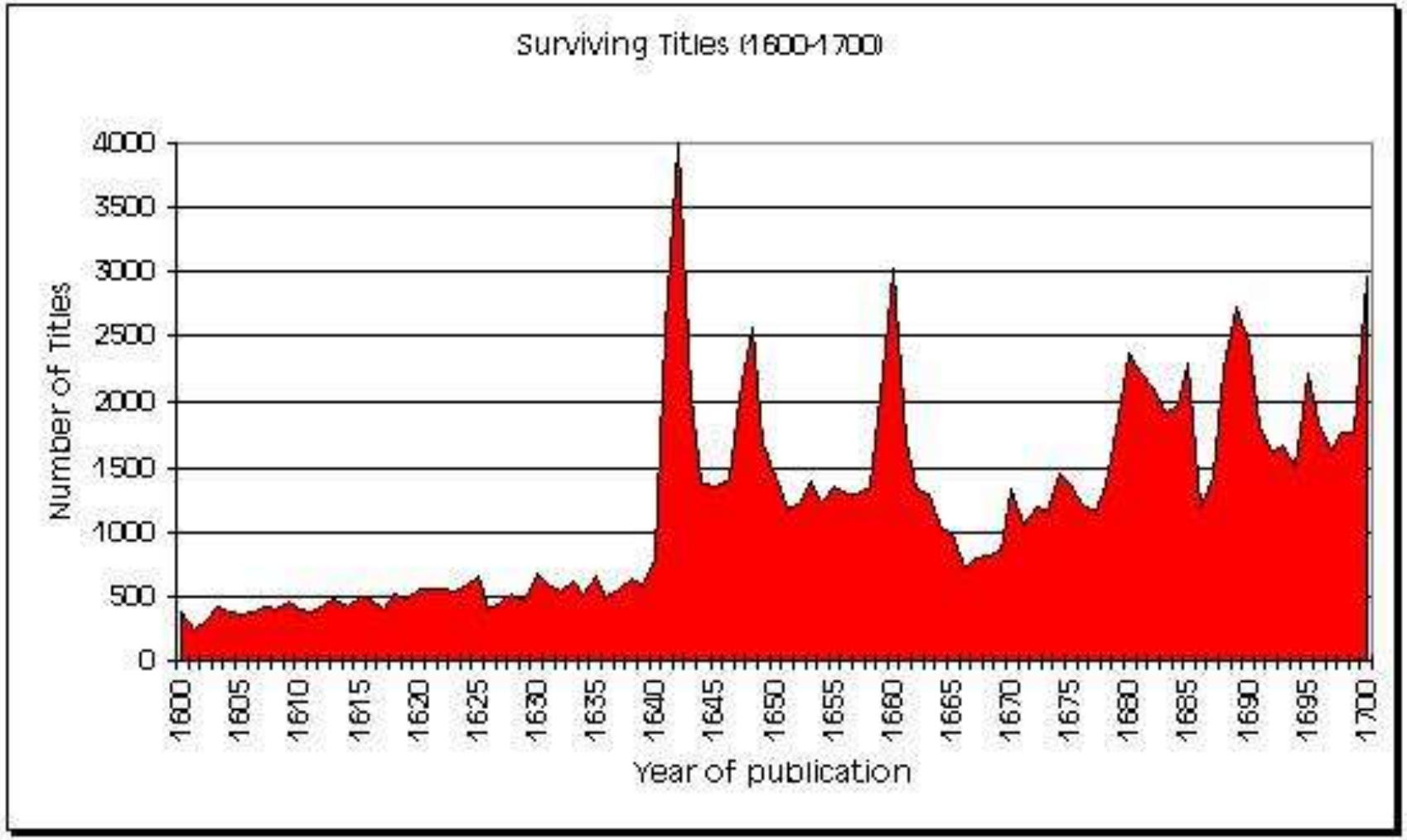

To him pudel
Bite him peper
Cauliter Dog
Roundheud
Curr

The tide turns…

- By 1643, famine and disease grip England
- Oliver Cromwell and other Parliamentarians establish a New Model Army, combining their forces into one, well-trained outfit in which ranks are based on ability
- The soldiers are often religiously and politically radical, some Puritans, others committed to ‘levelling’ injustices in England
- This new force scores a decisive victory at Marston Moor (1644), taking control of the North. At Naseby the following year the Royalists are decisively beaten
- Charles flees, and is later captured by the Scots in 1646, who eventually sell him for £10k to Parliament…

Over to you

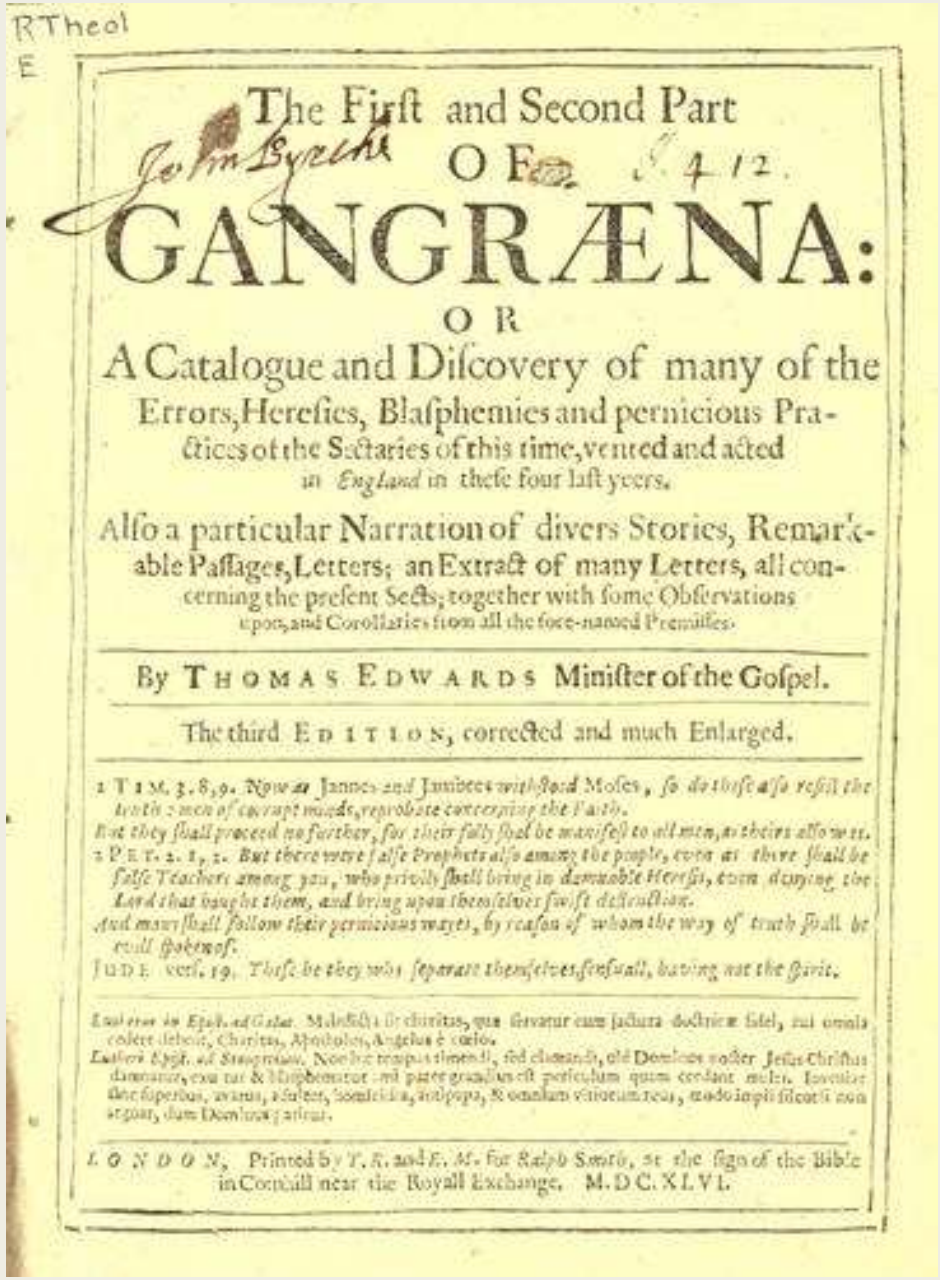
- Turn to the primary sources, and work with either 1 A) or 1 B)
- *What do we learn about how the Civil War was being fought? What signs are there that Parliament and its New Model Army might be able to make an unexpected breakthrough?*



Alain Veylit, ‘Some Statistics on the Number of Surviving Printed Titles for Great Britain and Dependencies from the Beginnings of Print in England to the year 1800’
http://estc.ucr.edu/ESTCStatistics.html#WING

The Names of the Sects; viz.

Ephraim Pagitt, *Heresiography: or, A description of the Hereticks and Sectaries of these latter times* (4th edition, 1647)



RTheol
E

The First and Second Part
OF
GANGRÆNA:
OR
A Catalogue and Discovery of many of the Errors, Heresies, Blasphemies and pernicious Practices of the Sectaries of this time, vented and acted in *England* in these four last yeers.

Also a particular Narration of divers Stories, Remarkable Passages, Letters; an Extract of many Letters, all concerning the present Sects; together with some Observations upon, and Corollaries from all the fore-named Premisses.

By THOMAS EDWARDS Minister of the Gospel.

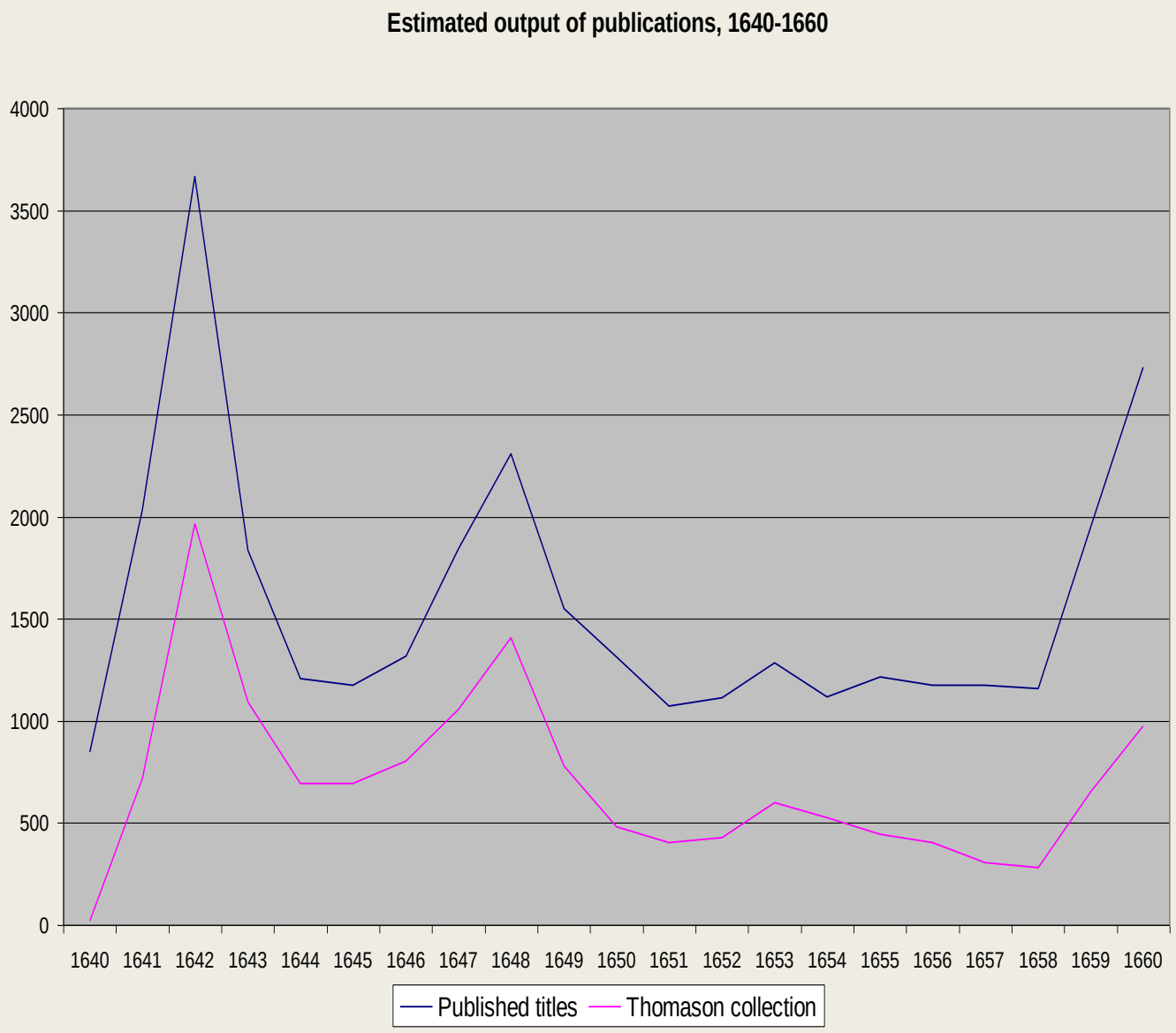
The third EDITION, corrected and much Enlarged.

2 TIM. 3. 8, 9. *Now as* Jannes *and* Jambres *withstood* Moses, *so do these also resist the truth: men of corrupt minds, reprobate concerning the Faith.*
But they shall proceed no further, for their folly shall be manifest to all men, as theirs also was.
2 PET. 2. 1, 2. *But there were false Prophets also among the people, even as there shall be false Teachers among you, who privily shall bring in damnable Heresies, even denying the Lord that bought them, and bring upon themselves swift destruction.*
And many shall follow their pernicious ways, by reason of whom the way of truth shall be evill spoken of.
JUDE vers. 19. *These be they who separate themselves, sensuall, having not the Spirit.*

Lutherus in Epist. ad Galat. Maledictus sit christus, qui servatur cum jactura doctrinæ fidei, cui omnia cedere debent, Christus, Apostoli, Angeli è cœlo.
Luther Epist. ad Stangrium. Non hic tempus timendi, sed clamandi, olé Domine vester Jesus Christus damnatur, cum tot & blasphemorum & pœnæ gravissimæ periculum quam credant mihi. Invenias hic superbos, avaros, rabiosos, homicidas, hypocritas, & omnium vitiorum reos, modo impii sitcontii non argues, dum Deum non jurant.

LONDON, Printed by T. R. and E. M. for Ralph Smith, at the sign of the Bible in Cornhill near the Royall Exchange. M.DC.XLVI.

Thomas Edwards, *Gangraena: or, A Catalogue and Discovery of many of the Errors, Heresies, Blasphemies and pernicious Practices of the Sectaries of this time* (London, 1646)


Estimated output of publications, 1640-1660
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
1640
1641
1642
1643
1644
1645
1646
1647
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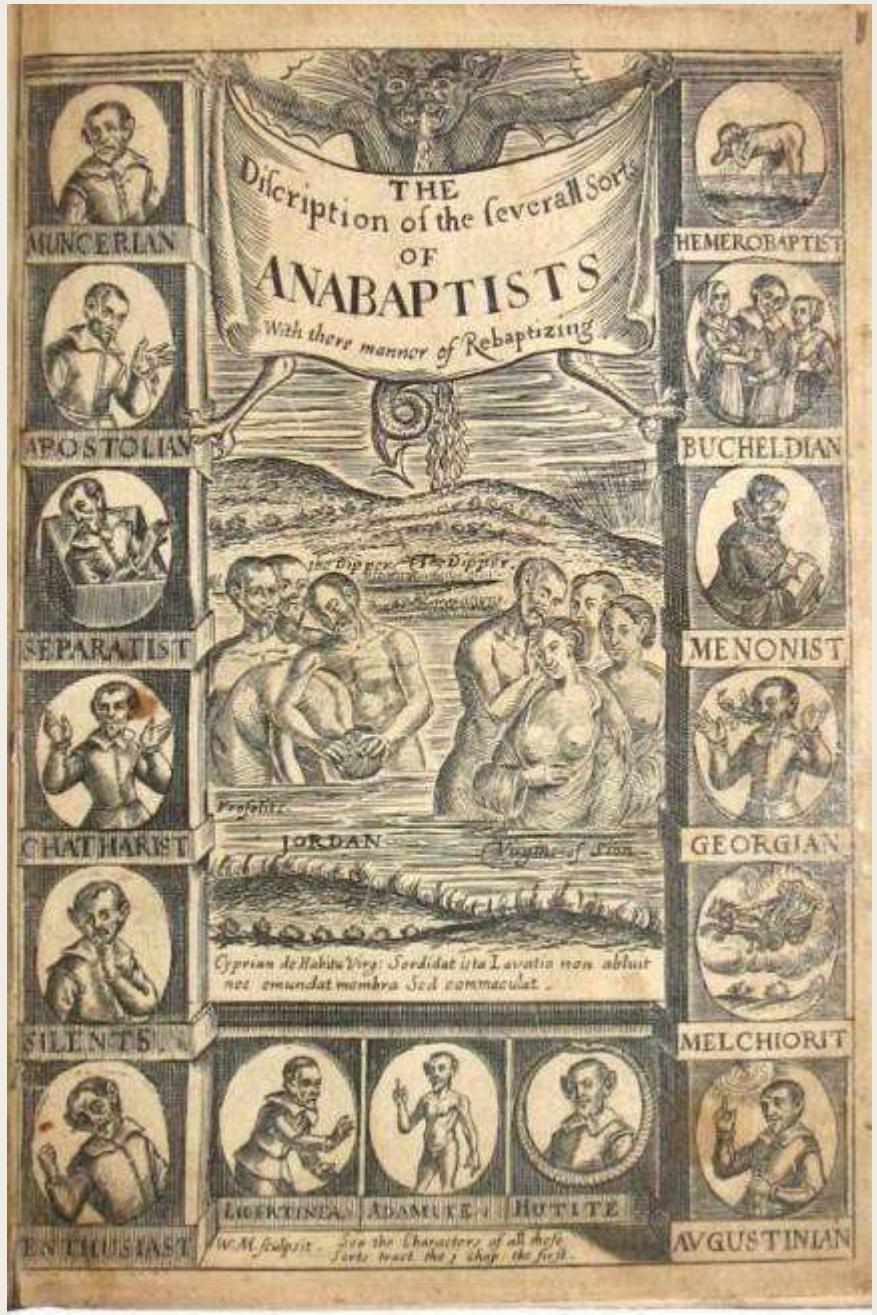
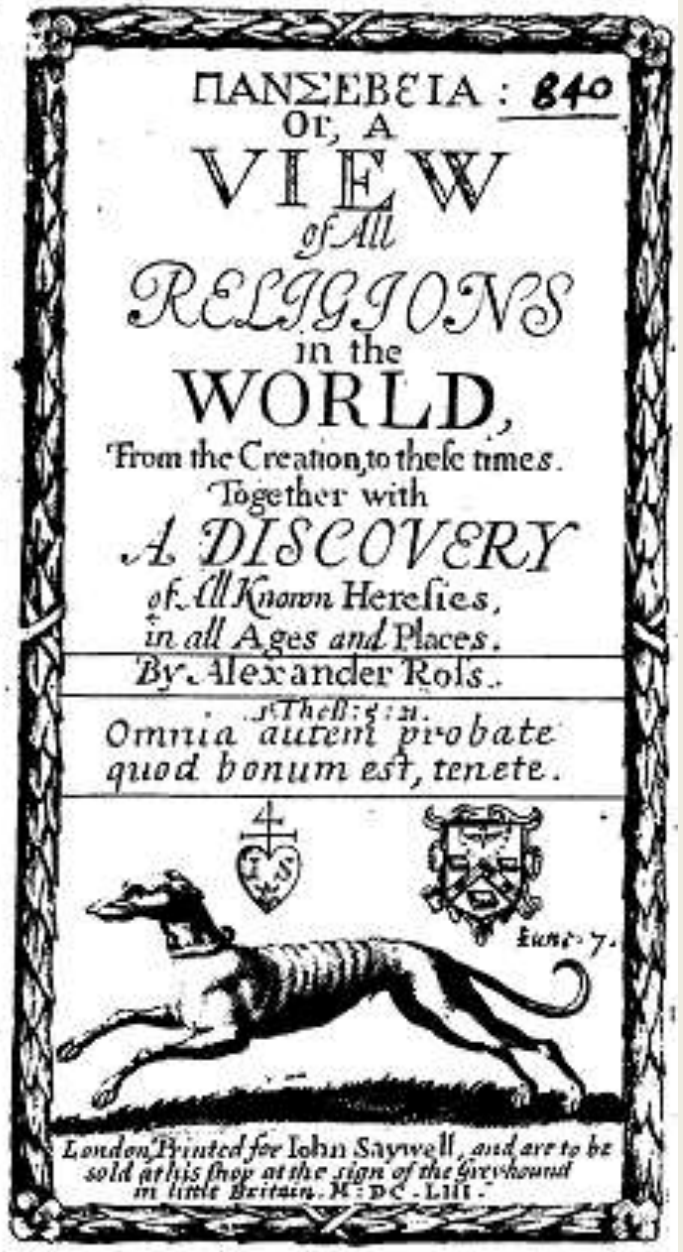
1660
Published titles
Thomason collection



Title-page to Daniel Featley, *The Dippers dipt: or, The description of the severall sorts of Anabaptists* (1646)

A Catalogue of the Severall Sects and Opinions in England and other Nations. With a briefe rehearsall of their false and dangerous tenets
([London], printed by R.A., 1647)



ΠΑΝΣΕΒΕΙΑ : 840
Or, A
VIEW
of All
RELIGIONS
in the
WORLD,
From the Creation, to these times.
Together with
A DISCOVERY
of All Known Heresies,
in all Ages and Places.
By Alexander Rols.

1 Thess: 5: 21.
Omnia autem probate
quod bonum est, tenete.

Luke 7.

London, Printed for John Saywell, and are to be sold at his shop at the sign of the Greyhound in little Britain. M:DC.LIII.

AREOPAGITICA; 9

A

SPEECH

OF

Mr. JOHN MILTON

For the Liberty of VNLICENC'D PRINTING,

To the PARLAMENT of ENGLAND.

Τὰλλ' θεῶν δ' ἐκεῖνο, εἴ τι θέλῃ πόλις
Χρηστόν τι βούλεται εἰς μέσον φέρειν, ἔχειν.
Καὶ τοῦθ' ὁ χρῄζων, καμπρεπὴς ἔσθ', ὁ μὴ θέλων,
Σιγᾷ, τί τούτων ἐστὶν ἐπιτιμητὸν πόλει;

Euripid. Hicetid.

This is true Liberty when free born men
Having to advise the public may speak free,
Which he who can, and will, deserv's high praise,
Who neither can nor will, may hold his peace;
What can be juster in a State then this?

Euripid. Hicetid.

24. LONDON,
Printed in the Yeare, 1644.

20

AN

ORDINANCE

OF THE

LORDS & COMMONS

Assembled in

PARLIAMENT,

AGAINST

Unlicensed or Scandalous

PAMPHLETS,

AND

For the better Regulating of

PRINTING.

28 Septembr. 1647.

ORdered by the Commons assembled in Parliament, That this Ordinance be forthwith Printed and Published.

H: Elsynge, Cler. Parl. D. Com.

LONDON:

Printed for *Edward Husband*, Printer to the Honorable House of Commons, Sept. 30. 1647.

A DECLARATION, 20

Of a strange and Wonderfull MONSTER:

Born in KIRKHAM Parish in LANCASHIRE (the Childe of Mrs. *Haughton*, a Popish Gentlewoman) the face of it upon the breast, and without a head (after the mother had wished rather to bear a Childe without a head then a Roundhead) and had curst the PARLIAMNET.

Attested by Mr. FLEETWOOD, Minister of the same Parish, under his own hand; and Mrs. *Gattaker* the Mid-wife, and divers other eye-witnesses: Whose testimony was brought up by a *Member* of the House of Commons.

Appointed to be printed according to Order: And desired to be published in all the Counties, Cities, Townes, and Parishes in England: *Being the same Copies that were presented to the Parliament.*

London, Printed by *Jane Coe*. 1646. march 3 1645

THE RANTERS MONSTER: 6

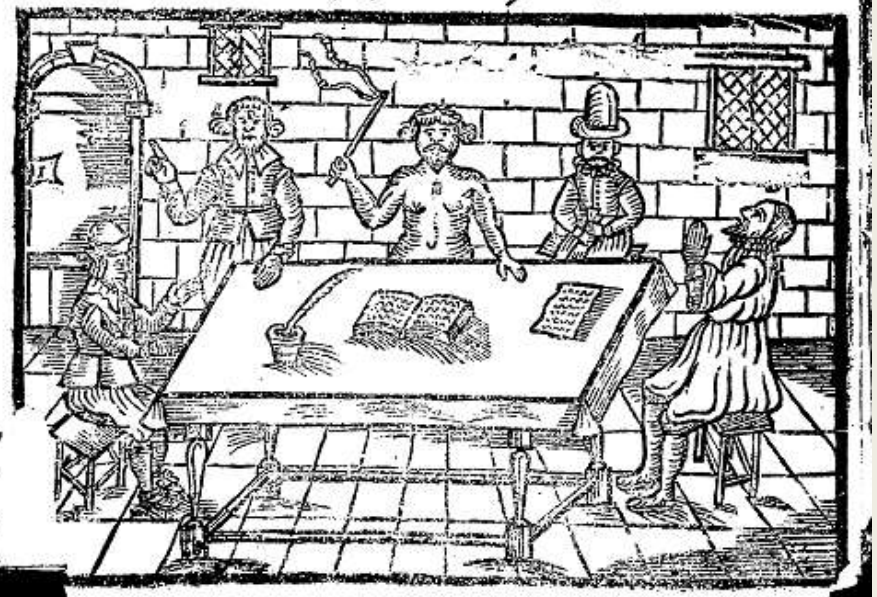
Being a true Relation of one MARY ADAMS, living at *Tillingham* in *Essex*, who named her self the Virgin *Mary*, blasphemously affirming, That she was conceived with child by the Holy Ghost; that from her should spring forth the Savior of the world; and that all those that did not believe in him were damn'd: With the manner how she was deliver'd of the ugliest ill-shapen *Monster* that ever eyes beheld, and afterwards rotted away in prison: *To the great admiration of all those that shall read the ensuing subject; the like never before heard of.*

London, Printed for *George Horton*, 1652. March 30

9

THE ROVTING OF THE RANTERS

Being a full Relation of their uncivil carriages, and blasphemous words and actions at their mad meetings, their several kind of musick, dances, and ryotings, and their belief and opinions concerning heaven and hell. With their examinations taken before a Justice of Peace, and a Letter or Summons sent to their sisters or fellow creatures in the name of the Divel, requiring them to meet *Belzebub*, *Lucifer*, *Pluto*, and twenty more of the infernall spirits at the time and place appointed. Also, a true description how they may be known in al companies and the names of the chief Ring-leaders of this new generation that excell all others in wickednesse. Novemb: 19 1650



Published by Authority and Printed by B. A.

8

The Ranters Ranting:

With

The apprehending, examinations, and confession of *Iohn Collins*, *I. Shakespear*, *Tho. Wiberton*, and five more which are to answer the next Sessions. And severall songs or catches, which were sung at their meetings. Also their several kinds of mirth, and dancing. Their blasphemous opinions. Their belief concerning heaven and hell. And the reason why one of the same opinion cut off the heads of his own mother and brother. Set forth for the further discovery of this ungodly crew.

Decemb: 2

LONDON
Printed by B. Alsop, 1650

The Ranters Declaration, 2

WITH

Their new Oath and Protestation; their strange Votes, and a new way to get money; their Proclamation and Summons; their new way of Ranting, *never before heard of*; their dancing of the *Hay* naked, at the white *Lyon* in Peticoat-lane; their mad Dream, and Dr. *Pockridge* his Speech, with their Trial, Examination, and Answers: the coming in of 3000. their Prayer and Recantation, *to be in all Cities and Market-towns read and published*; the mad-Ranters further Resolution; their Christmas Carol, and blaspheming Song; their two pretended-abominable Keyes to enter Heaven, and the worshiping of his little-majesty, the late Bishop of *Canterbury*: A new and further Discovery of their black Art, with the Names of those that are possest by the Devil, having strange and hideous cries heard within them, *to the great admiration of all those that shall read and peruse this ensuing subject.*

Licensed according to order, and published by M. *Stubs*, a late fellow-Ranter

Imprinted at London, by J. C. MDCL.

THE DECLARATION OF

13

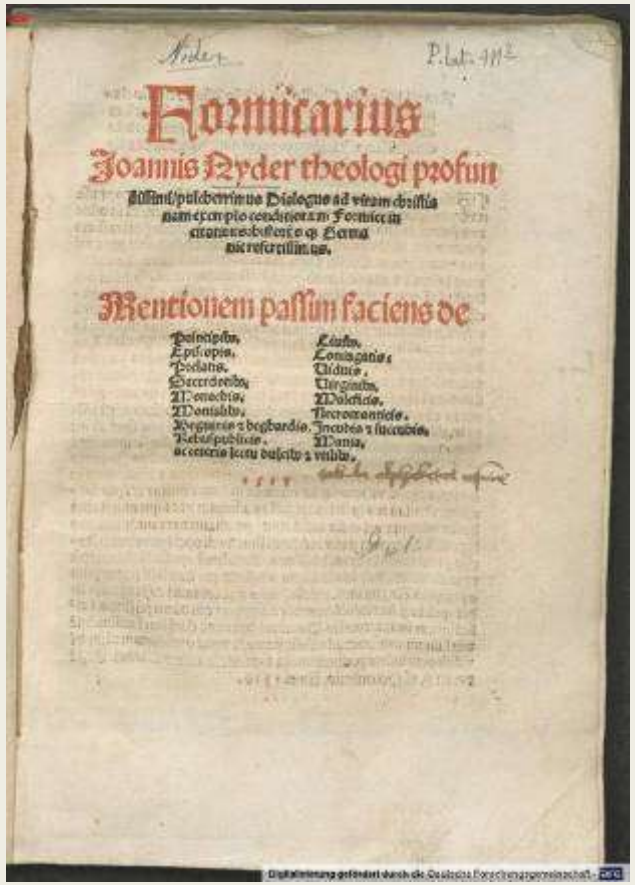
JOHN ROBINS, the false Prophet, otherwise called the *Shakers God*, and *Josua Beck*, and *John King*, the two false Disciples, with the rest of their Fellow-Creatures now prisoners in the New-prison at *Clarkenwell*: Delivered to divers of the Gentry and Citizens, who on *Thursday*, *Friday*, and *Saturday* last resorted thither to dispute with them: With the Citizens Proposals to the said *John Robins*, concerning his Opinion and Judgement, and his Answer thereunto: Together with his Prophesie of what is to come to pass this year, 1651. & the strange things revealed to him: his Religion, Principles, and Creed: as also his blasphemous Tenents, in attributing an inspiration from the Holy Ghost: with the manner of their Diet, and his Woe pronounced concerning all those that drink Ale.

By G. H. an Eye-witness.

London, Printed by *R. Wood*, 1651.

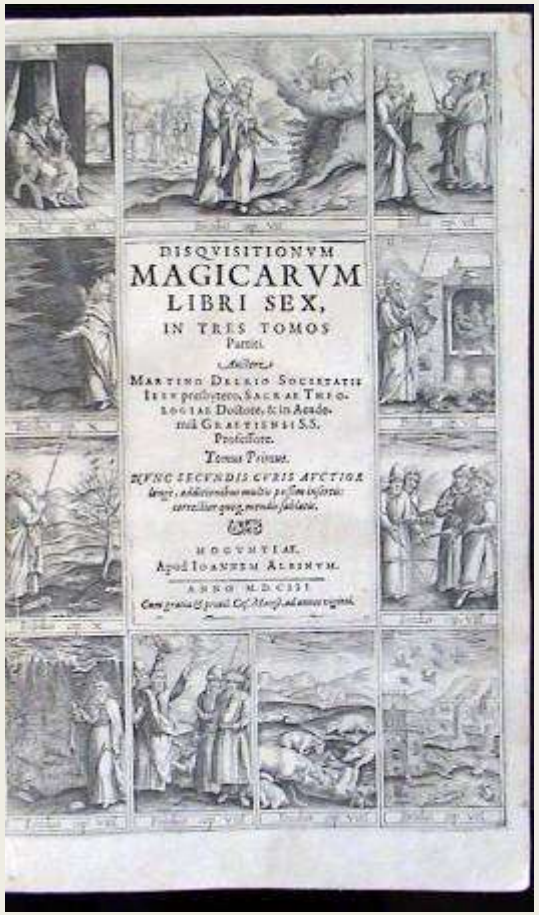
Frontispiece to Matthew Hopkins, *The Discovery of Witches* (1647), showing a witch identifying her familiars

A witch feeding her familiars; late 16th-century English illustration used in a pamphlet on the witch trial of Elizabeth Stile, 1579

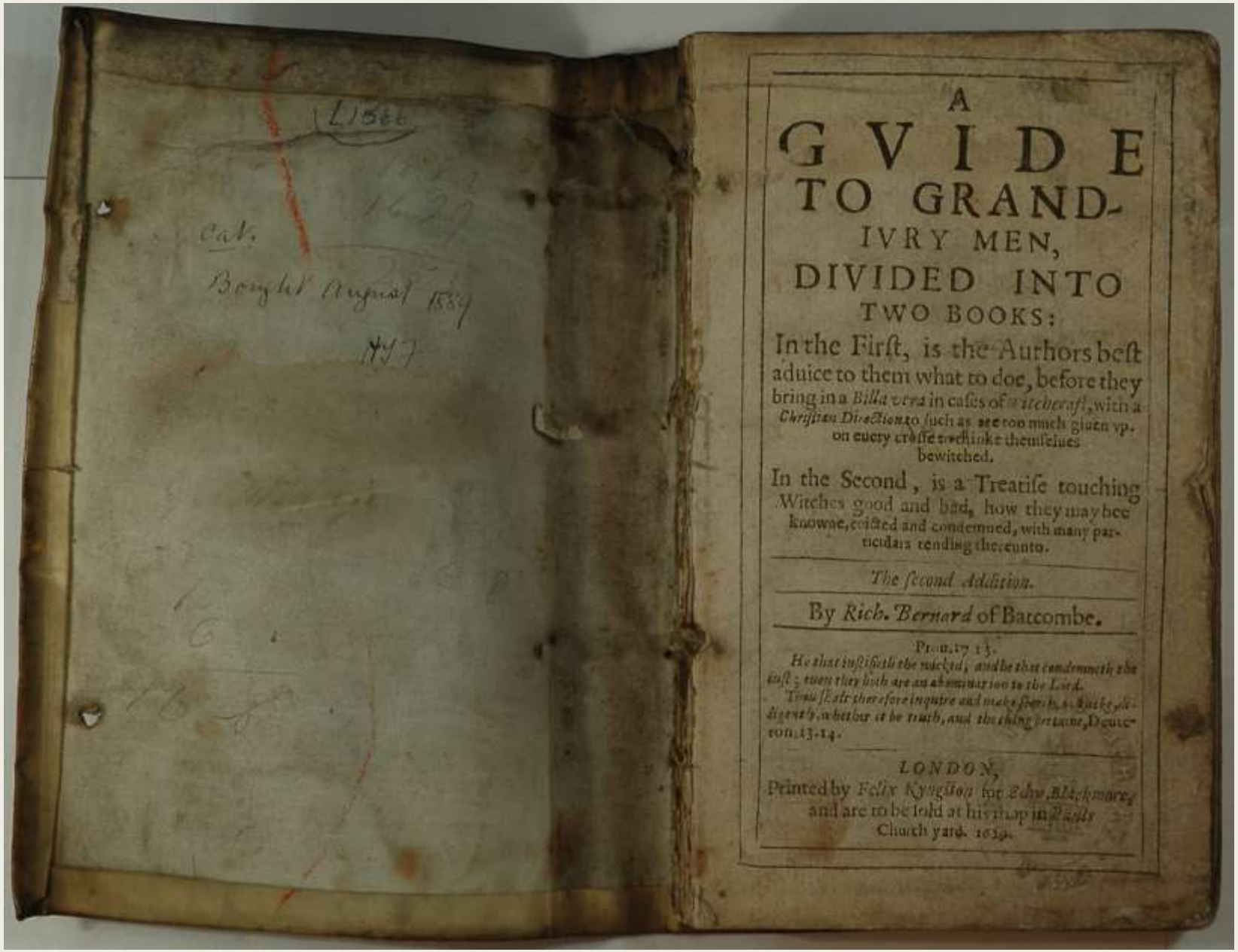


Johannes Nider, *Formicarius*, written 1435-7 and first published 1475

Jean Bodin, *De la démonomanie des sorciers* (1580)



Martin Del Rio, *Inquisitionum magicarum libri sex* (1599-1600)



A
GVIDE
TO GRAND-
IVRY MEN,
DIVIDED INTO
TWO BOOKS:

In the First, is the Authors best aduice to them what to doe, before they bring in a *Billa vera* in cases of *Witchcraft*, with a *Christian Direction* to such as see too much giuen vp on euery crosse to think themselues bewitched.

In the Second, is a Treatise touching Witches good and bad, how they may bee knowne, tried and condemned, with many particulars tending thereunto.

The second Addition.

By *Rich. Bernard* of Batcombe.

Prou. 17. 15.
He that iustifieth the wicked, and he that condemneth the iust; euen they both are an abomination to the Lord.
Thou shalt therefore inquire and make search, and ask diligently, whether it be truth, and the thing certaine, Deuteron. 13. 14.

LONDON,
Printed by *Felix Kyngston* for *Edw. Blackmore*, and are to be sold at his shop in *Paules* Church yard. 1629.

Title-page to the 1629 edition of Richard Bernard, *A guide to grand jury men… in cases of witchcraft* (first edition: 1627)

Sample figures on number and distribution of trials and executions

Place	Dates	Number of people tried	% executed
Dept of the Nord	1542-1679	187	48%
Essex	1560-1672	291	24%
Finland	1520-1699	710	16%
Fribourg	1607-1683	162	33%
Geneva	1537-1662	318	21%
Guernsey	1563-1634	78	46%
Hungary	1520-1777	932	48%
Luxembourg	1509-1687	547	69%
Namur	1509-1646	270	54%
Neuchâtel	1568-1677	341	63%
Norway	1551-1760	730	38%
Pays de Vaud	1537-1630	102	90%
Scotland	1563-1727	402	54%

Distribution of Witches between the Sexes

Men: 24%

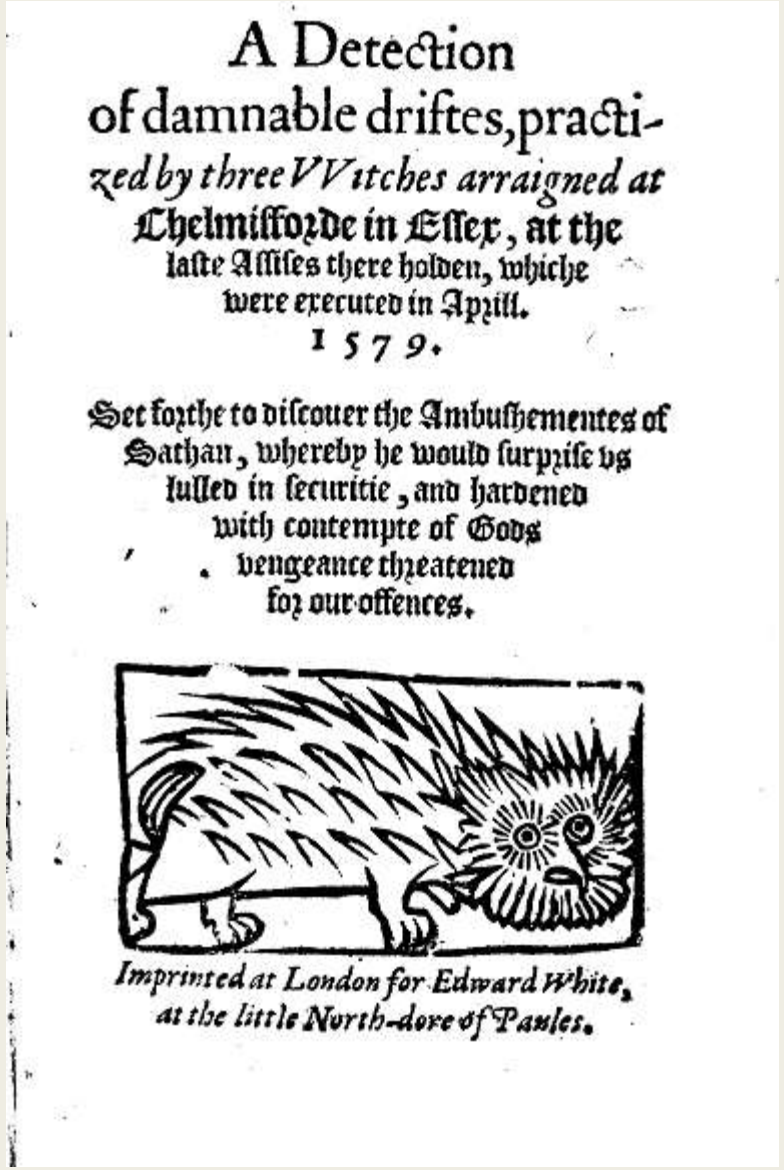
Women 76%

(based on a sample of 8,738 people tried for witchcraft in Southwest Germany, the bishopric of Basel, Franche-Comté, Geneva, Namur, Luxembourg, Dept of the Nord in France, Castile, Aragon, Venice, Finland, Estonia, Russia, Hungary and New England between 16th – 18th centuries.

The lowest percentage of women tried for witchcraft is in Russia, 1622-1700, where out of 136 people accused, only 32% were female. In Basel between 1571-1670, on the other hand, out of 190 people tried, 95% were female.

In New England between 1620-1725, out of 242 people tried, 78% were female)

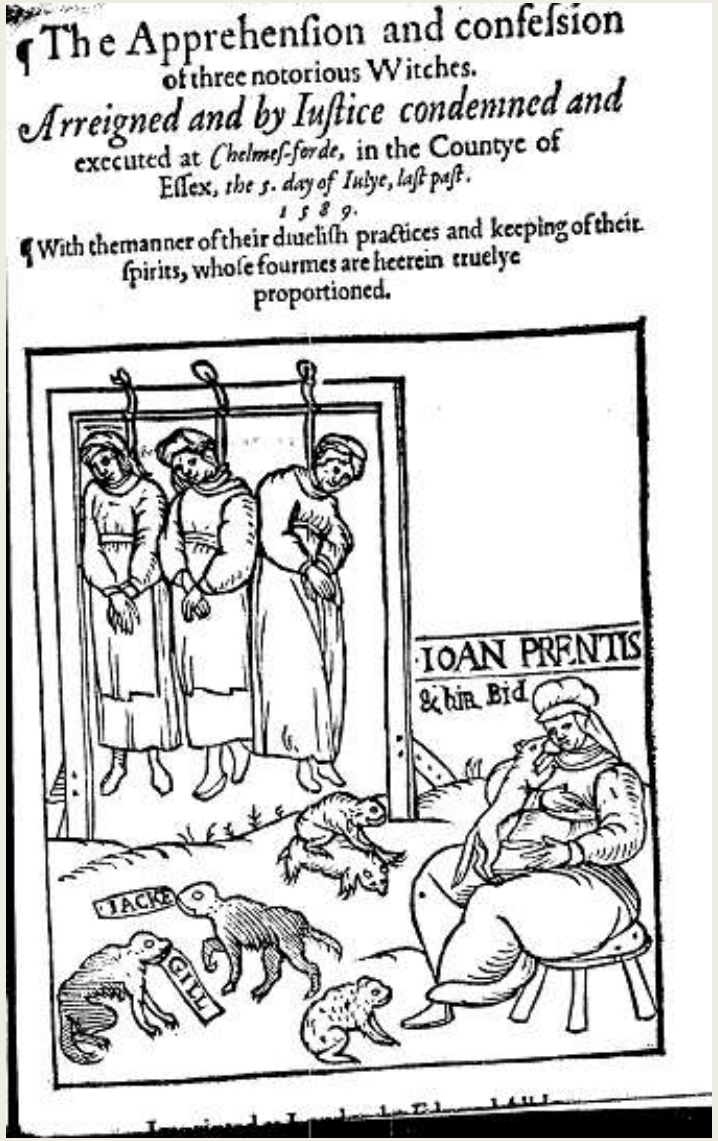
[Source: Brian Levack, *The Witch-Hunt in Early Modern Europe* (1995)]



A Detection of damnable driftes, practized by three VVitches arraigned at Chelmifforde in Essex, at the laste Assises there holden, whiche were executed in Apzill. 1579.

Set forthe to discouer the Ambushementes of Sathan, whereby he would surprise vs lulled in securitie, and hardened with contempte of Gods vengeance threatened for our offences.

Imprinted at London for Edward White, at the little North-dore of Paules.



¶ The Apprehension and confession of three notorious Witches. *Arreigned and by Iustice condemned and* executed at *Chelmes-forde*, in the Countye of Essex, *the 5. day of Iulye, last past.* 1589.

¶ With themanner of their diuelish practices and keeping of their spirits, whose fourmes are heerein truelye proportioned.

Pamphlets on Essex witch trials. Left: *A Detection of damnable driftes, practized by three Witches arraigned at Chelmifforde in Essex* (1579), title-page. Right: *The Apprehension and confession of three notorious Witches* (1589), title-page.

THE
WITCHES
OF
NORTHAMPTON-
SHIRE.

Agnes Browne. } *Arthur Bill.*
Ioane Vaughan. } *Hellen Ienkenson* } Witches.
Mary Barber.

Who were all executed at *Northampton* the 22. of *July last.* 1612.

LONDON,
Printed by *Tho: Purfoot*, for *Arthur Iol.nson.* 1612.

WITCHCRAFTS,
Strange and Wonderfull:

Discovering the damnable practises of seven Witches, against the lives of certaine Noble Personages, and others of this *Kingdome, as shall appeare in this lamentable History.*

With an approved triall how to finde out either Witch, or any Apprentise to Witch-craft.

Imprinted at London, by *M. F.* for *Thomas Lambert* at the Horshooe neere the Hospitall Gate in *Smithfield.* 1635.

Witches Apprehended, Examined and Executed, for notable villanies by them committed both by Land and Water.

With a strange and most true triall how to know whether a woman be a Witch or not.

Printed at London for *Edward Marchant*, and are to be sold at his Shop ouer against the Crosse in Paul's Church-yard. 1615.

A. *A Witch.* B. *A Spirit raised by the Witch.*
C. *A Friar raising his Imps.* D. *A Fairy Ring.*
E. *A Witch riding on the Devill through the Aire.*
F. *An Inchanted Castle.*

Over to you

- Turn to the primary sources, and work with either 2 A) or 1 B)
- *What do we observe about the punishment of witches in this period? With 1B, can we see a link with certain topical events?*

Witchcraft Act, 1563

- Many fantastical and devilish persons have devised and practised invocations and conjurations of evil and wicked spirits, and have used and practised witchcraft's enchantments and sorceries, to the destruction of persons and goods of their neighbours and other subjects of this realm, and for other lewd intents and purposes contrary to the laws of almighty God.
- If any person or persons… shall use, practice or exercise any witchcraft, enchantment, charm or sorcery, whereby any person shall happen to be killed or destroyed… [that they and anyone aiding them] shall suffer pains of death as a felon or felons, and shall lose the privilege and benefit of sanctuary and clergy.
- If any person or persons… shall use, practice or exercise any witchcraft, enchantment, charm or sorcery, whereby any person shall happen to be wasted, consumed or lamed in his body or member, or whereby any goods or cattle of any person shall be destroyed, wasted or impaired, then every such offender or offenders, their counsellors and aiders, being thereof lawfully convicted, shall for his or their first offence or offences suffer imprisonment by the space of one whole year, without bail…, and once in every quarter of the said year shall in some market town, upon market day or at such time as any fair shall be kept there, stand openly upon the pillory by the space of six hours, and there shall openly confess his or her error and offence.

Witchcraft prosecutions in the Home Counties, 1560-1701

Total indictments for witchcraft: 785, involving 474 alleged witches, of whom 425 (89.7%) were women

1560-9: 38 cases	1610-19: 45	1660-9: 17
1570-9: 99	1620-9: 20	1670-9: 18
1580-9: 166	1630-9: 19	1680-9: 8
1590-9: 128	1640-9: 72	1690-9: 6
1600-9: 76	1650-9: 62	1700-9: 1

Witchcraft prosecutions in the Home Counties, 1560-1701

Essex, 464 prosecutions, 279 witches, 82 executions

Kent, 129 prosecutions, 79 witches, 16 executions

Hertfordshire, 79 prosecutions, 45 witches, 8 executions

Surrey, 77 prosecutions, 55 witches, 5 executions

Sussex, 36 prosecutions, 16 witches, 1 execution

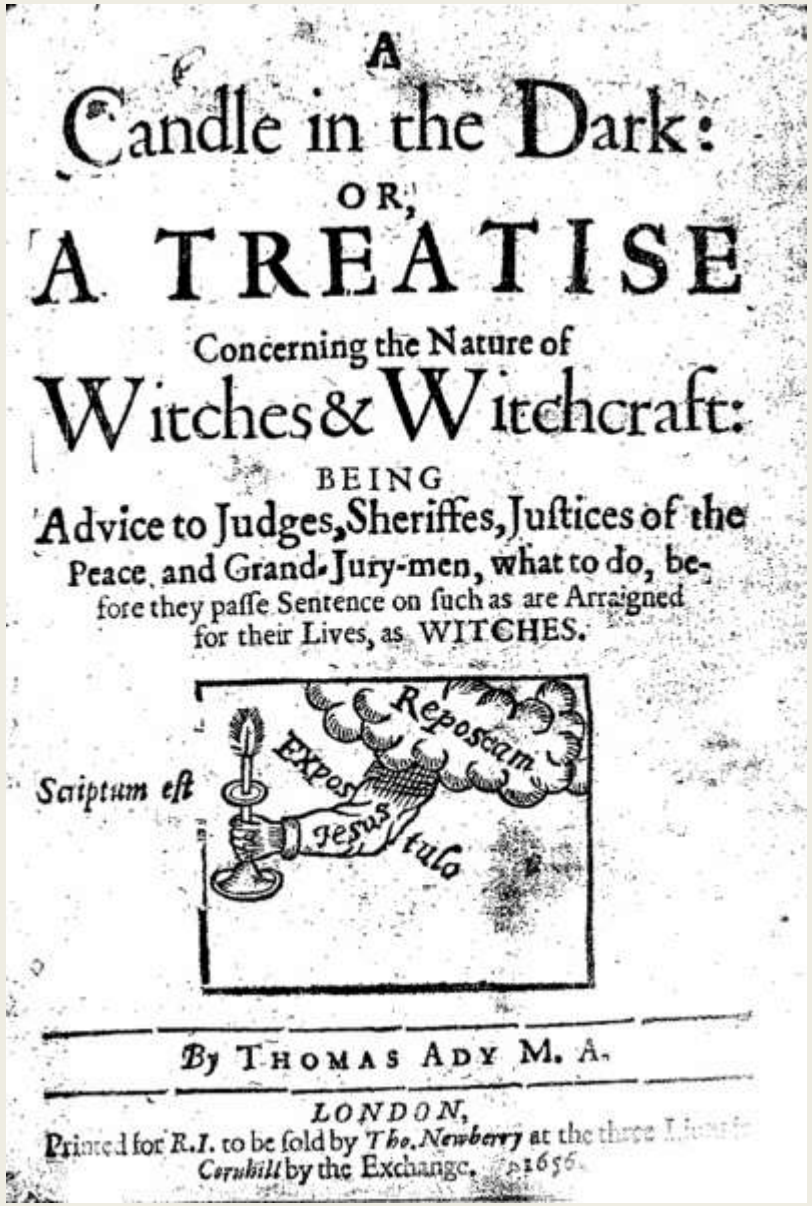
Victims of witchcraft on the Home Circuit

Male:	264
Female:	312
Total:	576

Rising scepticism

Presently he cryeth out of some poor innocent neighbour that he or she hath bewitched him. For, saith he, such an old man or woman came lately to my door and desired some relief, and I denied it, and, God forgive me, my heart did rise against her… and presently my child, my wife, myself, my horse, my cow, my sheep, my sow, my hog, my dog, my cat, or somewhat, was thus and thus handled in such a strange manner, as I dare swear she is a witch, or else how should these things be?

From Thomas Ady, *A candle in the dark* (1656)



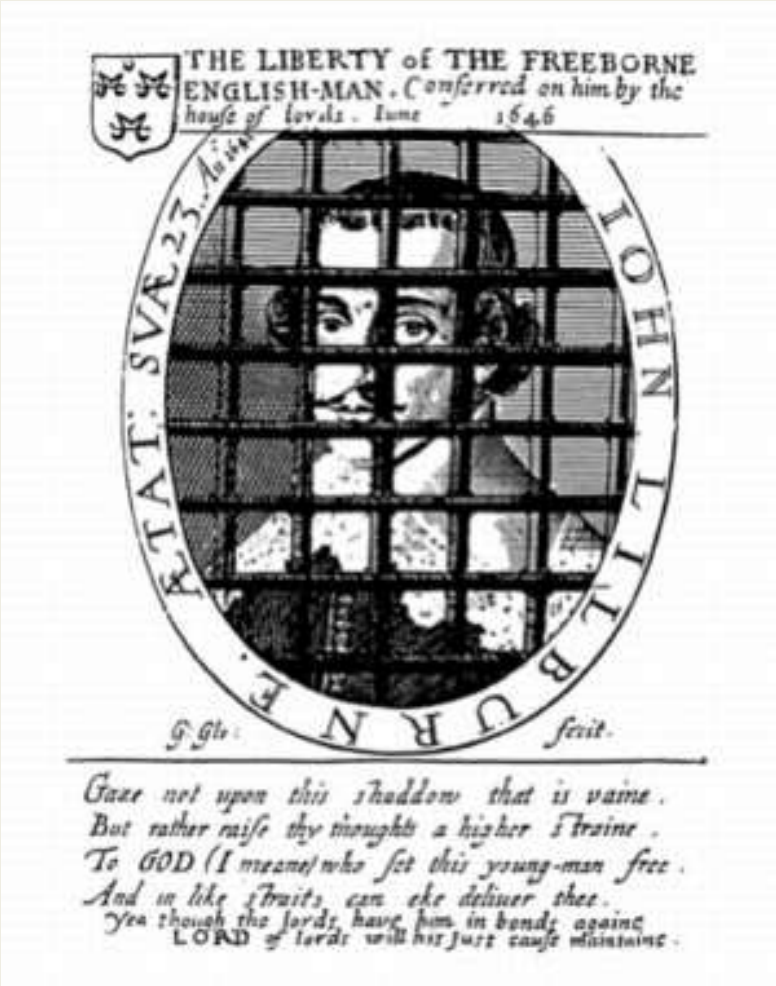
A
Candle in the Dark:
OR,
A TREATISE
Concerning the Nature of
Witches & Witchcraft:
BEING
Advice to Judges, Sheriffes, Justices of the Peace, and Grand-Jury-men, what to do, before they passe Sentence on such as are Arraigned for their Lives, as WITCHES.

By THOMAS ADY M. A.

LONDON,
Printed for R.I. to be sold by Tho. Newberry at the three Lions in Cornhill by the Exchange. 1656.

What if there were no king?

- Charles breaks out of prison in 1646, and persuades the Scots to support him. A second war is fought over 1647-48, with Parliament ultimately winning under Thomas Fairfax
- Faced with a king who often breaks his word, refuses to negotiate or accept the authority of parliament, what should be done?
- Concerned about moderates backtracking, radical elements in the army purge Parliament, leaving only sympathetic members to sit – the Rump Parliament
- By December 1648 Parliament decides to prosecute Charles for treason. Fairfax quits, and Charles is executed on 30 January 1649
- England becomes a republic… but what kind?



John Lilburne (1615?-1657)

Above left, aged 23 in 1641 [by George Glover]; above right imprisoned in 1646

AN AGREEMENT OF THE PEOPLE FOR

A firme and present Peace, upon grounds of common-right and freedome;

As it was proposed by the Agents of the five Regiments of Horse; and now by the general approbation of the Army, offered to the joyntconsideration of all the free COMMONS of ENGLAND.

The Names of the Regiments which have already apprented, for the Cause, of The Cast of the Army, truly stated, and for this present Agreement, VIZ.

1. Gen. Regiment.	1. Gen. Regiment.
2. Life-Guard.	2. Col. Sir Hardress Waller's Reg.
3. Lieut. Gen. Regiment.	3. Col. Lambert's Reg.
4. Com. Gen. Regiment.	4. Col. Rainsborough's Reg.
5. Col. Whalley's Reg.	5. Col. Overton's Reg.
6. Col. Rich's Reg.	6. Col. Lilburne's Reg.
7. Col. Fleetwood's Reg.	7. Col. Buckley's Reg.
8. Col. Harrison's Reg.	
9. Col. Twistleton's Reg.	

Of Horse — Of Foot

Printed Anno Dom. 1647.

The manner of His Excellency Sir Thomas Fairfax, and the Officers of His Armie sitting in COUNCELL.

Over to you

- Lastly, turn again to the handout, this time either sources 3 A) or 3 B)
- *What characterises the ideas of people like John Lilburne? Why might they have been considered radical in this period, and a threat to the rule of parliament under Oliver Cromwell?*

An Agreement of the people of England

Having

In order

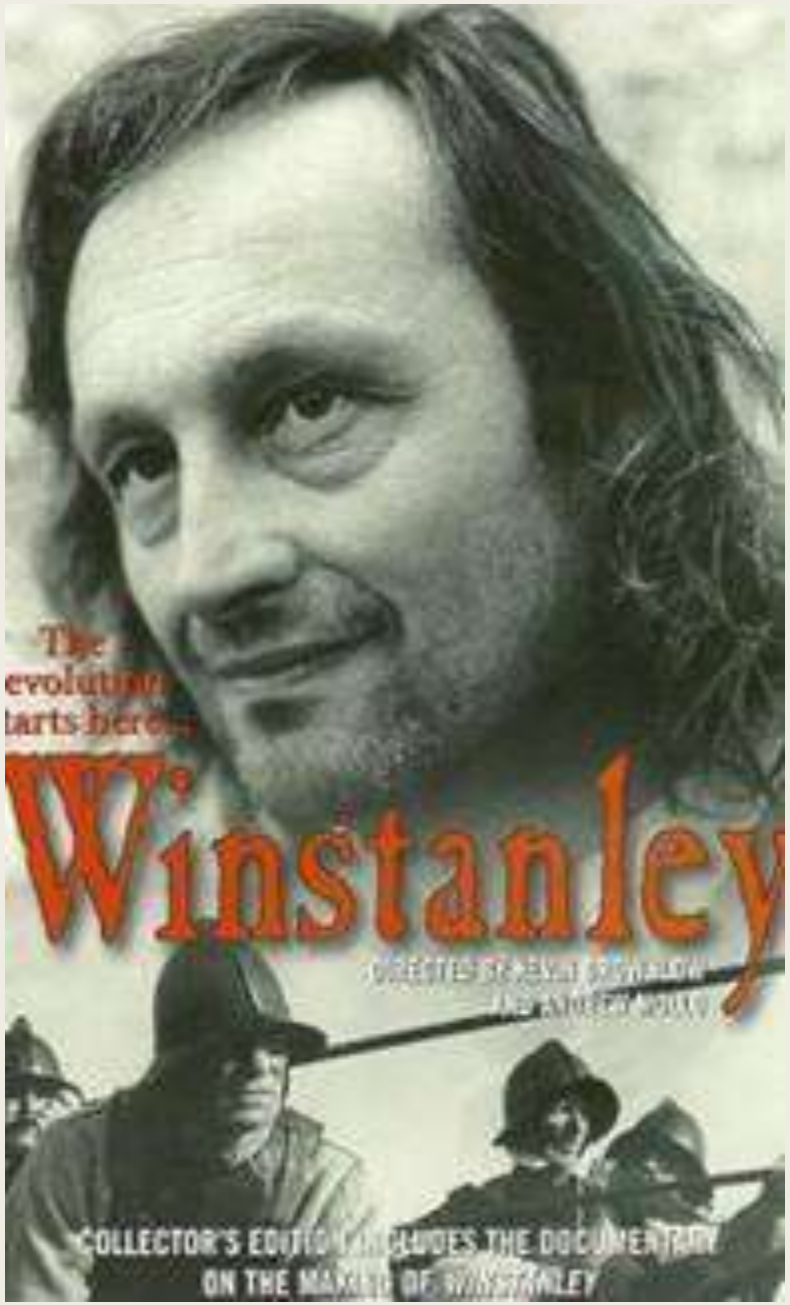
That

That

Colonel Thomas Rainsborough at the Putney debates (1647)

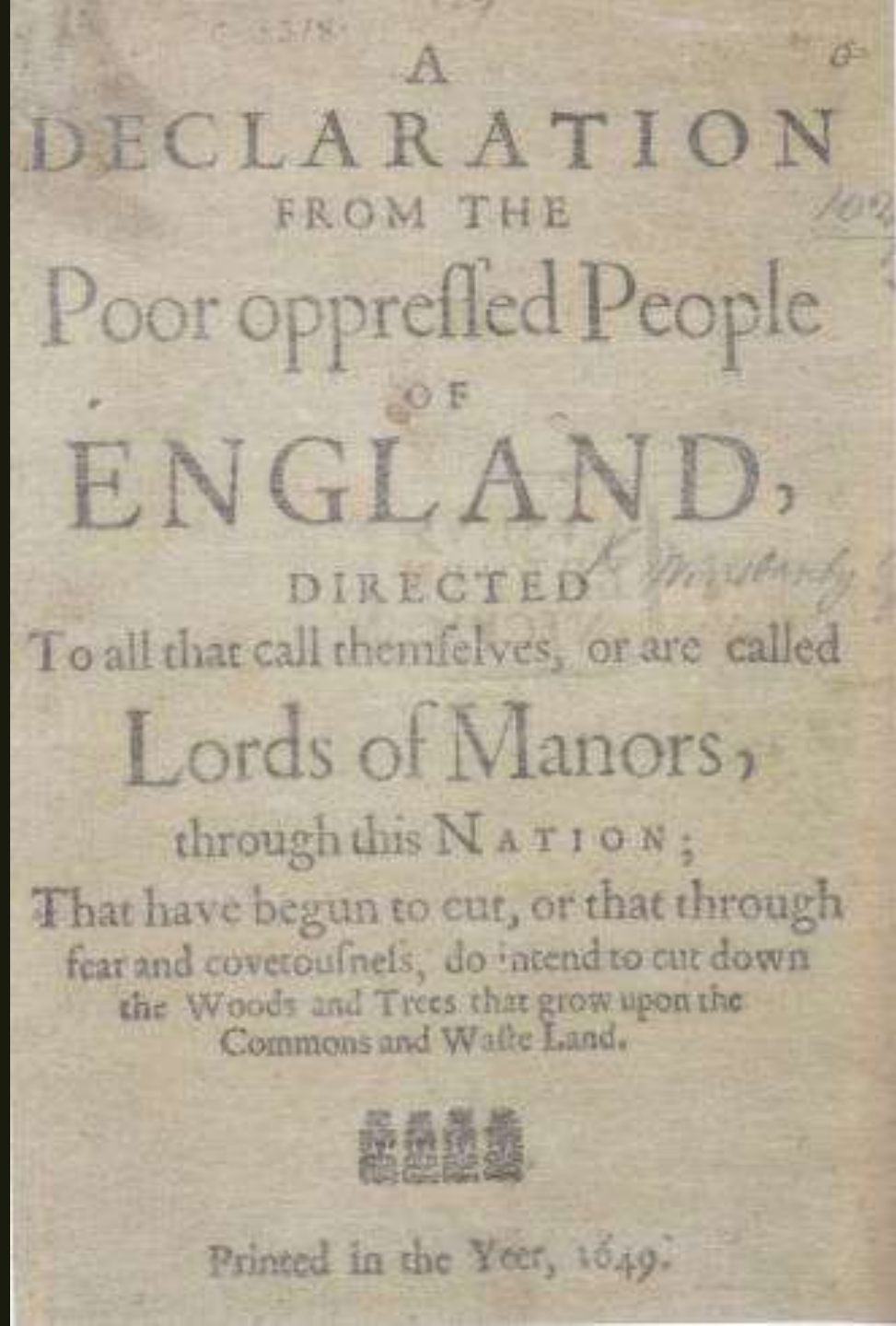
‘For really I think that the poorest hee that is in England hath a life to live, as the greatest hee; and therefore truly, Sr, I think itt clear, that every Man that is to live under a Government ought first by his own Consent to put himself under that Government; and I do think that the poorest man in England is not at all bound in a strict sense to that Government that he hath not had a voice to put Himself under.’

An obelisk erected in the twentieth century known as the 'Column of Revolution'. Situated in Alexander Garden, Moscow near the western Kremlin wall it is inscribed with the names of nineteen European radicals. Gerrard Winstanley appears eighth on the list, after Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.

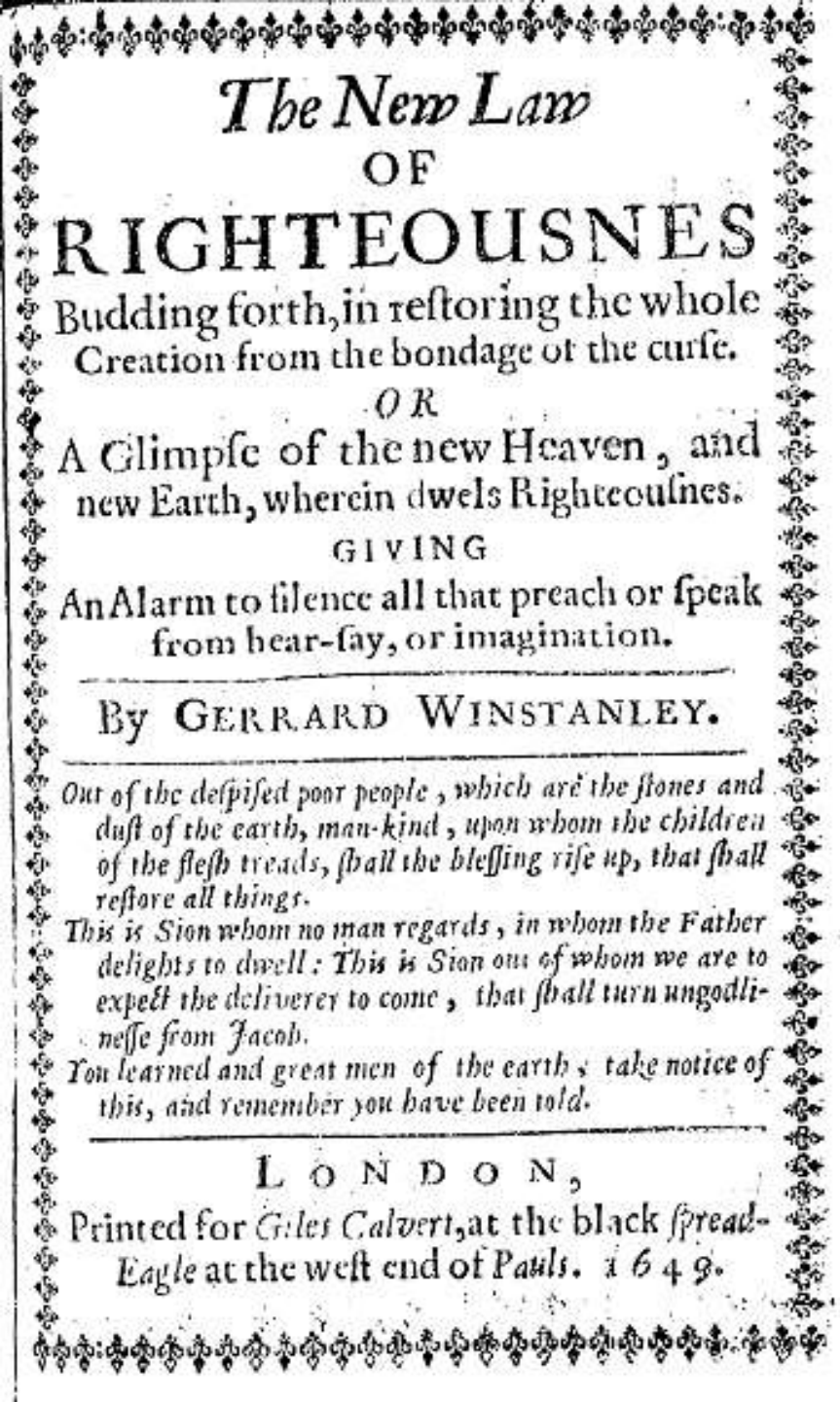


GERRARD WINSTANLEY

‘The power of enclosing land and owning property was brought into the creation by your ancestors by the sword; which first did murder their fellow creatures, men, and after plunder or steal away their land, and left this land successively to you, their children. And therefore, though you did not kill or thieve, yet you hold that cursed thing in your hand by the power of the sword; and so you justify the wicked deeds of your fathers, and that sin of your fathers shall be visited upon the head of you and your children to the third and fourth generation, and longer too, till your bloody and thieving power be rooted out of the land.’ – Gerrard Winstanley, *A Declaration from the Poor oppressed People of England* (1649)


A
DECLARATION
FROM THE
Poor oppressed People
OF
ENGLAND,
DIRECTED
To all that call themselves, or are called
Lords of Manors,
through this NATION;
That have begun to cut, or that through fear and covetousness, do intend to cut down the Woods and Trees that grow upon the Commons and Waste Land.

Printed in the Year, 1649.



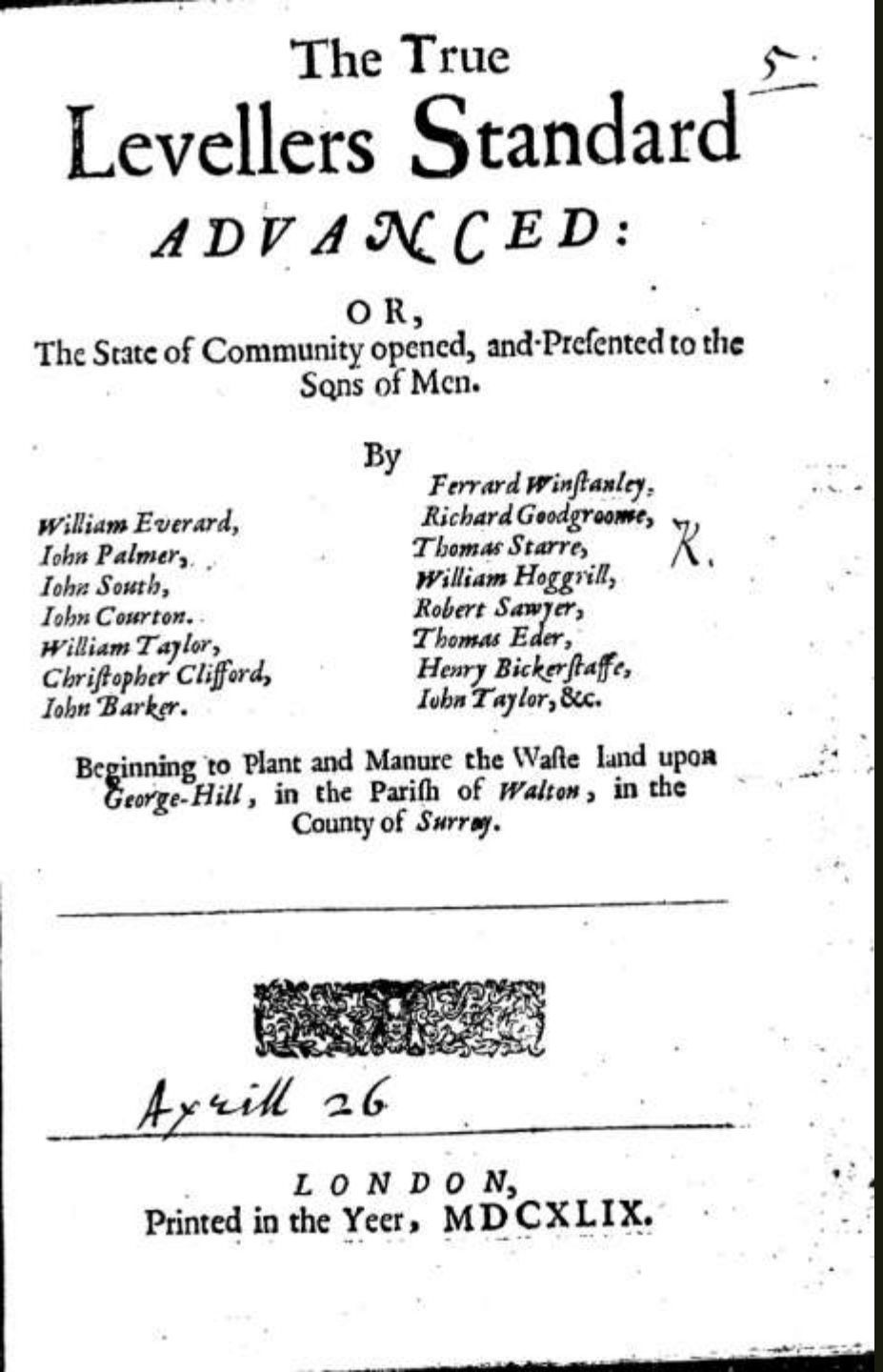
The New Law
OF
RIGHTEOUSNES
Budding forth, in restoring the whole Creation from the bondage of the curse.
OR
A Glimpse of the new Heaven, and new Earth, wherein dwels Righteousnes.
GIVING
An Alarm to silence all that preach or speak from hear-say, or imagination.

By GERRARD WINSTANLEY.

Out of the despised poor people, which are the stones and dust of the earth, man-kind, upon whom the children of the flesh treads, shall the blessing rise up, that shall restore all things.
This is Sion whom no man regards, in whom the Father delights to dwell: This is Sion out of whom we are to expect the deliverer to come, that shall turn ungodlinesse from Jacob.
You learned and great men of the earth, take notice of this, and remember you have been told.

LONDON,
Printed for *Giles Calvert*, at the black *spread-Eagle* at the west end of *Pauls*. 1649.

‘as I was in a trance not long since, divers matters were present to my sight, which here must not be related. Likewise I heard these words, *Worke together. Eat bread together* ; declare this all abroad… [In] the time of *Israels* restoration, now begining, when the King of Righteousnesse himself shall be Governor in every man; none then shall work for hire, neither shal any give hire, but every one shal worke in love: one with, and for another; and eat bread together, as being members of one household’
- Winstanley, *The New Law of Righteousness*



The True

Levellers Standard

ADVANCED:

OR,

The State of Community opened, and Presented to the Sons of Men.

By

William Everard,
John Palmer,
John South,
John Courton.
William Taylor,
Christopher Clifford,
John Barker.

Ferrard Winstanley,
Richard Goodgroome,
Thomas Starre,
William Hoggrill,
Robert Sawyer,
Thomas Eder,
Henry Bickerstaffe,
John Taylor, &c.

Beginning to Plant and Manure the Waste land upon George-Hill, in the Parish of Walton, in the County of Surrey.

Aprill 26

LONDON,
Printed in the Yeer, MDCXLIX.

- ‘Despise not Visions, Voyces and Revelations; examine the Scriptures, Prophesies are now fulfilling.’
- ‘In the beginning of Time, the great Creator Reason, made the Earth to be a Common Treasury, to preserve Beasts, Birds, Fishes, and Man, the lord that was to govern this Creation’
- ‘the last enslaving Conquest which the Enemy got over Israel, was the Norman over England; and from that time, Kings, Lords, Judges, Justices, Bayliffs, and the violent bitter people that are Free-holders, are and have been Successively: The Norman Bastard William himself...’
- ‘It is shewed us, That all the Prophecies, Visions, and Revelations of Scriptures, of Prophets, and Apostles, concerning the calling of the Jews, the Restauration of Israel; and making of that People, the Inheritors of the whole Earth; doth all seat themselves in this Work of making the Earth a Common Treasury’

Beyond the Levellers, a stalemate

- Mutinies led by Leveller soldiers are subdued over 1649, while over 1649-51 Cromwell subdues the revolt in Ireland, and then returns to defeat Charles II and the Scots at the Battle of Worcester (1651)
- While the Parliamentarians may have won, disagreements worsen between the army led by Cromwell, and the Rump Parliament…
- Cromwell and his army supporters establish a Protectorate, with him as Lord Protector for life, with a new, more docile parliament
- It lasts until his death in 1658, His son Richard inherits power, but unpopular with the army and parliament
- In a total stalemate of 1659, General Monck, head of the English forces in Scotland, calls on Charles, Prince of Wales to take the crown
- On 29 May 1660, Charles enters London to rapturous applause

Oliver Cromwell's dissolution of the Long Parliament, 1653

Oliver Cromwell between two pillars (1653–59)

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

Wednesday: Houses of Parliament

- We're going to visit Parliament and attend a debate in the House of Commons
- We'll also visit Cromwell Green and evaluate the effects of the civil war and the support for parliament in Britain's longer history
- Meet at 14:00 at the ticket barriers of Westminster underground station (look out for a Greggs coffee shop)
- If any problems, text me on 07784 084754 or email dan.taylor@lawrence.edu