The Early Stuarts: A Crisis of Parliaments?, 1603-1642

1. The Succession Question and Divine Right
   a. The Development of James VI's political thought in Scotland
      i. George Buchanan
      ii. Andrew Melville (1545-1622)
      iii. Hampton Court Conference, 1604
      iv. King James Version, 1611
   b. Relief in England when James succeeds Elizabeth

2. Crisis of Court, James and Buckingham, 1618-1625
   a. James, patronage, and corruption
      i. George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham
   b. Thirty Years's War
      i. Frederick, Elector Palatine
   c. 1621 Parliament
      i. Sir Giles Mompesson
      ii. Lord Chancellor Bacon's case
   d. Trip to Madrid, 1623
      i. return, 5 Oct. 1623
   e. Parliament of 1624

3. Parliaments, Buckingham, and Charles, 1625-1628
   a. Charles, promise and threat
   b. Parliament of 1625
      i. Tonnage and Poundage
      ii. Bate's case, 1606,
      iii. Commons' attack on Montague
   c. Parliament of 1626: the attack on Buckingham
   d. War finance: the Forced Loan and the Five Knights
      i. Ré, 1627
      ii. Five Knights' Case, 1627
   e. Parliament of 1628-29
      i. Petition of Right, 1628
      ii. Buckingham murdered, 1628

4. Personal Rule, 1629-1640
   a. Constitutional Issues
      i. Financial Expedients and the Opposition
         (1) Monopolies
         (2) Fines for Distraint of Knighthood
         (3) Ship Money
         (4) 1638, Hampden's Case regarding Ship Money
         (5) "forest" lands
   b. Religious Issues
      i. Laudianism
      ii. 1633, Charles I's Scottish coronation (June); Laud transferred to
          archbishopric of Canterbury (Aug.); Feoffees for impropriations dissolved;
          Book of Sports (1618) reissued
      iii. 1637, Burton, Bastwick and Prynne,
      iv. 1638, Scottish national covenant
      v. adiaphora
      vi. "beauty of holiness"?