

From Reform to Rebellion to Revolution

1. Rebellion (Military Conflict and the Parliamentary Army), 1642-1646
 - a. Early hostilities
 - i. by Feb. 1642, Royalist slipping away from London
 - ii. Aug. 1642, King raises standard at Nottingham
 - iii. 23 Oct. 1642, Battle of Edgehill
 - iv. Oxford v. London/north and west (Royalist) v. London, S. and E. Anglia (Parl.)
 - v. failure of Parliamentary campaign by early 1643, turn to Scots military alliance
 - b. Consequences of Marston Moor (2 July 1644)
 - c. Peace party v. war party (Manchester v. Cromwell)
 - d. New Modelling of the Army
 - i. Self-Denying Ordinance
 - ii. Naseby, July 1645
2. Revolution, 1646-1649
 - a. stages:
 - i. growing power and radicalization of the army–Problem of Peace, 1646-1647
 - (1) Scots problem (pay, Feb. 1647, Scots hand over King Charles and leave Newcastle)
 - (2) Army problem (reduce?, repay, reconquer Ireland?)
 - (3) Parliament problem (Peace Party, Presbyterians resurgent)
 - (4) Army radicalizes (religious?, radical?, or merely want pay)
 - ii. parliamentary/Presbyterian/London backlash
 - (1) London attempted counterrevolution, Aug. 1647, army enters London in response
 - (2) Army divides, Oct.-Nov. 1647 (Levellers/Agitators vs Grandees at Putney)
 - (3) Nov. 1647, King flees (to Isle of Wight, now in control of Cromwell?)
 - (4) 1648, Parliamentary/Presbyterian backlash, seek negotiations
 - iii. 2nd Civil War and Pride's Purge
 - (1) Royalists, Scots, etc.: rebellions against Parliamentary/Army rule
 - (2) The Purge
 - iv. King's trial and execution and after
 - (1) Jan. 1649, High Court of Justice and execution of King
 - (2) 17 March, abolition of kingly office
 - (3) 19 March, abolition of H. of Lords
 - (4) 19 May, England declared a commonwealth
3. The second revolution? (the failed revolution)
 - a. Levellers and political change
 - b. Diggers and economic change
 - c. Ranters and spiritual/sexual change
 - d. The later impact of these revolutionaries?:
 - (1) Quakerism
 - (2) Fifth Monarchists?
4. The Role of Oliver Cromwell
 - a. Cromwell and the Civil War
 - i. increasing growth in confidence and sense of divinely ordained mission
 - ii. cavalry officer, promoted men on basis of godly qualities
 - iii. during 1st Civil War, O.C.'s goals: rewards (and indemnity) for soldiers, liberty of conscience, regular Parliaments
 - b. Cromwell and the Revolution
 - i. role in Putney Debates, 1647?: compromiser, served as chair in lieu of Fairfax
 - ii. 1648, attempts to negotiate with the King
 - iii. following 2nd Civil War, 648, turns on "that man of blood" Charles Stuart
 - c. General to Protector
 - i. from siege of Drogheda, Aug. 1649 to ejection of Rump, April 1653
 - ii. King Cromwell?: Protectorate and Kingship, 1657