

## Restorations

1. 1653: the millenarian moment
  - a. Gen. Thomas Harrison and 5<sup>th</sup> Monarchists,
  - b. Dec. 1653, Cromwell and others back away and Saints vote to disband themselves
2. Commonwealth or Conquest?: Ireland and Scotland, 1649-1651
  - a. O.C. moves first against Irish rebels (1649) and then Scottish rebels (1650) after the trial of the King
    - i. Arrives in Ireland with army Aug. 1649 to suppress 8-year old rebellion. O.C. still remembered as the bloodthirsty invader of Ireland within Ireland
  - b. Preemptive strike against Scotland (Charles II allying with Presbyterians)
  - c. Cromwellian Empire?
    - i. Anglo-Dutch Wars
    - ii. Navigation Acts
    - iii. the “Western Design”
3. The Road to Restoration, 1653-60
  - a. Protectorate Parliaments, 1654-7
    - i. new franchise
    - ii. 1655 Royalist risings lead to the brief rule of the Major Generals, 1656-57
    - iii. brief institution of the “Other House”
  - b. 1658, Richard Cromwell (“Tumble-Down Dick”?)
  - c. 1659-60
    - i. 1 Jan. 1660, Gen Monck and the march South (who will he support?, “a black monk”)
    - ii. 1660, Convention (Parliament) meets with House of Lords Restored
4. Legacy of the English Revolution
  - a. Religious nonconformity
  - b. Parliament established as an institution?
  - c. Ideological ferment (press and the public sphere)
  - d. fear of “‘41 come again”
  - e. only changes of 1640-42 made permanent
5. Restoration Settlement or Restoration Crisis?
  - a. minimal disruption (Venner’s Rebellion, 1661), but problems remain:
    - i. monarchical powers
    - ii. power of bishops and look of the Church
    - iii. land purchases during Interregnum
    - iv. restitution for Royalists
  - b. political and fiscal settlement
  - c. religious unsettlement
    - i. Cavalier Code:
      - (1) Corporation Act 1661
      - (2) Quaker Act 1661
      - (3) Uniformity Act, 1662
      - (4) 5-Mile Act 1665
6. Charles II: Royal Politician
  - a. returns to England expresses intention of not “going on my travels again”
  - b. backed by Cavalier Parliament, 1661-79
    - i. tries to play each group off the other
    - ii. ultimately split over defense of Stuart monarchy: Tories vs. Whigs (first real opposition party)
      - (1) example: deviousness of Treaty of Dover, 1670:
      - (2) 1678, rumors that Charles’s chief minister, the earl of Danby, asked Louis XIV for money would bring about Danby’s impeachment and the collapse of the Cavalier Parliament