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Charles I and the Spanish Plot
Rebranding Rule
Personal Rule of Charles I
Secular Policy Enforcement During the Personal Rule of Charles I
Proceedings in the Opening Session of the Long Parliament, House of Commons: 21 December 1640-20 March 1641
the eleven years' tyranny of Charles I
Documents from the English Civil War
Charles I and the Road to Personal Rule
Charles I The Early Stuart Kings, 1603-1642
The Split History of the English Civil War
Charles I of England
The Personal Rule of Charles I
Images of Charles I of England, 1642-1649
Charles I The Early Stuarts
The Personal Rule of Charles II, 1681-85
"The Board Did Think Fit and Order"
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Charles I and the Spanish Plot

Many of the earliest books, particularly those dating back to the 1900s and before, are now extremely scarce and increasingly expensive. We are republishing these classic works in affordable, high quality, modern editions, using the original text and artwork.

Rebranding Rule

The wider repercussions and consequences of Charles II's personal rule are discussed, with special reference to the fledgling Tory and Whig parties.

Personal Rule of Charles I

Charles I was a complex man whose career intersected with some of the most dramatic events in English history. He played a central role in provoking the English Civil War, and his execution led to the only republican government Britain has ever known. Historians have struggled to get him into

perspective, veering between outright condemnation and measured sympathy. Richard Cust shows that Charles I was not 'unfit to be a king', emphasising his strengths as a party leader and conviction politician, but concludes that, none the less, his prejudices and attitudes, and his mishandling of political crises did much to bring about a civil war in Britain. He argues that ultimately, after the war, Charles pushed his enemies into a position where they had little choice but to execute him.

Secular Policy Enforcement During the Personal Rule of Charles I

Proceedings in the Opening Session of the Long Parliament, House of Commons: 21 December 1640-20 March 1641

the eleven years' tyranny of charles I

Documents from the English Civil War

*Stuart England is an invaluable introduction to the political, religious and social history of seventeenth-century England. It provides a wide-ranging and lively account of core events, drawing on both contemporary sources and the latest interpretations by modern historians. Starting with the legacy of Elizabeth I, and ending with the reign of William III and Mary. Stuart England covers all aspects of the monarchy, high and low politics and the culture of the people. Key topics include: * English society and religion * ideas of monarchy and government * finance and parliament * foreign policy With comprehensive questions and analysis, exercises, diagrams and maps, Stuart England provides an excellent and indispensable guide to English history of the seventeenth century.*

Charles I and the Road to Personal Rule

This authoritative reevaluation of Charles' personal rule yields new insights into his character, reign, politics, religion, foreign policy and finance. In doing so, the book offers a vivid new perspective on the origins of the English Civil War.

Charles I

The Early Stuart Kings, 1603-1642

The Split History of the English Civil War

This dissertation focuses on Anglo-Habsburg relations during the personal rule of Charles I until the outbreak of the Civil War. Making extensive use of Continental European archival materials in addition to British sources, the dissertation examines the major issues in Anglo-Spanish and Anglo-Flemish politics. These include naval security in the English Channel, the negotiations for the restoration of the Lower Palatinate, the recruitment of English and Irish soldiers to serve in Spanish armies, and the hopes of the Count-Duke of Olivares to persuade England to join a Habsburg alliance against France and Holland in the Thirty Years War. These negotiations floundered throughout the decade because of Charles's unwillingness to antagonize the English population with an unpopular war and his inability to wage war without Parliament. Additionally, the Spaniards were severely hampered by their occupation of the Palatinate, which Charles demanded they restore, but which they would not relinquish without first gaining the English alliance. In 1640, Charles was faced with an uncontrollable rebellion in Scotland and could no longer afford to dismiss Spanish overtures or insist on the Palatinate restoration. Badly in need of funds, he was reluctant to summon Parliament for fear it would be determined to limit his power and exert control over policy. At this moment, Spanish ambassadors offered Charles a sizeable sum of money in exchange for the assistance of the English navy and recruiting privileges in Ireland. Such an agreement would have allowed Charles to raise another army without recourse to Parliament and could have completely altered the history of the Civil Wars, or even precluded them entirely. With record speed, the Spanish ambassadors and English ministers produced the necessary treaty. Their plans, however, were defeated by the distance and slow communications between Madrid and London which critically delayed the confirmation of the treaty and the raising of the agreed funds. By the time the money arrived, events in England had already moved beyond Charles's control. Nevertheless, this episode represents a major potential turning point in the history of the Civil Wars and a perfect demonstration of the importance of integrating British and European history.

Charles I of England

The Personal Rule of Charles I

This book revisits the county study as a way of understanding the dynamics of civil war in England during the 1640s. It explores gentry culture and the

extent to which early Stuart Cheshire could be said to be a 'county community'. It also investigates how the county's governing elite and puritan religious establishment responded to highly polarising interventions by the central government and Laudian ecclesiastical authorities during Charles I's Personal Rule. The second half of the book provides a rich and detailed analysis of petitioning movements and side-taking in Cheshire in 1641–2. An important contribution to understanding the local origins and outbreak of civil war in England, the book will be of interest to all students and scholars studying the English revolution.

Images of Charles I of England, 1642-1649

Focusing on the impact of Continental religious warfare on the society, politics and culture of English, Scottish and Irish Protestantism, this study is concerned with the way in which British identity developed in the early Stuart period.

Charles I

The Early Stuarts

Through the analysis of paintings, coins, prints, broadsides, military banners, and medals, this dissertation analyzes images of Charles produced during the most tumultuous period of his reign, 1642-1649. This imagery illuminates various aspects of seventeenth century social, religious, intellectual, and political history. Prior to the Civil War, especially during the period of the Personal Rule, 1629 to 1640, an overwhelming portion of cultural production represented, reinforced, and advanced the power and authority of Charles I. Anthony Van Dyck, as the official royal portraitist, established the visual paradigm of Charles's authority. The war and Van Dyck's death in 1641 brought an end to the consistent image of Charles. With the definition of royal authority in crisis during the war, both Parliamentarians and Royalists documented the royal image. Rather than a single paradigm of royal authority, the images studied in this dissertation show an inconsistent, unstable portrayal of the King. At the same time, the King's complex and contradictory image was represented in an unprecedented variety of media and venues. This dissertation argues that between 1642 and 1649 images of Charles I were sites for the representation of contested paradigms of royal authority. During the period, Charles's image begins to devolve into Ernst Kantorowicz's theory of a king's two bodies: the divine, eternal body of the kingship and the mortal body of a man. This separation of Charles (the man) from Charles (the king) created through imagery from all sides of the conflict may ultimately have helped to create the context for Charles's execution, an action without precedence in Western Europe at the time. By 1649, the mortal Charles was tried and executed, thereby putting an end to the divine King Charles. Only after the destruction of Charles's troublesome physical body, could the kingship again become a potent symbol of royal authority. After the execution, the situation once again changed. Ironically, Charles became a more powerful symbol of kingly authority after

his execution than he had been during his lifetime.

The Personal Rule of Charles II, 1681-85

"The Board Did Think Fit and Order"

*This book considers the personality of Charles and the effect of his decisions as ruler. Beginning with Charles as a prince, Durston goes on to assess the monarch's role in the outbreak of war and the crisis of the 1640s. Centring on the degree of personal responsibility Charles should bear for the events of his reign, the author considers: * contemporary and modern portrayals of Charles' reign * the King's military leadership * the context and prelude to his execution * his status as a martyr king in the 1650s and beyond.*

The Governing of a City During the Personal Rule of Charles I

It has never been easy for King Charles I to get a fair trial, but now is as opportune a time as any. The past two decades have witnessed a deluge of new works about early Stuart politics. These new works have caused both excitement and confusion. It has not always been clear how one new work relates to another, how any of the new scholarship relates to the old, and where in the end we are left with respect to Charles. The present-book attempts to dispel this confusion. It guides the reader through recent literature, clarifies the issues at stake, and frankly suggests which historians have been right and which have been wrong where Charles is concerned.

King Charles I

This is an exciting collection of essays on the rule of Charles I at a time of fundamental importance to English history. It combines the work of historians with academics from literary studies to provide an interdisciplinary examination of the culture and political life of the decade. The chapters focus on issues in politics, religion, the monarchy and culture, as well as literature and art history. Essays examine everything from the King's correspondence to the role of consort queens at court and opposition to the King in libel, satire and on the stage. Many historians assert that it was Charles's inept and dangerous policy of 'personal rule' which was responsible for putting the country on the road to civil war. This book will be invaluable for students and lecturers seeking to better understand the causes of the conflict.

Charles I

Since this book was first published a large amount of new material on the king and his reign has emerged. This book contains a new preface which takes account of the new work.

Charles I

In the climactic part of his three-book series exploring the importance of public image in the Tudor and Stuart monarchies, Kevin Sharpe employs a remarkable interdisciplinary approach that draws on literary studies and art history as well as political, cultural, and social history to show how this preoccupation with public representation met the challenge of dealing with the aftermath of Cromwell's interregnum and Charles II's restoration, and how the irrevocably changed cultural landscape was navigated by the sometimes astute yet equally fallible Stuart monarchs and their successors.

The Personal Rule of Charles I, 1629-40

A follower of Archbishop William Laud, Viscount Scudamore was an ambitious politician. This closely researched study examines how he sought power and prestige through his support of the Crown's financial, religious and military policies; it also examines how he manipulated concepts of honor to present himself on various stages. Through the career of one man, Ian Atherton illuminates much recent work on Laudianism, the Personal Rule of Charles I, Caroline foreign policy, royalism and the outbreak of the civil war.

Militant Protestantism and British Identity, 1603–1642

An analysis of the political crisis leading to Charles I's personal rule in England.

Stuart England

Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Pages: 54. Chapters: Calves' Head Club, Caroline era, Charles I at the Hunt, Charles I Insulted by Cromwell's Soldiers, Charles I with M. de St Antoine, Cultural depictions of Charles I of England, Engagers, Equestrian Portrait of Charles I, Grand Remonstrance, Henrietta Maria of France, High Court of Justice for the trial of Charles I, History of the Puritans under Charles I, Personal rule of Charles I, 1629-1640, Society of King Charles the Martyr, Spanish Match, Statue of

King Charles I, London, Upon the Double Murder of King Charles, William Murray, 1st Earl of Dysart. Excerpt: Charles I (19 November 1600 - 30 January 1649) was King of England, King of Scotland, and King of Ireland from 27 March 1625 until his execution in 1649. Charles engaged in a struggle for power with the Parliament of England, attempting to obtain royal revenue whilst the Parliament sought to curb his Royal prerogative which Charles believed was divinely ordained. Many of his English subjects opposed his actions, in particular his interference in the English and Scottish churches and the levying of taxes without parliamentary consent, because they saw them as those of a tyrannical, absolute monarch. Charles's reign was also characterised by religious conflicts. His failure to successfully aid Protestant forces during the Thirty Years' War, coupled with his marriage to a Roman Catholic, Henrietta Maria of France, generated deep mistrust concerning the king's dogma. Charles further allied himself with controversial ecclesiastic figures, such as Richard Montagu and William Laud, whom Charles appointed Archbishop of Canterbury. Many of Charles's subjects felt this brought the Church of England too close to the Roman Catholic Church. Charles's later attempts to force religious reforms upon Scotland led to the Bishops' Wars, strengthened the position of the

The Personal Rule of Charles I, 1629-1640

For those interested in the causes of the breakdown that led to civil war in mid-seventeenth-century England, the volumes or Proceedings in the Opening Session of the Long Parliament are a good place to begin. The debates in this session focus on the accumulated problems – political, social, and religious – that were the legacy of the years of personal rule of Charles I. During the almost seven months between the dissolution of the Short Parliament in April 1640 and the first session of what came to be called the Long Parliament in November 1640, the King, his advisors, and army commanders were absorbed with the financial and military problems of the Scottish army camped in the north of England. In the Irish parliament in Dublin, reaction against Thomas Wentworth, soon to become the Earl of Strafford, was beginning to crystallize. Throughout the kingdom, religious unrest continued, All of these elements came into play in the Long Parliament. Volume 2 of the House of Commons debates 21 December 21, 1640 through March 20, 1641] continues the coverage begun in Volume 1 November 3 through December 19, 1640], providing the debates that lead up to the beginning of the impeachment trial of the Earl of Strafford for High Treason.

Sir Francis Windebank and the personal rule of Charles I

Studies Toward a Reevaluation of the Role of Archbishop Laud in the Personal Rule of King Charles I of England

The Administration of Poor Relief in the Counties of Essex and Somerset During the Personal Rule of Charles I 1629-1640

The Reign of Charles I, 1625-1642

Ship Money During the Personal Rule of Charles I

In 1603 King James I ascended the throne to become the first King of a united England and Scotland. There followed a period of increasing religious and political discord, culminating in the English Civil War. The Early Stuart Kings, 1603-1642 explores these complex events and the roles of the key personalities of the time - James I and VI, Charles I, Buckingham, Stratford and Laud.

The Administration of Poor Relief in the Counties of Essex and Somerset During the Personal Rule of Charles I, 1629-40

Sir Francis Windebank and the Personal Rule of Charles I.

When Roger Lockyer's political history of the reigns of James I and Charles I, up to the outbreak of civil war in 1642, first appeared in 1989 it met with a general welcome for its calm, sensible, informed analysis of these eventful years; for its ease and clarity of style; and for its return to the writings and speeches of the time to understand, and animate, the issues that were of central importance to early Stuart Britain. Now, almost a decade on, Roger Lockyer has substantially reworked the entire book, tightening the structure, and updating and significantly expanding the text. There are new chapters on Scotland and Ireland, greatly strengthening the "British" dimension of the analysis; on the personal rule of Charles I; and a welcome new final chapter examining recent historiographical controversies, and reassessing our current understanding of the causes of the Civil War.

Gentry culture and the politics of religion

Charles I

Charles I was a complex man whose career intersected with some of the most dramatic events in English history. He played a central role in provoking the English Civil War, and his execution led to the only republican government Britain has ever known. Historians have struggled to get him into perspective, veering between outright condemnation and measured sympathy. Richard Cust shows that Charles I was not 'unfit to be a king', emphasising his strengths as a party leader and conviction politician, but concludes that, none the less, his prejudices and attitudes, and his mishandling of political crises did much to bring about a civil war in Britain. He argues that ultimately, after the war, Charles pushed his enemies into a position where they had little choice but to execute him.

The Personal Rule of King Charles I of England 1629-1640

Newsletters from the Caroline Court, 1631-1638: Volume 26

Did you ever hear the saying "there are two sides to every story?" The details of the same event can appear very different depending on the perspectives of the people involved. In this fresh take on history, you can read about the English Civil War from both the Royalist and Parliamentary points of view.

Ambition and Failure in Stuart England

The English Civil War (1642-1651) was a series of armed conflicts and political machinations between Parliamentarians (Roundheads) and Royalists (Cavaliers). The first (1642-46) and second (1648-49) civil wars pitted the supporters of King Charles I against the supporters of the Long Parliament, while the third war (1649-51) saw fighting between supporters of King Charles II and supporters of the Rump Parliament. The Civil War ended with the Parliamentary victory at the Battle of Worcester on 3 September 1651. The Civil War led to the trial and execution of Charles I, the exile of his son, Charles II, and replacement of English monarchy with first, the Commonwealth of England (1649-53), and then with a Protectorate (1653-59), under Oliver Cromwell's personal rule. The monopoly of the Church of England on Christian worship in England ended with the victors consolidating the established Protestant Ascendancy in Ireland. Constitutionally, the wars established the precedent that an English monarch cannot govern without Parliament's consent, although this concept was legally established only with the Glorious Revolution later in the century. This compilation is specially formatted with a Table of Contents linking to the main documents of the English Civil War, including the Leveller Petition and An Agreement of the Free

People of England.

Charles I, the Personal Monarch

Charles I provides a detailed overview of Charles Stuart, placing his reign firmly within the wider context of this turbulent period and examining the nature of one of the most complex monarchs in British history. The book is organised chronologically, beginning in 1600 and covering Charles' early life, his first difficulties with his parliaments, the Personal Rule, the outbreak of Civil War, and his trial and eventual execution in 1649. Interwoven with historiography, the book emphasises the impact of Charles' challenging inheritance on his early years as king and explores the transition from his original championing of international Protestantism to his later vision of a strong and centralised monarchy influenced by continental models, which eventually provoked rebellion and civil war across his three kingdoms. This study brings to light the mass of contradictions within Charles' nature and his unusual approach to monarchy, resulting in his unrivaled status as the only English king to have been tried and executed by his own subjects. Offering a fresh approach to this significant reign and the fascinating character that held it, Charles I is the perfect book for students of early modern Britain and the English Civil War.

The 1630s

Publishes newsletters written by Catholics with access to the Court of Charles I during the 1630s.

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