

Modern World History

Unit 5 Materials



*The Rise of
Constitutionalism*



Terms List

Modern World History Unit 5: Rise of Constitutionalism

Absolutism vs. Constitutionalism

What is a constitution's purpose?

What separates absolute governments from constitutional governments in terms of:

Power, Laws, Taxation,
Representation, Sovereignty

Magna Carta

Parliament

Bicameral (House of Lords / House of Commons)

Power of the Purse

Stuart Absolutism

The Stuarts (JI, CI / CII, JII)

James I

Divine Right of Kings

Jamestown Colony / Virginia Company

Gunpowder Plot (5 November / Guy Fawkes Day)

King James (Authorized) Version

State (Established) Religion)

Church of England

English Calvinists (_____ & _____)

Charles I

[Ship Money](#)

[Petition of Right](#)

Short Parliament / Long Parliament

English Civil War

Cavaliers & Roundheads

1649: Charles I was _____

Interregnum (Protectorate)

Oliver Cromwell (Lord Protector)

Policies of the *Puritanical* Regime:

_____ Toleration

~~Twelve Days of Christmas~~

Banned popular sports such as _____

The Restoration

Charles II (The " _____ Monarch")

Declaration of Indulgence

Test Acts

Why don't we have similar laws in the US?

[Secret Treaty of Dover](#)

Deathbed Conversion to Catholicism

James II

James was a Catholic (or " _____ ")

Exclusion Crisis (Tories and Whigs)

Bloody Assizes

William III (of Orange) and Mary II (Stuart)

The Glorious Revolution

Why is the Glorious Revolution often called *bloodless*?

Anglo-Dutch Alliance

How did this affect the Balance of Power?

English Bill of Rights

What did the English Bill of Rights accomplish?

What grievances did the Parliament have?

How did this change the power relationships

between the Crown and Parliament?

How did it influence the US Bill of Rights?

What group was disqualified from the English throne?

Parliamentary Supremacy

Hobbes vs Locke

Thomas Hobbes

Leviathan (Solitary, Poor, Nasty, Brutish, & Short)

John Locke

Two Treatises of Government

Comparison of Hobbes and Locke

Understand what was similar and different about their philosophies in regards to the following:

Divine Right, State of Nature, Social Contract,
Absolutism, Constitutionalism, Right of Revolution

*PowerPoints, Class Notes, and Review
Videos are available on my website!*



The English Bill of Rights (1689)

Document

5.#

*An Act Declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject
and Settling the Succession of the Crown*

Avalon Project: http://avalon.law.yale.edu/17th_century/england.asp

PART I: STATEMENT OF GRIEVANCES

Whereas the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons [Parliament] assembled at Westminster, lawfully, fully and freely representing all the estates of the people of this realm, did upon the thirteenth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred eighty-eight present unto their Majesties, then called and known by the names and style of [William and Mary](#), prince and princess of Orange, being present in their proper persons, a certain declaration in writing made by the said Lords and Commons in the words following, viz.:

Whereas the late [King James the Second](#), by the assistance of divers evil counsellors, judges and ministers employed by him, did endeavour to subvert and extirpate the Protestant religion and the laws and liberties of this kingdom;

By assuming and exercising a power of dispensing with and suspending of laws and the execution of laws without consent of Parliament;

By committing and prosecuting divers worthy prelates for humbly petitioning to be excused from concurring to the said assumed power;

By issuing and causing to be executed a commission under the great seal for erecting a court called the Court of Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes;

By levying money for and to the use of the Crown by pretence of prerogative for other time and in other manner than the same was granted by Parliament;

By raising and keeping a standing army within this kingdom in time of peace without consent of Parliament, and quartering soldiers contrary to law;

By causing several good subjects being Protestants to be disarmed at the same time when papists were both armed and employed contrary to law;

By violating the freedom of election of members to serve in Parliament;

By prosecutions in the Court of King's Bench for matters and causes cognizable only in Parliament, and by divers other arbitrary and illegal courses;

And whereas of late years partial corrupt and unqualified persons have been returned and served on juries in trials, and particularly divers jurors in trials for high treason which were not freeholders;

And excessive bail hath been required of persons committed in criminal cases to elude the benefit of the laws made for the liberty of the subjects;

And excessive fines have been imposed;

And illegal and cruel punishments inflicted;

And several grants and promises made of fines and forfeitures before any conviction or judgment against the persons upon whom the same were to be levied;

All which are utterly and directly contrary to the known laws and statutes and freedom of this realm;

PART II: DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

And whereas the said late King James the Second having abdicated the government and the throne being thereby vacant, his Highness the Prince of Orange (whom it hath pleased Almighty God to make the glorious instrument of delivering this kingdom from popery and arbitrary power) did (by the advice of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and divers principal persons of the Commons) cause letters to be written to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal being Protestants... for the choosing of such persons to represent them as were of right to be sent to Parliament... in order to such an establishment as that their religion, laws and liberties might not again be in danger of being subverted...

And thereupon the said Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, pursuant to their respective letters and elections, being now assembled in a full and free representative of this nation... do in the first place (as their ancestors in like case have usually done) for the vindicating and asserting their ancient rights and liberties declare

That the pretended power of suspending the laws or the execution of laws by regal authority without consent of Parliament is illegal;

That the pretended power of dispensing with laws or the execution of laws by regal authority, as it hath been assumed and exercised of late, is illegal;

That the commission for erecting the late Court of Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes, and all other commissions and courts of like nature, are illegal and pernicious;

That levying money for or to the use of the Crown by pretence of prerogative, without grant of Parliament, for longer time, or in other manner than the same is or shall be granted, is illegal;

That it is the right of the subjects to petition the king, and all commitments and prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal;

That the raising or keeping a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with consent of Parliament, is against law;

That the subjects which are Protestants may have arms for their defence suitable to their conditions and as allowed by law;

That election of members of Parliament ought to be free;

That the freedom of speech and debates or proceedings in Parliament ought not to be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Parliament;

That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted;

That jurors ought to be duly impanelled and returned, and jurors which pass upon men in trials for high treason ought to be freeholders;

That all grants and promises of fines and forfeitures of particular persons before conviction are illegal and void;

And that for redress of all grievances, and for the amending, strengthening and preserving of the laws, Parliaments ought to be held frequently.

Religious Restrictions on English Monarchs

And whereas it hath been found by experience that it is inconsistent with the safety and welfare of this Protestant kingdom to be governed by a popish prince, or by any king or queen marrying a papist... all and every person and persons that... shall profess the popish religion, or shall marry a papist, shall be excluded and be forever incapable to inherit, possess or enjoy the crown and government of this realm...



Graphic Organizer

Comparing Hobbes and Locke

Name: _____

Question	HOBBS	LOCKE	Similar or Different?
What is the natural state of mankind before forming a government?			
DIVINE RIGHT or SOCIAL CONTRACT ?			
WHY Government?			
Where does SOVEREIGNTY reside?			
Can a government's power be LIMITED ?			
Do people have the right to "alter or abolish" a government? Is there a right of REVOLUTION ?			
Put any further analysis you have here:	CLICK to view the e-lecture on YouTube!		