

Timeline info from Lesson 5 (Version **1/1/16**)

More detail about this time period. Put this information on your timeline. Only have to include lines that start with a year. Shorten description on your timeline to one phrase.

- Conflict came from fact of Catholicism vs England and Anglican church
- King was head of church.
- Charles I was head of church; his wife Henrietta was French Catholic.
- 1547: Henry VIII died
- 1532: Edward VI became ill. Lord Somerset was protector while Edward was too young. Then he was executed. Then Ed died.
- Bloody Mary then Queen Elizabeth
- 1603: King James on throne. Authorized Bible in 1611. Father of Charles I.
- 1625: Charles I became king.
- 1628: Nobles & Parliament forced king to sign Petition of Rights. This was on par with Magna Charta. Forced king to observe Magna Charta that was signed centuries ago.
- Thus, American colonists insisted on these rights.
- 1629-1640: Charles I dismissed parliament for 12 years. "Reign of Tyranny. This is the opening of the film.
- But from long-standing tradition, King could not tax. To raise tax he needs an army, but he needed the tax to pay the army. If he raised the army w/o paying them, they would turn on him.
- 1642: Charles I called Parliament to raise tax. They would only do so w/certain agreements from the king. He rejected. Parliament declared war.
- 1645: Parliament won big battle at Naseby and things settled down. But king plotted to bring foreign army (Scottish) to put him back on throne w/o Parliament. Parliament won again.
- 1649: King arrested for treason & beheaded. Cromwell retires to his farm.
- 1653: Cromwell dismisses Parliament bec of abuses & became Lord Protector.
- 1658: Cromwell's son Richard became ruler. Some say his son was weak. Called it the tumble-down time. However, Cromwell really wanted Parliament to rule, so he set up many things to make this work: Strong military, universities, and preparation for new Parliament. Richard simply put this in practice and retired. Now Parliament was supreme law of land.
- 1659: Richard resigns
- 1660: Parliament asks Charles II to become king. Now Parliament chooses/dismisses king.
- Rights of Magna Charta extended from just nobles to all Englishmen.
- Problem is that while in France Charles II becomes a closet Catholic. He supports Church of England as king, but in his heart he was Catholic. Many

suspect this. In fact, on his death-bed, he makes an open conversion and has last rights.

- To prove his (Charles II's) "Protestantism" he closes all non-Anglican ("Dissenting") churches.
- 1670: Edward Bushell: Dana tells story of trial of Quaker William Penn where Bushell, the juror, refuses to convict Penn.
- Trial raised many questions, including issue of whether king has authority to close churches (since only Parliament could do that).
- Jurors were fined; those who refused to pay (even tho populace raised money for their fines) went to jail. English supreme court eventually found them not guilty, establishing many precedents of rights for citizens. This decision eventually was incorporated into at least 8 provisions of the US Constitution.
- Laid groundwork for jury nullification: jury overturns the law. IE, even tho the jury agrees that the defendant actually broke the law, they can return a verdict of not-guilty if they think the law itself was bad. IE, the judges' instruction to jury to simply decide the facts is a lie. They can rule on the law itself.
- 1679: Parliament passed Habeas Corpus Act. Among other things, prevented judge from jailing recalcitrant jurors. One man w/good convictions helped to provide foundational freedoms for both English & US citizens.
- 1685: Charles II died
- 1685: James II becomes king. Younger brother of Charles II. Even more influenced by mother than Charles II was. James II was openly Catholic. Parliament had tried to prevent James II's ascension, but they were not able to.
- 1688: James II: Issues edict of freedom of religion. Frees not only Dissenters, but also Catholics. Problem: Only Parliament has power to issue this law. Orders edict to be read in churches. Only 4 churches obeyed, and the people there walked out. People did not like this since they believed it was really an attempt to re-establish Catholic church. ABC & other bishops go to king: Says edict is illegal, so they cannot read this in churches. King claims this is an ecclesiastical decree. James accuses ABC & bishops of treason & rebellion. People take to the streets, supporting bishops. Even guards in tower of London made sure bishops were well cared for. King appoints judge & prosecutors to try them. County Sheriff hand-picked jury. Jury actually owed favors to king. But defense team was composed of best lawyers in England. They got jurors who owed favors to the king excluded. New jurors were land-owners. Earlier Habeas Corpus Act prevented jailing of jurors, but not seizure of their property. Thus, jurors were afraid of having their lands taken by the king. However, defense challenged evidence, one of which was the document that was given to the king against the edict. King could not testify, and bishops refused to incriminate themselves, as per their rights. No one else could prove the bishops wrote it, and judge was about to dismiss the case. However, a witness was found that

could prove the case. This almost convicted the bishops, except defense brought up issue that King had no right to make the edict.

- James II has a son at this time. This is significant bec up to this time he had no son; Parliament tolerated him, assuming they could pick a Protestant when James II dies w/o son. Having a son screwed this up. He now has a Catholic heir to the throne. His two daughters, however, married Protestants, including Mary who married William of Orange. Parliament had a law that technically only allowed Protestants on the throne. They decided at this time to invite William & Mary. They come w/an army and James II flees to France. Never gets back, but tries to w/several armies.
- 1688: William & Mary become king & queen. "Glorious Revolution". Had to sign English Bill of Rights to get the kingdom.
- 1702: James's second daughter (Mary) ascends to throne
- Lex Rex was confirmed rather than Rex Lex.