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Notes on the Early Seventeenth Century - British Literature
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Charles I

1. The first quarter of the 17th century, the end of the reign of _____, was relatively peaceful.
2. The second quarter was a period of _____ such as England had not experienced since the Viking invasions
3. When James I died in 1625, his son _____ inherited the throne.
4. Charles I had been a weak child, unable _____ before the age of seven and afflicted with a severe _____. However, he overcame these difficulties.
5. As a young man, he devoted himself to _____, music, _____, theology, and _____.
6. Charles inherited his father's belief in the _____.
7. This conviction was made stronger by his marriage to _____, a French Catholic with _____ views regarding royal rights.
8. Charles was an _____, but he sympathized with the Catholics and despised the _____.
9. The Puritans wanted to "purify" the Anglican Church of vestiges of the _____. They believed in _____.
10. The Puritan movement was strong in the cities of south England, especially in _____.
11. Puritan members of the new, wealthy class of _____ came to see their needs as opposed to those of the hereditary landed _____.
12. In 1625, Charles I called Parliament (the House of Commons was dominated by Puritans) into session to raise money to meet the _____ of his government and of his ongoing war with Spain.
13. Parliament voted to give him _____ than he wanted, put _____ on his right to collect import and export duties, and voted to annually _____ government expenses.
14. Charles disbanded this session of Parliament but was forced by financial need to call a _____.
15. Parliament called for the removal of Charles's Chancellor, _____, who had gotten England involved with the disastrous war with Spain.
16. Charles angrily _____ this second session.
17. He then began to raise the funds on his own by collecting taxes with Parliamentary consent and by requiring the English people to make "_____ " to the government.
18. He also pressed many English men into _____ military service.
19. In 1628, having spent the money from his "loans," Charles again called _____ into session, demanding it meet his requests.
20. Parliament required the King to sign a _____ forcing him to receive Parliamentary consent to levy new taxes.
21. Shortly after, Buckingham was _____.

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22. Parliament then turned its attention to religious matters, resolving to enforce a strictly _____ view and to punish Catholics and other nonconformists.
23. Charles ordered Parliament to _____, which they refused until threatened by military troops.
24. For 11 years, Charles I ruled as an _____ king, without calling Parliament into session.
25. He financed his kingdom with taxes _____ without Parliamentary consent.
26. In 1632, he appointed _____ Archbishop of Canterbury, who immediately angered Puritans by sanctioning sports on Sundays.
27. During the next years, Laud had many Puritan leaders _____, tortured, and _____.
28. Many Puritans immigrated to _____.

The Scottish Revolt

29. Charles angered the Protest Presbyterians of _____ by attempting to enforce the rituals approved by Archbishop Laud, which were known as “_____”.
30. At St. Gile’s church in _____, the bishop of England attempted to conduct a service according to the new rules. A riot broke out, and a woman named _____ threw a stool at the bishop.
31. There followed the two so-called _____ with Scotland.
32. To _____ for the Second Bishop’s War, Charles was forced to convene Parliament once again.
33. Parliament struck a deal with the _____, and Charles immediately disbanded it.
34. He then headed toward Scotland with an army, but the Scots soundly defeated him, and he retreated to _____.
35. There on the advice from _____, Charles decided to call another session of Parliament in order to come to some agreement with his Parliamentary foes.

Revolution and Civil War

36. When the so-called _____ met in 1640, it imprisoned _____, ordered the execution of the king’s councilor _____, excluded _____ from the House of Lords, passed laws in support of _____ religious beliefs, and made the king subject to Parliament in _____ and collection of duties.
37. Then it passed a “_____,” requiring the king’s government appointees be approved by Parliament.
38. Charles met this demand by going to the House of Commons with a troop of _____ to arrest the Parliamentary ringleaders. They were not there.
39. Parliament had moved to London’s _____, protected by armed citizens.
40. Queen Henrietta and Charles I both _____.

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41. Parliament assembled a citizen army known as _____ because of their short haircuts. The soldiers were met by royalists troops known as _____ (long-haired, dandyish supporters of the king).
42. The Puritan army, under the leadership of _____, defeated the royalist forces.
43. In 1646, the king surrendered to the _____, who turned him over to Parliament, but he soon escaped.
44. In 1648, Charles made an agreement with the Scots to enforce Scottish _____ in England in exchange for troops to win back his throne.
45. However, Cromwell _____ the Scots, _____ the king, and _____ of the House of Commons.
46. In 1649, Cromwell's so-called _____ had Charles I tried for the treasonous act of making war on Parliament and had him beheaded.

The Commonwealth and the Protectorate

47. The era of Puritan rule in England, which lasted from 1649-1660 is known as the _____, from the Latin *inter* (_____) and *regnum* (_____).
48. It is divided into two periods, The _____ and the _____.
49. The Commonwealth lasted from _____.
50. During this period, Cromwell and the radical Puritan Parliament instituted various forms of _____, closing _____ and outlawing _____ and _____.
51. Cromwell faced rebellions in _____ and in _____, as well as war with Spain.
52. His country was also deeply divided over the _____ of a lawful king.
53. In 1653, Cromwell dissolved Parliament, declaring himself "_____" in effect making himself a dictator.
54. When Cromwell died in 1658, his son took power, but he was unable to stem the tide of public opinion in favor of a monarchy with _____ imposed by a House of Lords and a House of Commons.
55. A special Parliament convened and invited _____, in exile in France, to return as king.
56. Thus the _____ was restored.

Writers of the Early 17th c.

57. Writers of the early 17th c. are often placed into three groups:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____

The Metaphysical Poets

58. Wrote _____, often paradoxical verse using unusual metaphors called _____.

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59. Drew from _____, botany, _____, theology, _____, medicine, _____, law, etc.
60. Can be difficult to read

The Cavalier Poets

61. Were members of court of _____
62. Dashing, _____, well dressed, _____, well-educated
63. Wrote about _____, _____, and _____ to their king
64. Considered themselves to be _____ (followers of the poet Ben Jonson)

Puritan Writers

65. John Milton
- Wrote numerous important _____ and _____ tracts
 - Remembered as a poet of great _____ and _____
 - One of the best _____ men of his time
66. John Bunyan
- Was _____ educated
 - Taught himself using _____ tracts and _____
 - His allegory, _____ was, until the 19th c., the most widely read book in the English language after the Bible.

Drama

67. In the early years, _____ and Jonson were still producing works for the stage.
68. However, _____ had no love for the theater.
69. They considered exhibitions on stage to be _____ and an invitation to _____ and disease.
70. The Puritans closed the _____ until 1660 when Charles II was restored to the throne.