



The New World

Lecture 7

Plan

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- 3. Charles I**
- 4. The English Civil War**
- 5. Oliver Cromwell**
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- 7. The 18th century Britain**
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Discovering of America

- Christopher Columbus, 1492, opened America to European exploration and colonization,
- in the early 1580s, Queen Elizabeth I granted Sir Walter Raleigh permission to establish colonies to North America,
- the first colony was named Virginia, after Queen Elizabeth.

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Discovering of America

- left for America on September 16, 1620, ship *Mayflower*,
- 105 passengers (35 Pilgrims and 70 entrepreneurs),
- on November 21 landed on Provincetown, Massachusetts, founded Plymouth colony,
- In the first year half the colonists died of disease.
- next year, the health and economic condition of the colonists improved,
- autumn 1621 invited neighbouring Indians to celebrate the harvest (the first Thanksgiving).
- by the mid 1640s, the population numbered 3,000 people.

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James I

- In **1603** King James VI of Scotland became King James I of England,
- began a new dynasty - **the Stuarts.**

Achievements:

- the first “**king of Great Britain**” (the king of Scotland from 1567 to 1625 and the first Stuart king of England from 1603 to 1625),
- ended the long war with Spain, 1604,
- was also responsible for a new translation of the Bible, the King James Version, 1611.

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James I

Failures:

- was for royal absolutism,
- his conflicts with the Parliament set the background for the rebellion,

In 1605 survived an assassination attempt – The Gunpowder Plot (5 November 1605, House of Parliament, Guy Fawkes).

Charles I

- 1625,
- was a quiet person, had a stammer and was small in figure,
- believed in the absolute power of the monarch,
- made church services to be full of ritual and colour, but people preferred plain and simple services.
- was in constant conflicts with the parliament (the parliament was resolved three times between 1625 and 1629, than he decided to rule alone. The Parliament was locked for 11 years - from 1629 to 1640 (*Eleven Years Tyranny*)).
- wars with France, Spain, Scotland,
- had to raise taxes as he needed the extensive funding for war. He did it by himself and without the support of Parliament.
- In 1642, Charles tried to arrest 5 leading members of the Parliament. They escaped.

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The English Civil War

- English Civil War started in 1642

The reasons:

- ✓ Conflict between the king and Parliament

The sides:

- ✓ supporters of the king (**the nobility and landowners**)
- ✓ supporters of the Parliament (**common people in the towns and cities**)

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The English Civil War

Peculiarities:

- was not a long continuous war,
- armies lacked mobility,
- were long periods when no fighting was taking place,
- the weather was also a major determining factor in whether armies could fight or not.

Three major battles:

- Edge Hill (1642) – both sides claimed to success,
- Marston Moor (1644) – Charles I lost,
- Naseby (1645) – Charles I lost.

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The English Civil War

- Charles was tried at Westminster Hall in January 1649,
- Charles was executed on January 30th, 1649,
- **the Commonwealth of England** was introduced,
- a **Council of State** replaced the monarchy,
- Cromwell gained control over **Ireland** in **1649** and later **Scotland** in **1650**,
- **The Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland** was created in 1650,
- in December 1653, Cromwell became **Lord Protector.**

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Oliver Cromwell

- controversial figure in the history of the UK.
- was very talented military leader,
- from 1653 to 1658 was “Lord Protector” but with more or less the same powers as a monarch.

Achievements:

- he made England a republic, introduced the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland,
- he ended illegal taxes such ship tax,
- he ended the war Charles I began,
- he established rules for Parliament,
- he limited the power of the monarch in the long term.

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Oliver Cromwell

Failures:

- he was cruel and brutal with opponents,
- he ruled as a military dictator,
- his domestic policies had no radical reforms and were focused on protecting public morality through religion,
- he restricted religious freedoms (entertainments such as theatre were closed, he banned Christmas and other religious holidays)

On September 3, 1658, Oliver Cromwell died and was buried at Westminster Abbey.

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The Restoration and Charles II

The term Restoration is used to describe the event by which the monarchy was restored.

- ✓ In 1660 Parliament offered to restore the monarchy and Charles agreed,
- ✓ Charles returned to London to be crowned as Charles II (1660-85),
- ✓ in 1660 England, Scottish and Irish were all restored under Charles II.

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The Restoration

The Restoration period was marked by:

- an advance in colonization and overseas trade,
- the great plague (1665),
- the great fire of London (1666),
- a losing naval war with the Dutch,
- the birth of the Whig and Tory parties,
- reopening of the theatres,
- revival of the drama.

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The 18th century Britain

- 1 May 1707, the Act of Union,
- the English Parliament and the Scottish Parliament passed an Act of Parliament simultaneously,
- form the new combined Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain,
- new parliament set at the Palace of Westminster.

Reasons:

- the Scots needed financial support from England,
- the English ensured that Scotland would not choose another monarch.

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The 18th century Britain

- **Sir Robert Walpole** (1676-1745), the first “Prime Minister”, developed the idea of the of **Cabinet** (as a group of ministers who took the actual control of administration from the Crown),
- in the Parliament appeared a **two-party system** (**Whigs** and **Tories**).
- ✓ **Whigs** supported the interests of the cities and towns,
- ✓ **Tories** supported the interests of monarchy, aristocracy and were for old traditions.

The 18th century Britain

- invention of the **steam engine** by **James Watt** in **1769**,
- end of the 18th century - **Industrial Revolution** (the use of machinery and steam power for the manufacture of goods).
- The Industrial Revolution led to a rapid increase in **national prosperity**.

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The 18th century Britain.

Social Changes

At the beginning of the 18th century:

- ✓ the population of England and Wales was 5,5 million,
- ✓ A third of the total population lived in south-eastern England,
- ✓ The birth-rate was low because killer diseases (smallpox, dysentery, consumption, and typhus),
- ✓ Shortage of food, inadequate housing conditions

At the end of 18th century:

- ✓ improvements in living conditions were made,
- ✓ the population of England and Wales had almost doubled.
- ✓ increased the production of food (potatoes, cheese, and fresh meat)
- ✓ clothing and soap were cheaper than previously.
- ✓ but about 80 per cent of the population remained poor.

Independence of the USA

By the 18th century the British colonies fell into three groups:

- **In the north was the New England group** (New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut); individual farmers, fishing and ship-building.
- **The Middle Colonies**, (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware); farming, crafts, later manufacturing and trade.
- **The Southern Colonies** (North and South Carolina, Maryland, Virginia and Georgia); large plantations growing tobacco, cotton and rice; depended on slavery.

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Independence of the USA

The French and Indian War (1756-1763) known as the *Seven Years' War*.

The reasons and the results of the war:

- The war was between the British and French colonies living in America.
- The French and Indian War started because France wanted control over the Ohio River area, but Britain wouldn't let them have it.
- The British and colonists jointly over a common foe.
- The war ended in 1763 with the signing of the **Treaty of Paris**. The Treaty meant that France had to give all of its American and Canadian territories back to Britain and Spain, and Spain also had to give up Florida.

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American Revolution

After the war in the 1770s the colonists decided to be independent. The reasons:

- the compensation of the British war expenses: Britain insisted on the colonies' paying taxes to the British budget, but the colonies refused "taxation without representation",
- by setting taxes so high, England was using the colonies as a source of income,
- Britain decided to leave its troops in America,
- the Americans believed that England's leaders could not properly lead the American colonies from so far away.

American Revolution

- The colonies' leaders decided to oppose the high taxes,

- 1773, “Boston Tea Party”**, demanded to remove the tax on tea,

- 1774, the First Continental Congress**, agreed to boycott British goods and passed resolutions asserting colonial rights,

- 1775, The Second Continental Congress. On 2 July 1776 voted in favour of independence. On 4 July 1776, approved the Declaration of Independence.**

This day is officially recognized as the birth of America.

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American Revolution

- The **Revolutionary War** from 19 April 1775 to 3 September 1783.
- The **Treaty of Paris (1783)**, sign in Paris) left the United States independent,
- In **1789 George Washington**, a renowned hero of the American Revolutionary War, commander of the Continental Army, became **the first President of the United States**.

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**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!**

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