



The Glorious Revolution

- I. James II and the events leading up to the Glorious Revolution

- III. The Glorious Revolution

I. King James II

(1633-1701; r. 1685-88)

- Son of Charles I and Henrietta Maria
- After the civil war in France; joins the French army in 1652
- Joins Spanish army in the Netherlands when France allies with Cromwell against Spain
- Appointed Lord High Admiral after the Restoration
 - Commands the English Fleet in the 2nd and 3rd Dutch Wars
- Marries Anne Hyde, daughter of the Earl of Clarendon, who gives birth to two daughters: Mary and Anne

James' attitude towards Religion

- Has long been suspected illoyal to Protestantism:
 - in 1668 secret negotiations for his admission into the Roman Catholic Church
 - Seems to have become Catholic before 1671, but attends Anglican services until 1676
 - Resigns from the Admiralty and all other offices after the Test Act (1673)

James' conversion and resulting political problems

- Charles II's wife is childless
- Succession in case of Charles' death:
 - 1st: James
 - 2nd: Mary (wife of William of Orange)
 - 3rd: Anne
- James is Catholic \Leftrightarrow Test Act
- Mary and Anne are Protestant

James' conversion and resulting political problems

- James' wife dies in 1673
 - marries again: Mary of Modena (Catholic)
 - Mary gives birth to a son in 1688
 - ⇒ Danger of Recatholization of England
 - ⇒ Exclusion bills
- Charles II dies February 6th, 1685 as a Catholic
- despite the Exclusion Bills, James Stuart becomes King James II
 - although Catholic, accepted as King
 - loyally supported during Monmouth Rebellion

King James II (r. 1686-88)

➤ little political instinct:

- army collected against Monmouth (illegitimate son of Charles II) in 1685 is kept in being (20,000 men) & meets regularly near London

➤ church & nation strongly Protestant

⇒ alarmed by the efforts of James to Romanize the Country:

- **1687 Declaration of Indulgence** (1687) - revocation of Test Act
- no longer compulsory for holding posts of Army, Navy, University, or other public offices
- **1688 Declaration of Indulgence** (1688) - revocation of Test Act
- no longer compulsory for holding posts of Army, Navy, University, or other public offices
- Remains about Parliament
- Privy Councils (1673 & 1678)
- royal order almost universally disobeyed
- University of Cambridge & six other universities
- King wants to get rid of Test Acts
- bishops of Canterbury & six other bishops
- parliamentary resistance
- Parliament prorogued (1687)
⇒ sent to the Tower, but are to set free to the delight of the people (June 30th, 1688)

Political Results of the Glorious Revolution

- Protestantism secured from further royal attack by Bill of Rights
- 1701 Act of succession
 - all future kings & queens must be Protestant
- King's title rests on parliamentary accession
 - ⇔ clerical theory of divine right
- Act for Toleration of Protestant Dissenters who do not deny the doctrine of the Trinity

The Glorious Revolution

➤ 30th June 1688: Meeting of the “Immortal Seven”

- a suspended bishop
- Lords (Tories as well as Whigs)
 - some of them relatives of the executed Rhye House plotters
- have come together to write an invitation to William of Orange to invade England
- William has declared, he would only interfere in England, if a certain number of influential men asked him to

The Glorious Revolution

- motives of William of Orange to invade England:
 - manifesto (30th September 1688)
 - does not claim the English throne, but:
 - mentions the dynastic claim of his wife Mary (daughter of James II)
 - bad advisers of King James II are guilty of criminal acts
 - would get rid of certain misuses of power
 - restoration of the Test Acts planned
 - solution of the problem with Protestant dissenters
 - but before all:
 - would convoke a free and legal Parliament
 - the most important, but unmentioned motif of William:
 - utilization of the English resources for the European alliance against France (Louis XIV)

The invasion

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- William sets sail from Holland on November 2nd 1688
 - lands in Torbay on November 05th 1688
 - 14,000 to 15,000 men, ready to fight
 - English Southwest welcomes him friendly
 - James leads his army up to Salisbury
 - decides to take his troops back to London
 - many of his men desert



The invasion

➤ starts negotiations:

- does not wait for the results, but decides to flee
 - gives order to disband the army
 - throws his Great Seal into the Thames
 - flees to France

➤ December 1688:

- The City invites William, doors opened for him

After the invasion

➤ Consensus of the political nation:

- Parliament very important for stability
 - does not exist anymore
 - ⇒ Convention to be convoked

➤ Constitutional law (Whig position):

- inheritable monarchy
- crown of England for both: King William and Queen Mary
- James has automatically abdicated and renounced his kingdom when leaving the country

After the invasion

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- new coronation oath contains the following formula:

“according to the statutes in Parliament agreed on”

- ⇒ Parliament more powerful (= above the Crown)

➤ Reasons for the military success of the invasion:

- James underestimates the danger
 - thinks it impossible (until early September) that William could act against him militarily
 - reasons:
 - political situation on the Continent:
 - military actions in Eastern Holland after the death of the Archbishop of Cologne
 - ≈ ⇒ Thinks William will impossibly have the time for an invasion

Reasons for military success

- Louis XIV does not think an invasion possible after early September (too strong winds in the English Channel)
- so he sends his troops to Germany in order to capture Philippsburg
 - a unique chance for William to invade England
- when James realizes the danger:
 - reacts panicky (although an experienced military leader)
 - takes all his reforms back and makes concessions but no political success (no-one trusts him any longer)



The history of Ireland

from Henry VIII
to Independence

Ireland under Henry VIII

- 1485 coronation of Henry VIII
- 1494 Lord Poynings vice king of Ireland
- Poynings' law
- 1537 reformation in Ireland: properties of churches in Ireland were taken from the church
- 1541 Henry king of Ireland

Ireland under Elisabeth I

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- Plantations (Edward VI)
 - reconciliation with Irish earls
 - problem of religion
 - Elisabeth protestant
 - Church of England
 - excommunication of Elisabeth I
 - smaller rebellions

Rebellion under O'Neill

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- Hugh O'Neill, second Earl of Tyrone
 - army of 10,000 Irish
 - well equipped
 - catholic Englishmen
 - military experience (Spanish army)
 - Spanish support
 - Gold
 - Engineers

Rebellion under O'Neill

- 1595 Clontibret
 - English defeated
- 1598 Yellow Fort
 - English again defeated
- Lord Mountjoy new Lord Deputy
 - destroyed harvest
- O'Neill stopped him
 - 3500 Spanish soldiers

Rebellion under O'Neill

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- English besiege Kinsale
 - O'Neill tries to end siege
 - fails
 - 1603 armistice
 - English control Ireland again
 - 1607 flight of the Earls
 - expropriation of Irish land owners

Ireland under James I

- Since 1609 Ulster Plantations
 - settling of Anglican English and Presbyterian Scots
- economic boom
 - English forts
 - Londonderry

Ireland under Charles I

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- Charles I
 - Anglican, but approaches towards Catholicism
 - Conflicts with Parliament
 - Puritan
 - Rebellion
 - deal with Charles I

Cromwell in Ireland

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- 1649 campaign of revenge
 - 10,000 soldiers of New Model Army
 - Drogheda
 - population killed or deported
 - town destroyed
 - 1650 Cromwell left for Scotland
 - 1652 troops end rebellion

Cromwell in Ireland

➤ Results:

- Munster, Leinster & Ulster confiscated
- land as reward for soldiers
- Irish “to hell or to Connacht”
 - Outlaws

Ireland after the Revolution

➤ Charles II

- economic restrictions
- returned part of confiscated land

➤ James II

- catholic
- more rights for Catholics

Irish & the Glorious Revolution

- Catholics supported James II
 - Irish army
 - all land returned
- expulsion of Irish Protestants
 - Eniskillen & Londonderry
- Battle of the Boyne

Ireland under William III

- 1691 Contract of Limerick
 - political freedom
 - return of land
- 1695 discriminating laws
- economic discrimination
- ~ 1700 90% land owned by Protestants
- Irish emigrated to Spain, France & America

William III's military campaigns in Ireland

- 1st battle against the new King took place in Scotland in July 1689
 - James supporter “Bonnie Dundee” defeated royal army, but died in the battle
- Highlanders were unable to exploit their initial victory without Dundee
- The decisive battles were fought in Ireland
- James left France for England in 1689

Enniskillen and Newtownbutler

- The civilians stayed
- Bombarding of Crom Castle
 - In response the `Inniskillingers` advanced to Newtownbutler
- 3,000 Jacobites against 2,000 Williamites
 - About 2,500 Jacobites slain

The Siege of Derry

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- Earl of Tyrconnell
 - James II's viceroy
 - Wanted all 'strong points' to be under Catholic control
 - Army of 'Redshanks'
 - Setting out for Derry in December 1688
 - 13 Protestant apprentice boys draw their swords
 - Shut the gates just before Catholic Army could enter the city

The Siege of Derry

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- Catholic Army: about 1,200 men
 - Derry grew from 2,000 to some 39,000 men
 - Including soldiers and refugees
 - James II joins the besieging army in April
 - When offering terms to Derry's civilians, he was greeted with cries of "No Surrender"
 - Bombardment of Derry
 - Starving Derry relieved in July 1689

The battle of the Boyne

- June 1690 William arrives in Ireland
 - With him 300 vessels with 40 pieces of artillery, 1,000 horses, 20,000 Pounds in cash
- June 19th King William set out to Newry
 - James pulled back from Dundalk to Drogheda and his army took up battle positions along the river Boyne
- In the end the Williamites triumphed
- James flee to France

Aughrim

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- The war did not end with the battle of the boyne
 - The battle which effectively ended the war took place in Aughrim
 - It was the bloodiest battle ever fought on Irish soil
 - More than 7000 soldiers died

 - The Treaty of Limerick ensured peace that should last for a century

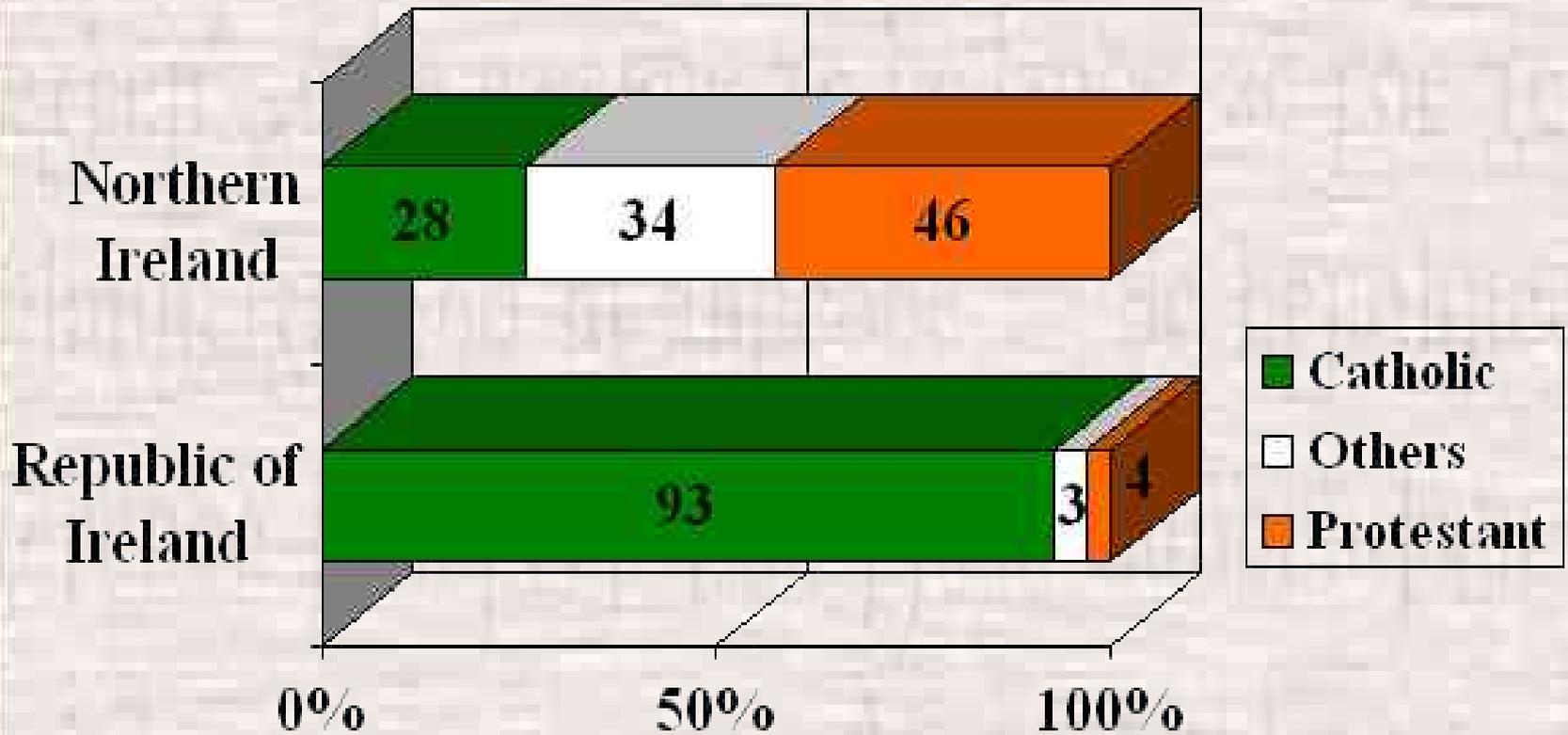
The Great Famine

- 1845-1847 bad potato harvest
- 1 million died
- 2 - 3 million emigrated
 - America
- population
 - from 8 million (1845)
 - to 4 million (1848)

Independence

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- Easter uprising
 - 1919 own parliament
 - illegal by British government
 - Anglo-Irish war
 - December 6th 1921:
 - independence from Great Britain
 - separation of Republic of Ireland & Northern Ireland

Today





Discussion

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- Should there be a united Ireland?
 - Why?
 - Why not?
 - Imagine being a Catholic / Protestant member of a governmental committee which has to discuss the future of the Island.

köszönöm ! תודה děkuji

mahalo 고맙습니다

thank you

merci 谢谢 danke

for your attention!

Ευχαριστώ شكرا

どうもありがとう gracias

