

ENGLISH CIVIL WAR.

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WHAT AND WHEN?

- *The English Civil War* (English Revolution) is the process of England's transition from a monarchy to a bourgeois republic (1640-1660). It ended with the restoration of the monarchy in England.



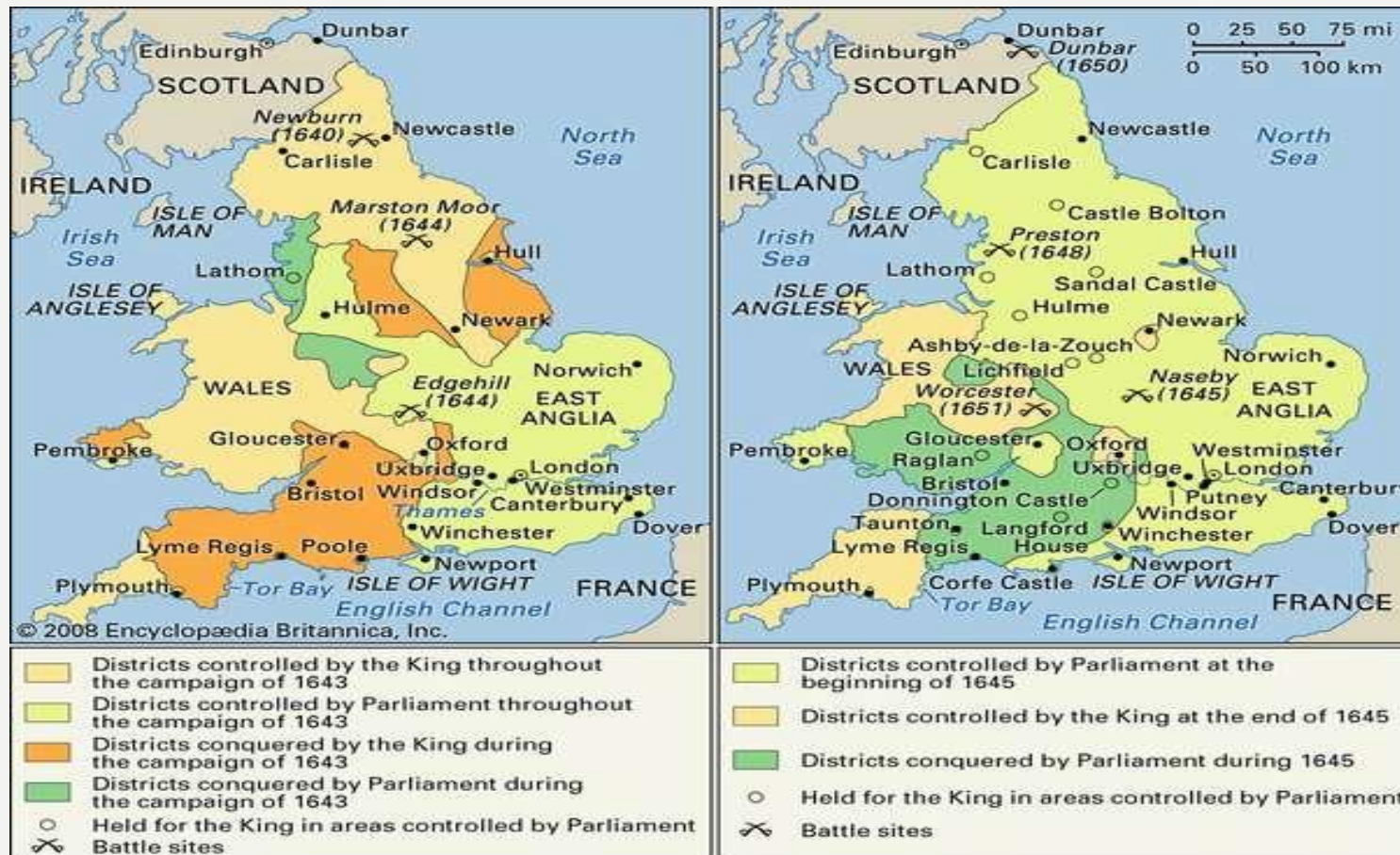
PREMISES

- *The main causes of the Revolution are:*
- Religion. England belonged to Anglican Church and professed predominately Protestantism. Scotland and Ireland followed mainly Catholicism and it was hard for the King to control these lands.
- Money. Due to inflation, the crown's income from other sources fell by 40%, so parliamentary subsidies were of great importance for the treasury.
- Taxes increased and conditions for trade became unacceptable. The crisis was inescapable, the monarch was unable to manage it.

THE PROGRESS OF EVENTS

- The Irish rebellion broke out in October 1641. Irish Catholics had risen up and massacred Protestant settlers in Ulster.
- King Charles needed to raise an army to put down the rebellion. This led to heated debates as to whether the King or Parliament should control the army.
- In the end, the British army was divorced into 2 sides - the conservative part of the nobility sided with the king (they became royalists (cavaliers) and parliamentarians (also known as the Roundheads for their short-cropped hair, in contrast to the long hair and wigs associated with the Cavaliers).
- Although, recruiting, equipping, and supplying their armies initially proved problematic for both sides, by the end of 1642 each armies had of between 60,000 and 70,000 men in the field. In spite of the Victory of Charles I in the Battle of Marston Moor (2 July, 1644), where he lost 2 armies, the first period of English Civil War was a victory for the parliament, because it controlled the south of Britain and got help from the Scotland.

- Then Charles asked for help of the king of Ireland and some future Irish royalists.
- In 1648 Scotland decided to support the king and regain the monarchy.
- Ultimately, the defeat of the combined power of the Irish Royalists and Confederates at the hands of the British parliamentarians after August 1649 prevented the Irish from serving alongside their Scottish and English allies in the third English Civil War.



RESULTS

- Revolutionary transformations 1642-1653 destroyed the social system of feudalism and created conditions for the free development of capitalism.
- The king was deprived of financial independence and became the first state official to receive a parliamentary salary.
- The Church lost its power and monopoly on shaping public opinion, and also became completely dependent on parliament.
- Royal monopolies and royal control disappeared forever from the field of the industry and trade.

THANKS FOR ATTENTION!