

Chapter 1 : Swells From Tropical Storm Leslie To Impact New England Â« CBS Miami

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Europe, to The only son of a master tailor in Reading, Laud was educated at St. He was ordained an Anglican priest in and rapidly became controversial, being criticized by the vice chancellor of Oxford, Henry Airay d. He was strongly opposed to the prevailing Calvinist trend in the Church of England and hoped to restore some of the pre-Reformation liturgy. Laud was closely associated with the Arminian tendency within the Church of England. Arminianism, an anti-Calvinist doctrine that attacked the rigid Calvinist views on predestination, was prevalent both in the Church of England and among its Puritan critics in the s, and gained even more influence in the s when Richard Neile, bishop of Durham, became principal church adviser to James I ruled â€” He was elected president of St. His influence grew under Charles I ruled â€”, and he was promoted to the bishopric of Bath and Wells in and to that of London in He also became dean of the Chapel Royal and, in , chancellor of the University of Oxford. In he became archbishop of Canterbury. Once he became archbishop, the preaching of Calvinist doctrine in England was limited, as Laud sought to enforce uniformity on a church that had been, in many respects, diverse for decades. He was unwilling to offer to Puritan clerics the possibility of only occasional compliance with the regulations, and he insisted that parish churches should match the more regulated practice of cathedrals. This authoritarianism compounded what was regarded by the Puritans as the offensive nature of Laudian ceremonial and doctrineâ€”not least its stress on the sacraments and church services that emphasized the cleric, not the congregation, and made the altar rather than the pulpit the center of the service. As dean of Gloucester, Laud had moved the communion table to the east end of the choir, a measure seen as crypto-Catholic. He also bowed whenever the name of Jesus was pronounced and bowed toward the east on entering a church. Arminianism was seen as crypto-Catholic and thus conducive to tyranny by its Puritan critics. Although Laud rejected claims that he was a crypto-Catholic, he was widely referred to by Puritans as the "pope of Canterbury. He responded harshly to Puritan criticisms and writings. Laud was also active in government and was added to the Commission of the Treasury and to the Committee of the Privy Council for Foreign Affairs in He supported the promotion of clerics in the government and was delighted in when his friend Bishop William Juxon of London was made Lord Treasurer. Laud actively backed a new prayer book and new canons for the Scottish church, and, when opposition was voiced in , he persisted in enforcing his reforms. In â€”, he was also a supporter of war with Scotland, a war that was to prove disastrous. Laud, who had introduced new canons proclaiming divine right kingship in , was to be a victim of the reaction against Charles I. His trial for treason did not begin until March ; members of the House of Lords were hesitant about the charge, which they felt had been forced on them by the Commons. As a result, proceedings were brought against Laud alleging that he had tried to subvert the fundamental laws, to alter religion as by law established, and to subvert the rights of Parliament. After his request that the harsh character of the execution for treason be commuted was finally accepted, Laud was beheaded on Tower Hill on 10 January An obstinate and difficult man, Laud bore part of the responsibility for his own downfall; he failed to comprehend the growing trend toward Puritanism and the intense hostility aroused by his treatment of those who disagreed with him, both of which contributed to the crisis of trust that led to the outbreak of the Civil War. He became a martyr figure for the "high" tradition of the Church of England. London and New York , Aspects of English Protestantism c. Jeremy Black Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography. Encyclopedia of the Early Modern World. Retrieved November 09, from Encyclopedia. Then, copy and paste the text into your bibliography or works cited list. Because each style has its own formatting nuances that evolve over time and not all information is available for every reference entry or article, Encyclopedia.

*Laud, storm center of Stuart England, [Robert Peter Tristram Coffin] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

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Jacobean era and James VI and I Rule of the upper-classes[edit] England was ruled at the national level by royalty and nobility, and at the local level by the lesser nobility and the gentry. From to , the number of peers dukes, earls, marquises, viscounts, and barons grew from 60 families to They inherited their titles through primogeniture , had a favoured position in legal matters, enjoyed the highest positions in society, and held seats in the House of Lords. The vast land holdings seized from the monasteries under Henry VIII of England in the s were sold mostly to local gentry, greatly expanding the wealth of that class of gentlemen. The gentry tripled to 15, from in the century after Many families died out, and others moved up, so that three-fourths of the peers in had been created by Stuart kings since He also became king of Ireland, but the English were just reestablishing lost control there. The great majority of the Irish population remained Catholic, but James promoted heavy Protestant migration from Scotland into the Ulster region. The new arrivals were known as Scots-Irish or Scotch-Irish. In turn many of them migrated to the new American colonies during the Stuart period. Caroline era and Charles I of England King James was failing in physical and mental strength, because of this he was often mocked by his family and his own father would throw objects at him when he would try to stand up, and decision-making was increasingly in the hands of Charles and especially George Villiers " , he was Earl of Buckingham from and Duke from Buckingham showed a very high degree of energy and application, as well as a huge appetite for rewards and riches. By he was effectively the ruler of England. In Charles became the king of a land deeply involved in a European war and rent by escalating religious controversies. Buckingham and Charles developed a foreign policy based on an alliance with France against Spain. Widespread rumour shaped public opinion that blamed Buckingham, rather than the king, for the ills that beset England. When Parliament twice opened impeachment proceedings, the king simply prorogued suspended the Parliament. Buckingham was assassinated in by John Felton , a dissatisfied Army officer. The assassin was executed, but he nevertheless became a heroic martyr across the three kingdoms. By he and Buckingham had transformed the political landscape. In the king dissolved parliament and began a period of eleven years of personal rule. Laws were enforced primarily by local officials controlled by the local elites. Military operations were typically handled by hired mercenaries. The greatest challenge King Charles faced in ruling without a parliament was raising money. He cut the usual budget but it was not nearly enough. Then he discovered a series of ingenious methods to raise money without permission of Parliament. He sold monopolies, despite their unpopularity. He fined the landowners for supposedly encroaching on the royal forests. When knighthood lost its military status, the payments continued, but they had been abandoned by James reinstated the fine, and hired new officials to search local records to find wealthy men who did not have knighthood status. They were forced to pay, including Oliver Cromwell among thousands of other country gentlemen across rural England. Protests now escalated to include urban elites. The Scots drove English forces out and forced the king to subsidise the insurgents who were now occupying part of northern England. A major revolt among Catholics in Ireland killed thousands of Scots Irish"there was no doubt it had to be suppressed and new taxes would be needed to pay the costs of military action. A new Parliament had to be called. To prevent the king from dissolving it at will, Parliament passed the Triennial Act , which required Parliament to be summoned at least once every three years, and permitted the Lord Keeper and 12 peers to summon Parliament if the king failed to do so. The Act was coupled with a subsidy bill, and so to secure the latter, Charles grudgingly granted royal assent in February The Parliamentarians were often called " Roundheads " because of their short practical haircuts. The monarchy was temporarily displaced by the Commonwealth of England from to Oliver Cromwell ruled directly from to his death in , whereupon his Commonwealth disintegrated. The war period " saw a series of armed conflicts and political machinations between Parliamentarians and Royalists, with most of the fighting in England. The first " and second " wars pitted the supporters of King Charles I against the supporters of the Long Parliament , while the third "

saw fighting between supporters of King Charles II and supporters of the Rump Parliament. The war ended with the Parliamentary victory at the Battle of Worcester on 3 September. When Cromwell died his son Richard Cromwell was incapable of governing, and the Puritan army directly ruled the three kingdoms, to the growing disgust of all classes of people. The monopoly of the Church of England on religion was strengthened by the suppression of the last remnants of Catholicism, and the powerful forces of Puritanism and Nonconformism. Constitutionally, the wars convinced everyone that an English monarch cannot govern alone, nor could Parliament. They were both essential. Oliver Cromwell, Commonwealth of England, and The Protectorate In 1659 the dominant figure in England—although he refused the offer of kingship—was Oliver Cromwell, the highly successful Parliamentary general. He remains a favourite topic of historians even as he is one of the most controversial figures in British history and his intense religiosity has long been out of fashion. A Council of State was appointed to manage affairs, which included Cromwell among its members. From the middle of until 1659, Cromwell was away on campaign. In the meantime, with the king gone and with him their common cause, the various factions in Parliament began to fight each other. On his return, Cromwell tried to galvanise the Rump into setting dates for new elections, uniting the three kingdoms under one polity, and to put in place a broad-brush, tolerant national church. However, the Rump vacillated in setting election dates, and although it put in place a basic liberty of conscience, it failed to produce an alternative for tithes or dismantle other aspects of the existing religious settlement. In frustration, Cromwell eventually dismissed the Rump Parliament in 1659. Sometimes known as the Parliament of Saints, it was also called the Barebones Parliament. They lasted less than a year. The generals not only supervised militia forces and security commissions, but collected taxes and insured support for the government in the English and Welsh provinces. They were resented by provincials. Many members of Parliament feared the generals threatened their reform efforts and authority. Their position was further harmed by a tax proposal by Major General John Desborough to provide financial backing for their work, which Parliament voted down for fear of a permanent military state. It was this that led to his encouraging Jews to return to England, years after their banishment, in the hope that they would help speed up the recovery of the country after the disruption of the Civil Wars. He ruled as king in all but name, but his office was not hereditary. Instead Cromwell was to nominate his own successor. Historiography[edit] The older historiography came in two flavours: The Whig history interpretation and the Marxist historiography interpretation. The Whig model, dominant in the 19th century, saw an inherent conflict between irresistible, truly English ideals of liberty and individualism represented by The Puritans and Roundheads, overcoming the medieval concept of the king as the unquestionable voice of God. Historians became increasingly uncomfortable with the writing of history as a predetermined search for an idealistic goal, and the Whig approach lost favour after the First World War. Meanwhile, in the late 19th century, the remarkably high quality scholarship of archivally oriented historians, especially Samuel Rawson Gardiner and Charles Harding Firth had provided the rich details on national politics, practically on a day-by-day basis. Scholars, however, generally neglected the local dimension. It portrayed a battle between the declining Crown and upper class feudalistic aristocracy, versus the rising middle class gentry. Marxists downplayed the religious dimension. On one side, influential names included R. The main argument was that the Civil War was a challenge launched by the rising gentry class to overcome the power of the Crown and the aristocracy. The class conflict interpretation was vigorously challenged by conservative scholars, such as Hugh Trevor-Roper, who argued that the gentry was not rising but instead felt that its status was being undermined. Historians now give much more emphasis to religiosity, and to the diversity of local situations. Instead of an argument that massive popular anger had built up in the early 17th century and caused the Civil War, the current approaches depict the early Stuart period as marked by harmony, good government, and popular support. How then could there be a civil war? The current scholarly solution is to emphasise what historians call the "British problem", involving the impossible tensions occurring when a single person tried to hold together his three kingdoms with their entirely different geographical, ethnic, political, and religious values and traditions. English Restoration and Charles II of England Widespread dissatisfaction with the lack of the king led to the Restoration in 1660, which was based on strong support for inviting Charles II to take the throne. The first basic lesson was that the king and the parliament were both needed, for troubles cumulated

when the king attempted to rule alone “ , when Parliament ruled without a king ” or when there was a military dictator ” The Tory perspective involved a greater respect for the king, and for the Church of England. The Whig perspective involved a greater respect for Parliament. The two perspectives eventually coalesced into opposing political factions throughout the 18th century. The second lesson was that the highly moralistic Puritans were too inclined to divisiveness and political extremes. The Puritans and indeed all Protestants who did not closely adhere to the Church of England, were put under political and social penalties that lasted until the early 19th century. Even more severe restrictions were imposed on Catholics and Unitarians. The third lesson was that England needed protection against organised political violence. Politicized mobs in London, or popular revolts in the rural areas, were too unpredictable and too dangerous to be tolerated. This solution became highly controversial. There was very little recrimination. King Charles acted with moderation and self-restraint, and with energy and attention to details. When the Second Anglo-Dutch War ended in failure in , the king removed Clarendon in a severe confrontation; the earl was accused of treason and was banished to France. Charles gave out high offices in England with an eye toward favouring his longtime allies, and making sure his erstwhile enemies received at least some symbolic positions. In Scotland he included all of the important factions from the s. In Ireland he retained the men currently in power. It covered everyone, with the exception of three dozen regicides who were tracked down for punishment. It was illegal to use dubious non-parliamentary fund-raising such as payments for knighthood, forced loans, and especially the much-hated ship money. Parliament did impose an entirely new excise tax on alcoholic beverages that raise substantial sums, as did the customs, for foreign trade was flourishing.

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