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 Restauration
  - 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 ⇔ 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:
    - 1st Declaration of Indulgence (1687)
      - liberty of conscience in the interest of Romanism
    - 2nd Declaration of Indulgence (1687)
      - to be read aloud in all churches
      - royal order almost universally disobeyed
    - Parliament prorogued (1687)
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 accision
  ↔ 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

- 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
    - $\Rightarrow$ 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

- 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 panicly (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

- Plantations (Edward VI)
- reconciliation with Irish earls
- problem of religion
  - Elisabeth protestant
  - Church of England
- excomunication of Elisabeth I
- smaller rebellions
Rebellion under O‘Neill

- 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

- 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

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

- 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

- 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

- 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

- 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

- 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

![Bar chart showing religious affiliations in Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.](chart.png)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Catholic</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Protestant</th>
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<tr>
<td>Northern Ireland</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Ireland</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Legend:
- Catholic
- Others
- Protestant
Discussion

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.
thank you for your attention!