Many of the arguments were over money, because the treasury did not have enough funds to pay the queen’s expenses.

By the time Elizabeth died in 1603, she had left a huge debt for her successor to deal with.

Parliament’s financial power was one obstacle to English rulers’ becoming absolute monarchs.

Elizabeth had no child, and her nearest relative was her cousin, James Stuart. Already king of Scotland, James Stuart became King James I of England in 1603.

1. James’s Problems:
   - James inherited the unsettled issues of Elizabeth’s reign
   - His worst struggles with Parliament were over money.
   - In addition, James offended the Puritan members of Parliament (English Protestants).
   - The Puritans hoped he would end Catholic practices in the English church, James refused to do so.

2. Charles I fights Parliament:
   - In 1625, James I died. Charles I, his son, took the throne.
   - Charles always needed money, in part because he was at war with both Spain and France.
     Several times when Parliament refused to give him funds, he dissolved it.
   - By 1628, Charles was forced to call Parliament again. This time it refused to grant him any money until he signed a document that is known as the Petition of Right. In this petition, the king agreed to four points:
     • He would not imprison subjects without due cause.
     • He would not levy taxes without Parliament’s consent.
     • He would not house soldiers in private homes.
     • He would not impose martial law in peacetime.
   - After agreeing to the petition, Charles ignored it. Even so, the petition was important. It set forth the idea that the law was higher than the king.
   - In 1629, Charles dissolved Parliament and refused to call it back into session. To get money, he imposed all kinds of fees and fines on the English people. His popularity decreased year by year.

3. James II
   - James displaying his Catholicism.
   - Violating English law, he appointed several Catholics to high office.
   - When Parliament protested, James dissolved it.
   - In 1688, James’s second wife gave birth to a son. English Protestants became terrified at the prospect of a line of Catholic kings.
   - James had an older daughter, in which the parliament asked her and her husband William of Orange to overthrow James for the sake of Protestantism.

Explain the causes and results of the English Civil War.

- When Charles tried to force Presbyterian Scots (people in Scotland who follow the Presbyterian church/religion) to follow the Anglican church, Scotland assembled a huge army and threatened to invade England.
- Charles needed money to fight. When Charles called a new parliament to get money, the parliament quickly passed laws to limit his power.
- Furious, Charles tried to arrest Parliament’s leaders in January 1642, but they escaped.
- Equally furious, a mob of Londoners raged outside the palace. Charles fled London and...
Analyze ideas of important French Thinkers

Explain Louis XIV’s policies and characterize the style of his court

Describe France’s disastrous wars