

- A further criticism was that Cromwell behaved like, and perhaps regarded himself as, a king.
- He was granted £200,000 a year as well as Crown lands.
- However, as the poet Andrew Marvell observes in "The First Anniversary":
"Abroad a king, he seems, and something more,
At home a subject on the equal floor."
- The trappings of royalty were needed to convince foreigners of the legitimacy of the regime.
- The Instrument of Government represented an attempt to learn from England's recent constitutional upheavals.
- The executive comprised a single-person restrained by a Council and also by Parliament.
- The arrangements incorporated electoral reforms and restrictions on the legislative veto of the Protector.
- Recognizing that Parliament, as well as the Head of State, could be tyrannical the executive and legislative were separated.
- No legislation was allowed which would alter the fundamentals of the Instrument.
- This prevented Parliament from undermining the religious toleration that was introduced.
- The historian Barry Coward, in *The Stuart Age*, contrasts the Nominal Assembly and the Instrument, describing the latter as "a victory for the conservative wing of the army".

Preview from Notesale.co.uk
Page 10 of 10