

RESTORATION OF MONARCHY

Key Facts :

- Charles I was executed in **1649**
- The next period (1649 to 1660) was known as **Protectorate** and **Interregnum**.
- **Oliver Cromwell**, the puritan military leader (not a king) ruled for 10 years only.
- The Restoration of **the Stuart monarchy** in the kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland took place in **1660 when King Charles II** returned from exile in Europe.
- On 4 April 1660, Charles II issued the **Declaration of Breda**, in which he made several **promises** in relation to the reclamation of the crown of England
- Literature produced in Restoration Period is also known as:
- The Augustan Age, The Neoclassical Period, The Enlightenment, The Age of Reason and the Age of Dryden
- **Clarendon Code**
- **Two distinct political parties** resulted, the **Whigs and the Tories**
 - a. **Whigs** (people's party)
 - b. **Tories** supported absolute royal authority
- **Restoration literature** – The Age of the satirist John Dryden
- **Restoration Theatre** (reopening of the theatres) – **Restoration Comedy** – women acted on stage.
- Development of Science
- **Two Calamities** – **The Great Plague (1665)** and **The Great Fire of London (1666)**

Restoration literature is the English literature written during the historical period commonly referred to as the English Restoration (1660–1689). Some literary historians divide this literary movement in three parts:

- The Restoration Age** (1660-1700) introducing the comedy of manner (a play about the manners and conventions of a highly sophisticated aristocratic society.)
- The Augustan Age** (1700-1750) introducing poetry of personal exploration, and serious development of the novel, melodrama, and satire.
- The Age of Johnson** (1750- 1798) or the Age of Sensibility was a transitional period between Neo-Classicism and Romanticism introducing contrary to Age of Reason (Neo-Classicism) emotional quality.



The Restoration

- Cromwell destroyed Parliament after executing the king
 - Set up a military dictatorship
 - Ruled England until his death in 1658
- Parliament restored the monarchy (more than a year after Cromwell's death)
 - Charles II – son of Charles I, became king
- **The Restoration** – the period of Charles II's reign during which he restored the monarchy and things the Puritans had banned

When Oliver Cromwell died in 1658, his ineffectual son Richard Cromwell succeeded him, and the demand for the restoration of royalty grew.

I. English Civil War



Charles I



Oliver Cromwell



Charles II

The Restoration

or, the Neoclassical Period
or, the Enlightenment

1660-1800



Historical context

- When Charles I became king, one of the most turbulent period of the English history started.
- Because of the fight between Parliament and Monarchy a civil war broke out.
- In 1649 the execution of Charles I brought England to a Republican experience lead by Oliver Cromwell, who took office as Lord Protector in 1653.
- When he died in 1658 the Protectorate began to collapse and 1660 Parliament voted to restore Charles II to the throne.



Restoration of Charles II



On 4 April 1660, Charles II issued the Declaration of Breda, in which he made several promises in relation to the reclamation of the crown of England.

When Charles II became king the monarchy was reestablished and the Restoration began.

Charles II was a powerless king who is remembered for the easy morality of his court, reflected in much of the literary and artistic production of the time

At the age of thirty, Charles II returned from France and restored the monarchy in 1660.

A patron of the arts, Charles II was known as the “Merry Monarch.” After 18 years of the Puritan ban on theatre, Charles II reopened the theatres and influenced theatre style to reflect all he had seen in France.

Why is this time known as the Restoration Period?



The period begins with the RESTORATION of the Monarchy in 1660 bringing Charles II from his exile in France.



1. Brings with him the indulgent and artistic ways of Louis XIV's court
2. Two distinct political parties resulted, the Whigs and the Tories
 - a. Whigs want to limit royal authority
 - b. Tories support absolute royal authority.

➤ The Restoration

- **Politics:** The monarchy returned to power, but they had to share their authority with Parliament.
- **Royal Court:** Charles II brought sophistication and splendor from the court of Louis XIV (France) to England.
- **Social life:** The coffehouses and salons were built as a place to gather of writers, artists, politicians and other members of society to share and exchange ideas, gossips and conduct buissneses.

Formation of political parties

- Whigs - landowning class; associated with businessmen
- Tories - supporters of the king

<p><i>The Whigs - The Liberal Party</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⚡ Oppose a strong Monarchy ⚡ Wanted a stronger Parliament 	<p><i>The Tories - The Conservative Party</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⚡ Believed strongly in hereditary succession ⚡ Wanted a strong monarchy 	
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The Clarendon Code

- series of four legal statutes passed between 1661-1665
- re-established the supremacy of the Anglican Church after the interlude of Cromwell's Commonwealth
- designed to cripple the power of the Non Conformists or Dissenters.
- named after Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of Clarendon, who was Charles II's Lord Chancellor

DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE

- Experimental science- agriculture, Industry, navigation, medicine, engineering.
- Royal Society of Science -1662
- Robert Boyle-Chemist
- Isaac Newton- Physicist
- 1st history of the Royal Society was written by Rev Sprat who became Bishop of Rochester
- Loss of belief in superstition witches, witchcraft.



Rev
Sprat



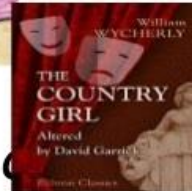
Robert
Boyle



Isaac
Newton

Revival of theatre

- ▢ Theatres started functioning; playhouses –roofed
- ▢ Stage - lighted with candles
- ▢ Drop curtains with painted scenes
- ▢ Women actresses involved.
- ▢ Restoration plays-vulgar
- ▢ Eg. Wycherley's – **The Country Wife**
- ▢ Garrick refined it and wrote **The Country**



Restoration Comedy

The most significant event was the emergence of a form of satirical theatre known as the Restoration Comedy.

These sexually explicit comedies poked fun at the various social issues of the times.

The Country Wife and The Rover were both produced during this period of uncertain social structures and transformations.



*In 1660 theatres were reopened after puritan closing and, it was born a new type of theatre characterized by the **Comedy of Manners**, so called, for its exaggerations of the manners, modes and morals of Upper Classes.*

There are many differences between Renaissance dramas and Restoration plays.



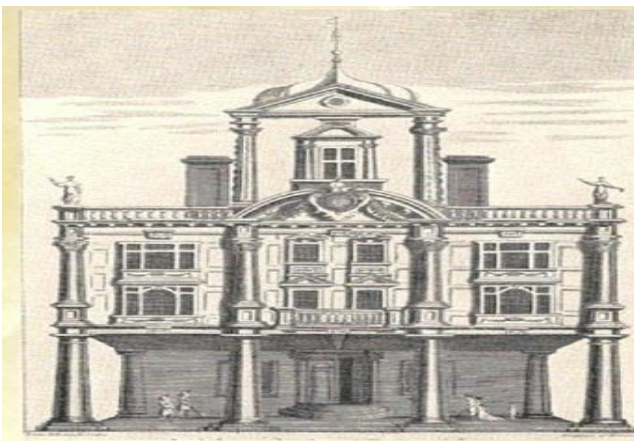
First of all, the audience to whom it is addressed.

Besides, numerous changes were applied in a stage design



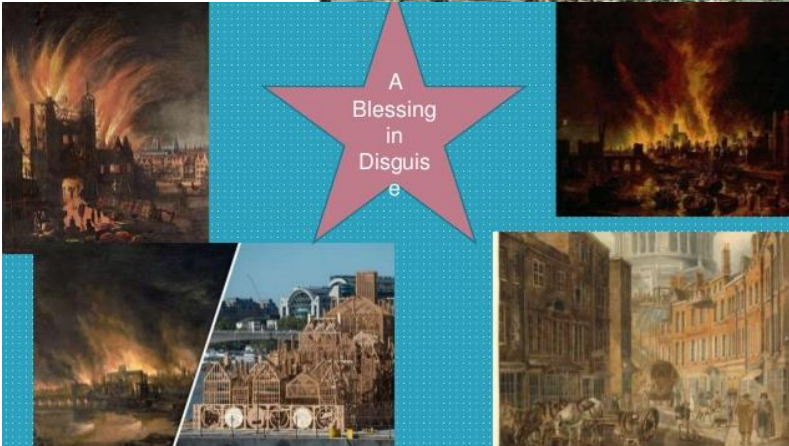
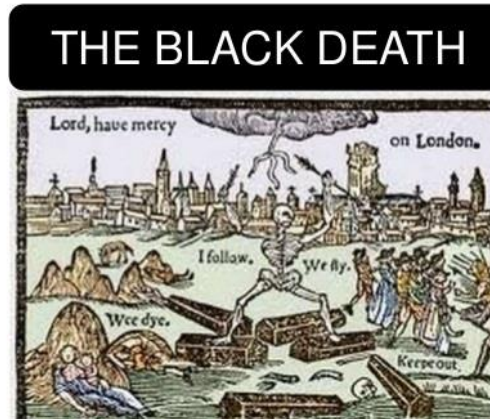
In this way the original Elizabethan theatres disappeared . New theaters with a roof, sets, sophisticated ways of stage lighting and women actors were built.

Restoration Theatre



Two calamities

- **The Plague** – 1665 – carried away 1/5 of the London population.
- **The Great Fire** -1666 (5 days) destroyed all churches & buildings
- Blessing in disguise – reconstruction of London on modern lines.



Religion in Stuart England ⁱ

James I & Charles I	Religious Uniformity (Church of England)
Interregnum (Protectorate)	Protestant Toleration
Charles II	Established Church with Legal Privileges Christian Toleration in Private Life
James II	Legal Preference for Catholics in violation of the Test Acts

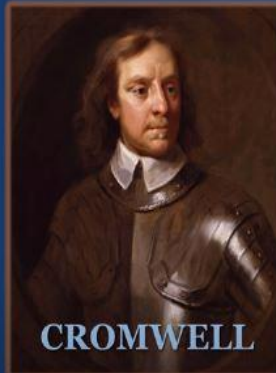
Charles II had no children. So, after his death in 1685, his brother **James II** came to Royal throne.

The Stuarts ⁱ

Kings of England & Scotland
(1603-1688)

STUART ABSOLUTISM

James I Charles I



RESTORATION

Charles II James II



J I C I

INTERREGNUM

C II J II

Monarchy – A review

Queen Elizabeth (1533- 1603) (Virgin Queen) –
Protestant Queen
Ruled England from 1559-1603 (45 years)
Tudor Dynasty – Her period is known as Golden Age
(The Elizabethan Age)

Elizabethan Age (Renaissance)
Globe theatre

Queen Elizabeth is not married and no heir to the royal throne. After her death in 1603, her cousin's son (James VI of Scotland) became the king of England and Scotland.

King James I (1556- 1625) – Ruled England from (1603 – 1625) (23 years) – **Catholic**
Stuart Dynasty – **The Authorized version of the Bible in 1611** – Religious Tolerance

Jacobean Age

After the death of James I, his son **Charles I** who was a Catholic came to power

King Charles I (1600- 1649) (**Stuart Dynasty**) – **Devout Catholic** - spent a lot of money
Ruled England from (1625 – 1649) (24 years) – long parliaments – conflict between the parliament & the King – Roundheads & Cavaliers – Puritanism - Civil War
Execution of the King in **1649**

Caroline Age

Period of Interregnum

Oliver Cromwell – **Puritan** (Protectorate Government/ Commonwealth) – Military leader ruled England from 1649 – 1658) – Very strict – no theatres, no literature – only John Milton wrote poems/epics.
Oliver Cromwell's son **Richard Cromwell** ruled England for one year (1658-1659)

Restoration of Monarchy – **Charles II** – (1630 -1685) ruled England from 1660 -1685 – 25 years – **Catholic** – Religious Tolerance – Drama theatres reopened - merry-making – abusive languages – women acted in dramas.

Charles II had no children

James – II – (1633-1701) (brother of Charles II) – a **devout Catholic** – ruled England from 1685 to 1688 (4 years) believed in absolute Monarchy - deposed in the **Glorious Revolution of 1688**.

Queen Elizabeth (Tudor) - Protestant



James I (Stuart) - Catholic



Charles I (Stuart) - Catholic



Oliver Cromwell (Period of Interregnum) – Puritan



Charles II (Stuart) – Restoration - Catholic



**James II – (Stuart) – Catholic
(He had only two daughters)**



**William of Orange (son-in-law)+ Mary II (First Daughter)
Protestant (No children)**



Queen Anne (Second Daughter -All her children died)

Stuart Dynasty ends here