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THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION OF THE MID-17TH CENTURY

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In 1639, Scotland, dissatisfied with the encroachment on its rights and religious freedom, started a war against England. To raise funds for the war, Charles I was forced to convene first the Short Parliament (13 April – 5 May 1640) and then the Long Parliament. The latter opened on 3 November 1640 and immediately made a number of decisive demands on the king. This time is considered the beginning of the English Revolution.

The 'Petitions of Roots and Branches' demanded the destruction of the episcopate (December 1640), and the 'Grand Remonstrance' (December 1641). In compliance with it, Parliament abolished the courts of the Star Chamber and the High Commission in July 1641 and abolished arbitrary taxes. In October, an uprising against English rule began in Ireland. In early 1642, the king left for the north and began to gather troops. Parliament adopted the 'Nineteen Proposals' to the queen, demanding the strengthening of parliamentary power, but they were rejected and on 22 August 1642, war was declared on parliament; civil war began.

The parliament was mainly supported by residents of the more developed eastern counties. In 1643, the Solemn League and Covenant with Scotland was concluded, and the Presbyterian church system was introduced in England. At the same time, Oliver Cromwell began to create a regular parliamentary army. On 11 January 1645, Parliament signed an act establishing the New Model Army, with Oliver Cromwell as its de facto leader. On 11 June 1645, the Royalists were finally defeated at Naseby. Charles I fled north and surrendered to the Scots. On 26 February 1646, Parliament issued a revolutionary act abolishing royal control over the land ownership of subjects.

The core of the leftist forces was the army, in which a party of political egalitarians (Levellers) was formed in 1646–1647, supported by small urban landowners. Their activities were based on a number of doctrines. The leaders of the Levellers, John Lilburne, William Wolvin and Richard Overton, demanded the creation of democratic laws guaranteeing the rights of the people and each individual citizen, democratic freedoms, the abolition of the monarchy and the House of Lords, the accountability of Parliament and officials to the people, and the inviolability of private property. Under their pressure, the democratic stage of the revolution began in 1647: the initiative passed to the lower classes. Parliament's order to disband the army provoked sharp protests. This forced the generals, primarily Oliver Cromwell and Fairfax, to break with

the Presbyterian majority in Parliament and unite with the army. On Oliver Cromwell's orders, a cavalry detachment captured the king. Independent officers drafted a constitution, the 'Chapters of Proposals.' The Levellers proposed their own draft constitution, the 'People's Agreement.' This constitution, together with the 'Chapters of Proposals,' was discussed in October-November 1647 in Putney. For the first time, a demand was made to call Charles I to account for the evil he had done to the country. No compromise was reached, and Oliver Cromwell dissolved the army council. The Levellers tried to protest at the general army review in Ware, but Oliver Cromwell personally suppressed the uprising. This strengthened the Presbyterian-royalist camp.

In November, Charles I fled to the Isle of Wight and formed an alliance with the Scots. This sparked royalist uprisings in various parts of England. In the spring of 1648, the Second Civil War began. O. Cromwell and his 'iron-sided' troops suppressed the royalists, first in Wales, then near Preston. By September 1648, military operations were largely over. But the Presbyterian Parliament began new negotiations with the king, seeking a compromise. This led to a rapprochement between the officer corps and the Levellers. Under pressure from the latter, the army recaptured the king; in December 1648, troops occupied London; a detachment under the command of Colonel Pride purged the Presbyterian majority from Parliament, leaving less than 100 men. In early 1649, the House of Commons declared the people to be the source of power and itself the supreme authority in the country.

In January 1649, the Supreme Court of Justice, created by parliamentary independents and senior officers, held its sessions. Charles I was accused of attempting to establish tyranny, destroying the rights and freedoms of the people, bloodshed and treason. On 30 January 1649, Charles I was publicly beheaded in the square in front of the palace. A republic was established in England.

Political levellers strongly distanced themselves from the Digger movement and, in the new edition of the People's Agreement in May 1649, emphasised the principle of the inviolability of private property. At the same time, having finally convinced themselves of the possibility of peaceful reforms, they launched an armed uprising in May 1649. The army under the command of Oliver Cromwell and Fairfax brutally suppressed the uprising. By the autumn of 1649, the last remnants of the Leveller movement had been crushed.

The defeat of the democratic forces of the revolution alienated broad sections of the population. The Long Parliament now faced the task of eliminating pockets of royalist resistance in order to consolidate its power. To this end, between August 1649 and May 1650, Oliver Cromwell conquered Ireland with merciless cruelty, leading to its plunder and the enrichment of new owners, and ultimately contributing to the restoration of the monarchy. This aggressive action had a negative impact on the army, transforming it from a revolutionary force into an invading and plundering one.

The royalist threat now came from Scotland, where on 5 February 1649 Charles I's son was proclaimed King Charles II. O. Cromwell marched there with his army and defeated the Scots at Denbar in September 1650, and in September 1651, he inflicted

a crushing defeat on them at Worcester. The Scottish army was completely destroyed, the king fled and soon crossed over to the continent. Thanks to Oliver Cromwell's victories, the English Republic was officially recognised by Spain, Sweden, France, Italy and the overseas colonies.

The situation within the country remained difficult. England was ravaged by crop failures, declining production, reduced trade, and unemployment. New landowners infringed on the rights of peasants. The country needed reforms. Dissatisfaction grew among the people. In these circumstances, in 1653, Oliver Cromwell dissolved the Long Parliament and established a new governing body, known as the Rump Parliament or Parliament of Berbona. Its members were appointed by local congregations as 'pious men.' They immediately attempted to implement democratic reforms. This caused sharp discontent among the ruling elite. Under pressure from the officers, the parliament was forced to dissolve itself.

In December 1653, Oliver Cromwell was proclaimed Lord Protector of England, Scotland and Ireland, and a new constitution, the Instrument of Government, was adopted in the country. The Protector commanded the armed forces, was in charge of foreign policy, had the right of veto, etc. The Protectorate was essentially a military dictatorship. The Parliament, which convened in September 1654, attempted to curtail the Protector's power and revise the Instrument of Government. As a result, in January 1655, Oliver Cromwell dissolved it and introduced a police regime in the country. He divided England into 11 districts and appointed a single ruler with broad police powers to each district. Censorship was reintroduced. This regime proved to be extremely unpopular and destructive. In September 1656, the new parliament offered Oliver Cromwell a constitution that returned England to its pre-revolutionary form of government. Under pressure from his officers, Oliver Cromwell renounced the crown but accepted the constitution.

In 1658, Oliver Cromwell was succeeded by his son Richard. However, the latter was unable to remain in power for long. Unlike his father, he had neither political nor military talent, and most importantly, he lacked the support of the army and parliament. Richard Cromwell quickly became a puppet of the generals and was eventually forced to renounce the title of Protector.

The Restoration of 1660 can be explained by the strengthening of conservative sentiments among the English bourgeoisie itself, as well as among the new nobility. The bourgeoisie and gentry feared new mass movements that threatened their property. For these classes, it was also important that Charles II returned to England not as an absolute monarch, but on contractual terms. In the Broad Declaration of 4 April 1660, Charles II promised political amnesty, freedom of religion, and the preservation of property rights. Upon his arrival in England, the new king confirmed a number of important constitutional acts, such as the Magna Carta, the Petition of Right, and statutes on the exclusive right of Parliament to approve taxes. Charles II promised to rule the country together with Parliament. The king did not have a standing army. The commercial, industrial, and aristocratic classes, concerned about possible uprisings

among the population, decided to invite the son of the executed king, Charles II, to lead the country. General Monk, commander of the English troops in Scotland, reached an agreement with Charles II, who was living in Holland, and invited him to the throne. In 1660, a political restoration took place in England – the rule of the Stuart dynasty was restored.

Thus, a constitutional monarchy was established in political life, in which the power of the king was limited by parliament, which reflected the interests of various strata of English society. The international significance of the English Revolution was also enormous. It influenced the development of various nations and continents. Under the influence of its ideals, the struggle of the North American colonies began, which led to the formation of the United States. The political ideals of the English Revolution became a model for other European countries. The role played by the English Revolution of the 17th century in the development of Europe and the whole world gives reason to consider it an event not only in English but also in world history.

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