

The Restoration



I landed at
Dover from my
French exile
on May 25 !

- When I arrived in
- London, all people
were rejoicing!

What an
unforgettable day!
Everybody looked
so happy!

I turned
30 that
day!



Charles II



..and I pardoned
those who took part
to the Civil War...

Well, not all of
them...you
know that
already

With the Declarations
of Breda (1660) I gave
religious liberty to all...

Liar and
papist#@
%!?#



Charles II



After many years of
Puritan republic,
many considered my
behaviour
scandalous,

They called me the
«Merry Monarch»,
in fact!

Maybe, because I also
brought back all of things
Puritans had banned:
theatres,
celebrations.....mistresses!!
!



I learnt from what
had happened to my
father to be
«moderate»..

I didn't consider wise to
keep advocating the
«divine right» of kings.

I reaffirmed Anglicanism as
state religion and I also meant
to give some religious freedom
to Puritans and Catholics, but
Parliament did not approve .



The Same Old Question

- Under Charles II Parliament had the same power it had gained during the reign of Charles I. The king:

1. was given a standing army
2. was allowed to purge officials responsible for his father's execution, but

IN EXCHANGE

1. Charles II **agreed to honor the Petition of Rights**
2. accepted a **limited income**



HABEAS CORPUS



Habeas Corpus
"Guardian of Personal Liberty"

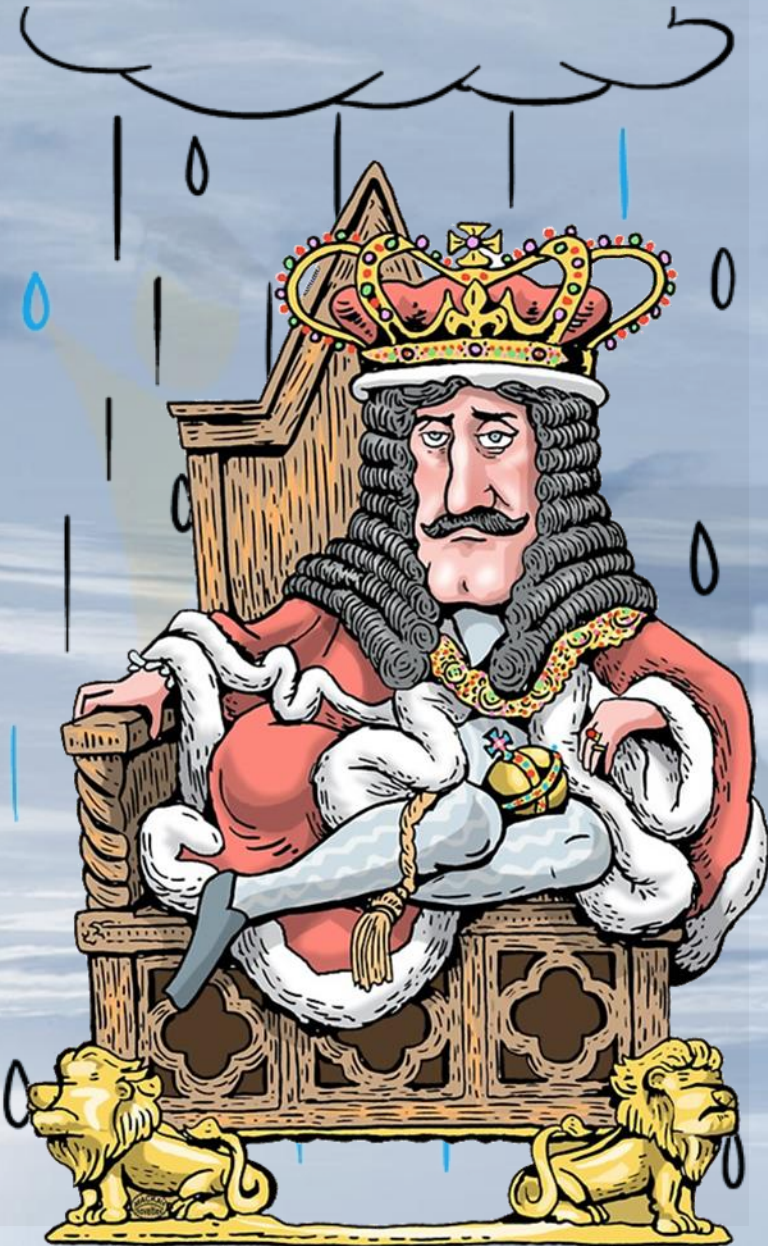
- In 1679, Parliament passed **habeas corpus**.
- This law gave every prisoner the right to obtain a writ or document ordering that the prisoner be brought before a judge.
- The judge could determine whether the prisoner should be brought to trial or set free.
- A ruler could not jail someone for opposing them and could not hold them indefinitely **without a trial**.
- Important guarantee of personal **freedom in both the U.S. and England**



The Great Plague 1665

- By July 1665 the plague reached London.
- The King and his family left the capital to go to Oxforshire.
- Businesses were closed.
- People were hastily buried in overcrowded pits.
- Fires burnt night and day.
- By September 1665, 7.000 people per week died in London.
- The plague killed 100.000 people eventually.





As if the Plague was
not tragedy enough....

....the fire
arrived.
London was
on fire!

When it
rains, it
pours!!





**From the diary of Samuel Pepys,
Monday 3 September 1666:**

- *“About four o’clock in the morning, my Lady Batten sent me a cart to carry away all my money, and plate, and best things, to Sir W. Rider’s at Bednall-greene. Which I did riding myself in my night-gowne in the cart; and, Lord! to see how the streets and the highways are crowded with people running and riding, and getting of carts at any rate to fetch away things.”*





The Great Fire of London 1666



- The Great fire of London destroyed 78% of the city.
- It started in a bakery in the North of London
- London was ending a period of drought , wood of the houses were pretty dry and the fire spread very fast.
- People tried to destroy the buildings around to stop the fire and water and erected walls.
- In 1666 there was no organised fire brigade.
- Leather buckets, axes and water squirts were used to fight the fire – but had little effect.
- Pepys recorded in his diary that even Charles II was seen helping to put out the fire.



Consequences

- It destroyed 13,200 houses,
- 87 parish churches,
- 44 halls of the Livery Company,
- The Royal Exchange,
- The Customs House,
- St. Paul's Cathedral,
- The Palace Correctional and the other prisons of the city,
- Four bridges over the river Thames and the fleet,
- Three gates of the city.
- More than 80,000 people left their homes.
- The number of deaths is unknown.



What happened after the fire?

- London had to be almost totally reconstructed.
- Temporary buildings were erected, but :
 1. they were ill-equipped,
 2. disease spread easily,
 3. many people died from this and the harsh winter that followed the fire.
- The costs were estimated at £10 million (London's annual income was £12.000).
- Shortly after, clever businessmen spotted an opportunity to provide the surety of **insurance**, though reduced their risk of financial losses by employing men to extinguish fires: **the first fire brigades were formed**.
- Sir Christopher Wren planned the new city **and the rebuilding of London took over 30 years**.





But money was still
an issue and
Parliament
#@%!!**

I needed to find a way
to finance my private
expenses, hence. I
resolved upon asking
to the «Sun»...

What did you
understand? The
«sun» King, I
mean, Louis XIV! I
am not nuts!





*«Excuse me, Sun! I
have in mind to
become Catholic
.....ehm.....some
day!»*

*«Would you
like grant your
fellow king
some money?»*



«Mais , bien sur»

An Embarrassing Brother

- People did not know about the agreement but they knew he was sympathetic to Catholicism.
- He had no legitimate child to inherit the throne,

Hence

When Charles II died, his throne would go to his brother, James, who was openly Catholic .





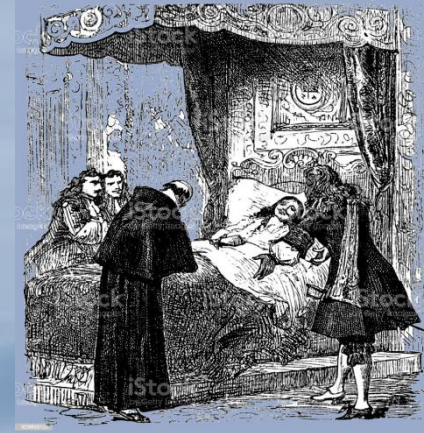
Whigs and Tories



- The idea of James taking the throne led to heated debate
- Two groups formed: the Whigs and the Tories
- **Whigs**, Scottish for **assassins**, were opposed to James
- **Tories**, nickname for Irish **bandits**, were the supporters of James
- These two groups were ancestors of England's first political parties.

The Final Years

- Parliament tried to cut James out of the succession.
- Charles looked to marry off James' daughter to Protestant Prince William of Orange in Holland.
- In 1681 with Parliament poised to declare itself in charge of the royal succession.
- The King dissolved it to sit no more in his reign.
- On his deathbed, he finally converted to Catholicism and on 6 February 1685 he passed away peacefully.





I think I did pretty well,
eventually . I managed
to do things my way as
much as I could!

Remember, bro,
don't mess with
Parliament, it is a
lost cause!

You are such a loser,
I'll show you how to
deal with those
vermins!

..just
straws in
the wind!





Evening Party-Time of Charles II