BOOK WORK #5

PAGE 617: 2, 3 AND 4

**DIRECTIONS:** In a different color pen – or in pencil – read the suggested responses to the questions you answered and edit them for clarity and accuracy.

2. **James I** had his worst struggles with Parliament over money, however, he also offended the Puritan members of Parliament. They hoped he would rid the English Church of Catholic practices, but he did not. **Charles I**, too, had issues with money because of wars with Spain and France and Parliament refused to give him money. They also demanded he sign the Petition of Right for funds, but he ignored those demands. Charles, too, offended Puritan members by upholding Anglican Church rituals, and tried to force Presbyterian Scottish to accept the Anglican holy book and in essence wanted both of his kingdoms to follow one religion. **James II** offended his people by upholding his Catholic beliefs which violated English law. He appointed Catholics to high office positions and he dissolved Parliament when they opposed his actions. His heirs, too, would be Catholic. This possibility scared the people into believing they would live under Catholicism as kings in the future would be Catholic. The pattern? Religious conflict.

3. The fact that Charles I was arrested, tried, and found guilty of treason is not so revolutionary, however, the fact he was executed was. Throughout history monarchs had died in battle, or overthrown by revolutions, or even put to death in secret. Charles I was tried and executed publicly which in turn let future kings and queens understand the power of the people.

4. Habeas Corpus is a legal action (a writ) requiring a person under arrest to be brought before a judge or into court, especially to secure the person's release unless lawful grounds are shown for their detention. The judge would then decided whether to proceed with a trial based on specific charges and determine whether to convict or have the prisoner set free. Because of HC, a monarch could no longer put someone in jail simply for opposing the ruler or hold a prisoner indefinitely without a trial.