



British Parliament during Umpire of the Republic, 1649-1660

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ABSTRACT

Represented by the republican system, which came as a result of the development of English society and its need for constitutional data. Meet the capabilities of his class, social and economic development. England fought a serious internal political struggle between the king and Parliament, the most prominent of which was the execution of the king and the abolition of the monarchy in England after many centuries of that rule, and the imposition of a new system of government that England had not known before. In this study, the motives and reasons that led to the proclamation of the Republic were addressed, in addition, that, dealt with the work of the English Parliament during that period, and finally, talked about the most important problems and obstacles that faced Parliament, leading to the return of the monarchy.

Keywords:

English society, Parliament, England, republican system,

Introduction

It meets his class, social and economic capabilities. It was not previously known to represent the republican system, which came about as a result of the development of English society and its need for constitutional statements. England fought a serious internal political struggle between the king and Parliament, the most prominent of which was the execution of the king and the abolition of the monarchy in England after many centuries of that rule, and the imposition of a new system of government like England. However, that republican system faced a great political dilemma, which was to put each governmental body in its place, which led to a serious political crisis between the army and parliament that proved the inability of that nascent system to create an integrated political entity.

From here comes the study of ((British Parliamentary Activity during the Republic Days (1649-1660)). The English Republic does not gain its importance because it represents an important period in the history of England. Still, it is indispensable to see that political experience that generated an accumulation that focused on The requirements of democratic awareness later became a dangerous political trend with a high impact and later participated in bringing about a profound and radical development in the human democratic experience. That republican experience reflected that intellectual growth at the time. Which collided with authoritarianism in government to contribute to the emergence of national leadership that managed in earnest to put an end to that political confusion and return in England to the old traditional form of

government, which is the monarchy form accustomed to the English people, which increased the importance of the subject Its events took place at a time when Europe was mired in great religious and colonial rivalries.

Reasons and motives for declaring the Republic

The division of society into two parts between a supporter of the overthrow of the monarchy and an opponent of it was a significant factor in the emergence of the republic in England, and the subsequent emergence of disputes in the royal institutions, especially between the king and Parliament [1]. The difference was an inevitable result of all this, as the war results to overthrow the king were unsatisfactory for society. Due to the dominance of the parliamentary institution and the negative impact that this had on all segments of society, especially in 1640, when the parliamentary blocs that were opposed to the king and the king's army intensified, and as a result, the parliament's supporters achieved a great victory over the king's army in the subsequent years [2].

The document of rights [3] was a major reason for the outbreak of the revolution, and despite the king's approval of this document, the conflict between him and Parliament aggravated until it ended with the establishment of The revolution of 1642 led by Oliver Cromwell (O. Cromwell) [3] up to the proclamation of the Republic 1649.

Parliament's work at the beginning of the proclamation of the Republic

Parliament began arranging for the new situation in an attempt to seize control of matters in the country. The first of those decisions was the announcement of the formation of a State Council in February 1649 consisting of forty-one members, considered the legitimate authority in the country and has the right to issue a death sentence on anyone who helps to the son of the late King Charles Stewart (Charles, II). As it came to the forefront of the powers of that council, it gave the council the power to direct the armies. The powers of the council were approved to include control of the naval force, as it was mentioned in the text

of the resolution ((You are authorized to manage the naval force and provide the necessary funds for the maintenance of the naval fleet and do anything necessary for that fleet to be able to respond to any external invasion)) [1]. After the Jews were assured of the abolition of property in England, the Jewish merchant Fernandez Karnal submitted to the English authorities a request to allow them to settle in England in return for large financial aid, as well as their desire to bring all the Jewish merchants present in Amsterdam to England, and this sparked a great controversy within Parliament, at last, pushed to postpone its consideration until the status of the republic, which was at the beginning of its journey, was stabilized [4].

Fairfax was retained and left him as a leader in name only, as Parliament withdrew after suspending discussion of the Jews' request to continue organizing their republic. The members proclaimed on the nineteenth of March 1649 the Commonwealth of England, stating: Outside England, they will be under the rule of the Commonwealth. Emphasizing that a representative of supreme authority is the demand for Cromwell since the agreement from the beginning was with Cromwell and not Fairfax, this is on the one hand. The other hand, the actual authority over the army became in the hands of Cromwell after he pulled the rug from under Parliament [5]. Parliament decided that England has a standing army of (32,000) soldiers; from this army (12,000) soldiers are allocated to work in Ireland and the same in Scotland [6]. Parliament passed a decision abolishing the House of Lords as useless. The text of the resolution stated: ((The House of Commons met in Parliament, and found, after its long experience, that the House of Lords is a useless and dangerous House for the English people for its support of the late King, and from now on the House of Lords is abolished, and by this decision, the Lords are entirely prevented from the meeting)) [7]. Parliament abolished the Unification Act of the Churches, as the churches had become independent since 1650 AD. Despite their issuance of the Religious Tolerance Law, its members from the Puritans tried to be intolerant of their Puritans, as they

wanted to reduce the ownership of churches, and in the middle of May 1650 AD abolished Penalties for not attending the church in which it was applicable [8].

While the lords were obligated to carry out some religious practices, especially on the days of thanksgiving, Parliament ran into some obstacles when it tried to take many religious decisions. Inside the parliament hall, especially since members of parliament are ultra-hardliners who tend to preserve the shape of the church, so there was a clear bloc in discussing all religious aspects [8]. This was followed by Parliament's discussion of many decisions that helped eliminate the corruption of the courts. For example, they emphasized deterring lawyers who went too far in exploiting their positions. The discussion also extended to the legal system, which was characterized by complexity and had repercussions on the wages of lawyers who took advantage of some people's ignorance of the law, so they demanded high wages for the cases they receive, as he described the judicial system as slow administratively, some members of Parliament saw the necessity of facilitating laws and reforming the judicial and administrative system [1]. These calls for reform quickly clashed with the interests of a large group of members of Parliament, the lawyers, who were looking for the appropriate legal ground for them and not for the classes of the people. Therefore, despite discussing these laws in the parliament, the reforms did not touch anything but formal matters and did not extend to be described as Radical reforms [9].

Parliament passed another law known as (the High treason) law on July 17, 1650 AD. This accusation is directed against anyone who makes statements against the government, criticizes its work, or accuses it of being illegal. Anyone who ignores the House of Commons and considers it is not representing the supreme authority. As a practical application of this law, Parliament tried a number of leaders of King Charles I and sent many of them to the guillotine [10]. Parliament also directed to the economic aspects to include them with these new decisions. To preserve trade at home and abroad and to provide sums of money and

tighten control over the colonies belonging to the Commonwealth, Parliament passed the Navigation Act (1650) [11]. Through which Parliament was able to obtain many gains and privileges that served England at the expense of its colonies. It is time to revitalize the English industry and promote it locally without competition, and it is also forbidden to transport goods by foreign ships, and this work is limited to English ships only, and not only in the case of import, but this decision includes trade between English colonies)) [8].

In the previous, all the decisions taken by Parliament are to benefit its members and army leaders and to protect them from any attempt to eliminate them, whether from the inside or the outside. Whatever the case, the parliament imposed complete control over the internal situation. It took control of matters depending on the army. Still, it suffered greatly from its lack of independence in acting as a result of the continuous interventions of the army, which created a gap between them [12].

The problems faced by Parliament

The way was not easy for the government and Parliament during the proclamation of the Republic, as many problems emerged that represented a real threat to the future of the nascent Republic. The Irish rebellion, which has been going on since 1641 AD, which enabled the Irish to control most of Ireland, has increased the danger of forming a Catholic union with the English royalists living in England. And outside it, during the proclamation of the English Republic and the abolition of the monarchy, on the other hand, the Scots refused to recognize the Republic and condemned the execution of the king and the abolition of the monarchy, So they began preparing to restore the throne to their kings from the Stuart family, which posed a second danger to that republic [1].

In addition to that, the emergence of the Mosawyin movement, which represented a cultural and political movement that dates back to 1645 AD, with the emergence of the division between the army and Parliament and the emergence of two groups in Parliament, the Conservatives and the Independents. As

Parliament worked in cooperation with the army to get rid of these movements, Parliament issued a series of decisions against the Scots by announcing the incorporation of Scotland In 1652 AD with England and deprived them of the self-government they enjoyed throughout the rule of the Stuarts, as Scotland was considered one of the English provinces. Thus Parliament and Cromwell succeeded him confirmed the unity of the English islands in 1652 by a declaration issued by the House of Commons establishing the union between Scotland, Ireland, and England. Diplomacy resolved his differences with them and reached a peaceful settlement, so they began holding a series of meetings, which were interrupted by the sharp dispute that began to appear between the English army and Parliament [10]. In addition, he worked to quell the movement of equals and issued death sentences against many of them, as the army was able to eliminate the rebellions and signs of stability and calm appeared in England and the situation began to move towards creating opportunities for prosperity, especially after Cromwell and other officers in the army were able to impose security and order in The Three Kingdoms, as they managed with high diplomacy to obtain the consent of Ireland to join the Commonwealth [1]. But that stability was hampered by the competition between the army and the navy to gain prominence and attention from the common people. The army was resentful of the victories achieved by the naval fleet, led by Admiral Blake (1599-1657) [13], over the Dutch and French fleets. Its resentment increased when the interest in Parliament with the Naval Force confirmed that belief when army officers asked Parliament to approve army battalions to serve in the navy. Parliament rejected that request, which widened the circle of conflict. The factual dispute became between the army and Parliament [1]. It is clear that after he was able to eliminate the rebellions that took place in the country, Cromwell began preparing to confront Parliament, which showed strong opposition to his policy towards the royalists, as he announced. Most of the members of Parliament, especially lawyers and some judges, said that the religious persecution that was practised

against the English Catholics is illegal and that all of these rulings do not have credibility. They singled out death sentences and sale rulings [10].

The Parliament opposed the country's constitution, which was drawn up by General Lambert, especially the paragraph related to parliamentary elections. Although the English constitution gave the right to large segments of English society to vote in elections, this was limited only to those who owned a large fortune of (200 pounds), Which led to the deprivation of more significant segments represented by the working class and the toiling peasants, Parliament opposed the deprivation of those classes that constituted the majority of the English people at the time [8]. Cromwell attended the session of Parliament on June 22, 1655, and directed severe criticism at the members, describing their actions as weak and sluggish, and addressed his words to them, saying, "There are trees that do not like to grow in the shade of other trees, but you do not grow in your shade except thorns and brambles." On the dissolution of Parliament based on the expiry of the five months prescribed for Parliament. The dissolution of Parliament raised a turbulent atmosphere in London, especially after Cromwell asked the dissolved members of Parliament to return to their provinces. Some members tried to encourage the indignant spirit of the typical English against the illegitimate dissolution of Parliament, arguing that the last month of Parliament had not been completed and dissolved so that they should not vote on decisions relating to the army, the constitution, and taxes [12]. Some of the judges submitted their resignations to declare that they did not support these taxes and that Cromwell would not obtain the legal formula for those taxes [10].

These crises had political repercussions and severe repercussions for the English community. It began to feel nostalgia for the monarchy and a desire for its return due to the internal political stability that it brought despite the heavy financial consequences. Still, it was lighter than the republican rule, which developed into an authoritarian rule represented in Under the generals, who did not

present anything but terror and restriction of liberties [1]. In addition to the fact that Parliament wished to reach a constitutional formula that would enable it to restrict Cromwell's authority, which he knew no limits, to block the way for him to dissolve Parliament with every political crisis that occurred between them, As he did many times, they shared the people's desire not for the return of the monarchy, but for a political system capable of achieving the people's desire for political stability first and limiting Cromwell's powers secondly [12].

In the seizure of power, which generated great fears of Cromwell from his officers, especially after his position in favor of Parliament in dissolving the rule of the generals, which created a gap between him and his officers to show the bad results of that gap on the surface as it was waiting for the right moment to appear in total [10]. As for Cromwell, he was not less willing than the people and Parliament to achieve that stability that would guarantee him the permanence of his rule, after the period of his rule had earned him large numbers of enemies from the republicans, royalists, and his generals who became a source of real danger, especially after enjoying a period of tyrannical rule that fueled feelings of desire within them. As a result of those desires and fears that became circulating in the minds of the various classes and political circles, and Cromwell, who was at the top of the political hierarchy, Sir Christopher Pack (Crafter Pack), Mayor of the City of London, submitted a petition to Parliament offering to return England to monarchy, after a long quarrel between Cromwell and Parliament. And after the death of Cromwell, the monarchy returned to rule England again [10].

The most important findings of this study

Based on the above, the weakness of the system that Cromwell created after his death appeared, as the country was in dire need of a capable personality who could carry out the burdens of governance knowingly and wisely after Cromwell and Parliament created a state of chaos, division and class, the result of which was the spread of poverty and the destruction of

many The English are in wars that represent nothing but a consolidation of Parliament's power and the preservation of its privileges. The 11 years that England lived as a republic under military rule, the throne and crown disappeared. This experience was not repeated in the history of the ancient state, as the English republic caused England to enter a new stage of history.

In the extreme legality of this republic, it is necessary to draw out the pros and cons of the English republic. Its downsides lie in placing the landlord class at the forefront of the system of government, which lost the essence of the republic, the foundation on which it is based, which is a democracy, and placed it within the framework of an aristocratic system, which lost it contact with the English individual, his freedoms and public rights, as well as the This is the inability of the English to overcome that significant difference between the monarchy and the republican systems. It made it in a state of confusion and chaos. The English Republic could not separate powers, which led to a political overlap between the legislative authority and the executive authority and confusion between military duties and the political and intellectual role, which led to that conflict between Parliament and the army to monopolize power and for many times.

The eleven years of the Republic was considered a lesson for the English, through which they were able to establish a developed system of government subject to an organized constitution. If want to address the positive aspects of that republic, despite its bitterness, it gave the English individual and intellectual awareness and a deep awareness that later enabled him to set the interests of democracy through a system more developed than centralization in governance that combines the monarchy and the republican system. The events that the republic went through also proved the exciting succession of regimes that most philosophers like Plato emphasized, from monarchy to republic to aristocracy and then monarchy, which was confirmed by the course of events and proved the correctness of what the philosophers said time. It is worth mentioning what the republic had proven that contact and

significant impact Between the economic side and the political side, the economic side played a major role in crystallizing the events before and after the republic and was the basis on which successive regimes were built.

Conclusion

The study reached some results, the most important of which is the republic came to represent the interests of a particular group that pushed the wheels of events towards the abolition of the monarchy that stood against its interests. The Jews represented this group. Before a criminal court they had a share in through the attorney general so that events accelerated through their money and the head of King Charles I collapsed to announce the success of their plan to settle in England and then control the English economy completely. The course of events proved that they played a significant role in fanning the flames of the English revolution against the king and stood in the way of a rapprochement between the king and his subjects, which led to the king's appearance.

This experience, including its events, gave support or incentive to the English individual to participate in choosing the form of government that suits his social, economic and religious nature.

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