

1. Why did the English people want to reinstate Charles II so badly during the pre-restoration era?
 1. By the late 1650s during Cromwell's death, his son wasn't a very good leader and didn't have many of the political/military skills of his father.
 2. There were many people in England and Scotland and Ireland who wanted to see a return of the Stuart royal family.
 3. There were negotiations among a lot of different people - royalists who wanted the monarchy back, some moderate Presbyterians who wanted monarchy, and the overwhelming feeling wanted the monarchy back.
 4. That combined with Richard Cromwell's weak rule and the idea that monarchy wanted back.
2. What happened to people of Puritan faith after they were removed from power? Did they run into any ill treatment or legal problems?
 1. After the restoration there were some puritans who had been involved in the trials and execution of Charles 1 and some of them called regicide and had been prosecuted by the government of Charles 2 and Charles wanted revenge for the killing of his father. He went after them and they were executed.
 2. The moderate Puritan group stayed outside of the official church of England - because it was reinstated. Moderate puritans remain part of that church and some are in religious denominations.
 3. The Congregationalists or independent groups who never wanted to see the Stuart family misplaced - the way you have today with a limited monarchy.

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4. Others who were not involved lived normally.

3. How is the restoration era generally viewed by historians? Is it seen in a positive or negative light, and why?
 1. Many English historians see it in a favorable way because the monarchy is restored and the old House of Lords and aristocracy and a restoration of the system of law that had been completely removed.
 2. A bunch of things were returned and was seen as positive and favorable - because from 1649-1660 is the only time in the history of England that they did not have a king and a queen for centuries.

4. Do you know anything about the censorship laws at the time that may have limited theatrical performance?
 1. There were censorship laws come into effect during the 1670s - deal with the press, deal with speech
 2. Public performance was often censored, and it comes about because of the COE, the bishops and they do not want to see anything lewd or bawdy - relating to theatre, they were definitely in place that comes a little later. They are mainly for the press and libel and slander against the government and the king and the royal family.
 3. The conservatives of the church of England want to put an end to plays that they believe were anti-religious and not in accordance with the bible.

5. The end of the Restoration is marked with the Bill of Rights of 1689 that removed James II from power after fleeing to France. Is it still in place today? Did John Locke have any influence on these ideas?

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1. This Bill of Rights is still in place today and very important - part of the English unwritten constitution, our constitution comes out of these rights!
2. John Locke? maybe? maybe not? It could be true, but there is no question that the framers of the USA constitution used this bill of rights as a basis and did influence writing the 8th amendment.
3. This is when James II who was a roman catholic is deposed in the glorious revolution - he abdicates and guarantees a complete protestant succession even to today.
4. The German house of Hanover become the Monarchs of England in 1714.
5. All together is called the revolution Settlement and the English brings in William 3 as the king
6. Do you know anything about the family situation at the time - did women hold any power in their households? Did the law provide them any additional freedoms in marriage?
 1. Married women had really no rights called coverture - a wife's husband controlled everything, her property and her money and had little or no legal political economic rights, and it's true for many years in the future.
 2. It was much better to be single, they had more freedoms
 3. They couldn't own or sell property, no business contracts, and had no legal political and economic rights, a husband had it all.