

# ***Church History***



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- *Introduction to Church History*
- *The Ancient Church* AD 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> centuries
- *The Rise of Christendom* AD 4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> centuries
- *The Early Middle Ages* AD 6<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> centuries
- *The Age of Crusades* AD 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> centuries
- *The Renaissance* AD 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> centuries
- *Conquest and Reformation* AD 16<sup>th</sup> century
- *The Age of Enlightenment* AD 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries
- *The Age of Revolution* AD 19<sup>th</sup> century
- *The Modern Age* AD 20<sup>th</sup> century
- *The Postmodern Age* AD 21<sup>st</sup> century



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- *Conquest and Reformation* AD 16<sup>th</sup> century
- *The Age of Enlightenment* AD 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries
  - *Cromwell*



# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- The Enlightenment was finally here
  - 1649 Oliver Cromwell invaded Ireland
    - Thanks to the help of Cardinal Rinuccini—





# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - You remember Cardinal Giovanni Rinuccini from last week, right?
  - Pope Innocent X had sent Rinuccini to Catholic Kilkenny, in Ireland, back in 1646, with guns, ammunition, and funding to help fight off the (Puritan) Parliamentary English
  - The Irish immediately loved Rinuccini, and they appreciated the gesture of support from Rome
    - Later that year, the Duke of Ormonde tried to broker a truce between the Irish and the English, wherein the Parliamentarians would allow the Irish to continue to hold property and to practice Catholicism in private worship services
    - Rinuccini excommunicated anyone who supported such a treaty, and so, it was voted down by the Irish General Assembly



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- The Enlightenment was finally here

1649 Oliver Cromwell invaded Ireland

- Thanks to the help of Cardinal Rinuccini, the Irish Confederacy had resisted any treaty which might diminish their rights as Catholics, and had stood with Charles I against Parliament
  - They even signed a treaty with the exiled Charles II, to support him onto the English throne
  - They also opened Irish ports such as Wexford to anti-English privateers, and encouraged attacks against English ships
    - (Bear in mind that in their own rebellion of 1641, the Irish Catholics had slaughtered upwards of 10,000 English Protestants who had settled in Ulster)





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1649 **Oliver Cromwell invaded Ireland**

- Thanks to the help of Cardinal Rinuccini, the Irish Confederacy had resisted any treaty which might diminish their rights as Catholics, and had stood with Charles I against Parliament
- **Cromwell used all of that as a pretext to invade**
  - Ormonde—always trying to avoid an all-out war—led the Irish troops against Cromwell, but got utterly smashed by Cromwell's massive invasion force
  - Over the next couple of years, the New Model Army devastated Ireland
  - By the end of 1652, Ireland had surrendered, Cromwell had long since been recalled to England to try to deal with the Third English Civil War, and Ireland had lost over 618,000 people—or roughly 40% of its population in the span of three years
    - To this day, Cromwell is roundly hated in Ireland as a tyrant and a butcher



# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - But it was a little more complicated than that
    - First off, few of the original descriptions of the battles listed the civilian casualties that detractors later attributed to Cromwell and his troops
    - In fact, when the invasion began, Cromwell specifically ordered his men to be fair to civilians:
      - “I do hereby warn... all Officers, Soldiers and others under my command not to do any wrong or violence toward Country People or any persons whatsoever, unless they be actually in arms or office with the enemy... as they shall answer to the contrary at their utmost peril.”
      - “As for the people, what thoughts they have in the matter of religion in their own breasts I cannot reach; but I shall think it my duty, if they walk honestly and peaceably, not to cause them in the least to suffer for the same.”





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      - In fact, when the invasion began, Cromwell specifically ordered his men to be fair to civilians
      - He was absolutely ruthless—boasting that the siege of the port city of Drogheda left maybe 30 people alive—but not actively cruel
      - Cromwell even sent a warning message to the garrison commander there:

“Sir, having brought the army of the Parliament of England before this place, to reduce it to obedience, to the end that the effusion of blood may be prevented, I thought fit to summon you to deliver the same into my hands to their use. If this be refused, you will have no cause to blame me. I expect your answer and remain your servant,  
—O. Cromwell”
    - But the commander refused to surrender



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      - Cromwell even sent a warning message to the garrison commander there
      - According to the rules of warfare for the day, when garrisons refused to surrender, it was just *assumed* that no quarter be given
        - Cromwell's official record of how many civilian townsfolk died as a result was around 700
        - The Irish Catholic account claimed that the number was around 4,000 civilians (which was 500 more than the *total number of dead in the whole siege...*)
        - It's all very much a matter of *perspective...*





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      - He was absolutely ruthless—boasting that the siege of the port city of Drogheda left maybe 30 people alive—but not actively cruel
    - The same could be said of his siege of Wexford a few weeks later
      - Again, Cromwell sent a message to the garrison commander, agreeing to his requested terms:  
“Sir, I have had the patience to peruse your propositions; to which I might have returned an answer with some disdain. But to be short I shall give the soldiers... quarter for life and leave to go to their several habitations... and as for the inhabitants, I shall engage myself that no violence shall be offered to their goods, and that I shall protect their town from plunder”





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      - The same could be said of his siege of Wexford a few weeks later
        - Again, Cromwell sent a message to the garrison commander, agreeing to his requested terms
        - But then, for some reason, a Royalist captain suddenly surrendered the town... *before* the terms could be officially agreed upon by both sides
          - Parliamentary forces flooded into the streets, killing, burning, and looting—but *not* on Cromwell's orders
            - (though, to be fair, he didn't really try to stop them, citing Wexford's decade of slaughtering English on the high seas)



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      - The same could be said of his siege of Wexford a few weeks later
      - To this day, the massacres at Drogheda and Wexford are seen by the Irish as the paramount examples of Cromwell's cruelty and tyranny even though *neither* one was *technically* due to any unusual cruelty or tyranny on Cromwell's personal part
        - (though both massacres were still under his watch, and under his authority...)





# *The Age of Enlightenment*

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - But it was a little more complicated than that
    - First off, few of the original descriptions of the battles listed the civilian casualties that detractors later attributed to Cromwell and his troops
    - Secondly, the large-scale massacres (and crop burnings, and using starvation as a weapon) were all carried out after Cromwell returned to England by his appointed successor, Henry Ireton
      - It's impossible to know how much of that Cromwell was even *aware* of at the time (though Ireton was Cromwell's son-in-law)
      - But under Ireton's command, the lands and goods of Catholics were all confiscated, and anyone—even civilians—who resisted were either imprisoned or sold as indentured servants to the colonies
      - Catholic priests were exiled or imprisoned—and any priests returning to Ireland were under sentence of execution
      - No Catholic worship of any kind was allowed—even in private
      - Cromwell didn't object to this...





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    - Cromwell's hatred for Catholicism was so intense, and so much villainy was done in Ireland in his name, that Cromwell has literally become a curse in Ireland
      - The worst curse that an Irishman can bestow upon someone is, "*Mallacht Chromail ort*"
      - And the anniversary of his death is still often celebrated in the streets of Ireland, with lynchings and burnings of Cromwell in effigy
        - So do you see how the Irish perceptions of Cromwell helped build a foundation for the current Protestant/Catholic hostilities in Ireland, and their hatred for the English in general?



# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- The Enlightenment was finally here
  - 1649 Oliver Cromwell invaded Ireland
  - 1650 The Scots declared Charles II to be King
    - To gain their trust, Charles officially renounced the Church of England and accepted Presbyterianism and the Scottish promised to back his claim to the English throne as well  
(thus launching the Third English Civil War)



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1649 Oliver Cromwell invaded Ireland

1650 The Third English Civil War broke out

- To gain their trust, Charles officially renounced the Church of England and accepted Presbyterianism and the Scottish promised to back his claim to the English throne as well
- Cromwell was thus called back from Ireland by Parliament to invade Scotland instead





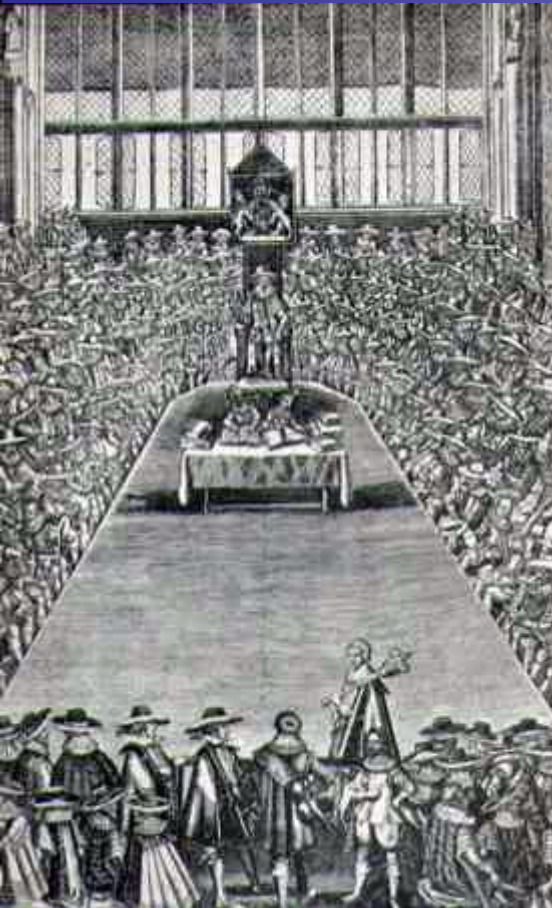
# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - This wasn't *exactly* the same Parliament that had stood against King Charles I
    - In 1648, Cromwell's superior officer—Lord Thomas “Black Tom” Fairfax—ordered that everyone who disagreed with the military's handling of the political situation be forcibly removed from Parliament
    - So on December 6, 1648, Colonel Thomas Pride brought the New Model Army in to purge Parliament of those who didn't agree with Fairfax and Cromwell
    - To this day, the Roundheads' control of Parliament still stands as the only military *coup d'état* in English history



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    - In 1648, Cromwell's superior officer—Lord Thomas “Black Tom” Fairfax—ordered that everyone who disagreed with the military's handling of the political situation be forcibly removed from Parliament
    - Because this left only a “remnant” or a “rump” of the previous Parliament in power, this body has become known as the “Rump Parliament”





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- **Cromwell was thus called back from Ireland by the Rump Parliament to invade Scotland instead**
  - But before he would invade Scotland, Cromwell begged the Scots to reconsider:  
“I beseech you, in the bowels of Christ, think it possible you may be mistaken”





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**The Scottish stood by their new king, and Cromwell invaded at Dunbar, winning a solid victory against a larger force**

- Charles saw an opportunity, so he abandoned the Scots and took his Royalists south, to march on London while Cromwell fought in Scotland
- But the Scots didn't come with him, Cromwell caught up with him, and by September of 1651, Charles was in custody and the Third Civil War was over



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  - But before he would invade Scotland, Cromwell begged the Scots to reconsider
  - The Scottish stood by their new king, and Cromwell invaded at Dunbar, winning a solid victory against a larger force
  - **However, Charles somehow got away and escaped through France to his family in the Netherlands, so we'll be seeing him again later on...**





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Cromwell started fighting against Parliament

- With Charles out of the picture (for the moment), Cromwell called for Parliament to create a new Church of England that tolerated *all* Protestants (and that even tolerated the rights of Catholics and Jews to practice *their* religion—albeit only privately)

- In fact, he even officially overturned King Edward I's 1290 Edict of Expulsion, publicly asking the Jews abroad to return to England quoting Romans 10:12-15 in Whitehall—

“For there is no difference between Jew and Gentile—the same Lord is Lord of all and richly blesses all who call on him, for, ‘Everyone who calls on the name of the Lord will be saved.’ How, then, can they call on the one they have not believed in? And how can they believe in the one of whom they have not heard? And how can they hear without someone preaching to them? And how can they preach unless they are sent? As it is written, ‘How beautiful are the feet of those who bring good news!’”



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- Cromwell's loudest opponent in reaching out to the Jews was actually fellow Roundhead William Prynne





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- With Charles out of the picture (for the moment), Cromwell called for Parliament to create a new Church of England that tolerated *all* Protestants, hold new, open elections to re-fill its empty seats, and re-unite the United Kingdom

- Parliament actively resisted on all of these counts so in 1653, Cromwell called for them to name a new, temporary, 40-man government who could move forward (and abdicate their own positions)
- They agreed to do so... but then did absolutely nothing—nor did they even ever get a workable constitution in place
- They were, in fact, too busy redistributing the royal revenues to one another to actually *govern...*



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- **In April of 1653, Cromwell brought in musketeers and cleared the building, shouting “You are no Parliament!”**

- In their place, he created a commission, whose job it was to decide what kind of new government should be put together

- (NOTE: In the 1970 movie, *Cromwell*, the character of Lord Thomas Fairfax is given a non-historical, but ironic line:

“I seem to remember we cut off the head of a king for such as this...”)





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- In their place, he created a commission, whose job it was to decide what kind of new government should be put together
- **The commission created a new Parliament, based not on social rank, but on perceived religious fervor (and on perceived loyalty to Oliver Cromwell)**
- **Six months later, this experimental “Parliament of Saints” dissolved itself to create a new *Protectorate* government for England...**



# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- **The Enlightenment was finally here**
  - 1649 Oliver Cromwell invaded Ireland
  - 1650 The Third English Civil War broke out
  - 1651 Cromwell started fighting against Parliament
  - 1653 **Cromwell was named England's Lord Protector**

Note the flags of England, Scotland, and Ireland (Wales being represented by another English flag), with Cromwell's white lion in the center





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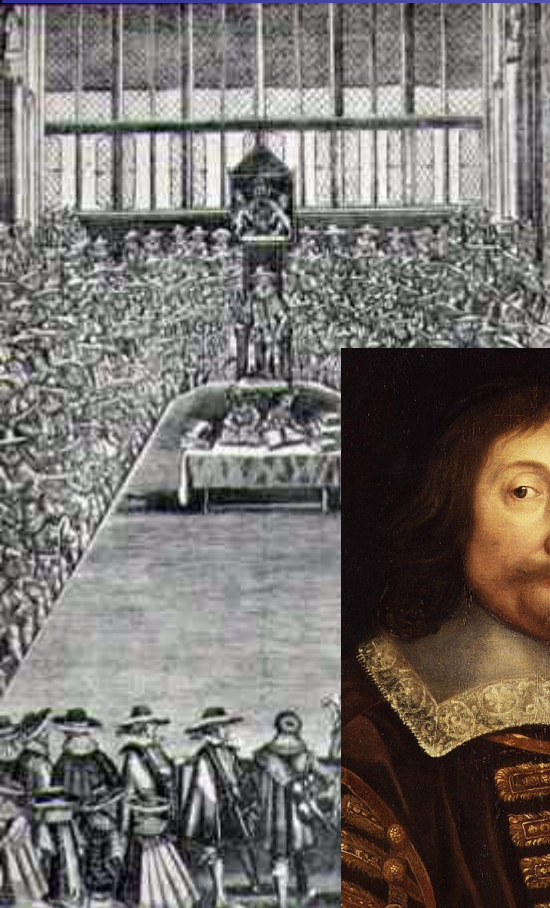
1653 Cromwell was named England's Lord Protector

- Technically, the title had been one of the many titles held by the royals of England for centuries but in point of actual practice, it was usually only used by royals acting as regents for young kings

- Cromwell saw himself as essentially acting as a “regent” for the nation itself, until a legitimate and healthy king could come along to sit on the throne
- He expressed that his rule had two core objectives:

1) To heal the nation after three bloody, Civil Wars, and rebuild its government

- Unfortunately, Speaker William Lenthall couldn't get the new Parliament to work together at all—*none* of the bills brought before them passed
- So in January of 1654, Cromwell dissolved *that* Parliament, too
- Instead, he set up a system of Major-Generals (kind of like military governors) to run England



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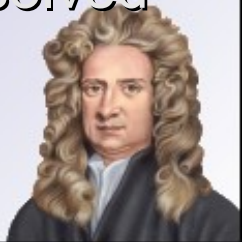
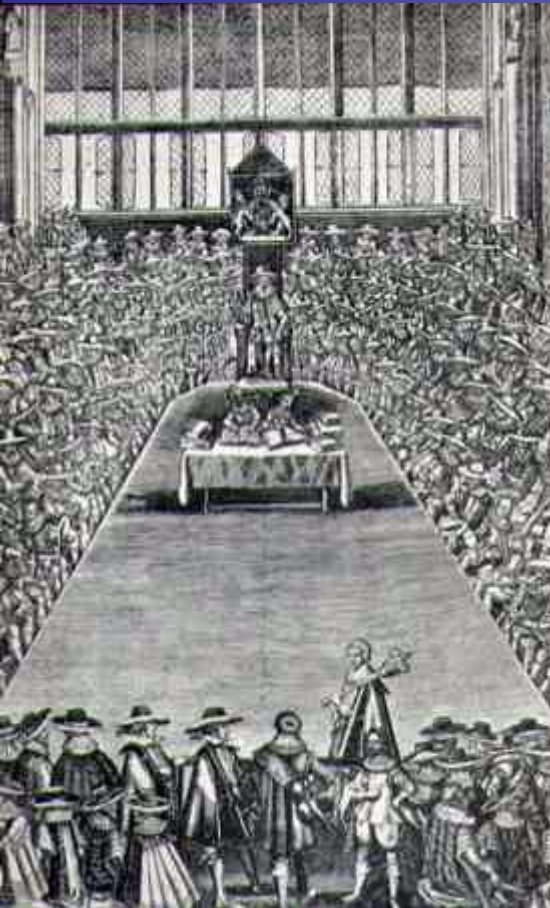
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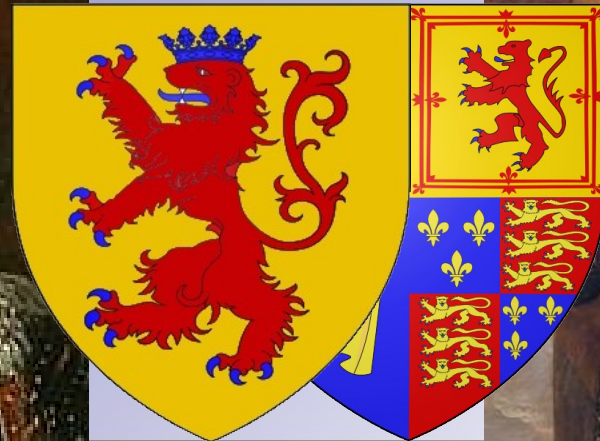
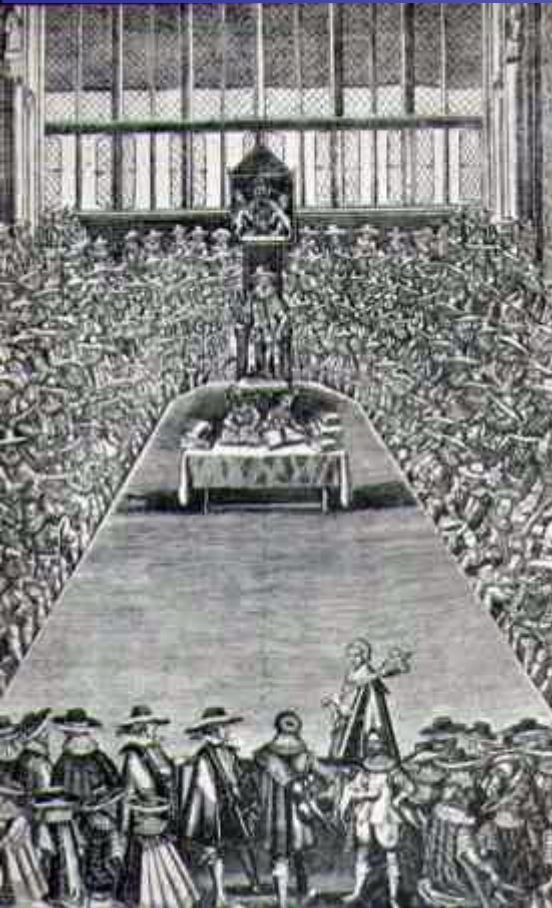
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- **The Major-Generals quickly realized that they needed a Parliament, so a new new Parliament was formed**





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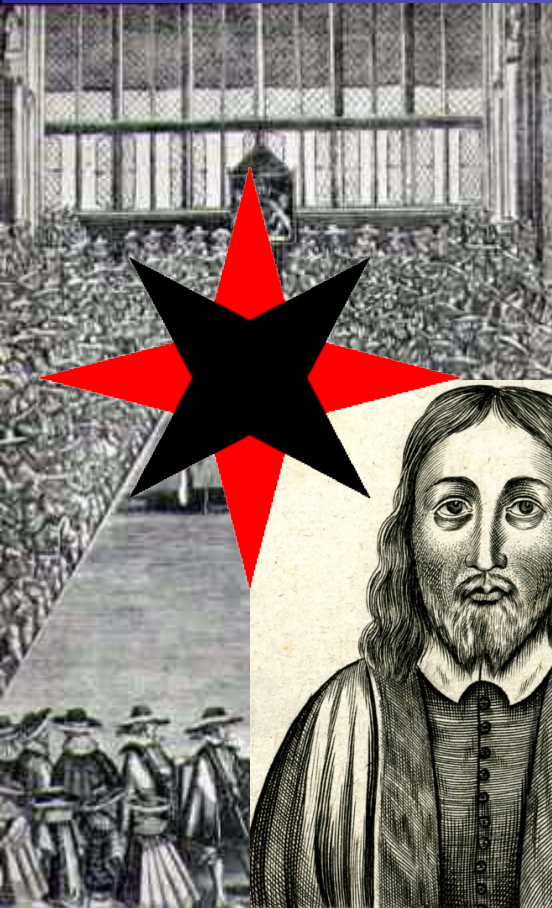
- Funky little teaching moment—
  - This Parliament tried to exert their authority by lessening taxes, ending the war with the Dutch (which had been going on since 1652)
    - (NOTE: This meant that Charles couldn't get much political help from the Netherlands, without creating another international incident)
    - (So, ironically, he turned to England's long-time *enemy*, the Hapsburg King Philip IV of Spain)





# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - This Parliament tried to exert their authority by lessening taxes, ending the war with the Dutch, and flexing their muscles as a “supreme court”
  - For instance, they tried the case of James Naylor—a Quaker who'd thought that God told him to re-enact Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem by riding in the same way to Bristol on Palm Sunday
  - The Puritans in Parliament didn't think that God had told him to do that
  - Nor, to be honest, did George Fox, who said, “James ran out into imaginations, and a company with him; and they raised up a great darkness in the nation”



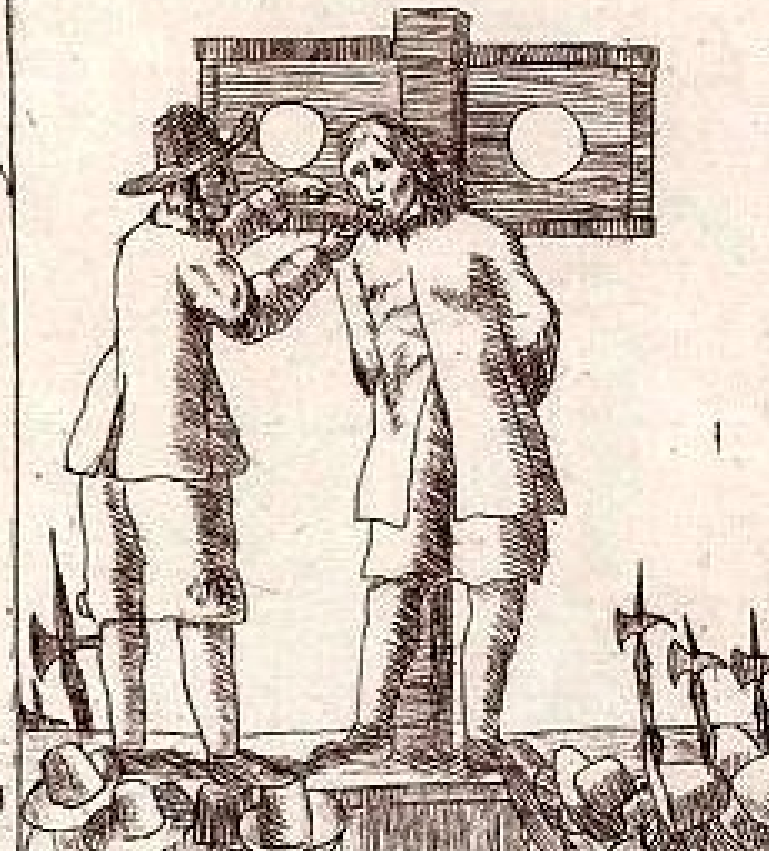
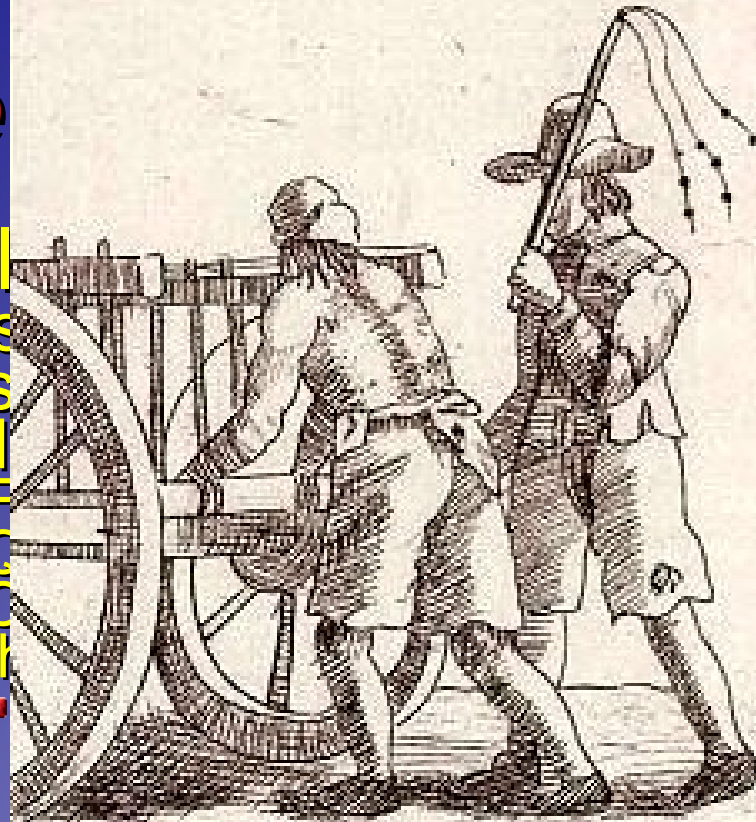


# The

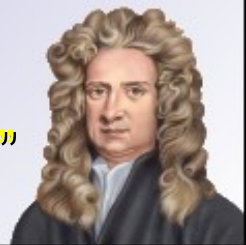
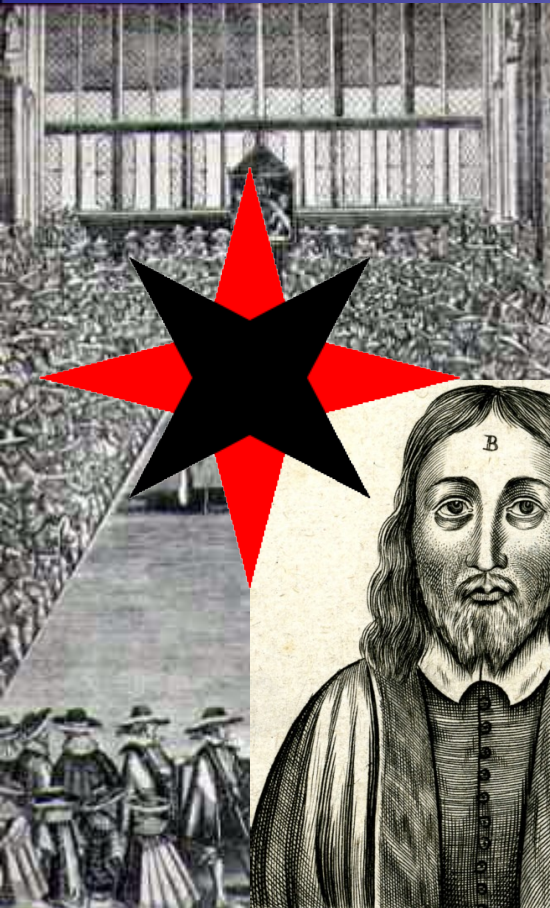
## Funky I

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- “James Naylor shall be put in the pillory in the city of Westminster for the space of two hours, on Thursday next, and then be whipped by the hangman through the streets... and [then] be put in the pillory again from the hours of eleven to one on the following Saturday. He shall then have his tongue bored through with a red hot iron, and be branded with the letter B, and sent to Bristol, where he shall be paraded through the city on horseback, with his face backward. From Bristol he shall be brought back to London and sent to the Tower, there to be kept to hard labour by order of Parliament...”  
(a sentence he served for two years)



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- Cromwell saw himself as essentially acting as a “regent” for the nation itself, until a legitimate and healthy king could come along to sit on the throne

- **He expressed that his rule had two core objectives:**

1) To heal the nation after three bloody, Civil Wars, and rebuild its government

2) To re-reform the spiritual life of England

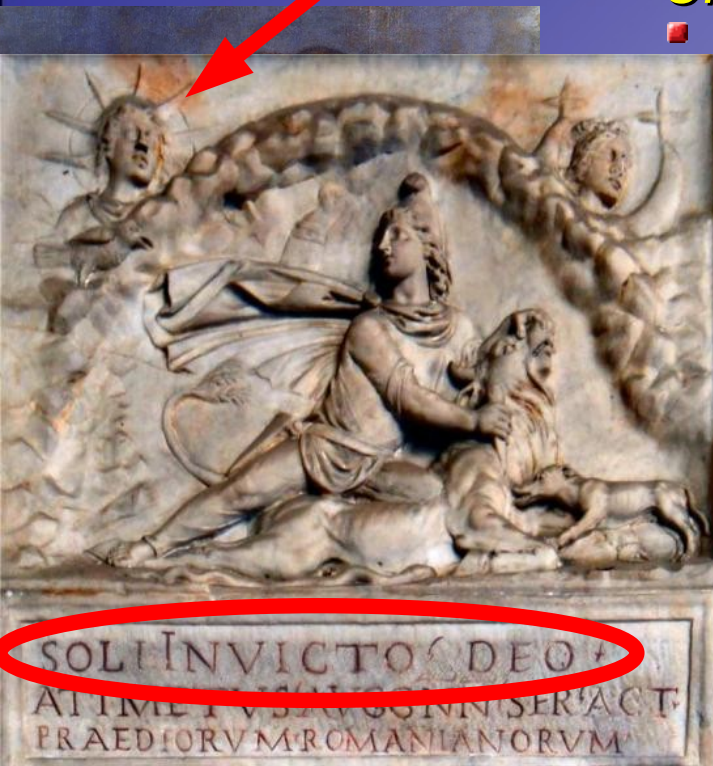
- Between Quakers like Naylor, Catholicizers like Charles I, and rampant sinning on the part of the commoners—Cromwell saw the need to reform the theology of the *people* as well as the government





# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - So that's why Cromwell banned Christmas
    - Like most Puritans of his day, Cromwell saw Christmas as an essentially pagan celebration *because a lot of it kind of is*
    - We have big parties where we celebrate a divine birth and give gifts—just like the Romans used to do during the pagan *Saturnalia* festival, which culminated each year in the *Birthday of the Unconquered Sun* celebration on December 25
    - (NOTE: In Cromwell's time, most people got crazy drunk at these parties, and God wasn't even *remotely* honored)



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  - And even today, our cultural representations of Christmas include pagan holly and evergreen trees and a jolly old Yule elf
  - To Cromwell, the slight and incidental focus on Christ's birth didn't outweigh the pagan elements, so it was banned
  - Even cooking a goose for Christmas dinner could get a person thrown into prison on blasphemy charges





# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
  - So that's why Cromwell banned Christmas
  - **But Parliament also banned theaters**
    - They thought that acting was basically a con artist's activity, and that most theaters were places of sin *because they kind of were*
      - Forget Shakespeare and the Globe Theater for a second—most actors were members of travelling troops that distracted you while the pickpockets that they scattered amongst the unsuspecting audience robbed you blind
      - And even at Shakespeare's relatively reputable Globe Theater, they tended to have problems with things like people getting drunk and rowdy, and having sex during the plays



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  - So that's why Cromwell banned Christmas
  - But Parliament also banned theaters, and most pubs and inns
    - They thought that they were hotbeds of prostitution *because a lot of them kind of were*





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- Funky little teaching moment—
  - So that's why Cromwell banned Christmas
  - But Parliament also banned theaters, and most pubs and inns, and sports (especially on Sunday)
    - Really, doing *anything* on a Sunday—including taking a stroll



# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
  - So that's why Cromwell banned Christmas
  - But Parliament also banned theaters, and most pubs and inns, and sports (especially on Sunday), and colorful dresses, and make-up
    - In point of practice, Major-Generals and their officers regularly dragged women off of the streets to scrub off their make-up—and even to throw them into prison, if they believed that the make-up was an indicator that the woman was, in fact, a prostitute





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1649 Oliver Cromwell invaded Ireland

1650 The Third English Civil War broke out

1651 Cromwell started fighting against Parliament

1653 **Cromwell was named England's Lord Protector**

- In 1657, Parliament offered Cromwell the crown—to become *officially* the next King of England

- He chewed on the offer for six weeks, considering how it would take the stress off to know that his government would not be based on seasonal whims

- But as he ultimately explained,

- “I would not seek to set up that which Providence hath destroyed and laid in the dust, and I would not build Jericho again”

- “I would have been glad to have lived under my woodside, and to have kept a flock of sheep, rather than to have undertaken this government”



# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

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- **Nonetheless, they *did* dress him in purple robes and start calling him, “Your *Highness*...”**





# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

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1658 **Cromwell abruptly died**

- He contracted malaria—probably as the result of a urinary tract infection—passing away at age 59 and he was buried with all of the pomp and circumstance of a king
- After his passing, his son, Richard, was asked to step into the role of Lord Protector of England and was so horrible at it that he was asked to resign within nine months of taking office, in 1659
  - The government that Cromwell had worked so hard to build ended up being only as strong as its leader, and so the whole system completely fell apart
    - (Which is why Richard became known as “Tumbledown Dick” in England)
    - (And which is also why the scrambling Parliament restored the monarchy by inviting Charles II back to be King of England in 1660...)



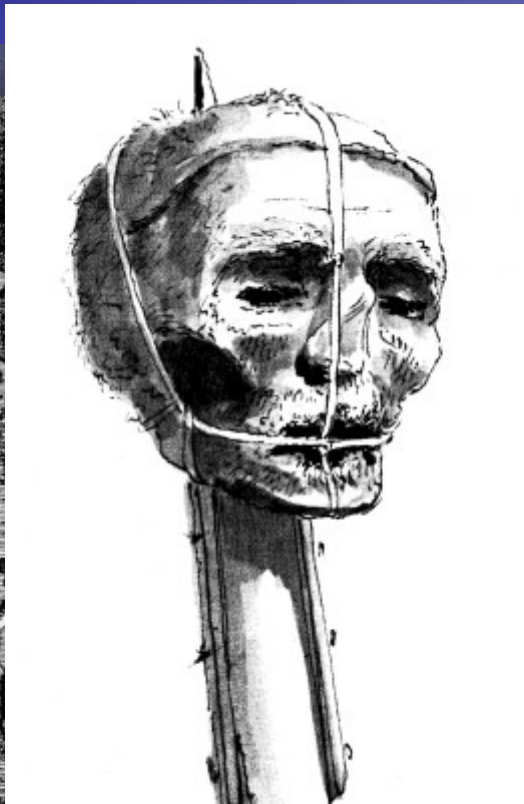
# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- **The Enlightenment was finally here**

- 1649 Oliver Cromwell invaded Ireland
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- 1658 Cromwell abruptly died
- 1661 Cromwell was executed**

- **Three years after he died, Cromwell's remains were dug up, tried for treason, and then hanged, and then burned, and then chopped up**

- **His head itself was put on a pole and displayed for public ridicule**





# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- **Conclusions on Oliver Cromwell...**
  - He's remembered as a butcher in Ireland for his massacres at Drogheda and Wexford
    - Though technically, both of those battles followed the rules of war for the day
    - And it was actually *Ireton* who perpetrated most of the *subsequent* cruelty against the Irish
      - And yet, Ireton was Cromwell's hand-picked successor in Ireland—as well as his son-in-law



# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

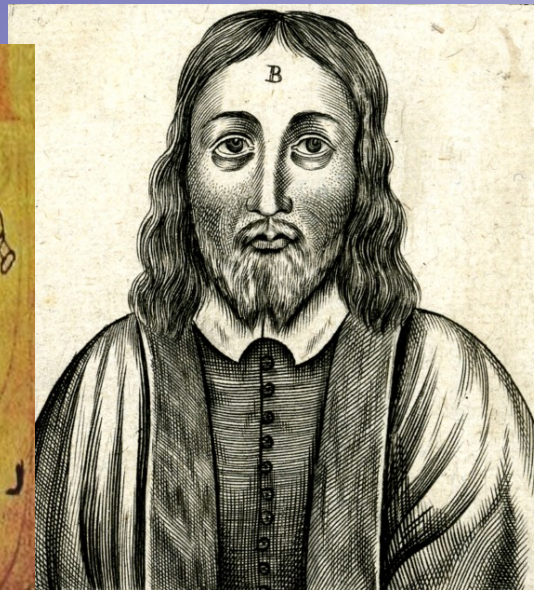
- **Conclusions on Oliver Cromwell...**
  - He's remembered as a butcher in Ireland for his massacres at Drogheda and Wexford
  - He's remembered as a hypocrite for disbanding Parliament after beheading Charles I for that
    - But technically, it was *Thomas Fairfax* who did that the first time
    - And when Cromwell did it again later, it was because they were incompetent and rife with corruption





# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- **Conclusions on Oliver Cromwell...**
  - He's remembered as a butcher in Ireland for his massacres at Drogheda and Wexford
  - He's remembered as a hypocrite for disbanding Parliament after beheading Charles I for that
  - **He's remembered as a religious zealot who hated anyone who wasn't a Puritan**
    - Though he argued for tolerance even for the *Jews*
    - And it was *Parliament* that made the most stringent laws and legal decisions



# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

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  - He's remembered as a religious zealot who hated anyone who wasn't a Puritan
  - **But he was both very pious and very powerful—and that's a dangerous combination**
    - He was personally strict, intense, and mercurial—but even more to the point, cruelties were inflicted on people on his watch, in his name, by people under his authority—and he *let* it happen
    - And yet, a BBC documentary recently just lauded Cromwell as the “father of modern democracy,” and attributed the existence of both the modern British Parliamentary system and the United States of America to Cromwell's efforts





# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

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    - He was personally strict, intense, and mercurial—but even more to the point, cruelties were inflicted on people on his watch, in his name, by people under his authority—and he *let* it happen
    - **Cromwell has ultimately been judged by the actions of the “Cromwellian Era” more than by the actions of Cromwell himself—for good or for ill**
    - **But that wouldn't surprise him—as he once wrote, “Do not trust the cheering, for those persons would shout as much if you or I were going to be hanged...”**

