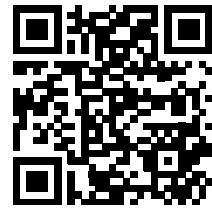


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James I and The Stuart Era



James I, who came to the _____ in 1603, marked the beginning of the Stuart period in England. He was the first _____ of both England and Scotland, uniting the two crowns. James believed in the divine _____ of kings, which meant he thought his authority to rule came directly from _____. This belief often led to conflicts with the _____, as he did not think he should have to consult them on matters of _____. One of his notable contributions was the commissioning of the King James _____, a translation that remains influential. His foreign policy was characterized by a desire for _____, especially with Spain, which was a departure from the more aggressive stance of his predecessors. James's court was known for its _____ and learning, attracting artists like William Shakespeare and scientists like Francis Bacon. However, his reign also saw the beginning of colonial _____ in the Americas, setting the stage for future English colonization efforts. Despite his efforts to maintain _____, James's belief in absolute monarchy laid the groundwork for the tensions that would later erupt into the _____ during the reign of his son, Charles I. His death in 1625 marked the end of an era that was filled with both achievement and _____.

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