

THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR



QUIZ

1. Who was John Blanke and what was his role in Henry VIII's court?

2. How do historians know about John Blanke?

3. How did Cattelena of Almondsbury use her cow for profit?

4. What was Edward Swarthy allowed to do that showed he was a free man in the eyes of the law?

- ☐ own his own business
- ☐ buy his own cattle
- ☐ speak in court

5. Where do we think black Tudors came from?

GLOSSARY

The Petition of Right Parliament forced Charles I to agree to this in 1628. It aimed to stop Charles from raising taxes for ordinary people

Archbishop of Canterbury leader of the Church of England

Parliament elected politicians who make laws

Civil War a war fought between citizens of the same country

Cavaliers supporters of King Charles I during the English Civil War

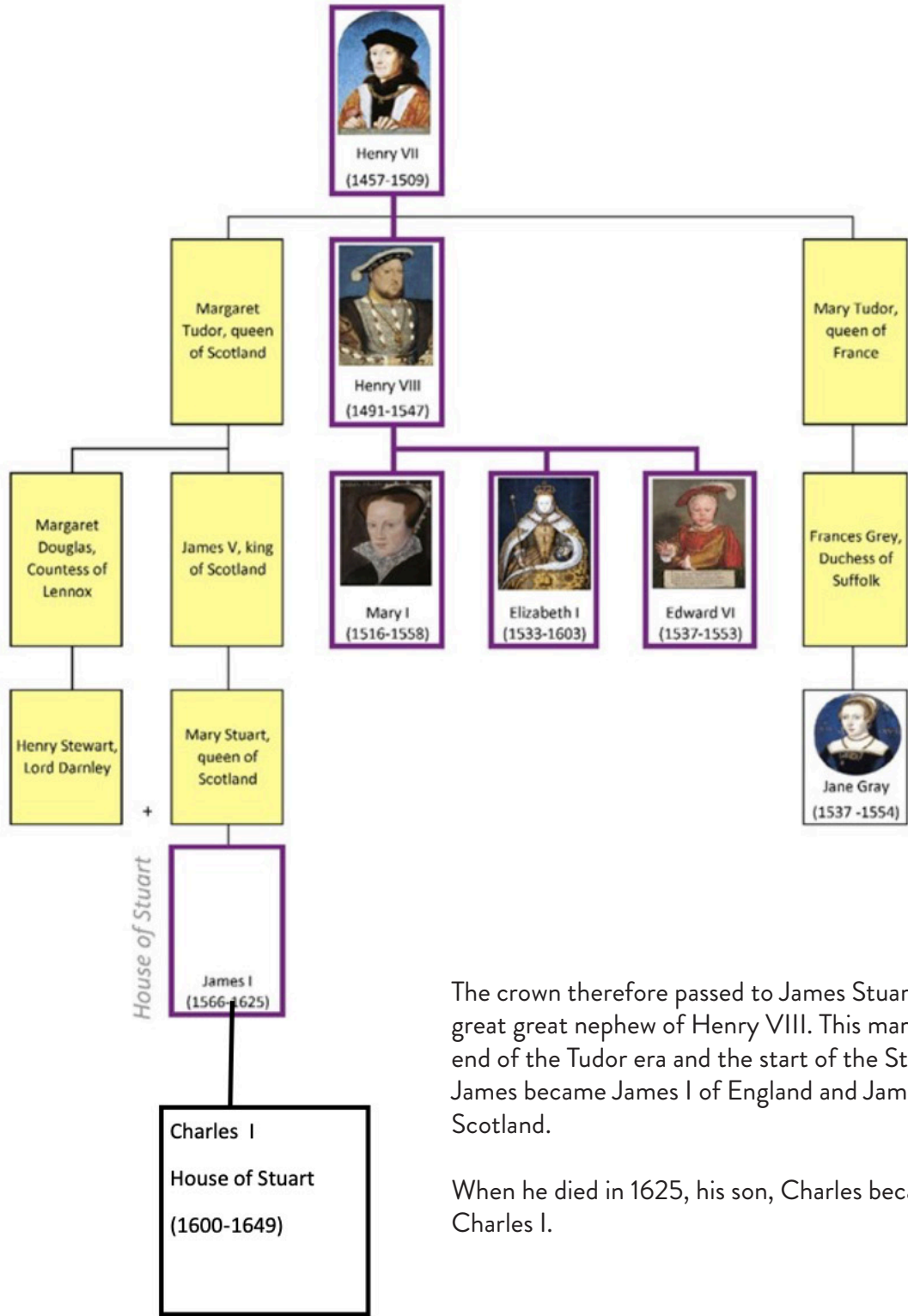
Roundheads a member or supporter of Parliament during the English Civil War. The Roundheads were led by Oliver Cromwell



WHO CAME AFTER ELIZABETH?

Queen Elizabeth I died in 1603, after 44 years on the English throne. Under her rule, Sir Francis Drake and the English navy defeated the Spanish Armada, new land was explored, the empire was expanded and riches and treasures were brought back to England to be enjoyed.

Elizabeth was a well-liked queen who was a powerful figure of female authority. She was affectionately known as ‘Good Queen Bess’ after her death. However, she never married and had no children.

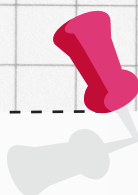


The crown therefore passed to James Stuart, the great great nephew of Henry VIII. This marked the end of the Tudor era and the start of the Stuart era. James became James I of England and James VI of Scotland.

When he died in 1625, his son, Charles became King Charles I.

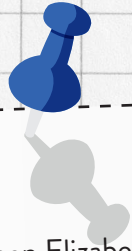


HOW ARE THE TUDORS REMEMBERED UNDER QUEEN ELIZABETH I'S RULE?



A diverse population

What evidence do you have that England was a diverse place during Tudor times?



Exploration and expansion

What evidence do you have that Queen Elizabeth I encouraged exploration during her reign?



Fair ruler

Powerful public speaker
Confident in front of her Royal Court



WHAT CAUSED THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR?

Charles believed in the divine right of kings and believed he had complete power over his royal subjects and all citizens of Britain. This thinking did not go down well!

Not only this, Charles I married a Catholic (Henrietta Maria of France) who refused to convert to the Church of England. Remember, during the Reformation, England had stopped being a Catholic country and was now a Protestant country. This made Henrietta and therefore Charles unpopular.

The people of England, both rich and poor, thought that both they and the people they elected to parliament should have more say in the running of the country.

In 1628 parliament sent The Petition of Right to Charles, demanding an end to taxes without parliament's permission.

What does this remind you of? Which other event in History did people demand that the King acted fairly and recognised their rights? –[link to Magna Carta in autumn term]

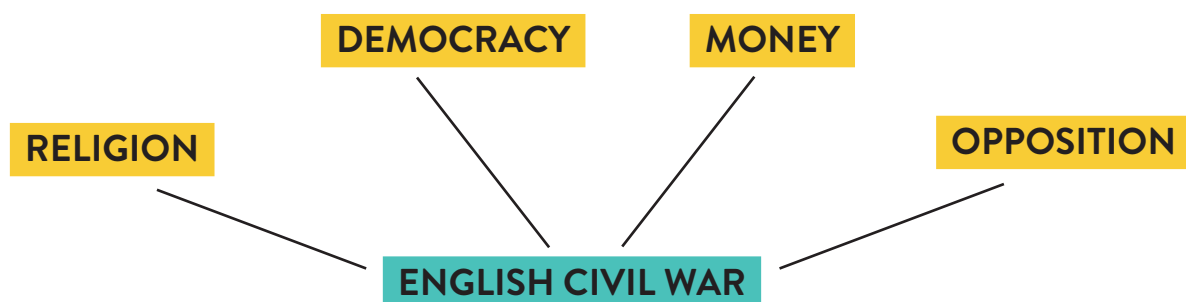
However, Charles I got round this by never calling Parliament into session and completely ignoring them. This angered not only the members of Parliament, but also the citizens who had hoped he would stick by his Petition of Right.

Then Charles I decided to declare war on Scotland. He needed money for this so he tried to get Parliament back together to agree to raise taxes too. They refused! This was a huge mistake! Parliament decided that they wanted more power to keep an eye on the King.

Charles I tried to round up soldiers to arrest these members of Parliament. A civil war broke out between the Cavaliers (loyal to the King) and the Roundheads (loyal to Parliament and led by Oliver Cromwell).



Oliver Cromwell



These two armies battled fiercely for nine years from 1642-1651. However, the most important moment came in 1649, with the execution of Charles I in 1649. The final battle of the English Civil War was the Battle of Worcester. Oliver Cromwell's army of 28,000 Roundheads (known as the New Model Army), defeated King Charles II's 16,000 Cavaliers.

Following the beheading of the King, England was ruled by parliament for 11 years, until Charles' son, Charles II was allowed to become king in 1660 in an event called the Restoration. The 11 years from 1649-1660 mark the only time that England had neither a King nor a Queen.



Watch: <https://bit.ly/2zVcp3N>



FUN FACTS

Oliver Cromwell and the Commonwealth:

Banned sport

Banned theatres

Banned Christmas!

Increased the Navy, which then captured Jamaica from the Spanish



OLIVER CROMWELL: HERO OR VILLAIN?

Lined writing area for the lesson.