

Turton School History Department – knowledge organiser – LIFE IN STUART ENGLAND		
Key events	Key people	Key questions/words
<p>The war began in 1642 when, after seeing his rights as king slashed by Parliament, Charles miscalculated by swarming into the Palace of Westminster with several hundred soldiers to arrest five Members of Parliament and a peer he accused of treason. They all escaped, but London was scandalized and the king was forced to flee the city.</p> <p>The war between the Roundheads (supporters of parliament) and the Cavaliers (supporters of the King) began.</p> <p>The Civil War led to the trial and execution of Charles I, the exile of his son Charles II, and the replacement of the English monarchy with first the Commonwealth of England (1649–1653) and then with a Protectorate (1653–1659), under the personal rule of Oliver Cromwell, the Lord Protector.</p> <p>Key Battles of the Civil War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1642. The battle of Edgehill was a confused draw. Charles advanced as far as Turnham Green, five miles from London, but when 24,000 Londoners turned out to fight him, he turned back.1643. Charles tried another attack on London, but he was defeated at the Battle of Newbury.1644. Parliament made an alliance with the Scottish ‘Covenanters’ (Protestants), and Oliver Cromwell and his ‘Ironsides’ joined the Parliamentary cavalry. Cromwell defeated a Royalist army at Marston Moor by attacking them at teatime1645. Parliament reorganised its armies into the ‘New Model Army’ led by Cromwell. Charles was decisively defeated at NasebyIn 1646, Charles surrendered.In May 1648 Charles made a deal with the Scots and started a second civil war. After Cromwell had defeated Charles a second time – at the Battle of Preston in August 1648 – Parliament put him on trial for treason.Charles was condemned as a "tyrant, traitor, murderer and public enemy to the Commonwealth of England" and executed on 30 January 1649. <p>England became a Republic for eleven years from 1649 - 1660.</p> <p>At first England was ruled by Parliament, but in 1653, Oliver Cromwell, commander of the army, became Lord Protector of England. He held his post until his death in 1658 (when his son briefly took over). Cromwell did not want to be king and refused the crown when it was offered to him.</p> <p>The Commonwealth - declared 19 May 1649</p> <p>Oliver Cromwell (1653-58)</p> <p>Richard Cromwell (1658-59)</p>	<p>James I was the son of Mary, Queen of Scots. During his reign the Gunpowder Plot failed and the Pilgrim fathers set sail for America in the Mayflower. He was the King of England from 1603 and Scotland (as James VI) from 1567.</p> <p>When James became King of England, he was already a king - King James VI of Scotland. He was the first monarch to rule both countries and the first to call himself 'King of Great Britain'. However it was not until 1707 that an act of Parliament formally brought the two countries together. James had been King of Scotland for twenty-nine years when he acceded to the English throne.</p> <p>Charles I tried to rule without Parliament. In the Civil War between his party and Parliament, he was captured and was executed in 1649. Charles was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, and became heir to the throne on the death of his elder brother Henry in 1612.</p> <p>He fought against the Parliament leading to civil war, as a result of this he was executed on 30 January 1649.</p> <p>Oliver Cromwell: Cromwell was a Puritan, who opposed Charles I, the King, in the Long Parliament (so called because of its eight year duration) that first met in 1640. During the Civil War he fought for Parliament. He thought that Parliamentary leaders did not do enough to try to defeat Charles I. Cromwell became the leader of England in 1649 by leading the New Model Army. This included opponents that held different opinions about the type and degree of changes they wanted but they all agreed that Charles needed to change policies or go</p> <p>As Protector, Cromwell could not agree with his Parliaments and he dismissed them both. Instead, he ruled the country through his major-generals, which meant that England virtually became a military dictatorship.</p> <p>He allowed greater religious freedom for Protestants, but introduced a string of 'moral' laws to 'improve' people's behaviour which banned the theatre and bear-baiting, and forbade people to drink or celebrate Christmas, among other things.</p> <p>Charles II was called the Merry Monarch. In his reign occurred the Plague, The Fire of London, and the Dutch Wars. Having suffered a stroke, Charles converted to Catholicism on his death-bed and passed away a few hours later. He was crowned King of Scotland in 1651. When Richard Cromwell lost the confidence of Parliament and abdicated, Charles returned to London in time for his thirtieth birthday and to rule Great Britain (Scotland, England and Wales). Charles saw London recover from the Plague (1665) and Great Fire (1666). Many new buildings were built at this time. St. Paul's Cathedral was built by Sir Christopher Wren and also many churches still to be seen today.</p>	<p>Catholic: a follower of the Catholic religion, one of the main Christian faiths.</p> <p>Cavaliers: nickname for the King's soldiers during the English Civil War.</p> <p>Civil War: a war between two groups of people in the same country.</p> <p>Divine right: the belief that Kings and Queens could do as they wish because they were appointed by God.</p> <p>Parliamentarian: a supporter of Parliament during the English Civil War.</p> <p>Protestant: a Christian follower of the Church of England which was separate from the Catholic Church following Henry VIII's reformation.</p> <p>Puritan: a strict Protestant wanted to worship God very simply.</p> <p>Regicide: the official word for killing a king or queen.</p> <p>Roundheads: nickname for Parliament's soldiers during the English Civil War.</p> <p>Royalist: supporter of the King during the English Civil War.</p> <p>Treason: a crime against a king or queen.</p>