

Key concepts		Key words			
<p>Civil War: A war fought between two sides within the same country.</p> <p>Puritanism: A religious faith, part of the Protestant system.</p> <p>Democracy: A political system that gives people the right to vote for their leader.</p> <p>Totalitarianism: Power in the hands of one leader.</p> <p>Republic: A country run by an elected parliament and not by a monarch.</p>		<p>Stuart: Name of the ruling dynasty from 1603 onwards.</p> <p>Divine Right of Kings: The concept that God had chosen the King and therefore he had absolute power.</p> <p>Gunpowder Plot: A terrorist plot to kill the king and Parliament with the aim of installing a Catholic Monarchy.</p> <p>Star Chamber: A private court used by Charles I to punish his rivals.</p> <p>Ship Money: A tax, extended by Charles I.</p> <p>Grand Remonstrance: A list of 204 complaints from Parliament about the way Charles I was running the country.</p> <p>19 Propositions: A list of ways Parliament wanted to limit the power of Charles I</p> <p>Royalist: A supporter of the King and royal rule.</p> <p>Parliamentarian: A supporter of Parliament and parliamentary rule.</p> <p>Musket/ Musketeer: A key weapon at the time, an early form of rifle used on the battlefield. A Musketeer was someone who used a musket.</p> <p>New Model Army: A fighting force, formed by Parliament to fight in support of Parliament against the King.</p> <p>Regicide: To kill a king or monarch.</p> <p>Restoration: The term used to describe the return of the Monarchy to England.</p>			
Key people					
James I: King of both Scotland and England, he ruled England from 1603. James was the first Stuart Monarch. He was the target of the Catholic Gunpowder Plot led by Robert Catesby.		Charles I: The second of the Stuart Monarchs. He ruled from 1625. He had conflict with Parliament and would eventually fight for his right to rule in the Civil War.	Henrietta Maria: Catholic wife of Charles I. She was thought to be a key influence in terms of the King’s religious policy. People mistrusted her because she was Catholic.	Oliver Cromwell: an English General who led Parliamentary armies in the Civil War. He would go on to govern England after the execution of Charles I.	Charles II: The third Stuart monarch, Charles II became king in 1660 following the restoration of the monarchy in England. He was known as the Merry Monarch.
Key events					
1603	Elizabeth I dies and James VI of Scotland becomes the first Stuart King of England.		1642	The Civil War begins in August. In October, Royalist and Parliamentary forces clash at Edgehill, there was no clear winner.	
1604	James I acted to end the 20 year war with Spain, bringing new peace to England. This also prevented England becoming bankrupt.		1644	Scottish and Parliamentary armies destroy Charles’ northern forces.	
1605	The Gunpowder Plot is discovered on 5 th November. This was a Catholic Plot to replace King James I with a Catholic controlled monarchy.		1645	Parliament established the New Model Army Royalist forces are crushed by the New Model Army at Naseby.	
1611	The ‘King James’ Bible is first published. It had been commissioned in 1604 and became the most famous English translation of the Bible.		1646	Charles I surrenders to the Scots, he was eventually handed over to the English Parliament for £400,000	
1625	James I died and Charles I is crowned King. Charles was just 24 when he became king.		1649	Charles I is executed in January, at the Banqueting House in Whitehall. Oliver Cromwell’s troops storm the Irish town of Drogheda, Ireland. His troops slaughtered 3,000 people	
1629	Charles I dissolves parliament and begins 11 years of personal rule. This followed repeated arguments with Parliament about money and religion.		1653	Oliver Cromwell declares himself Lord Protector, effectively making himself the absolute ruler of England.	
1637	Charles’ new prayer book causes riots in Edinburgh. Scottish Protestants thought that it was too Catholic.		1658	Oliver Cromwell dies and is succeeded by his son, Richard. Richard is a terrible ruler and England collapsed into chaos.	
1640	Parliament reopens with first the ‘short’ and then the ‘long’ parliament. Both argued with Charles and refused to give him more money.		1660	Charles II is proclaimed King of England and the Monarchy is restored, this was marked with massive celebrations and was a holiday for centuries to come.	