

Year 8

Topics 1&2













**Causes and events
of the English Civil**

War knowledge

organiser

KEY RELIGIOUS CONCEPTS		
Concept	Definition	Definition related to topic
1. Church	Church with a capital C refers to the whole organisation of Christianity- church buildings, priests, leaders and the people who went to church.	By the reign of Elizabeth, the Church in England was basically Protestant, though the 'Elizabethan Settlement' meant it kept some Catholic traditions, like decorations.
2. Roman Catholic	A type of Christian who still recognised the Pope as head of the Church. Often shortened to refer to them as just 'Catholics'.	By the time Charles I became King in 1625, it is estimated there were as few as 60,000 Catholics left in England.
3. Protestant	A type of Christian who had issues with the Roman Catholic Church.	Elizabeth, James and Charles were all Protestant monarchs- they all refused to accept the Pope as head of the Church
4. Purgatory	A place where souls went after death before passing to heaven	Puritans believed that purgatory was an entirely invented idea
5. Sin	A crime judged not by other humans, but by God as being wrong- a religious crime	Presbyterians believed it was a sin to not go to church at least once a week
6. Penance	The way of atoning for a sin- a punishment to make a sin better	Presbyterians did not believe it was possible to serve penance or atone for sins
7. Pope	The head of the Roman Catholic Church	The Pope was not recognised as head of the Church by James I or Charles I
8. Transubstantiation	The idea that the blood and wine taken as part of communion transformed into the body and blood of Christ- it was a miracle.	Every English monarch from Elizabeth I onwards insisted that transubstantiation did not occur during Holy Communion- bread and wine only represented the blood and body of Jesus. It was symbolic.
9. Communion	A service that took place in a church where members of the Church would drink wine and eat bread	Puritans believed that during Holy Communion bread and wine represented the blood and body of Jesus- it was not the blood and body of Jesus
10. Indulgence	A certificate that could be purchased from a Church official to reduce time in purgatory	Ordinary Calvinist Protestants did not believe that indulgences should be sold as they did not believe in purgatory
11. Puritan	A type of Protestant who wanted to purify the Church of all Catholic elements	Oliver Cromwell was a strong Protestant who hated William Laud's Church reforms
12. Presbyterian	A type of Protestant similar to a Puritan, but who thought the Church should not have lots of leaders, such as bishops	Scotland had a high number of Presbyterians, many of whom rebelled after he tried to impose the Laudian prayer book in 1637
13. Calvinist	The most common type of Protestant in England by 1625	Ordinary Calvinists disliked the influence William Laud had over the king
14. Arminian	A type of Protestant who believed churches should be decorated and good deeds got a person to heaven	William Laud was an Arminian who allowed greater decorations (such as altar rails) in churches in the 1630s

Key dates					
Before the '11 year tyranny'	1. 1603	Elizabeth dies and James I (Charles' father) becomes King	During the '11 year tyranny'	5. 1633	William Laud is appointed Archbishop of Canterbury. He immediately changes the appearance of churches
	2. 1625	Death of James I and accession of Charles I and Charles marries Henrietta Maria		6. 1634	Charles begins to collect ship money
	3. 1628	Duke of Buckingham is murdered. Charles blames Parliament		7. 1637	Charles tries to force the Scots to use an Arminian prayer book
	4. 1629	Parliament issues resolutions criticising Charles- Charles dissolves Parliament		8. 1638	The Scots gather an army to invade
After the '11 year tyranny'	9. April 1640	Charles recalls Parliament, but the short Parliament sits for just a month after refusing to give him what he wants	During the war	17. October 1642	Battle of Edgehill- neither side wins
	10. Aug 1640	The Scots invade		18. 1644	Battle of Marston Moor- Parliament wins
	11. Nov 1640	Charles recalls Parliament		19. Feb 1645	Creation of the New Model Army
	12. Summer 1641	Parliament votes to execute the Earl of Strafford		20. June 1645	Parliament wins a decisive victory at the Battle of Naseby
	13. Nov 1641	Parliament issues the Grand Remonstrance		21. 1646	Charles surrenders to the Scots
	14. Jan 1642	Charles tries to arrest the five MPs		22. 1647	Charles escapes from prison and starts the second Civil War
	15. June 1642	Parliament issues the '19 propositions'		23. Nov 1648	Pride purges Parliament after Charles has been recaptured
	16. August 1642	Charles raises his standard at Nottingham and war begins		24. Jan 1649	Charles is found guilty of treason and executed
After the War	25. 1653	Oliver Cromwell becomes Lord Protector	26. 1658	Cromwell dies and is replaced by son	
	27. 1660	Charles II is restored to the English throne	28. 1688	The 'glorious revolution' sees James II replaced and increases Parliament's power.	

KEY INDIVIDUALS			
1. Charles I 	King of England between 1625 and 1649	2. Duke of Buckingham 	Close friend of Charles murdered in 1628
3. Henrietta Maria 	Catholic wife of Charles I	4. William Laud 	Arminian Archbishop of Canterbury after 1633
5. William Prynne 	Opponent of Charles who had his ears cropped after criticising Charles in 1637	6. John Pym 	Leading opponent of Charles in Parliament after 1640
7. Earl of Strafford 	Also known as Thomas Wentworth. Executed at Parliament's demand in 1641	8. Oliver Cromwell 	Leader of cavalry in New Model Army and Lord Protector between 1653 and 1658
9. Prince Rupert 	Leader of the Royalist forces and nephew of King Charles	10. Henry Ireton 	Leader of the Parliamentary forces
11. Judge John Bradshaw 	Judge in the trial of King Charles I	12. Lady Derby 	Royalist who defended her home against a force of Parliamentary troops.

OTHER KEY TERMS		
16. Parliament	The organisation made up of representatives of the commons and the lords which advised the king, could make laws and decide if the monarch could raise taxes	Charles' decision to rule without Parliament for 11 years between 1629 and 1640 was one of the factors which led directly to the start of the war
17. Nobility	A system of government whereby decisions are produced by a small group of noble individuals	Charles tended to allow members of the nobility to lead Parliament's army
18. Taxation	Money that people pay to fund what the government does	Charles could not claim taxation without calling Parliament, so relied on 'ship money' after 1629
19. Parliamentary privilege	The right of MPs to speak as they wish without fear of being put on trial	John Pym used his Parliamentary privilege to criticise Charles I
20. Divine right of kings	The belief that the monarch was chosen by God and so could act as (s)he wished	Charles believed in the divine right of kings, which meant Parliament had no right to deny him extra taxes
21. Act of Parliament	A form of law passed by Parliament	An Act of Parliament condemned Thomas Wentworth to death
22. Royal prerogative	The monarch's right to call Parliament and decide over religion and foreign policy	Charles used his prerogative to not call Parliament for 11 years
23. Foreign policy	The approach a country takes towards another country	After Parliament was recalled in 1640 it wanted control over England's foreign policy
24. Parliamentary session	The period of time for which a monarch calls Parliament together before sending it away. Today we have fixed Parliamentary sessions	The Parliamentary session in 1640 lasted from just April to May- less than one month
25. Monarchy	A system of government where a king or queen is in charge and passes the crown to their child when they die	Charles believed his right to be monarch came from God
26. Dissolution of Parliament	When the monarch chose to send Parliament away, thereby ending the Parliamentary session	When Parliament refused to allow Charles extra taxation in 1640 he dissolved it after just one month
27. Civil war	A war between two sides, both from the same country	The English Civil War was fought between Parliament and the king
28. Trial	A ceremony to decide if someone accused of a crime is guilty or innocent	Charles was put on trial after his defeat and capture in the second English Civil War



Why did the English Civil War begin? Summary

In many ways, this is one of the hardest questions historians look at. There have been entire books written to try to answer this question, so in the six lessons you will spend on it, it will be hard for you to become an expert- but we will try!

Charles came to the throne in 1625. Relations between Charles I and Parliament gradually got worse. There were clashes about foreign policy and many Puritan Protestants disliked Charles' religious policy. Charles married a French Catholic against the wishes of Parliament. Charles revived old laws and taxes *without* the agreement of Parliament. When Parliament complained in 1629, he dismissed them. Until 1640, Charles ruled without a Parliament – this period is often referred to as the 'Eleven Years Tyranny'.

War with Scotland forced Charles to recall Parliament. Instead of granting Charles money, Parliament sent him the Grand Remonstrance (1641). This was a list of 204 complaints about the way he was running the country. After Charles had tried and failed to arrest the five leaders of the Parliament, a civil war broke out.

What happened during the English Civil War? Summary

Parliament had the support of the south-east of England, merchants, London and the navy. Charles' forces were gradually worn down. After Oliver Cromwell set up the New Model Army, Parliament won decisive victories at Marston Moor (1644) and Naseby (1645).

Charles surrendered in 1646. He failed a second time to defeat Parliament during the the Second Civil War in 1648. Parliament put him on trial for treason and he was executed in 1649.

Historians in the past portrayed the Civil War as the time when Parliament defeated the power of the king. England was a republic for the next 11 years, ruled by Oliver Cromwell.

