



CHARLES I AND THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR

Key Vocabulary	
DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS- Belief that Kings power came from God and therefore nobody could defy them	SHIP MONEY- An emergency tax on England, taken advantage of by Charles I
CAVALIERS - Nickname given to supporters of Charles	REGICIDE - The act of killing a monarch
ROUNDHEADS - Nickname given to supporters of Parliament	NEW MODEL ARMY- New type of army created by Parliament

Key people

James I was both King of England and Scotland, and joined the two nations together. He was the target of the Gunpowder Plotters. He believed in the Divine Right of Kings, the belief that God gave King's their power, and therefore could not be argued with by anyone. The eldest son on James I, **Charles I** also believed in the Divine Right of Kings. This led to arguments with Parliament, which in the end led to the English Civil War. Charles eventually loses, and is the only King to be put on trial and executed by the country. **Oliver Cromwell** was an MP, who rose to fame due to New Model Army in the English Civil War. After the war, he was one of the MP's who signed Charles I death warrant. He later became Lord Protector of England, leader of England until his death in 1658. **Charles II**, son of Charles I, was in hiding in France after his father was beheaded. When Oliver Cromwell died he started to plan his return. In 1660, he successfully landed and paraded through London to cheering crowds. Often called "The Merry Monarch"

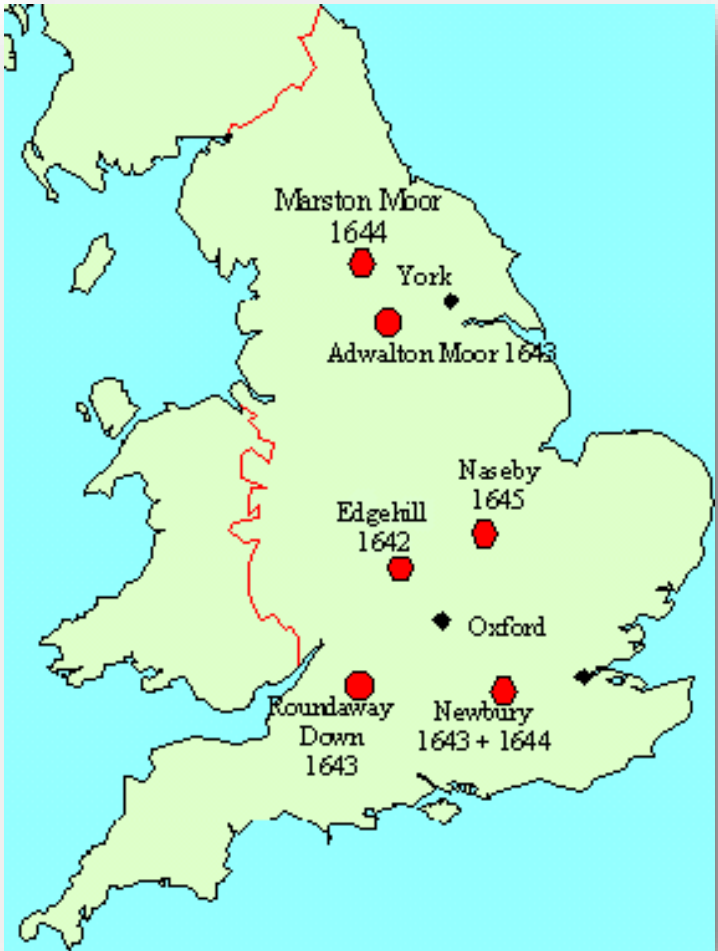


Causes of the English Civil War

1) In 1642, Charles I tried to arrest some MP's but failed.	2) In 1626, parliament refused to raise taxes for the king.	3) In 1625, Charles married a French Catholic princess, called Henrietta Maria.
4) In 1634, Charles made a new tax called Ship Money to help pay for his expensive lifestyle.	5) Charles believed in the Divine Right of Kings - this meant that God had chosen him as king.	6) In 1640, Charles fought a war against Scotland and lost. He had to pay the Scots to leave England.
7) Charles made changes in religion - when some people complained he cut off their ears.	8) In 1625 England were badly beaten by Spain in a battle that cost a lot of money.	9) In 1629, Charles dissolved Parliament (sent them home) and ruled without them for 11 years.
10) In 1640, the Irish rebelled against Charles because they didn't like Charles' religious changes.	11) In 1641, Charles had to go to parliament to ask for more money to fight the Irish and Scots.	12) Later in 1642, after the attempts to arrest the MP's, there were riots in London (see 1). Charles had to leave London for his own safety.



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Major battles of the English Civil War

Why was Charles I executed?

Why did Charles lose The English Civil War?	There are a number of reasons why Charles I lost including poor leadership. The New Model Army in particular helped turn the tide of the war in Parliaments favour. It was disciplined and fought for God.
Why was the King put on trial?	The king was imprisoned and put on trial by Parliament. There were meant to be 135 judges but only 70 turned up! Charles refused to recognise the authority of the court. Judge Bradshaw pronounced Charles I guilty.
How and why was Charles I executed?	Charles I was executed by leading Parliamentarians at Whitehall on 30th January 1649. This turned England into a Republic.
Who ruled England after Charles I?	After the execution of Charles I, England was ruled by Oliver Cromwell under the title of 'Lord Protector'. However he was very unpopular as he brought in strict Puritan rules and persecuted the Irish. When Cromwell died, Charles II returned leading to the restoration of the monarchy.

