



OLIVER CROMWELL AND THE RESTORATION

Key Vocabulary	
MAJOR GENERALS - One of the eleven area leaders used by Oliver Cromwell to help him run England.	LORD PROTECTOR - Oliver Cromwell's title as ruler of England,
REPUBLIC - A country not ruled by a king or queen.	RESTORATION - Returning the monarchy to England

On the morning of 31 January 1649, the people of England and Wales woke up to something they had never experienced before. They had no king...or queen. When Charles I was executed the previous day, the country became a **republic**.

No one really knew what to do without a king or queen so they looked towards the most powerful man in the country for guidance. That person was **Oliver Cromwell**.

What did Oliver Cromwell do?

- He was a member of Parliament and brilliant army leader
- He was a Puritan - by the 1650s, Puritans were the most powerful religious group in the country. They started to put new laws in place.
- When members of Parliament started to argue, Cromwell closed them down and decided to run the country himself. He was called **Lord Protector** and took a salary of £100,000 a year.

Cromwell and Ireland

- Cromwell decided to sort out the Irish once and for all and took an army of 12,000 men with him, landing in Ireland in August 1649. He laid siege to the town of Drogheda and demanded that the Irish Royalist army on the town surrender, or be utterly destroyed.

The Merry Monarch returns!



Key Knowledge

- Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, died of malaria in September 1658 - his son ruled England for two years after his death, but eventually it was decided by Parliament to bring back the monarch to rule England.
- 29 May 1660 was the day that King Charles II returned to London after living abroad for 10 years.
- Thousands lined the streets of Europe's largest city, London. England had a king once more.
- Charles II was known as the 'Merry Monarch' because he liked to have fun.
- He brought back all the sports and entertainments the Puritans had banned - including Christmas!

Fun Fact

In 1657, Oliver Cromwell was presented with the first pineapple seen in Britain. We don't know whether he ate it or not!



By order of the Major General, the following were banned on the Lord's day
 Using a boat or barge, horse or coach (unless travelling to church) - Walking to the next village (unless going to church) - Visiting taverns - Getting your hair cut or your beard trimmed - Dancing, singing or playing any musical instrument - Offering to buy or sell anything - Mending a dress
Any person committing these crimes would be fined at least 10 shillings

Key concepts: Knowledge and Understanding - Cause and effect - Significance - Evidence - Sources