






The English Civil War: What were the causes and effects?



Key word	Definition
Cavalier	A supporter of King Charles I
Civil war	A war between two groups within the same country
Divine right	The belief that the King was appointed by God, and didn't have to answer to anyone
Economic	Factors to do with money
New model army	Oliver Cromwell's army during the Civil War
Political	Factors to do with government
Protector	The person in charge of the Kingdom while the monarch cannot rule
Puritan	An extreme type of Protestant
Roundhead	A support of Cromwell and parliament
Treason	The crime of betraying your country, usually by trying to remove or kill the monarch

Charles I's reign is one of the most dramatic in history. Too often he is recalled as weak and stupid, but he was principled and brave, although fatally blinkered and paid the price for bringing radical change. Condemned as a traitor, he was also heralded as a martyr. His reign was destined to sow the seeds of democracy across Britain.
Leanda de Lisle



What will I learn?	
	Charles ruled England, Scotland and Ireland. He was arrogant and believed in the divine right of kings which led him to ignore his advisors and make bad decisions. His marriage to Catholic princess Henrietta Maria made many Protestants suspicious of his religious beliefs
	Charles dissolved parliament and ruled alone for 11 years because of arguments over religion and finance. He raised the ' ship money ' tax and imposed his own religious ideas in Scotland, causing rebellion. His attempt to arrest five MPs failed, so he fled London and raised an army.
	At first, the Royalists looked like they would win. However, Parliament set up the disciplined and well trained ' new model army '. Under the command of Oliver Cromwell , Parliament won many battles and sieges such as at Colchester.
	Charles had surrendered but kept trying to escape and had plotted with the Scottish to invade England and win back his throne. Cromwell put Charles on trial for treason . 59 men signed his death warrant, and Charles' head was chopped off.
	Cromwell often ruled without parliament. He introduced lots of Puritan reforms such as banning sport and Christmas and massacred two Irish towns. However, he also encouraged peace with France, allowed some religious toleration and reformed the legal system.

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