

History	The English Civil War		Year 7	Term 6
Week 1: The Background	Week 2: The Causes of the War	Week 3: The Civil War Part One		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Elizabeth I was the last Tudor •James VI of Scotland became James I of England •This time period is called the “Stewarts” •Charles I was his eldest son and heir •Charles came to the throne in 1625 •Civil war - People from the same country have a war •Parliament - The place where MPs meet and debate •Treason - To betray your country •Puritan - Extreme protestants •Foreign Policy- How countries deal with other countries •Reign - The length of time a monarch rules •Tyranny - Cruel and oppressive government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Relations between Charles I and Parliament were poor •Many MPs were puritans •They disliked Charles’ wife who was a French Catholic •They had asked him not to marry her but he had continued with the marriage without their approval •They disagreed with Charles’s foreign policy •Charles raised taxes without permission from parliament •Charles ruled without calling parliament together for eleven years •This was called the 'Eleven Years Tyranny' •War with Scotland forced Charles to ask Parliament for money • Parliament sent him the Grand Remonstrance (1641) •This was a list of 204 complaints about Charles's leadership •Charles had tried and failed to arrest the five leaders of the Parliament, a civil war broke out. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Civil War divided the country and families. •Parliament supporters were called Roundheads •Parliament had the support of the south-east of England, merchants, London and the navy •This gave Parliament much more money than the king •Many of the supporters were also Puritan •The king’s supporters were called Cavaliers •The gentry of the northern and western areas, were Royalists and supported the King •At the start of the war Charles had better horsemen •Charles also used soldiers from Scotland, Ireland and Wales • Most of the Royalists were conservative Protestants or Catholic. 		
Week 4: The Civil War Timeline	Week 5 : Why did Parliament Win?	Week 6 :Execution of Charles I		
<p>1642</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •October 23rd - The Battle of Edgehill •November 29th - The King moves to Oxford and makes it his capital <p>1643</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •January 19th - Battle of Newbury The King’s wins <p>1644</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •July 2nd Battle of Marston Moor <p>1645</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •February 17th - New Model Army approved by House of Lords •June 14th - Battle of Nasby New Model Army crushes the King’s army <p>1646</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •May 5th The King Surrenders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •.Charles was a poor leader •He frequently ignored the advice of those more experienced than him • The Royal leadership were divided and disliked each other •Charles failed to gain control of London •France failed to support Charles which left him short of money •Parliament had the support of rich merchants •Parliament had talented generals such as Oliver Cromwell •Parliament created a new type of army called the New Model Army. •The New Model Army were disciplined and well trained. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •In 1646, Charles surrendered •In 1647, the army drew up the 'Heads of the Proposals', a list of suggestions for a settlement with Charles •In May 1648 Charles made a deal with the Scots and started a second civil war •Cromwell had defeated Charles a second time at the Battle of Preston in August 1648 •Parliament put him on trial for treason •Charles was condemned as a "tyrant, traitor, murderer and public enemy to the Commonwealth of England" •Charles was executed on 30 January 1649 •Charles I is seen as the man who lost the monarchy of England in a civil war 		