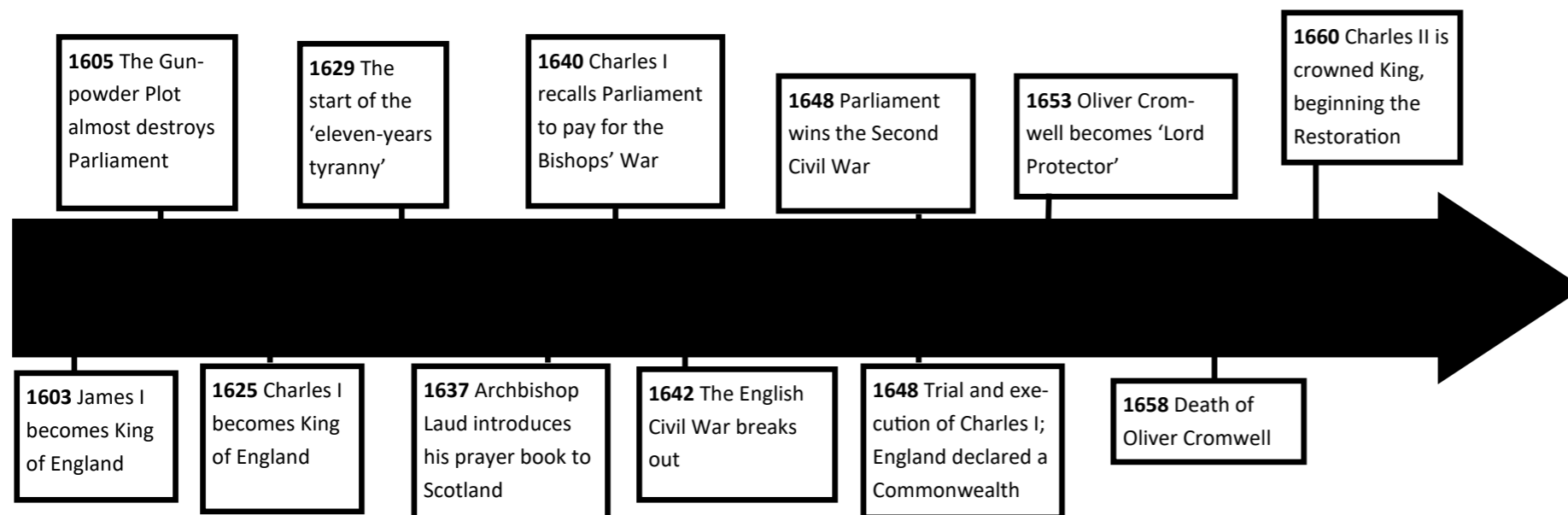


Unit 3: The English Civil War to Restoration

Topic Summary



| Key concept: Narrative Account | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Chronological | Events should be sequenced in your writing in chronological order. |
| Past tense | Narratives should be written in the past tense e.g. the king was crowned in 1660. |
| Third person | Narratives should be written in the third person . Do not use 'I'; 'we'; or 'you' |
| Linking | Connections should be made between events, linking them together in a clear sequence. |
| Relevant detail | Include relevant details for each event you are describing, including dates, names, etc. |

| Keywords | |
|--|---|
| Absolutist A ruler who has supreme authority and power | Long Parliament A parliament, which met, on and off, from 1640-1660 |
| Bishops' War An uprising against Charles I's religious reforms which began in Scotland | Newcastle Propositions A series of Parliament's demands in 1646, rejected by Charles I |
| Commonwealth The period when England ceased to be a monarchy, and was at first ruled by Parliament | Parliament A collection of people representing all parts of England, who approve or reject laws |
| Conspiracy A secret plan to do something unlawful or harmful | Regicide The deliberate killing of a monarch, or the person responsible for doing so |
| Declaration of Breda A set of promises made by Charles II prior to his restoration to the monarchy | Restoration The return of the monarch to England with Charles II's coronation in May 1660 |
| Eleven-years tyranny From 1629 until 1640 Charles I ruled without calling Parliament once | Rump Parliament The remaining members of Parliament after it was purged |
| Godly Providence A belief that events are governed by the direct intervention of God in the world | Ship Money a tax imposed on coastal towns to pay for their defence from naval attack during a war |
| Grand Remonstrance A summary of the criticisms that parliament had of the king | |

| Key People | |
|---|---|
| Charles I The second Stuart king of England, executed by Parliament in 1648 following the Civil War. | Archbishop Laud Famously introduced new prayer books along with other religious changes that bought back some Catholic practices. |
| John Pym Puritan member of Parliament, and a major opponent of Charles I before the Civil War. | Oliver Cromwell Parliamentary general, who became Lord Protector of the Commonwealth in 1653 |
| General Monck A general who had worked with Charles I and Cromwell who dismissed Parliament and called for elections after almost 20 years. | Charles II The king of England following the Restoration. |

How do I use my knowledge organiser?

Have you learnt the key dates of this unit?
Can you put the dates into chronological order?

Have you mastered the keywords?
Can you spell them?
Can you define them?

Have you understood the key concept?
Can you describe how a narrative account should be written?
Can you link events using relevant detail?

| Knowledge Outcomes | | |
|--------------------|---|---|
| 1 | Which royal dynasty began with James I? | The Stuarts |
| 2 | Why were Catholics angry with James I's religious policy? | It was a continuation of Elizabeth's and was intolerant of Catholics |
| 3 | What did the gunpowder plotters hope to achieve? | To blow up the houses of Parliament, killing the king and replacing him with his daughter |
| 4 | Why were people suspicious of Charles I's marriage? | The monarch should be Protestant but he had married a French Catholic so many believed he was secretly Catholic |
| 5 | Why was the period for 1629 known as the 'eleven-years tyranny'? | Charles dissolved parliament in 1629 and ruled alone, collecting taxes without parliament's permission |
| 6 | Which tax did Charles collect in 1634 and again in 1635? | Ship Money |
| 7 | Which group did Charles promote within the church? | The Arminians |
| 8 | What group of radical Protestants was becoming more powerful in parliament? | Puritans |
| 9 | Why did Charles need to raise taxes in April 1640? | He needed money to raise an army to put down the Scots in the Bishops' War |
| 10 | What happened in Ireland in 1641? | The Catholics rose up in violent rebellion against the Protestants |
| 11 | What were the Nineteen Propositions? | Another list of demands by parliament to reduce the power of the king passed in June 1642 |
| 12 | Why did Charles reject the Newcastle Propositions? | He failed to seize 5 MPs for arrest |
| 13 | What was Charles tried for in 1648? | Treason and for being a tyrant and a public enemy responsible for all the death and destruction of the Civil War |
| 14 | How many MPs signed Charles death warrant? | 59 |
| 15 | What did parliament declare England to be after the execution of the monarch? | A Commonwealth |
| 16 | Who became Lord Protector of the Commonwealth in 1653? | Oliver Cromwell |
| 17 | How did Cromwell impose his Puritan beliefs across England? | He appointed 11 Major-Generals to rule over different regions of Britain |
| 18 | Why did the Commonwealth fail? | Oliver Cromwell died in 1658, his son took over as Lord Protector but was a weak ruler and the army asked him to step down |
| 19 | Who came down from Scotland in 1660 to dissolve Parliament and order elections? | General Monck |
| 20 | Why was Parliament happy to agree to Charles II returning to England as king in 1660? | The promises made in the Declaration of Breda, such as religious toleration and no vengeance against Parliamentarians, meant Parliament was happy to accept Charles |