

Chronology	
1603	Elizabeth 1 dies, James 1 becomes the first Stuart monarch.
1605	Gunpowder plot
1625	Charles I becomes King.
1629	Charles dissolves parliament for the next 11 years. 'Personal rule'.
1633	Charles appoints William Laud as Archbishop.
1634	Charles expands 'ship money'
1637	Leading puritans are mutilated
1637-39	Charles tries to introduce a new Prayer book in Scotland
1640	The Long Parliament
1641	The Grand Remonstrance
1642 Jan.	Charles tries to arrest 5 MPS
1642 March	Parliament takes control of the army.
1642 June	Nineteen Propositions
1642 August	Charles raised his standard at Nottingham- War began.
1642	Battle of Edgehill
1644	Battle of Marston Moor
1645	Battle of Naseby
1645-46	Witch Craze
1646-48	Second Civil War
1649	Execution of Charles
1649-60	Interregnum

Key People	Role
Matthew Hopkins	The Witch finder General
Charles I	Son of James 1
Charles II	The son of Charles I
James I	The first Stuart King
Henrietta Maria	Wife of Charles I
Pym	Organised the Grand Remonstrance.
Robert Catesby	Leader of the Gunpowder plotters.
Guido Fawkes	Gunpowder expert found in the cellar.
Prince Rupert	Nephew of Charles I. In charge of the Royalist Cavalry.
John Bradshaw	Led the trial of Charles I
Oliver Cromwell	Puritan army leader of the roundheads.
Lord Fairfax	Led the New Model Army
William Laud	Appointed Archbishop of Canterbury.
Burton, Prynne and Bastwick	Wrote pamphlets criticising Charles.

Common misconceptions
At least one in 10 – or perhaps as many as one in five – men in England and Wales fought in the Civil War. It has been calculated that loss of life, in proportion to the national population of the time, was greater than in the First World War.
In England, witchcraft became a crime in 1542, a statute renewed in 1562 and 1604. As such, most witches across Europe received the usual penalty for murder – hanging (though in Scotland and under the Spanish Inquisition witches were burned).
The Gunpowder plot was led by Robert Catesby.

Key discoveries / ideas
In 1533, Henry VIII broke from the church and married the now pregnant Anne Boleyn in a secret ceremony. This solved his heir problem, but Henry was excommunicated by the Pope. The English Reformation had begun.
James I was a Protestant but was tolerant towards the Catholics. However he introduced strict anti-Catholic laws after the Gunpowder Plot. Charles I tried to introduce Arminian changes. Arminianism is a form of Protestantism that has a lot in common with Catholicism. Charles ended up fighting a civil war against Oliver Cromwell – who was a Puritan (a very strict Protestant who wanted to get rid of ritual in church services and lead a plain and simple life).
The printing press is thought to have been invented in Germany by Johannes Gutenberg around 1450 and by the end of the century printed books were available in London. This meant that ideas could be printed and spread quickly.

Useful Websites/books/films/documentaries
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zky82hv/revision/1
https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/English-Civil-War/476240#:~:text=The%20English%20Civil%20War%20was,when%20England%20had%20no%20monarch.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KDvQw9SzoV0
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cEE1FbHzt0
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bqi0Wd68Mio
https://vimeo.com/290470347

Key words and concepts

<p>1. Monarch</p> <p>The king or queen</p>	<p>2. Roundhead</p> <p>The term given to the soldiers that fought for Parliament. Named after their short haircuts!</p>	<p>3. Divine Right</p> <p>The belief held by Kings & Queens that they had been appointed by God to rule.</p>	<p>4. Puritan</p> <p>A very strict form of Protestantism. Many MPs were Puritans.</p>	<p>5. Reformation</p> <p>A movement in the 16th century which led to the foundation of Protestantism.</p>
<p>6. Civil War</p> <p>A war between citizens of the same country.</p>	<p>7. Cavaliers</p> <p>The term given to soldiers on horses. They fought for the King in the English Civil War.</p>	<p>8. Ship Money</p> <p>A tax normally paid by Coastal towns. Charles extended this inland.</p>	<p>9. Grand Remonstrance</p> <p>Organised by John Pym. A summary of all the criticisms that Parliament had with the King.</p>	<p>10. Parliament</p> <p>Called by the king when he chose. Approved laws and proposed their own. Were supposed to approve all taxes.</p>
<p>11. Nineteen Propositions</p> <p>A set of demands that parliament laid out to Charles.</p>	<p>12. Regicide</p> <p>The act of killing a king.</p>	<p>13. Republic</p> <p>A country with elected representatives</p>	<p>14. Treason</p> <p>The crime of betraying one's country, especially by attempting to kill or overthrow the sovereign or government.</p>	<p>15. Superstition</p> <p>Belief in the supernatural</p>
<p>16. Mew Model Army</p> <p>England's first professional army.</p>	<p>17. The Long parliament</p> <p>From 1640 parliament was in session for the next 20 years.</p>	<p>18. Royalist</p> <p>Someone who supports the monarchy</p>	<p>19. Interregnum</p> <p>In between kings.</p>	<p>20. Conspiracy</p> <p>A secret plan to do something harmful.</p>
<p>21. Lord Protector</p> <p>Oliver Cromwell's title.</p>	<p>22. Declaration of Breda</p> <p>Promises that Charles II made to restore the monarchy.</p>	<p>23. Witch craze</p> <p>people were accused of witchcraft in larger numbers.</p>	<p>24. Levellers</p> <p>A group who wished to abolish the monarchy.</p>	<p>25. Tyrant</p> <p>A cruel and oppressive ruler</p>

Important image(s) Catholic or Protestant?

