Part 1 – Causes of War
### English Civil War

**TASK 1:** Read the knowledge organiser and familiarise yourself with the new unit.

1. **Causes of the War**

   1620: Charles becomes King 1625
   1640: 1642 war begins
   1650: Execution of Charles I 1649
   1660: Charles II restored 1662

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<td>1620</td>
<td>Charles becomes King 1625</td>
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#### Key Vocabulary

1. **Divine Right of Kings**
   - The belief that God had made him King so his rule should not be questioned.

2. **Civil War**
   - A war which is fought by sections within a country.

3. **Ship Tax**
   - A tax paid by coastal towns for their defence.

4. **Archbishop Laud**
   - Put in charge of the Church by Charles but people hated him.

5. **Oliver Cromwell**
   - MP who became leader of the Parliamentarians.

6. **Prince Rupert**
   - Nephew of Charles who led the Royalist Army.

#### Causes-
Charles believed in the Divine Right of Kings and sent home Parliament home.
He married the Catholic French princess, his people worried that he too would become Catholic.
He angered the Scots by introducing a new prayer book.
Charles made all towns pay ship tax because he was short of money.
The trigger event of the war was Charles trying to arrest 5 MPs including Cromwell.

#### Events and Sides
Supporters of the King were known as Royalists or Cavaliers.
Supporters of Parliament were known as Parliamentarians or Roundheads.
Parliament had the support of London and lots of the South but Royalist areas tended to be in the North.
During the war Cromwell created the New Model Army which was disciplined and well led.

#### Aftermath
Charles refuse to speak at his trial saying only God should be his judge.
Parliament feared the reaction of the crowd to the execution of the King in 1649.
Cromwell refused the title of king and became Lord Protector.
Cromwell used his Major Generals to enforce Puritan rules.
Cromwell dealt harshly with the Catholic uprising in Ireland.
Two years after he died, his body was dug up and his head put on a spike.
In 1662 Charles II was restored to the throne (son of Charles I)

‘The World Turned Upside Down’ A woodcut produced in 1649
## English Civil War

### TASK 2: Read the historical interpretations of King Charles and complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evidence that Charles I was a good King</th>
<th>Evidence that Charles I was a bad King</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charles I was an intelligent and well educated gentleman. His taste in literature and art was excellent, his manner dignified. His domestic life was without blemish.</td>
<td>The new king was shy, serious and deeply religious. Charles’ reign got off to a bad start. Needing a queen he married Henrietta Maria, the sister of the king of France. She was a Catholic, and Parliament was alarmed that she might make Charles and their children Catholic too.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles I was a handsome man with cultivated tastes, but he was unfit for the position of king. He was too stupid and cold-hearted to understand or sympathise with the feelings of his people, and events were to prove that he was hopelessly obstinate, self-centred and untrustworthy.</td>
<td>Charles had a very different personality compared to James (his father). Charles was arrogant and conceited. He found it difficult to believe that a king could be wrong. This belief was known as the ‘Divine Right of Kings’, and it made him unpopular.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What is your view of Charles I so far? (If possible, do some research of your own.)
1. Causes of the War

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**TASK 3: Warming up the words – read the key words and their meaning. When you come across them in the text, complete the final column showing how they link to the causes of the Civil War**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Word:</th>
<th>Example of use:</th>
<th>Meaning:</th>
<th>How does this word link to the causes of the Civil War?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sympathetic</td>
<td>Mrs Allen was <strong>sympathetic</strong> to the pupil’s request for a summer uniform.</td>
<td>Looked upon with favour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissolve</td>
<td>The decision was made to <strong>dissolve</strong> the timetable as many pupils were absent.</td>
<td>To break up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tyrannical</td>
<td>Katya was trying to escape her <strong>tyrannical</strong> captor.</td>
<td>Unjustly cruel and harsh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 1629 Parliament refused to grant any more money to King Charles as they felt they could not trust him because he was married to a Catholic. They also thought that if he had money, he would not need to consult parliament anymore as that was the only thing that parliament controlled. Charles wanted the money to pay for England’s war with Spain. The tax was called a ‘Ship Tax’ as it would pay for the navy. When parliament refused to grant Charles’ request, he **dissolved** parliament. He got the money by forcing nobles to lend it to him and by selling titles and knighthoods for cash.

Throughout the years without parliament Charles’ wife Henrietta Maria was a key advisor to King Charles. He became increasingly ruthless and created his own personal court ‘The Star Chamber’ to punish his opponents. Many people in England and Scotland became concerned that he was becoming too **sympathetic** towards the Catholics, especially the Puritans. When Charles introduced a new prayer book in 1637 the Scottish people refused to accept it. The Scots believed it reflected Catholic traditions which they opposed. Riots broke out in Scotland and King Charles sent an army to deal with them. It was defeated by the Scottish rebels who then invaded England.

Charles needed more money if he was going to defeat the Scots. Eleven years after he had **dissolved** parliament, he needed to ask it to meet again in April 1640. Parliament agreed to provide Charles with funds to fight the Scots, but only with conditions. He had to promise not to pass laws without parliament’s support, not to raise unpopular taxes and to stop the religious changes. This parliament was called the ‘Short Parliament’ as it only lasted a month as Charles would not give in to any of parliament’s demands.

By 1642, relations continued to deteriorate between the king and parliament. John Pym, a leading opponent of the king, presented the ‘Grand Remonstrance’. This was a list of grievances towards the King. King Charles raised an army and marched to parliament to arrest the five men who led the opposition. They had already escaped but now everyone knew how far Charles would go to protect himself. This was even more proof that he was a **tyrant** who would not listen to his people.

In 1633 Thomas Wentworth, the Earl of Strafford had been sent to Ireland to keep control as there was tension between Catholics and Protestants. When Strafford returned to England in 1640, riots broke out in Ireland. Thousands of Protestants were killed by Catholics. Many people in England thought that Charles supported the rebellion as they were concerned about his alliances with Catholics. Parliament was willing to give money to suppress the Irish rebellion, but they did not want Charles in charge of the army. Parliament took control of the army. The King was furious.
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TASK 4: Match up statements 1-9 with the causes in the key. The first one has been done for you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religious: Things to do with religion or the church</th>
<th>Economic: Things to do with money</th>
<th>Political: Things to do with power</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Charles I was unwilling to accept that Parliament should be able to disagree with the King.</td>
<td>2. Many people did not like Catholics. Charles married a Catholic and appointed an Archbishop who supported Catholic worship</td>
<td>3. Charles I was short of money. He forced nobles to lend him money and sold titles and knighthoods for cash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Despite problems with money, Charles spent a lot of money on art.</td>
<td>5. Charles I introduced a new Prayer Book to Scotland. This caused the Scots to raise an army and invade England.</td>
<td>6. The Ship Tax was normally only paid when there was a war, but Charles made everybody pay it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Charles I went into Parliament and arrested five MPs. This was a great misuse of his power.</td>
<td>8. Charles I dismissed Parliament and only recalled them when he needed to raise more money.</td>
<td>9. There was a Catholic uprising in Ireland. Parliament did not trust the King to take control of the army.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TASK 5: Prioritise the causes by placing the corresponding number in the diamond. Explain your reasons for choosing the most and least important causes.

Most important cause:

Least important cause:
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On 10th January 1642 King Charles decided it was no longer safe for his family to stay in London, so he fled to York. Parliament was effectively left in charge of the country. In March, Parliament passed the ‘Militia Ordinance’ stating that the army was under their control. War seemed inevitable.

Different parts of England started to declare for either the ‘Royalist’ or the ‘Parliamentarian’ side. On 22 August, Charles I raised the King’s standard in Nottingham-showing his intention to fight Parliament.

The English Civil War had begun.

Civil wars are different to conventional wars in that towns and families are split apart. Fathers are pitched against sons, brothers against brothers, and friends against friends.

One in four English men fought at some point during the English Civil War.

TASK 6: Use the text and your own knowledge to answer the following questions:

1. Write a definition of a Civil War.

________________________________________________________________________

2. Why did King Charles flee to York in 1642?

________________________________________________________________________

3. Name the 2 sides in the Civil War.

________________________________________________________________________

4. What does it mean to ‘raise the King’s standard’?

________________________________________________________________________

5. Explain one way a Civil War is more complex than a conventional war.

________________________________________________________________________
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Quiz Rules: No peeking at your notes! Set a 1 minute timer. Good luck!

1. What was the ‘Divine right of Kings’?
   a. The belief that the King had been chosen by God to rule.
   b. The belief that the King was superior to everyone because he was rich.
   c. The belief that the King was God’s representative on earth.

2. In what century did the English Civil War take place?
   a. 15th
   b. 16th
   c. 17th

3. What was the name of the tax introduced by Charles I that made people angry?
   a. Poll Tax
   b. Ship Tax
   C. Land Tax

4. Which cause of the Civil War is seen as the ‘trigger’ event?
   a. Charles I marrying a Catholic
   b. Charles I arresting 5 MP’s
   c. Charles I spending money on art

5. What is a standard?
   a. A flag
   b. A gun
   c. A horse

6. What was the name of Charles I personal court?
   a. The Tower of London
   b. The House of Commons
   c. The Star Chamber

7. Which is the best definition of a Civil War?
   a. A war between two religious groups
   b. A war between two neighbouring countries
   c. A war between two groups within one country

8. Who were the two sides that were against one another in the Civil War
   a. The Catholics and Protestants
   b. The Royalists and Parliamentarians
   c. The Puritans and Militia

SKILLS: Can you identify the provenance of this source?

Remember...
PROVENANCE = NOP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>Nature</th>
<th>What it is?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>Origin</td>
<td>Who created it and when?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>Why was it created?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Diary entry of Henry Slingsby, a MP from Yorkshire (1642).

We have lived a long time.... without war... We have had peace when all the world has been in arms... It is I say a thing most horrible that we should engage ourselves in war with another.... with our own venom... we will destroy ourselves.