
Learning Booklet

Term 3 Year 7

The History Department

Task	Due Date	Checked/ Marked	Comment
Keywords 5: Causes of the Civil War			
Knowledge Organiser 5: Causes of the Civil War			
Interpretations 4: Causes of Civil War			
Revision: Year 7			
Keywords 6: The Civil War			
Knowledge Organiser 6: The Civil War			
Meanwhile, elsewhere...Europe			

Name: _____

Teaching Group: _____

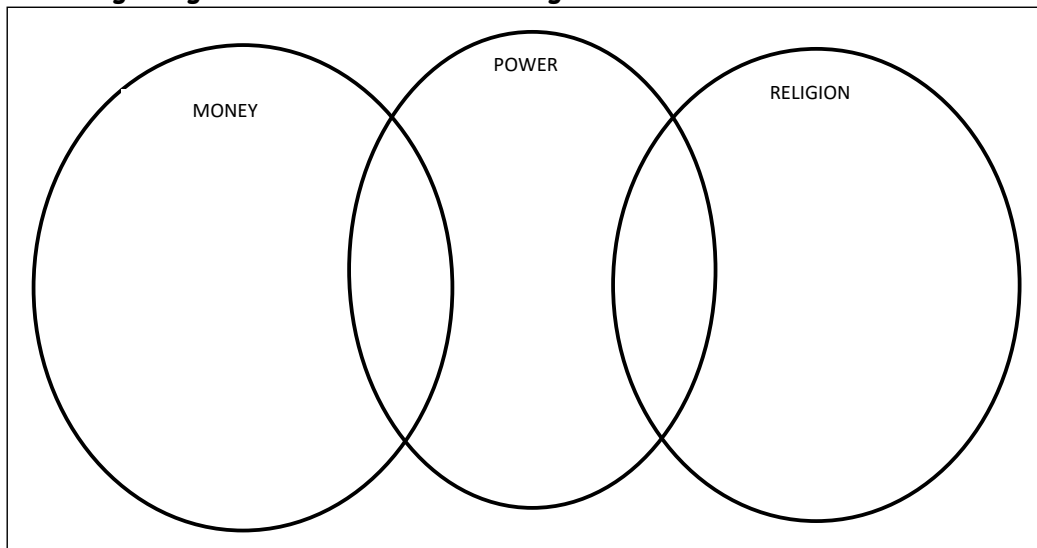
Teacher: _____

Keywords 5: Causes of the English Civil War

Civil War	A war within one country, where citizens split into two opposing groups.
Dissolution	To close down or end.
English Prayer Book	A guide for Church services that Charles introduced to England and Scotland, who saw it as too Catholic.
Grand Remonstrance	The list of demands made by the House of Commons in November 1641.
Long Parliament	The Parliament summoned by Charles I in 1640, which lasted until 1660, when it was dissolved.
Nineteen Propositions	Another list of demands drawn up by Parliament in 1642. Seen as 'the final straw'.
Pamphlets	Similar to leaflets, used to publish ideas and spread them.
Puritan	English Protestants who wanted to purify the Church even further through more reforms.
Ship Money	An unpopular tax, not approved by Parliament, used by the King to improve the Navy.
Tax	Payments made by citizens to Parliament, the Church or the Monarchy.

Learn these words and definitions as you will be tested on them; try to make sure you can also spell them correctly 😊

Knowledge Organiser 5: Causes of the English Civil War



Key People:

NAME	King Charles I	Duke of Buckingham	Queen Henrietta Maria	Archbishop Laud	John Hampden MP
WHAT THEY DID	Ruled England. Dissolved Parliament and ruled alone for 11 years. Raised Ship Tax in order to collect money without consulting Parliament	One of the King's closest advisors. People thought that he had too much influence. 1626 led unsuccessful naval mission against Spain.	French Catholic princess. England was now mainly Protestant (most MPs were Protestant) and people worried about her influence over the King.	Wrote the English Prayer Book, which was criticised by Puritans. When this was introduced to Scotland in 1637 the Scots angrily rejected it.	Refused to pay Ship Money in 1635 as he argued that Parliament should be consulted and agree. One of the five leading MPs who Charles tried to arrest in January 1642

Timeline --:

1625 Charles marries Henrietta Maria	1629 Charles dissolves Parliament	1634 Charles asks coastal counties to pay Ship Money (97% is collected)	1635 Charles demands that inland counties also pay Ship Money (97% is collected)	1637 English Prayer Book is introduced in Scotland. Riots follow.
1639 Tax-payer strike only 20% of expected Ship Money is collected	April 1640 Charles calls Parliament, sends them away after 3 weeks	Summer 1640: Charles' army has been defeated in Scotland	November 1640 Charles calls Parliament again as he needs £850 a day to pay the Scots army	Summer 1641 Charles makes a number of concessions to Parliament
November 1641 the Grand Remonstrance a new list of demands only passed by 159 votes to 148	November 1641 Irish Rebellion, Catholic uprising against Protestants	January 1642 Charles took 400 soldiers to Parliament and tried to arrest 5 MPs	February 1642 religious divisions in Parliament grow	June 1642 Nineteen Propositions passed by Parliament. The King calls on counties to raise armies for him

Interpretations 4:

Read both interpretations - they give different views about England in the 1640s - then answer the questions in the boxes. Remember, if there are any words you find difficult underline them then look them up in the dictionary

INTERPRETATION 1

“The fact that men spoke and wrote in religious language should not stop us from realising that there was a fight for power and influence behind their words. Each class wanted to put in place a religious outlook that best suited to their own needs and interests. What men were fighting about was the whole nature of English society.”

From a book written by historian Christopher Hill in 1940

INTERPRETATION 2

“William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, was King Charles I’s closest religious advisor and his religious ideas left a bad taste in the mouth for many. It was mostly the religious changes, and the dissolution (closing) of Parliament, that made Charles unpopular.”

Adapted from a paper by historian Stefan Blanco

Tricky words:

What is the main difference between these views?

Revision:

You've got an end of year exam coming up which will test your knowledge of everything since the beginning of Year 7...what would be worthwhile activities to help you to succeed?

Keywords 6: The Civil War

Cavalier	Nickname used by the Parliamentarians to refer to supporters of the King.
Cavalry	A soldier who fought on horseback.
Drill book	A manual with pictures to explain how to use the weapons of the war.
Musketeer	A soldier armed with a musket.
New Model Army	The army of the Parliamentarians, led by Oliver Cromwell and Thomas Fairfax.
Parliamentarian	A supporter of Parliament.
Pikeman	A soldier armed with pike.
Roundhead	Nickname used by the King's supporters to refer to supporters of the Parliament. This referred to their Puritan hairstyles.
Royalist	A supporter of the King.
Turncoat	Someone who switched sides.

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Knowledge Organiser 6: The English Civil War

Keydates:

August 1642	Charles raises his standard at Nottingham
October 1642	Battle of Edgehill – a draw, subsequent battles and skirmishes tend to be won by the Royalist forces
1642-3	Lady Harley (Parliamentarian) leads the defence of Brampton Castle in Herefordshire
1643	Prince Rupert's forces capture Birmingham. The soldiers plunder the town. August – Royalist forces take control of Weymouth September - Battle of Newbury, Royalists are winning but Charles withdraws, enabling the Parliamentarian army to return to London, a turning point in the war, Parliament begin to win
1644	Lady Harley passes away, remaining defenders surrender Hopton Castle taken by Royalists, prisoners tied up and throats cut Parliament takes control of Weymouth July - the Battle of Marston Moor - Parliament wins
1645	January - Cromwell (Parliament) forms the New Model Army February – First and Second battles of Weymouth, Parliament are ultimately victorious June - Battle of Naseby – Parliament wins, seizing the Royalist baggage train and finding papers showing Charles seeking support from Ireland Clubmen of Dorset formed to defend towns from pillaging soldiers July – Battle of Langport, Royalist army is defeated again September – Prince Rupert surrenders at Bristol
1646	6 May King Charles surrenders to the Scottish army,
1647	January – the Scots sell Charles to Parliament who imprison him in Northamptonshire. November – Charles escapes to Carisbrooke Castle on the Isle of Wight
1648	Charles secretly persuades the Scots to invade England, the second Civil War begins December – Charles is recaptured by Parliament
1649	20 January: Charles' trial for treason begins 27 January: Charles is found guilty 30 January: Charles is executed 15 May – the Leveller mutiny is crushed September - Cromwell leads a massacre of Irish Catholics in Drogheda
1651	January – Charles II is crowned King of Scotland (Charles VII) September – Cromwell defeats Charles II's forces at Worcester
1653	December – Cromwell dismisses Parliament and makes himself 'Lord Protector' of England
1658	September – Oliver Cromwell dies and is succeeded by his son, Richard
1660	January – Samuel Pepys starts writing his (now famous) diaries May - Charles II is restored to the throne of England
1665	May – Great Plague (bubonic) spreads through London, killing 100,000 people, a quarter of the inhabitants
1666	September – Great Fire of London destroys approximately 2/3 of the city. As it is rebuilt much is clad in Portland stone


Whilst the King and Parliament fought during the English Civil War.... Meanwhile Elsewhere...countries across Europe fought in the Thirty Years' War.

Causes:
What was the role of religion in causing the war?

What was the outcome of the 30 Years' War and what impact did it have?

Create a timeline of key events

This source shows the defenestration of Prague, a key event during the war. What can you infer about what happened?



A map of Europe in the 1640s. Circle the countries that were involved in the Thirty Years' War.

Useful resources:
<https://www.history.com/topics/thirty-years-war>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B18zwAVO4q0>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ej7eFlgFzN4>

