

# Y8 Knowledge Organiser – Stuart Britain



## Enquires

How far was 'the world turned upside down' in Britain, 1603-1660?

1. How had England changed by 1603?
2. How far was the personality of Charles I to blame for the outbreak of the English Civil Wars in 1642?
3. Why did the Republican experiment fail?

## Key Words

Term	Definition
<b>Absolute monarchy</b>	The monarch has complete power without having to answer to Parliament.
<b>Alliance</b>	A union (joining) formed for mutual benefit.
<b>Bill</b>	A proposed law by Parliament. It is called an 'Act' once it is passed by parliament.
<b>Bishop</b>	Senior member of the clergy.
<b>Catholicism</b>	The traditions and beliefs of the Catholic Church. Follow the Pope.
<b>Cavaliers</b>	The insulting nickname given to the Royalists, who fought for the King during the English Civil Wars; it literally meant "horsemen" but also suggested arrogance.
<b>Church of England</b>	The established Protestant Church in England.
<b>Civil War</b>	A war between two groups in the same country.
<b>Consent</b>	Permission for something to happen or agreement to do something.
<b>Court of Star Chamber</b>	A special, medieval, law court which sat in secret and needed no evidence or witnesses; Charles I used it to prosecute opponents.
<b>Dissolve</b>	To close down.
<b>Divine Right of Kings</b>	The belief that the Monarch was chosen by God, that their power and authority was derived from God; they had to answer to no one except God.
<b>Finance</b>	To do with money. Specifically, the management of large amounts of money, especially by governments or large companies.
<b>Fiscal Feudalism</b>	The medieval system under which land could be exchanged for military service, fealty (loyalty) and money.
<b>Heir</b>	A person who is next in line for the throne.
<b>House of Commons</b>	The lower, elected House of Parliament.
<b>Interregnum</b>	The period where England had no monarch 1649-60; Latin for 'between reigns'.
<b>Laudian reforms</b>	Changes made by William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, introducing more ceremony, decorations etc; to Puritans it looked Popish (Catholic).
<b>Levellers</b>	Radical members of Cromwell's army who wanted every man to have the vote, religious freedom and that elections be held every 2 years.
<b>Lord Protector</b>	The title given to the Head of State between 1653 and 1659 (Oliver Cromwell, then his son Richard in 1658).
<b>MP</b>	Member of Parliament, elected to the House of Commons.
<b>New Model Army</b>	Full-time, highly-disciplined, professional army set up by Thomas Fairfax and Oliver Cromwell; Puritan in make-up; vital in defeating Charles.
<b>Parliament</b>	UK law making body; agree on laws.
<b>Parliamentarian</b>	Supporter of Parliament during the English Civil Wars 1642-9.

Term	Definition
<b>Personal Rule</b>	The period where Charles I ruled without Parliament 1629-40.
<b>Petition</b>	A formal written request, typically one signed by many people, appealing to authority in respect of a particular cause.
<b>Pope</b>	Head of the Catholic Church.
<b>Precedent</b>	A decision or action that becomes an example / guide / the basis for future similar situations; a first example of something happening.
<b>Presbyterian</b>	A form of Protestantism; the basis for the Church of Scotland; oppose hierarchy, so there is no 'Head' of the church and control is divided between the clergy and congregants (followers)
<b>Propaganda</b>	Deliberately selected information presented in order to influence people to think a certain way.
<b>Prorogue</b>	When someone in power discontinues a parliamentary session without formally dissolving it.
<b>Protectorate</b>	1653-59; Cromwell ruled as <b>Lord Protector</b> with a Parliament advising him.
<b>Protestantism</b>	A movement begun by Martin Luther in protesting the traditions of the Catholic Church. Known as 'Church of England' in England.
<b>Puritans</b>	Strict Protestants who thought the Church of England had not gone far enough in removing popish (Catholic) elements; they wanted a purified Church.
<b>Radicalism</b>	The beliefs or actions of people who want thorough or complete political or social reform.
<b>Reform</b>	A change; to make changes in (e.g. a law, institution or practice) in order to improve it
<b>Regicide</b>	The act of killing a monarch, or one who kills a monarch.
<b>Republic</b>	A country without a monarch. Someone who supports this idea is called a 'republican'.
<b>Restoration</b>	The return of the monarch to England in 1660 (Charles II); 'restoring' the monarchy.
<b>Revolution</b>	A forcible overthrow of a government or social order, in favour of a new system.
<b>Roundheads</b>	the insulting nickname given to those who fought for Parliament had the nickname; many Puritans wore their hair very short / closely cropped.
<b>Royal Prerogative</b>	Customary rights & privileges which the Tudor monarchs claimed were due to them e.g. the power to declare war.
<b>Royalist</b>	Supporter of Charles I during the English Civil Wars 1642-9.
<b>Ship money</b>	Tax traditionally only levied (charged) on coastal towns in times of war, to pay for the navy; Charles levied the tax during peacetime in coastal towns (1634) then across the country (1635) without Parliamentary consent.
<b>Sovereignty</b>	Having ultimate power / the final decision (a King or Queen).
<b>Stuarts</b>	The ruling family of England 1603-49 & 1660-1714.
<b>Succession</b>	Inheriting a title or the throne.
<b>Taxation</b>	Money that citizens & businesses pay to the government to be spent on the country.
<b>Treason</b>	Betraying your country / an attempt to overthrow or kill the monarch.
<b>Treasury</b>	State funds; where the money of a government is kept; department managing a state's finances
<b>Triennial</b>	Occurs (happens) every three years
<b>Uniformity</b>	Overall sameness; together; the quality of being uniform (the same).
<b>Unprecedented</b>	Never done or known before.

# Y8 Knowledge Organiser – Stuart Britain

## How far was ‘the world turned upside down’ in Britain, 1603-1660?



Key Individuals	
James I (James VI of Scotland)	King of Scotland 1567-1625 and King of England, Ireland and Scotland 1603-1625. Son of Mary, Queen of Scots (and Henry VIII's grandson). The 'Union Jack' was created and named after him.
Charles I	Son of James I; Protestant; became King because his older brother died before his father
Henrietta Maria	Daughter of Henri IV of France; Catholic
William Laud	Archbishop of Canterbury; Protestant but distrusted Puritans; initiated 'Laudian' reforms in the Church which were hated by Puritans
Bastwick, Burton and Prynne	Religious radicals (Protestants) who were arrested and tortured in 1637 for publishing their opposition to the Laudian Reforms – they had their ears cut off!
John Hampden	MP who refused to pay the Ship Money tax. He was tried in court in 1638 and forced to pay.
John Pym	MP who led the opposition to Charles' in Parliament. Financed the Parliamentarians during the ECW by setting up a well-organised tax collection system in 1643. He fined Royalist supporters living in Parliamentary areas, and had their estates confiscated
Oliver Cromwell	Parliamentary general; Puritan; set up the New Model Army; became Lord Protector of England 1653-58. Died of malaria in 1658. Posthumously executed., 1660.
Thomas Fairfax	Puritan; leader of Parliamentary army; set up the New Model Army
Richard Cromwell	Puritan; son of Oliver Cromwell; became Lord Protector on his father's death; lacked the full support of the army; resigned & went into exile
Charles II	Anglican but secretly Catholic; son of Charles I and Henrietta Maria; no legitimate children; converted to Catholicism on his death bed
Catherine of Braganza	Catholic, wife of Charles II; no children; introduced tea to Britain!

Date	Timeline
1603	Accession of James I to the throne of England, the first monarch of both England (James I) and Scotland (James VI)
1605	Gunpowder Plot: a failed terrorist plot to blow up England's King & Parliament, in an effort to end the persecution of Roman Catholics by the English government.
1606	The first Union Jack flag was formed of St Andrew's (Scotland) and St George's (England) crosses; 'Jack' is a traditional nickname for James (VI of Scotland & I of England). Wales was already a principality (territory) of England (united with, no longer separate); its flag has never been included in the Union Jack
1625	Charles I became King and married Henrietta Maria; Parliament only granted him custom duties for one year – this was unprecedented.
1629	Charles I dissolved Parliament and ruled without them; period known as 'Personal Rule' or by Charles' enemies as 'The Eleven Years' Tyranny'
1633	Charles appointed William Laud as Archbishop of Canterbury; his 'Laudian Reforms' to the Church of England were based on Arminianism, practices similar to those in Catholicism
1634	Ship Money tax is introduced to coastal towns, then in all of England in 1635.
1637	- The Prayer Book Rebellion in Scotland – Laud's new Prayer Book is introduced in Scotland without consultation with the Scottish clergy. Many of the Scottish clergy refused to read from the Prayer Book. A revolt broke out in St Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh when a member of the congregation, Jenny Geddes, threw a stool at the preacher. - Bastwick, Burton and Prynne were arrested and tortured for publishing their opposition to the Laudian Reforms – had their ears cut off!
1639	The First Bishops' War - Charles sent an army to challenge the Prayer Book Rebellion in Scotland. Charles lost this war. The Scots demanded compensation.
1640	- Charles was forced to recall Parliament in order to raise the money needed to pay Scotland. This was called the 'Short Parliament'. - Charles defeated in The Second Bishops' War – Scots demanded £850 a day whilst they occupied northern English counties. He was forced to recall Parliament again.
1641	Feb: Parliament demanded that that Laud be impeached and his reforms overturned; that the Court of Star Chamber be shut down; that Ship Money be banned and Parliament had to be called at least every three years (the Triennial Act). Charles agreed.
	May: Parliament sent many of the King's senior advisors out of the country; Earl of Strafford executed; Archbishop Laud imprisoned in the Tower of London.
	Oct: Catholic rebellion against Protestant settlers in Ireland. 4,000 died and another 8,000 homeless. Charles and Parliament argued about who would lead the army to fight it.
	Nov: The Grand Remonstrance: Parliament published a list of 204 complaints against of Charles and demands, e.g. the right to approve the King's advisors and army commander.
1642	Dec: MP Arthur Haselrig presented the Militia Bill, demanding that Parliament be in command of the army to tackle the Irish Rebellion.
	Jan: Charles marched into the House of Commons with 300 soldiers to arrest his five leading critics,. The 5 MPs escaped out of the back via the River Thames.
	March: The Militia Bill was passed as law in March 1642, allowing Parliament to appoint (give jobs to) officers and lieutenants.
	April: Charles is refused entry into the state's arsenal of weapons in Hull.
	June: The Nineteen Propositions: Parliament issued list of new demands on 1 <sup>st</sup> June including control over the Church, who the royal family married and how they were educated.
	22nd August: Charles raise the royal standard at Nottingham Castle, starting the civil war.
1643	23rd October: Battle of Edgehill – a draw between Charles and Parliament
	20th September: Battle of Newbury- a draw between Charles and Parliament
1644	2nd July: Battle of Marston Moor – Charles defeated by Parliament
1645	February: New Model Army created by Thomas Fairfax and Oliver Cromwell; 14th June: Battle of Naseby. Charles devastatingly defeated by Parliament
1646	End of the First Civil War, when Charles surrendered to the Scots who handed him over to Parliament, in return for money
1648	Second Civil War, when Charles persuaded the Scots to invade England on his behalf. 19th August: Battle of Preston; decisive victory for Parliament
	Pride's Purge: Colonel Pride removed from Parliament anyone who wanted to settle with Charles. This left a 'Rump Parliament' of 83 MPs
1649	Trial of Charles on charges of being a "tyrant, traitor, murderer and public enemy"; Charles I executed. England becomes a Republic.
1653	Cromwell became Lord Protector – ruling over England like a King.
1658	3rd September – Oliver Cromwell dies. He is succeeded by his son Richard Cromwell as Lord Protector.
1660	Parliament proclaimed Charles II (Charles I son) King of England and invite him to return from exile in the Netherlands. England becomes a monarchy again.