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class: _____

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Battle of Naseby's Impact



The Battle of Naseby, fought on June 14, 1645, was a decisive _____ in the English Civil War. It marked the turning point where the Parliamentarian _____ gained a significant advantage over the Royalists. Led by Sir Thomas Fairfax and Oliver _____, the Parliamentarian army utilized their well-disciplined New Model _____ to confront King Charles I's troops. On that day, the Royalist army, confident in their _____, faced severe tactical errors. Their cavalry, commanded by Prince Rupert, initially succeeded on the right _____ but failed to regroup and capitalize on their advantage. In contrast, Cromwell's _____ on the left flank managed a successful counterattack that turned the tide of the battle.

The _____ of the New Model Army, better equipped and more disciplined than their _____, pushed forward, overwhelming the Royalist forces. The _____ resulted in a catastrophic loss for the Royalists, capturing their artillery and many important _____ that revealed the king's strategies and correspondences.

This victory was crucial for the _____. It not only depleted the Royalist forces significantly but also boosted the _____ of the Parliamentarian side. Following Naseby, the power of the _____ waned, leading to further defeats and eventually the capture and trial of _____ Charles I.

The _____ of Naseby had far-reaching impacts on the English monarchy and set the stage for the rise of Parliamentary _____ in England. It underscored the effectiveness of a standing army and reshaped military _____ in the subsequent years. Thus, the Battle of Naseby is often seen as not just a military _____ but a pivotal event that shifted the balance of power in _____ during the 17th century.

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