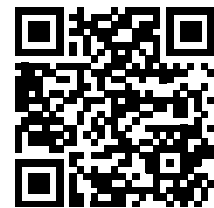


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Bishops' Wars Impact



In the early 17th century, the _____ between Scotland and England was tense. King Charles I, who ruled both nations, attempted to enforce Anglican _____ practices on his Scottish subjects. This led to significant resistance in Scotland, where _____ was deeply rooted. The Scots' defiance culminated in the signing of the _____ Covenant in 1638, a document rejecting Charles' religious changes.

To quell the _____, Charles initiated military action, leading to the First Bishops' War in 1639. The poorly equipped English _____ failed to subdue the Scots, and a treaty was signed. However, the _____ was short-lived. In 1640, the Second Bishops' War broke out when Charles attempted to enforce his _____ again. This time, the Scottish forces were even more prepared, quickly advancing into _____ and capturing Newcastle.

The defeats were humiliating for Charles and financially _____. Forced to call Parliament to request funds, he inadvertently set the stage for greater political _____. The Long Parliament, convened in 1640, was openly critical of the king's _____ and his advisers. This tension eventually contributed to the outbreak of the English Civil _____ in 1642.

The Bishops' Wars exposed Charles' weaknesses and his unpopular religious _____, which alienated many of his English and Scottish subjects.

These _____ demonstrated the dangers of imposing religious uniformity across different _____ and helped ignite a broader conflict that would transform the British _____.

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