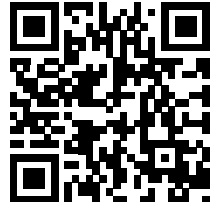


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Cavaliers in the English Civil War



During the English Civil War, the Cavaliers were known for their loyalty to _____ Charles I. They were primarily composed of wealthy _____ and landowners, showcasing a distinct social class in 17th-century _____. The Cavaliers dressed in elaborate clothing, which included flowing _____ and feathered hats, symbols of their status and wealth.

Their _____, the Parliamentarians or "Roundheads," favored simpler, more practical attire and were often from lower social _____. The contrast between the two sides was not just in appearance but also in _____. Cavaliers were famous for their cavalry charges, a reflection of their bold and flamboyant style of _____.

The war began in 1642, with both sides fighting for control over the government. The _____ supported the king's right to absolute power, while the Parliamentarians sought to limit the king's _____. Many key battles, such as the Battle of Naseby, were influenced by the Cavalier cavalry's initial _____ and subsequent failures.

Despite their bravery and dedication, the Cavaliers were often at a _____ due to their less disciplined approach compared to the well-organized Parliamentarian _____. This lack of discipline was evident in the chaotic retreats and the infighting within their _____.

Ultimately, the defeat of the Cavaliers in 1651 marked the end of the _____ for a time and led to the establishment of the Commonwealth under Oliver _____. This period was crucial in shaping the political landscape of England, highlighting the profound _____ of the Cavaliers on the country's history.

monarchy influence Cromwell England authority successes tactics forces
capes fighting ranks King opponents classes nobles disadvantage Cavaliers