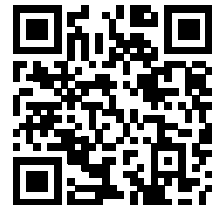


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Charles I and the English Civil War



In the early 17th century, the _____ between Parliament and the monarchy in England reached a critical point. King _____ I, who believed in the divine right of kings, frequently clashed with Parliament over issues of power and finance. He dissolved _____ multiple times and ruled without it for eleven years, a period known as the Personal Rule. His policies, especially those regarding _____ and religious reforms, were unpopular and caused widespread unrest.

The situation escalated when Charles attempted to enforce the _____ religion on his Scottish subjects, leading to the Bishops' Wars. This conflict drained the royal _____, forcing him to recall Parliament. The Long Parliament, as it came to be known, was determined to curtail the king's _____. They passed laws that limited his authority and made it impossible for him to dissolve Parliament without its _____.

Relations deteriorated further when Charles attempted to arrest five members of Parliament, an _____ that was seen as a blatant abuse of power. This event outraged the public and many in Parliament, setting the _____ for conflict. In 1642, the disagreement turned into armed conflict when Charles raised his standard in _____, marking the beginning of the English Civil War.

The war was characterized by a series of _____ between the Royalists, who supported King Charles, and the _____, who sought a more democratic form of government. Initially, the Royalists had the upper _____, but the Parliamentarians eventually gained the advantage, thanks to their alliance with the Scottish _____ and the reorganization of their forces into the New Model Army.

In 1646, Charles surrendered to the _____, who later handed him over to the Parliamentarians. After a complex series of negotiations and further _____, Charles was tried and executed in 1649. His death marked the end of the monarchy in England for a period, and the establishment of the _____, led by Oliver Cromwell. This period fundamentally changed the political landscape of England and diminished the traditional powers of the _____.

- Charles
- Parliamentarians
- stage
- taxation
- monarchy
- conflicts
- powers
- Commonwealth
- battles
- Nottingham
- Parliament
- Scots
- hand
- consent
- tension
- Anglican
- Presbyterians
- act
- coffers