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Cromwell and the Puritans



Oliver Cromwell played a crucial role in the Puritan _____ in England. Born in 1599, he became a key military and political leader. The Puritans wanted to _____ the Church of England, seeking a more pure form of worship and church governance. Cromwell shared these _____ and joined their cause. In 1642, the English Civil War began, pitting the Royalists against the Parliamentarians, who were largely supported by the _____. Cromwell quickly rose to prominence within the Parliamentarian army, known as the New Model _____. His leadership and military strategies led to several crucial _____, including the Battle of Naseby in 1645.

Cromwell's success on the battlefield made him a _____ among the Puritans. After the execution of King Charles I in 1649, England was declared a _____, known as the Commonwealth. Cromwell became one of its most powerful _____. In 1653, he was named Lord Protector, effectively making him the ruler of England.

As Lord _____, Cromwell tried to implement Puritan values across the nation. He enforced strict _____ codes, closed down theaters, and promoted religious tolerance for Protestant _____. However, his rule was also marked by harsh measures against those who opposed him, including the _____ and the Royalists.

Cromwell's death in 1658 led to the eventual collapse of the Commonwealth. The _____ was restored in 1660, and many of Cromwell's reforms were reversed. Despite this, his _____ on English history and the Puritan Movement remains significant. Cromwell is remembered as a complex _____ who shaped the religious and political landscape of his time.

- victories
- Protector
- Movement
- reform
- monarchy
- moral
- republic
- sects
- beliefs
- figures
- Irish
- hero
- Puritans
- impact
- figure
- Army