

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Diggers and the English Civil War



In the midst of the English Civil War, a group called the _____ aimed to reform social order. They believed that land should be made available for the very _____ to cultivate. The leader of this movement, Gerrard Winstanley, argued that land _____ was against the teachings of the Bible. He and his followers started to plant vegetables on common _____, which they claimed was their natural right.

This action was seen as a radical response to the economic hardships caused by the _____. Many landowners were opposed to the Diggers, fearing that their actions could spread and lessen their _____ over the land. Despite the opposition, the Diggers established small _____ where they shared the land and resources equally among themselves.

The Diggers also published pamphlets and _____ advocating for a fairer, egalitarian society. However, their movement was met with much hostility. Local _____ often destroyed their communal settlements and persecuted members of the _____. The movement struggled to maintain momentum and eventually dissipated after a few _____.

Yet, the legacy of the Diggers has endured as a symbol of the fight for social justice and _____. Their radical ideas influenced future generations and movements, highlighting the deep-seated _____ that existed in society at the time.

Although not successful in their immediate goals, the Diggers contributed to a broader _____ on property and equality that continued long after the civil war had ended.

years land authorities communities inequalities Diggers dialogue books
war poor equality group ownership control