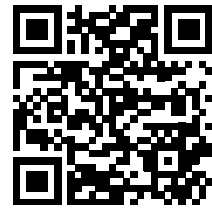


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Interregnum Overview



During the English Civil War, a _____ known as the Interregnum spanned from 1649 to 1660. This era began after the execution of King _____ I, marking a significant shift in British history. Without a monarch, the country was ruled by the _____ of England, initially led by the Rump Parliament. The Rump Parliament was eventually dissolved by Oliver _____, who then established the Protectorate in 1653.

Cromwell assumed the title of Lord _____, wielding almost regal power but without the crown. His rule brought about changes, including religious _____ and a reorganized army. Despite these reforms, his governance faced opposition and was marked by strict _____ and censorship.

Following Cromwell's death in 1658, his son _____ took over but lacked his father's leadership skills. Richard's inability to control the army and manage _____ affairs led to his resignation. This period of confusion and instability paved the way for the _____ in 1660 when Charles II, the son of Charles I, was invited to return and claim the _____.

The Interregnum is notable for its experimentation with republican _____, which were unusual in a Europe still dominated by monarchies. The _____ structures created during this time, such as the use of councils and _____, influenced the future administrative frameworks of Britain.

Although the _____ was a time of military dictatorship under Cromwell, it also provided a unique opportunity for _____ to explore different forms of governance. The legacy of this period is mixed, as it challenged the traditional _____ but also laid the groundwork for modern British _____.

- Interregnum
- control
- Cromwell
- England
- Commonwealth
- Restoration
- committees
- governance
- monarchy
- period
- Richard
- tolerance
- democracy
- government
- Protector
- Charles
- ideals
- throne