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King Charles 1 and Stuart England



King Charles I, born in 1600, became the king of	in 1625 after the death
of his father, James I. His reign was marked by multiple con	flicts with the
. Charles believed in the divine rig	ght of kings, which meant he thought he
was appointed by and answerable	only to Him. This belief led him to make
several unpopular decisions without	
One of the most significant issues was his collection of	
Parliament's consent, Charles imposed heavy taxes which ar	ngered the
and members of Parliament alike. He also clashed with the	, a religious
group that sought to purify the Church of England from all	Roman Catholic
. The Puritans felt that Charles fo	avored too many Catholic rituals, which
furthered their for parliamentar	y intervention.
The tension escalated when Charles attempted to enforce the	ne prayer
book in Scotland. This action sparked the Bishops' Wars in 16	•
Parliament to obtain funds for the	However, the Short Parliament and
then the Long Parliament were more interested in addressin	
rather than fully supporting his r	nilitary campaigns.
Charles' relationship with Parliament reached a breaking	in 1642, when
he entered the House of Commons to arrest five members fo	or treason, an unprecedented
that violated parliamentary sover	reignty. This event led directly to the
outbreak of the English The war	ended in 1646 with Charles' defeat and
capture.	
Despite attempts to negotiate his power back,	was put on trial for
treason and was executed in 1649. His downfall marked the _	of the
monarchy temporarily and the beginning of a republican government	vernment under Oliver
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end citizens Parliament war Civil War taxe	es Cromwell practices Puritans
Parliament's governance England Anglican G	God act point support Charle