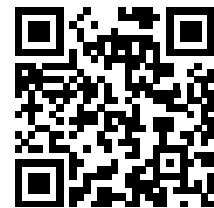


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Pride's Purge Explained



In 1648, the English Civil War was reaching a pivotal _____. The conflict between the King and Parliament had divided the country. Colonel _____ led a decisive action known as Pride's Purge, targeting members of _____ who were sympathetic to the King. This event drastically altered the _____ of Parliament, leaving only the radicals, known as the Rump Parliament.

The _____ Parliament was now free to pursue more extreme measures against the _____ without opposition. In January 1649, they made a historic decision to put the King on _____. This was an unprecedented move, as no English monarch had ever been tried by his own subjects before. The trial led to the _____ of the King, which sent shockwaves through the monarchy across Europe.

The aftermath of Pride's _____ saw the establishment of a republic, known as the Commonwealth. This new government faced many _____, including dissent from royalists and economic hardships. However, it marked a significant shift towards more _____ principles, at least in theory.

The Army played a crucial role in supporting the actions of the Rump Parliament. Without their _____, Pride's Purge might not have been successful. The Army's influence grew, and eventually, Oliver _____ rose to prominence, later becoming the Lord Protector.

The effects of Pride's Purge were felt for many _____. It not only changed the political landscape but also influenced the perception of _____ and governance in England. The event highlighted the growing power of the military in political affairs and set a _____ for future actions against the monarchy.

years democratic challenges Rump trial Parliament Purge democracy
execution King precedent Pride composition moment backing Cromwell