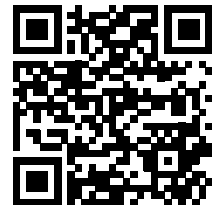


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Roundheads in Civil War



In the mid-17th century, England was engulfed in a series of _____ known as the English Civil War. This war was primarily between two factions: the

_____, supporters of the Parliament, and the Cavaliers, loyalists to King

_____. 1. The Roundheads, named for their typical short, cropped

_____, opposed the king's attempts to enforce absolute monarchy. Their

leader, Oliver _____, was a strict Puritan who believed in the rule of law and wanted to limit the power of the _____.

The Roundheads consisted mainly of middle-class citizens, small _____, and

merchants who sought more democratic governance. They were also supported by the majority of

the _____, who desired a church free from royal interference. In contrast,

the Cavaliers were often wealthy _____ or nobility who benefited from the traditional royal privileges and supported high _____ ceremonies.

One of the critical battles of the war was the Battle of _____ in 1645, where the Roundheads decisively defeated the Cavaliers. This _____ was significant

as it marked a turning point, giving the Roundheads control over most of

_____. The effectiveness of the Roundhead forces was largely due to their disciplined _____ and strategic planning.

After years of fighting, the war concluded with the trial and execution of

_____ Charles I in 1649. This event led to the temporary abolition of the monarchy and the establishment of a _____ under Cromwell's rule. The

impact of the Roundheads during the English Civil War was profound, leading to significant _____ in English politics and governance that influenced the future

structure of the British _____.

King government army Charles Cromwell Puritans Roundheads changes
England church Commonwealth landowners hair Naseby monarchy
landowners conflicts victory