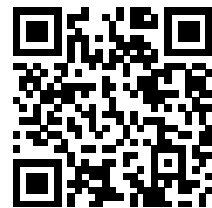


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## Royal Influence in Stuart England



During the Stuart period, \_\_\_\_\_ experienced significant changes in both politics and culture. The \_\_\_\_\_, who ruled from 1603 to 1714, were known for their strong belief in the divine right of kings, which often led to conflicts with \_\_\_\_\_. One of the most notable kings, \_\_\_\_\_ I, was a great patron of the arts and literature. He commissioned the King James \_\_\_\_\_, which had a lasting impact on English literature and language. His son, \_\_\_\_\_ I, also supported artists, including the famous painter \_\_\_\_\_, who became the principal court artist. This period saw the flourishing of \_\_\_\_\_, with playwrights like Shakespeare and \_\_\_\_\_ benefiting from royal patronage. The arts were used not just for entertainment but also to promote the \_\_\_\_\_ and its ideology. However, the lavish spending and the royal family's detachment from the common people led to growing \_\_\_\_\_. This dissatisfaction eventually contributed to the outbreak of the \_\_\_\_\_, marking a turning point in the relationship between the monarchy and its \_\_\_\_\_. Despite these challenges, the Stuart period is remembered for its contributions to \_\_\_\_\_ and the arts, highlighting the complex role of royal patronage.

Charles

subjects

monarchy

Civil War

Jonson

Van Dyck

England

Bible

James

Parliament

theatre

culture

Stuarts

discontent