

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Royalists in the English Civil War



During the English Civil War, the _____, also known as Cavaliers, supported King Charles I. Their loyalty stemmed from a belief in the divine _____ of kings, which held that the monarch was appointed by and answerable only to God. The _____, called the Parliamentarians or Roundheads, challenged this idea, advocating for a _____ that reflected the will of the people.

Most Royalists were from the _____ or the wealthy gentry, fearing that a victory for _____ would threaten their privileged status. They were characterized by their lavish _____ and well-kept appearance, which contrasted sharply with the more modest and practical _____ of the Roundheads. The Royalists were also supported by a significant portion of the rural _____, who were more conservative and less influenced by the progressive ideas circulating in urban _____.

The war began in 1642, after years of escalating tensions over issues like _____, religion, and the powers of the monarchy versus Parliament. Key battles such as _____ and Marston Moor were fought with varying outcomes, but ultimately, the Royalists were unable to maintain their initial _____.

The leadership of the Royalists was marked by both bravery and strategic errors. Prince _____ of the Rhine, a prominent Royalist commander, was known for his aggressive tactics, which sometimes led to disastrous _____. On the other hand, their adversaries were gradually becoming more organized and disciplined under leaders like Oliver _____.

By 1646, the defeat of the Royalists was apparent, leading to the capture of King Charles I. This _____ was not just a military loss but also marked a significant shift in English politics and society, paving the way for a _____ of republican government under Cromwell's Commonwealth.

opposition Cromwell styles results Parliament defeat right Edgehill
clothing period advantages Rupert Royalists nobility population taxation
government centers