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# Siege of Oxford Overview



During the English Civil War, the \_\_\_\_\_ of Oxford was a pivotal event. It served as the \_\_\_\_\_ of King Charles I after he left London in 1642. This city was strategically \_\_\_\_\_ because it allowed the king to communicate with his supporters in the \_\_\_\_\_. The Parliamentarians viewed capturing Oxford as essential to weakening the \_\_\_\_\_ 'hold in England.

The siege began in earnest in 1644, when forces led by Sir Thomas \_\_\_\_\_ surrounded the city. Despite several attempts, the defenders managed to repulse initial \_\_\_\_\_, using the city's medieval walls to their advantage. Life inside Oxford was \_\_\_\_\_, with shortages of food and medical supplies worsening as the siege \_\_\_\_\_.

In 1646, as the overall strength of the Royalist forces \_\_\_\_\_, King Charles realized that continuing to hold Oxford would be untenable. He secretly \_\_\_\_\_ from the city in April, disguised as a servant, and surrendered to a Scottish \_\_\_\_\_ near Newark. Shortly thereafter, Oxford capitulated, marking a significant \_\_\_\_\_ for the Parliamentarians.

This event effectively ended major \_\_\_\_\_ in the English Civil War, paving the way for parliamentary dominance over the \_\_\_\_\_. The fall of Oxford also demonstrated the effectiveness of prolonged siege \_\_\_\_\_, which were crucial in this era of warfare.

hostilities   Cotswolds   headquarters   Royalists   escaped   monarchy   important  
Siege   camp   progressed   tactics   Fairfax   dwindled   difficult   assaults   victory