

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

The English Civil War



The English Civil _____, a series of armed conflicts and political machinations, took place between 1642 and 1651. This war divided the _____ into two factions: the Royalists, who supported King _____ I, and the Parliamentarians, led by Oliver _____ . It began when the king's relationship with _____ deteriorated over issues like taxes and religious freedoms. The first major battle, the Battle of _____, set the stage for a long and bloody conflict. The Royalists initially had the upper hand, thanks to the king's strong _____ . However, the Parliamentarians' New Model _____ eventually gained strength and momentum.

The war was not just about power, but also about deep-seated _____. The Royalists favored a traditional monarchy and the Church of _____, while the Parliamentarians sought more power for Parliament and were often more _____ in their religious views. The turning point of the war was the Battle of _____ in 1645, where the New Model Army decisively defeated the Royalists. After this loss, King Charles' situation became increasingly _____.

In 1646, Charles surrendered, but this did not end the conflict. His subsequent _____ and the formation of a Scottish army to support him led to the second _____ of the war. This phase ended in 1648 with the defeat of the Royalists and the _____ of King Charles. The war concluded with a shocking outcome: the trial and _____ of King Charles in 1649, an event that stunned Europe and led to the temporary establishment of a _____ in England, under Cromwell's rule.

ideologies	War	Charles	kingdom	Cromwell	Commonwealth	leadership
Puritan	England	phase	Edgehill	Parliament	escape	Army
execution						