

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

The Execution of Charles I



During the English Civil War, tensions between _____ Charles I and Parliament reached their peak. Charles was known for his belief in the divine right of _____, which caused friction with the increasingly powerful Parliament. In 1642, this _____ escalated into full-blown war, with the country divided between Royalists, who supported the _____, and Parliamentarians, who advocated for parliamentary _____.

Charles's military campaigns were often misguided, leading to several _____. By 1646, he was captured and held by Parliamentary forces. Attempts at negotiation failed, as _____ refused to relinquish power. In 1649, after a second phase of the conflict, he was put on _____ for tyranny and treason. The trial was unprecedented, as it was the first time a reigning _____ was tried by his own subjects.

The court, dominated by Parliamentarians, found Charles guilty. The sentence was _____, a decision that shocked both England and the rest of Europe. On January 30, 1649, Charles I was _____ outside the Banqueting House in Whitehall. His death marked a radical shift in English _____, leading to the establishment of a republic, known as the Commonwealth, under Oliver _____.

The regicide had profound effects on the British Isles. It challenged the traditional structures of _____ and monarchy, setting a precedent that would influence future _____. The period following Charles's execution saw a brief abolition of the _____, which was later restored in 1660 during the Restoration, as England could not settle into a stable republican _____.

- defeats
- trial
- government
- history
- monarch
- kings
- executed
- King
- Cromwell
- death
- sovereignty
- Charles
- conflict
- monarch
- generations
- authority
- monarchy