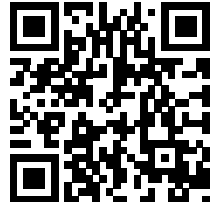


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Treaty of Uxbridge Explained



The Treaty of Uxbridge was an attempt to end the _____ during the English Civil War. In January 1645, key figures from both the Royalists and the _____ gathered in Uxbridge to negotiate peace. The talks lasted for about three _____, but they ultimately failed to reach an agreement. The main issues discussed were the control of the _____, the political power of the king, and the future of the Church of England.

Charles I, the then _____, was willing to make certain concessions, but his offers did not satisfy the _____ of the Parliamentarians. They insisted on more significant changes in the governance of the _____, which Charles was reluctant to accept. One of the critical sticking points was the Parliamentarians' demand for control over the _____ appointments, which would diminish the king's authority.

Another significant aspect of the _____ was the discussion about religious reforms. The Parliamentarians, influenced by strong _____ sentiments among their ranks, pushed for reforms that would make the church more _____. Charles, however, supported by many who were loyal to traditional Anglican practices, resisted these _____.

The failure of the Treaty of Uxbridge led to the continuation of the _____, with the Parliamentarians gaining strength. Later that year, the decisive _____ of Naseby would mark a turning point, leading to the eventual defeat of the Royalists and the capture of _____.

Protestant changes Parliamentarians weeks country Puritan Charles
Battle demands army negotiations hostilities monarch war military