

Timeline	
1625	Charles I becomes King of England.
1629	Charles closes Parliament. The Eleven Years of Tyranny begin.
1640	Charles reopens Parliament in order to raise money for war.
1642	Charles I attempts to arrest 5 members of parliament. The English Civil War begins.
1644	Parliamentarians win the Battle of Marston Moor.
1645	Parliamentarians win the Battle of Naseby.
1646	The First Civil War Ends. Charles I is imprisoned.
1649	Charles I is executed.
1653	Oliver Cromwell becomes Lord Protector.
1660	Charles II is restored as King of England.

Key people	
King Charles I	Charles I was King of England between 1625 and 1649. He believed in the Divine Right of Kings which meant that the King was more important than Parliament. He started the English Civil War against Parliament and was executed in 1649.
Oliver Cromwell	Oliver Cromwell was a leading Parliamentarian. He played an important role in winning the English Civil War. Cromwell served as Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England between 1653 to 1658. Cromwell refused to take the title of King of England. However, he closed parliament and ruled without them for the majority of his reign.
Richard Cromwell	Richard Cromwell was the son of Oliver Cromwell. He became Lord Protector in 1658 but gave up power after 9 months and made way for King Charles II to become king.
General George Monck	General George Monck was a powerful army general, he played an important role in organising the restoration of Charles II.

Key Terms	
Civil War	A war between people of the same country.
Divine Right of Kings	This is a belief that the King or Queen is the most powerful person on earth as God put them into power.
Eleven Years Tyranny	Charles I ruled England without Parliament for eleven years.
Monarchy	A government where a King or Queen is the Head of State.
Parliament	A group in the UK elected by the people. They have the power to pass laws and raise taxes.
Puritan	An extreme form of Protestantism, focused on dedicating their life to God.
Grand Remonstrance	Demands sent to Charles I by Parliament to limit try and limit the King's power.
Parliamentarian	A supporter of Parliament in the English Civil War.
Royalist	A supporter of King Charles I in the English Civil War.
New Model Army	An army created in 1645 and led by General Fairfax and Oliver Cromwell. The soldiers were well trained and paid for their service.
Republic	A country controlled by an elected group of people or person, rather than a monarch.
Commonwealth	This is the name of England and Wales, later including Ireland and Scotland, from 1649 to 1660 when they were controlled by the Lord Protector rather than a monarch.
Tolerance	Showing acceptance of other people's views even if they are different.
Restoration	The term used to describe the return of the monarchy as leaders of England. This happened in 1660.

Key Questions	
What Caused the English Civil War?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Divine Right of Kings — Charles I felt that God had given him the power to rule and so Parliament should follow his leadership. Parliament disagreed with the King over the Divine Right of Kings. Parliament believed it should have an important role in running the country. Parliament tried to limit the King's power. Charles responded by declaring war on Parliament in 1642. 	
Why did Parliament Win the War?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The New Model Army was created by Parliamentarians in 1645. These soldiers were paid for their services and trained well. Parliament had more money. They controlled the south of England which was much richer in resources. This helped them raise money for the war. The Royalists lost key battles at Marston Moor (1644) and Naseby (1645). During these battles a huge number of Royalists were killed, injured or captured. 	
How did England become a Republic?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 1648 the English Civil War was lost. Charles was captured. Whilst in prison Charles secretly asked the Scottish to invade England. Charles had shown that he could not be trusted. Charles was put on trial in 1649 and found guilty of treason. Only 59 men signed Charles I's death warrant. Many MPs did not want to be responsible for killing a king. 	
What was Life like in the Commonwealth?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oliver Cromwell became Lord Protector of England in 1653. He was a Puritan. The aim of the Puritan government was to create a 'Godly' country. This led to many social laws to get people to focus on worshipping God: Christmas celebrations were banned, pubs and theatres were shut, children were stopped from playing football. There was religious freedom in England. Not everyone had to be a Puritan, you were allowed to worship God in different ways. Jews were allowed to return to England after being banished for over 300 year. 	
How was the Monarchy Restored in 1660?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following Oliver Cromwell's death his son Richard became Lord Protector. Richard did not have the respect of the army. He was removed from his position as Lord Protector after 9 months. Many people in England wanted to see a King rule the country again. In 1660, the son of Charles I, Charles II, announced that he would forgive all crimes committed during the English Civil War and afterwards if they accepted him as King. 	