

# The English Civil War - History

## Key Vocabulary

<b>Civil War</b>	A war between citizens of the same country.
<b>Charles II</b>	1630-1685. King of England, Scotland and Ireland (1660-1685) who reigned during the Restoration.
<b>Great Fire of London</b>	A fire started on September 2 <sup>nd</sup> in the King's bakery in Pudding Lane near London Bridge.
<b>English Restoration</b>	The Restoration of the Stuart monarchy in the Kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland took place in 1660 when King Charles II returned from exile in Europe.
<b>High Treason</b>	The crime of betraying one's country, especially by attempting to kill or overthrow the sovereign or government.
<b>Royalists</b>	A person who supports the principle of monarchy or a particular monarchy.
<b>The Monarchy</b>	A form of government with a monarch at the head.
<b>Roundheads</b>	A member or supporter of the Parliamentary party in the English Civil War.
<b>Oliver Cromwell</b>	(25 April 1599- 3 September 1658) was an English general and statesman who led the Parliament of England's armies against King Charles I.
<b>Parliamentarians</b>	A supporter of Parliament in the English Civil War; a Roundhead.
<b>Whitehall</b>	A road in the City of Westminster, Central London.



**Roundheads/Cavaliers:** The Roundheads were also known as Parliamentarians and the Cavaliers were also known as the Royalists. The leaders of the Roundheads was Oliver Cromwell and the leader of the Royalists was King Charles 1. The roundheads didn't like the way the king ran the country and wanted to put a stop to him and his army.

**Oliver Cromwell:** He was the leader of the roundheads and is famous for making England a republic and giving power to the houses of parliament. Oliver didn't have any specialist military training, but still successfully defeated the Royalists.

**The execution of King Charles 1:** 30th January 1649 was the date when our king, Charles 1, was publicly executed in Whitehall, London. He was found guilty of high treason and sentenced to execution. Charles refused to remove his hat in court (disrespectful). His execution was slightly delayed as the person who was meant to execute the king, didn't want to go through with it, so the crowd had to wait for another volunteer.

**The Monarchy:** In 1649, the House of Commons took the unprecedented step of abolishing the monarchy and declaring England a commonwealth. This meant that parliament run the country - known as the Rump Parliament from 1649 - 1653.

**Charles II:** In 1660, the monarchy was restored and Charles I son, Charles II, became King. Parliament ruling the country had run its course so the English Restoration began.

**Great Fire of London:** During Charles II ruling of England, The Great Fire of London occurred in 1666. It is believed that the Great Fire of London put an end to the plague, which killed 50 million people.

## Timeline

**1625** King Charles I comes to the throne.

**1642** The roundheads were formed.

**1642** The English Civil war started.

**1648** Charles I was found guilty of high treason.

**1649** Charles I was publically executed.

**1653** Oliver Cromwell ruled Britain.

**1658** Cromwell died.

**1660** Charles II came to the throne.

**1666** Great Fire of London started.

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