

# A Kingdom United?

Was the UK a 'kingdom united' under the reign of the Stuarts?

## 1. Why did Parliament distrust Charles 1 and his wife, Henrietta?

- Charles I came to the thrones of England and Scotland in 1625.
- He was a Protestant but he married a Catholic, Henrietta Maria of France
- She brought lots of French Catholic priests and companions with her to England
- People were worried that she was trying to influence the king to make the Church of England more like the Catholic church



### Significance

## 3. What were the differences between the Cavaliers and the Roundheads?

- The English Civil Wars lasted for seven years and lots of people died.
- There were two sides in the war: The Parliamentarians (roundheads) who were strict and disciplined, often from a Puritan background, and the Royalists (cavaliers) who dressed more flamboyantly and supported the king.
- Families often took opposing sides: one example is the Verney family, where the father was a staunch Royalist but his eldest son was a Parliamentarian.



### Similarities & Differences

## 5. Having lost his parliament, then his throne, why did Charles 1 have to lose his head?

- The Parliamentarians (roundheads) won the war, and took Charles I prisoner
- In 1649, after two Civil Wars and endless discussions, Parliament finally decided they had to kill Charles I.
- King Charles I was put on trial for 'treason' as he declared war on his own people.
- He was sentenced to death by a court filled with his strongest opponents from Parliament.



### Cause & Consequence

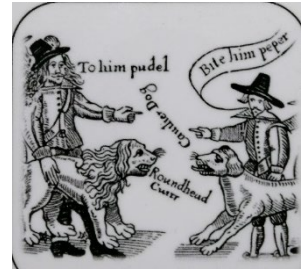
## Golden Thread: The Changing Power of the Monarchy

Chronology: 1625 - 1660

Year 4 Autumn 2

## 2. What were the causes of the Civil War?

- Charles I believed in the Divine Right of Kings, that God had made him king so everyone should do what he said.
- Charles taxed without the consent of Parliament – he used unfair taxes to make money to fund his own spending sprees and unpopular wars.
- Parliament argued that they should be the ones to set taxes and make laws. There was also a strong Puritan influence in Parliament that opposed the changes to the church.



### Cause & Consequence

## .4. What was life like for ordinary people in the Civil War?

Online workshop with Newark Museum, showing what life was like for the people of Newark when they were under siege from the Parliamentary army.

Examination of sources: Bellarmine Jar and siege coins. What do these items tell us about life for ordinary people during the civil wars?



### Continuity & change

#### Assessment task:

The government want to put up a new statue commemorating the most significant figure of the Civil War. They need to choose between Charles 1<sup>st</sup> & Oliver Cromwell. Who would you choose and why? What should the statue look like to reflect their significance?



### Significance