

The English Civil War (Local Area Study) | History | Years 5 & 6 | Summer Term 2020-21

Timeline	
1625	Charles I ascends to the throne.
1637 to 1640	Charles attempts to impose religious change in Scotland leading to the Bishops' Wars.
Feb 1640	The 'Short Parliament'.
Nov 1640	The 'Long Parliament'.
Jan 1642	Charles I foiled in attempt to arrest five Members of Parliament. Flees London.
1642 to 1646	The First Civil War including the Battle of Naseby on 14 June 1645.
1647	The Scots surrender Charles I to Parliament in London.
1648 to 1649	The Second Civil War
30 Jan 1649	Charles I tried and executed for treason. British Commonwealth declared.
1653	Oliver Cromwell becomes 'Lord Protector'.

The Two Sides	
Parliamentarians	The Parliamentarians were the soldiers who fought for Parliament; they were strict and disciplined. They were nicknamed the 'Roundheads' due to their short hair. Many of them were Puritans.
Royalists	The Royalists fought for the King and believed in the principle of the 'divine right of kings' and rule by absolute monarchy. They were nicknamed the 'Cavaliers' due to their flamboyant appearance and behaviour.

Important People	
King Charles I	King of England, Scotland and Ireland from 1625 until his execution in 1649.
Prince Rupert	Nephew of Charles I. Led the Royalist cavalry.
Thomas Fairfax	Captain-General of Parliament's New Model Army.
Oliver Cromwell	Led the cavalry for Parliament's New Model Army. Ruled as 'Lord Protector' during the British Commonwealth.

Vocabulary	
Monarch	A sovereign head of state, especially a king, queen or emperor.
Rebellion	An act of armed resistance to an established government or leader.
Commonwealth / republic	State without a monarchy.
Tyrant	A cruel and oppressive ruler.
Parliament	A country's legislative body that represents its people, makes laws and oversees government.
Puritan	A strict form of Protestantism (religion). A person who wanted to 'purify' or simplify the Church of England.
Treason	The crime of betraying one's country.

Interesting Facts	
1	The English Civil War was actually a series of civil wars between the Parliamentarians and Royalists.
2	The three main factors contributing to the English Civil War were disagreements over: Power, Money and Religion.
3	The 'Divine right of Kings' was the belief that kings derive their authority from god, not their subjects and so can rule by their will alone, without impediments or limits.
4	Due to large losses of both men and resources, the Battle of Naseby was a decisive point from which the Royalists couldn't recover. Within a year, the King was on the run and eventually gave himself up.
5	King Charles I is the only British monarch to have been tried and executed for treason.

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Lesson Progression

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| 1 | Accurately recall the British monarchs from the time of Henry VIII. Recall the key events leading up to, during and after the English Civil War. Understand and explain the key causes for civil war in terms of Power, Money, and Religion. |
| 2 | Explain the key ideologies of the two sides in the English Civil War (Cavaliers and the Roundheads). Understand how these differing ideologies caused conflict, ultimately leading to war. |
| 3 | Recall the key events and people involved in the Battle of Naseby in our local area. Explain why the victory of the Parliamentarians in the Battle of Naseby was a decisive moment in the English Civil War. Know how the Battle of Naseby is commemorated in our local area, understanding its local significance. Use this knowledge to select and organise relevant historical information, presenting your knowledge in a format of your choosing – Local Area Study. |
| 4 | |
| 6 | Understand and explain the reasons why Parliament decided to execute King Charles I. State whether you believe they were justified in doing so, giving historically sound reasons for your decision. Know what happened following the death of the King, including Britain becoming a Commonwealth for a period of time until the restoration of the monarchy. |

Whole School Big Ideas

Settlements, **Beliefs**, Culture & Pastimes, Location, **Main Events**, Food & Farming, Travel & Exploration, **Conflict**, Society, Artefacts.

Whole School Key Themes

Extinction, Ancestry, Empire, Independence, Invasion, **Rebellion**, **Protest**, **Tyranny**, Democracy, Sources of Evidence, **Monarchy**, **Republic**, Freedom, Trade, Slavery.