



CHARLES I Who was Charles I, and what actions did he take that led to the English Civil War?

- Like his father, James I, Charles I believed in the doctrine of the “divine right of kings,” which ensured that monarchs could rule without restraint and were not subject to questioning by the people. He alienated Parliament even further than his father had.
- Tried to rule without Parliament for ten years, dissolving the Short Parliament after only three weeks
- Raised money through “illegal” taxation, an action that made Englishmen very angry
- Persecuted Puritans, thwarting their attempts to reform the Church of England
- Tried to force the Anglican Book of Common Prayer on the Presbyterian Scots, who in turn rebelled and raised an army against him
- Fought unsuccessfully against the Scots and Irish
- Although the Long Parliament passed reforms limiting the king’s power, Charles refused to give up control of the army.



Your student was instructed to use historical facts from his reading to summarize each leader's role in the English Civil War by answering the question beside each man's name. Include at least three points for each leader.



OLIVER CROMWELL Who was Oliver Cromwell, and how did he oppose and defeat Charles I?

- Cromwell was a Puritan and leader in the English Civil War.
- Became leader of the English parliamentary forces called Roundheads, comprised mostly of Puritans
- Led and reshaped the Parliamentary Army, the Ironsides (also known as the New Model Army in other resources), into the best fighting machine of the day
- Led the Parliamentary Army against Charles I and defeated him in battle
- Led the trial and execution of Charles I, the lawful King of England, on charges of treason
- Sent the king’s son, Charles II, into exile
- After execution of Charles I, ruled as Lord Protectorate, a king in all but name