

Name:

Standard 7-2.4- The English Civil War & The Glorious Rev.

Directions: Read the following information and answer the questions following each paragraph.

The English Civil War as a period of time where major struggle occurred in England between the people (represented by Parliament) and the Monarch. This issue actually started long ago with the signing of the Magna Carta in 1215.

1. The English Civil was a struggle between who?

What did the citizens (the people) of England want?

Parliament served as the representatives of the people. Parliament wanted Charles I to let them pass laws, which would limit Charles' power as an absolute monarch. Parliament also wanted to challenge the idea of the Divine Rights of Kings, which they believed was not valid. Parliament did not agree with the way King Charles taxes the people.

2. What did Parliament want King Charles to let them do?

3. What idea did Parliament want to challenge because it was not valid?

What did King Charles think about this?

- Charles refused to even meet with Parliament. In 1629, he physically locked them out of their meeting place at Westminster. Parliament was locked out for eleven years in what was called the Eleven Years Tyranny.

4. What happened during the Eleven Years Tyranny?

So all this arguing would cause a civil war to begin!!

King Charles sent soldiers to arrest five members of Parliament that he considered to be his biggest critics. The people saw this as an attack on the people!! **The English Civil War broke out between** the King Charles' supporters – The Royalists and the supporters of Parliament led by Oliver Cromwell. Oliver Cromwell and his "New Model Army" forced King Charles to surrender the throne in 1646. In 1649 – King Charles was sent to trial for abusing his power against Parliament and the people. He was found guilty and was beheaded!!!

5. Who was the English Civil War between?

6. Why was King Charles sent to trial? What ended up happening to him?

After the Civil War England had many different rulers ...

Between the end of the English Civil War in 1649 and the Glorious Revolution of 1688, England's government went through several transitions in leaders. Oliver Cromwell (leader of the citizens against the King) stayed in power until he died. However, when his son took over, he was a weak leader and King Charles' son was then asked to take the throne. Followed by James II. James II reclaimed the throne in 1686 and was a devote Catholic. The people of England feared because of his strong Catholic beliefs he would return England to the same problems they had been experienced. So a group of protestant leaders turned to William of Orange, for help, he was a Protestant married to King Jame II oldest daughter Mary.

7. After a series of leaders in England who did the Protestant leaders turn to for help?

William and Mary save England! The Glorious Revolution!

William agreed to help Parliament and came to England with an army in 1688. King James was scared and fled to France. William and Mary took the throne in what was called the Glorious Revolution. The Revolution was Glorious because it was bloodless! (No fighting actually accorded, it was a peaceful takeover.)

8. Who took the throng after King James fled to France?

9. Why was this revolution called the Glorious Revolution?

William and Mary signed the English Bill of Rights in 1689.

The English Bill of Rights allowed Parliament to make laws and assured that the individual rights of the people would be protected. William and Mary were the prefect example of limited government, sharing their power with Parliament and the people of England!

10. What did the English Bill of Rights allow Parliament to do?

11. What were William and Mary an example of?