


Knowledge organiser: Why did power in England change in the Early Modern Period?



Following Elizabeth I's death, the crown passed from the Tudors to the Scottish Stuart Family. Throughout their reigns, religious, political, economic and social instability grew. This caused the position of monarchs to be questioned and the power of Parliament to change. The struggle for power was between the Crown and Parliament .		Chronology: What were these events?		Vocabulary: define these words	
		Gunpowder Plot 1605	A Catholic plot to blow up parliament, kill James I and place his daughter on the throne, which ended in failure.	Divine Right	A Monarch's belief that they were chosen by God to rule.
Summarise your learning		Charles I Personal Rule 1629-1640	Charles I shut down Parliament and ruled by himself for 11 years.	Parliament	A building in London where MP's make laws.
Topic 1: Why did Catholics try to blow up King James I?	King James I's religious issues provoked a Catholic Plot to blow up the King and Parliament on 5 th November 1605. Guy Fawkes was captured and interrogated and the plot was foiled. We celebrate the 5 th of November every year to commemorate this moment.	English Civil War 1642-1649	England is divided between two groups, the Royalists and the Parliamentarians, in a bitter civil war for 7 years.	Puritan	A strict protestant.
Topic 2: Why was there an English Civil War?	Religious, economic and political factors caused the English Civil War. Parliament viewed Charles as an absolute monarch. In his struggle with Parliament over the ship tax , Charles I shut Parliament down for 11 years . Charles believed he had Divine Right and ended up declaring war on Parliament.	Interregnum Period 1649-1660	The period in English History between Charles I and Charles II, where England did not have a monarchy and became a republic under Oliver Cromwell.	Civil War	Where two groups in the same country go to war against each other.
Topic 3: What impact did the Civil War have on the people of England?	The Civil War divided the country and families into those that supported the King (Royalists/Cavaliers) and those that support Parliament (Parliamentarians/Roundheads). The Civil War led to the break-up of many families, increased accusations of witchcraft, and persecution of 'witches', an increased role for some women in society, and new, radical political ideas being formed.	Restoration 1660	The Monarchy is restored under Charles II, the Stuarts rule England once more.	Roundheads	A nickname for the supporters of parliament.
		Glorious Revolution 1688	A peaceful revolution where King James II is replaced by William III and Mary II.	Cavaliers	A nickname for the supporters of Charles I.
Topic 4: Should King Charles have been executed?	Early on, neither side won key victories in the Civil War. However, after Parliament formed the New Model Army , which was better paid, trained and equipped, Charles I was defeated. After his arrest, he refused to negotiate and even asked the Scots to invade England to save him. He was put on trial for treason against his own people. He was found guilty and was executed at Whitehall on 30 January 1649 . This was the first time (and last time) that a sitting King had been executed and it worried many people about what would happen to England in the future.	Individuals: Who were these people?		New Model Army	Cromwell's improvement to Parliament's army.
		James I	The first Stuart to rule England. He was both King James VI of Scotland and James I of England.	Republic	A country without a Monarch as head of state.
Topic 5: Why was the Monarchy restored?	The country was ruled without a monarch for 11 years. This was known as the " Interregnum Period ". From 1653, Oliver Cromwell ruled as Lord Protector with the help of 11 Major Generals . By 1658, Cromwell became very unpopular due to banning sports, entertainment and Christmas. Cromwell's son had no desire to take over after Oliver Cromwell died. He resigned and Parliament asked Charles I's son, Charles II , to return. This became known as the Restoration of the Monarchy . Charles II was known as the Merry Monarch as he re-established many of the practices the Puritans had banned.	Guy Fawkes	A mercenary and explosives expert, who tried to blow up parliament.	Glorious Revolution	When Parliament forced James II from the throne and began to change the way the country was run.
		Charles I	A king who wanted to rule as an absolutist, but was stopped and executed by parliament.	Bill of Rights	A set of rules which outlined the power of Parliament and rights for people, introduced in 1689.
Topic 6: Was the Glorious Revolution really revolutionary?	Charles II did not have any legitimate children, so was replaced by his younger brother, James II, when he died in 1685. Parliament tried to remove James II, who was Catholic, after rumours spread amongst Protestants that James II's new baby boy was not actually his! Rather than fight, James fled England , transferring the Crown to William of Orange and Mary, who were Protestants during the Glorious Revolution . They became known as "Joint Rulers". Parliament had changed the succession, and introduced a Bill of Rights which increased both Parliament's powers and restricted the powers of the monarchy .	Oliver Cromwell	A cavalry officer in the New Model Army, who later became Lord Protector of England. He was a Puritan.		
		Charles II	Often described as the Merry Monarch. He was restored as King in 1660.		
		James II	Brother to King Charles II. He was a Catholic monarch, who was deposed by Parliament during the Glorious Revolution.		
		William III and Mary II	King James II, eldest daughter Mary and her Protestant husband William of Orange who were invited by parliament to become joint King and Queen of England.		

