

# Year 7 History

## Knowledge Organiser

The Stuarts

Term 6

Name:

Class:



## The Stuarts

### Big Questions:

BQ1: What were the main problems facing James I when he became King in 1603?

BQ2: What was the Gunpowder Plot?

BQ3: Were the gunpowder plotters framed?

BQ4: Who was Charles I and what mistakes did he make?

BQ5: Who fought in the English Civil War and what were the main battles?

BQ6: Should Charles I have been executed?

BQ7: How did life change under Cromwell?

BQ8: Why was the monarchy restored?

BQ9: What was the Great Plague and what impact did it compare to the Black Death?

### Background to the Stuarts

The Stuarts were the first kings of the United Kingdom. King James VI of Scotland became also King James I of England, thus combining the two thrones for the first time.

The Stuart dynasty reigned in England and Scotland from 1603 to 1714, a period which saw a flourishing Court culture but also much upheaval and instability, of plague, fire and war.

It was an age of intense religious debate and radical politics. Both contributed to a bloody civil war in the mid-seventeenth century between Crown and Parliament (the Cavaliers and the Roundheads), resulting in a parliamentary victory for Oliver Cromwell and the dramatic execution of King Charles I.

## Big Question 1

### What were the main problems facing James?

When Elizabeth I died in 1603 she had no children and therefore no heirs. Edward VI and Mary also died childless. This meant the end of the Tudors. The nearest acceptable i.e. protestant relative was James VI of Scotland who was the son of Mary Queen of Scots who in turn was a niece of Henry VIII. This change made a new dynasty called the Stuarts.

James became King in 1603 as James I of England and James VI of Scotland i.e. James I/VI the only king to have to two numbers in his title.

When James became King he had a number of problems to face Political and Religious in England and Scotland.



## Big Question 2

### What was the Gunpowder Plot and why were the Catholics angry with the king?

On the night of November 4th 1605, a man, Guido Fawkes, was discovered in a cellar beneath the Houses of Parliament. He was standing guard over some barrels of gunpowder. The intention was to blow up the Houses of Parliament on November the 5th. On 5th November 1605 King James I was due to open his first parliament. All the MPs and lords would be gathered in the House of Lords to hear him speak. But the evening before, a catholic named Lord Mouteagle had received a mysterious message from a stranger in disguise. It advised him to find an excuse not to go to parliament. Mouteagle showed the message to Robert Cecil, the king's adviser. Cecil had the Houses of Parliament searched. He found 36 barrels of gunpowder under the House of Lords and a catholic, Guy Fawkes, ready to light the fuse. Guy Fawkes was arrested and he confessed under torture. The plotters were executed for treason. The country celebrated and November 5th became a night of celebration.



### Big Question 3

## Who was Charles I and how did he contribute to the start of the English Civil War?

Since at last the days of Magna Carta, most English monarchs had accepted that they should share power with the people they ruled.

Coming from Scotland, however, the Stuart kings thought differently. The Stuarts believed that because God was all-powerful, their family must have been chosen to rule England directly by God. This belief was called the 'Divine Right of Kings'. King of Scotland, James I wrote a book called *The True Law of Free Monarchies*, which explained: "Kings are called Gods; they are appointed by God and answerable only to God".

James I's son Charles was a shy and sickly child, who only learned to walk and talk at the age of four, and suffered from a stammer that would stay with him his entire life. He was crowned Charles I after the death of his father in 1625, and showed a fatal combination of bad judgement and stubbornness.

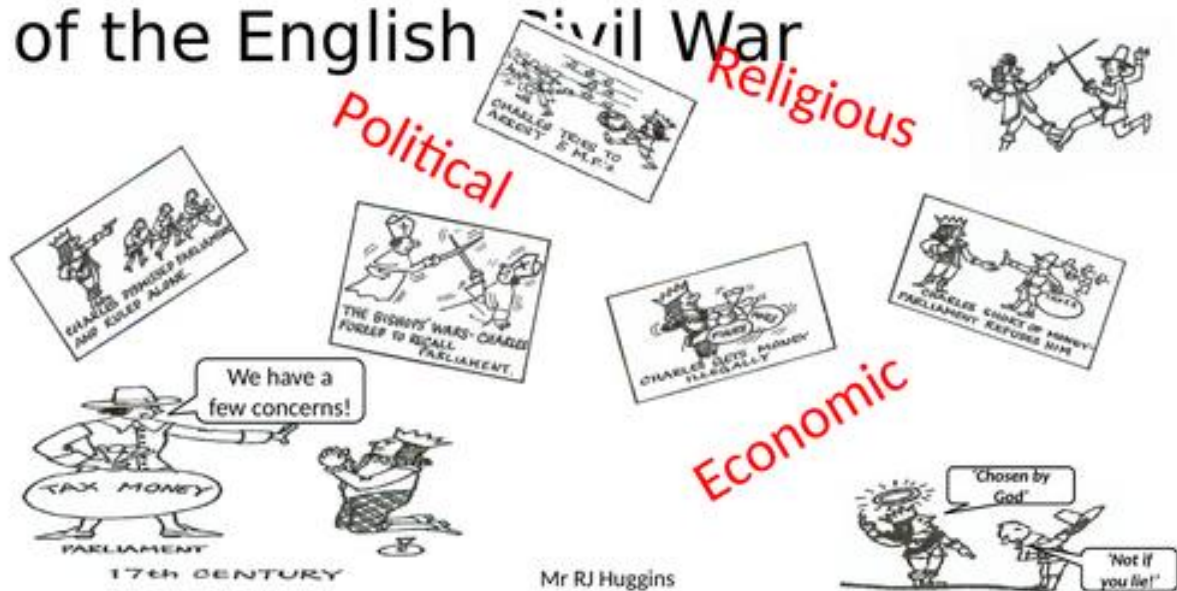
The early years of Charles I's reign were a catalogue of errors. In order to make peace with France, he married the daughter of the King of France, a Catholic named Henrietta Maria. War with France continued anyway, and many of England's Protestant population were now furious their king was married to a foreign Catholic.



## Big Question 4

Who fought in the English Civil War and what were the main battles?

# Diamond 9: Short Term Causes of the English Civil War



The English Civil War is a generic term for a series of civil wars between Royalists and Parliamentarians in England and Wales from 1642 to 1652. Part of the wider 1639 to 1653 Wars of the Three Kingdoms, they consist of the First English Civil War, the Second English Civil War, and the Third English Civil War. The latter is now usually known as the Anglo-Scottish war (1650–1652), since most of the fighting took place in Scotland, while the Royalists consisted almost entirely of Scots Covenanters and English exiles, with no significant rising in England.

## Big Question 5

### What were the main battles of the Civil War?

#### Battle of Edgehill, 23 October 1642

- War broke out in August 1642, but Edgehill was the first major battle.
- The two sides stumbled upon each other as Charles marched his army from Shrewsbury to London.
- There was a stalemate situation many times in the battle, with neither side advancing.
- Both sides lost approximately 1500 men, and both declared a victory although there was no clear winner.
- The Cavaliers had intended to continue the battle the following day, but decided against it as their troops were exhausted.

#### Battle of Marston Moor, 2 July 1644

- This important battle ended any significant Royalist support in the north.
- Prince Rupert marched into York, a powerful city, quite easily.
- The Royalists' power over York gave them an advantage.
- The battle started to go wrong as the Royalist men arrived bit by bit.
- Their 18,000 men were soon outnumbered by 28,000 Roundheads, causing them to lose.

#### Battle of Naseby, 14 June 1645

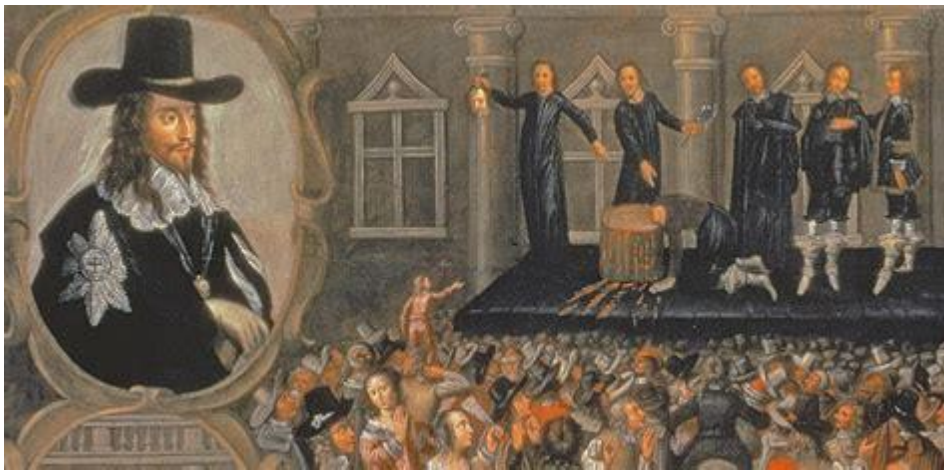
- Cromwell had developed a 'New Model Army', meaning soldiers were to be trained in peace time as well as war.
- Many of Charles' supporters were arriving late as they were travelling from Wales and Somerset. Some never arrived.
- Charles was soon outnumbered by between 8,000 and 13,000 men.
- Many see Parliament's victory at Naseby as a turning point in the war.
- Following this battle, in September Prince Rupert surrendered Bristol to Parliament.
- Charles withdrew his position in the army, and Rupert fled to Holland.

#### The Second English Civil War

- Following Naseby, there was a series of smaller defeats for the Royalists but the war was all but over.
- In 1646, Charles gave himself up to the Scots, who eventually surrendered him to Parliament in January 1647.
- Charles fled from Hampton Court Palace, where he was being held, in November 1647.
- Ironically, Charles sided with the Scots, and raised another army, who invaded England. This is sometimes known as the Second English Civil War.
- There were a number of Royalist Uprisings, but most were easily put down by the New Model Army.
- The Royalists lacked leadership, money and support. Charles was eventually recaptured in August 1648.

## Big Question 6 Should Charles I have been executed?

Charles was put on trial and found guilty of treason and sentenced to death. The execution of Charles I by beheading occurred on Tuesday, 30 January 1649 outside the Banqueting House on Whitehall. The execution was the end of the conflicts between the royalists and the parliamentarians in England during the English Civil War, leading to the capture and trial of Charles I, the King of England, Scotland, and Ireland. On Saturday 27 January 1649, the parliamentary High Court of Justice had declared Charles guilty of attempting to "uphold in himself an unlimited and tyrannical power to rule according to his will, and to overthrow the rights and liberties of the people" and he was sentenced to death by beheading.



## Big Question 7

### How did life change under Cromwell?

Following the execution of Charles I and exile of his son, military victories in Ireland and against the Scots from 1649 to 1651 firmly established the Commonwealth and Cromwell's dominance of the new republican regime. In December 1653, he was named Lord Protector of the Commonwealth, a position he retained until his death in September 1658, when he was succeeded by his son Richard, whose weakness led to a power vacuum. This culminated in the 1660 Stuart Restoration, when Charles II returned to the throne, after which Cromwell's body was removed from its resting place in Westminster Abbey and displayed at Tyburn. His head was placed on a spike outside the Tower of London, where it remained for 30 years until reburied at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

#### Life under Cromwell

Most sports were banned. Boys caught playing football on a Sunday could be whipped as a punishment. Swearing was punished by a fine, though those who kept swearing could be sent to prison. To keep the population's mind on religion, instead of having feast days to celebrate the saints (as had been common in Medieval England), one day in every month was a fast day – you did not eat all day.

He divided up England into 11 areas; each one was governed by a major-general who was trusted by Cromwell. Most of these generals had been in Cromwell's New Model Army. The law – essentially Cromwell's law – was enforced by the use of soldiers.



## Big Question 8

### Why was the monarchy restored?

Restoration means the restoration of the monarchy in England in 1660. It marked the return of Charles II as king (1660–85), the son of Charles I, following the period of Oliver Cromwell's Commonwealth (1653-1658). The bishops were also restored to Parliament, which established a strict Anglican orthodoxy ending the Puritan domination. The period, also included the reign of James II (1685–88) Charles II's brother.

Charles was the eldest son of Charles I and he tried to fight his father's battles during the English civil wars in the west of England in 1645; he resisted the attempts of his mother and his sister Henrietta Anne to convert him to Catholicism and remained openly loyal to his Protestant faith. In 1648 he made strenuous efforts to save his father; and when, after Charles I's execution in 1649, he was proclaimed Charles II by the Scots in defiance of the English republic, he was prepared to go to Scotland and swallow the stringently anti-Catholic and anti-Anglican Presbyterian Covenant as the price for alliance. But the sacrifice of friends and principles was futile and left him deeply embittered. The Scottish army was routed by the English under Oliver Cromwell at Dunbar in September 1650, and in 1651 Charles's invasion of England ended in defeat at Worcester. The young king became a fugitive, hunted through England for 40 days but protected by a handful of his loyal subjects until he escaped to France in October 1651.



## Glossary

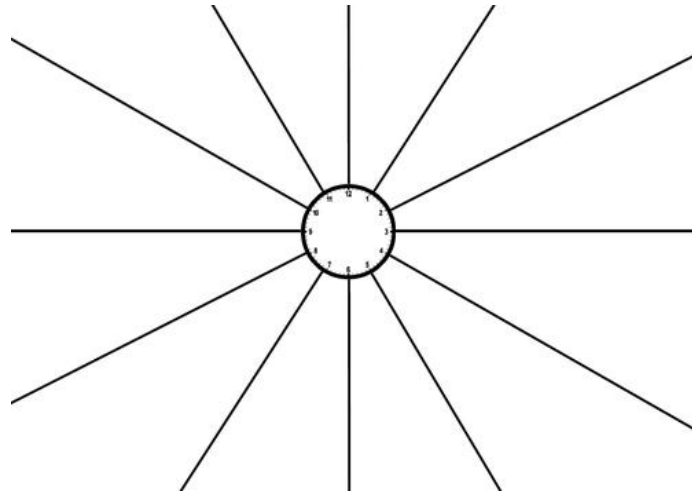
<b>Divine Right</b>	(of Kings) the belief that a King is chosen by God to rule.
<b>Heir</b>	A person who has the legal right to receive the title or property of another on the person's death.
<b>Illegitimate</b>	Born outside of marriage; only the Monarch's children from within marriage could become monarch's themselves.
<b>Monastery</b>	A building occupied by monks
<b>Protestant</b>	A general term describing Christians that left the Catholic Church
<b>Puritan</b>	An extreme Protestant who believed that churches should be plain and that prayer and Bible reading should be a solemn activity undertaken every day.
<b>Recusant</b>	When a person refused to attend services of the Church of England.
<b>Reformation</b>	The split of Protestantism from the Catholic Church beginning with Martin Luther in 1517; the English Reformation refers to Henry VIII's break from Rome.
<b>Social hierarchy</b>	A system with layers of classes
<b>Treason</b>	An attempt to kill or overthrow the monarch or betray the country, punishable by death

## How do I revise for end of topic assessments?

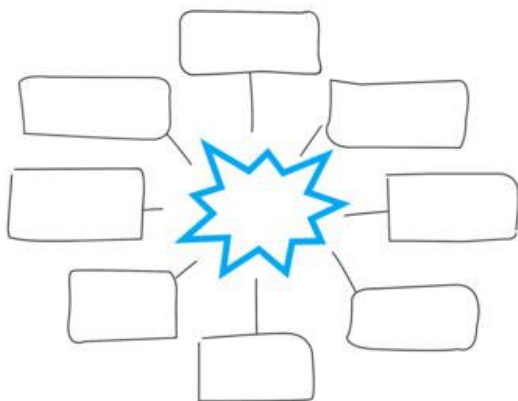


**Flashcards** – Use flashcards to practice key dates, terms and people. You could write a key date on one side, and turn it over and put the event. Alternatively, you could do match-ups, where a key person is written/drawn and then on another card what they have done is written down. You could then match-up the cards. Flashcards are also great for writing out knowledge questions on one side, and writing the answer on the other side.

### Revision clocks –



Take an A3/A4 bit of paper and divide it into 12 sections. In each section write a big question and write 3 or 4 bullet points of the key knowledge for that question in the clock. Make your clocks colourful and highlight key words/dates/people.



**Mind-maps** – Write a topic in the middle and have 5-6 branches coming off around it with the key ideas. For example, you could have a mind-map on the Battle of Hastings, and your branches could include the key events, information about the different fighting techniques and the reasons why William won.

**Brain dump** – Get a blank piece of paper, and write down everything you know about the topic being studied. Give yourself 4-5 minutes to do this. When the time is up, in a different coloured pen, use your workbook and knowledge organiser to fill in any missing details.

## Homework 1

Read each statement and decide whether it is true or false. Correct any false statements in the space provided.

Statement	True/false	Corrected statement
James I became King in 1604		
Guido Fawkes was discovered in a cellar on 4 <sup>th</sup> November 1605		
Munteagle showed a message to Robert Cecil		
James I believed in the Divine wrongs of kings		
In 1640, Charles fought a war against the Scots		
The Battle of Marston Moor was on 2 July 1644		
Oliver Cromwell developed the New Model Army		

## Homework 2 - Key battles of the English Civil War

Summarise the following key battles of the English Civil War, add at least 2 bullet points for each battle

Name of the battle	Date	Summary
Battle of Edgehill		
Battle of Marston Moor		
Battle of Naseby		
Second English Civil War		

## Homework 3 – Revision

Task – Complete a revision activity to revise for your end of unit assessment. Use page 12 of the knowledge organiser to give you some ideas of how you could revise.

## Wider Reading/Resources

The Slimy Stuarts (Horrible Histories) by Terry Deary and Neil Tongue.

The Stuart Age: England, 1603-1714

The Stuart Image: An Introduction to English Portraiture 1603-1649

The Royal Stuarts: A History of the Family That Shaped Britain

Tudors and Stuarts (Usborne History of Britain)

England under the Stuarts

