

# English Civil War

Cornell Notes

Cue Column Key Questions and Words	Notes Column Key Ideas; Important People, Places Dates; Diagrams/Pictures
<p>Question: Why was there a conflict between the British crown and Parliament?</p> <p>Terms: <i>Parliament</i>: the legislative branch of government in England <i>Divine right</i>: power to rule comes from God. <i>Absolute power</i>: complete power over a state.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <u>Parliament</u> had put limits (Magna Carta) on the monarchs' power so that they had to work with Parliament to govern.</li><li>• Tudor Monarchs like Henry VIII and Elizabeth I believed in <u>divine right</u>, but still worked well with Parliament to raise taxes and carry out their policies.</li><li>• Then James I and Charles I came. They believed in <u>absolute power</u> leading them to disregard Parliament.</li><li>• Charles I was very unpopular because of his Catholic faith and taxes. When a Scottish rebellion began in 1640, he was forced to turn to Parliament to raise money.</li></ul>
<p>Question:</p> <p>Terms: <i>English Civil War</i>:</p> <p><i>Puritans</i>:</p> <p><i>Treason</i>:</p> <p><i>Republic</i>:</p>	
<p>Question:</p> <p>Terms: <i>Restoration</i>:</p> <p><i>Glorious Revolution</i>:</p> <p><i>English Bill of Rights</i>:</p> <p><i>Constitutional Monarchy</i>:</p>	
<p>Summary:</p>	

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<p>Question: Why was there a conflict between the British crown and Parliament?</p> <p>Terms:  <i>Parliament</i>: the legislative branch of government in England  <i>Divine right</i>: power to rule comes from God.  <i>Absolute power</i>: complete power over a state.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Parliament</u> had put limits (Magna Carta) on the monarchs' power so that they had to work with Parliament to govern.</li> <li>• Tudor Monarchs like Henry VIII and Elizabeth I believed in <u>divine right</u>, but still worked well with Parliament to raise taxes and carry out their policies.</li> <li>• Then James I and Charles I came. They believed in <u>absolute power</u> leading them to disregard Parliament.</li> <li>• Charles I was very unpopular because of his Catholic faith and taxes. When a Scottish rebellion began in 1640, he was forced to turn to Parliament to raise money.</li> </ul>
<p>Question: How was the conflict resolved in the English Civil War?</p> <p>Terms:  <i>English Civil War</i>: a series of battles between King Charles and Parliament  <i>Puritans</i>: English Protestants who wanted to reform the church of England  <i>Treason</i>: betrayal of one's country  <i>Republic</i>: a representative form of government</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As tension between Charles and Parliament grew, Charles sent the military to arrest its leaders. The <u>English Civil War</u> broke out as a result.</li> <li>• The Cavaliers (supporters of the King) fought the Roundheads (supporters of Parliament) who were led by the <u>Puritan</u> Oliver Cromwell. The Roundheads won the war and put Charles to death for <u>treason</u>.</li> <li>• They formed a <u>republic</u>, a Commonwealth, around the House of Commons which represented different regions of England, rather than a focus on the House of Lords based on nobility.</li> <li>• The country slipped into military rule though as England faced rebellions from Ireland and Scotland.</li> </ul>
<p>Question:</p> <p>Terms:  <i>Restoration</i>: the return of the monarchy  <i>Glorious Revolution</i>: the bloodless overthrow of King James II  <i>English Bill of Rights</i>: legal rights for the English limiting the monarchs power.  <i>Constitutional Monarchy</i>: a monarchy whose power is limited by a constitution.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Commonwealth collapsed after Cromwell and Parliament voted to restore the monarchy to Charles II—the <u>Restoration</u>. Charles II tried to bring greater tolerance after the more puritanical Commonwealth.</li> <li>• James II tried to move back to absolute power and again Parliament feared his use of power and the possibility of returning to Catholicism.</li> <li>• Ultimately Parliament successfully replaced James with his daughter Mary and her husband William II on the throne in the <u>Glorious Revolution</u>.</li> <li>• Parliament further asserted its power to rule by having William and Mary sign the <u>English Bill of Rights</u> that placed legal limits on their rule.</li> <li>• The Glorious Revolution and Bill of Rights moved England to a <u>constitutional monarchy</u>.</li> </ul>
<p>Summary:            For the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, England fought over who should have power to govern. The King wanted absolute power, while Parliament wanted limits on that power. This led to a Civil War, which Parliament won. The excesses of the Commonwealth led them to return to the monarchy. When the abuses of the king returned Parliament removed the king and set up constitutional monarchy with the kings power limited by the Bill of Rights.</p>	