Ocean Academy Poole
an Aspirations Academy
Self-Worth | Engagement | Purpose

Learning Journey Map

Year: 6 Term: Spring 2

Subject: History Topic: English Civil War

Driving Question: How can I respond to opinions and persuade others to agree with mine when debating the English Civil War?
Power Skill: Communication - I am beginning to deliver scripted spoken or written presentations.

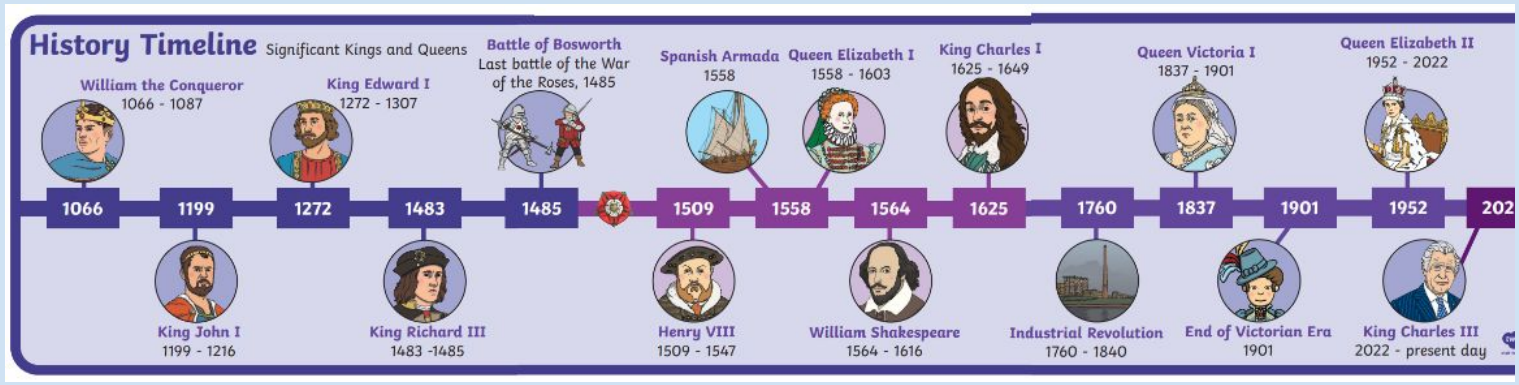
National Curriculum Learning Objectives

- a local history study
- a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066
- Note connections, contrasts and trends over time

Key Vocabulary

flashcard	flashcard	flashcard	flashcard	flashcard
flashcard	flashcard	flashcard	flashcard	flashcard
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Key Learning



27th March 1625 James I dies and Charles I accedes to the throne.	**10th March 1629** Charles I dissolves parliament and begins 11 years of personal rule.	**13th April 1640** 'Short Parliament' opens at Westminster.	**28th August 1640** The Scots defeat the English at Newburn on the River Tyne.
3rd November 1640 'Long Parliament' opens at Westminster.	**22nd August 1642** 1st Civil War begins as Charles I raises his standard at Nottingham.	**23rd October 1642** Neither side was victorious in the Battle of Edgehill, Warwickshire.	**25th September 1643** Parliamentarians enter into an alliance with the Scots.
2nd July 1644 Scottish and Parliamentarian armies destroy Charles I's northern army at the Battle of Marston Moor.	**15th February 1645** Parliament establishes the 'New Model Army'.	**14th June 1645** Heavy defeat for the Royalists at the Battle of Naseby, Northamptonshire.	**5th May 1646** Charles I surrenders to the Scots.
17th–19th August 1648 2nd Civil War - Oliver Cromwell's Parliamentarian troops defeat a Scottish-Royalist Army at Preston.	**6th December 1648** New Model Army turns away half of parliament, creating the 'rump' parliament.	**30th January 1649** Charles I is executed at Whitehall, London.	**1st January 1651** Charles II is crowned king of Scotland.
3rd September 1651 3rd Civil War - Oliver Cromwell defeats Charles II at the Battle of Worcester.	**16th December 1653** Oliver Cromwell makes himself Lord Protector.	**3rd September 1658** Oliver Cromwell dies and is succeeded by his son, Richard.	**29th May 1660** Charles II is restored to the throne.

<u>The English Civil War: An introduction</u>

The English Civil War was a series of battles fought between 1642 - 1651. On one side were supporters of the king (Charles I) called Royalists and on the other were supporters of Parliament called Parliamentarians (led by Oliver Cromwell). The Civil War resulted in the execution of King Charles I followed by 11 years of a commonwealth, when England had no monarch. The monarchy was restored in 1660.

<u>What was England like before the civil war?</u>

After Queen Elizabeth I died in 1603, there was no obvious heir to the throne as she had no children. It was decided that her cousin James Stuart (King James VI of Scotland) would become King James I of England, uniting the two kingdoms. At this time, most people in England belonged to one of two branches of Christianity: Protestants and Catholics. Catholics believed the Pope was the head of the Church, but Protestants believed it was the King or Queen. Elizabeth I and James I were both Protestants.

<u>Enquiry lesson</u>

Explore the role of the Bankes family and Corfe Castle as Royalists, particularly focusing on Lady Mary Bankes. How did her decisions affect the local area?

<u>Resources:</u>

Replica flintlock pistol, trip to Corfe Castle, timelines

‘Bringing Learning to Life: No Limits.No Barriers.’

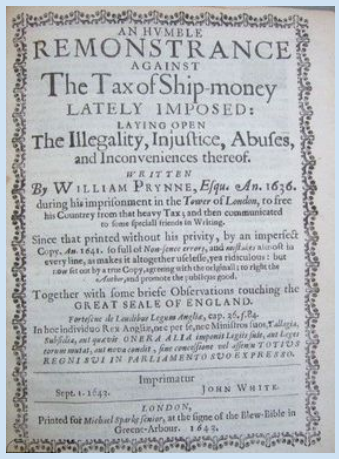
Key Learning



Causes of the English Civil War

The Divine Right of Kings:

Charles I came to the British throne in 1625. Like his father, James I, he believed in the “divine right of kings.” This meant that kings were chosen by God, so their authority could not be challenged by anyone on Earth. However, many of those working in Parliament at the time had been pushing for more power to be shared with them so that they could better represent the will of the people. James I had accepted that he could not get what he wanted all the time and had to listen to Parliament, whereas Charles I always wanted to get his own way.


AN HVMBLE
REMONSTRANCE
AGAINST
The Tax of Ship-money
LATELY IMPOSED:
LAYING OPEN
The Illegality, Injustice, Abuses, and Inconveniences thereof.
WRITTEN
By WILLIAM PRYNNE, Esqu. An. 1636.
during his imprisonment in the Tower of London, to free his Country from that heavy Tax; and then communicated to some speciall friends in Writing.
Since that printed without his privity, by an imperfect Copy, An. 1641. to full of Non sense errors, and mistakes as doth in every line, as makes it altogether useleffe, yea ridiculous: but now fet out by a true Copy, agreeing with the originall; to right the Author, and promote the publique good.
Together with some briefe Observations touching the GREAT SEALE OF ENGLAND.
Imprimatur
JOHN WHITE.
LONDON,
Printed for Michael Sparke fenior, at the ſigne of the Blew-Bible in Greene-Arbour. 1642.

Thinking Point
What is ‘the divine right of kings’?



Money:

In the 17th century, the king had a lot of power over England with one exception: he could only raise taxes if the English Parliament agreed to it. This was because Parliament was run by the gentry (rich landowners), and no king could raise taxes without the help of them. After becoming king in 1625, Charles I quickly got into arguments with members of Parliament. From 1629 to 1640, he shut Parliament down and ruled without it. This was legal, as long as he did not raise taxes. He used some legal tricks to raise money without bringing back Parliament. For example, he used "ship money", a tax that had been paid by coastal towns in times of war. But, there was no war! This was unpopular, but judges decided that it was legal. The period from 1629 to 1640 was known as the "Eleven Years' Tyranny" by the king's enemies.

Thinking Point
What do you think ‘tyranny’ means?





Religion:

In the previous century, the Henry VIII’s and England's break with the Catholic Church had brought a new branch of Christianity, Protestantism, to England. Within the Protestant Church there was a group of people called the Puritans, so called because they wanted a "pure" religion. They believed that the Church of England (Protestants) was too much like the Roman Catholic Church it had broken away from. In particular,they did not want the church to have bishops. Most people living in England at the time were Protestants, and many supported the Puritan way of thinking.

However, Charles I tried to change the Church of England. He brought back incense, bells and decorations to churches. These were things that were found in Catholic churches. This worried the people who hated Catholicism, especially the Puritans. Charles I also married a French princess, Henrietta Maria, who was a Catholic and people were concerned this meant Charles and his children were going to become Catholic too.

Thinking Point
Why do you think Charles was trying to change the Church of England?





Power:

In 1637, Charles I tried to introduce a new prayer book in Scotland that was very similar to the English Book of Common Prayer, without asking Scotland's Parliament or church. Many Scots hated the prayer Book as they didn’t want their religion to change. Riots and unrest spread throughout Scotland.

This rebellion cost so much money that the King called a new Parliament in England to raise taxes. But the members of Parliament did not want to work with Charles, and instead they complained about the king's actions (such as ship money) during the "Eleven Years' Tyranny". He shut Parliament down again, but the King struggled to stop the rebellion without new taxes. The rebel army invaded England and refused to leave unless they were paid money. To raise that money, the King had no choice but to call another Parliament. This became known as the "Long Parliament". Over two-thirds of the elected members of the Long Parliament were opposed to the king.

The Long Parliament passed laws to stop the king from shutting it down and removed many of the king's allies. They even had his friend Earl of Strafford executed.

In January 1642, Charles I marched into Parliament with guards to arrest five members of Parliament who disagreed with him. The five men found out he was coming and escaped. No king had ever entered the main chamber of Parliament before, and many members were shocked he would do this. It was disaster for Charles. He failed to catch his enemies, and many members of Parliament who had not been enemies of the king became afraid of him. They decided that the only way to protect themselves was to raise an army against the King.

Thinking Point
What do you think was the ‘tipping point’ which caused the war to begin?



‘Bringing Learning to Life: No Limits.No Barriers.’

Key Learning



During the English Civil War

King Charles I:
Charles I, the son of James I, became king of Great Britain in 1625. He was a devout Christian. However, he also believed that kings should be able to rule as they pleased, without being told what to do by anyone else – the ‘divine right of kings’. He married a French princess, Henrietta Maria and they had 5 children: Princess Mary, (later Princess of Orange and mother of William III); James, Duke of York, (later James II); Prince Charles, (later Charles II); Princess Elizabeth and Princess Anne.



Royalists - the ‘Cavaliers’:
Royalists were anyone who supported the King against Parliamentarians. They believed in the ‘divine right of kings’ and did not think Parliament should have any more power than it already held. They were nicknamed “Cavaliers” as the Royalist forces had a very strong cavalry, led by Charles’ nephew, Prince Rupert. The King found more support in the countryside, poorer parts of the country and northern and western England. People who were secretly Catholic mostly supported the King.

Thinking Point
Why might someone be a Royalist?



Oliver Cromwell:
Cromwell was one of the members of Parliament who disapproved of the way Charles ruled the country. When he was 27 he had a religious experience and became a Puritan. The people of Huntingdon chose him as their MP in Parliament in 1628. Although he was a quiet man, Cromwell commanded great authority when he spoke. He gained a reputation as a strong supporter of Parliament against the king. With no military experience, Cromwell created and led a powerful force of cavalry soldiers, nicknamed “The Ironsides”. He persuaded Parliament to establish a professional army—the New Model Army—which won an important victory over the king’s men at Naseby in 1645.



Parliamentarians - the ‘Roundheads’:
Parliamentarians were anyone who supported the cause against the King. At first, they only wanted to reduce the King's power, but later they believed that the country did not need a king. They were nicknamed "Roundheads" due to the shape of their helmets. Parliament found more support in most cities, ports, richer parts of the country and southern and eastern England. The Royal Navy and most Puritans supported Parliament. They were Protestants and many were Puritan Protestants.

Thinking Point
Why might someone be a Parliamentarian?



Major Battles:
In mid-1642, both sides started travelling around the country to gather supporters and weapons. On 22 August, King Charles raised the royal flag in Nottingham. By doing this, he was announcing that he was at war with Parliament.

The 3 major battles were:

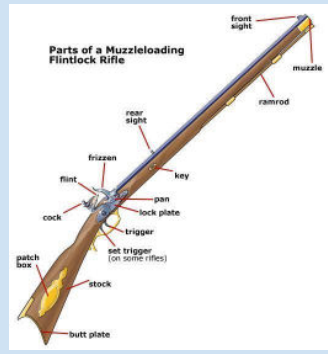
- **Edgehill, Warwickshire, October 1642**
  The Royalist forces were successful at first, but became complacent and were pushed back by the Parliamentarians. The battle ended in a draw. The King tried to return to London but was blocked by the Parliamentarian army. He moved with his armies to Oxford, where he had more loyal followers.
- **Marston Moor, Yorkshire, July 1644**
  Helped by the Scots and the Roundhead cavalry, Parliament won a major victory at the Battle of Marston Moor. They took control of northern England. The Royalists were weakened but not yet defeated.
- **Naseby, Northamptonshire, June 1645**
  In 1645, Parliament organised its soldiers into the New Model Army. They was better organised than any army that had come before it. They defeated the King's largest army at the Battle of Naseby. Most of the Royalist soldiers at Naseby were taken prisoner. King Charles escaped Naseby.

Then, the Parliamentarians took control of South West England, where they been weak. King Charles tried gathering his remaining supporters in the Midlands. In May 1646, Charles met a Scottish army in Nottinghamshire. The Scots took him prisoner.

Thinking Point
Why were the Parliamentarians so successful in battle?

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Key Learning



Weaponry

In the 17th Century, gunpowder was a relatively new invention and battles were still very much fought in a ‘hand to hand’ combat style. Most battles featured a range of older, reliable weapons and new, but risky, inventions.

Armies were divided into three main groups:

- Musketeers: They were part of the infantry (foot soldiers). They fired a type of gun called a musket. They were long barrelled guns, which only fired a single shot at a time. There were two types (flintlock and matchlock), with the flintlock being more reliable and quicker to fire, but also more expensive. Flintlock pistols also existed for the very wealthy.
- Pikemen: They were part of the infantry (foot soldiers). They were the first line of defence and used a long spear called a pike. By standing in formations, they could protect their soldiers from the attacking cavalry who would soon find themselves impaled on the pikes, which could be as long as 20 foot (6 metres)!
- Cavalry: They were horse riders who would charge at the enemy's musketeers with swords and, if they were wealthy, pistols. At first, the Royalists had a better cavalry. Their riders were faster and more skilled. Cromwell's "Ironside" cavalry were slower, but worked better as a team. They helped the Parliamentarians win some key battles.



Gunpowder was also used in two of the most dangerous inventions, the cannon and the mortar – dangerous for both sides of the battle!

- Cannon: The cannons used in the Civil War were very heavy and difficult to manoeuvre. The largest needed a team of 16 horses to move them. The missiles fired from the cannon were usually balls of iron, but sometimes stones were used. Aiming was difficult and the cannon were more effective as a means of instilling fear into the enemy than actually causing damage.
- Mortar: This device was easy to manoeuvre and can be used by one man alone. An explosive shell is fired high into the air and explodes on impact. Although it was difficult to aim, this weapon was the most destructive of those used in the Civil War.





Thinking Point
Which weapons would have been the most successful? Why?



The End of the English Civil War

Execution of Charles I

Parliament tried to bargain with King Charles after his arrest, but he would not engage with them. They put him on trial. On 27 January 1649, the trial found him guilty of treason and called him a "tyrant, traitor, murderer and public enemy". He was beheaded three days later.

Many historians say that the execution of King Charles was an important moment in English history, and even in the history of the Western World. No European monarch had ever been put on trial by their own people before. Other countries in Europe said the execution was wrong, but they did not do much else.





Oliver Cromwell and the Commonwealth

The next king would have been Charles' son Prince Charles, the future King Charles II. Parliament announced instead that England would become a republic, called the Commonwealth of England. Cromwell took over as leader of the country. He chose to be "Lord Protector" rather than King, because he did not think the country needed another king. His rule was like that of a dictator, where Parliament followed all of his orders. His government was called "the Protectorate" or "the Commonwealth". The time period from 1849 to 1860 is also called the English Interregnum (meaning gap between kings).

Oliver Cromwell ruled the country until he died in 1658. Then, Cromwell's son, Richard, took over as Lord Protector. However, the Army did not think he was a good ruler.

The Restoration of the Monarchy

George Monck, a key leader in the Army, arranged for a new Parliament to be elected. On 8 May 1660, the new Parliament decided to restore the monarchy with Charles II as the king. He returned to England later that month. This event is known as the English Restoration. Scotland and Ireland went back to being separate countries and the pre-war churches returned.



Thinking Point
Did removing the monarchy make a big difference to how England was ruled?
Why do you think the monarchy was restored?



Key Learning



Corfe Castle

Background of the Castle

Corfe Castle was built on a steep hill in a gap in a long line of chalk hills, created by two streams eroding the rock on either side. The construction of the medieval castle means that little is known about previous activity on the hill. The castle was built soon after the Battle of Hastings in 1066. Following kings continued to develop the castle as a fortress. In the 1500’s it was sold by Elizabeth I to her Lord Chancellor, who then sold it to the Bankes Family.





The Bankes Family

Sir John Bankes was Attorney General under Charles I and was a staunch royalist. He left his wife, Mary Bankes, to hold Corfe Castle under several sieges during the Civil War until it eventually fell to the Parliamentarians. After their deaths, their son Ralph Bankes was handed back the lands lost to the Parliamentarians during the Restoration. He went on to build the nearby stately home Kingston Lacy.

Corfe during the Civil War

When the English Civil War broke out, Sir John, who remained loyal to King Charles, journeyed north to York to join the Royalist army. Lady Mary and the children were left behind in the relative safety of Corfe. However, Lady Mary was aware that sooner or later, Corfe would become part of the war. She sent her sons away and stayed on with her daughters, servants and a garrison of just five men. Parliament’s forces, however, began to advance even sooner than Lady Mary feared. By spring 1643, Corfe Castle was the only royalist stronghold left in Dorset. Then, in May 1643, the worst happened. A Parliamentary force of between two to three hundred men, led by Sir Walter Erle arrived at Corfe and demanded Lady Mary surrender the castle.

Lady Mary’s response surprised Sir Walter. Instead of opening the gates of Corfe, Lady Mary and her maids manned the Castle’s cannons and unleashed a barrage of cannon fire at the invading roundhead force. Sir Walter and his men swiftly departed, having decided reinforcements were in order. Meanwhile, Lady Mary sent a messenger to the nearest royalist forces asking for extra men to support Corfe’s defenses. Soon Lady Mary had an additional 80 men who she placed in the middle section of the castle, while she took command of the upper part.

On June 28, 1643, Sir Walter and his men returned. This time, he brought a force of 600 men. For six weeks, Lady Mary and her men held Corfe. According to local reports,Lady Mary, her daughters and servants saw off attempted invasions of the castle by *“heaving over stones and hot embers”* onto parliamentary troops trying to scale Corfe’s walls with siege ladders. An estimated 100 men were killed and wounded because of their efforts.

Finally, Sir Walter gave up and returned to the parliamentary stronghold of Southampton, giving “*Brave Dame Mary”* as she had become known time to regroup. However, on December 28, 1644, Lady Mary received another blow. She learned that her husband Sir John had been killed fighting for the King. The following year, the first round of the war was over when the Roundheads defeated the King’s forces at the Battle of Naseby. But still, Corfe held firm. However, at the end of the year, Parliament sent more troops under the command of Colonel John Bingham to force the castle’s garrison to submit.

Soon afterward, Lady Mary lost Corfe. However, this was not because her forces were defeated but because the castle was betrayed from within. One of Lady Mary’s officers, Colonel Pitmen, led a party of Parliamentarians into the castle via a side gate. The Roundheads had reversed their jackets to disguise themselves. By the time the ruse was discovered, Corfe had been taken. Lady Mary was forced to surrender. Bankes family legend says she defiantly threw the family’s treasures down the castle well but was allowed to keep the seal and keys to the castle in recognition of her bravery. After Corfe was taken, the Parliamentarians blew it up with gunpowder. The Bankes family would never live there again.

