

Year 5 - Term 2 Knowledge Organiser

English Civil War 1642 - 1651

Causes:

- Throughout King Charles I reign, many were unhappy with his religious views and how he spent tax money. Although he ruled without a Parliament for 11 years, he had to call them back to help with the unrest in Scotland and Ireland. Shortly after this Charles I raised his own supporters against parliament.

Events:

- **The Battle of Edgehill, 23rd October 1642** - The first battle in the war. Ended in a draw.
- **The Battle of Newbury 20th September 1643** - A turning point for Parliamentarians when Royalists retreated.
- **The Battle of Marston Moor 2nd July 1644** - The largest battle in the war which saw Oliver Cromwell take York and the north from the Royalists.
- **The Battle of Naseby 14th June 1645** - The Parliamentarians won this battle and along with it the war.
- **April 1646** - King Charles I surrenders to the Scots and is handed over to Parliament.
- **30th January 1649** - Charles I was executed for high treason against the realm of England. England was declared a commonwealth.

Impact:

- A constitutional Monarchy was formed - the King had powers but they were controlled by Parliament.
- 2 major political parties were formed, the Tories (supporters of the Royals) and the Whigs (opposed the Royals).

Democracy: a development from 1066



Key timeline of events

1642-1651 - The English Civil War. The Parliamentarians won and King Charles I was beheaded.

1658-1658 - Oliver Cromwell is Lord Protector of England, Scotland and Ireland.

1660 - King Charles II crowned

1688 - 1689 - The Glorious Revolution and the signing of the Declaration of Rights.

1760-1840 - The Industrial Revolution.

1832 - The first women's suffrage petition is presented to Parliament.

1914-1918 - World War I.

1918 - Representation of the People Act is extended to men over 21 and most women over 30.

1928 - Representation of the People Act extends voting to women over the age of 21.

1939 - 1945 - World War II

1969 - Representation of the People Act extends voting to men and women over 18.

Key Individuals

Oliver Cromwell	Fought against the Royalists and became Lord Protector of the English Commonwealth from 1653 until his death in 1658.
King Charles II	The son of King Charles I. He reigned from 1660 until his death in 1685 after the monarchy was reinstated.
James II and VII	The brother of King Charles II, he became King of England, Scotland and Ireland after his death. Was the last Catholic Monarch.
Mary and William of Orange	Married in 1677, they were invited to England by 7 members of Parliament to rule England, Scotland and Ireland. Mary was the daughter of James II.
Emmeline Pankhurst	Founded the Women's Social and Political Union whose members were known as the 'suffragettes'.
Millicent Fawcett	Lead the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies who campaigned for women's rights through legal change. Members were known as 'suffragists'.

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Key vocabulary	
Democracy	The belief in freedom and equality between people, or a system of government based on this belief, in which power is either held by elected representatives or directly by the people themselves: The government has promised to uphold the principles of democracy.
Constitutional Monarchy	A system of government, where the Monarch shares power with a constitutionally organised government. This means that everyone's needs are addressed and met and that there are a set of rules and principles that a country is governed by.
Roundhead	Supporters of the Parliament of England during the English Civil War. They wore tight fitting <u>un-orientated</u> metal helmets.
Cavalier	Fought for the King and claimed rule by absolute monarchy and the divine rights of the King. They wore large hats with feathers.
The Suffragists	A national organisation that believed in peaceful campaigning for the right for women to vote. Men were allowed to join the organisation.
The Suffragettes	A smaller organisation that believed in direct action (protesting, militancy) when campaigning for the right for women to vote.
Parliament	It is where politicians meet to decide laws and make decisions for the United Kingdom.

Questions for you to answer:

- What does 'democracy' look like today in England?
- When was Parliament created?
- Where is our National Parliament held?
- Which 'House' currently rules our country?
- What is the different between parliament and government?

Books and useful links:

- <https://www.royal.uk/role-monarchy#:~:text=Monarchy%20is%20the%20oldest%20form,resides%20with%20an%20elected%20Parliament.>
- <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Kings-and-Queens-of-Britain-1856932>
- The Accidental Prime Minister - Tom McLaughlin