

Why did Charles I lose his head?

Year 8 Topic One Homework Booklet

Pupil:

Class:



Task	Task title	Summary	Page	Date due
1	Who was Charles I?	Students will complete a reading comprehension task to learn about Charles I.	2	
2	Who was to blame for the English Civil Wars?	Students will identify reasons suggesting Parliament or Charles I were to blame for the origins of the English Civil War	3	
3	Recap Quiz	Students will complete a multiple-choice quiz to recap what we have learnt in this topic.	4 - 6	



Task One – Who was Charles I?

When and where was Charles born?
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Charles I was born in Scotland on 19th November 1600, the second son of James VI of Scotland (from 1603 also James I of England) and Anne of Denmark.

He became heir to the throne on the death of his brother, Prince Henry, in 1612. He became the second Stuart King of Great Britain, in 1625. Charles believed in the 'Divine Right of Kings' which meant that he was above the law and that his permission to rule came from God.

Charles spent lots of money and this greatly increased the crown's debts (money they owed). Charles also disagreed with Parliament over religion – many people were worried that he was trying to make the country Catholic. This fear got greater after he married a French Catholic princess.

In March 1629, Charles decided to close down Parliament and rule on his own. As Parliament was closed, Charles needed to find other ways of making money. His methods such as Ship Tax, made Charles very unpopular and more people started to believe that he was not good enough to be King!

Why did Charles become 'heir' to the throne in 1612?
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What does the 'Divine Right of Kings' mean?
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Why did people disagree with Charles over religion? What were they worried about?
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Why did Charles become even more unpopular when Parliament was closed?
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What did Charles do in 1629?
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Task Two – Who was to blame for the English Civil Wars?

Instructions

Identify and colour code these statements into whether they suggest Charles I was to blame, Parliament was to blame, or neither side was to blame.

Evidence Charles I was to blame for the English Civil Wars =

Evidence Parliament was to blame for the English Civil Wars =

Evidence neither Parliament or Charles I was to blame =

Charles I's French, Catholic, wife was very unpopular with most people	For years Catholics and Protestants had argued over religion and how the Church should be run	In May 1640, Charles I wanted money to fight a war with Scotland – he had to ask Parliament to increase taxes for it
In 1629, Charles I dissolved (close down) Parliament and ruled without it for 11 years	May 1641: Parliament forced Charles I to execute his favourite minister	Jan 1642: Charles I tried to arrest 5 MPs by marching into Parliament with his soldiers. The MPs escaped but Charles lost people's trust
Charles I believed in divine right – he believed God had placed him on the throne and he answered to no one	May 1642: Parliament passed a law taking control of the army	In 1635, Charles I demanded money, called 'ship money', from ordinary people – which people and Parliament thought was a new tax people had to pay
People worried Charles I was secretly Catholic – he decorated churches and brought a new prayer book into the churches	Charles I refused to change his new prayer book, which was unpopular with people. He wanted everyone to use his new one.	Parliament did not like Charles's new Archbishop of Canterbury and demanded Charles dismiss him. Charles did not like this as he was allowed to appoint who he liked
Parliament forced Charles I sign a law saying he could not dissolve (close down Parliament)		

9) The list of complaints the MPs sent the King in 1641 was known as...

- The List of Grievances
- The Grand Remonstrance
- The Official Declaration of Complaint

10) Why did Scotland burst into rebellion against the King before the Civil War?*

- The King ordered the arrest of 5 Scottish MPs
- The King ordered Scotland pay more tax than England
- The King refused to visit Scotland
- The King ordered Scotland use a new prayer book

11) The nickname for the Parliamentarians was...

- Cavaliers
- Roundheads
- Levellers
- diggers

12) Which battle led to the capture of the King in 1645?

- Edgehill
- Marston Moor
- Naseby
- Dunbar

13) The nickname for the king's army was...

- The Roundheads
- The Cavaliers
- The musketeers
- The Nobles

14) Who was Robert Cecil?

- the leader of the plotters to blow up the king
- the gunpowder expert the plotters invited to help
- the King's chief advisor
- the MPs the plotters warned

15) What religion was Oliver Cromwell?

- Catholic
- Protestant

16) Why did Guy Fawkes want to blow up the king in 1605?

- he didn't want a Protestant King
- he didn't want a Catholic King
- He owed some of the MPs money
- He had fallen out with the Queen

17) Who did Oliver Cromwell fight for during the Civil War?

- The King
- Parliament

18) What was the king charged with at his trial in 1649?

- murder
- treason
- theft
- assault

19) Which king was executed in 1649?

- James I
- Charles I
- Charles II
- James II

20) True or false: one of the judges at the king's trial allegedly wore a bulletproof hat?

- True
- False

It is your responsibility to make sure homework is completed and handed in on time. Any issues with the homework – such as not understanding a task or having lost the booklet, must be addressed with your teacher **before** the due date.

Note: The publication of this booklet and the material contained within it is in no way whatsoever an endorsement of the viewpoints contained. As a school, we are opposed to any form of prejudice, discrimination, and intolerance. However, in order to understand and be aware of such ideas and how they are used to influence people, it is important to study and discuss certain key texts, events, themes and ideas.