

**KEMNAL KEYS – Y8 TRANSITION TERM - 'THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR'**

1	<b>James I and the Gunpowder Plot</b>	The coronation of James I in 1603 led to a 'union of the crowns' between which countries?	England and Scotland		
2		Which royal dynasty ruled England from 1603 to 1714?	Stuarts		
3		What landmark book did king James I authorise for publication in 1611?	King James Bible		
4		Who was James I's mother?	Mary Queen of Scots		
5		What religion did the gunpowder plotters belong to?	Catholicism		
6		In what year did the Gunpowder Plot take place?	1605		
7		During what event on the 5 <sup>th</sup> November did the plotters intend to strike?	State Opening of Parliament		
8		What led to the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot by the Secretary of State Robert Cecil?	Monteagle letter		
9		How were the surviving gunpowder plotters killed?	Hanged, drawn and quartered		
10		What direction did James I's religious policy take following the Gunpowder Plot?	More anti-Catholicism/less religious toleration		
11	<b>Charles I and Parliament</b>	What theory claims the monarch is appointed by God and should have absolute power?	Divine Right of Kings		
12		In what year was Charles I crowned king of England?	1625		
13		What practice did Charles I pursue, supposedly to heal skin diseases?	Touching for the King's Evil		
14		Who was Charles I's French Catholic wife?	Henrietta Maria		
15		Which Archbishop of Canterbury started to reintroduce Catholic practices into the Church of England?	Archbishop Laud		
16		What period began in 1629, during which Charles I ruled without calling Parliament?	The eleven-year tyranny		
17		What tax did Charles I use to raise money without the permission of Parliament?	Ship money		
18		Which member of Parliament was imprisoned in 1637 for refusing to pay ship money?	John Hampden		
19		What personal court did Charles I use to prevent having to give defendants a fair trial?	Star Chamber		
20		Which radical Protestants during this period wore plain clothing and tried to live without sin?	Puritans		
21	<b>The Outbreak of war</b>	What did Archbishop Laud introduce to Scotland in 1637, sparking an uprising against Charles I?	A new prayer book		
22		What name was given to the uprising against Charles I's religious reforms in Scotland?	Bishops' War		
23		Why did Charles I urgently need to recall Parliament after the uprising in Scotland?	To raise new taxes		
24		Which puritan member of Parliament led the most radical demands to limit Charles I's power?	John Pym		
25		Who did the puritan Members of Parliament want to expel from the royal court?	Henrietta Maria's Catholic friends		
26		What event signalled Charles I's loss of power, leading him to flee London?	The failed arrest of the five members		
27		In what year did the English civil war break out?	1642		
28		What name was given to those who fought for Parliament during the Civil War?	Parliamentarians		
29		What name was given to those who fought for Charles I during the Civil War?	Royalists		
30		What percentage of England's population is believed to have died due to the English Civil War?	5%		
31	<b>Fighting the English Civil War</b>	What was Charles I's primary object at the beginning of the English Civil War?	Retake London		
32		At what battle did Parliament win a major victory against the Royalists in 1645?	Battle of Naseby		
33		What act of treason did the publication of Charles I's correspondence reveal?	Negotiating with Irish and French armies		
34		Where were the Royalist headquarters during the English Civil War?	Oxford		
35		What nickname was given to Royalist cavalymen during the English Civil War?	Cavaliers		
36		Who was Charles I's German nephew, appointed to command the Royalist cavalry aged only 23?	Prince Rupert		
37		At what battle was the Royalist cavalry commander having a dinner party when the Parliamentarians attacked?	Battle of Marston Moor		
38		What nickname was given to Parliamentarian soldiers during the English Civil War?	Roundhead		
39		What full-time, professional army did Oliver Cromwell form during the Civil War?	New Model Army		
40		What religion did many members of Parliament's army belong to?	Puritanism		
41	<b>Trial and Execution</b>	Who did Charles I surrender to in 1646, believing they would treat him fairly?	Scotland		
42		What demands did Parliament devise in 1646, and Charles I reject?	Newcastle Propositions		
43		What demand did Parliament make in 1646 concerning the Church of England?	No more bishops		
44		What organisation called for more action against the king than Parliament was willing to consider?	Army		
45		For how much money did the Scots sell Charles I to Parliament in February 1647?	£400,000		
46		What did Charles I's escape from prison in Hampton Court Palace lead to in 1648?	Second Civil War		
47		What event saw all but the most radical Members of Parliament expelled in December 1648?	Pride's Purge		
48		How many MPs signed Charles I's death warrant?	59		
49		In what year was Charles I executed?	1649		
50		What ornate building in the Palace of Whitehall was Charles I executed outside?	Banqueting Hall		
1603	James I becomes King of England	1629	The start of the 'eleven-years tyranny'	1645	The Battle of Naseby
1605	The Gunpowder Plot almost destroys Parliament	1637	Archbishop Laud introduces his prayer book	1646	Charles I surrenders to the Scots
1611	Publication of the King James Bible	1640	Charles I recalls Parliament during Bishop's War	1648	Parliament wins the Second Civil War
1625	Charles I becomes King of England	1642	The English Civil War breaks out	1649	Trial and execution of Charles I