

Week 1

Who Was James I?

- Was James the VI of Scotland and Elizabeth I's cousin.
- Gained the throne due to Elizabeth not leaving an heir.
- Split Scotland into 4 areas and appointed Royal Judges who went to the area twice a year to hold criminal trials.
- Developed trade by upskilling his Scottish weaver's skill levels.
- He was interested in Witchcraft.
- Wore very padded clothes to prevent being stabbed / shot.
- Hygiene and manners were not a strong point, with him just wearing clothes on top of each other, swearing a lot and using his sleeve as a handkerchief.



Week 2

The Gunpowder Plot.

- James I was a Protestant and insisted that all Catholics were to attend Protestant churches.
- A group of Catholics decided to blow up parliament when the king was going to be there.
- The plotters believed this was the only way to stop the issues Catholics were facing.
- The king's Chief Minister (Robert Cecil) was given a letter that warned Lord Monteagle of a 'terrible blow'.
- The plot was foiled (although evidence shows Robert Cecil may be more involved than first thought) and the king was not killed.
- All members of the plot were punished with Guy Fawkes being hung, drawn and quartered.
- We still celebrate this on November 5th every year as bonfire / Guy Fawkes night

Week 3

Who was Charles I?

- Son of James I.
- Should never have been king as he was not the oldest son.
- Struggled with a stutter and ill health in his younger years.
- Believed in the Divine Right of Kings and completely believed he was to be in power and nobody else.
- Closed parliament many times and would not allow them to have an input in any decisions.
- Only worked with parliament when he wanted something.
- His belief in the Divine Right of Kings led to the Civil War and his execution.



Year 7 Topic 5: The Stuarts and the English Civil War

Week 4

Causes of the Civil War.

The causes of the civil war were:

1. Divine Right – Charles did not want to 'share' power.
2. Henrietta Maria – Charles's wife who was not like by the people.
3. Quarrels with Scotland – he wanted the Scottish church to use English prayer books,
4. Dissolving Parliament- MPs would not support him, so he sent them home and ran the country on his own for 11 years.
5. Ship Tax – 1635 he needed money for war and charged all people this tax, not just coastal areas.
6. Archbishop Laud – they both thought the churches should be decorative and beautiful. People thought he was bringing back Catholic beliefs.
7. Charles entering parliament – burst into the House of Commons with 400 soldiers and tried to arrest 5 MPs

Week 5

Cavaliers and Roundheads.

- Cavaliers – supported the king.
- Roundheads – supported parliament.
- Everyone had to pick a side no matter what your social status.
- The roundheads were led by Oliver Cromwell and wanted to limit the power of the king
- The Cavaliers were pleasure-seeking merry makers
- Both sides used propaganda to try and sway people and their thoughts and feelings.
- The loss of the Civil war led to Charles's death warrant being signed and this led to his execution.

Key words:

1. **Divine Right** – this is the belief that God chose the king, so there is no power above a king.
2. **Civil War** – this is where there is war between organised groups in the same country or state.
3. **Propaganda** - information, ideas, opinions, or images, often only giving one part of an argument, that are broadcast, published, or in some other way spread with the intention of influencing people's opinions.
4. **Gunpowder** - an explosive mixture of potassium nitrate, charcoal, and sulphur used in gunnery and blasting

Week 1

Questions	Answers
Where was James I already king of?	Scotland
How was James I related to Elizabeth I?	Cousins
When was the first union flag introduced?	1606
Who was James I's son?	Charles I
Who did James believe had chosen him to be king?	God – part of Divine Right of Kings.

Week 2

Questions	Answers
Where did the barrels of gunpowder come from?	Tower of London
What name did Guy Faukes give to guards when found in the cellar?	Jon Johnson
What delayed the plot due to stopping the king attending and changing the day?	The plague
How many barrels of gunpowder were there?	32
Who was the King's minister?	Robert Cecil

Week 3

Questions	Answers
Who was assassinated in 1628?	Lord Buckingham
Was Charles I in line to be king?	No, he came on the throne due to his older brother dying.
How did he cure his stutter?	Spoke with pebbles in his mouth
What did Charles I do with parliament?	He would dissolve it and refuse to 'share power' with anyone as he believed so strongly in the divine right of kings.
Who did Charles I marry?	Henrietta Maria

Year 7 Topic 5: The Stuarts and the English Civil War

Week 4

Questions	Answers
How many issues led to the Civil War?	7
Who was Charles's wife?	Henrietta Maria
Why did he quarrel with Scotland?	He wanted the Scottish church to use English prayer books.
Why did he want everyone to pay ship tax?	He wanted the money for war.
How many soldiers went into the House of Commons with him to arrest 5 MPs?	400

Week 5

Questions	Answers
Who did the Roundheads support?	Parliament
What did the Roundheads want?	To limit the power of the king as he would not let parliament be involved.
How did both sides try to sway thoughts and feelings?	They used propaganda.
Should the death warrant have stood?	No, as people were scared off from voting or stopped from getting in to actually vote.
What happened after Charles's death?	He was executed and Oliver Cromwell made himself Lord Protector

Key words:

- Executed** – the legal punishment of killing someone.
- Archbishop** - a bishop of the highest rank who is in charge of churches and other bishops in a particular large area.
- Quarrel** - an angry disagreement between two or more people or groups.