

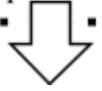
Add a title for each paragraph



Highlight the KEY information in each paragraph. Be brief.

How did Charles I lose control of his kingdom?

Summarise each paragraph in 2-3 bullet points



Charles I became king of England in 1625. In the same year, Charles chose to marry a French Catholic princess, **Henrietta Maria**. This was deeply unpopular with his Parliament who were helping him to rule the country, since they were Protestants. They feared that the new queen might have too much influence over Charles and might persuade him to bring Catholic practices back to England.



Charles I

Parliament was also unhappy with Charles' chief adviser, the **Duke of Buckingham**. He was seen as an evil man who had too much influence over the king. In 1626, Buckingham was put in charge of a naval expedition to Spain, which went badly wrong. When Parliament tried to punish him for his errors, Charles sent 2 MPs to prison instead.

Parliament was worried that Charles might try to rule the country without listening to their ideas. They tried to bribe him to talk to them by refusing to give him enough money to spend if he didn't ask their opinions. Their plan didn't work – in 1629, Charles decided to **sack Parliament** and rule without them for 11 years.

Charles then found that he needed some more money. He decided to ask the country for **Ship Money**. This was a tax that was used in times of war to improve the navy and was paid by people living in the counties next to the coast. However, in 1634, Charles asked the coastal counties to pay Ship Money when England weren't at war, and in 1635, *all* counties were asked to pay it. This was not popular – by 1639, 80% of the country were refusing to pay Ship Money and had to be forced.



Archbishop Laud eating the Puritans' ears

Charles had other ideas about how to improve England now that Parliament had gone. He and his friend, **Archbishop Laud**, believed that people would feel closer to God if their churches were beautifully decorated and had golden altars in them. The extreme Protestants (Puritans) were not happy and tried to protest. Archbishop Laud was furious with these rebels and so he decided to take some of them

to court. 3 Puritans were found guilty and were punished by having their **ears chopped off**. People were disgusted when they heard the news, and they began to spread false stories that the Archbishop had actually eaten the ears afterwards!

Charles liked Archbishop Laud's reforms and decided there should be more of them. He was particularly concerned with Christians in Scotland. He decided that it would be a good idea for the Scots to use the **English Prayer Book** in their church



services – this would bring them into line with English churches. The Scots were much more Puritan than many of the English and they were furious with the suggestion. The English Prayer Book was too Catholic in their eyes, and they were insulted that they had been instructed to use the book without having been asked if they wanted it. Riots broke out across Scotland when clergymen tried to use the Prayer Book in church.

Scots rioting in church as the English Prayer Book is used

Charles also decided that he could no longer rule without Parliament. He needed them to get him more money to pay for his armies. So, in 1640, after 11 years of absence, they were recalled. Parliament met in November 1640 and decided to write a **list of demands** for Charles. If he obeyed them, they would help him raise more money. Their demands included:

- Charles must meet with Parliament regularly
- No taxes were to be called without Parliament's permission
- Archbishop Laud's reforms to the church were to be scrapped.

It took a long time for the king to reply to these demands. When he did reply, in summer 1641, he agreed to practically everything. It seemed as if Parliament had got what they wanted. But in November 1641, they made a **second list of demands**. This demanded that the power of the bishops was reduced and that Charles should employ only ministers who Parliament could trust. Charles was not happy, and even some of the MPs thought Parliament had gone too far and began to support the king.

By January 1642, Charles had had enough of Parliament's demands. He burst into the House of Commons with 400 soldiers and demanded that **5 MPs be arrested**. The MPs had been warned in advance and had escaped in a boat down the river Thames, but Parliament was very angry at Charles' behaviour.

Meanwhile, news of a **Catholic rebellion in Ireland** reached London. Rumours spread like wildfire – 200,000 Protestants had been killed by the Catholics, and Charles was behind the rebellion! To make sure Charles didn't try the same thing in England, Parliament took control of the English army (a job that had always been the king's!)

Then Parliament decided to give Charles a **third list of demands**. In June 1642, they issued 19 new rules for Charles. These included:

- Parliament should decide how the church was to be reformed
- Parliament should control the army
- Parliament should control the education of Charles' children, and the children could not get married without Parliament's approval

This was the last straw for Charles. On the **22nd August 1642**, Charles raised his standard (declared war) at Nottingham and the **Civil War** began.

Who was at fault for the Civil War? Charles or Parliament?