

Year 7 History Knowledge Organiser: The Stuarts

The Stuarts

James I- 1605-1625

Charles I- 1625-1649

[1649-1660 After the execution of Charles I in 1649 there was no monarch until the Restoration in 1660.]

Charles II- 1660-1685

James II- 1685-88

William 1688-1702 and Mary 1688-1694

Anne 1702-1714

James I and the Gunpowder Plot

The Gunpowder Plot

WHO? A group of Catholic gentlemen.

WHAT? Planned to blow up the Houses of Parliament when the King was there to open it.

WHY? James I had initially been sympathetic to Catholics but his advisors were strong Protestants. He made a speech condemning Catholics. He said that they would not be able to marry, own land or have an identity. Not surprisingly, this made the Catholics (about 5% of the population) really angry.

WHERE? Houses of Parliament, London

WHEN? 1605

HOW? The plotters hired a cellar under the houses of Parliament, put barrels of gunpowder in it and a man named Guy Fawkes was going to light the fuse.

What happened to the plotters? Were punished for high-treason and were hung, drawn and quartered.

1625 James I died. Charles I (his son) was King from 1625-49. Charles experienced many problems and during 1642 became involved in a Civil War.

Divine Right monarchy- This is the belief that the monarch's power came directly from God and so his decision could not be questioned.

Ship Money- money raised to pay for the navy. In the past only people living in coastal areas had contributed to the Navy in times of emergency- as a one-off payment. Charles made people all over the country pay it every year.

Causes of the English Civil War

1625 Charles married a French Catholic Princess- This was very unpopular with Parliament.

The Duke of Buckingham- Parliament did not like this man, the King's favourite advisor, and tried to get rid of him.

Early arguments with parliament- Each time that Charles called Parliament between 1625-9 it complained, wanted more power and there were arguments about money. Charles believed in Divine Right Monarchy.

Rule without Parliament- Charles got so annoyed by Parliament that rule without it. This lasted from 1629-1640.

Money- Charles raised money without parliament. He made people pay to be knighted, fined people for using royal forests, sold monopolies and raised **Ship Money**.

Religious Changes (England)- Charles made William Laud Archbishop of Canterbury. The changes he made seemed to make the Church of England like a Catholic Church. Many in England, especially the Puritans had wanted to see England become more Protestant.

Religious Changes (Scotland)- Charles tried to make the Scots worship in ways more similar to England and use the English Prayer Book in 1637. The Scots went to war to save their religion. Charles raised an army to stop the Scots.

The Short and Long Parliaments- Charles called Parliament in April 1640- hoping to get money to fight the Scots. It failed. The Scots had entered England- to stop them Charles promised money. In November 1640 he called the 'Long Parliament'. Parliament forced the king to meet their demands before giving money to him.

The Grand Remonstrance November 1641- listed what Charles had done so far and made new demands. Some MPs thought that this went too far and sided with Charles.

Irish Rebellion- November 1641 Catholics rebelled in Ireland. Rumours spread that Charles was behind the rebellion. King and Parliament both tried to raise an army.

Arrest of 5 MPs- Charles went into Parliament with armed guards to arrest 5 MPs in January 1642. BUT they had already escaped and this made Charles look bad.

The Nineteen Propositions- 1 June 1642- demands which would have given Parliament more power than Charles!

The English Civil War 1642-49

The 2 sides are referred to a King (or the Cavaliers) and Parliament (or Roundheads). Parliament tended to have more support in the South and the King in the North. It was more complicated than this though. The civil war divided families. People changed sides during the war. There were a number of battles- the main ones were:-

- **October 1642 Battle of Edgehill-** the first major battle of the war result in a draw.
- **Marston Moor in 1644** was a defeat for the Royalists but they were not completely crushed.
- **Naseby 1645-** Royalists completely destroyed by the disciplined **New Model Army** led by Oliver Cromwell.
- The King surrendered in March 1646 to the Scots then negotiated with the army and Parliament separately.
- 11 November 1647, Charles allied himself with the Scots and war resumed. Various groups quickly united against the King and he was made a prisoner after fleeing to Carisbrooke Castle on the Isle of Wight.
- In 1649 King Charles I was put on trial, found guilty and executed. Many MPs were fearful of agreeing to this and refused to sign.
- There was no monarch in England from 1649-1660. This period is known as the Interregnum. However, for most this time a man named Oliver Cromwell led England and he had many of the same powers as a king.

From Restoration to the Glorious Revolution

Charles II (son of Charles I) was invited to take the throne in 1660. He ruled fairly successfully but was secretly a Catholic. When he died his brother, James II, became king (1685-88). He was a Catholic, ran into many problems and he was removed from power in the **Glorious Revolution** of 1688 and replaced by William and Mary of Orange. (William was King of the Netherlands and Mary, his wife, who was James' daughter). Both were Protestants and were 'chosen' by England.