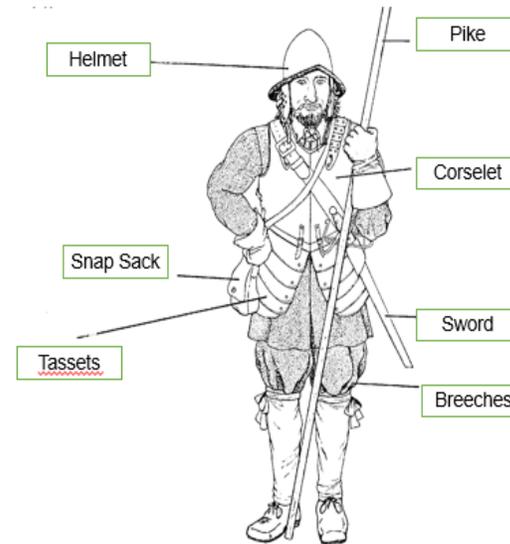


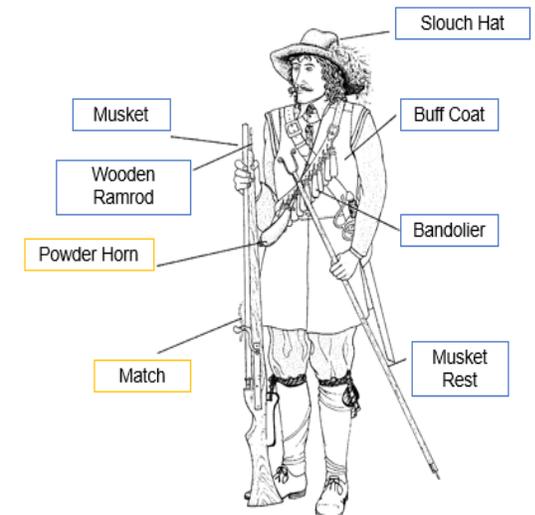
Why did Britain go to war with itself?

<p>August 1642: King Charles and Parliament can no longer work together—the King declares war on Parliament.</p>	<p>October 1642: The first major battle—the Battle of Edgehill near Birmingham. It ends in a draw, with about 1,000 men dead in total.</p>	<p>April 1643: The Royalists capture the city of Birmingham from the Parliamentarians.</p>
<p>July 1644: The 2nd major battle of the war—the Battle of Marston Moor near York. The Royalists suffer a heavy defeat, losing around 5,000 soldiers.</p>	<p>January 1645: Parliament forms a better and more professional army—the New Model Army.</p>	<p>June 1645: The Royalists are routed at the Battle of Naseby near Northampton. They lose 6,000 soldiers and the roundheads lose only 400.</p>
<p>1646: The Royalists lose every important battle and siege with the Parliamentarians. Charles is captured and jailed.</p>	<p>November 1647: Charles escapes from prison and tries to raise another army. He is soon re-captured.</p>	<p>1649: Charles is out on trial on the charge of treason. He is executed on 30th January.</p>

Roundhead (fought for Parliament)



Cavalier (fought for King Charles)



Key Terms:

Civil War: War between two sides from the same country.

Divine Right of Kings: The belief that a monarch's power came directly from God. This meant that the decisions of a king could not be challenged..

Puritans- People of the Protestant faith who held very strong beliefs. They supported parliament against the King. They hated Catholics and the Pope.

Ship Tax- Tax introduced by Charles to pay for the Navy. Charles made changes to the tax which caused resentment and it was a cause of the civil war.

New Model Army- Army led by Oliver Cromwell which fought for parliament. They were properly trained and their leaders were chose by merit rather than status.

Cannons, Pike, Cavalry, Musket - Weapons of the Civil War.

Execution - Charles was beheaded (killed) at the end of the war.

Restoration - The monarchy was restored under Charles II in 1660.