

Causes of The English Civil War: key words.

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Discover: new vocabulary Explore: key word meanings Skill: language development.

Parliament



Duties



Æ



ivine Right



Slash



krrogant



Noilibel



ReMonstrance



A person who things they are very special or superior —'big headed'

The building where MP's met and still meet today

Something that has been done for a long time in a place or country

An obligation to pay money or tax

Authority to rule given by God

A very forceful protest or complaint

A person who is chosen (or elected) to speak on behalf of the people in Parliament

A fight, disagreement or battle

Word	Definition	Translate / Similar

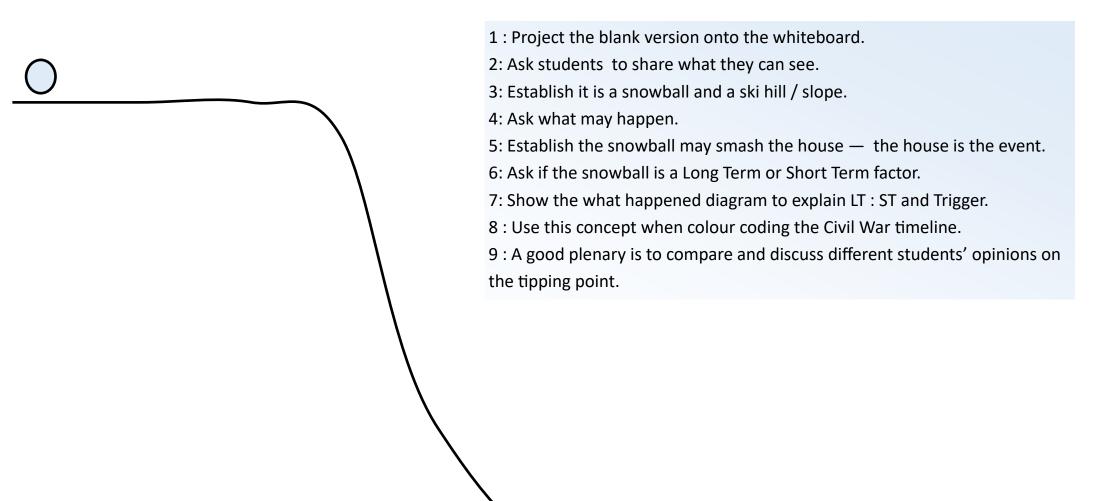


'I shall explain to you the grievances which trouble the country. Firstly, Parliament was dissolved before our compliments were heard. Several gentlemen were imprisoned for speaking freely to Parliament. Secondly, there have been changes to matters of religion. The introduction od Catholic ceremonies, of altars, bowing towards the east, pictures, crucifixes, crosses and the like. Thirdly, there is an attack on our property. The taking of taxes without any grant or law.

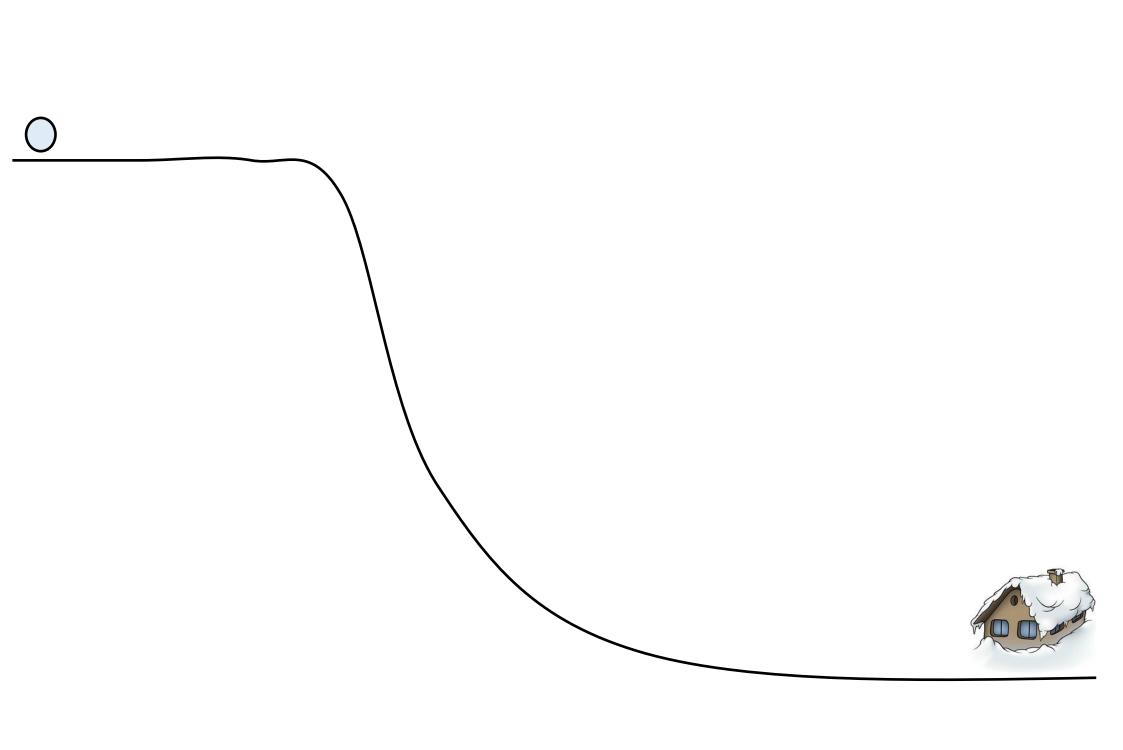
An extract of a speech, by John Pym, MP, April, 1640.

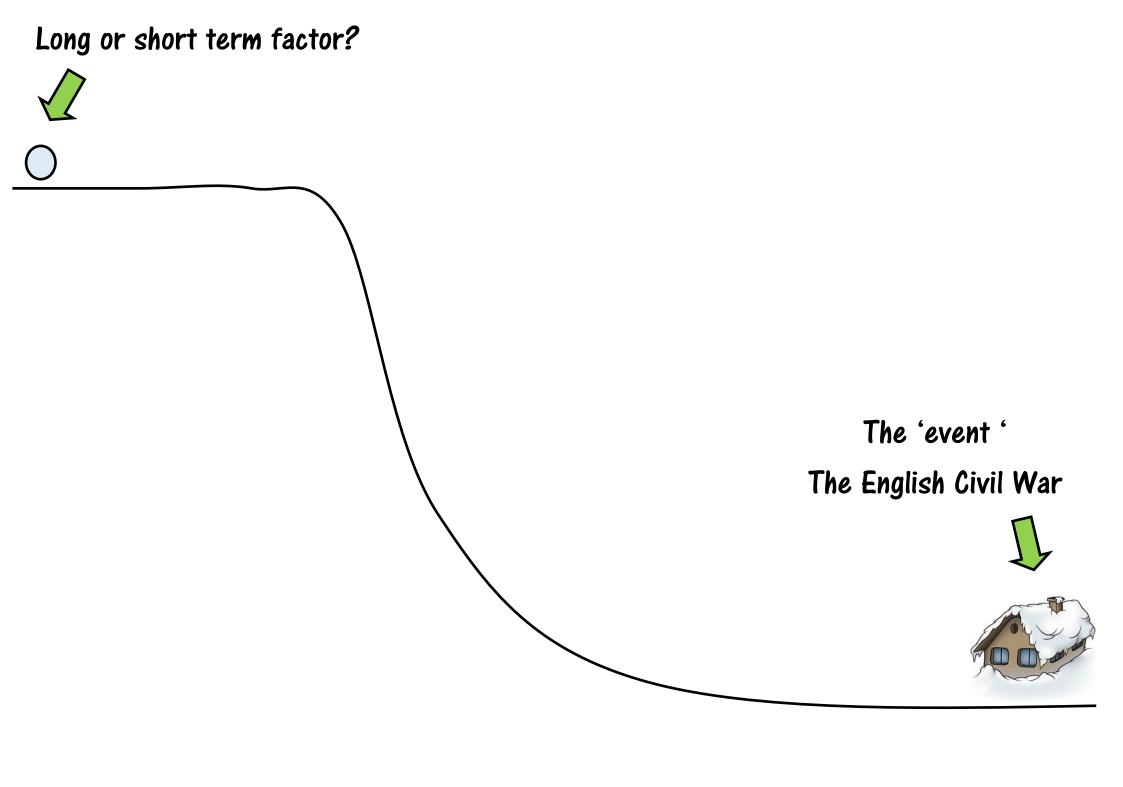
Who created this source:		their job, role or position:		
Who is it for / audience:				
When was it created : Ye	ar: Century:	BCE O CE O Primar	y 🔘 Secondary 🤇	Tertiary 🔘
Where is the person who crea	ated the source from ? _			
What type of source is it: Lett What is the content of the source	urce. Summarise this in y	your own words rather then		
The MAIN point of the source Furthermore it reveals:				
Additionally it illustrates :				
Finally it shows us :				
	V indicators below to help dec	ide if the source is reliable or unro	eliable / biased.	
Unreliable What Reliable P	Consider 1: Content 2: Prov Who	venance 3: Motive 4: Corroboration When	Where	Why
C Uses opinions Uses facts O O One sided Balanced V Strong Language Softer Language E Confused Clear Boastful Modest Exaggerates Understates N Subjective Disrespectful Respectful E	Could the person know things others do not? Does the person have an important job or role? Is the person trustworthy or of good standing? Could their 'audience' influence what is said or written?	Primary sources from a good eyewitness may be truthful, but they can also be confused or emotional. Primary sources may be recorded a long time after the event so the person may have forgotten some details. Secondary sources may get changed over time. The person was not there, but they can be written with less emotion and using more information not available at the time	Where a person comes from may influence the reliability of a source. For example, a German in 1942 may be biased towards a Jewish person. Think national or regional bias!	Does the person have
Unreliable	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8	9 10 Rel	iable
1: The source content (what) Example : '			ause :	,
2 : The source provenance (_	_	ole because :	
Example from the source : '_				,
3: The source motive (why)	may 🚺 may not 🔘 ma	ake the source reliable beca	use :	
4 : Any other ideas why the so	ource may or may not be	reliable. Is the source suppo	orted / corroborate	1?

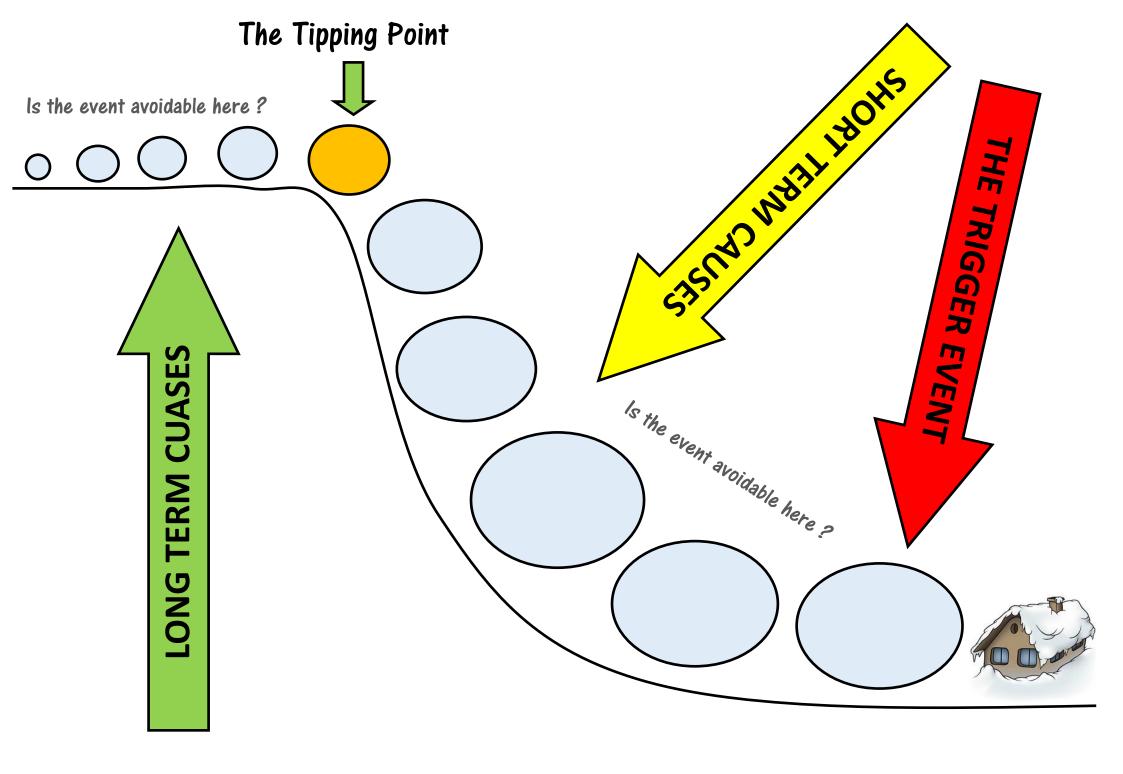
Suggestion for explaining long and short term causes

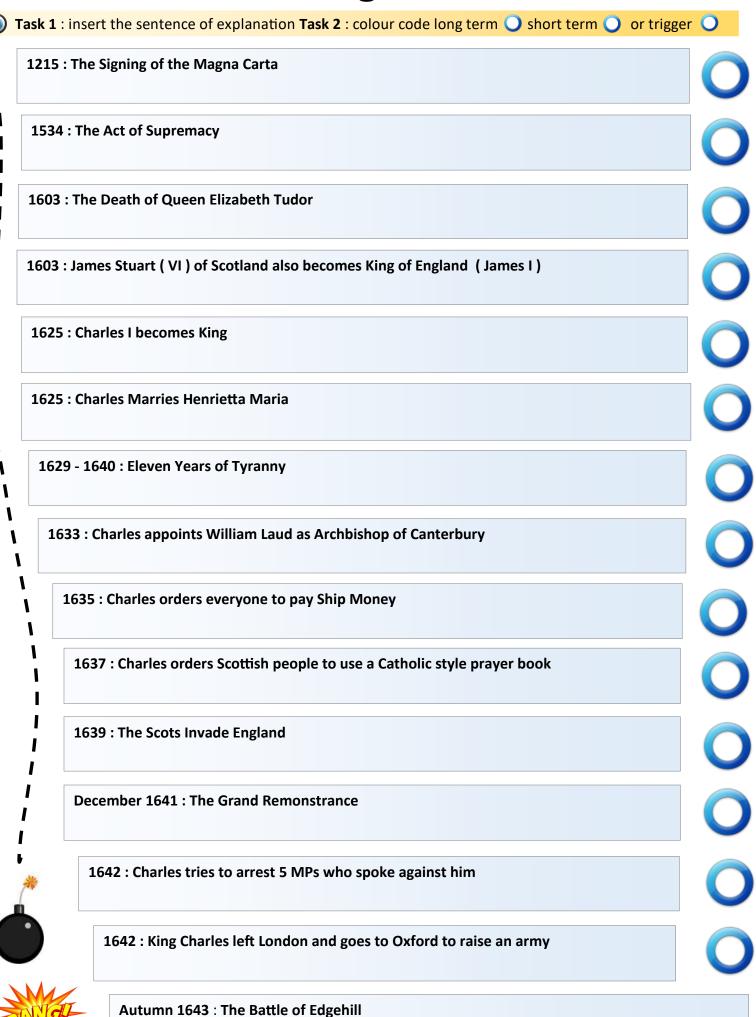












Task: Add the following sentences to the timeline

He fought with Parliament largely about money and closed Parliament for 10 years.

This angers many Puritans who thought he had Catholic ideas.

Like his father he believes in the Divine Right of Kings.

Charles has no choice but to recall Parliament and ask for money to fight them.

Leading barons tell King John that he must follow certain rules or laws.

The Scots want a simpler form of prayer and this angers them.

Henry the VIII breaks from the Catholic Church -England becomes a Protestant country.

Parliament presents Charles a list 201 complaints about his rule.

King Charles locks the doors of Parliament and rules without MP's for 11 years.

She is a Roman Catholic and this was unpopular with many in England

She did not have any children so the rule of the Stuarts begins.

The relationship between King and Parliament was completely broken

King and Parliament prepare for war

Usually only those people living on the coast paid this tax

The English civil war has begun

Task 1: insert the sentence of explanation **Task 2**: colour code long term short term or trigger 1215: The Signing of the Magna Carta Leading barons tell King John that he must follow certain rules or laws 1534: The Act of Supremacy Henry the VIII breaks from the Catholic Church - England becomes a Protestant country 1603: The Death of Queen Elizabeth Tudor She did not have any children so the rule of the Stuarts begins 1603: James Stuart (VI) of Scotland also becomes King of England (James I) He fought with Parliament largely about money - he closed Parliament for 10 years 1625: Charles I becomes King Like his father he believes in the Divine Right of Kings 1625 : Charles Marries Henrietta Maria She is a Roman Catholic and this was unpopular with many in England 1629 - 1640 : Eleven Years of Tyranny King Charles locks the doors of Parliament and rules without MP's for 11 years 1633: Charles appoints William Laud as Archbishop of Canterbury This angers many Puritans who thought he had Catholic ideas 1635 : Charles orders everyone to pay Ship Money Usually only those people living on the coast paid this tax 1637: Charles orders Scottish people to use a Catholic style prayer book The Scots want a simpler form of prayer and this angers them 1639: The Scots Invade England Charles has no choice but to recall Parliament and ask for money to fight them **December 1641: The Grand Remonstrance** Parliament presents Charles a list 201 complaints about his rule 1642: Charles tries to arrest 5 MPs who spoke against him The relationship between King and Parliament was completely broken 1642: King Charles left London and goes to Oxford to raise an army King and Parliament prepare for war Autumn 1643: The Battle of Edgehill

The English Civil War has begun

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Starter: use the images to help determine six major factors that helped cause the English Civil War

Starter					
1	My Guess				
	Answer				
2	My Guess				
	Answer				
3	My Guess				
	Answer				
4	My Guess				
	Answer				
5	My Guess				
	Answer				
6	My Guess				
	Answer				













Rank Importance

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Aim: consider and explain how six causes helped cause the English War and the rank their importance.

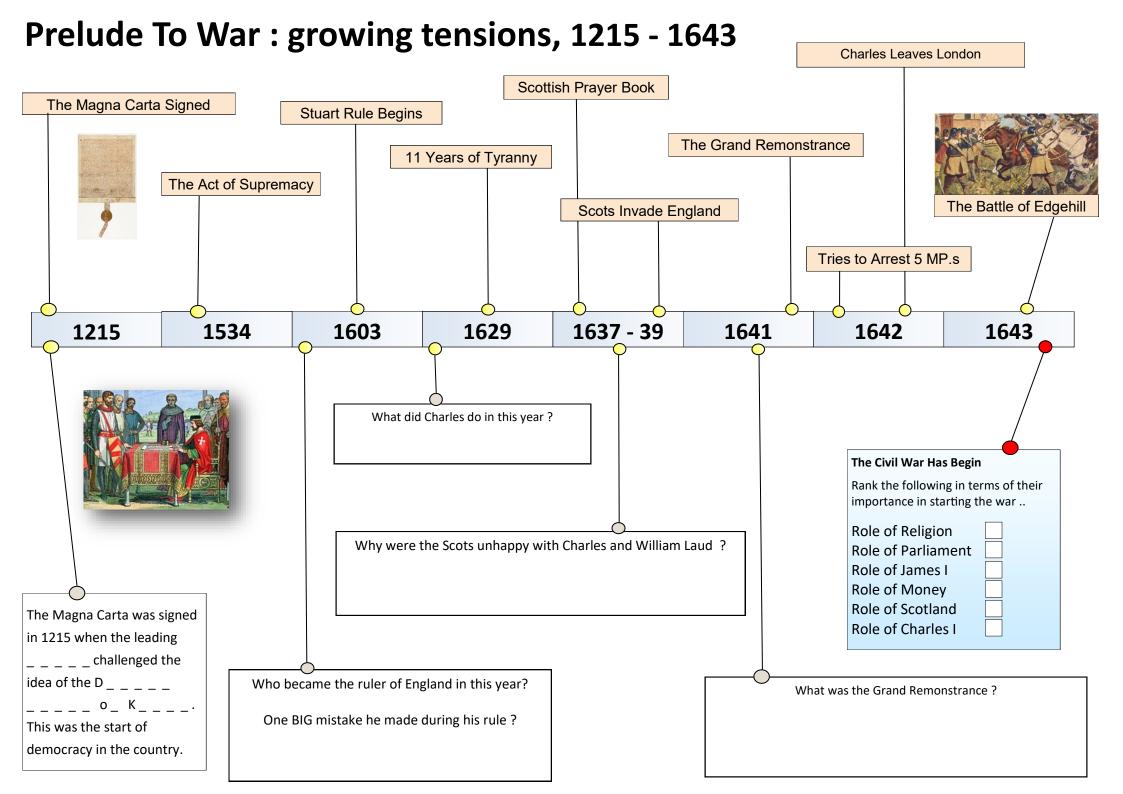
1 : Parliament	2 : Religion		0	3 : Jame	es VI	C
What is an MP ?	When Henry VIII became king the religion of the country was . This changed		Circle 8 Most Closely Connected To Jame			
	with the Act of		•	11 years	Magna Carta	England
What was the Magna Carta?	This made Henry the leader of the Church of England and the official religion became P			Scotland	Ship Money	10 years
		P is	m was an	Divine Rigi	nt Ireland	16th Century
Why did James and Charles need Parliament?	extreme for of Protestantism that became more popular in the 17th century. Puritans feared any		Catholic	James I	Custom Duties	
	signs that the co	untry could bec	ome Catholic	Protestan	t 17th Century	James IV
4: Money	5 : Scotland	d	0	6 : Char		C
Why were MP's angry about Custom Duties?	Word	Best fit	Option		problems or mistak	
	Baron		Had			
	Aggressive		Loathing			
Why were people angry about Ship Money ?	Rebellions		Said to do it			
	Encouraged		Fight against			
	Dislike		Noble	7		
Another example money causing problems?	Order		Violent	His bigges	t problem or mistake	?
	Held		Rule			

Rank Importance

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Aim: consider and explain how six causes helped cause the English Civil War and the rank their importance.

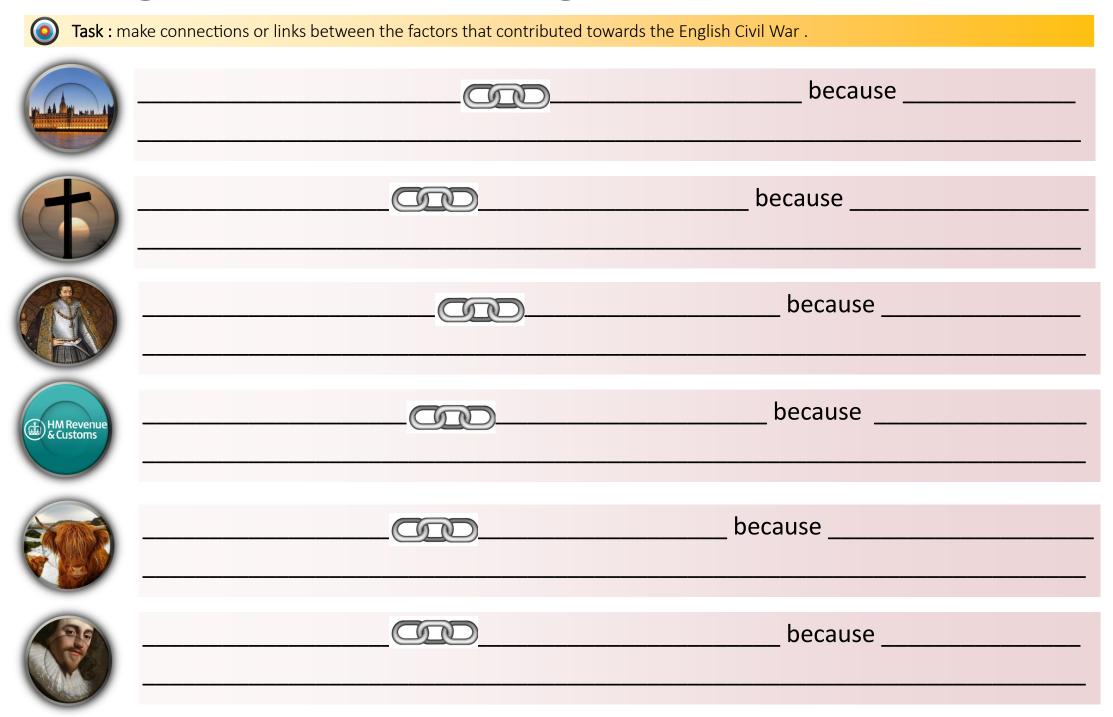
1 : Parliament Take notes from the PPT slide and video link	0	2 : Religion Take notes from the PPT slide	C	3: James VI and I Take note from the PPT slide	0
4: Money Take notes from the PPT slide	0	5 : Scotland Take notes from the PPT slide	0	6: Charles I Take note from the PPT slide and video link	0



Linking The Causes Of The English Civil War

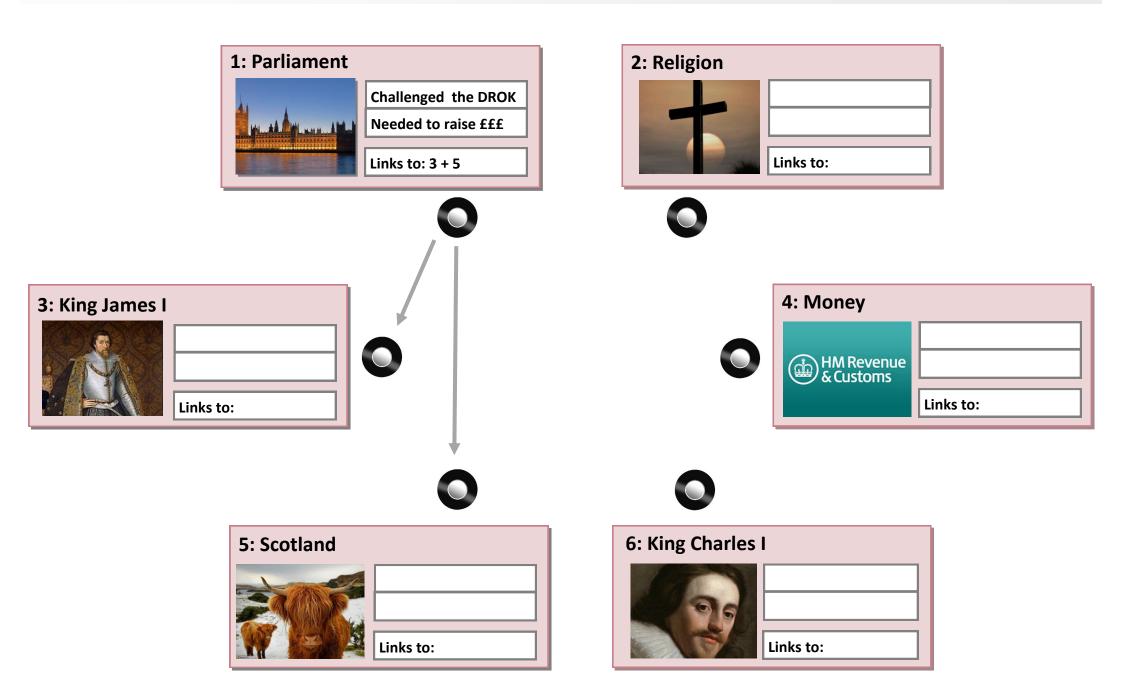


Linking The Causes Of The English Civil War



Linking The Causes of The English Civil War

Summarise: the reasons for the causes of the ECW **Explore:** the relationship between factors **Skill:** making links.

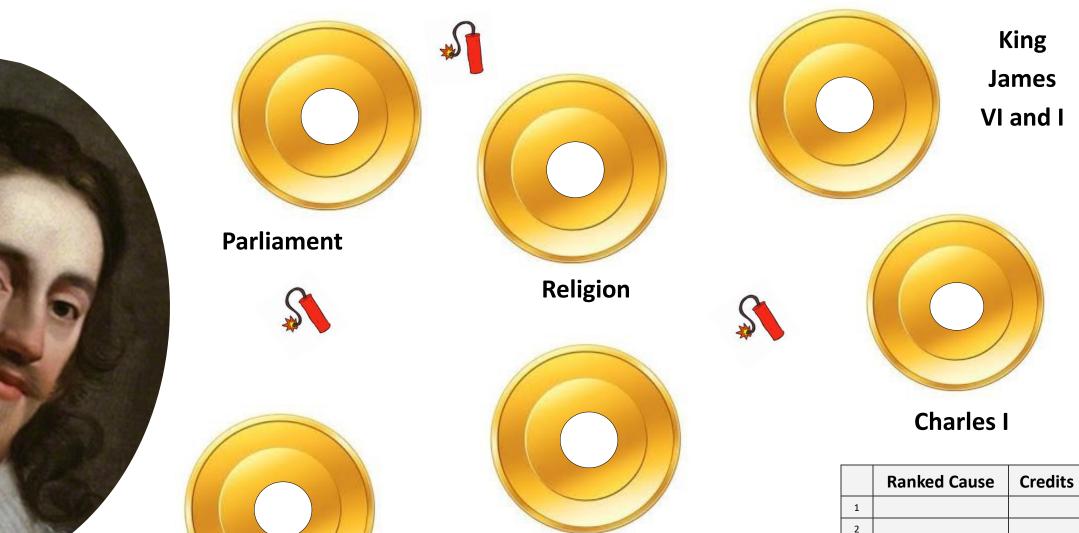


Ranking The Causes Of The English Civil War

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Task: assign 60 'credits of blame' to the causes of the English Civil War

Money



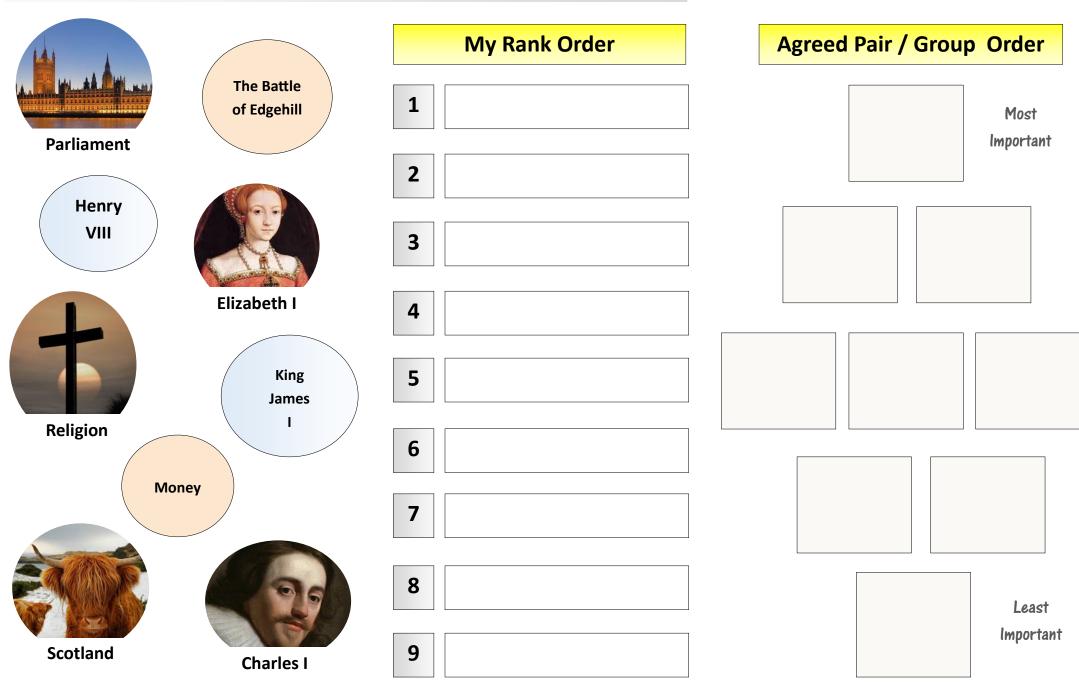
Scotland



	Ranked Cause	Credits
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
	Total	60

Ranking The Causes Of The English Civil War

Mission: to recap and rank the causes of the English Civil War



ACTIVITY # 18 / 101 - FOLLOW ME

How it works: Complete after ranking activity?

1: Select 6 students - assign each, one of the causes of the English Civil War. Allow them time to prepare an argument demonstrating why their cause was most important.

2 : Present a concise opening argument to the class.

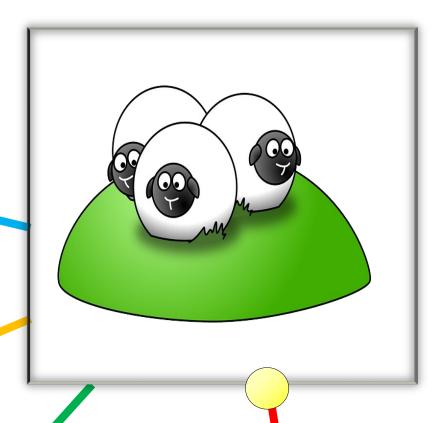
3 : Students then join / follow their cause of choice.

4: Continue the debate allowing all students to contribute once they follow a cause.

5: Students can switch at any time.

6. Wrap up and rank the outcome.

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Suggestions

Teacher to join / help the person with least followers

Skills

Persuasion
Debate
Listening

Adapt to

Any causes activity
Why the League of Nations failed



PARLIAMENT



RELIGION



KING JAMES I



MONEY



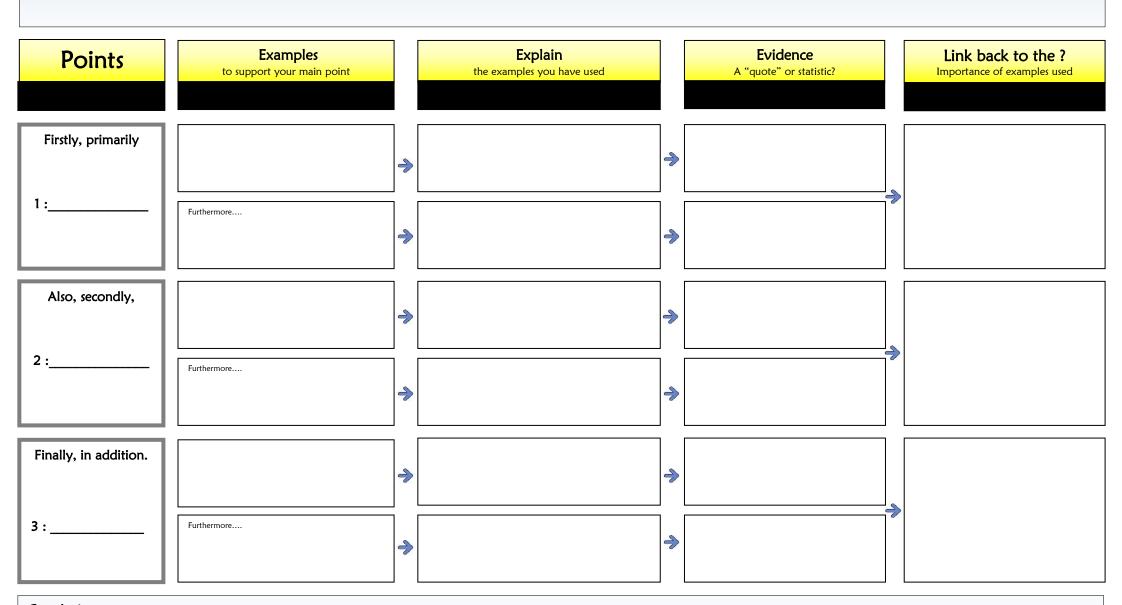
SCOTIAND



KING CHARLES I

What were the causes of the English Civil War?

Introduction: 1: Use a full sentence to answer the question in a 'thesis statement' EG; There were a number of factors that helped cause the English Civil War? 2: Outline the three causes.



Conclusion: 1 : Outline the most important point 2 : Are there any connections between reasons or opportunities to link to factors not mentioned in your main essay ?

Skill: source analysis and evaluation.

To all our loving subjects, greetings. We have advanced with our army and our nobles and gentry of this kingdom. We intend to be mostly at Berwick, to give our good people of Scotland all justice in Parliament, as soon as the present disorderly actions of some there are quieted. We will come like a gracious King to declare our good will to them. But we find there is a barrier. This nation knows (that contrary to their claims) there is an intention to invade England. So to clear all doubts, that may breed worries in your minds, we repeat our just and real demand. If all civil obedience is effectively and quickly given to us, we do not intend to invade with any hostility. But if they raise any armed troops without our authority, and bring them down to within ten miles of the border of England, we shall then interpret that as an invasion of our kingdom. In that case, we command the general and senior officers of our army to proceed against them as rebels and invaders of England, and to the utmost of their power to set upon them and destroy them. In this they shall do a great service to both our honour and safety. Given at our court at Newcastle, the 14th day of May, in the 15th year of our reign. God save the King.

An announcement from Charles to the people of Scotland, May 1639

By the King Charles, by the grace of God. King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith

Who created this source:	their job, role or positi	ion [.]
		ion.
· —		
		rimary O Secondary O Tertiary O
Where is the person who cre		
•	tter / Speech / Diary / Other :	
	ource. Summarise this in your own words rather	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	e is :	
	5W indicators below to help decide if the source is reliable o	
Ose the	Consider 1: Content 2: Provenance 3: Motive 4: Corrob	
Uses opinions One sided Strong Language T Emotional Confused Clear Boastful Modest Exaggerates Subjective Uses facts Balanced Clar Clar Modest Understates Subjective Objective	Could the person know things others do not? Does the person have an important job or role? Is the person trustworthy or of good standing? Could their 'audience' influence what is said or written? Primary sources from a good eyewitnes be truthful, <u>but</u> they can also be confuse emotional. Primary sources may be reco long time after the event so the person have forgotten some details. Secondary sources may be reco long time after the event so the person have forgotten some details. Secondary sources may be reco long time after the event so the person was mot there, <u>but</u> they be written with less emotion and using reinformation not available at the time.	ed or from may influence the orded a reliability of a source. For may example, a German in 1942 may be biased towards a Jewish person. This way to be propaganda.
Unreliable	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 Reliable
Example : '	(origins) may not make the source reliable	
Example from the source : '		
3: The source motive (why)	may O may not O make the source reliable b	pecause :
4 : Any other ideas why the	source may or may not be reliable. Is the source s	supported / corroborated?

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