# History: Civil War - John Hampden I Year Six I Term 1

### **Key Reasons for War**

#### **POWER**

Charles I believed in 'The Divine Right of Kings' that Kings are appointed by God. Therefore whatever he wanted, he had the divine right to do it.

#### MONEY

Charles I was frivolous. Raising taxes but using money to buy things for himself. Parliament raised and collected the taxes and were not happy at how money was being spent.

#### RELIGION

England was Protestant but Charles I married a French Catholic. Charles wanted to make additions to the church to support some ideas of Catholicism but others saw this as an attempt to reform.

### **Key People**

**Charles I –** King of England and Scotland. Born in 1600 and was executed in 1649.

**John Hampden** – English landowner and politician. Born 1595 and died in battle in 1643.

1640

1645

Oliver Cromwell – English general who led the Parliamentarians against the king. Born 1599 and died 1658 from complications with malaria. He was John Hampden's cousin.

**Roundheads** - The Parliamentary forces were nicknamed Roundheads by their enemies because they cut their hair very short.

**Cavaliers -** The king's forces were called Cavaliers.

Vocabulary	
Royalists	Devotion to the king and his divine right to rule.
Parliamentarians	Supporters of parliament – challenging absolute rule of the king.
Puritans	English Protestants who sought to purify the church against Catholic practices. They supported Protestant Parliamentarians.
Patriot	A person who loves their country and defends it when necessary.
Reform	To make change in something (institution or practice) in order to improve it.
Rebellion	An uprising against authority.
Levy	To impose a tax.
Commonwealth	An independent country or community.

## John Hampden

Commonwealth

Educated at Lord Williams's in Thame. Disagreed with the king's rigid style of government. He was a well-trained lawyer and was taken to court for not paying Ship Money. He eventually paid all but £1. This led to a lengthy court case and 12 judges later it was a split decision and moral victory for Hampden!



Timeline	
1639	Ship Money was a long-standing levy in coastal towns to fund the

- war. He also extended it to inland counties like Hampden's estates in Buckinghamshire. Many refused to pay.

  Charles I ruled without calling Parliament at all. During this period he made his subjects pay heavy taxes, which made them
  - support Parliament even more.

    Charles recalled parliament after 11 years. Scotland was rebelling so he needed men and money to fight them. Conflict continued between parliament and Charles' 'Star Chamber' run

Royal Navy. Charles began to do this every year not just times of

1641 Parliamentarians insisted that the king make church reforms but he refused.

by men who did everything the king said.

- Charles attempted to arrest 5 Parliamentarians but they had fled. He knew that he would provoke a war.
  - First major battle at Edgehill. Both sides claimed that they had won.

Cromwell's New Model Army—a group of professional soldiers—

- Battle of Hopton Heath and the Battle of Newbury. Oliver
  Cromwell began to emerge as the natural leader of the
  Parliamentarians. Cromwell rallied his troops and began fighting
  back decisively.
- 1644 In 1644 the Scots joined the Roundheads and heavily defeated the Cavaliers at the Battle of Marston Moor. This gave them control of the north of England.
- By 1646 Charles realised that he was in danger. Rather than surrendering to Parliament, however, he went to the Scots,

defeated the Cavaliers at the Battle of Naseby.

Charles misjudged the Scots - they handed the king over to Parliament. He escaped briefly and more fighting broke out,.

hoping to make a deal with them.

- The king's supporters were roundly defeated at the Battle of Preston.
- 1649 King Charles I is arrested, tried and executed. Parliament rules the land and England becomes a commonwealth.