The Civil War and the end of the Monarchy

When the civil war began, both sides had to pull together a fighting force. The King vs the parliament. Many of Charles supporters were noblemen and were called the **Royalists** or **Cavaliers.** Initially, parliament’s troops were local militia – farmers and townspeople. Later on, parliament built a *New Modern Army* and they called themselves the **Roundheads.**

After a series of battles, with the Royalists enjoying early success, but the Roundheads becoming more experienced and modern, the Royalists were defeated at the Battle of Naseby on June 14, 1645. Charles fled to Scotland, was made a prisoner and handed over to parliament. King Charles was put on trial and found guilty and sentenced to death. He was beheaded in 1649.

1.Read pages 139-141.

2. Using the graphic organizer, Royalists and Parliament, identify who was on each side. List their successes in the major battles of the war.

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| *Royalist* | *Parliament “Roundhead”* |
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3. What was the “Rump Parliament” and how was it created?

4. Read *Comparing Viewpoints* on page 142. You can work with a partner or on your own.

a). Even though Charles I was on trial for treason, he refused to plead guilty or not guilt. Summarize (point form is ok) both his and parliament’s arguments for why he should or should not have been brought to trial.

Parliament’s Argument

Charles’s Argument

b) After analyzing both Charles’s and parliament’s arguments, was Charles guilty of treason? Use specific details to elaborate, support, or clarify your position.