Crowns and Conflict

Trace causes, events, and effects in seventeenth-century England.

MWH.C.3.2.A "Identify the causes, essential events, and effects of the English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB As you read, underline causes, circle major events, and box effects of the English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution. Use your marks to trace how each conflict changed royal power.

Who Held Power in England?

1 In seventeenth-century England, the king and Parliament disputed who could make decisions about money and religion. Charles I wanted to rule without Parliament and collected taxes that many lawmakers said required their consent. He also backed church practices that some Protestants feared were too close to Catholicism. After governing without Parliament for eleven years, Charles called it back in 1640 because he needed money to fight Scotland. Arguments deepened, and in 1642 Charles tried to arrest members of Parliament. Armed conflict followed between the king's supporters and Parliament's forces. Control of royal power was now being fought over on battlefields.

2 Parliament's forces, later strengthened by the New Model Army, defeated the king's army in major battles. Charles was tried and executed in 1649, an extraordinary challenge to the idea that a king ruled by divine right. England became a republic, meaning it had no monarch, and Oliver Cromwell eventually ruled as Lord Protector. His government faced unrest and imposed strict controls on some forms of public life. After Cromwell died, the republic weakened. Parliament invited Charles II, the executed king's son, to take the throne in 1660. The monarchy returned, but disputes about the limits of a ruler's power remained.

3 Those disputes grew sharper under James II, who became king in 1685. James was Catholic in a largely Protestant country, and many leaders feared he would favor Catholics and rule without respecting Parliament. In 1688, James had a son, raising fears of a lasting Catholic dynasty. English leaders invited his Protestant daughter Mary and her husband, William of Orange, to intervene. James fled, and Parliament offered the crown to William and Mary in 1689. They accepted a Bill of Rights that limited royal power and protected Parliament's role in lawmaking and taxation. This change became known as the Glorious Revolution.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. What two disputes helped cause the English Civil War, and what did Charles do just before fighting began?

2. Which military outcome and event involving Charles led to England becoming a republic?

3. What two developments raised fears of a lasting Catholic monarchy under James II, and how did English leaders respond?

4. How did the two upheavals differ in their effects on the monarchy, and what limit on royal power followed the Glorious Revolution?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a museum label of 90 to 110 words titled “Two Revolutions, Two Outcomes.” In your own words, explain one cause, one major event, and one effect of each upheaval, then compare how royal power changed.

ANSWER KEY

Crowns and Conflict

HIGH SCHOOL · MWH.C.3.2.A

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

As you read, underline causes, circle major events, and box effects of the English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution. Use your marks to trace how each conflict changed royal power. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What two disputes helped cause the English Civil War, and what did Charles do just before fighting began?	**Charles and Parliament disputed control over taxes and religion. Charles tried to arrest members of Parliament in 1642, and armed conflict followed.**
2	Which military outcome and event involving Charles led to England becoming a republic?	**Parliament's forces defeated the king's army, and Charles was tried and executed in 1649.**
3	What two developments raised fears of a lasting Catholic monarchy under James II, and how did English leaders respond?	**Leaders feared James would favor Catholics, and the birth of his son raised fears of a lasting Catholic dynasty. They invited William and Mary to intervene.**
4	How did the two upheavals differ in their effects on the monarchy, and what limit on royal power followed the Glorious Revolution?	**The Civil War led to a republic without a monarch. The Glorious Revolution kept monarchs but limited their power through the Bill of Rights, which protected Parliament's role in lawmaking and taxation.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Two Revolutions, Two Outcomes. The English Civil War began after Charles I clashed with Parliament over taxes and religious practices. Fighting broke out in 1642 after he tried to arrest lawmakers. Parliament's army defeated his forces, and Charles was executed. England then became a republic without a king, although the monarchy returned in 1660. The Glorious Revolution grew from fears that James II would favor Catholics and establish a lasting Catholic dynasty. English leaders invited William and Mary to intervene, and James fled. Unlike the Civil War's temporary removal of monarchy, this change kept monarchs but limited their power through the Bill of Rights.

Accept other accurate causes, events, and effects supported by the passage. For the museum label, look for a clear comparison between the temporary end of monarchy after the Civil War and the limits placed on monarchy after the Glorious Revolution.