



Year 4 History: How did life change for people after the Civil War?

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Stone Age	Ancient Egypt	Romans	Christian Era	Anglo Sax- ons/Vikings	English Civil Wars	Great Fire of London when Charles II on the throne	Victorians	World War 2	Present day

Word	Definition
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Military	The armed forces who protect a countries land, sea and air space.
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Conflict	A challenge, struggle or clash between opposite sides.
Democracy	A system of government whereby people vote on who will run the country.
Puritan	People who wanted to simplify the Church of England

Key events of the Civil War:

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Royalists (also known as Cavaliers)	Parliamentarians (also known as Roundheads)
	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fought for King Charles I • Some were Catholic • Often had long hair • Often wore fancy clothes and hats with feathers in them • They surrendered and were defeated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fought for parliament • Oliver Cromwell was an officer • Most were Protestant • Often had their hair cut short, which gave them the name Roundheads • Often wore round helmets



Oliver Cromwell– A Puritan and an officer for the Roundheads.



King Charles I– Became King of England in 1645. He believed he was chosen to be king by God

He wanted to:

- Make changes to the Church of England
- Raise taxes
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Stone Age	Ancient Egypt	Romans	Christian Era	Anglo Sax- ons/Vikings	English Civil Wars	Great Fire of London when Charles II on the throne	Victorians	World War 2	Present day

Word	Definition
Civil war	A war between two sides in the same country
Parliament	The law making group in the government
Military	The armed forces who protect a countries land, sea and air space.
Rebellion	When a group of people fight against the ruler of a country
Government	The group of people who run a country and make decisions/laws for the people to follow.
Monarchy	The King or Queen of a country.
Tax	Money paid to the government by the people who live in the country to fund services like healthcare, education and transport.
Politics	The way that government make decisions
Conflict	A challenge, struggle or clash between opposite sides.
Democracy	A system of government whereby people vote on who will run the country.
Puritan	People who wanted to simplify the Church of England

Key events of the Civil War:

- 1642–The Civil War began because of disagreements between the King and Parliament
- October 1642–The Battle of Edgehill (No winner)
- July 1644–The Battle of Marston Moor (The first big win for the roundheads.)
- 1646–Charles handed himself in to the Scots but they sold him to English parliament.
- 1647–Charles escaped and began another civil war
- January 1649–King Charles was be-

Royalists (also known as Cavaliers)	Parliamentarians (also known as Roundheads)
	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fought for King Charles I • Some were Catholic • Often had long hair • Often wore fancy clothes and hats with feathers in them • They surrendered and were defeated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fought for parliament • Oliver Cromwell was an officer • Most were Protestant • Often had their hair cut short, which gave them the name Roundheads • Often wore round helmets



Oliver Cromwell– A Puritan and an officer for the Roundheads.



King Charles I– Became King of England in 1645. He believed he was chosen to be king by God

He wanted to:

- Make changes to the Church of England
- Raise taxes
- Get rid of parliament

How has life changed since the Civil War?

- The King was no longer more important than parliament
- Creation of the country's first army
- People have more rights
- Everyone over 18 is now allowed to vote.



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