Year 8 Knowledge Organiser : The Stuart Period 1603-1714

Summary

1.	**The Stuart era: the Tudors were replaced by their Scottish cousins and descendants of Mary, Queen of Scots.**

Key Events

2.	**1603 –** Elizabeth died and her closest relative James VI of Scotland became James I of England. He was the first king to rule all 4 countries of the British Isles.
3.	**5th November 1605** – A Catholic plot to blow up Parliament and the king.
4.	**1620**– The Puritan Pilgrim Fathers, set sail on the Mayflower for a new life in America. They celebrated their survival with a Thanksgiving meal of turkey. Americans still remember this event each November on "Thanksgiving Day"
5.	**1625** – James died was succeeded by his son Charles I.
6.	**1642-9-** The English Civil War was fought between Charles I and Parliament.
7.	**January 1649** – Charles I was beheaded.
8.	**1653**- Oliver Cromwell becomes "Lord Protector" until his death in 1658
9.	**1660**- the restoration of the monarchy – Charles II (son of Charles I) becomes king until his death in 1685.
10	**1665**- The Great Plague in London kills 100,000 people.
11	1666- The Great Fire of London started in a Baker's shop in Pudding Lane
12	1688- The Glorious Revolution when Parliament replaced the Catholic James II with his Protestant daughter Mary and her husband William of Orange.

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Key People



James I

James was both King of England and Scotland, and joined the two nations together. He was the target of the Gunpowder Plotters. He believed in the Divine Right of Kings, the belief that God gave King's their power, and therefore could not be argued with by anyone.



Charles I

The eldest son on James I, Charles also believed in the Divine Right of Kings. This led to arguments with Parliament, which in the end led to the English Civil War. Charles eventually loses, and is the only King to be put on trial and executed by the country.



Oliver Cromwell

Oliver Cromwell was an MP, who rose to fame due to New Model Army in the English Civil War. After the war, he was one of the MP's who signed Charles I death warrant. He later became Lord Protector of England, leader of England until his death in 1658.



Charles II

Charles II, son of Charles I, was in hiding in France after his father was beheaded. When Oliver Cromwell died he started to plan his return. In 1660, he successfully landed and paraded through London to cheering crowds. Often called "The Merry Monarch"

Key Words

14	**Divine Right of Kings**	Belief that Kings power came from God and therefore nobody could defy them
15	**Treason**	A crime against your own people or monarch
16	**Republic**	A country without a king or queen
17	**Parliament**	Two parts: the House of Lords who were unelected and the House of Commons who were elected - MPs
18	**Regicide**	The act of killing a monarch
19	**Cavaliers**	Soldiers who fought for the king
20	**Roundheads**	Soldiers who fought for parliament
21	**Exile**	Forced to live outside your country
22	**Civil War**	A war between two sides from the same country
23	**Puritan**	Very strict Protestant
24	**Musketeer**	Soldiers who fought with muskets (early form of rifles)
25	**New Model Army**	New type of army of paid, full time soldiers created by Cromwell
26	**Lord Protector**	Title given to Oliver Cromwell instead of king
27	**Bill of Rights**	Limits on the monarchs power agreed by William and Mary as part of the Glorious Revolution
28	**Levellers**	Group during the Civil War wanting equality for all people
29	**Miasma**	Poisonous cloud of bad air believed to cause the plague
30	**Revolution**	A huge change
31	**Interregnum**	Period from the execution of Charles I in 1649 to the return of Charles II as king