**Charles I Quiz**

1. Name a religious problem that Charles I inherited.
	1. Historic religious conflict between Catholics and Protestants, war with Catholic Spain.
2. Name a political problem that Charles I inherited.
	1. 3 Kingdoms – different structures, laws, cultures, religions
	2. War with Spain
3. Name an economic problem that Charles I inherited.
	1. No money left – war with Spain used it all up
4. What was the Privy Council?
	1. An inner circle of close friends and advisors to the King.
5. Name an advisor who causes Charles trouble.
	1. Buckingham
6. What is impeachment?
	1. A process whereby the government advisors and officers could be accused of crimes by the House of Commons and tried in the House of Lords. A method of controlling ‘evil counsellors’ and demonstrating public anger to the King.
7. What religion was William Laud and why was this a problem? (2 marks)
	1. Arminian – similar to Catholicism. Laud was Archbishop of Canterbury, people felt threatened by the Catholic influence.
8. Who was Laud particularly harsh towards?
	1. Puritans.
9. What was the ‘Five Knights’ case?
	1. Five knights refused to pay Charles a forced loan and were imprisoned. He refused to let them go to court.
10. Which 2 MPs led the group who forced through resolutions by holding the speaker in his chair? (2 marks)
	1. Denzil Holles and Sir John Eliot
11. What and when was the ‘Eleven Years Tyranny’? (2 marks)
	1. Charles I’s personal rule, 1929-1940
12. What was signed in 1630 that helped Charles economically?
	1. The Treaty of Madrid – could stop spending money on war with Spain
13. Name 4 methods that Charles used to raise money, excluding Ship Money. (4 marks)
	1. Tonnage and Poundage
	2. Feudal payments, such as fines for building or encroaching on royal forests
	3. Monopolies
	4. Distraint of knighthood
14. Why was Charles’ raising of Ship Money so controversial?
	1. He raised it annually and from all counties, not just the coastal areas.
15. Why was the income raised by Ship Money so important to Charles?
	1. It allowed him to not call parliament
16. Give 3 reasons that led people to be so worried about Catholicism? (3 marks)
	1. Henrietta Maria and her friends were Catholic. She brought up Charles’ children as Catholics
	2. Laudian influence
	3. Charles invited an ambassador from the Pope to visit
17. What caused the First Bishops’ War, and when was it? (2 marks)
	1. The English Book on Canons (1636) and the English Prayer Book (1637) listed instructions on how the Church should be run and how sermons should take place. Riots ensued in Scottish churches, and 1638-1639 saw a short war, won by the Scots, against Charles.
18. What was the Triennial Act, and who introduced it? (2 marks)
	1. John Pym, and ‘Pym’s Junto’ (opposition group, named by historians) – laid down an obligation for Parliament to be called at least every three years
19. What rumours caused unrest in October 1641?
	1. Rumours of Catholics massacring Protestants in Ireland
20. What was the Grand Remonstrance and when was it sent to Charles?
	1. A document containing a list of grievances and propositions to extend Parliament’s power and protect them from royal vengeance.
21. What finally pushed England into a state of Civil War?
	1. The Nineteen Propositions, including that parliament should oversee the education of the king’s children, the threat of impeaching the queen, and Charles’ response – storming into parliament with 300 soldiers to arrest five leading MPs, then gathering forces and raising his standard in Nottingham.

Total: 30 marks

**Civil War Quiz**

1. Who had the advantage at the start of the war, 1642-1643?
	1. Charles – controlled much of the country and had the support of most of the gentry and nobility, as well as his nephews Prince Rupert and Maurice of Nassau
2. What was the first battle of the war, won by the Royalists, and when was it? (2 marks)
	1. The Battle of Edgehill, October 1642
3. What did Pym raise in 1643?
	1. An excise tax in parliamentary areas to maintain the army
4. What did Pym prevent in 1643?
	1. The ‘peace party’ negotiating with Charles, and probably an unsatisfactory peace for Parliament
5. What did Pym sign before his death, and why was this significant?
	1. A Solemn League and Covenant with the Scottish forces, who would prove instrumental in the parliamentary victory at Marston Moor, in July 1644
6. Who led the ‘New Model’ army, and which notable commander supported him? (2 marks – must be in the correct order!)
	1. Sir Thomas Fairfax, Oliver Cromwell
7. When was the first major success of the New Model Army?
	1. The Battle of Naseby, June 1645
8. When did Charles surrender to the Scots?
	1. April 1646
9. What did the Scots want from Charles in their settlement proposal?
	1. Security for the Presbyterian Church. English Parliament had offered them a disappointing settlement, but Charles delayed and they handed him over to the English in February 1647
10. What were the three key terms of the Newcastle Propositions of July 1646? (3 marks)
	1. Parliament would nominate the key officers of state
	2. Parliament would control the militia for 20 years
	3. Bishops would be abolished and a Presbyterian Church would be created for an experimental three years
11. Who were the Agitators, and what did they want? (2 marks)
	1. Levellers from within the NMA, who wanted religious toleration and pay for their work
12. Who wrote the Representation of the Army, and what did it advocate? (2 marks)
	1. Henry Ireton, Cromwell’s son-in-law. Demanded the expulsion of 11 Presbyterian MPs, and reasonable religious toleration, as well as fresh elections with a wider electorate
13. What did the Heads of the Proposals suggest? (4 marks)
	1. A biennial parliament, instead of triennial
	2. Parliament to nominate key officers of state for 10 years
	3. Parliament would control the militia for 10 years
	4. There would be continued use of bishops in the Church but a restriction on their coercive powers
14. At what event did Colonel Thomas Rainsborough speak for the radical Levellers in the army?
	1. The Putney Debates, 1647
15. What ended these discussions?
	1. Charles escaped from Hampton Court
16. What did Charles sign, in captivity on the Isle of Wight when he was recaptured?
	1. A secret Engagement with the Scots promising to establish a Presbyterian Church in England for three years in return for their military assistance
17. What happened in April 1648?
	1. The Scots entered England, prompting a brief Second Civil War, but they were defeated easily by Cromwell’s army in August
18. Who demanded that Charles be brought to justice?
	1. Henry Ireton
19. What was Cromwell’s dilemma?
	1. Couldn’t decide what to do about Charles, but eventually decided that by deliberately renewing the war he had betrayed his people in the eyes of God
20. What did the Commons want to do when Charles considered the four new bills of demands sent to him?
	1. Wanted to reopen negotiations
21. How did Ireton ensure Charles faced justice?
	1. Surrounded the Commons with soldiers, excluded 186 sympathetic MPs and arrested another 45 active in promoting further discussions. This ‘Rump’ House of 240 would become actively involved in the trial and execution of Charles I. A High Court of Justice was created to try Charles. He was found guilty of treason on 27th January 1649, and beheaded on 30 January.

Total: 30 marks

**Interregnum Quiz**

**Restoration Quiz**

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