

I foresee a long and happy reign for me!



Charles 1

Like Father, like Son...(only worse!)

Charles I became King in 1625 and inherited his father's belief of Divine Right. He also depended on George Villiers, the Duke of Buckingham, which upset Parliament until the Duke was murdered in 1628.

They say we never laugh.

Nonsense! I remember laughing when I was 8 years old!



Gimme, gimme, gimme!

Parliament wouldn't give Charles enough money, so he was forced to make the people give him 'loans', fines and **Ship money** – all of these were unpopular but Charles didn't seem to care. He was King, so there!

Oh Laud!

William Laud was Archbishop of Canterbury. He believed in the 'beauty of holiness' which meant lots of incense, music and stained-glass windows. The Puritans saw this as Catholicism. It wasn't, but it looked like it. A bit like a hover fly looks like a wasp, but isn't really one.

Charles married Henrietta Maria, a French Catholic princess, which worried the people. They feared a return to Catholicism, especially the Puritans. *(Although they were not known for their sense of humour!)*

Check out my new book!

In 1637, Charles and Laud tried to make the Scottish use a new prayer book. Bad move. The Scots hated it as it was too Catholic for them. Big riots broke out. Charles sent an army to sort it out but they lost! Twice!

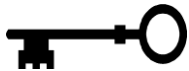


Look, for the 100th time, I'm NOT a Catholic! Stop calling me that!

I see the birds have flown the nest!



Yes, blasted pigeons! Always pooping in here! Right nuisance!



Ship Money – a tax paid by counties by the coast. Charles made EVERY county pay it!

19 Propositions – a list of demands given to the King by Parliament

A simple 'please stop reading' would do, instead of throwing things at me! How rude!



Parliament continued to put pressure on Charles and Charles had finally had enough. In 1642, he marched to Parliament with 400 soldiers to arrest 5 of the most annoying MPs. But they had been tipped off and had escaped. 'I see the birds have flown the nest,' said Charles. Riots broke out at Charles's actions (400 vs 5 is a bit unfair) and the **19 Propositions** (more demands to the King) was the final straw. Charles rode to Nottingham and on 16th August 1642 raised his standard. The English Civil War was all systems go!



TASKS

1. Who was the favourite minister of Charles I ?
2. Why did Charles make the people give him loans?
3. What was the 'beauty of holiness' and why did it upset people?
4. Why were there riots in Scotland?
5. What was the final straw that started the Civil War?



THINK...

1. Why did Ship money annoy so many people?
2. Think about what happened in Scotland. Why did Charles need money?
3. Whose fault was it that the Civil War broke out and why? Look at both sides.



FURTHER RESEARCH

http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/charles_i.htm Overview of Charles

http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/charles_i_king.shtml BBC History site information about Charles