



History

Y8 Autumn 2: The Stuart Monarchs and the English Civil War

Rules in Cromwell's England

- Sunday became a very special day under the **Puritans**.
- Work on Sunday was banned.
- Women caught doing unnecessary house work on the Holy Day could be put in the stocks.
- Simply going for a Sunday walk (unless it was to church) could lead to a hefty fine.
- Cromwell believed that women and girls should dress in a proper manner.
- Soldiers would roam the streets of towns and scrub off any make-up found on unsuspecting women.
- A good **Puritan** lady wore a long black dress that covered her almost from neck to toes. She wore a white apron and her hair was bunched up behind a white head-dress.

Oliver Cromwell – Lord Protector

- A landowner and farmer from Cambridgeshire.
- Became an MP in 1628.
- Principal Commander of the New Model army.
- Ruled England as the 'Lord Protector' after winning the Civil War.



The Great Plague

- Plague had been around in England for centuries but in 1665 it was Stuart London that suffered. This was the worst outbreak of plague in England since the black death of 1348.
- While 68,596 deaths were recorded in the city, the true number was probably over 100,000, and other parts of the country also suffered.
- Like the Black Death the plague was Bubonic and Pneumonic spread by rats and coughing.

	Keyword	Meaning
1	Parliament	In the 17 th Century there were two houses (Commons and Lords) that helped the King run the country
2	Revolution	To change a system of government in favour of a new way
3	Regicide	An unlawful killing of a King
4	Execution	The lawful killing of a person
5	Pragmatic	Someone who does something for the 'greater good'
6	Puritan	An extreme group of English Protestants that believed purity was the way to best serve God.
7	Monarchy	A government where the monarch (king or queen) is at the head.
8	Plague	A contagious disease with a fever and delirium, typically with the formation of buboes.
9	Democracy	A system of government where the electorate are able to vote.
10	Treason	The crime of betraying one's country, especially by attempting to kill or overthrow the sovereign or government.

Facts about the restoration:

- Charles II loved Science and set up The Royal Society in the 1660s. It is still one of the most important scientific organisations in the world.
- When the Great Fire of London broke out in 1666, King Charles stayed behind and took charge of the operation to save the city. His plan was to create 'fire-breaks' which involved knocking down perfectly good buildings and starving the fire of the wood it needed to burn.
- Charles signed a secret agreement with the French who had been an enemy of England for hundreds of years. The French promised him enough soldiers and money to be able to win a war against his own country if he chose to become Catholic. In return Charles said that he would help the French win a war against Holland. This secret plot was kept secret for hundreds of years.

