Timeline: The English Civil War

Place a number in order of the following events. 1= the event that happened first, etc.

 Charles I is executed (1649).

 People are happy with the return of Charles II, but there is a call for a **CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY**, where the King’s powers would be limited.

 The Rump Parliament is created.

 Parliament’s verdict: “That the court being satisfied that he, Charles Stuart, was guilty of the crimes of which he had been accused, did judge him tyrant, traitor, murderer, and public enemy to the good people of the nation, to be put to death by the severing of his head from his body.”

 After a brutal campaign in Ireland, Cromwell resettles Catholic landowners in the north of Ireland to the southern and western parts of the island. Northern Ireland was resettled with English and Scottish Protestants.

 Charles I in court: “By what authority am I here? I mean lawful authority, for there are many unlawful authorities in the world – thieves and robbers by the highways. Remember, I am your lawful king: let me know by what lawful authority I am seated here… and you shall hear more from me.”

 Cromwell is disappointed at the end of his reign that he has become a dictator. He dies.

 The regicides (from the Rump Parliament, the people who killed Charles I) were severely punished – hanged drawn and quartered; Cromwell and others were dug up and hanged; the Test Act is passed by Parliament, making the Church of England supreme and denying Catholics political office and professional occupation.

 The Rump Parliament – of only 60 members – votes for the monarchy (and House of Lords) to be abolished. The Commonwealth (The English republic) takes shape.

 The Roundhead army and Oliver Cromwell support the Rump Parliament by ‘dealing with’ Royalist supporters (for Charles II, Charles I’s son) in Ireland and Scotland.

 Charles II wants more power, so he pursues many intrigues, blackmail, and other forms of bribery to gain followers. His followers become known as “Tories” and the opponents to the catholic monarchy become known as “Whigs”

 Cromwell’s son, Richard, takes control but resigns within a year.

 The Commonwealth is divided between major-generals, who collected taxes, enforced law, and Calvinist Blue Laws (which were very strict and outlawed things like Christmas, dancing, and gambling).

 General Monk, commander of the northern army, returns and recalls the Long Parliament, which holds a re-election.

 In 1660, monarchy is restored, Charles II becomes king and the House of Lords returns to parliament.

 Pride’s Purge occurs.

 Charles I becomes king.

 Cromwell becomes Lord Protector (military dictator) of England after marching the Rump Parliament out with his soldiers. The Rump Parliament had refused to hold an election unless they were guaranteed their seats (and weren’t effective and weren’t paying the army).