

## Chapter 2, Part 1.

1. Democracy and \_\_\_\_\_ have only been won after much \_\_\_\_\_. Many Canadian democratic traditions come originally from \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_ was signed in 1215 and recognized individual freedoms. It required the King to consult with an elected parliament.
2. During the rule of the Tudor monarchs, kings and queens were careful to keep parliament on their side. In the 17<sup>th</sup> century, England came under the rule of the \_\_\_\_\_ who did not see to need to cooperate with government. This resulted in a \_\_\_\_\_ in order to protect the peoples' civil rights. For a brief time England became a \_\_\_\_\_. By the end of the century, English monarchs were required to accept a Bill of Rights and this made England a \_\_\_\_\_. These traditions were brought to North America.

## Part 2.

3. Read about the regions of great Britain and Northern Ireland. Briefly describe its two regions:
4. After the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588, English ships travelled anywhere and they began to \_\_\_\_\_. English \_\_\_\_\_ like merchants, manufacturers, and land lords viewed the world as an opportunity to become wealthy. The upper class became better off, while lower classes lived in poverty.
5. Compare and contrast living conditions of the different classes in 17<sup>th</sup> century England.
6. Read about the *Role of Religion* on page 26. People were \_\_\_\_\_ in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Most of England was \_\_\_\_\_, although there were many different \_\_\_\_\_. The official church was the \_\_\_\_\_ or Anglican church with the king as the \_\_\_\_\_. Churches were elaborate & richly decorated which displeased some people.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ were a very large and powerful group within the \_\_\_\_\_. Protestants. They were \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.



15. Briefly describe King Charles the first:

16. Why was King Charles always in conflict with the English Parliament? What did he do?

17. What was the "*Petition of Right*"?

18. In what ways were freedom of speech and religion disrupted during the reign of King Charles?

19. Explain the events in 1637 which turned most of Parliament against Charles the first?
20. Compare and contrast the “Short” and “Long” Parliaments. What was the *Grand Remonstrance*?
21. What issues did Parliament and the Grand Remonstrance face? How did Charles react?

**Part 3.**

22. A civil war is a terrible war because people \_\_\_\_\_ a country fight \_\_\_\_\_. The civil war started in \_\_\_\_\_ and lasted for \_\_\_\_\_. Charles’s supporters were called \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ and came from noble families. The Parliament’s troops were called \_\_\_\_\_ and were common people.

The Militia had little or no \_\_\_\_\_ experience, but the Royalists had commanders.

23. The advantage that Parliament had was they controlled the \_\_\_\_\_ and the richest part of the country, \_\_\_\_\_. Parliament made an \_\_\_\_\_ with the Scots and attacked to the north under the leadership of \_\_\_\_\_.

24. Describe the “New Model Army”. What was the outcome of the civil war?

25. What was the relationship between the Puritans and Presbyterians? In what ways were they different to each other? How did the “Rump Parliament” come to being?

26. Describe the role of women during the English civil war?

27. Read about Charles’s execution on page 37. What was his argument and Parliament’s verdict?

28. Briefly describe three traditions found in Canada's Parliament which result from the Civil War.

29. Read about political art as a source of information about history. What were the *Broadsides*?

**Part 4.**

30. A republic is a country without a \_\_\_\_\_. The English republic was called a \_\_\_\_\_ and came into being when the Rump Parliament voted to abolish the monarchy and House of Lords. Many disagreed with this decision but the Rump Parliament was supported by the troops of the \_\_\_\_\_ and attacked anyone who did not support the Commonwealth.
31. Both Ireland and Scotland were strong supporters of \_\_\_\_\_ and the Royalist cause. Oliver Cromwell was sent to end the Royalist threat and often brutally massacred both Catholics and \_\_\_\_\_. All Catholic landlords were forcible removed from the north of Ireland and resettled in the \_\_\_\_\_ making it controlled by the Protestants.
32. Read about Northern Ireland on page 43 of your textbook. Cromwell conquered the Irish in \_\_\_\_\_. For many years, Northern Ireland has been divided into \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ communities. The Republic of Ireland was formed in \_\_\_\_\_.
33. After 1649, there were two main groups: The \_\_\_\_\_ who wanted their country back, and the small group of \_\_\_\_\_ who dominated the country. Catholic schools and \_\_\_\_\_ were outlawed and Catholics were \_\_\_\_\_ to follow \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_. It was not until \_\_\_\_\_ until Catholics in either Britain or Ireland could hold a \_\_\_\_\_.
34. Briefly describe the traditionally different viewpoints and conditions for both Irish Protestants and Catholics. What new hopes are there for the future of these citizens?

35. Why did the English people call Oliver Cromwell the “Lord Protector”
36. What activities did the Calvinist Blue Laws outlaw?
37. After Cromwell’s death, General \_\_\_\_\_ recalled the Long Parliament. The new government restored the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. They also invited Charles II to become King of England, but insisted that he rule as a \_\_\_\_\_ with his powers set out by Parliament. He secretly tried to regain his powers but failed to do this.
38. The royal supporters were known as \_\_\_\_\_ and were the beginning of England’s first political party. The opponents of the catholic monarchy were to known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
39. Plots to kill the monarchy, called \_\_\_\_\_, were punished severely by hanging, drawn, and \_\_\_\_\_. The bodies of Cromwell and other Roundheads were dug up and abused.
40. When Charles II tried to protect the religious freedom of \_\_\_\_\_, the new Parliament passed the \_\_\_\_\_ making the Church of England supreme. They were not allowed to hold \_\_\_\_\_, or join the \_\_\_\_\_.
41. After death of Charles II, his brother \_\_\_\_\_ succeeded the crown. He made it clear he believed in the \_\_\_\_\_ and wanted to take power away from parliament.
42. James instituted a reign of terror, seeking out and executing rebels who opposed his views. These court trials were conducted by \_\_\_\_\_ and were known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
43. In 1688, parliament invited James’s Protestant daughter, \_\_\_\_\_, and her husband \_\_\_\_\_ to become queen and king of England. James \_\_\_\_\_ his throne and Mary and William agreed to a new \_\_\_\_\_ making parliament the real

