

WHO WON THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR?

Focus Question: Can 1 battle seal a Kings fate?

Starter: Say what you see!



- On the next few slides, just say what you see!



Monkey

ever ever

ever ever

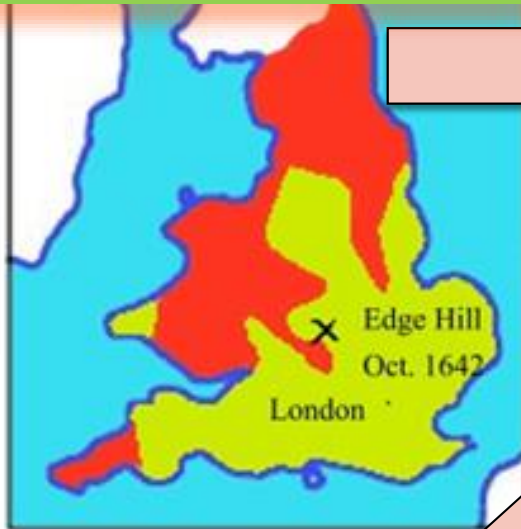
Forever



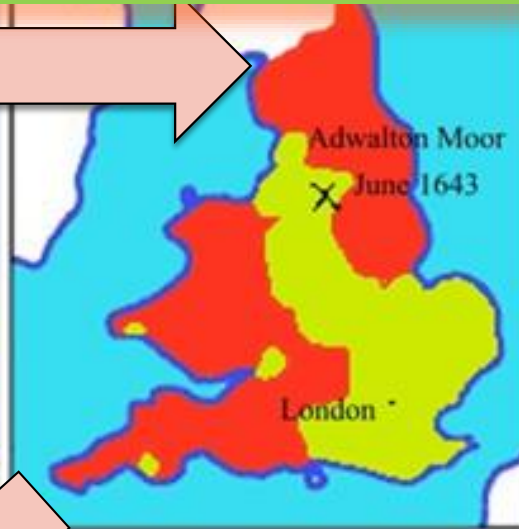
Facebook

What is the map telling us?

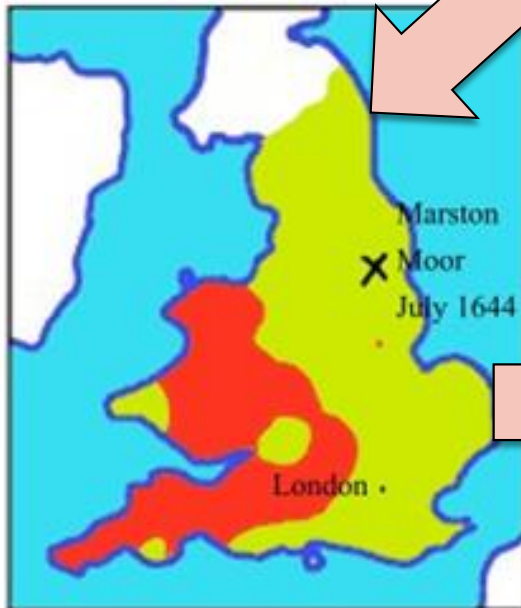
The Battle of Edgehill (1642)



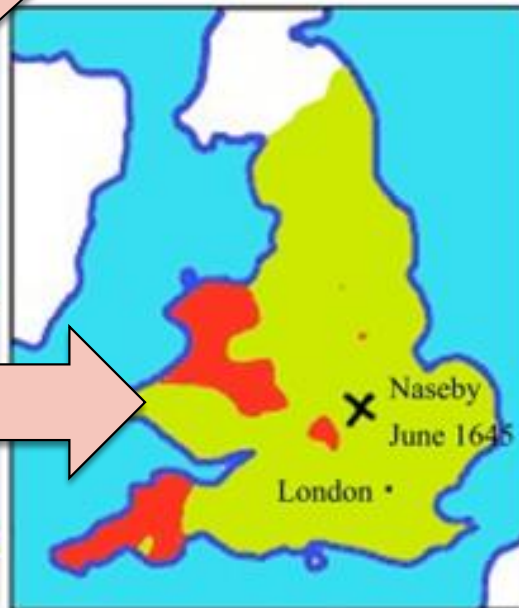
The Battle of Newbury (1643)



The Battle of Marston Moor (1644)



The Battle of Naseby (1645)



 Royalists  Parliamentarians

Lesson Objectives



- To investigate 4 key battles of the English Civil War
- To work in groups and teach each other about the key battles of the Civil War

Some of you will...

- Fill in a Civil War tension graph

King Charles I and the Cavalier Army



Vs.

Oliver Cromwell and the Roundhead Army



Roundhead



ROUNDHEAD

**House of
Commons**

Puritans

Protestants

The Navy

VS

Cavalier



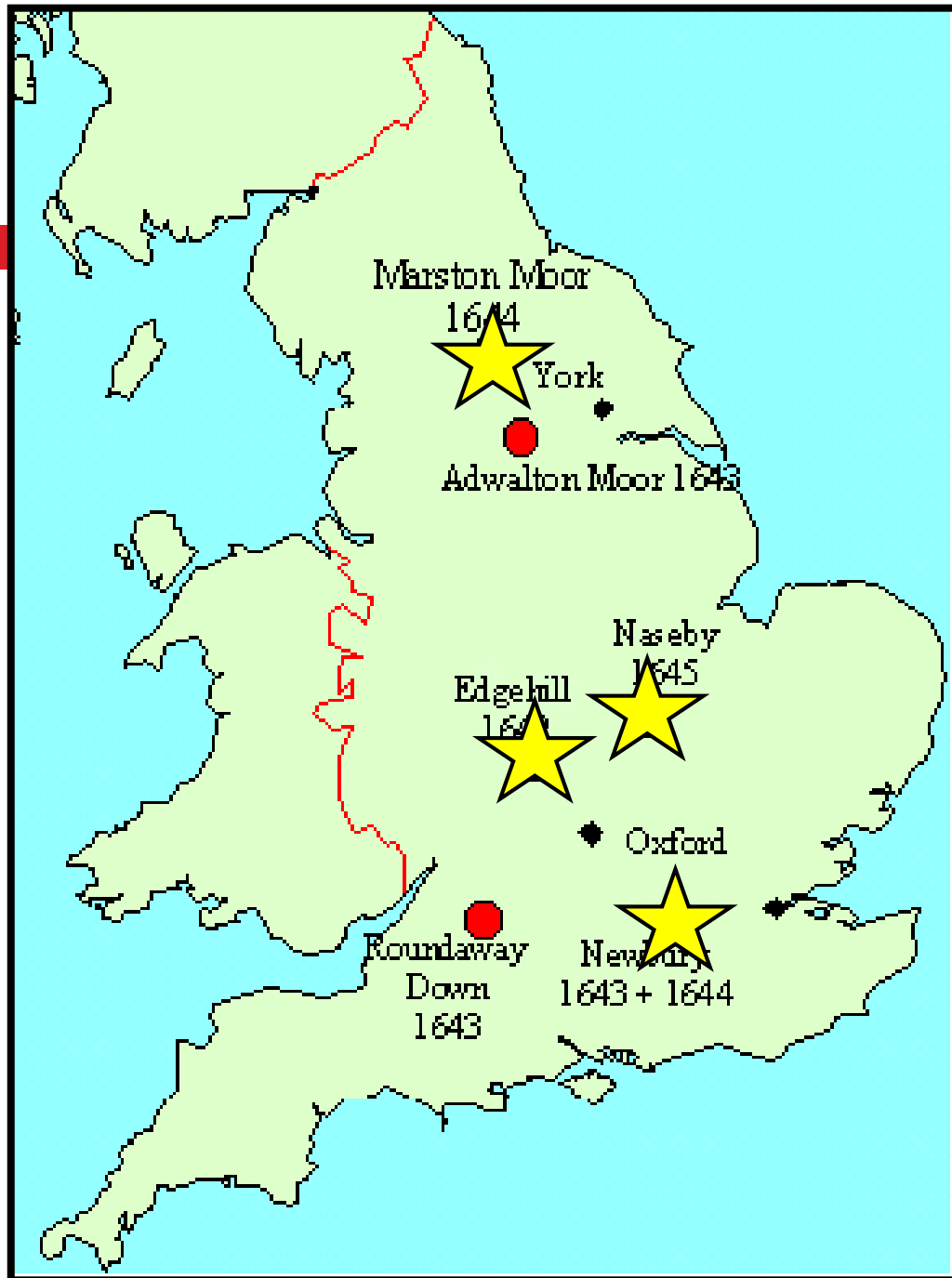
CAVALIER

**House of
Lords**

**Courtiers &
Nobility**

Catholics

Most ordinary people fought for the side their local lord of the manor was on



There were many major battles during the English Civil War - some were so important that they changed the course of the war and the course of history.

The Battle of Edgehill
(1642)

The Battle of Newbury
(1643)

The Battle of Marston
Moor (1644)

The Battle of Naseby
(1645)

The Battle of
Edgehill
(1642)

The Battle of
Newbury
(1643)

Work on your own to
read the information
and fill in your sheet
for each battle.

Complete the tension
graph as we go along.

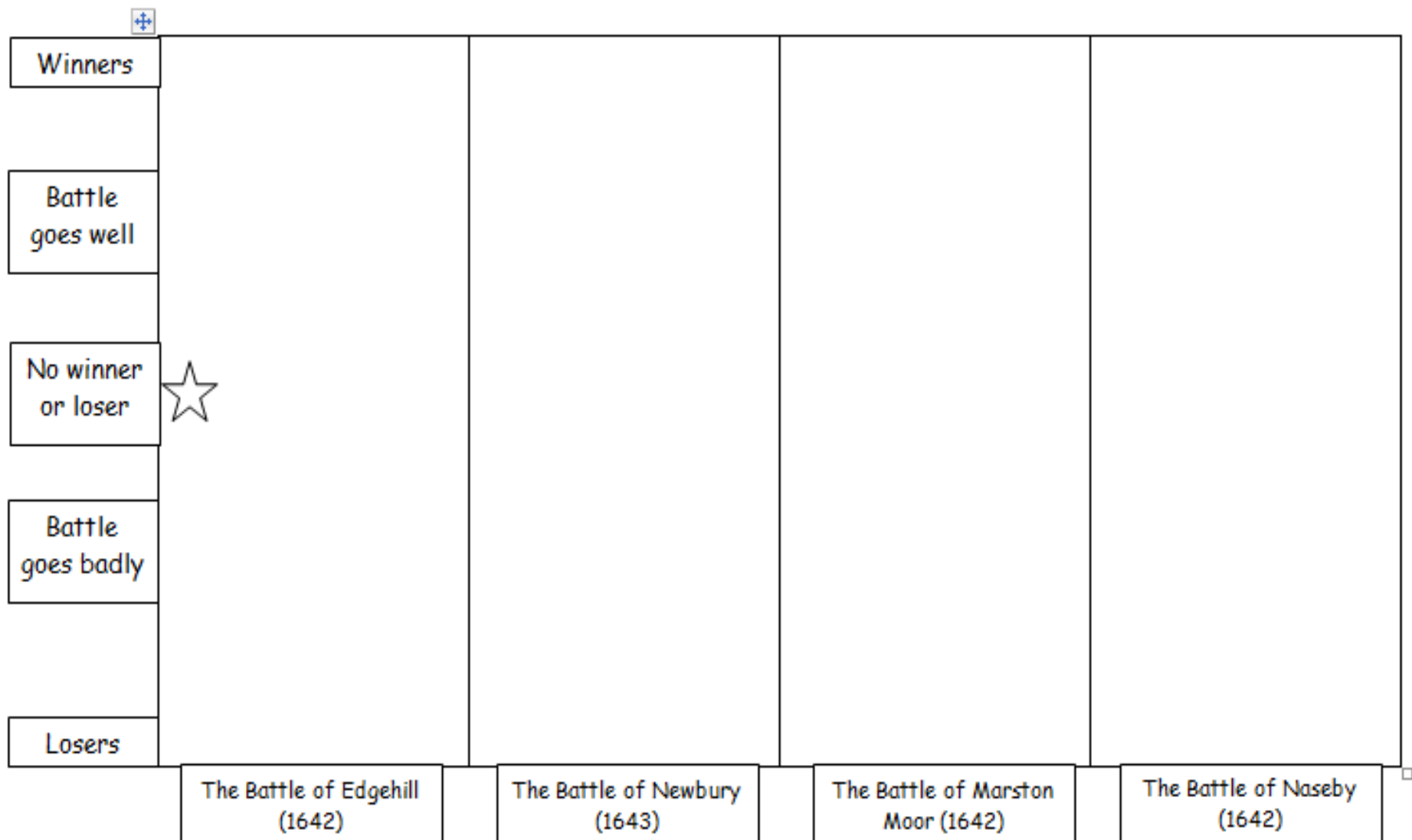
The Battle of
Marston Moor
(1644)

The Battle of
Naseby
(1645)

Extension:

If you completely finish both
sides of your sheet, answer this
question: Which battle do you
feel was the main turning point
of the Civil War?

Battles of the English Civil War - Tension graph



★ = the start

———— = the Cavaliers (the Royalists)

..... = the Roundheads (the Parliamentarians)

Edgehill

The numbers:

- October 23rd 1642.
- The Roundhead army had around 12,000 infantry men (musketeers and pikemen), 2,000 men on horses (cavalry) and about 30 cannons (artillery).
- The Cavalier army had around 10,000 men in total (infantry and cavalry) and 20 cannons.

The main players:

King Charles,
Prince Rupert,
Lord Essex,
Sir Faithful Fortesque,
Sir James Ramsey,

The winner?

Newbury

The numbers:

- The first battle of Newbury took place September 20th 1643.
- In total Essex could count on 15,000 men.
- Fighting went on possibly until 10.00 at night

The main players:

King Charles,
Prince Rupert,
Lord Essex,

The winner?

Marston Moor

The numbers:

- The Battle of Marston Moor - July 2nd 1644,
- 28,000 Roundhead men,
- 18,000 Cavalier men,

The main players:

Prince Rupert,
Lord John Byron,
Oliver Cromwell,
Duke of Newcastle,

The winner?

Naseby

The numbers:

- The battle was fought on June 14th, 1645.
- Cavalier army of between 8,000 and 9,000 men.
- Roundhead army, commanded by Fairfax, of 13,000 men.
- The battle started at 10.00am.

The main players:

King Charles,
Sir Thomas Fairfax,
Oliver Cromwell,
Marmaduke Langdale,
Henry Ireton
Prince Rupert,
Prince Maurice,

The winner?

In the back of your book, draw a table like this:

The Cavalier Army	The Roundhead Army
	

Think of a few words to describe each of the two armies.

For example: brave, panicked, impatient, organised, foolish, disciplined...

Plenary – Magenta Dice

- One person will need to roll the dice and everyone will complete that activity

Plenary-true/false

1. **The Civil war started in 1715**
2. **A Civil war is a war with another country**
3. **The two sides in the civil war were King Charles and Parliament**
4. **The Battle of Edgehill was a draw**
5. **Muskets were a hard gun to reload and often men had their hands blown off**