

Card sort 1

Cause	Supporting arguments
<p>Many English people feared that Charles I wanted to become an absolute king.</p>	<p>Charles was married to Henrietta Maria, a French princess whose brother was the absolutist King of France, Louis XIII.</p>
	<p>Charles got rid of Parliament in 1629 and ruled on his own until 1640. This time is known as the Personal Rule.</p>
	<p>Charles agreed with his father, James I, that a king was specially appointed by God and no-one on earth could challenge that divine right.</p>
<p>There was a huge amount of religious trouble in England during the reign of Charles I.</p>	<p>Charles's wife, Henrietta Maria, was a Catholic. Catholics had been responsible for the Gunpowder Plot in 1605 and many English people feared that Charles was himself a secret Catholic.</p>
	<p>Most English people at the time were Protestants and many of them were Puritans. Charles instructed his chief church leader, Archbishop William Laud, to make the Church of England anti-Puritan.</p>
	<p>A significantly large number of MPs were Puritans. They disliked Archbishop William Laud and did not trust Charles, believing him to be secretly trying to turn the Church of England back to Catholicism.</p>
<p>Charles I was a shy man, who found open debate stressful. He could appear very stubborn.</p>	<p>Charles gradually spent less time with English noblemen and increasingly surrounded himself with just a few, highly trusted companions.</p>

Cause	Supporting arguments
	Charles employed a very efficient adviser called Thomas Wentworth. Wentworth did exactly what Charles wanted and did not let anyone stop him.
	Charles found it difficult to listen to people with different opinions, because he took their opposition very personally. He had several groups of opponents, including a group known as the Five Knights, arrested and put in prison.
Charles kept running out of money because ruling England was very expensive. This meant he had to find ways of raising money and this made him extremely unpopular.	Charles raised money by insisting that English people lent money to him. These were called “ Forced Loans ” and people knew that they would probably not get their money back.
	Charles raised money by collecting a tax called Ship Money . This was only supposed to be collected from coastal towns during wartime. Charles collected it from the whole country during peacetime.
	In English law, the king was supposed to check with Parliament before he used new taxes to raise money. Charles did not hold a Parliament between 1629 and 1640 but he did collect a lot of new taxes.
Charles was king of three kingdoms: England, Scotland and Ireland. In 1640, war broke out in Scotland against him.	Charles had mismanaged the Scottish Kirk . It was strongly Puritan and Charles tried to change it so that it was exactly the same as the Church of England. This was very unpopular in Scotland.
	Noblemen who were cross with how Charles was trying to govern Scotland formed a group called the Covenant . The Covenanters gathered an army to fight the king.

Cause	Supporting arguments
	Fighting the Scots was very expensive and it meant that Charles ran out of money completely. The only way he could raise more money was to call Parliament back in 1640.
Once Parliament was back together again in 1640, they began to criticise everything that Charles had done since 1629.	Charles hated being criticised by Parliament. In January 1642 he tried to arrest five MPs who were his loudest critics. This made the tension between king and parliament much, much worse.
	Parliament decided to arrest the king's advisors: Archbishop Laud and Thomas Wentworth. Thomas Wentworth was executed by Parliament in 1641. This made the king furious.
	By the summer of 1642, Charles decided that Parliament had become his enemy and needed to be defeated by force. He called his army together and declared war.

Words in **bold** are keywords.

Card sort 2

Cause	Supporting arguments
<p>Many English people feared that Charles I wanted to become an absolute king.</p>	<p>Charles was married to Henrietta Maria, a French princess whose brother was the absolutist King of France, Louis XIII.</p>
	<p>Charles got rid of Parliament in 1629 and ruled on his own until 1640. This time is known as the Personal Rule.</p>
	<p>Charles agreed with his father, James I, that a king was specially appointed by God and no-one on earth could challenge that divine right.</p>
<p>There was a huge amount of religious trouble in England during the reign of Charles I.</p>	<p>Charles's wife, Henrietta Maria, was a Catholic. Catholics had been responsible for the Gunpowder Plot in 1605 and many English people feared that Charles was himself a secret Catholic.</p>
	<p>Most English people at the time were Protestants and many of them were Puritans. Charles instructed his chief church leader, Archbishop William Laud, to make the Church of England anti-Puritan.</p>
	<p>A significantly large number of MPs were Puritans. They disliked Archbishop William Laud and did not trust Charles, believing him to be secretly trying to turn the Church of England back to Catholicism.</p>

Cause	Supporting arguments
Charles I was a shy man, who found open debate stressful. He could appear very stubborn.	Charles gradually spent less time with English noblemen and increasingly surrounded himself with just a few, highly trusted companions.
	Charles employed a very efficient adviser called Thomas Wentworth. Wentworth did exactly what Charles wanted and did not let anyone stop him.
	Charles found it difficult to listen to people with different opinions, because he took their opposition very personally. He had several groups of opponents, including a group known as the Five Knights, arrested and put in prison.
Charles kept running out of money because ruling England was very expensive. This meant he had to find ways of raising money and this made him extremely unpopular.	Charles raised money by insisting that English people lent money to him. These were called “ Forced Loans ” and people knew that they would probably not get their money back.
	Charles raised money by collecting a tax called Ship Money . This was only supposed to be collected from coastal towns during wartime. Charles collected it from the whole country during peacetime.
	In English law, the king was supposed to check with Parliament before he used new taxes to raise money. Charles did not hold a Parliament between 1629 and 1640 but he did collect a lot of new taxes.
Charles was king of three kingdoms: England, Scotland and Ireland. In 1640, war broke out in Scotland against him.	Charles had mismanaged the Scottish Kirk . It was strongly Puritan and Charles tried to change it so that it was exactly the same as the Church of England. This was very unpopular in Scotland.

Cause	Supporting arguments
	Noblemen who were cross with how Charles was trying to govern Scotland formed a group called the Covenant . The Covenanters gathered an army to fight the king.
	Fighting the Scots was very expensive and it meant that Charles ran out of money completely. The only way he could raise more money was to call Parliament back in 1640.
Once Parliament was back together again in 1640, they began to criticise everything that Charles had done since 1629.	Charles hated being criticised by Parliament. In January 1642 he tried to arrest five MPs who were his loudest critics. This made the tension between king and parliament much, much worse.
	Parliament decided to arrest the king's advisors: Archbishop Laud and Thomas Wentworth. Thomas Wentworth was executed by Parliament in 1641. This made the king furious.
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Teaching suggestions:

You could use this resource to promote British values:

- democracy: use to explain the roles of monarch and Parliament (e.g. the monarch cannot tax without parliamentary approval).
- tolerance / religious liberty: perhaps make a point of identifying the cards that indicate religious intolerance.

Suggestions for categorisation:

1. Use card sort 1. Cut up all the cards so that they look the same (discard blank cards and headings). Students then group them into categories and then pick the one card that they think best sums up the category (these would be the ones from the left column).
2. An easier option is to use card sort 2. Left hand cards are printed in colour and should be used as category headings. The rest of the cards should be sorted into their relevant category.
3. Once cards are sorted, category cards can be used to group causes into long/short term. Students can be asked to identify turning points (e.g. King recalls Parliament in 1640).

Storyboard task:

Use the storyboard template below. Students complete the storyboard to tell the story from long term to short term. Extension: each caption needs to include a historical keyword.

Suggestions for writing:

1. You could ask students to consolidate the cards into describe/support answers. This could be differentiated:
 - a. basic: pick category card and evidence card and write into a short paragraph.
 - b. challenge: pick category card and evidence and put into your *own words*, retaining important keywords.
2. Students could use cards to create long/short term causation paragraphs. The writing frame below (provided in the accompanying PowerPoint (subscribers only)) could be helpful.

Writing frame:

- An important long term cause of the English Civil War was ... (identify/support).
- An important short term cause of the English Civil War was ... (identify/support).
- The most important cause of the English Civil War was ... (identify/support/explain).

3. Students could be asked to write a narrative account analysing the key events of 1625-1642 that led to the outbreak of the English Civil War. They use their grouped cards (long/short term causes) and the category headings to form prompts/paragraph starters.

You could provide additional scaffolding for this using the narrative scaffold cards provided below. Using the cards students can lay a historical narrative out in front of them. Alternatively the connectives/links can be projected onto the whiteboard from the accompanying PowerPoint (subscribers only).

Plenary activity: key word taboo.

This can be done using the accompanying PowerPoint or by printing out the words below as cards. Students need to work in pairs, one as the 'describer' the other guessing (if using the PowerPoint the guesser should face away from the board or wear a blindfold). Students have to describe keyword without using it. Guessers have to identify word. First pair to get them all wins!

Set 1:

Absolute	Forced Loan	Monarch
Parliament	Puritan	Catholic
Ship Money	Archbishop	Five Knights

Set 2:

Personal Rule	Kirk	King
Wentworth	Covenant	Tax
Protestant	Execute	Church of England

Storyboard:

Illustrate and explain the story of the causes of the civil war. Try to use keywords in each caption

Narrative scaffolding cards

Section starters	Analytical links	Connectives
An important long term cause of the English Civil War was ...	This was a very important cause because ...	however
Another important long term cause was ...	This was quite an important cause because ...	whereas
The next thing that happened was	This led to ... because	nonetheless
By now, the relationship between King and Parliament was getting much worse because ...	With hindsight, historians can see that this was important because ...	because of this
Finally, war broke out ...	It was because of this ...	meanwhile