

UNIT 6: THE AGE OF REASON
Reading Guide 37: The English Civil War

21.5: Parliament Limits the English Monarchy

• **Objective A: Identify conflicts between English rulers and Parliament.**

1. What was one obstacle to English rulers' becoming absolute monarchs?
2. When Elizabeth died, the throne passed to her cousin, _____, who was already king of _____. Although these two kingdoms shared a ruler, they were not united until _____.
3. In 1628, Parliament refused to grant money to King _____ until he signed a document known as the _____ which set forth the notion that the _____ was higher than the _____.
4. What happened when Charles tried to arrest Parliament's leaders in January 1642?
5. English Civil War:
 - a. From _____ to _____
 - b. Charles' supporters were called _____ or _____ vs.
 - c. Puritan supporters of Parliament were called _____. Their leader was _____.
 - d. What happened to Charles in 1649?
6. Define *commonwealth*:
7. Cromwell became a _____.
8. Cromwell and the Puritans sought to _____. They abolished activities they found sinful such as the _____, _____, and _____.

• **Objective B: Describe the Restoration and the Glorious Revolution.**

9. In 1659, why did Parliament ask the older son of Charles I to rule England?
10. Because _____ restored the monarchy, the period of his rule is called the _____.
11. _____ is Latin meaning "to have the body."
 - a. Gave every prisoner the right to be brought before a judge to ...
 - b. A monarch could not ...
 - c. Prisoners could not be held indefinitely without _____.
12. England's first political parties were the _____ who opposed James and the _____ who supported him.
13. James offended his subjects by ...
14. _____ and _____'s bloodless overthrow of King James II is called the _____.
15. England had become not an absolute monarchy but a _____ monarchy, where _____ limited the ruler's power. To make clear the limits of royal power, Parliament drafted a _____ in 1689.
16. Define *cabinet*:
17. Who heads the cabinet?