

1648-49: The End of Charles (For general background: P184- 6 Scarboro)

Background to second Civil War:

Charles on the Isle of Wight

Dec 26th 1647 Charles signs **Engagement** with Scots

- Charles to establish Scottish presb. Church in England
- Scottish army to support Charles

Dec 28th 1647 Charles rejects **Four Bills** peace proposals presented by Parliament

- Parl to control militia for 20 years
- All declarations made by Charles against Parl are to be void
- All new peerages since May 1642 void
- Parliament free to meet whenever & wherever it wanted

→ January 1648 **Vote of No addresses**, Radical supporters of army in Parl get a vote on ending all further talks with the King

Second Civil War, 1648

Support for Charles

- March & May 1648 : Royalist risings in South Wales, Kent, North of England
- Navy declares for Charles, seizes Kent coastal castles
- July 1648: Scots invade England

The NMA victorious

Fairfax:

- crushes Kent Royalists, recaptures coastal castles
- moves to Essex, besieges Colchester successfully

Cromwell

- Defeats Welsh Royalists
- Marches north to Yorkshire. Defeats Scots at Preston (August)
- Defeats second Scots force
- Invades Scotland, entering Edinburgh (October). Signs terms with Scots, removing allies or supporters of Charles from govt.

1. Individual Task (For general background use P184-186 in Scarboro)

Respond individually to each of the following issues:

1648-49: The End of Charles: Background to second Civil War

The escape of the King:

- what does this tell us about his priorities & focus?

The Engagement: (Scarboro p184 box, Coward p117)

- Why is this so significant?

The Four Bills: (See also Scarboro p 173 for details)

- What does this final set of terms from Parliament tell us about Parliaments aims?

The Vote of No Addresses : (see Coward p117 6.18)

- Why is this in some ways surprising?