

Grade 5 History & Geography

Unit 6: England in the Golden Age

6 lessons and a unit quiz. Use this pack with the **England in the Golden Age Student Reader** (print it, or download it once from the course) to teach the whole unit without the internet.

What is in this pack

- A lesson plan for each chapter: the Big Question, words to know, which pages to read, questions to talk over and the activity pages.
- The unit quiz, ready to print.
- Answers for the teacher at the back: every discussion question and the quiz key.

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Lesson schedule

Two or three lessons a week, about 30 minutes each. Tick each one off as you go.

	Lesson	Reader pages	Activity pages
☐	Chapter 1: Elizabeth I	PDF pages 151-162	AP 1.1, AP 1.2
☐	Chapter 2: Britannia Rules the Waves	PDF pages 163-170	AP 1.1, AP 1.2
☐	Chapter 3: The Civil War	PDF pages 171-178	AP 1.1, AP 1.2, AP 3.1
☐	Chapter 4: The Puritan Ruler	PDF pages 179-186	AP 1.1
☐	Chapter 5: Merry Monarch and Brother	PDF pages 187-194	AP 1.1, AP 1.2, AP 5.1
☐	Chapter 6: The Glorious Revolution	PDF pages 195-202	AP 1.2, AP 1.1, AP 6.1
☐	Unit quiz	—	—

Page numbers are the PDF page numbers of the Student Reader file, so they match what your PDF reader shows.

Chapter 1: Elizabeth I

THE BIG QUESTION

How did Queen Elizabeth I manage the conflicts between the Catholics and the Protestants?

Words to know

- **coronation** — the ceremony or act of crowning a ruler *The queen's coronation was a grand celebration.*
- **annul** — to officially state that a marriage never existed under the law *Henry VIII worked many years to have the pope annul his first marriage.*
- **persecute** — to treat people cruelly and unfairly *The king persecuted people who did not practice the same religion he did.*
- **ritual** — an act or series of actions done in the same way in a certain situation, such as a religious ceremony *One example of a ritual is when the bride and groom each say "I do" during a wedding ceremony.*
- **custody** — imprisonment or protective care *Elizabeth I kept her cousin Mary Queen of Scots in custody to prevent Mary from trying to overthrow her.*
- **English Parliament** — the original law-making branch of the English government that is made up of the House of Lords and the House of Commons *During her reign, Queen Elizabeth worked closely with the English Parliament.*
- **aristocrat** — a person of the upper or noble class whose status is usually inherited *Usually, only an aristocrat could be a regular member of a king or queen's court.*
- **pageant** — a show or play usually based on a legend or history *To honor Queen Elizabeth when she visited their district, the people often put on a pageant.*

Read

Read Chapter 1 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 151–162. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. What are at least two things suggested about Elizabeth's personality and character that you can infer from this section?
2. For her coronation, what did Elizabeth do to show her power as a monarch?
3. What did Elizabeth do during the coronation ceremony to send a signal of peace and acceptance to both Catholics and Protestants?
4. After she became queen, why did Elizabeth have her cousin, Mary Queen of Scots, brought to trial, and what was the outcome?
5. Why did Elizabeth have to be careful, even as queen?
6. What did Elizabeth's advisers encourage her to do? How did Elizabeth respond?

7. What are two reasons Elizabeth traveled through the English countryside?
8. What did the people do to honor Elizabeth during her visits?
9. Do you think it was wise for Elizabeth I to journey frequently throughout the countryside?
10. How did Elizabeth combine practices of the Catholic and Protestant churches?
11. Mary I, who was queen before Elizabeth, was described as “Bloody Mary” because she persecuted Protestants who did not follow the Catholic Church. How would you describe Elizabeth I as a ruler?
12. Why might Elizabeth’s rule of England and this time period in history be called the “Elizabethan Age”?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: How did Queen Elizabeth I manage the conflicts between the Catholics and the Protestants?
- Use one of today’s words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.1: World Map — Teacher Guide PDF page 288
- Activity Page 1.2: Map of Renaissance Italy — Teacher Guide PDF page 289

Chapter 2: Britannia Rules the Waves

THE BIG QUESTION

Why might the Catholics in England have chosen to be loyal to their Protestant queen, rather than support King Philip of Spain?

Words to know

- **galleon** — a large sailing ship, used as a warship or for trade *In the 1500s, Spanish galleons sailed the world's oceans.*
- **nobleman** — a person of the upper class; an aristocrat (162) *The nobleman welcomed Queen Elizabeth I to his estate during her travels.*
- **ambassador** — a person who is an official representative of his or her government in another country *The ambassador of France often visited Queen Elizabeth's court in England.*
- **dub** — to officially make someone a knight *The king dubbed the soldier a knight in recognition of his bravery.*
- **resin** — a sticky substance that comes from trees and can be lit *Along the coast, Englishmen watching for invading ships burned resin to create warning lights for the inland towns.*
- **current** — the ongoing movement of water, within a larger body of water, such as in a river or ocean *The strong current made swimming in the ocean difficult and dangerous.*

Read

Read Chapter 2 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 163–170. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. What did Francis Drake and other English sailors do to Spanish ships traveling back from the Spanish colonies to Spain?
2. What did the English and Queen Elizabeth think of Francis Drake?
3. What did many of the Spanish think of Francis Drake?
4. Was Francis Drake disliked by all of the Spanish who encountered him? How do you know?
5. Why did Elizabeth I make Francis Drake a knight?
6. What did the Englishmen who explored the Pacific Ocean hope to do?
7. What did explorer Walter Raleigh do for Elizabeth I and England?
8. How did the explorations of Englishmen such as Drake and Raleigh affect Spain?
9. What was one other reason for the tension and conflict between Spain and England?

10. What event led Spain's King Philip to decide to invade England?
11. Why do you think the pope backed Philip's plans to invade England?
12. How did the English sailors' knowledge of the currents help them fight the Spanish fleet?
13. What other advantage did the English have, and how did it help them defeat the armada?
14. What did Elizabeth do after the defeat of the Spanish Armada?
15. What does it tell you, knowing that English Catholics did not rise up against Elizabeth during the battle of the Spanish Armada?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: Why might the Catholics in England have chosen to be loyal to their Protestant queen, rather than support King Philip of Spain?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.1: World Map — Teacher Guide PDF page 288
- Activity Page 1.2: Map of Renaissance Italy — Teacher Guide PDF page 289

Chapter 3: The Civil War

THE BIG QUESTION

Why did Parliament distrust Charles I and his wife Henrietta?

Words to know

- **divine right of kings** — the belief that kings and queens have a God-given right to rule and that rebellion against them is a sin *Many of Europe's kings believed in the "divine right of kings" and refused to share their power with their subjects.*
- **alliance** — an agreement between nations in which they work together toward a common goal or fight on the same side in a war *Marriage between royalty from two different countries was one way to create an alliance between those countries.*
- **official** — a person who carries out a government duty *As an election official, it was Jose's job to make sure voters obeyed election laws.*
- **civil war** — a war between people who live in the same country *The English Civil War lasted for four years.*
- **country estate** — a large home located on a large piece of land in the countryside *During her travels across England, Elizabeth I often stayed at her nobles' country estates.*

Read

Read Chapter 3 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 171–178. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. Whom did Elizabeth I name as her successor as she was dying?
2. What was the King James Bible?
3. How were the two groups of English colonists who settled in what is now New England different?
4. What did Charles I fail to understand that Elizabeth I understood so well?
5. Why did Charles I marry Henrietta Maria?
6. How did Charles's marriage create problems in the English government?
7. What was the significance of Parliament having more Puritans or men who agreed with Puritan ideas?
8. What happened when Charles I ordered Presbyterians in Scotland to use the prayer book like the one used in the Church of England?
9. Why did Charles flee London?
10. What effect do you think Parliament's refusal to give money to Charles I had on his power as king?
11. Who were the Cavaliers? Who were the Roundheads?

12. How did the English Civil War worsen the daily lives of the people of England?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: Why did Parliament distrust Charles I and his wife Henrietta?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.1: World Map — Teacher Guide PDF page 288
- Activity Page 1.2: Map of Renaissance Italy — Teacher Guide PDF page 289
- Activity Page 3.1: Medici Family Tree — Teacher Guide PDF page 290

Chapter 4: The Puritan Ruler

THE BIG QUESTION

Why might Oliver Cromwell have once earned the reputation of being a dictator?

Words to know

- **gentry** — people who own land and have high social standing but no titles of nobility *Oliver Cromwell's family was part of the English gentry.*
- **rank** — a position in a group or organization *As one of the debate club's best speakers, Jason held a high rank in the club.*
- **treason** — the crime of being disloyal to one's own country *In the 1600s, King Charles I was found guilty of treason and executed.*
- **monarchy** — a government led by a king or queen . *After the death of Queen Elizabeth, England and Scotland shared a monarchy with King James I as its leader.*
- **republic** — a government in which people elect representatives to rule for them *The United States became a republic after the American Revolutionary War.*
- **public policy** — laws or rules, both written and unwritten, that govern society *After the English Civil War, Cromwell enacted strict public policies based on Puritan beliefs.*
- **dissolve** — to end something, such as an organization *The students at school voted to dissolve the rowing club.*
- **dictator** — a ruler who has total control over the country *Because Oliver Cromwell held so much power and ruled so strictly, many historians think he was a dictator.*

Read

Read Chapter 4 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 179–186. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. How did the fact that the soldiers on both sides were poorly trained affect the outcome of the English Civil War?
2. How did Cromwell's family get their land?
3. How did Cromwell rise in rank in the civil war?
4. How did Cromwell's leadership reflect his Puritan beliefs and values?
5. What did Charles I promise the Scots in return for their support?
6. Why was putting Charles I on trial for treason shocking to many English people?
7. What was the verdict of the king's trial?
8. What can you conclude from the fact that Cromwell's army prevented men opposed to the king's trial from attending the trial?

9. Why did Charles wear two shirts to his execution?
10. How did Cromwell become Lord Protector?
11. Why might Cromwell's rule have been considered harsh?
12. For about two hundred years after his death, how was Cromwell remembered? How is he remembered by historians today?
13. How did Cromwell help move England toward a more democratic government?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: Why might Oliver Cromwell have once earned the reputation of being a dictator?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.1: World Map — Teacher Guide PDF page 288

Chapter 5: Merry Monarch and Brother

THE BIG QUESTION

Why did many people not want James II to be king?

Words to know

- **fugitive** — a person who runs away or hides to avoid capture *When he was little more than a teenager, Charles II, the son of Charles I, was a fugitive from Parliament.*
- **Restoration** — the historical period during which the monarchy was reestablished *Tired of the army's strict rule, many people hoped that the Restoration would bring peace to England.*
- **compromise** — when each side in a dispute gives up some of its demands to reach an agreement *The two arguing brothers reached a compromise over which TV programs they would watch.*
- **disband** — to end a group or organization; dissolve *Because it had so few members, the chess club decided to disband.*
- **convert** — to change from one belief or religion to another *He was raised as a Protestant, but as an adult, James decided to convert to Catholicism.*
- **bubonic plague** — a deadly disease spread by fleas on infected rodents *The bubonic plague killed hundreds of thousands of Europeans.*

Read

Read Chapter 5 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 187–194. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. Why did Charles II become a fugitive?
2. Why did the English people call Cromwell's government "sword rule"?
3. Why did Parliament invite Charles II back to rule England as king?
4. How did English people greet the return of Charles II in the Restoration?
5. Why did people call Charles II the "Merry Monarch"?
6. Did Parliament give up its power when Charles II was restored to the throne?
7. During the Restoration and the reign of Charles II, did Parliament tolerate other religions?
8. What groups were considered Dissenters?
9. What two catastrophic events happened during the reign of Charles II?
10. What additional problem did Charles II face?
11. Why were people in England concerned about having James II on the throne?

12. Which previous Catholic English ruler do you think may have contributed to the English people's fear about a Catholic ruler?
13. Who were the Immortal Seven?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: Why did many people not want James II to be king?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.1: World Map — Teacher Guide PDF page 288
- Activity Page 1.2: Map of Renaissance Italy — Teacher Guide PDF page 289
- Activity Page 5.1: Florence and Venice Comparison — Teacher Guide PDF pages 291–292

Chapter 6: The Glorious Revolution

THE BIG QUESTION

Why was a foreign ruler invited to invade England?

Words to know

- **English Channel** — a body of water between southern England and northern France that connects the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean *The English Channel separates England from the mainland of Europe.*
- **heir** — a person who will legally receive the property of someone who dies; the person who will become king or queen after the current king or queen dies or steps down *Elizabeth I was recognized as heir to the throne many years after her father, Henry VIII, died.*
- **bail** — money posted to free a prisoner until his or her trial begins *In the English Bill of Rights, high bails are prohibited.*
- **petition** — to ask a person, group, or organization for something, usually in writing *The English Bill of Rights gives all English people the right to petition the king.*

Read

Read Chapter 6 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 195–202. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. Who did Parliament invite to invade England?
2. Why do you think the Immortal Seven chose William of Orange to invite to England?
3. What were two concerns William had about going to England?
4. What did King James II do when William landed in England?
5. Do you think the outcome of William landing in England was part of the original plan of the Immortal Seven?
6. How did Parliament solve the problem of succession to the throne?
7. Do you think in the 1600s it was unusual for a king and queen to rule together as equals?
8. What laws and religion did William and Mary promise to uphold at their coronation?
9. What was the transfer of power from James II to William and Mary called?
10. How was the Glorious Revolution important to the development of democracy in England?
11. What does the English Bill of Rights do?
12. What does the English Bill of Rights state about a ruler and laws made by Parliament?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: Why was a foreign ruler invited to invade England?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.2: Map of Renaissance Italy — Teacher Guide PDF page 289
- Activity Page 1.1: World Map — Teacher Guide PDF page 288
- Activity Page 6.1: Domain Vocabulary: Chapters 4-6 — Teacher Guide PDF pages 139-140

UNIT QUIZ

England in the Golden Age

Name: _____ Date: _____

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. Elizabeth I was the daughter of
 - a) Charles I.
 - b) Henry VIII.
 - c) Charles II.
 - d) James I.
2. Which statement describes Elizabeth I's religious policies?
 - a) She persecuted Catholics.
 - b) She persecuted Protestants.
 - c) She combined Catholic and Protestant practices in the Church of England.
 - d) She tolerated Catholics and Protestants in England but punished Catholics in Ireland.
3. Elizabeth I's travels were
 - a) banquets at which she moved from one table to another.
 - b) journeys of her court from one aristocrat's castle to another.
 - c) reports that she delivered to her subjects once a year.
 - d) charts on which she kept track of her increasing wealth.
4. Which of the following was not accomplished by Sir Francis Drake?
 - a) attacked Spanish ships to steal treasure
 - b) sailed around the world
 - c) led a surprise attack that destroyed dozens of ships in a Spanish harbor
 - d) began the first successful English colony in North America
5. Who explored North America?
 - a) the English navy
 - b) Walter Raleigh
 - c) James I
 - d) Charles I
6. Who was the winner in the battle of the Spanish Armada?
 - a) England
 - b) Spain
 - c) France
 - d) Holland
7. Why was England's defeat of the Spanish Armada a surprise?
 - a) The English ships were smaller but quicker than the Spanish ships.
 - b) English sea captains were more familiar with currents in the English Channel than Spanish captains were.
 - c) English sea captains used fire ships to attack the Spanish fleet.
 - d) Spain was the greatest sea power in the world at the time.

- 8.** Which event triggered the English Civil War?
- a) the king's order that Scottish Presbyterians use a new prayer book
 - b) the flight of Charles II to France
 - c) the creation of a Protestant colony in Northern Ireland
 - d) the death of Elizabeth I
- 9.** What names were given to the sides in the English Civil War?
- a) Scots and Royalists
 - b) Roundheads and Cavaliers
 - c) Nobles and Gentry
 - d) the New Model Army and the Merry Olde Forces
- 10.** Oliver Cromwell was a
- a) member of Parliament.
 - b) Catholic.
 - c) priest.
 - d) nobleman.
- 11.** Which of the following happened after the English Civil War ended?
- a) Religious tensions in England disappeared.
 - b) Oliver Cromwell was driven out.
 - c) Charles I was executed.
 - d) The king of Scotland became king of England.
- 12.** Oliver Cromwell
- a) became king.
 - b) became Catholic.
 - c) was named Lord Protector.
 - d) was accused of treason.
- 13.** The period of English history that began in 1660, when Charles II became king, is known as the
- a) Civil War.
 - b) Glorious Revolution.
 - c) Armada.
 - d) Restoration. 276
- 14.** Many people in England were worried about James II because he
- a) was Catholic.
 - b) was Puritan.
 - c) came from France.
 - d) had no children.
- 15.** William of Orange came to England from
- a) Spain.
 - b) France.
 - c) Holland.
 - d) Ireland.

- 16.** The Glorious Revolution got that name because it
- a) involved no bloodshed.
 - b) brought great wealth to England.
 - c) restored a king to the throne.
 - d) united England, Scotland, and Holland.
- 17.** William and Mary were chosen to rule by
- a) birth.
 - b) the Immortal Seven.
 - c) James II.
 - d) the voters.
- 18.** Which of the following describes the English Bill of Rights?
- a) It limits the power of the monarch.
 - b) It limits the power of Parliament.
 - c) It brought religious freedom to England.
 - d) It guaranteed that all people were equal.

Answers

Chapter 1: Elizabeth I

1. **What are at least two things suggested about Elizabeth's personality and character that you can infer from this section?**

Possible responses: Elizabeth was educated; Elizabeth was religious; Elizabeth was glad to become queen.

2. **For her coronation, what did Elizabeth do to show her power as a monarch?**

She marched to London with more than one thousand people she had chosen as advisers and servants. She also made sure her coronation would be unforgettable by wearing extravagant clothing and a gold crown that looked like what only a queen or king would wear. Page 151

3. **What did Elizabeth do during the coronation ceremony to send a signal of peace and acceptance to both Catholics and Protestants?**

She included both Catholic and Protestant elements in the ceremony. The bishop who performed the ceremony was Catholic, but he read from the Protestant version of the Bible.

4. **After she became queen, why did Elizabeth have her cousin, Mary Queen of Scots, brought to trial, and what was the outcome?**

Mary Queen of Scots was caught in a plot to have Elizabeth killed and was brought to trial and found guilty.

5. **Why did Elizabeth have to be careful, even as queen?**

Elizabeth had to be careful because there were people such as Mary Stuart who believed Elizabeth should never have been made queen.

6. **What did Elizabeth's advisers encourage her to do? How did Elizabeth respond?**

They wanted her to marry and produce an heir to the throne. Elizabeth refused, saying that marriage would distract her from being a queen.

7. **What are two reasons Elizabeth traveled through the English countryside?**

She traveled to escape the heat, dirt, and smell of London, and to connect with her subjects, both noble and common.

8. **What did the people do to honor Elizabeth during her visits?**

They held presentations and put on plays and pageants. It was not unusual for the journey from one castle to another to last a month. During this time, the queen and her advisors continued to conduct the business of the kingdom.

9. **Do you think it was wise for Elizabeth I to journey frequently throughout the countryside?**

Possible response: It was wise as she was able to meet the common people, see how they lived, and listen to their concerns. 237

10. **How did Elizabeth combine practices of the Catholic and Protestant churches?**

In the Protestant Church of England, she had the priests wear robes as Catholic priests did, but they could marry. The Protestant services were in English, not Latin.

11. **Mary I, who was queen before Elizabeth, was described as “Bloody Mary” because she persecuted Protestants who did not follow the Catholic Church. How would you describe Elizabeth I as a ruler?**

Students might describe Elizabeth as fair, practical, or tolerant. They should be able to identify examples in the text to support their answers.

12. **Why might Elizabeth’s rule of England and this time period in history be called the “Elizabethan Age”?**

Elizabeth unified and strengthened her kingdom. Her reign was a time of great literature and exploration, including the works of William Shakespeare and the exploits of Sir Francis Drake.

Chapter 2: Britannia Rules the Waves

1. **What did Francis Drake and other English sailors do to Spanish ships traveling back from the Spanish colonies to Spain?**

They attacked and robbed the Spanish ships of their riches.

2. **What did the English and Queen Elizabeth think of Francis Drake?**

Queen Elizabeth and the English thought Drake was a brave and skilled sea commander, a hero.

3. **What did many of the Spanish think of Francis Drake?**

The Spanish thought of Drake as a thief and a pirate.

4. **Was Francis Drake disliked by all of the Spanish who encountered him? How do you know?**

No, not all Spanish people disliked him. One Spanish nobleman described Drake as a “great navigator and commander,” saying that Drake treated his fellow sailors well and earned their respect.

5. **Why did Elizabeth I make Francis Drake a knight?**

He brought back to England riches he’d taken from Spanish ships.

6. **What did the Englishmen who explored the Pacific Ocean hope to do?**

They hoped to establish trade routes that would bring riches to themselves and England.

7. **What did explorer Walter Raleigh do for Elizabeth I and England?**

He tried to start a colony in North America.

8. **How did the explorations of Englishmen such as Drake and Raleigh affect Spain?**

The explorations of Drake and Raleigh provided competition for Spain as it attempted to increase the Spanish empire and continue to control the seas. Drake and other Englishmen also stole the treasures that Spanish ships were carrying.

9. **What was one other reason for the tension and conflict between Spain and England?**

Mary Queen of Scots named the Spanish King Philip II as her successor to the English throne, and the pope offered King Philip gold if he conquered England.

10. **What event led Spain's King Philip to decide to invade England?**

Sir Francis Drake led a surprise attack and destroyed ships in a Spanish harbor.

11. **Why do you think the pope backed Philip's plans to invade England?**

He wanted to see England returned to Catholicism.

12. **How did the English sailors' knowledge of the currents help them fight the Spanish fleet?**

Because the English knew the currents of the waters where the battles took place, they could set empty ships on fire and let the ocean currents carry them toward the armada.

13. **What other advantage did the English have, and how did it help them defeat the armada?**

The English ships were small. They were easier to control and move than the large Spanish ships, which were huge and hard to move.

14. **What did Elizabeth do after the defeat of the Spanish Armada?**

Elizabeth declared a day of thanksgiving and urged people to go to church to thank God for the defeat of the Spanish, as she did. Page 167 G5_U6_Chap02_SR.indd 21

15. **What does it tell you, knowing that English Catholics did not rise up against Elizabeth during the battle of the Spanish Armada?**

It suggests that Elizabeth had made progress in healing the conflicts between the Catholics and the Protestants in England.

Chapter 3: The Civil War

1. **Whom did Elizabeth I name as her successor as she was dying?**

He was the son of her old enemy, Mary Queen of Scots.

2. **What was the King James Bible?**

It was the new translation of the Bible ordered by King James I.

3. **How were the two groups of English colonists who settled in what is now New England different?**

The Separatists wanted to separate from the Church of England, and they became known as Pilgrims. The Puritans wanted to purify or change the Church of England, and they lived daily life in plain and simple ways.

4. **What did Charles I fail to understand that Elizabeth I understood so well?**

The ruler of England needed the support of the people to stay on the throne. Charles I married France's Princess Henrietta. Because Henrietta was Catholic, her presence created conflict in England.

5. **Why did Charles I marry Henrietta Maria?**

He married her to form an alliance with France, the country ruled by her father.

6. **How did Charles's marriage create problems in the English government?**

Members of England's government were angered by the number of priests and other

Catholics that Charles's wife brought with her to England.

7. **What was the significance of Parliament having more Puritans or men who agreed with Puritan ideas?**

The Puritans, once having had little power, now had become a powerful group.

8. **What happened when Charles I ordered Presbyterians in Scotland to use the prayer book like the one used in the Church of England?**

A Scottish army marched into England.

9. **Why did Charles flee London?**

He realized he had few supporters in Parliament and it was not safe for him to stay in London.

10. **What effect do you think Parliament's refusal to give money to Charles I had on his power as king?**

It weakened the king's power.

11. **Who were the Cavaliers? Who were the Roundheads?**

The Cavaliers were Royalists or supporters of King Charles. The Roundheads were those who supported Parliament.

12. **How did the English Civil War worsen the daily lives of the people of England?**

Soldiers lived in crowded, dirty conditions. Diseases often started with the soldiers and then spread to nearby towns. Soldiers also demanded taxes, food, and livestock from English villagers.

Chapter 4: The Puritan Ruler

1. **How did the fact that the soldiers on both sides were poorly trained affect the outcome of the English Civil War?**

Possible responses: The war dragged on for four years; the fact that soldiers and even commanders had so little experience may have made Cromwell stand out even more.

2. **How did Cromwell's family get their land?**

Henry VIII had rewarded a Cromwell family ancestor with a large land grant for being his adviser.

3. **How did Cromwell rise in rank in the civil war?**

He was good at organizing and leading the fighting troops, and his soldiers won battles.

4. **How did Cromwell's leadership reflect his Puritan beliefs and values?**

Possible responses: He exercised strict discipline. He did not allow swearing or drunkenness among his men.

5. **What did Charles I promise the Scots in return for their support?**

He made a secret deal that he would share power with them if he regained the throne.

6. **Why was putting Charles I on trial for treason shocking to many English people?**

Many people believed in the divine right of kings. They could not accept that a king chosen by God to rule a country could betray that country and be tried for treason.

7. **What was the verdict of the king's trial?**
He was found guilty.
8. **What can you conclude from the fact that Cromwell's army prevented men opposed to the king's trial from attending the trial?**
Possible response: Cromwell was determined that the king be found guilty; Cromwell had risen to great power.
9. **Why did Charles wear two shirts to his execution?**
It was a cold January day, and he did not want to shiver and cause the crowd to think he was afraid to die.
10. **How did Cromwell become Lord Protector?**
The army made him head of the country after he refused to become king.
11. **Why might Cromwell's rule have been considered harsh?**
He implemented strict laws based on Puritan beliefs. He imposed harsh, often violent, policies on Catholics in Ireland.
12. **For about two hundred years after his death, how was Cromwell remembered? How is he remembered by historians today?**
He was remembered as the man who executed a king and ruled as a dictator. Today, historians believe Cromwell helped England move toward a more democratic system.
13. **How did Cromwell help move England toward a more democratic government?**
He tried different forms of government.

Chapter 5: Merry Monarch and Brother

1. **Why did Charles II become a fugitive?**
With the Scots, he fought against Cromwell and his government.
2. **Why did the English people call Cromwell's government "sword rule"?**
Cromwell's army practically controlled the government.
3. **Why did Parliament invite Charles II back to rule England as king?**
Cromwell's successor, his son Richard, was not a strong leader, and many English people wanted to return to a government of a king and Parliament.
4. **How did English people greet the return of Charles II in the Restoration?**
Many considered Charles a hero and had high hopes for a stable government during his reign.
5. **Why did people call Charles II the "Merry Monarch"?**
He was considered a fun-loving king and liked gambling, horse racing, and the theater.
6. **Did Parliament give up its power when Charles II was restored to the throne?**
No, Parliament did not give up all of its power.
7. **During the Restoration and the reign of Charles II, did Parliament tolerate other religions?**

No. Parliament at that time was suspicious of Puritans and Catholics.

8. **What groups were considered Dissenters?**

Puritans, Quakers, and other Protestants who were not members of the Church of England were considered Dissenters.

9. **What two catastrophic events happened during the reign of Charles II?**

An outbreak of bubonic plague and the great London fire occurred. The plague killed hundreds of thousands of people, and the London fire left thousands homeless.

10. **What additional problem did Charles II face?**

He and his wife, the queen, had no children.

11. **Why were people in England concerned about having James II on the throne?**

James II was Catholic, and Protestants feared he would persecute them. Their fears grew when his Catholic wife became pregnant.

12. **Which previous Catholic English ruler do you think may have contributed to the English people's fear about a Catholic ruler?**

Students might name Mary Tudor, who earned the nickname "Bloody Mary" for her persecution of Protestants.

13. **Who were the Immortal Seven?**

They were seven important leaders in Parliament.

Chapter 6: The Glorious Revolution

1. **Who did Parliament invite to invade England?**

William of Orange

2. **Why do you think the Immortal Seven chose William of Orange to invite to England?**

Parliament, including the Immortal Seven, were Protestant, and William of Orange was a Protestant hero in Europe. He was also married to the daughter of the English king, James II.

3. **What were two concerns William had about going to England?**

He thought France would invade Holland in his absence, and he was concerned that England's Catholic King, James II, was an ally of Catholic France.

4. **What did King James II do when William landed in England?**

He and his wife fled to France.

5. **Do you think the outcome of William landing in England was part of the original plan of the Immortal Seven?**

No, the text says the Immortal Seven had wanted to scare James II into giving up the Catholic religion and grant Parliament more power. They did not think James II would flee.

6. **How did Parliament solve the problem of succession to the throne?**

They offered the crown to William and Mary together.

7. **Do you think in the 1600s it was unusual for a king and queen to rule together as equals?**

Possible response: Yes, it was. Even though previous monarchs had been married, they had ruled alone—not with their spouses.

8. **What laws and religion did William and Mary promise to uphold at their coronation?**

They promised to uphold the laws of Parliament, not the laws of their ancestors. They also promised to uphold the Protestant religion.

9. **What was the transfer of power from James II to William and Mary called?**

It was called the Glorious Revolution or the Bloodless Revolution.

10. **How was the Glorious Revolution important to the development of democracy in England?**

It was very important because the rulers agreed to uphold Parliament's laws, not laws made by previous royalty. It also showed that rulers could be removed from power without war or execution.

11. **What does the English Bill of Rights do?**

It limits the power of the monarch and gives important powers to Parliament.

12. **What does the English Bill of Rights state about a ruler and laws made by Parliament?**

It states that a ruler cannot “set aside” or ignore laws made by Parliament. Page 199
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Unit quiz key

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