

Charles I



Charles I was known for

- a) his diplomacy
- b) his quarrels with the Parliament
- c) for being the first king executed
- d) b and c are correct

The eleven years Tyranny was

- a) a period in which puritans had to leave the country
- b) a period in which the Parliament was dismissed
- c) the creation of taxes over land
- d) a and c are correct



Charles I and his father shared the same...

- a) idea that his right to rule came from God
- b) personality
- c) council
- d) a and b are correct

The most common causes of Charles's arguments with parliament from 1625 to 1629 were...

- a) lands and money
- b) lands
- c) money and religion
- d) all are incorrect



During his early years, Charles 1 had to deal with

- a) speech impediment
- b) his shyness and reserved personality
- c) his poor and fragile health
- d) all are correct

Van Dyck went to England

- a) in 1632
- b) to transformed king's Charles1 image
- c) to help the King solve Church's problems
- d) a and b are correct



MATCHING

- 1600 The last of Charles' Scottish supporters were defeated at the Battle of Preston and the second Civil War ended.
- 1603 The colony of Massachusetts was founded in America.
- 1625 The king went bravely to his death, claiming that he was "a martyr for the people."
- 1646 Charles failed in his attempt to arrest five MPs.
- 1630 Charles surrendered to the Scots, who hand him over to Parliament.
- 1637 Charles's father, James I, became king of England.
- 1642 Charles tried to force a new prayer book on Scots, who resisted by signing The National Covenant.
- 1644 Charles escaped to the Isle of Wight, but was captured. He was tried by Parliament and found guilty of high treason.
- 1647 Oliver Cromwell and the Puritans enforced an Act of Parliament banning Christmas Day celebrations.
- 1648 Charles I was born in Dunfermline Palace, Fife, Scotland.
- 1649 Charles I became king and married Henrietta Maria soon afterwards.

