PARLIAMENT VERSUS KING

OUTBREAK OF THE WAR

Parliament controlled London and so had access to the Royal Treasury (government money)	Charles had run away from London so had to rely on supporters to make donations to pay for his army
Parliament controlled the large ports at Bristol, Portsmouth and Hull so could get supplies from Europe	It was difficult for Charles to receive goods and supplies from his supporters in Europe
Parliament controlled the south and the east of the country which had more people and was generally wealthier	Charles mainly controlled the north and west of the country where there were fewer people living

1.What three initial advantages did Parliament have?

1..... 2 ..... 3.....

2. How might this have helped them to win?

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THE NEW MODEL ARMY

1. **Number each factor (1-4) based on how important it was in leading to Parliament's victory**

COMMANDERS

The Parliamentarian force was nearly defeated at the Battle of Edgehill in the early stages of the war.

Sir Thomas Fairfax, learnt from the mistakes and made reforms to improve the army. He created a **New Model Army.**

PROMOTIONS

Soldiers were promoted if they showed a talent for military leadership. One officer, Colonel Pride, had been a butcher before the war.

This meant that Parliamentarian commanders were often respected and made good military decisions.

DRILL AND DISCIPLINE

Soldiers were well trained and expected to practice the same moves again and again such as loading a musket.

This meant that they could fire more shots a minute and become an efficient fighting force.

ORGANISATION

Parliament created a national army so all of the different regiments could fight well alongside each other.

The soldiers also wore a uniform and were also paid on time which made them more loyal.

2. Why might the New Model Army have helped Parliament to win?

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CHARLES' MISTAKES

Although one of the first battles, the Battle of Edgehill, was a stalemate (a draw), Parliament's army were weakened. Some historians think that Charles could have won the war very quickly if he had taken advantage of Parliament's weakness and tried to capture London. However, Charles remained in Oxford until 1643 and Parliament rebuilt their army.

Charles appointed his nephew, Prince Rupert to command his forces. Rupert was young and impulsive and sometimes left the battlefield to loot (steal) the enemy supplies.

A local lord would be in charge of a small group of men and sometimes refused to travel to where Charles needed them because they wanted to defend their local area. Soldiers often had to pay for their own equipment and had only worn a badge or symbol to identify their side.

1.Highlight or underline the mistakes that Charles made that led to Parliament's victory.

2. Why might Charles' mistakes have helped Parliament to win?

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CONCLUSION AND EVALUATION

Overall, I believe that Parliament's initial advantages/ the New Model Army/ Charles' mistakes* were most responsible for Parliament's victory during the English Civil War

* cross out based on your view

The first piece of evidence for this is:

The second piece of evidence for this is:

This led to Parliament's victory because:

I believe that this is the most convincing view because