

List of instructions

- 1 **Read all the evidence in this envelope.**
- 2 **Organise evidence according to dates and events on Handout 9.**
- 3 **Read the questions you have to answer on the case report #1640–49.**

Charles rules by ‘Divine right’!

Charles I, King of England from 1625 until he was beheaded in 1649, believed he governed by divine right, which means he believed that God gave him the right to govern his people and to make the rules by which they had to live.

King rules parliament!

During the reign of Charles I parliament sat only very occasionally. Parliament was called to sit by the king and only when he needed it. Parliament was really only there to vote taxes, to advise the king on local matters, to discuss complaints. Parliament could be dismissed by the king at any time.

Petition of Right

- No man shall be made to pay a tax imposed by the king unless parliament agrees to it.
- No man shall be imprisoned by the king for refusing to pay such a tax.

The Three Resolutions

- Anyone introducing Catholic practices into the Church of England,
- Anyone imposing taxes without parliament’s consent,
- Anyone paying such taxes, shall be deemed an enemy of king and country!

Some of the Nineteen Propositions

- All affairs of state, including foreign policy, religion and finance, must be agreed by parliament.
- All ministers must be approved by parliament.
- Parliament must control the education of the king’s children.
- The Church must be reformed as parliament wants.
- Parliament is to control the army.

Adapted from Shephard, Colin et al 1992, *The Schools History Project – Discovering the Past, Year 8: Societies in Change*, Reed Educational & Professional Publishers (Heinemann Education)

CD ROM pass for ‘Parliament versus Monarch’

This pass allows the holder/s access to the CD ROM for 20 minutes from ... to ...!

Group Name: _____

Signed: _____