

# The Civil war and after

1642—Charles I refused to come to an agreement with Parliament about how to share power so the English civil war was declared.

The Civil war lasted nine years.

After the Civil war, England ruled without a King.

1660—Charles II became King during the restoration.

1666— The Great fire of London, which started in a Baker's shop on Pudding Lane, lasted four days. The shop was owned by Thomas Farriner.

His family escaped by climbing through the window of the next house. One of his housemaids was afraid, didn't move and became the first person to die.

Prior to the fire there had been a drought so London was very dry and houses were made of wood and straw. This, and a strong wind, caused the fires to spread quickly.

Samuel Pepys wrote about the fire in his diary.

When London was rebuilt houses were made of brick and they were not so close together.

When Charles II died, his brother James II became King. Parliament and people didn't like him either.

1688—the Glorious Revolution occurred; people feared a Catholic England. James II was replaced by his daughter Mary and her husband William of Orange. William had to sign the Bill of Rights.

## Key words:

Cavaliers—the army of Royalists who fought for the King

Roundheads—the army of Parliamentarians fought for Parliament

Bill of Rights—limits the power of monarchy and ensures Parliament has a say.