

# England in the Golden Age

Timeline Cards



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- Chapter 3, Card 10 Puritan, Roundhead (oil on canvas), Pettie, John (1839–93) / Sheffield Galleries and Museums Trust, UK / Photo © Museums Sheffield / Bridgeman Images
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- Chapter 4, Card 12 Trial of Charles I, English School, (19th century) / Private Collection / © Look and Learn / Bridgeman Images
- Chapter 4, Card 13 Portrait of Oliver Cromwell (1599–1658) 1649 (oil on canvas), Walker, Robert (1607–60) / Leeds Museums and Galleries (Leeds Art Gallery) U.K. / Bridgeman Images
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- Chapter 6, Card 17 Presentation of the Bill of Rights to William III (1650–1702) of Orange and Mary II (1662–94) (engraving), English School / British Museum, London, UK / Bridgeman Images

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# Introduction (Chapter 1)



In 1517, Martin Luther attached his Ninety-five Theses to the door of the church in Wittenberg, Germany.

**Big Question:** How did Queen Elizabeth I manage the conflicts between the Catholics and the Protestants?

## Introduction (Chapter 1)

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In 1534, Henry VIII of England broke from the Catholic Church and established the Church of England.

**Big Question:** How did Queen Elizabeth I manage the conflicts between the Catholics and the Protestants?



# CHAPTER 1: Elizabeth I



Queen Elizabeth I (1533–1603) ruled England for almost half a century, raising her kingdom to a peak of glory.

**Big Question:** How did Queen Elizabeth I manage the conflicts between the Catholics and the Protestants?

## CHAPTER 1: Elizabeth I

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William Shakespeare (c. 1564–1616), one of the greatest English playwrights, wrote plays to entertain Elizabeth I and her successor.

**Big Question:** How did Queen Elizabeth I manage the conflicts between the Catholics and the Protestants?

## CHAPTER 2: Britannia Rules the Waves



Between 1577 and 1580, Sir Francis Drake robbed other ships' treasures to give to Queen Elizabeth I of England.

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



## CHAPTER 2: Britannia Rules the Waves



In 1588, English ships defeated the Spanish Armada.

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



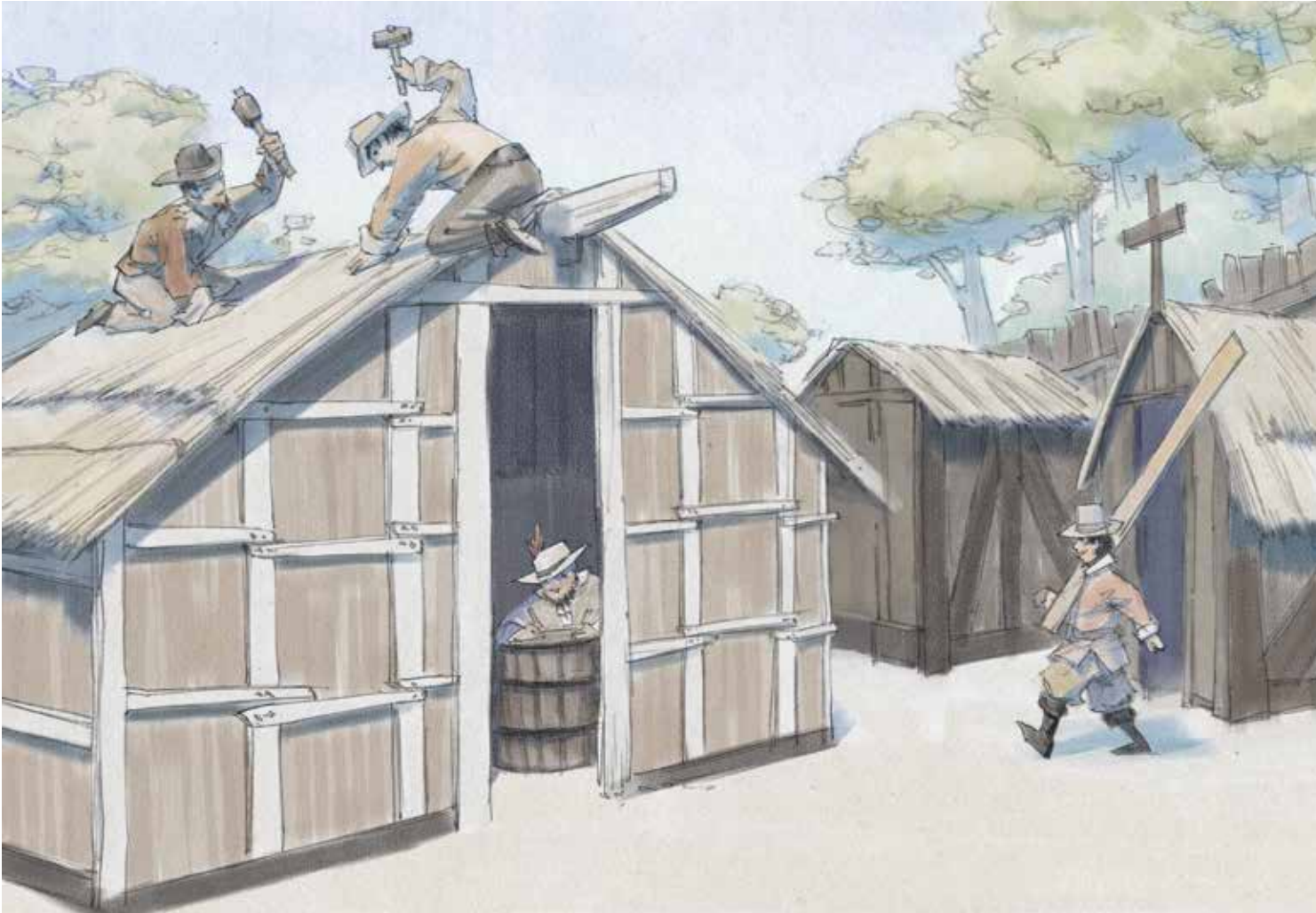
## CHAPTER 3: The Civil War



At Elizabeth's death, James VI of Scotland became King James I of England in 1603.

**Big Question:** Why did Parliament distrust Charles I and his wife Henrietta?

## CHAPTER 3: The Civil War



In 1607, a group of English colonists settled in Virginia and named their colony Jamestown, after King James I.

**Big Question:** Why did Parliament distrust Charles I and his wife Henrietta?

## CHAPTER 3: The Civil War



King Charles I married Henrietta Maria, the Catholic daughter of the king of France, in 1625.

**Big Question:** Why did Parliament distrust Charles I and his wife Henrietta?



## CHAPTER 3: The Civil War



During the English Civil War (1642–1651), the nobles who supported King Charles were called Cavaliers (left). Those who supported the Parliament were called Roundheads (right).

**Big Question:** Why did Parliament distrust Charles I and his wife Henrietta?

## CHAPTER 4: The Puritan Ruler



Cromwell led Parliament's army to victory in the English Civil War, which ended in 1651. His troops, nicknamed *Ironsides*, never lost a battle.

**Big Question:** Why might Oliver Cromwell have once earned the reputation of being a dictator?



## CHAPTER 4: The Puritan Ruler



Charles I was tried and executed in 1649.

**Big Question:** Why might Oliver Cromwell have once earned the reputation of being a dictator?



## CHAPTER 4: The Puritan Ruler



In 1653, Oliver Cromwell became Lord Protector of Great Britain.

**Big Question:** Why might Oliver Cromwell have once earned the reputation of being a dictator?

## CHAPTER 5: Merry Monarch and Brother



In 1660, the English Parliament invited Charles II back to England to be king. This period was known as the Restoration.

**Big Question:** Why did many people not want James II to be king?



## CHAPTER 5: Merry Monarch and Brother



The bubonic plague and the 1666 Great Fire of London created hardship and difficult times for many English people.

**Big Question:** Why did many people not want James II to be king?



## CHAPTER 6: The Glorious Revolution

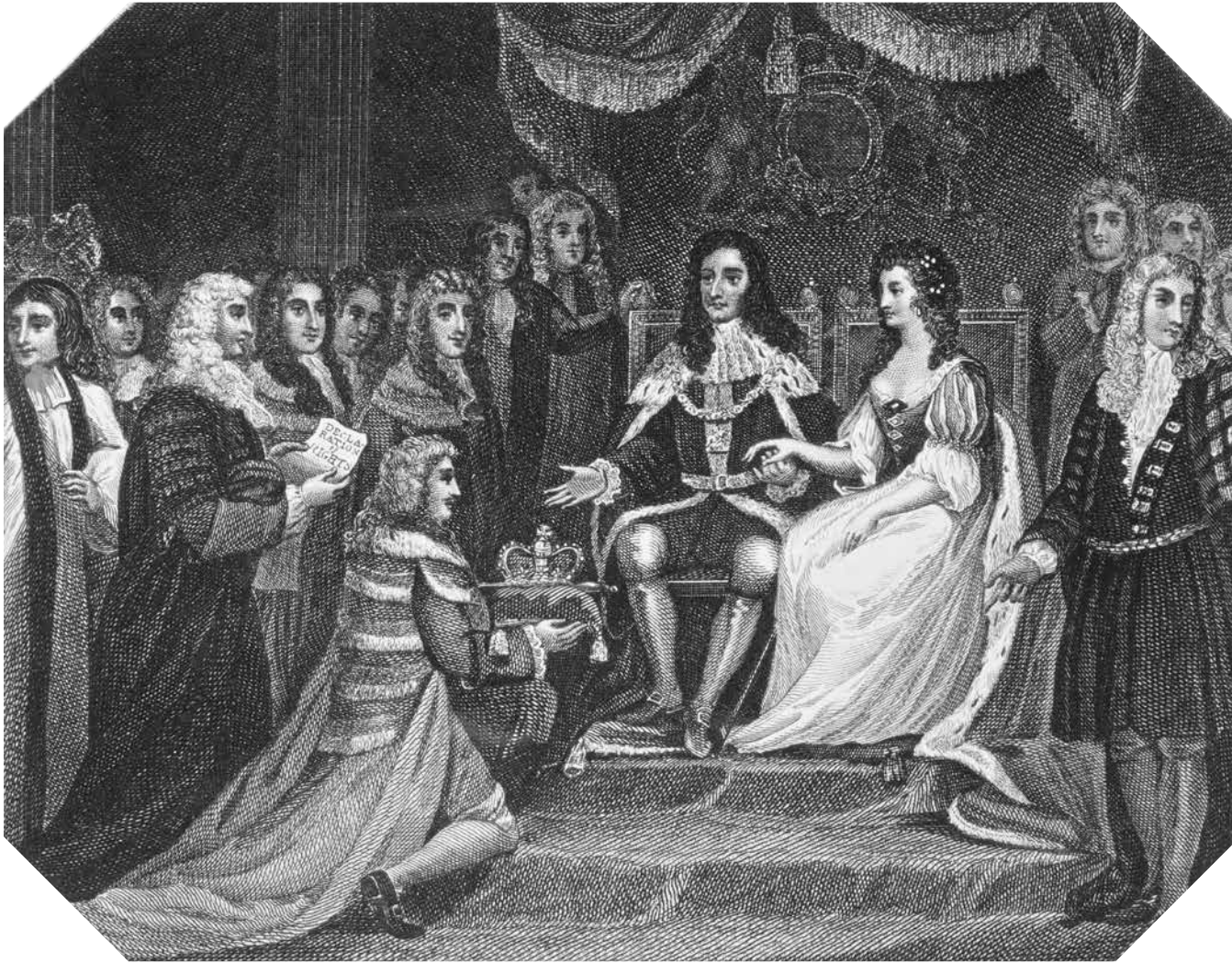


The transfer of power in the late 1680s from James II to William of Orange and his wife, Mary, became known as the Glorious Revolution.

**Big Question:** Why was a foreign ruler invited to invade England?



## CHAPTER 6: The Glorious Revolution



In the late 1680s, the English Bill of Rights was an important step in limiting the power of kings and queens, and in creating a more democratic government in England.

**Big Question:** Why was a foreign ruler invited to invade England?