|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| In 1625, Charles went to war with Spain and lost. | In 1629, Charles locked MP's out of Parliament for 11 years | In 1628, Charles went to war with the French and lost. |
| Many in England feared that Charles favoured the Catholics too much - after all, he was married to a Catholic. | Charles firmly believed in the divine rights of kings and that it was his right to run the country as he wished | Since Henry VIII there had been problems over religion and Charles could not hope to keep everybody happy |
| Charles spent a great deal of money on works of art by Rubens and Van Dyck. | In 1626, Parliament refused to raise money for Charles. | In 1640, Charles fought a war against the Scots and lost. He had to pay the Scots to leave England |
| Many feared that the children of Charles were being secretly brought up as Roman Catholics | There was a general belief in the country that Parliament should have more say in how the country was run | England had money issues. Charles should have set a better example for his people with regards to spending |
| Charles was arrogant and would not listen to the opinions of others | Charles had too many favourites at court - he listened only to their advice | Charles forced his way into the House of Commons but failed to arrest 5 leading MPs. |
| Charles decided to rule without Parliament when it would not give him the taxes he wanted. | Archbishop Laud tried to end Puritan ideas in the Church of England. | Archbishop Laud introduced a new prayer book to Scotland, and Scottish rebels attacked England because they hated it so much. |
| Charles used fines and ship money to raise money without Parliament’s agreement. The people were very angry. | Charles called for all his loyal subjects to join him in a war against Parliament’s supporters. | Elizabeth I had been a strong and just ruler – people compared Charles to her and they did not respect him as much. |