A drawing of a city

Description automatically generated

**Key Learning:** ***Royalists*** supported king Charles 1st. ***Parliamentarians*** supported Oliver Cromwell, an MP and landowner. Their army were known as ***Roundheads*** because of the shape of their helmets!

A couple of men in historical clothing

Description automatically generated

A group of men on a horse

Description automatically generated

**Key Vocabulary**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| billeted | when soldiers stay in the homes of civilians |
| Cavalier | a soldier of the king |
| civil war | a war between people of the same country |
| civilian | A person who is not a soldier |
| divine rule | believing that you have the authority of God |
| garrison | military base |
| grenado | a round bomb filled with gunpowder |
| parliament | building where laws are made |
| Parliamentarian | a supporter of the rule of law |
| Royalist | a supporter of the king |
| siege | to surround a town, attack it, and cut off its supplies. |

**Key Question:**Who were the two sides?

A picture containing text, grass

Description automatically generated

A picture containing text, military vehicle

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**Key Question:**What is the Queen’s Sconce?

**Key Learning:** In 1644, the wife of Charles 1st, Henrietta, gave money for Newark to build a large hill fortification to the south of the town where cannon were placed to repel the Roundheads.



**Key Question:**Who was Hercules Clay?

**Key Learning:**Hecules Clay was the Mayor Of

Newark during the civil war who supportedthe King.

He famously had the same dream on three successive

nights that his house would be destroyed by fire. He

moved his family after the third dream – after which

his house was hit by enemy forces and burnt to the

ground!

**Key Question:**How do we know about the civil war?

**Key Learning:**There are many sources of evidence to help us understand

what happened. These include **primary** evidence such as diaries of people who

were there at the time and artefacts such as clothing and weaponary. **Secondary** sources also help us but are not from the time and are written by others. A good historian will always check their sources and take nothing for granted!

**Key Question:** What is a siege and why did Newark have to endure so many?

**Key Learning:** Many battles in the civil war were not fought on battle fields but in towns and villages where one side would surround the other who were based there. The attacking army would use a range of warfare to get the enemy to surrender including firing bombs called grenado, scaling walls, cutting off supply and writing pamphlets. Royalist held Newark had to endure three separate sieges, building the Queen’s Sconce as part of their defence in 1644.

**Key Question:**What type of soldiers were used in the civil war?

**Key Learning:** Infantry soldiers fought on foot and they either cared long sharp pikes (pikeman) or used a musket (musketeer). If you were more fortunate, you may have ridden a horse but then fought in foot (a dragoon). Those who fought from their sadle were called cavalry troopers.

**Key Question:**What part did Newark play in the civil war?

Newark was a Royalist stronghold during the civil war. It held great strategic advantages which both sides wanted to have: it was a town that had a fortified castle and lay beside the great North Road Road (now the A1) and the River Trent.

History Detectives: What was the Humpty Dumpty?

**Year 5/6 Why was Newark so important in the civil war?**

**FPS HISTORY**

**Knowledge Organiser**