

Oliver Cromwell: Saviour or Usurper? Card Sort

Cromwell created a professional, pious army that was well-trained and well-equipped. Strict rules based on Puritan teachings were put in place to make sure this army fought well and with good conduct. Cromwell called this the 'New Model Army'.

Charles I shut Parliament for 11 years leading up to the Civil War and made all of the decisions for England on his own. He was always short of money but lived an extravagant lifestyle. It was this king that Cromwell was trying to 'save' the country from.

Cromwell was offered the position of King, but refused it due to his belief that he was not supposed to be a king. He called himself 'lord protector' instead.

Cromwell pushed to have King Charles I executed; something that angered many across England, Scotland and Ireland.

Cromwell banned music, dancing, gambling, football, swearing, bear-baiting and Christmas.

Cromwell largely defeated rebellions in Ireland and Scotland that may have threatened English rule.

By defeating King Charles I, Cromwell gave more power to Parliament – something that is still relevant in the UK today.

Cromwell believed that Christian teachings and rules should be respected and enforced Christian morals.

Cromwell led his cavalry, the 'Ironsides', from the front, leading by example and keeping morale high.

When in control of England, Wales and Scotland, Cromwell put generals in charge of each part of his 'kingdom'. They ruled through military force.

Cromwell's army massacred the people of the Irish town of Drogheda in 1649. Reports say that men, women and children were killed, including those who surrendered.

After his death, King Charles II was restored to the crown of England. Cromwell's corpse was dug up, put in chains and then beheaded.

Cromwell gave up his studies to care for his sick father before joining the army in his forties.

Although not a king, many said that Cromwell acted exactly like a strict king, even dressing like one.

Cromwell made laws against Catholics so he could confiscate their land.

Cromwell shut down Parliament by force in 1653, as he was unhappy with some of their decisions.