



22 AUG 1642

Charles raised his standard at Nottingham formally declaring war. However, both sides hoped that either war could be averted or that one decisive battle would put an end to the matter.



23 OCT 1642

Battle of Edgehill

In the early afternoon, Charles sent his army down the hill to meet the Parliamentary army commanded by Essex. On the royalist right was Prince Rupert who broke Essex's left flank. In the centre, reinforcements arrived and they managed to push forward putting the lives of the King's sons, Charles and James, in danger. The battle was a stalemate with neither side able to advance.

A decorative border with intricate floral and scrollwork patterns surrounds the text. The top features a central crest-like motif with symmetrical flourishes on either side. The bottom and sides are adorned with similar scrollwork and floral designs.

1643 - SKIRMISHES AND BATTLES

Parliament took Lichfield, Reading, Wakefield,
Gainsborough, Farnham Castle.

Royalists took Ripple Field, Tewkesbury, Chewton
Mendip, Chalgrove Field, Landsdowne Hill, Bristol
and Yorkshire. Re-took Lichfield and Gainsborough,
and held Cornwall, Newark and Devises

A decorative border with intricate floral and scrollwork patterns in a light gray color, framing the central text area against a dark background.

20 SEPT 1643

First Battle of Newbury

Essex's force of tired wet and hungry Parliamentarians intended to rest at Newbury, a town sympathetic to the Parliamentarians. However, Rupert had arrived there first and Essex had no choice but to fight.

Essex moved the Parliamentarians before daybreak and secured the 'Round Hill', just south of Newbury. The surrounding countryside was criss-crossed with lanes and hedgerows which offered excellent cover for the foot soldiers but was quite unsuitable for horse. Parliament won the battle.



JUNE 1644

Battle of Marston Moor

This was the largest single battle of the Civil War involving 45,000 men. Although the Royalists were outnumbered, they decided to fight. They were defeated by Parliament. For the first time since the Civil War had begun Rupert's cavalry were beaten by a Parliamentarian cavalry charge.



27 OCTOBER 1644

Second Battle of Newbury

The Royalists were sandwiched between two Parliamentary forces. Each time Parliament made some gain they were beaten back by the Royalists.

The battle, which lasted all day, ended in a draw.



14TH JUNE 1645

Battle of Naseby

The Parliamentarians broke their siege on Oxford and forced the Royalists into battle. Initially the Royalists took up a defensive stance but later the order to attack was given. The battle lasted just three hours and saw the death of most of the Royalist foot soldiers. It was a decisive victory for Parliament. Charles fled the battlefield as soon as it was apparent that he had lost both the battle and the war.



6TH MAY 1646

Surrender to the Scots

Charles I surrendered to the Scots.



30TH JANUARY 1647

Charles I Imprisoned

The Scots handed Charles over to parliament. He was imprisoned in Holdenby House, Northamptonshire.



NOVEMBER 1647

Charles Escaped

Charles I escaped imprisonment and fled
to Carisbrooke Castle, Isle of Wight.



DECEMBER 1648

Charles Recaptured

Charles was recaptured and sent to Windsor Castle. On his way to the Castle Charles spent one night in Farnham.



6TH JANUARY 1649

Rump Parliament

The Rump Parliament began. All members of Parliament who were in favour of negotiating with the King had been expelled. The Rump Parliament gave Parliament the right to make new Acts of Parliament without the king's approval.



20TH JANUARY 1649

Trial of King Charles began

King Charles was tried for treason by a High Court of Justice specially set up for the trial. The court found Charles guilty and sentenced him to death.



30 JAN 1649

Execution

King Charles I was executed by beheading, outside Whitehall Palace, London. He was buried in St George's Chapel, Windsor.

