THERE ARE 7 MAIN FACTORS WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR THE PARLIAMENTARY VICTORY. READ THE SENTENCES BELOW & MAKE A CHART, CUTTING AND PASTING THEM INTO THE CORRECT FACTOR:

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| PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL OF RESOURCES | NATURE OF WARFARE | WAR EFFORT | NMA | PARLIAMENTS ALLIES | ROYALIST WEAKNESES | IDEALISM |
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* Parliament controlled ports in royalist areas [eg Liverpool & Lyme] & could therefore raid & tie down royalist troops.
* Fairfax was the Commander in Chief after 1645 and Cromwell led the cavalry of the NMA. They were both effective and inspirational leaders.
* Control of the navy meant that Parliamentary heartlands in the South East were unlikely to be attacked by sea so they could be lightly garrisoned, releasing men for fighting elsewhere.
* The war became a series of regional conflicts, based on sieges, storming of towns & small scale indecisive battles.
* Parliament was quick to confiscate lands & goods of so-called delinquents.
* The Self Denying Ordinance of 1645 was vital to Parliaments victory. It allowed Parliament to get rid of commanders such as Essex & Manchester who seemed unwilling to inflict a final defeat on the King. The exception to the rule that military & political leaders should be separate was Cromwell, because he firmly believed in the justice of the Parliaments cause.
* Parliament controlled most of the sea ports and the navy. Therefore, they could keep trade going, benefit from taxes on trade & keep London supplied.
* The ‘front line’ in the war was very long which meant that troops had to constantly disperse to guard key towns and territories. This meant that Charles couldn’t focus on taking London or winning one decisive battle.
* The South East had more printing presses than any other area – Parliament had 6 newspapers during the war; the Royalists only had 2. This meant Parliament had more effective propaganda.
* Parliament controlled London, the South East & East Anglia throughout the war. This meant they held the wealthier areas & had the economic & financial capacity to maintain their war effort over a long period AND Parliamentary control of London meant they controlled the centre of commerce & credit [& could therefore raise money from London merchants].
* Officers within the NMA were promoted according to ability, not social status. Therefore some talented officers appeared who would otherwise have remained ordinary soldiers. This strengthened the parliamentary army.
* Parliament enforced weekly assessments – essentially this was a tax on land.
* Control of ports meant that Parliament could prevent possible aid reaching the royalists from France. [In fact, France & Spain were too involved in the 30 years’ war to offer serious help]
* Charles money problems meant that his army lived from hand to mouth & gained a reputation for plundering and taking free quarter. This did not help his case.
* Parliament became more efficient at raising money & supplies as the war went on – they set up county committees, which were ruthless at over-riding traditional rights of towns & communities, in favour of Parliament.
* At the start of the war, Charles had better soldiers, but soon Parliament soon caught up, and by 1645, Parliamentary forces were stronger.
* Parliament controlled all three arsenals during the war – Tower of London, Hull & Portsmouth.
* NMA was created late in the war in 1645, as Parliament became desperate for a final victory. It was seen as a war-winning army. By contrast, the Kings army was regional and being worn down whereas the NMA was large, mobile & coherent.
* The NMA was renowned for its religious zeal. However, its strength was not due to this, but to regular pay.
* Charles knew he had to capture London to win the war but he was unable to do so. His armies were regional, and not large enough to be able to besiege the capitals. His attempts failed.
* Rupert was unpredictable – at Naseby he charged uphill into a Parliamentary army twice the size of Royalist forces. ..not a sensible tactic.
* The Scots were the allies of parliament after Parliament signed the Solemn League & Covenant in 1643. This gave them the support of the Scottish Covenanter army of 20,000 infantry & 3000 cavalry that arrived in January 1644. This was a huge boost when most English armies were 10 to 15,000 strong AND in 8 months, the Scots captured one third of Royalist-held land in the North of England. They were very useful allies.
* Charles support came from the less wealthy parts of the country. He had to rely on the assets of his supporters and these would eventually dry up. Money was a constant problem.
* The Royalists had no reserve cavalry to follow up Rupert’s successful charges. This was a serious strategic weakness.
* Charles relied on traditional laws for his war effort. Consequently it was less severe & less effective than Parliament.
* At the start the royalists were overconfident, thinking the rebellion bound to fail. But the Parliamentarians had everything to lose if they failed so were determined to win.
* Rupert was a brilliant cavalry officer but failed to see ‘the big picture’. On several occasions he failed to convert royalist supremacy at the start of a battle into a final victory [Edgehill & Marston Moor]
* Charles’s allies were the Irish Catholics – this increased suspicion of him, and encouraged ideas of a catholic conspiracy. This meant that Charles lost the propaganda war.
* Irish military aid backfired because the soldiers were not as well trained as the Scots and so were not as much use as Charles hoped.
* There were fewer Irish soldiers than Charles hoped – only about 6000 Irish infantry arrived and those in piecemeal fashion. Half of them were destroyed in the first battle they fought in.
* Charles made a major tactical error in 1645 when he divided his army in two – hence he faced Fairfax & the NMA at Naseby with a smaller force.
* In terms of idealism, Parliament was driven by radical Puritanism and had a greater ideological resolve than the royalists.