

# England and Enlightenment BINGO

---



He was known as the Merry Monarch and was part of the restoration of the monarchy.

---

CHARLES II



Believed people had natural rights and that people may overthrow an unjust government.

---

JOHN LOCKE



Early English document  
that limited the power of  
the king and discussed due  
process.

---

MAGNA CARTA



The political, economic,  
and social system of the  
middle ages that included  
vassals, lords, and knights.

---

FEUDALISM



Expanded the justice system within England that utilized common law.

---

HENRY II



Believed people were inherently bad and, therefore, needed a strong absolute monarch to rule.

---

THOMAS HOBBS



After Charles I dissolved and reestablished Parliament multiple times, members of Parliament revolted starting...

---

THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR



Believed that the only way  
for women to be equal was  
through education.

---

MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT



Voltaire believed in this  
idea.

---

RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE



She was an enlightened  
despot who criticized  
serfdom.

---

CATHERINE THE GREAT



He became the new king of England, bringing together English and Norman lands.

---

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR



Document signed by Charles I that made the king go to Parliament to raise taxes.

---

PETITION OF RIGHT



# French Enlightenment thinker.

---

PHILOSOPHE



The king's power is  
limited by Parliament.

---

LIMITED MONARCHY



The republic that existed  
after the House of  
Commons abolished the  
monarchy.

---

COMMONWEALTH



Believed in religious  
tolerance, freedom of  
speech, and social justice.

---

VOLTAIRE



When a government is  
divided into 3 branches.

---

SEPARATION OF POWERS



Leader of Parliamentary forces during the English Civil War, as well as the Commonwealth.

---

OLIVER CROMWELL



Charles I called Parliament together for only 3 weeks to get approval to raise taxes.

---

SHORT PARLIAMENT



A ruler with complete authority over the government and the people.

---

ABSOLUTE MONARCH



The banning and burning  
of books to stop people  
from reading them.

---

CENSORSHIP



Parliament started a revolt that led to civil war, abolished the monarchy, and lasted for an extended period of time.

---

LONG PARLIAMENT



The father of modern  
economics who believed in  
a free market.

---

ADAM SMITH



A legal system based on  
customs and court  
rulings.

---

COMMON LAW



An agreement by which people give up freedoms in order to live in an organized society (liberty vs. security).

---

SOCIAL CONTRACT



“Let it be;” little to no  
government intervention  
in the economy.

---

LAISSEZ FAIRE



Reaffirmed rights of English citizens and gave superiority of Parliament over the king.

---

ENGLISH BILL OF RIGHTS



Compiled others ideas into  
the *Encyclopedia* and  
helped change the way  
people thought.

---

DENIS DIDEROT



Took over after James II fled England and signed the English Bill of Rights.

---

WILLIAM AND MARY



Set up the framework  
for how Parliament  
should function.

---

MODEL PARLIAMENT



Part of common law, a person must be brought before a judge to be charged with a crime.

---

HABEAS CORPUS



# Life, liberty, property.

---

NATURAL RIGHTS



King Henry VIII became  
the head of the Church  
of England.

---

ENGLISH REFORMATION



The bloodless  
overthrow of the king.

---

GLORIOUS REVOLUTION



# Separation of powers, philosophe.

---

BARON DE MONTESQUIEU



An absolute ruler who  
used their power to  
bring about change.

---

ENLIGHTENED DESPOT



Furthered ideas on the social contract, believed people were good.

---

JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU



Angered the barons and  
forced to sign Magna  
Carta.

---

KING JOHN



When the monarchy is  
brought back in England  
after the Commonwealth.

---

THE RESTORATION



Annoyed England so much they  
beheaded him for treason. Led  
to the abolishment of the  
monarchy.

---

CHARLES I



[www.history-history.com](http://www.history-history.com)

---

MRS. ROSS' WEBSITE

