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ENGLAND

FROM ROMAN TIMES TO THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF
THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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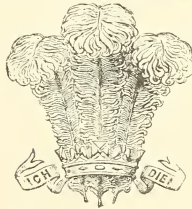
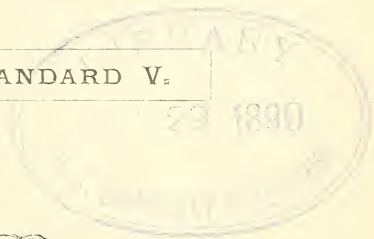
Royal England Readers.

ENGLAND ✓

A HISTORY OF ENGLAND FROM ROMAN TIMES
TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM

31503

FOR STANDARD V.



THOMAS NELSON AND SONS
London, Edinburgh, and New York.

1889

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TO TEACHERS.



THIS book contains more than **60 lessons and 120 pages of reading matter**, exclusive of all Exercises, Illustrations, and Spelling Lists. It therefore fully meets the requirements of the Education Department.

ENGLAND.

FROM ROMAN TIMES TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1. THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1. **Early Britons.**—British history goes back nearly two thousand years. It begins by describing the island of Britain as a home of half-savage races, who were little known beyond the narrow seas that kept them apart from the people of other lands.

2. **Coming of the Romans: 55 B.C. and 43 A.D.**—The Romans came and conquered part of Britain, and held it for nearly four hundred years. They taught the people how to make better food, better clothes, and better houses. They built roads, and bridges, and towns, and made the land more comfortable to live in.

3. **Coming of the English: 449 A.D.**—After the Romans went away, English tribes came from the other side of the North Sea and conquered the country. They drove the Britons into Wales and Cornwall, and settled in the land. They formed a number of small separate kingdoms; but at last all were united, and the country began to be called by the proud name of England—the land of the English.

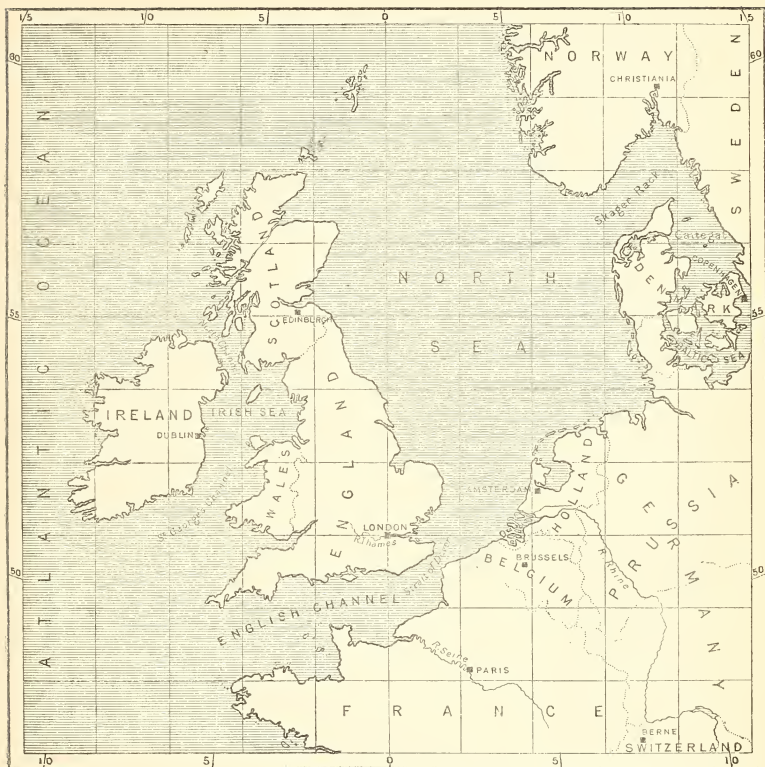
4. **Coming of the Danes: 787.**—After a time another people, called the Danes, crossed the North Sea and fought with the English for the possession of the land. For a time they were masters of England, and Danish kings sat on the English throne. At last the English and the Danes, who were really of the same race, became friendly, and settled side by side, and grew into one people.

5. **Coming of the Normans: 1066.**—Next the Normans came from Normandy in the north of France. Their leader, William, Duke of Normandy, became William the Conqueror, King of England. The Normans who settled in England by-and-by mixed with the English, and all became one people.

6. **Conquest of Ireland: 1172.**—For many years after the Norman conquest England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland had each its own ruler. Henry the Second invaded Ireland, and called his son John the “Lord of Ireland.” Henry the Eighth took the title of King of Ireland.

7. **Conquest of Wales: 1282.**—Many of the English kings tried to conquer Wales; but the Welsh kept their freedom till Edward the First invaded the land. Then they were defeated, their Prince was slain, and his title, “Prince of Wales,” given to Edward’s eldest son.

8. **Union with Scotland: 1603.**—The Kings of England tried in vain to conquer Scotland. At length the union of the two countries came about in a more peaceful manner. James the Fourth of Scotland married the daughter of Henry the Seventh in 1502. One hundred and one years afterwards,



when Henry's son, Henry the Eighth, and his children were dead, his great-great-grandchild in Scotland — James the Sixth — became King of both countries. He was the first King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Notes and Meanings.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 Half-savage, only partly civilized.</p> <p>2 The Romans, at first led by Julius Caesar.</p> | <p>4 Danes, people of Denmark.</p> <p>5 Normandy, land of the north men. [1087. William the Conqueror, 1066-</p> |
|--|--|



2. HOW THE BRITISH EMPIRE GREW.

1. **Victoria, Queen and Empress.**—Queen Victoria is the ruler of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. That is to say, the British Islands form one kingdom under one sovereign. But they are only a small part of the British Empire, which is seventy times as large as the British Islands.

2. Our Queen rules over one-sixth of all the land of the globe. She is the Queen of England and



Wales, of Scotland, of Ireland, of Canada in North America, of Cape Colony and other parts of Africa, of Australia, and of New Zealand. She is also the Empress of India.

3. **Conquest of India: 1757.**—In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a company of merchants called the English East India Company was formed to trade with the people of India. When George the Second was King, war broke out in that country, first between

the British traders and the French traders, then between the British and the natives. A great victory was gained at the battle of Plassey, 1757. This made us masters of India. It remained for many years under the rule of the East India Company; but at length that Company was brought to an end. In 1876 Queen Victoria was declared to be "Empress of India."

4. **Conquest of Canada : 1759.**—In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, English people settled on the shores of North America. From time to time these colonies grew, until in George the Second's reign there were thirteen States. The French had also founded colonies in Canada. A quarrel broke out between the British and French colonists. In 1759 the French were defeated by General Wolfe, who took Quebec, and all Canada passed into the hands of the British.

5. In the reign of George the Third, the American colonists quarrelled with the British Government. War followed, and in the end the thirteen States were formed into a separate country, called the United States of America; but Canada remained a part of the British Empire.

6. **Colonies in Australasia : 1788.**—In the reign of George the Third, Captain Cook, a famous English sailor, landed on a small island on the north of Australia, and took possession of it in the name of the British King. In 1788 the British flag was hoisted on the shores of Sydney, now the capital of New South Wales. Till 1868 several places in Australia were used as jails or penal settlements, to

which prisoners were sent from this country. New Zealand came under British rule in 1840, when a treaty was made with the native chiefs.

7. **Colonies in Africa.**—Our colonies in Southern and Western Africa have been settled at various times. The chief of them is Cape Colony, which is three times the size of Great Britain. It has been part of the British Empire since 1815.

8. **British History.**—British history shows us, first, how the different countries in the British Islands became one kingdom under one sovereign. Then we see how, little by little, the British Empire grew larger and more powerful, until it has become the largest and most powerful State the world has ever seen.

9. One thing more we must not forget to notice as we read our history. For hundreds of years our monarchs ruled just as they pleased, and kept most of the power in their own hands. Then the people began to take part in the government of the country. They elected a Parliament to help the sovereigns to rule, and forced them to do so according to law.

Notes and Meanings.

3 **Plassey**, in the province of Bengal, 90 miles north of Calcutta.

4 **Colonies**, bodies of people who have left their native land and have settled down in other countries.

Colonists, the men and women who make up a colony.

6 **New South Wales**, one of the divisions of Australia. This

name was given to it by Captain Cook, who thought that it was like the South Wales in Britain.

Penal settlement, a place to which those who are sentenced to a long imprisonment with hard labour are sent.

7 **Cape Colony**, the southern part of Africa.

3. EARLY BRITONS.

1. **Long Ago.**—There was a time when Britain was almost entirely covered with forests, through which wandered tribes of people called Britons. They came into the country at different times, and from different parts of the world. How or when they came we do not know.

2. **British Remains.**—The ancient Britons could not write, and so leave an account of themselves for us to read; but they have left traces from which we may learn something of their manner of life. By digging into their graves and ruined dwellings, we find many things which they used, such as pottery, beads, rings, tools, and arrow-heads.

3. In some places we see great stones placed together like the framework of a door. For a long time no one knew what these stones meant; but now we know that they formed the sides and roof of a grave. These graves had been once covered with earth, which has since been washed away, leaving the stones standing as we now see them. We also find large circles of tall stones, which seem to have been used as temples. The largest circle of this kind is at Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire.

4. **Traders in Britain.**—The island of Britain was known to the people of other countries some time before the birth of Christ. It was visited by traders, who obtained from the natives tin, skins, lead, and other things, for which they gave them in return salt, earthenware, and cloth. Tin was

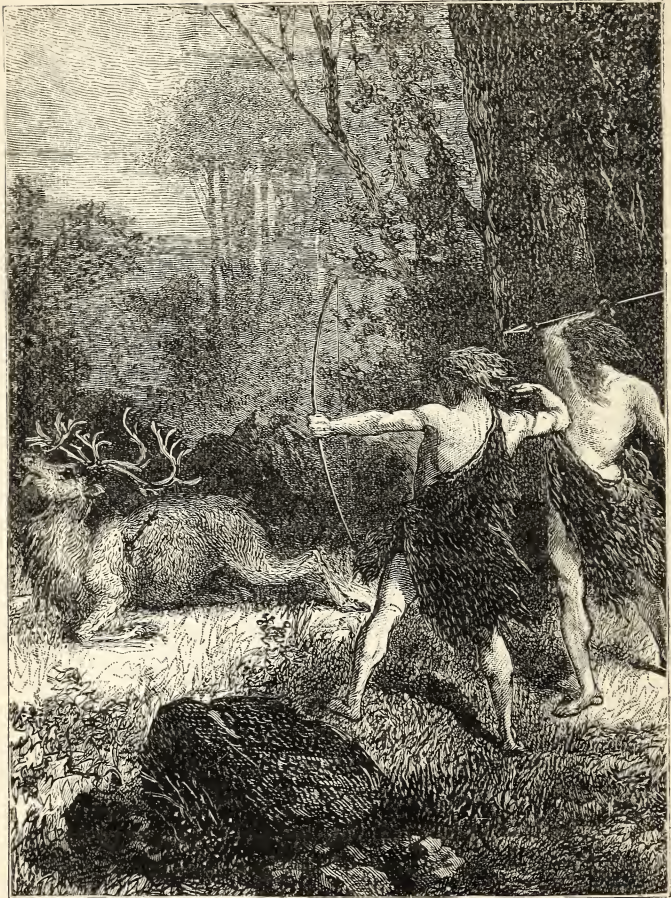


STONE-CIRCLES AT STONEHENGE.

mixed with copper to form bronze, an article much used among the nations of the East.

5. **The Britons.**—When the Britons were first known, their mode of living was rude and wild. In the middle of the country the tribes were shepherds and herdsmen, who wandered from place to place to find pasture for their flocks. They gave little attention to the cultivation of the soil, and lived mostly upon wild fruits and the flesh of their herds. Their dwellings, made of timber, wicker-work, and thatch, were round in form, like a sugar-loaf. They were built in groups, and surrounded by the trees which had been cut down to clear a place for them in the forests.

6. Near the sea-coast the natives seem to have been more civilized. Instead of the rude clothing of those dwelling inland, they made a kind of coarse cloth, and wore coats and trousers. They also



ANCIENT BRITONS HUNTING.

built better houses, and had fixed places of abode. Herds of cattle roamed through the forests and pasture-land; and horses were raised in great numbers, and trained for use both in peace and war.

7. The people were divided into many small tribes, each with its own king or chief. These tribes were often at war with each other, in which they showed much bravery and skill. They used wicker shields, with swords and spears of iron and bronze. They had war chariots, with scythes fixed to the axles, and drawn by well-trained horses.

8. **The Druids.**—The religion of the early Britons, called Druidism, was a cruel one. It entered into everything that they did, and had much to do in the forming of their character and laws. The Druids were not only the priests, but also the judges and the teachers of the people. They had great power, and they punished severely any one who would not submit to them.

9. The Druids worshipped the sun, moon, and stars, and many other objects, as gods. On great occasions they offered human sacrifices, putting their victims into wicker cages, and setting them on fire. Their dwellings were in forests of oak; and this tree, with the mistletoe which grew upon its branches, was held very sacred.

Notes and Meanings.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 3 Temples , places for worship. | 7 War chariots , cars or carriages used in war. |
| 5 Mode , manner; way. | Axle , a piece of timber or iron on which the wheels of a carriage, etc., turn. |
| Pasture , grass for the food of cattle. | 9 Sacrifices , offerings; things given to the gods. |
| Cultivation , tilling; making ready for crops. | Victims , living beings used as sacrifices to a god. |
| Wicker - work , basket - work; twigs plaited together. | Mistletoe , an evergreen plant which grows on oak trees. |
| Thatch , straw, rushes, reeds, etc. | |
| 7 Wicker shields , shields made of twigs plaited closely together. | |

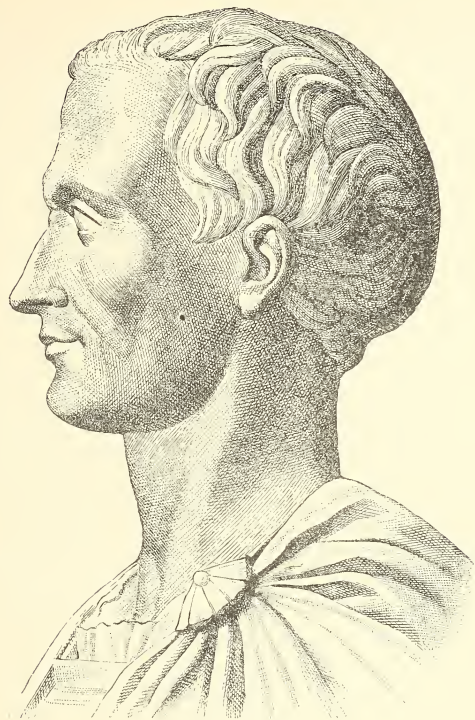
4. THE COMING OF THE ROMANS.

55 B.C.

1. **Julius Cæsar : 55 B.C.**—Until fifty-five years before the birth of Christ, the people of other lands did not know much about our island. In that year a great Roman general, named Julius Cæsar, who had conquered Gaul or France, thought that he would come and make Britain a part of the Roman Empire. The Romans were at that time the greatest people in the world. They were fond of fighting and conquering, and when they heard of a new country they tried to make it their own.

2. **Cæsar's First Visit.**—Julius Cæsar had heard about Britain from the merchants of Gaul, and had seen its white cliffs across the Strait of Dover. In the summer of 55 B.C., with eighty ships and ten thousand men, he sailed for Britain. As the ships drew near the land, the Romans saw the shores lined with men ready to fight. After a severe struggle, the Romans drove back the Britons and made good their footing on the island.

3. **A Treaty of Peace.**—A treaty of peace was made, but was soon broken by the natives when they saw that a violent storm had destroyed many of the ships in which Cæsar and his army had come. After one or two more battles, the Britons were again defeated, and both parties gladly made another treaty of peace and friendship. Cæsar then repaired a few of his broken ships, and with his army returned to Gaul, from which he had been absent only seventeen days.



JULIUS CÆSAR.

4. **Cæsar's Second Visit.**—In the following year Cæsar returned with a much larger army. He was allowed to land, but after advancing into the country for some distance, he had to return to the coast to repair his ships, which had again been destroyed by a storm. He then advanced against the Britons.

5. **Cæsar's Writings.**—The British tribes under Caswallon could not long withstand the attacks of the Romans. Only one great battle was fought, and then another treaty of peace was made. Cæsar



THE LANDING OF THE ROMANS.

cannot be called the conqueror of Britain. He only occupied a small part of the island for a short time. He wrote an account of his visits, and from his books we learn nearly all that we know about the Britons of those early times.

Notes and Meanings.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 Julius Cæsar, a famous Roman general. He was murdered, 44 B.C., by some who thought he was trying to make himself king of Rome.</p> | <p>2 Strait of Dover, connects the English Channel with the North Sea, and separates England from France.</p> <p>3 Treaty, agreement; bargain.</p> |
|---|--|

5. THE ROMANS IN BRITAIN. (Part I.)

1. **The Conquest of Britain: 43 A.D.**—Nearly a hundred years passed away, during which Britain was left alone by the Romans. About 43 A.D. the Emperor Claudius sent an army under Plautius, who conquered a great part of the island. The Roman Emperor himself visited Britain, but the war continued for many years.

2. The conquest of Britain was no easy matter. Though the people of the island were divided into many tribes, often at war with one another, they all joined now as one nation against their common enemy. It was a long struggle. The Romans gained the south of the island, but did not hold it easily. Step by step, however, the Britons were hunted out of their forests and pasture-lands, and driven northwards and westwards.

3. **Caractacus: 50 A.D.**—After seven years of hard fighting, one of the bravest of their chiefs, Caractacus, or Caradoc, was taken prisoner and carried to Rome. The sight of the splendid city filled him with wonder; and when he came before the Emperor he could not help asking, "How is it that you can envy me my poor little cottage in Britain?" Claudius was so pleased with the brave way in which the prisoner acted, that he ordered his chains to be taken off, and allowed him and his family to settle in a dwelling in Rome.

4. **The End of the Druids: 61 A.D.**—Soon after the loss of Caractacus, a worse thing befell the Britons. The Roman general began to see that he



CARACTACUS BEFORE THE ROMAN EMPEROR.

could never conquer the people while their priests remained to teach and encourage them, and he made up his mind to destroy the priests.

5. They had all gathered together in the island of Anglesey (Mona, the Romans called it), and thither he went with a large army. As they crossed the narrow strait, they saw that the shores of the island were covered with people. There were soldiers drawn up in line of battle; old white-bearded Druids, chanting or shrieking curses upon the invaders; women running about, with their long hair streaming in the wind, and lighted torches in their hands; further inland bonfires were blazing.



BOADICEA ADDRESSING HER TROOPS.

6. All this made the Roman soldiers hang back a little, but they soon gained courage to attack the almost defenceless people. What followed was a massacre rather than a fair fight. The Druids were put to death; the altars were destroyed; the sacred groves cut down.

7. With the Druids died all the learning, the laws, the poetry, the history, and even the religion

of the people. No part of these had ever been written down, and now there was no living man to teach what he knew to disciples and successors.

8. **Boadicea: 61 A.D.**—Just when the Romans thought that Britain was at last their own, they very nearly lost everything that they had gained. They had been so foolish and so unjust as to treat cruelly Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni (a people inhabiting that part of the country now called Norfolk and Suffolk), whose husband had been friendly to them. It was only natural that she should avenge herself. She called her people to arms; other tribes joined them; the revolt spread, and very soon the whole south country was in a state of rebellion.

9. Many Roman towns were taken; London was burned; and Romans everywhere—both soldiers and peaceful citizens—were put to death without mercy. Then the end came. Boadicea, with more than eighty thousand men at her back, met the Roman army fresh from the slaughter of the Druids. There was a great battle. The Britons were defeated, and Boadicea took poison rather than allow herself to fall into the hands of her enemies.

Notes and Meanings.

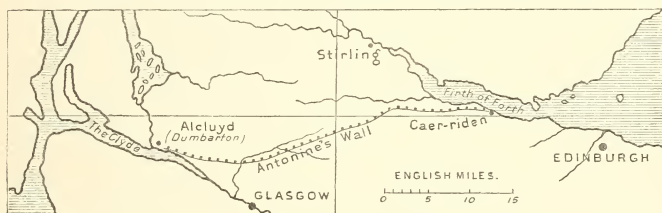
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|---|---|
| 1 Emperor , the ruler of an empire. | 6 Courage , bravery; want of fear. |
| 2 Their common enemy , the Romans. | Defenceless , without means of defence; unarmed. |
| 5 Anglesey , an island and county of Wales, separated from the mainland by the Menai Strait. | Groves , clusters of trees; woods. |
| Chanting , singing. | 7 Disciples , followers; learners; scholars. |
| Shrieking , screaming; uttering sharp, shrill cries. | 8 Avenge herself , punish those who had wronged her. |
| Curses , evil wishes. | Revolt , rising; rebellion. |
| | 9 Citizens , inhabitants of cities. |

6. THE ROMANS IN BRITAIN. (Part II.)

1. **Julius Agricola : 78 A.D.**—Nearly forty years of warfare had followed the second invasion of the Romans, when Julius Agricola arrived in Britain. He was the wisest governor that Rome had yet sent.

2. No one before him had tried what kindness could do. Though kind and gentle, he was manly and brave, and put down all rebellion with a strong hand. He overcame the wild people in the west, and then marched north as far as the Grampian Mountains. There, in the Battle of Mons Grampius, he defeated the Caledonians.

3. **Agricola's Forts : 81 A.D.**—Agricola did not



think that it would be wise to try to keep the northern part of the island, so he fixed a boundary to show which was Roman ground. He drew a line across the island, from the Firth of Forth to the mouth of the river Clyde. Along this line he built strong forts, and filled them with Roman soldiers, to keep the wild northern tribes from coming into what was now a Roman province.

4. In those early days there was no division of the island into countries. Before the coming of the Romans, the wild native tribes roamed all over the

island, and fought or made friends in any part of it. Agricola's forts made the first division of the island into two countries; and the Romans spoke of the northern part as Caledonia, to distinguish it from the southern part, which they had conquered, and which they called Britannia.

5. **The Picts.**—The wild tribes who lived in the middle and north-eastern parts of Caledonia were called Picts. Very little is known about this people, but they were, like the Britons of the south, of Celtic race. The name Briton really belongs, not only to the Britons of the south who became subject to the Romans, but to the Picts who held out against them.

6. **The Scots.**—A people called the Scots were at this time beginning to come over from Ireland, and to settle on the west coast of North Britain. They were not a numerous people, but they had bold leaders among them, who not only were successful in battle, but were chiefs or kings in the land. The Scots became the ruling tribe in the north, and at length gave their name to the country north of Agricola's line of forts. Since then North Britain has been called Scotland, or the "Land of the Scots."

7. **Agricola's Good Government.**—Agricola made friends with many of the British chiefs, and persuaded them to live in the towns which the Romans had built, to dress like Romans, and to learn the Roman or Latin language. His ships also sailed round Britain, and proved it to be an island.

8. Many Roman families settled in Britain, just as families from our own country go out to India

and settle there at the present time. Schools were built, and little Romans and little Britons learned their lessons side by side.

9. Agricola showed mercy to the people by removing the unjust laws which former governors had made. This inclined them to trust him, and to do as he wished them. In the midst of his usefulness he was called back to Rome by the Emperor, who thought he was becoming too powerful.

10. Agricola was only a few years in Britain, but the people of the country had reason to be thankful to him for the good that he did. His daughter had married Tacitus, a great Roman writer, and it is from his books that we learn the story of what Agricola did in Britain.

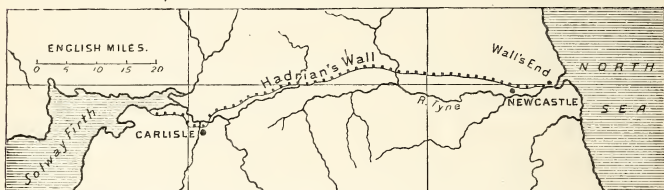
11. **British Trade.**—Many governors followed Agricola, and kept the people in check. Britain became known as the “Granary of the North.” Before the Roman conquest, corn had been grown only in the southern parts of the country; but now, as the people became civilized, the ground everywhere was tilled. British dogs and British pearls became fashionable in Rome, and a great trade was done in tin, copper, iron, and lead.

Notes and Meanings.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Invasion , entering a country with an army. | 3 Boundary , dividing line; that which marks the bound or limit. |
| 2 Grampian Mountains , a chain of mountains running across Scotland, at the foot of which, somewhere in Perthshire, was fought the battle of Mons Grampius. [donia. | Province , conquered country; a large division of a country. |
| Caledonians , people of Cale- | 4 Distinguish , to mark as different |
| | 11 Pearls , precious substances, hard and white, found in oysters, |
| | Fashionable , much worn. [etc. |

7. THE ROMANS IN BRITAIN. (Part III.)

1. **Roman Walls.**—We have seen that Agricola's chain of forts was the first dividing line between the north and the south countries. In the year 121 a stone wall was built across the island, from the mouth of the Tyne to the Solway Firth. This



was called Hadrian's, because it was built in the reign of the Emperor Hadrian. Parts of it are still standing; and there is a place called Wallsend, close to the river Tyne, where the old wall comes to an end. This place is famous at the present time for Wallsend coal, though in Roman times nothing was known of the vast seams of coal which here lay underground.

2. In the year 139, when Antonine was Emperor, Agricola's old forts were joined together by a long and strong mound, or rampart of earth. In 208 Severus built a great wall along the side of Hadrian's wall.

3. **Roman Roads.**—The Romans made roads to connect the large towns and sea-ports. Some of these roads were so good, that parts of them have lasted until now. They called their roads *strata*, whence the English word *street*. There was the

Watling Street, which ran through London from Dover to Chester; and the Irmin or Hermin Street, on the south-west. These roads formed a network over the land, and made it easier for the Romans to march their soldiers from place to place.

4. **Roman Remains.**—Whatever the Romans did they did well. Some of their towers and gateways stand firm after fifteen centuries have passed away. In digging deep, men often come upon Roman baths, splendid pavements, fountains, pots full of coins, and other treasures. In London, York, Lincoln, Chester, and Bath, such things have been found.

5. **Roman Words.**—But these are not the only traces of their presence in our island. Mixed with our English language there are many words which have come to us direct from the Latin. Names of places, too, tell us that they were built or founded by the Romans. London is only a short name for Londinium; and Lincoln was once Lindum Colonia, the seat of a colony of the Romans.

6. The Latin name for a camp was *castra*, and this word has been changed by us into *caster*, or *chester*. Where you find a town with such a word forming part of its name, you may be sure that in that very place the Romans were. If you look at your map, you will see Chester, Lancaster, Tadcaster, Manchester, and many more. Such words as *street* or *strat*, in names of places, show that here there was part of a Roman road. Stratford is one of these places; Chester-le-street is another.

7. **The Christian Religion.**—A great change was passing slowly and silently over the Roman Empire.

Little by little the Christian religion drove out the old heathen religion, till at last very few believed in the old gods of Rome.

8. We do not know when or how the Britons became Christians; but it is supposed that some of the Romans who came to Britain brought with them a knowledge of Christ. The little church of St. Martin, at Canterbury, is the oldest Christian church in the kingdom. It was built when Romans and Britons lived there side by side. A man named Alban was beheaded at the Roman town of Verulam for being a Christian, and the place has since been called St. Albans in his honour.

9. **The Romans leave Britain: 410 A.D.**—Nothing would have made the Romans give up this fair island but the fear of losing Rome itself. They had been for many centuries the greatest people in the world, but they were now losing power. Strong northern nations were coming against them, and the Romans were not so strong or so brave as they once had been. They found that all the troops they had were needed at home; and the soldiers in other lands were sent for, to guard the capital. The last of the Romans left Britain in 410 A.D.

Notes and Meanings.

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| <p>3 Roads. There were four chief Roman roads:—(1) <i>Watling Street</i>, from the coast of Kent to Caernarvon, through London; (2) <i>Rikenild Street</i>, from St. David's to Tynemouth, through Derby and York; (3) <i>Hermin Street</i>, from St.</p> | <p>David's to Southampton; (4) <i>The Foss</i>, from Lincoln to Cornwall.</p> <p>4 Century, one hundred years.</p> <p>Pavements, paved paths or roads.</p> <p>Treasures, valuable things.</p> <p>8 St. Albans, in Hertfordshire.</p> |
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THE LANDING OF THE ENGLISH.

8. THE COMING OF THE ENGLISH.

449 A.D.

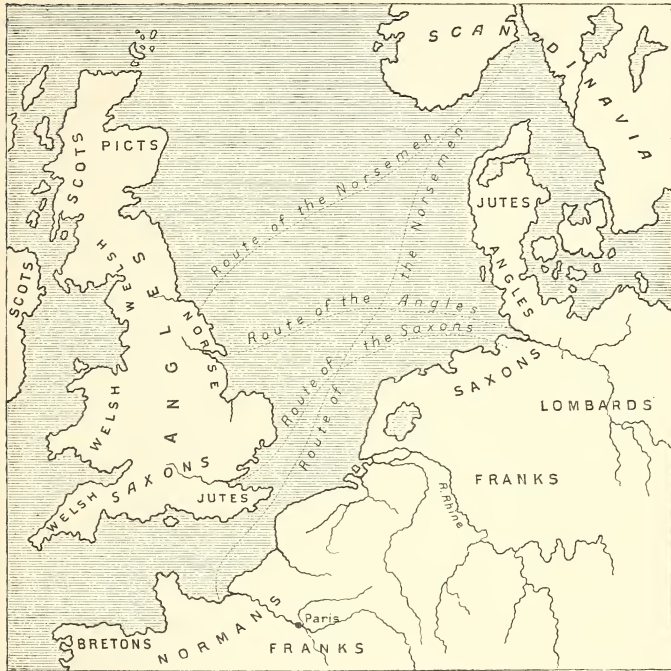
1. **The Picts and Scots.**—No sooner had the Romans left Britain than the Picts and Scots broke through the unguarded Roman walls, and marched into the southern part of the island. The Britons of the south had lost much of their early warlike spirit, and were unable to drive back the invaders. After the Romans left, the Britons sent more than once to them for help against the northern tribes; but at last they were told by the Romans that now they must defend themselves.

2. **Pirates of the North Sea.**—They had also other enemies to deal with. While the Romans were in Britain, the east coast of the island had often been visited by pirates from the opposite shores of the North Sea. The Romans called these people Saxons, and they had an officer on the Kentish coast, with the title of “Count of the Saxon Shore,” whose duty it was to prevent the pirates from landing in the country.

3. **Hengest and Horsa.**—These pirates now came back in larger numbers than ever, and the Britons in their difficulty asked them for help against their northern foes. It is said that the British King, Vortigern, asked two brothers, Hengest and Horsa, to come to his aid. They defeated the Picts and Scots; and then, finding the country better than their own, they turned their arms against the British, and seized Kent.

4. **Angle-Land, or England.**—For some years after this, bands of Saxons, Jutes, and Angles continued to arrive. These people, in the course of time, took possession of Britain, and drove back the inhabitants, who fled to the mountains of the west (Wales and Cornwall). The Angles settled chiefly on the eastern coasts of Britain, from the Forth to the Thames. They may be called the northern English; and the Saxons, who settled chiefly in the south and middle parts, may be termed the southern English. From the Angles comes the name England—that is, land of the English.

5. **King Arthur.**—Many battles took place between the English and the Britons, and the land



THE ENGLISH MIGRATIONS.

was the scene of bitter strife for more than one hundred and fifty years. King Arthur, a British chief, held the English in check for many years. He is said to have defeated them in twelve battles. The history of this famous prince and his Knights of the Round Table has been told in poetry and story.

Notes and Meanings.

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| <p>1 Picts, a people of the same race as the ancient Britons.</p> <p>2 Pirates, sea-robbers.</p> | <p>4 Jutes, people of Jutland, the northern part of Denmark.</p> <p>5 Bitter strife, severe fighting.</p> |
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9. THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

1. **The English.**—The history of the settlement of the English shows the slow and toilsome steps by which the sea-rovers gained a footing in Britain. They were a people of the greatest courage, and knew no defeat, and would own no master by sea or land.

2. They were of large size, of fair colour, light hair, and blue eyes. They lived wild lives, and were often given to rioting and disorder; but after a time they became more settled in their habits, and when they had become Christians there grew up amongst them a love of peace.

3. The King or chief was elected by the Witan, or council of wise men, who were the nobles and the chief clergy. The duty of the Witan was to assist the King in governing the country.

4. The people were divided into three classes. The highest class was the nobles of high birth, and the thanes, or large land-owners, who rendered services to the King. The second class was the free-men, called churls. They were chiefly farmers, who occupied the land, for which they paid rent. They were obliged to serve in the army in case of war.

5. The lowest class, the slaves, were the most numerous. They were chiefly prisoners taken from the old British tribes in war, while a few were people who had been sold into slavery because they could not pay their debts. They had to work very hard in the household and the farm, and were not well treated. They might, however, buy their freedom if they were able to do so.

6. The English tilled the soil, and raised cattle, sheep, swine, and fowls in abundance. There were also iron, gold, and silver-smiths, joiners, shoemakers, bakers, and cooks. The dwellings of the common people were rude huts, but the higher classes had more comfortable houses. They wore shoes, and clothes of linen and wool. Mead, ale, and sour milk were the common drinks. Silver coins made at this time are still preserved.

7. **Religion of the English.**—The religion of the English, when they came to Britain, partook of their own wild and fierce nature. Woden was the name of their chief god. He was thought to impart courage in war, and to give them victory. Thor, the thunderer, was the god of the sky and the air. Many other gods were also worshipped. The people believed in a life after death, and thought that those who fell in battle would enter heaven.

8. **The Names of the Days of the Week.**—In the common English names of the days of the week we find the names of the chief old English gods, to whose worship these days were set apart. The Sun and the Moon give us Sunday and Monday; Tuis, Tuesday; Wednesday and Thursday are named from Woden and Thor; Friday from Freya, wife of Woden; and Saetre, a sea-god, gives his name to Saturday.

9. **Learning.**—Learning received some attention from a few of the higher classes. Gildas was a Briton who wrote history; Caedmon was an Anglo-Saxon poet; and the Venerable Bede, who was a monk and a great scholar, translated the Gospel

of John into the English language. He spent his whole life in the monastery of Jarrow, where he taught six hundred monks. He is regarded as "the father of English learning," for his constant pleasure lay in learning, teaching, and writing. He died in 735.

Notes and Meanings.

1 Sea-rovers , sea-robbers or pirates.		included nobles, thanes, bishops, and abbots.
2 Rioting , making disturbances; wild and loose living.		6 Mead , a kind of wine.
3 Witan . In full the name was <i>Witena-gemot</i> ; that is, "of wise men—the meeting." It		7 Partook of , was like; had a share of.
		9 Translated , turned from one language into another.

10. OLD ENGLISH KINGDOMS.

1. **Early Struggles of the English.**—As the English tribes came to Britain at different times and under different leaders, they did not form one kingdom, but several small states. These different states were constantly struggling with each other for the chief place. The King who was most powerful was called Bretwalda, or overlord. No one kingdom could keep the power for very long. The smaller kingdoms were gradually swallowed up in the larger ones. The chief struggle lay between the kingdoms of Kent, Northumbria, Mercia, and Wessex.

2. **Seven Kingdoms.**—Seven of these small states or kingdoms are known in history. Their names were—1. Kent, the corner kingdom; 2. Sussex, the land of the South Saxons; 3. Essex, the land of the East Saxons; 4. Wessex, the land of the West



Saxons; 5. East Anglia, the land of the Angles in the east; 6. Northumbria, the land north of the Humber; 7. Mercia, the land in the centre that bordered on the other kingdoms.

3. **Kent.**—Kent was the oldest of the old English

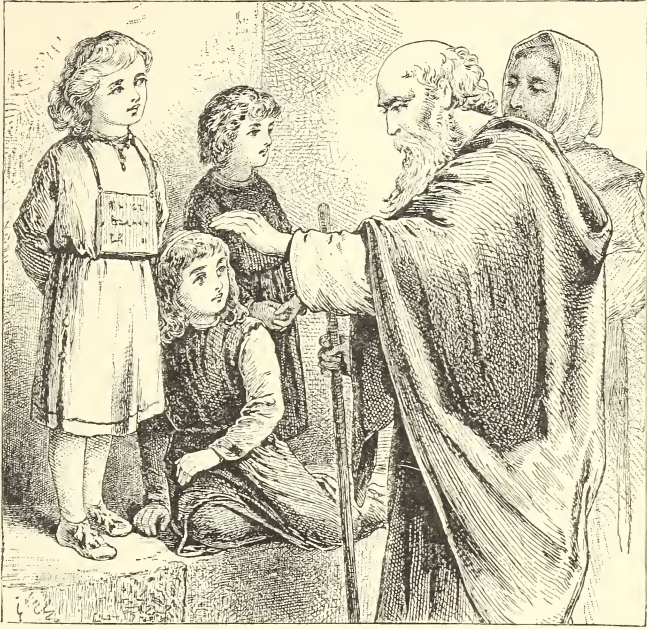
kingdoms. It was founded by Hengest and Horsa, and the Jutes who fought under their leadership. For more than one hundred years Kent was one of the leading kingdoms.

4. One of the kings of Kent, Ethelbert, married Bertha, a Christian lady, and a daughter of the King of Paris. It was into this kingdom that Augustine, a monk sent from Rome, brought the Christian religion in 597.

5. A story is told, that once, while passing through the market-place of Rome, a priest named Gregory saw some British slaves for sale. He noticed their fair faces and light hair, and asked, "Who are these?" "Angles," said the slave merchants. "Not Angles, but angels they would be if they were Christians!" said he. And he formed a plan to send the gospel to Britain. When he became Pope, or Bishop of Rome, he carried out his purpose.

6. Ethelbert did not at first care for the new religion; but a year afterwards he became a Christian, and his example was followed by the greater part of his people. Augustine was made Archbishop of Canterbury, the English capital of Kent, with the oversight of all the churches in Britain; and that city is still the religious capital of England.

7. **Northumbria.**—North of the Humber, two states were united under the name of Northumbria. It was an important kingdom, and was at times at the head of the English kingdoms. Its greatest King was Edwin, who married the daughter of Ethelbert of Kent. He had greater power in Britain than any English King who had yet reigned. He did much



GREGORY AND THE ENGLISH SLAVE-BOYS.

for the good of his people, and built a church on the spot where York Minster now stands. Edwin is said to have built a stronghold on the rock where Edinburgh Castle now is; and from him the city took its name, Edwinesburgh, which was changed into Edinburgh.

8. *Mercia.*—Mercia did not rise into the first place until after the fall of Northumbria, and it was not till the year 758 that it became truly powerful. Then a King named Offa began to reign—a strong, wise, hard-working, thoughtful man. He began by subduing the Britons who lived on his borders. He

did not wish to drive them out. They might live among his people, if they would live quietly. To keep back those who would not submit to his rule, he threw up a great mound one hundred miles long. It stretched from the mouth of the Wye to the mouth of the Dee. Remains of "Offa's Dyke," as it was called, may still be seen.

9. Offa made good laws for his people, and outside his own kingdom was respected and feared. He was the first English King who sent tribute-money to the Pope at Rome. It was called Peter's Pence, because it was paid each year on St. Peter's Day, the first of August.

10. **Wessex.**—Wessex, the land of the West Saxons, was founded by Cerdic, a brave Saxon chief, from whom our present royal family has descended. Egbert became King of Wessex in 802. He was a brave and careful man, and having obtained the goodwill of the people, he succeeded in uniting all the kingdoms into one in 827. He took the title of "King of the English."

11. He was not King in the same sense as William the Conqueror and those who came after him. Some of the English kingdoms still had their own kings, but they were subject to Egbert.

Notes and Meanings.

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| <p>4 Augustine, became the first Archbishop of Canterbury.</p> <p>Monk, a man who gives himself up to a religious life, and lives apart from other people in a religious house called a monastery.</p> | <p>7 Minster, cathedral or chief church.</p> <p>8 Subduing, conquering; breaking the power of.</p> <p>9 Tribute-money, a tax paid to superiors; also by a conquered people to their conquerors.</p> |
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NORSE GALLEY.

11. OLD ENGLISH KINGS. (Part I.)

1. **The Danes : 787.**—Before Egbert became King of all England, the Danes, or Norsemen, had begun to invade the island. The swift ships of these bold sea-rovers, bearing the flag of the Black Raven, became the terror of every bay and river mouth on the coast.

2. They came from the countries to the north of the early homes of the English, on the other side of the North Sea; and their object was at first the same as that which had brought the English some four hundred years before—they wanted plunder. But they too began to settle, and to fight with the people for the land. Egbert fought many battles with the Danes, and though often defeated by them, he at last gained a great victory over them and the Welsh at Hengest's-down in Cornwall.

3. **Ethelwulf and his Sons : 836.**—Ethelwulf was the son of Egbert. He was succeeded by his four sons—Ethelbald, Ethelbert, Ethelred, and Alfred. During these four reigns the country continued to be in a constant state of alarm from the frequent attacks of the Danes, whose path was marked by burning, robbery, and murder.

4. Ethelwulf made a journey to Rome, and took with him his youngest son Alfred. On his way home he married Judith, the daughter of Charles the Bald of France. This lady afterwards became the wife of a Count of Flanders, and from her William the Conqueror was descended.

5. When Ethelred was King, the Danes took East Anglia, and made Edmund its King a prisoner. Because he refused to give up the Christian faith, he was bound to a tree, and shot to death with arrows. In later days a splendid abbey was built over his grave, and the town which grew up around it is still called Bury St. Edmunds, or St. Edmund's town.

6. **Alfred the Great : 871.**—The reign of Alfred the Great, the youngest son of Ethelwulf, is one of the most important in the early history of the kingdom. When Alfred came to the throne, he found that of the England which his grandfather had won only the southern part remained to him. The rest of the country was in the hands of the Danes.

7. **Struggles with the Danes.**—In one year he defeated them in eight battles; then for a time they became masters, and Alfred was forced to hide



ALFRED IN THE DANISH CAMP.

himself in a herdsman's cottage. It is of this period that the well-known story of Alfred and the cakes is told.

8. **Defeat of the Danes: 878.**—Leaving his hiding-place and paying a secret visit to the Danish camp, Alfred was able to find out the plans of his enemies. Returning to his friends, he attacked the Danes with a large force, and defeated them with great slaughter at Ethandun, 878. Alfred promised to give the Danes land on which to make their homes if they would become Christians. Guthrum, the Danish leader, and his followers agreed to Alfred's terms, and they were allowed to settle in the eastern part of Mercia.

9. **Improvement of the Country.**—Alfred not only gave his troubled country peace, but he did much to make his people happy and comfortable. Cities and towns that had been destroyed by the Danes were rebuilt, and schools and churches provided. Men of learning and skill were invited from other countries, that they might teach the English people.

10. **End of Alfred's Reign.**—After a few years peace was again broken. The famous sea-king, Hastings, with a fleet of two hundred and fifty ships, appeared upon the coast, and for more than three years was a terror to the people. After many hard battles Alfred defeated him, and forced him to leave the country. The few remaining years of Alfred's reign were spent in carrying out plans for the improvement of the people. He died in 901, after a reign of thirty years.

11. **Alfred the Great.**—Alfred was one of the greatest and best sovereigns that ever sat on a throne. He was not only a wise king, but he was also a good man. He is said to have been the

greatest warrior, statesman, and scholar of the age in which he lived. So much good did he do, that he will be ever remembered as Alfred the Great.

Notes and Meanings

<p>2 Plunder, spoil; goods taken by force.</p> <p>5 Abbey, religious house ruled by an abbot.</p> <p>Bury St. Edmunds, in Suffolk.</p>	<p>7 Period, portion of time.</p> <p>8 Terms, conditions.</p> <p>11 Statesman, one who carries on the business of a country.</p> <p>Scholar, learned man.</p>
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12. OLD ENGLISH KINGS. (Part II.)

1. **Edward the Elder**: 901.—Edward, called the Elder because he was the first English King of that name, was the son of Alfred. Like his father, he was a great soldier. Aided by his sister, the Lady of Mercia, he was so successful in battle that some of the states which had before only paid tribute were now added to his kingdom. He was the first sovereign who took the title of King of all England.

2. **Athelstan**: 925.—Athelstan, the son of Edward the Elder, was an able King. He also was successful in his wars with the many enemies that surrounded him. The Angles had never willingly submitted to a West Saxon King. The Scots and the Welsh joined against him, but were defeated and made to pay a yearly tribute. After this the Danes invaded the country, and were assisted by the Scots and the Welsh; but Athelstan defeated them all at the great battle of Brunanburh. The Danes called him “The Great Conqueror.”

3. To encourage trade with other countries, Athel-

stan made a law that every merchant who had been three voyages in his own ship to the Mediterranean Sea, should be raised to the rank of thane or gentleman.

4. **Edmund the First : 940.**—When Athelstan died in 940, his brother Edmund became King. He was brave and clever, and had fought at Brunanburh. He very soon had to fight again, for the Danes rose in rebellion as soon as Athelstan was dead. Edmund marched northwards against them, and got the country into his own hands.

5. He gave Cumberland to the Scottish King, Malcolm, to hold under him, that he might be Edmund's "fellow-worker by sea and land." Edmund's power was so great that he was called the "Magnificent." He had reigned only six years, when he was stabbed to death by a robber.

6. **Edred : 946.**—When Edmund died, his two sons were too young to rule, and the Witan, or wise men, made his brother Edred King. He succeeded in making the Danes obey him. His chief adviser was Dunstan, Abbot of Glastonbury, a man of great learning, who did much to draw the different races in the country more closely together.

7. **Edwy : 955.**—Edwy, the son of Edmund, and the nephew of the late King, came to the throne at the early age of sixteen. His reign was an unhappy one. He quarrelled with Dunstan, whom he sent out of the country. The Mercians then rebelled against him, and made his brother Edgar their King. He recalled Dunstan, and made him Bishop of London.

8. **Edgar the Peaceable** : 959.—When Edwy died, Edgar became King of the whole country. In his reign England was strong and peaceful. He encouraged trade, and kept a large fleet, by means of which he was able to keep the Danes in check. He caused the Welsh nobles to pay a tax of three hundred wolves' heads every year. This did much to rid the land of those savage animals.

9. **Dunstan**.—The wise ruling of England at this period was greatly owing to Dunstan, who was made Archbishop of Canterbury. He tried to make the Danes and other races in the country feel satisfied, so that they all settled down peaceably together, and in time became one people.

10. **Edward the Martyr** : 975.—Edgar had been married twice. On his death his eldest son became King. Edgar's second wife wished to place her son Ethelred on the throne, and so she caused the King to be murdered when he was only eighteen years old. On account of this he is called Edward the Martyr. He had reigned only four years.

Notes and Meanings.

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| <p>1 Tribute, money paid to the ruler of another country.</p> <p>2 Submitted to, allowed themselves to be ruled by; obeyed.</p> <p>Brunanburh, somewhere in the north of England, but its exact locality is not known. As the enemy (Danes and Scots) landed at the mouth of the Humber, it was probably in Yorkshire.</p> | <p>3 Mediterranean Sea, a large inland sea between Europe and Africa.</p> <p>5 Magnificent, grand in appearance.</p> <p>6 Abbot, head of an abbey.
Glastonbury, town in Somersetshire.</p> <p>10 Martyr, one who suffers death for his religion, or for what he believes to be true.</p> |
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13. OLD ENGLISH KINGS. (Part III.)

1. **Ethelred the Unready: 978.**—Ethelred the Second was the son of Edgar, and the half-brother of the late King Edward. He was only eleven years of age when he came to the throne. When he was old enough to govern, it was soon seen that he was too weak and foolish to make a good King. On this account he was called “the Unready.”

2. **The Danegeld.**—Dark days came upon the land through the King’s foolishness. The country was no longer united as in Edgar’s reign, but was broken up into a number of little states, which were constantly quarrelling with each other. To Denmark and Norway the news went that neither the English King nor his people was strong enough to withstand an attack; and so band after band of warlike Northmen came to burn and plunder as they had done before.

3. Ethelbert would not fight. He did what seemed an easier thing. He gave the Danes money to go away. This money he got from his people, in the form of a tax, which was called the Danegeld, or Dane-money. The Danes took the money and went away, but only to return soon again in larger numbers than ever.

4. **Normandy.**—Then Ethelred tried to make friends with a strong state on the other side of the English Channel; in the north of France. This was Normandy. He married the Duke of Normandy’s daughter; but he did not get any help from him against his enemies. This marriage must be re-

membered, because through it great changes came upon England some sixty or seventy years afterwards.

5. **The Massacre of the Danes: 1002.**—Ethelred at last grew tired of the constant coming of the Danes. He had no more money to spare, and so he thought of a plan to get rid of them. He sent secret orders throughout Wessex to put to death on a certain day every Dane in the country. These orders were carried out, and one of the murdered Danes was a sister of the King of Denmark.

6. Swift punishment followed. King Sweyn hurried over from Denmark with a large army, and invaded the country. A number of English joined with the Danes against Ethelred, who was obliged to flee for safety to Normandy.

Notes and Meanings.

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| 1 Unready , without wisdom; not knowing the right thing to do. | Danes to bribe them to go away from England. |
| 2 Danegeld , money given to the | 5 Massacre , great slaughter. |

14. DANISH KINGS.

1. **The first Danish King: 1013.**—Sweyn had been fighting to get possession of the English kingdom for twelve years, but after he had gained it he lived only one month. He was declared King, but never crowned.

2. **Canute and Ethelred.**—On Sweyn's death Ethelred came home; but the wise men of Wessex, Mercia, and Northumbria would not have him for

King. They chose Canute, the son of Sweyn. This was partly because of their great fear of the Danes. It seemed better to submit to them than to have another struggle like that which had been going on for the last twelve years. Ethelred died in 1016.

3. **Edmund Ironside : 1017.**—Edmund, the son of Ethelred, was so brave and strong that people called him “Ironside.” He was more like one of the old English kings than his own weak father. He fought bravely for the throne, till at length Canute agreed that the kingdom should be divided between them. Seven months afterwards Edmund died, and Canute became King of the whole country.

4. **Canute : 1017.**—When once settled firmly on the throne, Canute showed himself to be a wise ruler. He saw that it would not do to force Danish laws on the English people, so he ruled by the good laws of Alfred and Edgar. Danes and English were at peace under his rule, and the land prospered. The people cleared the forests and marshes, built houses, tilled the ground, and traded with merchants from other lands.

5. **Ethelred’s Widow.**—Canute’s wife was dead when he became King of England, so he married Emma of Normandy, the widow of Ethelred the Unready. Their son Hardicanute was the last Danish King of England.

6. **Canute’s Letter.**—Canute once went as a pilgrim to Rome, and while there he wrote a long letter to his English subjects. “I have sent this letter before me,” he said, “that all the people of my realm may rejoice in my well-doing ; for, as you

yourselves know, never have I spared nor will I spare to spend myself and my toil in what is needful and good for my people."

7. He also said that none of his officers were to do wrong to rich or poor, as they valued his friendship and their own well-being. He would not allow the people to be taxed unfairly. "I have no need that money be heaped together for me by unjust demands." Canute died in 1035, after a reign of nineteen years. He was the ruler of England, Denmark, and Norway, and the most powerful monarch in Europe.

8. **The last Danish Kings.**—One of Canute's sons became King of Norway; another, Harold, became King of England; and the youngest, Hardicanute, ruled over Denmark. Harold was fond of hunting, and he received the name of Harefoot from his swiftness in running. He died in 1040, after a reign of five years.

9. Hardicanute, the son of Canute and Emma, now became King. He was a wicked and cruel man. He had no love for the English people, who soon turned against him. He died, in 1042, at a feast where he had been drinking heavily.

Notes and Meanings.

4 Prospered , improved; got on well.	6 Realm , kingdom.
6 Pilgrim , one who travels to a distance to visit a holy place.	7 Denmark and Norway , countries on the other side of the North Sea.
	9 Emma . See par. 5 of lesson.
6 Marshes , swamps; pieces of very wet ground.	7 Spared , kept from using.

15. EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.

1. **Edward the Confessor: 1042.**—Upon the death of Hardicanute, the English people, tired of Danish rule, sought for a king of their own race and blood. They therefore gave the throne to Edward, the son of Ethelred the Unready and Emma of Normandy. Because he paid so much attention to religion he was known as the Confessor. He was a gentle, timid, and pious man, but was not fit for governing the kingdom. He lived more like a monk than a king, and left his work to be done by the strongest men in the land.

2. **Earl Godwin.**—The most powerful nobleman at this time was Godwin, Earl of Wessex. He could speak well in the Witan, and he knew how to rule men. He was clever, cautious, and hard-working; and he gained more power by the marriage of his daughter Edith to the King.

3. **The Normans.**—Edward was a Norman in almost everything—in education, in dress, and in speech. He did not understand his English people, and could never see the harm he was doing in giving the best places in the land to his Norman friends.

4. We should remember that the Normans were not French people. They were really Danes and Northmen, who about a hundred years before had settled in the north of France, just as their countrymen had done when they seized upon a part of England. The province in France in which they lived was called Normandy, or Northman-dy—land of the Northmen.

5. The Normans were by this time thoroughly French in all their ways, and spoke the French language. They were thus far more unlike the English than the Danes were who had settled in England. Edward made one Norman monk Bishop of Rochester, and another Bishop of London, and afterwards even Archbishop of Canterbury.

6. **Godwin an Exile.**—Earl Godwin's eldest son was a wild, bad man, who did many wrong things and brought evil upon his father. He was driven out of the country; but Godwin unwisely forced the King to pardon him, and to let him return. At length a quarrel arose between the King and the Earl, when Godwin and all his family were declared to be outlaws, and forced to leave the country.

7. **William, Duke of Normandy.**—During the absence of Godwin, William, Duke of Normandy, the grandson of Queen Emma's brother, paid a visit to England. It is said that Edward promised to leave his crown to William. This he had no right to do; for the English king was always chosen by the Witan. There was little likelihood that William would be their choice, seeing that he was not an Englishman, and had nothing to do with England.

8. **Godwin's Return.**—The people found out that they could not get on well without Godwin. Edward allowed his Norman friends to do what they pleased, and there was no proper government in the land. So Godwin was allowed to come home, and the Witan gave him back his lands and the power which he had before. The King was not glad to



WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

(Founded by Edward the Confessor.)

see him, but he had to submit; and many of the Normans fled across the Channel.

9. **Harold.**—Godwin did not live long after his return; but his second son, Harold, was able to take his father's place. He was a clever man; and while he governed England, the King hunted, and spent his time in devotion, and built the great church of Westminster, where the Abbey now stands.

10. **Westminster Abbey.**—Edward commenced to build this church in the year 1049, and it was finished in 1065. He designed it for his own burial-place, and here he was buried before the altar a few days after its consecration. It was rebuilt by Henry the Third, who placed the body of

the Confessor in a splendid tomb behind the high altar in St. Edward's Chapel, or the Chapel of the Kings. As time passed on, this grand building became sacred with the dust of kings, warriors, statesmen, and poets, who found a last resting-place within its walls. And within a few yards of the Confessor's grave every one of our sovereigns, from the Conqueror to Queen Victoria, has received the crown.

11. As Edward the Confessor had no children, people began to look on Harold as the next king. He was the son of the great Godwin, a thorough Englishman, and a brave soldier. He had ruled the country well for many a year; why should he not be made king?

12. Duke William of Normandy had been watching Harold's doings in England very carefully, and had known for some time that the English earl was the only man who could come between him and the throne. Therefore when, as the result of a shipwreck, he was able to take Harold prisoner, he made the earl promise to help him to the English throne on the death of Edward. Harold did not intend to keep his promise. It had been forced from him, and therefore he did not regard it as binding. Not long after this Edward died in 1066, naming Harold as his successor.

Notes and Meanings.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 5 Rochester , a city in Kent. | the laws, and were no longer |
| Canterbury , a city in Kent. | protected by them. |
| 6 Exile , one who is banished or sent out of his native country. | 9 Westminster Abbey , a famous abbey or church in London, where our sovereigns are crowned. |
| Outlaws , men who had broken | |

16. THE NORMAN CONQUEST.

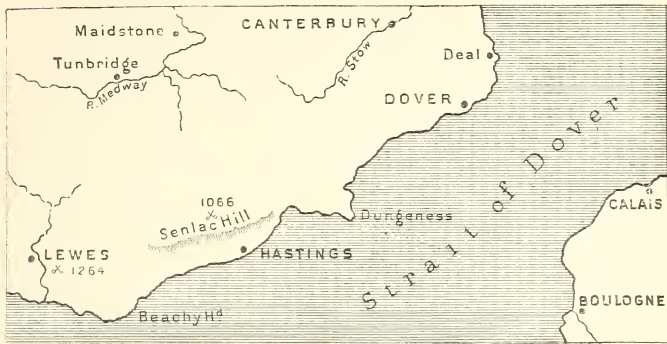
1. **Harold the Second : 1066.**—Edward the Confessor left his crown to his brother-in-law, Harold, the second son of Earl Godwin. In January 1066 Edward died, and Harold was elected King by the Witan, and crowned at Westminster. There were four Kings of England that year.

2. **William's Preparations.**—When the Duke of Normandy heard that Harold had been made King he was very angry, and began at once to make ready for war. He sent everywhere for soldiers, to whom he promised rich lands in England, if only they would help him to win the kingdom. He began also to build a fleet to carry his army across the Channel.

3. **Tostig.**—Harold's brother, Tostig, Earl of Northumberland, had been banished for ill-treating the people. Because he was not allowed to return to the country, he became a bitter enemy of Harold's, and invaded England.

4. Joined by Hardrada, King of Norway, he sailed up the mouth of the Humber, and landed in Yorkshire. Harold hastened with an army to the scene of conflict, and was willing to make peace with his brother; but when Tostig asked what favours would be granted to Hardrada, Harold replied, "Seven feet of English earth for a grave." A battle then took place at Stamford Bridge, in which both Tostig and the King of Norway were slain.

5. **The Coming of the Normans.**—Four days after



this battle had been fought in Yorkshire, Duke William and his army landed at Pevensey in Sussex. Harold marched southwards to oppose him. The English took up a position on the hill of Senlac, nine miles from Hastings, and there waited for the Normans.

6. The English royal body-guard wore armour and carried great battle-axes, but a large part of the army was made up of country folk, half-armed and half-drilled. William had horses and horse-soldiers, splendid knights in full armour, skilled archers, and a banner blessed by the Pope.

7. **The Battle.**—The 14th of October 1066, Harold's birthday, was the day of the great battle. The Normans commenced the attack, and the English stood like a rock. At one time the Normans began to fall back, and there was a cry that their leader was killed; but William pulled off his helmet, that all men might see his face, and cried, "I live, and by God's help will conquer!"

8. Unable to break the English ranks, William

ordered his soldiers to pretend to run away. The English followed them, upon which the Normans turned and cut them to pieces. A small band of heroes was driven back to the top of the hill, with Harold in their midst. Though all hope was lost, the battle still raged. If the English standard fell from one dead hand, another hand grasped it instantly and held it firm.

9. **Death of Harold.**—An arrow struck Harold's right eye, and pierced into his brain. He fell, but still the fighting went on round his body. One brave man after another fell in defence of the royal standard and the dead King. When night came on all was over, and William, says an old writer, "sat down to eat and drink among the dead."

10. **Edgar Atheling.**—There was no one left of Godwin's house to strive for the crown, and the only heir was little Edgar Atheling (Edgar the Prince), the grandson of Edmund Ironside. The Witan made him King, hoping that all Englishmen would fight for him against the Normans; but he was never crowned.

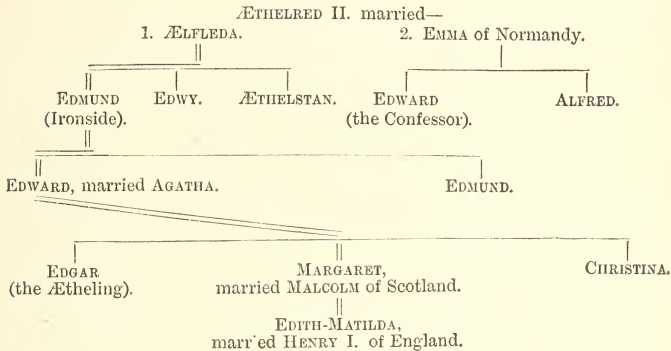
Notes and Meanings.

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|--|---|
| <p>1 Elected, chosen by vote.</p> <p>3 Banished, sent out of the country.</p> <p>4 Scene of conflict, field of battle. Stamford Bridge, in Yorkshire.</p> <p>5 Hastings, in the county of Sussex.</p> | <p>6 Royal body-guard, a body of soldiers, whose duty it is to guard the King or Queen.</p> <p>Drilled, trained; exercised.</p> <p>7 Helmet, a covering for the head, usually made of metal.</p> <p>8 Standard, flag.</p> |
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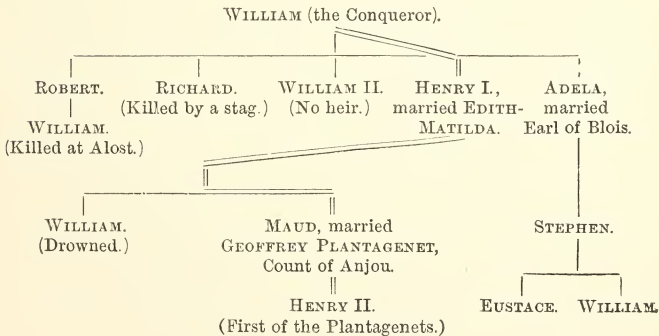
GENEALOGICAL TREES

CONNECTING THE OLD ENGLISH AND NORMAN LINES.

OLD ENGLISH LINE



CONNECTING THE NORMAN KINGS AND THE PLANTAGENETS.



THE NORMAN LINE.

(FOUR KINGS.)

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. WILLIAM I. (<i>The Conqueror</i>)..... | 1066-1087: 21 years. |
| 2. WILLIAM II. (<i>Rufus</i>), son..... | 1087-1100: 13 years. |
| 3. HENRY I. (<i>Beauclerc</i>), brother..... | 1100-1135: 35 years. |
| 4. STEPHEN, nephew..... | 1135-1154: 19 years. |

17. WILLIAM I. (Part I.)

1066 to 1087: 21 years.

1. **William the Conqueror.**—William, Duke of Normandy, was crowned King of England in Westminster Abbey on Christmas Day, 1066. After the Battle of Hastings, the people of London knew that they could not hold out against William. They therefore offered him the crown. At their head was young Edgar Atheling. The Witan elected William to be King, and the crown was placed on his head by the same archbishop who had crowned Harold in January of the same year.

2. **William and the English.**—Following the example of Canute, William tried to reign, not as a conqueror, but as an English King. No changes were made in the laws; the Norman soldiers were kept strictly in order; and William even tried to learn the English language, in order that he might understand the complaints of his new subjects. To hold the Londoners in check, he began at once to build a strong fortress on the banks of the Thames. This was the beginning of the famous Tower of London.

3. **Rising of the English.**—A few months after the

conquest, William spent the summer in Normandy, leaving England in charge of his half-brother Odo and a noble named William Fitzosbern. But they did not govern wisely, and the people rose against them.



WILLIAM THE FIRST.

4. William suddenly returned, and four years' fighting followed. In the north-east the people

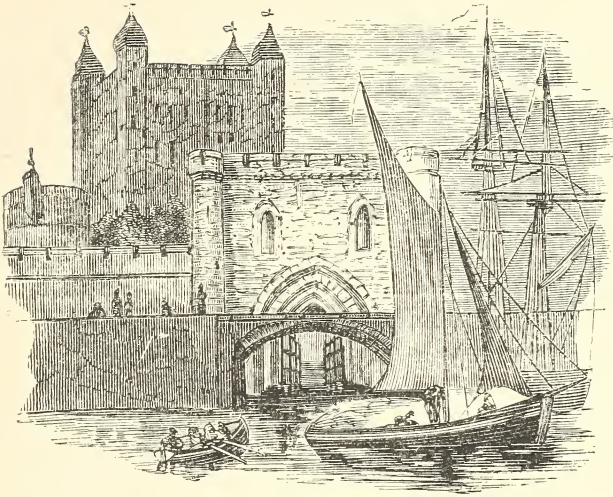
were joined by the Danes, who came in a large fleet. The Danes and the English together took York, and put to death three thousand Normans. When the news of this defeat reached William he was very angry, and at once marched with a large force to York.

5. William paid the Danes to go back to their own country, took York out of the hands of the English, and then passed over the ground between York and Durham, burning every town and village, and destroying the crops and cattle. Large numbers of people were killed, and it is said that one hundred thousand died of want. Many of those who survived sold themselves into slavery to get food.

6. **Hereward the Saxon.** — Many of the English land-owners, when driven from their estates, fled into the woods, whence they often made sudden attacks on the Normans. The most famous of these Englishmen was Hereward the Saxon, who built a wooden fort as “a camp of refuge” in the Isle of Ely, which was surrounded by marshes. Here he held out for a long time, until some monks of Ely showed the Conqueror a secret path to his stronghold. Hereward and William became friends, and the King gave the Saxon lands and a place at court.

Notes and Meanings.

<p>2 Subjects, those over whom he ruled.</p> <p>In check, under control; in proper order.</p> <p>Fortress, fortified place; stronghold.</p> <p>Tower of London, a large fort-</p>	<p>ress in the east of London, now used for keeping arms and the crown jewels.</p> <p>5 Want, starvation; lack of food.</p> <p>6 Isle of Ely, in Cambridgeshire. The marsh-land is now drained and cultivated.</p>
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TOWER OF LONDON.
(Founded by the Conqueror, 1078.)

18. WILLIAM I. (Part II.)

1. **Division of the Land.**—William's followers had been promised great rewards, and he now set about dividing the lands of the English. In order to do this without appearing to seize the land that belonged to another, he said that he had been the lawful King ever since the Confessor's death, and that any Englishman who had fought against him was a rebel, and had therefore lost all right to his land.

2. William allowed some of his English subjects to have land; but he always made them buy it from him, and be from henceforth his vassals or servants. To prevent the Norman barons from growing too powerful, he gave them lands in different parts of the kingdom. A great Norman baron had not one

large estate, but a number of small ones far apart from each other.

3. **The Feudal System.**—All the land now belonged to the King. He gave it to the greatest of his earls, barons, and knights. They had not to pay rent for it, but had to promise that in time of war they would fight for the King.

4. Each land-owner came unarmed and bare-headed into the King's presence, knelt down before him, put his hands in his, and swore to be the King's "man" in life and in death. This was called "doing homage," and the land that was held in this way was called a "fief." William himself did homage to the King of France for Normandy; but in England he was the land-owner, and men did homage to him.

5. The great lords found that they could not easily manage their large estates, and so they in turn let out portions of them to smaller lords on the same conditions. Then the smaller lords divided their lands again among lesser men, and these again among others beneath them.

6. The Feudal System was something like a great tree. The strong trunk might stand for the king, the large branches for his barons, then smaller branches spread out from these, twigs from the smaller branches, and leaves at the ends of the twigs, to show the men of lower rank. Every man in the country was bound to fight for the man from whom he held his land.

7. **The New Forest.**—William was a great lover of hunting; and although there were several royal

forests for that purpose, he wished to have one in the south of England near his palace at Winchester. For this purpose, he laid waste the country for thirty miles round, destroying more than thirty parish churches and all the dwellings of the people, who were driven out and obliged to seek homes elsewhere. Two of the Conqueror's sons, Richard and William Rufus, were killed while hunting in this forest. It is called the New Forest to this day.

8. **The Forest Laws.**—William's forest laws were very severe. He made it as great a crime to kill an animal as to kill a man. He "loved the tall deer as though he were their father;" and whoever killed a deer or a boar had his eyes put out.

9. **The Curfew Bell.**—One of William's laws was that every English household was to put out its lights and fires at eight o'clock at night. The church bell in each parish was rung every night to warn the people of the hour. The French words for "cover fire" were *couvre feu*, and so the bell was called the Curfew Bell. This law was intended to keep the wooden houses of the time from the risk of taking fire.

10. **Taxes.**—In those days people did not understand why they should have to pay taxes. They seemed to think that the King had quite enough property of his own, and could manage the affairs of the country without any payment from them. William taxed the people at first justly and then unjustly. As he grew older he grew fonder of money, and heaped up great treasures in his chief city of Winchester.

11. **Windsor Castle.**—Twenty miles from London,

on Castle Hill, a chalk cliff rising from the right bank of the Thames, the Conqueror built a Norman keep in which to lodge his enemies. It was one of the strongest works in England, and was used as a prison till Henry Beauclerc built a royal dwelling there. Since then Windsor Castle has been the principal residence of the English sovereigns.

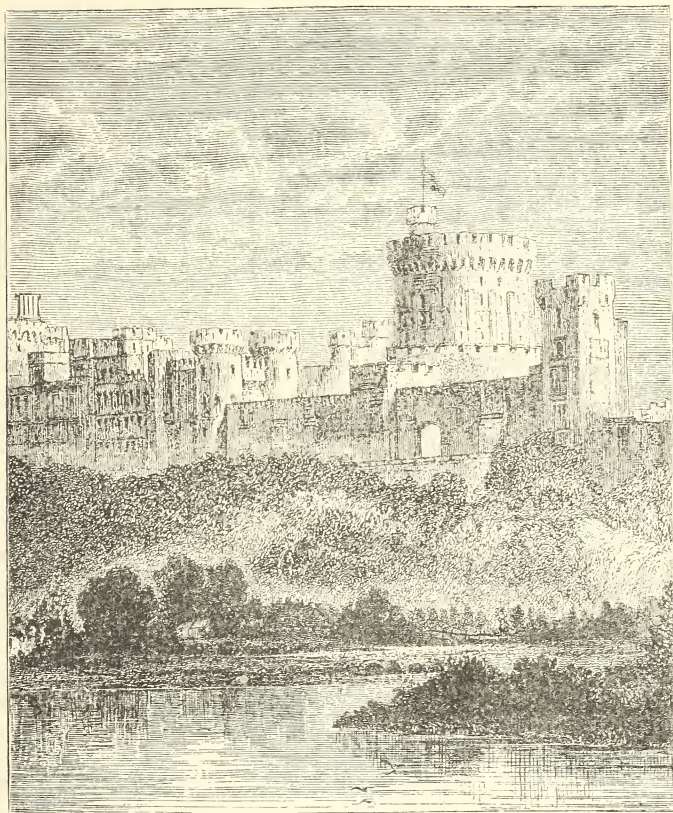
Notes and Meanings.

<p>1 Rebel, one who fights against his lawful king.</p> <p>2 From henceforth, ever afterwards.</p> <p>Barons, lords; nobles.</p> <p>4 Swore, promised with an oath.</p> <p>“Man,” servant.</p> <p>Doing homage, acknowledging the King as overlord.</p>	<p>7 Winchester, chief town of Hampshire. It was once the capital of England.</p> <p>Parish, the district in which at one time there was at least one church.</p> <p>8 Crime, act to be punished by law.</p> <p>10 Treasures, silver and gold.</p>
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19. WILLIAM I. (Part III.)

1. **Domesday Book.**—Towards the end of William's reign a survey was made of the whole country. This was written in a book called the Domesday Book. The King wanted to know how many land-holders there were, and exactly how much land they owned. The King's men were sent into every shire, and into every “hundred” in that shire, to ask the freemen five questions—1. Who held this land in King Edward's (the Confessor's) day? 2. What was it worth then? 3. Who owns it now? 4. What is it worth now? 5. Can its worth be raised?

2. The record gives the different classes of people, as barons, thanes, small land-owners, tenants, slaves.



WINDSOR CASTLE.
(Founded by the Conqueror.)

It mentions the different kinds of employment followed by the people. Among them were hawk-keepers, bow-keepers, foresters, armourers, minstrels, and many others.

3. The land is described as corn land, meadow, pasture, and wood land. There is also a list of vine-

yards, gardens, salt-works, iron-mines, and fisheries. The old chronicle says that not a single rood of land was passed by, and that every pig and cow was counted. From this book William knew exactly how much or how little he should tax each land-owner.

4. **The Oath of Salisbury.**—It was not enough to see the names of the land-owners written in the Domesday Book. The King wished to meet the men face to face; for he saw that those who held the lands of his barons might some day obey the barons rather than him. He therefore thought it better that they should take their lands direct from himself. In 1086 a great meeting was held on Salisbury Plain, and there every land-owner did homage to William, and promised to serve him before any one else.

5. The Salisbury meeting was important, because it made England one. Never again was the land broken up into small kingdoms. In less than one hundred years from this time, the different races had become one people—Danes, English, and Normans, all were English. Though the Normans conquered the land, they never conquered the language or changed the name of the country. A great many French words have been used among us ever since; but the language itself is not French, but English.

6. **Death of William.**—The King's later years were troubled by the ill conduct of his sons. They fought with him and with each other. A quarrel about the border land between France and Normandy caused William to burn the town of Mantes. While he was watching the fire, his horse stumbled

over some hot cinders, and the King was hurt against the pommel of his saddle. Six weeks later he died at Rouen, and was buried at Caen.

7. **William's Character.**—William was a just ruler and a wise statesman. Of him the English chronicle says: "So harsh and cruel was he that none dared resist his will. If a man would live and hold his lands, need it were he followed the King's will." And yet it was also said of him that "he was mild to them that loved God." He was so much against capital punishment that only one person was executed during his reign.

8. **The Conqueror's Sons.**—To Robert, his eldest son, he left Normandy. Richard, the best of all his sons, had been killed while hunting in the New Forest. Henry, the youngest, was to have a large sum of money; but to William he left England. The Conqueror put his own ring on William's finger, and sent him away from his death-bed to secure the crown of England.

Notes and Meanings.

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|---|--|
| 1 Survey , an account of the position, size, and worth of all the estates. | 2 Minstrels , men who lived by singing songs and playing the harp at the same time. |
| "Hundred," division of a county having about one hundred families. | 3 Vineyards , places where the vine grows. |
| 2 Record , writing; account. | Chronicle , record; writing. |
| Tenants , those who pay rent for the use of land or property. | Rood , the fourth part of an acre. |
| Hawk , a large bird trained to hunt game. | 4 Salisbury Plain , in Wiltshire. |
| Forester , one who has the charge of a forest. [or arms. | 6 Mantes , a town on the river Seine. |
| Armourers , makers of armour | Pommel , raised part. |
| | Rouen (<i>Roo-ong'</i>), on the river Seine. |
| | 7 Resist , withstand; oppose. |

20. WILLIAM II. (Part I.)

1087 to 1100: 13 years.

1. **William Rufus.**—William, the son of the Conqueror, was called Rufus, or the Red King, on account of his ruddy appearance. He was crowned by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, as soon as the news came across the Channel that his father was dead.

2. The barons, led by his uncle Odo, rose against William three months after he was crowned. The King called upon all who had sworn to be faithful to his father on Salisbury Plain to come and help him, and he promised to rule well, and to do away with the forest laws.

3. The people saw plainly that it was better to obey one strong King than a great number of lawless barons, who would do as they pleased if they had a feeble King at their head; and they flocked to William's standard. The barons were defeated, and forced to submit to William.

4. **War with Malcolm of Scotland: 1093.**—While these things were going on, Malcolm the Third, King of Scotland, led an army into England. Peace was, however, arranged before a battle had been fought. In the following year Malcolm invaded Northumberland. While trying to take Alnwick Castle, he is said to have been pierced in the eye and killed by an English knight.

5. **William and Robert.**—It seemed to many of the people unfair that William should be King while the Conqueror's eldest son Robert was alive; but he

could never have governed the country properly. He was so lazy that he would sometimes lie in bed for days at a time, and so easy and weak that he could not say "No" to any one. He was kindly



WILLIAM THE SECOND.

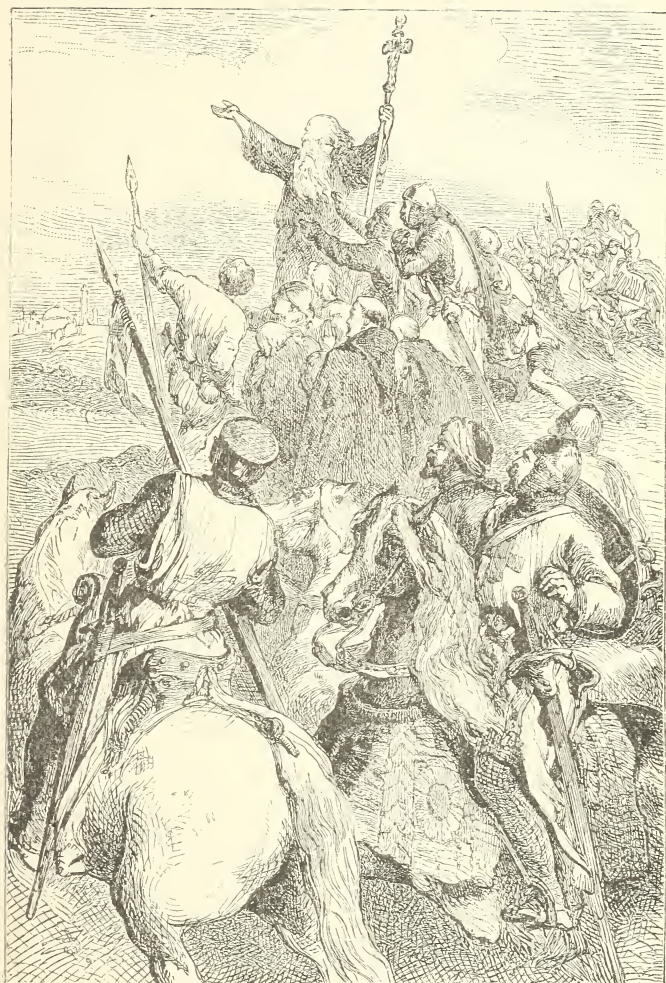
and generous, and brave in battle, but not fitted to rule. William and Robert ended a quarrel that had arisen between them by agreeing that the one who should outlive the other should have both England

and Normandy. Soon after, Robert left the country to take part in a Crusade.

6. **The Crusades.**—The Holy Land has been for a long time in the hands of the Turks, who are followers of Mohammed, and hate the Christian religion. Christians from all parts of Europe used to visit the places where they believed their Lord had lived and died. The Holy Sepulchre, where Christ was said to have been buried, was very dear to them; but they were often ill-used by the Turks.

7. **Peter the Hermit.**—One of these poor pilgrims, a French monk named Peter the Hermit, came back to Europe to tell the story of their sufferings. He went from city to city, and from village to village, preaching everywhere, and stirring up the people to go and take Jerusalem from the Turks. The Pope gave this plan his blessing, and called upon Christians everywhere in Europe to join the army of the Cross. Those who went wore a red cross on the left arm, and from this the war was called a Holy War or a Crusade.

8. **The First Crusade: 1096.**—The Kings of England and France approved of the scheme; and Robert was so eager to take part in the first Crusade that he gave up the government of Normandy for five years to his brother William, who in return lent him ten thousand marks (about six thousand pounds in our money). Robert followed the Red Cross banner to the Holy Land, and was there till after William's death. After enduring great hardships, and fighting many bloody battles, the Crusaders came in sight of Jerusalem, which they took



THE CRUSADERS IN SIGHT OF JERUSALEM.

after a siege of five weeks. It remained in the hands of the Christians till 1187.

Notes and Meanings.

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| <p>4 Alnwick Castle, the residence of the Dukes of Northumberland.</p> <p>5 Crusade, War of the Cross, or Holy War. Eight of these Crusades were undertaken between the eleventh and the thirteenth centuries.</p> <p>6 Holy Land, Palestine, at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea; called the Holy Land because it was the native land of Jesus Christ.</p> | <p>6 Turks, people of Turkey.</p> <p>Mohammed, the founder of a religion called Mohammedanism.</p> <p>Sepulchre, burial-place; grave.</p> <p>7 Peter the Hermit. A <i>hermit</i> is one who withdraws from the world and lives a lonely and holy life.</p> <p>Jerusalem, the chief city of Palestine.</p> <p>8 Mark, equal to 13s. 4d.</p> |
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21. WILLIAM II. (Part II.)

1. **William's Greed.**—When the Archbishop of Canterbury died, William did not appoint a successor to him for more than four years; for he thought he might as well have the money himself which came in year by year from the archbishop's lands. He did the same thing when any bishop or abbot died. He kept their places vacant, and quietly used the money.

2. When any one wished to be a bishop or an abbot, he had to buy the office from the King. The people were taxed heavily and unjustly. Thieves could escape punishment by paying money to the King. The heir of a nobleman had to pay a sum of money when he came into his property. A father who wished his daughter to be married had also to pay money, and ask the King's leave.

The King's chief men lived upon the country people wherever they went—ate their food, took their horses, cut down their crops, and treated them like slaves.

3. **Anselm.**—Once when William was ill, and afraid that he was going to die, he made an Italian priest named Anselm Archbishop of Canterbury. Anselm was a good, gentle, learned man. He did not wish to be archbishop, for he knew that it would not be easy to live in peace with such a man as William, and yet dare to do right and speak the truth. But he was dragged to the King's bedside, and the crozier, or bishop's staff, was forced into his hands.

4. Anselm's gentleness was not weakness. When the King recovered from his illness and from his fear of death, the archbishop spoke out bravely, and tried to stop him from doing wrong. The King wished to make Anselm pay for his office; but this the archbishop could not do. At length Anselm, unwilling to endure the Red King's fury, left the country and went back to Normandy.

5. **Flambard.**—At the head of all the courts in England was a rough, cruel man named Ralph Flambard, a Norman priest whom the King had made Bishop of Durham. He ruled the kingdom when William was in Normandy, and it was he who made the plans to enrich the King by fining and taxing his people.

6. **The Death and Character of William.**—The last three years of William's life were the darkest that the English people had known for a long time. There was famine in the land, and the King's desire

for money could not be satisfied. In 1100 William went out with a hunting party in the New Forest. At sunset he was found lying dead, with an arrow sticking in his breast. A poor charcoal-burner carried the body in his cart into Winchester.

7. Whose hand shot the arrow none can tell. It is said that Walter Tyrrel killed the King by accident, and ran away lest he should be charged with having murdered him. It is not unlikely that William was killed by some one whom he had badly treated. William was a strong, bold, fierce man, who had no thought but to please himself at the expense of his people.

Notes and Meanings.

1 Vacant , unoccupied; unfilled. 2 Buy the office , give money to get it.	5 Fining and taxing, etc. , making them pay money as fines and taxes.
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22. HENRY I.

1100 to 1135: 35 years.

1. **Henry Beauclerc.**—Henry, the youngest son of the Conqueror, was a better man than his brother William; and as he could read and write, he was called Beauclerc, or fine scholar. He was one of those men who are said to have a good head, but no heart; and he had the sense to govern England fairly, knowing that such a course would be better for himself.

2. The English people were inclined to like him, for he had been born and brought up in England;

and they were very glad when he sent Flambard to prison and brought Archbishop Anselm home.

3. **The Charter.**— Henry saw that the people would be his best support. The barons were al-



HENRY THE FIRST.

ways unruly, and he knew they wished Duke Robert to come home and be King. Henry therefore tried to make the people his friends. So he

gave a charter, or written promise, in which he said that the old laws of Edward the Confessor should come into use again, with the laws which his father the Conqueror had added. He also said that the "evil customs" of his brother in Church matters should be done away; that people might leave their property to any one they pleased; and that the barons should deal justly with their vassals or servants.

4. **An Old English Princess.**—The sister of Edgar Atheling had married Malcolm of Scotland, who had now a grown-up daughter named Edith. She belonged to the Old English royal family. To please the people, Henry married this lady. The joy of the English was great, for they remembered that their new Queen was a great-grand-daughter of Edmund Ironside, and was descended from their beloved Alfred the Great, and even from Cerdic, the first King of Wessex.

5. To please the Normans, Edith changed her name to Matilda, and Matilda she is always called. She died in 1118, leaving two children, William and Maud. This Maud helped to bring about the union of Normans and English.

6. **Henry and Robert.**—Robert was still in the Holy Land when Henry became King, but he started at once for England and claimed the crown. The barons joined Robert when he landed at Portsmouth; but Henry defeated them, and Robert went back to govern Normandy. He agreed to give up his claim to England in return for a yearly pension of three thousand marks.

7. After this the brothers again quarrelled, and Robert was defeated at the battle of Tenchebrai in 1106. As a prisoner in Cardiff Castle, in Wales, he remained for the rest of his life. It is said that his eyes were put out by Henry's orders.

8. **The White Ship** : 1120.—Henry's only son was drowned while crossing from Normandy to England. When the King heard the sad news, he fell to the ground in a swoon. It is said that from that day Henry never smiled again.

9. **Maud**. — Henry had but one child left, a daughter, who had married the Emperor of Germany, and was now a widow. To keep the crown in his own family, he married her to the son of the Count of Anjou, and then made all his barons swear that they would make her Queen after his death, which took place in 1135.

10. **Progress**.—In this reign the city of London grew rich and important. Henry gave it a special charter, and allowed it to rule itself. The woollen manufacture was begun in England at Worsted in Norfolk, and in Scotland on the banks of the Tweed.

Notes and Meanings.

1 **Beauclerc** (pronounce *Bo'clair*), from two French words, *beau*, fine; and *clerc*, a scholar.

3 **Evil customs**, selling offices for money.

6 **Portsmouth**, a town in Hampshire.

Pension, payment of money.

7 **Tenchebrai**, in Normandy.

Cardiff Castle, in Glamorgan-

shire, is about 2 miles from the Bristol Channel.

8 **Swoon**, fainting fit.

9 **Count of Anjou**, Earl of Anjou, an old province of France, now known as Maine-et-Loire.

10 **Special charter**, a writing giving rights or privileges different from those of others.

23. STEPHEN.

1135 to 1154: 19 years.

1. **Stephen of Blois.**—When Henry was dead the throne was claimed by one of the barons who had sworn to obey Maud. This was Stephen, Maud's cousin, and the son of the Conqueror's daughter Adela, who had married the Count of Blois.

2. Many barons took Stephen's part, because they did not want a woman to rule over them. The people of London did the same for the same reason. The gates of the city were thrown open to him, and a great meeting was held, at which he was chosen King. He promised to govern well; but he did not keep his promise.

3. **The Barons.**—Some of the barons, remembering their promise to Henry, took up arms for Maud; and some held by Stephen. Most of the barons built castles, and did what they could to make themselves powerful. These castles became the strongholds of lawless robber-nobles, who were more powerful than the King himself.

4. **The Battle of the Standard: 1138.**—Three years after the crowning of Stephen, Maud's uncle, David of Scotland, marched across the border to take the throne from Stephen. At the head of the English army was the Archbishop of York, who took with him to the battle-field a car on which was fixed a pole bearing the banners of saints.

5. Hand in hand the English chiefs swore to conquer or die. They knelt in prayer, and rose to battle. David was defeated with a loss of twelve

thousand men. Two years afterwards Stephen, wishing to make a friend of the Scottish King, gave Northumberland to David's son; and so Maud received no more help from her uncle.



STEPHEN.

6. Stephen and Maud.—Maud came to England in 1139, and there was civil war in the land. The barons in the north and west fought for her, and

those in the south and east for Stephen. She was once chosen queen, but was never crowned. If she had acted wisely, she might have won her father's throne in spite of Stephen; but when the power was in her hands she did not treat the people well.

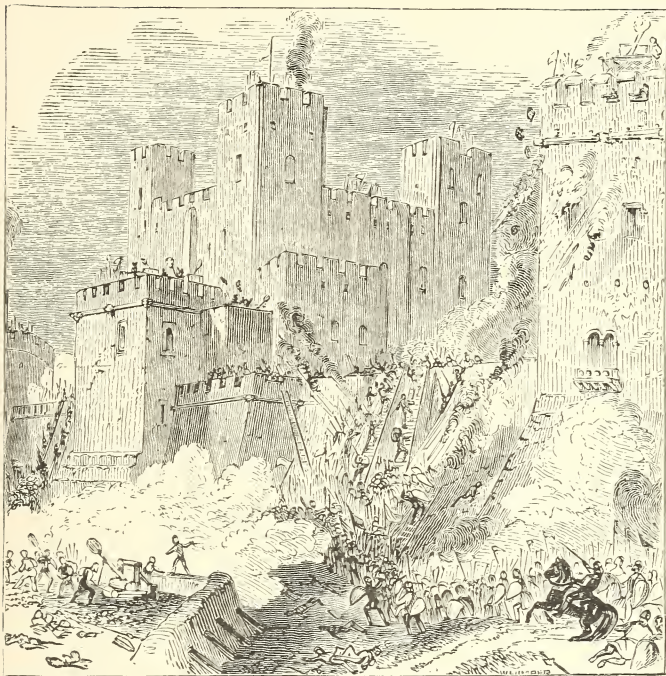
7. **Stephen a Prisoner.**—Stephen, who had been defeated at the Battle of Lincoln, was at this time a prisoner in Bristol Castle; but he was set at liberty in exchange for the Queen's brother Robert, who had been made prisoner by Stephen's friends. Maud was now besieged in Oxford, and would have fallen into the hands of the King, had she not escaped one snowy night in white garments. When her great friend and helper, her half-brother Robert, died she gave up the struggle and retired to Normandy.

8. **Maud's Son Henry.**—In 1152 Henry, the son of Maud, invaded England; but the sudden death of Stephen's eldest son brought about an agreement that Stephen should remain King for life, and at his death Henry should have the crown.

9. **Death and Character of Stephen.**—Stephen's death took place in 1154. During the last year of his reign he tried in vain to put a stop to some of the disorders which had been going on for so long a time in his kingdom.

Notes and Meanings.

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|--|--|
| <p>1 Blois (<i>Blwa</i>), an ancient city of France on the Loire.</p> <p>2 A woman. In France there was a law that no woman should rule; and the Norman barons in England did not wish to have a female ruler.</p> | <p>7 Set at liberty in exchange, etc., got his freedom on condition that Robert should also be set free.</p> <p>Besieged, surrounded with armed forces. [gain.]</p> <p>8 Agreement, understanding; bar-</p> |
|--|--|



A NORMAN CASTLE.

24. LIFE AMONG THE NORMANS. (Part I.)

1. **A Norman Castle.**—The Norman barons lived in strongly-situated castles with strongly-built walls. In the centre of each castle was a tall square building called a *keep*; and round the outside of the wall of the castle proper ran a deep ditch or moat filled with water, across which a drawbridge led to the gateway. This bridge could be drawn up by means of a chain worked from within the walls, so that the approach to the castle might be thus cut off.

2. Even should an enemy manage to cross the moat and force the gate, the castle was not yet taken. Bowmen, posted at every loophole in the keep, poured down their arrows upon the besiegers who were thronging the courtyard and striving to reach the narrow stair by which alone the inside could be gained. These loopholes were at once the windows and means of defence of the castles.

3. In such strongholds the barons, surrounded by their servants or vassals, often held out even against the King himself. These vassals tilled the fields which lay around the castle in times of peace, and followed the banner of their lords in times of war.

4. **Furniture.**—The furniture of a Norman castle was of a much ruder kind than that of the present day. The arm-chair, on which the baron sat at the head of the table, was covered with drapery and cushions; and his bedstead was surmounted by a roof, and draped round with curtains. Both the lord of the castle and his retainers slept on beds of straw. Vessels of silver and glass adorned the cupboards; but the dishes in daily use were generally of a coarser material. The apartments were poorly lighted. Sputtering oil-lamps and smoky candles lent but a sickly light, the large wood fire alone yielding a cheerful glow during the winter evenings.

5. **Meals.**—The Normans were astir early, when they took a light meal for breakfast. The dinner-hour was nine in the morning, and supper was served about four or five in the afternoon. Wines from abroad were found on the tables of the rich; but the poorer classes contented themselves with

home-brewed ale. The English labourers, who were little better than slaves, lived almost entirely on coarse bread and cheese.

6. **Peculiar Characters.**—While dinner was being served in a Norman castle, beggars crowded round the door, and strove with one another for places of advantage on the stairs. So unruly were these visitors that servants were posted here and there to prevent them from helping themselves from the dishes which were being passed up to table.

7. Within the hall was the minstrel with his harp, awaiting the commands of the baron. From a chain round his neck was suspended the *wrest* or tuning-key, and a plate of silver on his arm formed the badge of his calling. The fool, or jester, with his cap and bells, and quaint motley dress of red and yellow, had also his place in the hall.

8. Among the vassals at the lower end of the hall might be seen the palmer or pilgrim from the Holy Land. His hat was decked with shells; he wore sandals on his feet; and the iron-pointed staff which he carried was crowned with a branch of palm. Another personage who was often to be seen about the halls of the great, and who was known by the high yellow cap which he wore, was the money-lending, money-making Jew.

9. The native serfs, who scrambled and fought among themselves for the remains of the feast, squatted on the rush-strewn earthen floor at the end of the hall farthest from the dais or platform, on which sat the noble lord and his guests. The garments of these slaves were of untanned skins,

and round the neck of each was a collar of brass, on which was engraven the name of his master.

Notes and Meanings.

<p>1 Situated, placed ; set.</p> <p>2 Manage, be able.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">Loophole, an oblong opening in a wall.</p> <p>3 Vassals, those who owe service to a superior.</p> <p>4 Ruder, coarser.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">Retainers, servants or followers.</p>		<p>4 Surmounted, covered over.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">Sickly, dim.</p> <p>7 Badge, mark.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">Quaint, strange ; queer.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">Motley, of more than one colour.</p> <p>9 Untanned, undressed ; not made into leather.</p>
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25. LIFE AMONG THE NORMANS. (Part II.)

1. **Amusements.**—Hunting and hawking were the chief pastimes of the nobles in times of peace. Indeed, to hunt or to hawk was regarded as the special privilege of men of rank, and stern laws were enacted against all others who dared to hunt in the forests of the feudal lord. During the summer evenings the baron along with his guests watched the vassals at their games. Bull-baiting was a favourite sport ; but wrestling, boxing, and leaping were also engaged in to a great extent, while the courtyard often resounded with the shouts of football players. Music and dancing wiled away the long winter nights.

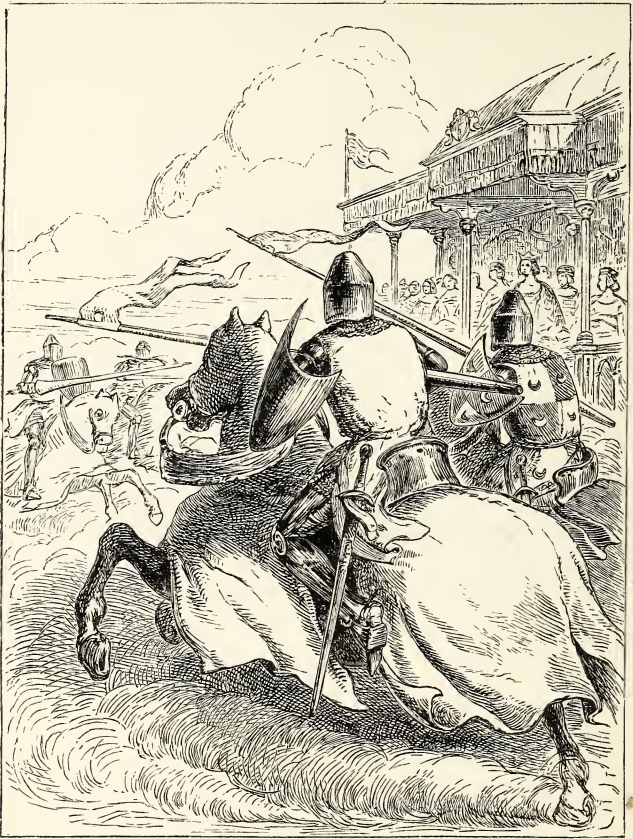
2. **Chivalry or Knighthood.**—The order of Knighthood was the natural outcome of an age of daring. Men fought for their religion, for their ladies, and indeed for very existence. Hence king and gentleman alike strove to become skilful in the use of the weapons of war. The training which alone led



KNIGHTS.

up to knighthood was the same for all. Each novice must have served as page and esquire before he could take the vows; and on the night before the ceremony he must have kept a lonely watch over the arms which on the morrow fair hands were to gird about him.

3. When the knight went forth to battle he was clad in close-fitting armour, and carried as weapons a lance, a two-handed sword, and, in addition, a small dagger with which to despatch his enemy. His helmet was adorned with a crest, and on his shield was painted a coat-of-arms.



TOURNAMENT.

4. The Knights Templars were an order which arose from the Crusades. They were half soldiers half priests, and were known by a long cloak which they wore, and upon which was sewn the emblem of the Cross. Different nations wore crosses of different colours.

5. **The Tournament.**—This was the chief sport of knighthood. Knights strove with knights in simple trials of skill in the use of arms, or, if enemies, in combat to the death. The nobles and their ladies witnessed the sport from raised galleries, while their vassals crowded round the barriers. When the heralds proclaimed the combat, the opposing knights, mounted and armed with lance or spear, dashed down upon each other from either end of the *lists*, each striving to unhorse the other.

6. The victor of the first day named a lady as Queen of Love and Beauty, who presided over the remainder of the tournament, and from whose hands the victorious knights received the rewards of their bravery. The last day of the sports was confined to the yeomen or vassals, whose favourite amusement was archery. In *Ivanhoe* Sir Walter Scott has given a stirring description of a tournament and its attendant circumstances.

Notes and Meanings.

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|---|--|
| 1 Pastimes , amusements for passing the time. | 2 Page , boy-servant. |
| Privilege , right. | Esquire , shield - bearer of a knight. |
| Stern , strict; severe. | Ceremony , act or service. |
| Enacted , made and put in force. | Fair hands . Ladies girded on the swords of new-made knights. |
| Feudal lord , the master they were bound to serve for the land they held from him. | 3 Despatch , put to death. |
| Bull-baiting , teasing and exciting bulls by dogs. | 4 Emblem , picture. |
| Resounded , was made to ring. | 5 Barriers , fences. |
| Wiled , caused to pass pleasantly. | 6 Yeomen , farmers. |
| 2 Novice , beginner; learner. | Archery , shooting with bows and arrows. |
| | "Ivanhoe," a story by Sir Walter Scott. |

THE PLANTAGENET LINE.

(EIGHT KINGS.)

1. HENRY II. (<i>Plantagenet</i>)	1154-1189: 35 years.
2. RICHARD I. (<i>Cœur de Lion</i>), son	1189-1199: 10 years.
3. JOHN (<i>Lackland</i>), brother	1199-1216: 17 years.
4. HENRY III. (<i>Winchester</i>), son	1216-1272: 56 years.
5. EDWARD I. (<i>Longshanks</i>), son	1272-1307: 35 years.
6. EDWARD II. (<i>Caernarvon</i>), son	1307-1327: 20 years.
7. EDWARD III. (<i>Windsor</i>), son	1327-1377: 50 years.
8. RICHARD II. (<i>Bordeaux</i>), grandson	1377-1399: 22 years.

26. HENRY II. (Part I.)

1154 to 1189: 35 years.

1. **Henry Plantagenet.**—Henry the Second was the son of Maud, daughter of Henry the First, and Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou. He was the first of a long line of Kings, who were all called Plantagenet, because the badge, or coat-of-arms, of the House of Anjou was a sprig of broom. The Latin name for broom is *planta genista*, and from this the House of Anjou received the name Plantagenet.

2. Henry received a hearty welcome from the English people, who remembered that their new King was descended, through his mother Matilda, from Alfred the Great. The writers of the time said that England was once more under a King of English race. They wrote: "Thou art a son of the most glorious Empress Matilda, whose mother was Matilda, daughter of Margaret, Queen of Scotland, whose father was Edward, son of King Edmund Ironside, who was great-grandson of the noble King Alfred."



HENRY THE SECOND AND HIS QUEEN ENTERING WINCHESTER.

3. When Henry landed in England, attended by many nobles and knights, the people flocked to meet him. Amidst the joyous shouts of his subjects he rode into Winchester, Queen Eleanor riding at his side.

4. **A Powerful King.**—Henry was the most powerful sovereign of his age. He was not only King of England, but he had more land in France than in England. In fact, he ruled over a greater part of France than did the French King himself. From his mother and grandfather he inherited England and Normandy. From his father he inherited one part of France; and his wife, Eleanor, brought him another large portion of that country.

5. **A Real King.**—Henry was not only powerful in that he was the monarch of wide lands on both sides of the English Channel, but he could govern and make his position as King felt throughout the nation. Stephen had only worn the crown and sat on the throne, but Henry was a real King. He loved to put down those who did not use their power well, and to raise up men from nothing.

6. **Good Government.**—One of the first things that Henry had to do was to secure order among the barons. To gain their support, Stephen had allowed them to build strong castles on their lands, and to do pretty much as they liked. Henry began by forcing them to pull down their castles and to obey the laws. At his command a royal army swept through the kingdom, seizing and destroying the strongholds of the proud nobles.

7. You will remember that William the Con-

queror had given lands to his followers, on condition that they should help him with all their fighting men in time of war. Henry saw that the keeping of so many soldiers by the barons brought



HENRY THE SECOND.

about many quarrels in the land when the country was at peace. He therefore told the great landowners that they might pay him money, if they

liked, as rent for their land, instead of giving their services in time of war.

8. This change caused money to flow in from his vassals, and with it the King could hire soldiers when he needed them. The barons, with fewer fighting men at their command, grew less dangerous. The farmers, too, who held land from the barons were able to stay at home and attend to their crops, even when the country was at war.

Notes and Meanings.

<p>1 Coat-of-arms, a figure on the armour or elsewhere by which the wearer was known.</p> <p>Broom, a wild shrub having yellow flowers.</p>	<p>4 Inherited, received because he was their heir.</p> <p>8 Vassals, those who held land from him as his followers and servants.</p>
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27. HENRY II. (Part II.)

1. **Thomas Becket**.—The most famous man in Henry the Second's reign was Thomas Becket (or à Becket). He was the son of Gilbert Becket, Mayor of London, a rich merchant, who had come from Normandy and settled in this country. He was clever, handsome, gay, and well educated. Archbishop Theobald, who was Henry's chief adviser, brought Becket under the King's notice; and Henry appointed him Chancellor—that is, keeper of the royal seal—and made him tutor to his sons.

2. **Church Reform**.—The Conqueror had given the clergy law courts of their own; but Henry found that this plan did much harm. If a priest did

wrong, he could not be punished by any of the King's judges, and the sentence passed upon him by his bishop was often much less severe than it ought to have been.

3. If a layman (a man not a priest) committed murder, the King's court sentenced him to be hanged; but if a priest committed the same crime, he was only sentenced to be shut up in a monastery for life. The people said that this was not fair, and that every one should receive the same punishment for the same crime. Then, many of the clergy in Henry's day were idle, wicked men, and Henry did not wish them to be shielded when they did wrong. He wanted to make a law that all men should be treated alike.

4. **Henry and Becket : 1162.**—While the King was trying to lessen the power of the clergy Archbishop Theobald died, and Henry put Becket into his place. He did this because he thought that Becket would help to make the Church better.

5. "You will soon hate me as much as you love me now," said the new Archbishop to the King. Such was the case, for Becket's whole manner of life changed. He left off his gay dress, wore a horse-hair shirt next his skin, partook of the plainest food, and busied himself only with the affairs of the Church.

6. **The Constitutions of Clarendon : 1164.**—He very soon showed Henry that he meant to take the side of the clergy against him. The quarrel between the King and the Archbishop became a very bitter one. A meeting of barons and clergy was held at

Clarendon, in Wiltshire, where it was decided that clergymen who had been guilty of any crime should be tried by the royal courts. For a time Becket gave way ; but the quarrel began again, and he had to leave the country.



MURDER OF BECKET.

7. **Becket's Return.**—After six years Becket was allowed to return to England. Finding that the lands which he had held as Archbishop had been given by the King to others, he excommunicated these persons—that is, he cut them off from the Church. At this time Henry was in Normandy, and when news was brought to him of the doings of Becket, he cried out in a moment of passion, “Will no one rid me of this turbulent priest?”

8. **The Murder of Becket: 1170.**—Four knights, wishful to please the King, crossed the Channel in haste and hurried to Canterbury. There, on the altar steps of his own cathedral, they murdered the Archbishop. He died bravely, and was regarded as a martyr. For hundreds of years afterwards he was honoured as a saint, and people went in crowds to pray before his tomb.

Notes and Meanings.

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|---|---|
| <p>1 Mayor, chief magistrate.
 Royal seal, a stamp on which were the royal arms or figure of the King. Papers on which laws were written had to be stamped with the royal seal.</p> | <p>were to receive the same punishment as others; that no clergyman should leave the country without the King's consent; that the clergy should hold their lands, and act, and be treated, as tenants; and that bishops and archbishops should do homage for their lands before receiving their appointments.</p> |
| <p>2 Church reform, change in the government of the Church.
 Clergy, ministers; priests.
 Law courts, where judges sit to try prisoners.
 Sentence, term of imprisonment or payment of money.</p> | <p>7 Excommunicated, were not allowed to continue members of the Church.
 Passion, temper; great anger.
 Turbulent, unruly; not willing to obey.</p> |
| <p>3 Committed, was guilty of.
 Shielded, excused; defended; receive less punishment.</p> | <p>8 Altar steps, steps leading to the communion-table.
 Martyr, one who suffers death for the sake of his religion.
 Tomb, grave.</p> |
| <p>5 Partook of, ate.</p> | |
| <p>6 Constitutions of Clarendon.
 The chief points were: that clergymen charged with crime were to be tried in the King's courts, and, if found guilty,</p> | |

28. HENRY II. (Part III.)

1. **Henry's Troubles.**—The King was now afraid that the English people would rise against him. The barons, indeed, did rebel, hoping that the

murder of Becket would cause all Henry's old friends to forsake him.

2. One trouble followed another. William the Lion, King of Scotland, attacked the northern counties of England. Prince Henry, the King's eldest son, was resolved at once to have either England or Normandy to rule over. Geoffrey and Richard were quite as determined to have a share of the King's lands in France. Their mother, who was a wicked woman, did all that she could to help them. The King of France also took their part.

3. **Henry's Penitence.**—The King sent messengers to the Pope to explain how Becket's death had taken place. He then went himself to Canterbury, where he knelt before Becket's tomb, and allowed the monks to scourge him with knotted cords. He did this partly from real sorrow for the murder, and partly to win back the support of his people, who were willing to believe that Henry had not intended to cause Becket's death.

4. **William the Lion.**—Soon after this Henry received news that William the Lion had been defeated and made prisoner at Alnwick Castle. Before the Scottish King was allowed to return home he was forced to do homage to Henry, and so own that he held the crown of Scotland by the will of the English King.

5. **Conquest of Ireland: 1172.**—Henry conquered a part of Ireland, and since his reign that country has been regarded as belonging to England. Ireland was divided into small states or kingdoms, as England had been in the days of the Old English

Kings. The chiefs or kings of these states were constantly quarrelling with each other. One of them asked the English King to help him. Henry gave the required help, and in return took as much of the country as he could for his own. He called his son John "Lord of Ireland."

6. **The Death of Henry.**—Henry's first and second sons died before their father. They had given him much trouble, and had been joined against him by Richard, the third son. John, the youngest, had always been his father's favourite. In 1189 there was war between France and England, and Prince Richard joined with France.

7. Henry was ill and weary, and he asked to see the names of his own subjects who had fought against him. At the head of the list was the name of "Earl John." This seemed to break the father's heart. He was heard to say, "Now let all things go as they will, I care no more for myself or the world." He died two days afterwards.

8. **Henry's Character.**—Henry was clever, hard-working, and so restless that he hardly ever sat down except to meals, and not always then. He took great delight in the most violent exercise on horseback, hunting or hawking. He had always in his hands bows and arrows, swords and hunting-spears, save when he was busy in council or over his books. He was also learned far beyond the learning of the day. He ruled wisely and strictly, and with so much justice that we look back to him as one of our best Kings. He might have done even more for his country than he did if he had

had a better wife. One writer calls her "the firebrand of his family." She caused him so much unhappiness and trouble, that he was forced to keep her in confinement during the latter part of her life.

Notes and Meanings.

<p>1 Rebel, try to overthrow the power of the King.</p> <p>3 Penitence, sorrow for what had been done.</p> <p>Scourge, whip.</p>		<p>4 Do homage, own as his overlord.</p> <p>8 Firebrand, one who is constantly trying to make quarrels.</p> <p>Confinement, shut up.</p>
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29. RICHARD I.

1189 to 1199: 10 years.

1. **Richard Cœur de Lion.**—Richard the First was the third son of Henry the Second. The story of his reign has little to do with English history. He was only twice in England after he became King, and spent the money of his subjects in foreign wars. He was so brave that he was called Cœur de Lion, or the Lion-Hearted.

2. **The Third Crusade: 1190.**—The great business of Richard's life was to take part in the Third Crusade. He was a born soldier, and his great love of adventure made him wish to go to Palestine at the head of an army to fight for the Holy Sepulchre.

3. As soon as he was crowned he began to sell everything he could, that he might have money for the Crusade. Any one who wished to be a bishop or a judge, or to hold any other post, had to pay a sum of money to the King. Richard said

that he would sell London if he could find a buyer ; and he gave up for ten thousand marks the homage which his father had forced from the Scottish King.

4. **Richard Abroad.**—Richard fought bravely in



RICHARD THE FIRST.

the Holy Land, and gained some victories ; but he could not take Jerusalem. He spoiled all the good that he might have done by constant quarrels with those about him. On his way to Palestine he

quarrelled with the King of France, who was also a Crusader; and while in Palestine he offended the Duke of Austria, who never forgave him.

5. Making peace with Saladin, the leader of the Turks, Richard sailed for England. He was wrecked on the southern shore of the Gulf of Venice, and started to cross the Continent in the dress of a pilgrim, under the name of Hugh the merchant.

6. It is said that the appearance of his page in gloves, then a mark of the highest rank, betrayed Richard into the hands of Leopold, Duke of Austria, who sold him to the Emperor of Germany. Richard was kept a prisoner for more than a year. At length the English people paid the Emperor one hundred and fifty thousand marks to set their sovereign at liberty.

7. **John.**—Prince John spent much of the time of his brother's absence in trying to seize upon Richard's possessions, and the King of France helped him. He secured the King's castles, and said that Richard would never return. He even tried to persuade the Emperor of Germany to keep the King a prisoner, and to ask for a much larger ransom, hoping that the people would not be able to pay it. Richard forgave his brother when he came home, but took away his lands and castles.

8. **Death of Richard.**—The last years of Richard's life were spent in fighting with the King of France. He fell at last in an unjust attempt to seize upon the Castle of Chaluz. Its owner, one of his own vassals, had found some treasure, and offered Richard



RICHARD THE FIRST AT JAFFA.

half Richard declared he would have it all; and in besieging the castle he was wounded by an arrow. A few days later he died of the wound.

9. **Richard's Character.**—Though brave, Richard had a fierce temper, which caused him to do many cruel things. He had been a bad son, and was too fond of adventure to make a good King. He was generous and forgiving, and could be cool and patient when it suited his purpose. He was a strange mixture of courage, kindness, meanness, and greed.

Notes and Meanings.

1 Foreign wars , fighting in other countries.	5 Pilgrim , traveller who visits a holy place.
5 Gulf of Venice , on the east coast of Italy.	6 Betrayed , gave up.
	7 Ransom , payment for freedom.

30. JOHN. (Part I.)

1199 to 1216: 17 years.

1. **John.**—John was the brother of Richard, and the youngest son of Henry the Second, but he was not the rightful heir to the throne. Geoffrey, an older brother, had left a son named Arthur, now a boy of twelve. The people of England gave the throne to John, because they felt that the country would be ruled better by a man than by a boy.

2. **Arthur's Death.**—The French subjects of the English King took Arthur's side. There was war between the uncle and nephew for three years, when Arthur was taken prisoner and shut up in

the Castle of Rouen. The young prince was never seen again. It is said that he was murdered by his uncle, but no one knows how the deed was done.



JOHN.

3. The King of France, who was John's overlord in that country, ordered him to come to Paris to be tried for the murder of Arthur. This John

refused to do. War followed, and John lost the greater part of the French lands which had been held by English Kings. After this Normandy, which had belonged to England since the Conquest, was ruled over by the Kings of France.

4. **A Bad King.**—The King was always in want of money, and he did not care how he got it. Barons, small land-owners, and working people were all badly treated, and the Jews suffered fearful things at his hands.

5. One rich Jew, who would not give the King as much money as he asked for, was put into prison, and had a tooth pulled out every day, until, when he had lost nine, he gave in, and let the King have all the money he wanted. To make matters worse, John kept about him a large number of hired foreign soldiers, ready to be used against his people if they rebelled.

6. **John and the Pope.**—In 1205 the Archbishop of Canterbury died, and the monks set about choosing another. They had the right to do this, but John forced them to elect a man of his choosing. When the matter came before the Pope, he took neither the priest wanted by the monks nor the one chosen by the King, but bade the monks elect Stephen Langton, a good and learned Englishman, who had risen to be a cardinal, and was at that time living in Rome.

7. John was very angry when he heard this, and he refused to allow Archbishop Langton to enter England. The Pope then laid the kingdom under an Interdict. This means that all the churches



KING JOHN AND PRINCE ARTHUR.

were to be shut up, and no public services were to be held. For six years this went on. There was no public preaching, no prayers said in the churches, no giving of the Holy Communion, and no funeral service read over the dead.

8. John appeared to care little for the Pope. He began to seize upon Church lands and Church

money, which he spent in wars in Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, and he treated the clergy worse than ever. At last the Pope took another step. He excommunicated John—that is, he cut him off from the Church, and said that he was to be no longer counted a Christian. People must treat him as if he were a heathen, and have nothing to do with him, and no subject need obey him.

9. John cared no more for this than he did for the Interdict. A priest who left his service was put to death. After that no other priest dared follow his example. Five bishops fled out of the kingdom rather than resist John.

10. Then the Pope declared that John should no longer be King of England; and he called upon Philip of France to dethrone him. John had a large army of hired soldiers, and at first thought he should be able to drive away the invader; but he soon found that his own barons were plotting against him, and that Englishmen everywhere would rather take the side of the Pope or the French King than suffer any longer from his tyranny.

Notes and Meanings.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 5 Rebelled , rose against him. | 8 Heathen , worshipper of false gods. |
| 6 Cardinal , a priest of high rank in the Romish Church. The Pope is elected or chosen by the cardinals. | 9 Resist , disobey. |
| 7 Interdict , an order of the Pope by which the clergy were forbidden to preach in, and people were forbidden to attend, the church. | 10 Dethrone him , put him off the throne. |
| Holy Communion , Lord's Supper. | Hired soldiers , men, usually foreigners, who fought for pay, and not because they cared to defend the country. |
| | Plotting , forming plans. |
| | Tyranny , cruel and harsh treatment. |

31. JOHN. (Part II.)

1. **John's Submission to the Pope.**—To make peace with the Pope, John welcomed Langton as Archbishop. He then knelt before the Pope's legate,



KING JOHN AND THE POPE'S LEGATE.

took off his crown, laid it humbly at his feet, and swore to be a vassal or servant of Rome. Pandulph, the legate, then replaced the crown on John's head.

2. All England was filled with shame. No English King had ever done homage to any man for his throne, and now the crown itself belonged to the Pope. The new Archbishop, priest though he was, disliked the homage to the Pope, and he and the clergy took sides with the barons and the people. While the King was at war with France, the Archbishop and the barons made their plans to force him to restore the freedom which the country had enjoyed in the past.

3. **Magna Carta: 1215.**—In full armour the barons met the King at Christmas and at Easter, and claimed from him the keeping of Henry the First's charter. John held out as long as he could; but he found that few were with him. The whole nation was in arms. Clergy, barons, and people were for once united. On Sunday, June 15, 1215, in the meadow of Runnymede, on the Thames near Windsor, John was forced to sign the Great Charter, which Langton and the barons had drawn up.

4. There was very little that was new in the Charter, but the rights of the poorest in the land were considered as well as those of the richer and greater folk. It said that no man was to be put in prison or punished by the King, except according to law; and that no money was to be unjustly taken from any one for the King's use.

5. The signing of the Great Charter showed that the nation was strong enough to force a bad king to do justice and show mercy. It was the beginning of English freedom, and declared that the country should be governed by law, and not by the will of



KING JOHN SIGNING MAGNA CARTA.

any one man, who might happen to be good, but who might also, as in John's case, be a bad and cruel tyrant.

6. **John's Anger.**—John was very angry because he had been forced to sign this paper; but he was more angry still when four-and-twenty barons were chosen to act as a council to see that he kept his promise. “Four-and-twenty over-kings” John called them in his fury. He had signed the Great Charter, and for the moment he was powerless; but he did not mean to keep his promise.

7. The King secretly raised an army of foreign troops, with which he laid waste a part of the country; and the barons in despair asked Louis, the son of the French King, to come and rule over England. Louis came with an army; but the Pope took John's part, turned Langton out of Canterbury, and declared the Great Charter to be useless.

8. **Death of John: 1216.**—In the midst of great disorder in the land John died. He and his army, while crossing the shores of the Wash, were surprised by the tide, and lost their treasures, and even the crown itself. All this had such an effect on the King that it brought on a fever, of which he died in a few days.

9. **John's Character.**—John was altogether a bad man. He was the worst King that ever ruled over England, though he was clever enough to have done great things for the country if he had so wished.

Notes and Meanings.

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| 1 Legate , one who acted for the Pope at the English court. | 3 Easter , a festival held about April in Christian countries in remembrance of Christ's rising from the dead. |
| 3 Magna Carta , the Latin for “The Great Charter.” | |



CROWNED WITH A BRACELET.

32. HENRY III. (Part I.)

1216 to 1272: 56 years.

1. **Henry the Third.**—Henry, the son of John, was only nine years old when he came to the throne. No King of England had ever before begun to reign when a child. If he had had an uncle or a cousin older than himself, he would not have been chosen, but would have been passed over, as his

cousin Arthur had been in favour of his uncle, the late King.

2. **The Earl of Pembroke.**—The young King was crowned with his mother's golden bracelet in place of the lost crown; and the Earl of Pembroke was made governor of the King and kingdom. He was good and wise, but he was an old man, and died two years afterwards.

3. **Louis of France.**—Prince Louis was still in England, and he felt himself hardly used by the barons, who had asked him to come. Now that John was dead, they took the part of his son against the French prince; for they had no wish to see England become a part of France, as Normandy had at one time been a part of England. The French army was defeated at Lincoln, and Louis was obliged to go home again.

4. **Henry's Weakness.**—As Henry grew up it was seen that he would never make a good King. He was weak in character, and his word could not be depended on. Like his father, when he made promises he broke them; and like Edward the Confessor, he had no idea that he owed any duty to his country. Then he loved foreigners better than Englishmen. His mother's relations and his wife's relations from France had the highest places in the land given to them; and the English barons and clergy began to grumble.

5. **The Pope.**—Henry had begun his reign by doing homage to the Pope's legate, as his father had done; and the Pope treated England as if it really belonged to him, and sent for money whenever he

wanted it. Henry allowed him to tax the clergy, and sometimes even the rest of the people.

6. **The Parliament.**—Ever since the coming of the English, there had been a meeting of some kind held



HENRY THE THIRD.

to talk over law-making and the concerns of the nation. It was at one time called the Witan. It now began to be called the Parliament, from

the French word *parler*, to speak. It was something like our present House of Lords; for no one had any idea that the common people had a right to make their voice heard in the Great Council of the nation. It was made up chiefly of barons, bishops, and abbots.

7. The King had promised to rule according to the Great Charter which had been forced from his father, and it required him to call his Parliament together as often as he wanted money. This gave the Great Council more power than it had ever had before.

8. **Simon de Montfort.**—Things grew worse and worse with every year of Henry's reign. The King was willing enough to sign charters and make promises; but he never paid any heed to either his written or spoken word. The country was being drained of money, much of which went to the Pope and to the greedy swarms of foreigners who surrounded the King.

9. The King's brother-in-law, Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, took the part of the people against the King. He loved England, and he set his mind to bring about order and peace. He was a brave soldier, and so good a man that he was often called Simon the Righteous.

Notes and Meanings.

6 House of Lords , the Upper	8 Drained , emptied.
House of Parliament, in which	Swarms , large numbers.
nobles or men of title sit.	9 Righteous , just; upright.

33. HENRY III. (Part II.)

1. **The Mad Parliament.**—In 1258 the barons, with Simon at their head, appeared in arms at a Parliament held at Oxford. There they made the King give up the government to a council of twenty-four barons, of whom he was to choose twelve, and they would choose the other twelve.

2. They also said that he must agree to hold three Parliaments every year, to give the command of the English fortresses to Englishmen, and to have a council always with him to give him advice. Henry was obliged to swear to obey these "Provisions of Oxford," as they were called. The King's friends spoke of this meeting of the barons as the Mad Parliament.

3. **The Battle of Lewes: 1264.**—After four years of disorder, the barons rose against the King, and civil war began. The chief reason for this war was, that Henry had sent to the Pope for leave to break the promises that he had made at Oxford. The Pope said he might do so; upon which the King seized the Tower of London, and sent out orders to the people of all the counties not to obey the barons' officers.

4. Fifteen thousand Londoners joined Montfort. A few barons remained faithful to the King, who also had with him an army of foreign soldiers and his brave son Prince Edward. The two armies met at Lewes in Sussex, where the King was defeated and made prisoner. Prince Edward gave himself up soon afterwards.

5. **Simon as Regent.**—Earl Simon ruled in the King's name for more than a year. His government was good and strict, and the condition of the country improved. To make the Great Council represent the nation, Montfort called men from the towns or boroughs to join with the barons and clergy in the making of the laws. They were chosen by their fellow-citizens, and spoke in their name. This was the beginning of our present House of Commons.

6. **The Battle of Evesham: 1265.**—A year after the battle of Lewes, Prince Edward escaped from his guards, and quickly gathered an army together. Many of the barons joined with him, for they had become jealous of Earl Simon, who fled into Wales. A little later he was surprised by the Prince at Evesham in Worcestershire. His little army was soon defeated, and he himself was slain.

7. **Death and Character of Henry.**—The country was at peace during the last years of Henry's life. He died in 1272, while his son was away taking part in the seventh Crusade. Henry had reigned fifty-six years—longer than any of our monarchs except George the Third. He was fond of music, of art, and of poetry. He had not enough firmness to make a good King, and was too easily led by favourites. In this reign the manufacture of linen was begun, and coal mines were first worked at Newcastle. Roger Bacon, a monk, made some wonderful discoveries in science, and was said by the ignorant people of that time to be a worker of magic.



DEPARTURE OF EDWARD AND ELEANOR ON THE SEVENTH CRUSADE.

Notes and Meanings.

<p>2 Provisions, conditions ; measures.</p> <p>3 Lewes, about 9 miles north-east of Brighton. The King was imprisoned in Lewes Castle.</p> <p>5 Regent, ruler in place of the King.</p> <p>Represent, supply the place of.</p> <p>Citizens, people ; inhabitants of a city.</p> <p>House of Commons, the Lower</p>	<p>House of Parliament, in which the members elected by the people sit. The other House is called the House of Lords. Parliament (Lords and Commons) now makes the laws and carries on the government of the country.</p> <p>6 Had become jealous, etc., thought he was becoming too powerful.</p>
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34. EDWARD I. (Part I.)

1272-1307: 35 years.

1. **Edward the First.**—Edward, the eldest son of Henry the Third, was on his way home from the Holy Land when he heard of his father's death. He did not arrive till 1274, when he at once set about restoring order in his kingdom.

2. Edward gathered round him the wisest men that he could find to help him to rule. He would not allow any law to be made without first consulting the people, to hear what they had to say against it. He used to say, "What concerns all should be approved of by all."

3. **The Conquest of Wales: 1282.**—Edward had a great wish to rule over the whole of the British Isles. Wales had always been a troublesome neighbour, and it seemed to Edward that if he could make its laws and manage its affairs, it would be a very good thing both for Wales and for England.

4. When Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, refused to

do homage to him for his country, Edward marched into Wales and defeated the Welsh. There was peace for a time. At length war broke out again.



EDWARD THE FIRST.

Llewellyn was killed in battle ; and Edward brought Wales under English rule.

5. **The First English Prince of Wales: 1284.**—While

staying at Caernarvon Castle in Wales, Edward's eldest son was born. The King showed him to the Welsh chiefs, telling them that here was a prince for them, born in their own land, who could not speak a word of English. The eldest son of the English sovereign has always since that day borne the title of Prince of Wales.

6. **War with Scotland.**—The kingdom of Scotland was at this time without a direct heir. Edward claimed the right to decide which of those who claimed the crown should be King, because William the Lion had done homage to Henry the Second when the Scots were defeated at Alnwick in 1174. He met the claimants at Norham Castle, on the Tweed; but before deciding, he asked if the one to whom he gave the throne would own him as overlord, and be his man. All agreed to Edward's proposal.

7. Before this, Scottish Kings had often done homage to the English King, saying, as they did so, that it was for lands held within the English borders. But the King of England, at the same time, always said that he accepted the homage as overlord of the Scottish kingdom.

8. **John Baliol.**—Edward at last decided that John Baliol was the rightful heir, because he was descended from the eldest of three sisters of the royal house of Scotland. Robert Bruce proposed that the kingdom should be divided between him and Baliol; but Edward refused this, saying that it would be against Scottish laws.

9. Baliol then did homage; the country was



THE FIRST ENGLISH PRINCE OF WALES.

given into his hands ; Edward went south again ;
and for a time there was peace.

Notes and Meanings.

1 Restoring, bringing about.	west of Wales, on the Menai Strait.
2 Consulting, getting the advice of.	5 Borne, held.
Approved of, consented to.	6 Direct heir, rightful successor.
4 Prince of Wales, the ruler of the Welsh kingdom.	Claimants, those who claimed the right to the Scottish throne.
5 Caernarvon Castle, in the north-	

35. EDWARD I. (Part II.)

1. **Baliol Dethroned.**—Baliol found that it was no easy matter to satisfy the English King, and at length declared that he no longer regarded Edward as his overlord. He refused to attend Edward's Parliament at Newcastle, and at the same time seized upon Carlisle, and put to death a small body of English soldiers.

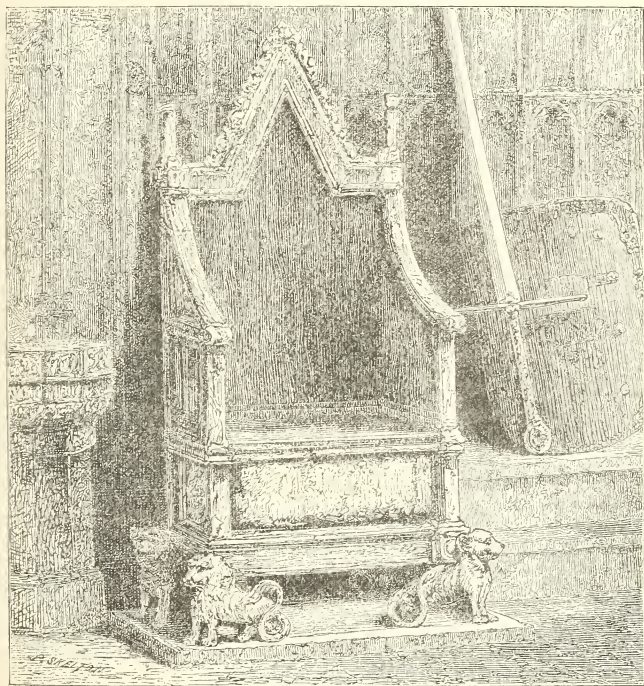
2. Edward then marched on Berwick, took the town, and put thousands of the citizens to the sword. After this he marched through Scotland, taking fortress after fortress; and making Baliol a prisoner, he sent him to London. Robert Bruce joined the English army, and the King placed a governor over Scotland.

3. **The Coronation Stone.**—The ancient coronation stone, on which Scottish Kings had always been crowned, was taken to England and made a part of the coronation chair in Westminster Abbey; and there it is to this day.

4. **William Wallace.**—War soon broke out again, for the Scots would not rest in peace under Edward's overlordship. An outlaw named William Wallace,

a man of great size and strength, became their leader. He quickly gathered together an army, and defeated the English at the battle of Stirling.

5. A year later he met Edward at the battle of Falkirk, and was there defeated. Wallace fled, and



CORONATION CHAIR, CONTAINING THE STONE FROM SCONE.

remained in hiding for several years; but he was at last betrayed by a false friend, taken to London, and hanged on Tower Hill.

6. **Robert the Bruce.**—In 1306 Scotland was roused by a new leader, Robert the Bruce, grandson

of the Bruce who wished to be King when Baliol was chosen. He had been brought up at the English court, and was much liked by Edward.

7. The three Bruces—grandfather, father, and son—had held lands in Yorkshire, and were barons in England as well as in Scotland. Having fled from the court of Edward, Bruce was crowned King of Scotland at Scone. The news was carried to Edward, who, though ill, at once made ready to march against the Scottish King.

8. **Death of Edward.**—Edward never crossed the Border again. He became worse, and died at Burgh-on-Sands, near Carlisle. His last wish was that his bones should be carried at the head of the army till Scotland was overcome. This wish was not carried out. The dead King was at once buried in Westminster Abbey.

9. **Edward's Character.**—Edward, who had learned much from Simon de Montfort and from his father's mistakes, was a man of great courage and wisdom. Throughout his reign there was obedience to his good government. No baron dared disobey him or ill-treat the people. He governed firmly and wisely, for he loved England better than himself. He was one of the best rulers England has ever had.

Notes and Meanings.

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|--|---|
| 1 Regarded , looked upon. | 5 Betrayed , given up. |
| 2 To the sword , to death. | 6 Roused , stirred up. |
| 3 Coronation chair , the chair in which the sovereigns of Great Britain sit when they are crowned in Westminster Abbey. | 8 Border , the boundary line between England and Scotland. |
| | Bones , dead body. |
| | Overcome , subdued. |



36. EDWARD II.

1307 to 1327: 20 years.

1. **Edward the Second.**—Edward the Second, son of Edward the First, was too fond of pleasure to go on with the war in Scotland according to his father's wishes. He began to reign at the age of twenty-three; but in everything he was utterly different from his father, the great Edward.

2. **Edward's Favourites.**—Within a month of his father's death he sent for a man named Gaveston, whom the late King had banished; and this man he made regent of his kingdom while he went to France to marry the French King's daughter.

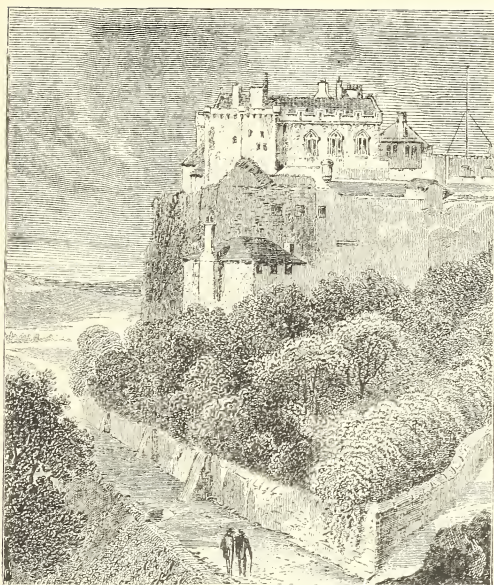
3. Edward never tried to govern properly; and Parliament, in anger, took the power out of his hands, twice banished Gaveston, and at last beheaded him.

4. **The Battle of Bannockburn: 1314.**—During the first seven years of Edward the Second's reign he did nothing to keep the power which his father had obtained in Scotland. Bruce had taken castle after castle from the English, until at last only Stirling Castle remained in their hands.

5. When Bruce tried to take this castle, Edward collected a large army and set out to its relief. He met Bruce at Bannockburn, near Stirling, where one hundred thousand English troops were defeated by forty thousand Scots, and Edward had to flee for his life. After that Bruce reigned in peace, and Scotland was never again in danger of being conquered.

6. **Troubles in England.** — Edward found new favourites in Hugh Le Despenser and his son. Then he quarrelled with his wife, who was a bad woman, and who wished to get the power into her own hands.

7. The Queen and Parliament hanged the two Despensers, and sent the King a prisoner to Kenilworth Castle. It was then declared in Parliament that Edward was no longer King, and his son was placed on the throne.



STIRLING CASTLE.

8. **Death of the King.**—For about eight months the dethroned monarch was removed from prison to prison, until within the walls of Berkeley Castle, near Gloucester, he was put to death. One night fearful shrieks were heard, and the next morning the people were shown the body of the dead King.

Notes and Meanings.

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| 1 Pleasure , amusement, games, hunting, etc. | the Highlands and Lowlands of Scotland. |
| Utterly , altogether; quite. | 5 Collected , gathered together. |
| 4 Stirling Castle , a strong fortress on the river Forth, between | 7 Kenilworth Castle , in Warwickshire. |

37. EDWARD III. (Part I.)

1327 to 1377: 50 years.

1. **Edward the Third.**—Edward the Third, the son of Edward the Second, became King when his father was a prisoner in Kenilworth Castle. His mother and her favourite, Lord Mortimer, were the real rulers of the land, for the young King was only fifteen years of age.

2. At the end of three years Edward saw that much wrong was being done in his name; and he suddenly seized his mother and Mortimer, and took the power into his own hands. The King's mother was kept a prisoner for the rest of her life; and Mortimer was hanged at Tyburn.

3. **Halidon Hill: 1333.**—In the first year of Edward's reign war began again with Scotland. Edward besieged Berwick, and the Scots who tried to relieve it were defeated at Halidon Hill in 1333. Berwick fell into the hands of the English, and since then it has been counted as part of England.

4. **The Hundred Years' War.**—In this reign war was begun between England and France, which lasted, off and on, for a hundred years. It caused great misery to both nations, and no good came of it in the end. The war began in this way: First of all, the King of England had lands in France which the French King wanted, though they had never once been part of the French kingdom.

5. Secondly, the people of Flanders asked Edward to help them against the French King, who

was treating them very cruelly. They knew that he was only waiting for a chance to conquer them, and they chose rather to fall into the hands of the English.



EDWARD THE THIRD.

6. Flanders was very useful to England at that time. The people, who were called Flemings, were clever in spinning wool and making it into cloth.

This was before we had such towns as Leeds and Bradford, with their mills and warehouses. All the wool grown on the backs of English sheep went to Flanders to be made into cloth. If the French King seized upon Flanders, the great and growing trade between England and that country would be stopped, and many people would be thrown out of work.

7. Edward was right in fighting for the wool trade, and in defending his own province in France. But he went further than that. He claimed to be King of France. He said he had a better right to the throne than Philip the Sixth, who was then King. Philip was the last King's cousin; but Edward was the son of the sister of that King. The French law had always been that no woman should succeed to the throne, and no man could have any claim through his mother. This Edward must have known.

8. **The Black Prince at Crecy : 1346.**—Edward was a great soldier. His first victory was at Sluys, in a sea-fight; and his second at a village called Crecy, in the north of France. Gunpowder was first used in this battle. The King took no part in the fight. He kept out of it that his son, the Black Prince, so called from the colour of his armour, a boy of sixteen, should have the glory of the victory. There was a fearful slaughter. When all was over, more than thirty thousand Frenchmen lay dead upon the field.

9. **The Prince of Wales's Feathers.**—John, the blind King of Bohemia, who fought on the side of the



THE BLACK PRINCE FINDING THE BANNER.

French, was slain. The Black Prince found his banner on the battle-field. Since then his crest and motto—three ostrich feathers, with the German words *Ich dien*, “I serve”—have been the badge of the Princes of Wales.

10. **War with Scotland.**—A few months after this, David of Scotland invaded England while Edward was in France. Queen Philippa met and defeated him at Nevil's Cross, carried him a prisoner to the Tower of London, and then crossed the Channel to take the news to her husband.

11. **The Siege of Calais.**—The Queen found Edward besieging Calais, and very angry with the people for holding out so long. About the time of Philippa's arrival, famine had forced the townspeople to submit to the English King, who required six of the chief citizens to come to him bare-headed and bare-footed, with ropes round their necks, and the keys of Calais in their hands.

12. In his anger the King ordered the six men to be put to death. Knight after knight begged in vain the lives of these poor men; but Edward had made up his mind to punish somebody for the money and men it had cost him to take Calais. "Call the headsman," he said. "They of Calais have made so many of my men die, that they must die themselves!"

13. When the Queen heard this, she knelt before the King and entreated him with tears to spare their lives. Edward granted her request, saying, "Lady, I would rather you had been elsewhere; you pray so tenderly that I dare not refuse you; and though I do it against my will, nevertheless take them, I give them to you." Edward then drove most of the people out of the town, and filled it with Englishmen. It remained English for more than two hundred years.

Notes and Meanings.

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| <p>2 Tyburn, in the west of London.
It was then the chief place for the execution of criminals.</p> <p>3 Halidon Hill, about two miles north-west of Berwick; different from Homildon Hill, in Northumberland.</p> <p> Relieve it, give it assistance.</p> <p>5 Flanders, a large district in the west of Belgium.</p> <p>8 Creçy, near the Somme; 48 miles south of Calais.</p> | <p>9 Bohemia, a province of Germany, now part of Austria.
Crest, a figure marking the rank of the wearer.
Motto, a watchword or saying.
Badge, the crest and the motto together form the badge.</p> <p>10 Nevil's Cross. A stone cross marks the site of the battle, near Durham.</p> <p>11 Calais (<i>Kal'ay</i>), a French seaport on the Strait of Dover.</p> |
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38. EDWARD III. (Part II.)

1. **The Battle of Poitiers**: 1356.—Ten years after the battle of Creçy, the Black Prince won another great victory at Poitiers. Philip of France was dead, and his son John was now King. He took the field with an army of sixty thousand men against the Black Prince, who defeated him with only sixteen thousand.

2. King John was taken prisoner and led in triumph to London, where he was kept a fellow-captive with David of Scotland. The Scottish King was set free in 1357, on payment of a large sum of money; but the French King died a prisoner in London. By the treaty of Bretigny in 1360 Edward gave up all claim to the French crown.

3. **The Labourers**.—The war had done much harm to the English people. They had found it so easy to plunder cities, that they became greedy of money, and began to live less simply than they

had done before. The land-owners who came back from the war did not treat their labourers fairly, and tried to get more work out of them than they had a right.

4. These labourers were called villeins or serfs. They had small plots of land, for which they had up to this time paid rent in work; but now they were asked to pay in money. There were also free labourers, who did not belong to any landlord. Even they were paid very little, and made to work very hard.

5. **The Black Death : 1349.**—While the French war was going on, an awful plague swept through England called the Black Death. In it more than a third of the whole nation perished. Those who remained had so much more work to do that the labourers began to ask for higher wages, and a struggle began between masters and workmen. Parliament took the matter up, and made a law which forbade any labourer asking higher wages than he had received before the Black Death.

6. **Changes in the Laws.**—A law was made to forbid the use of the French language in the law courts. Another law said that the Pope should not put foreign priests into English churches, or claim tribute any longer from England. The barons and bishops at this time began to sit in a different room from the members of Parliament elected by the people—one being a House of Lords, and the other a House of Commons.

7. **The Good Parliament : 1376.**—The Black Prince came home from foreign wars ill and disappointed.

His father was growing feeble, and could neither fight nor govern. Queen Philippa was dead; so was her third son Lionel. John of Gaunt, Edward's fourth son, was ruling the country, but not well. In a Parliament, called afterwards the Good Parliament, the Commons ventured to undo some of John's work, and to accuse the men whom he had put into office of cheating the people and of wasting the nation's money.

8. The Black Prince attended this Parliament to help the Commons against his brother. This is perhaps the best thing he ever did for his country, though it is not remembered like the victories of Crécy and Poitiers. In 1376 the Black Prince died of an illness caught while fighting in Spain.

9. **The Death and Character of Edward.**—The King died just a year after the death of the Black Prince. He had reigned fifty years. He was a brave man, an able ruler, and the most powerful prince of his time in Europe. His wonderful victories, which caused his reign to be remembered, placed him in the first rank of conquerors. But his wars with France and Scotland were unjust in their object; and after having caused great suffering, he at last found that the crowns of these kingdoms were beyond his reach.

Notes and Meanings.

1 **Poitiers** (*Pwa'-te-ai*), in the west of France; 58 miles south-west of Tours.

2 **Bretigny**, a village in France.

5 **Plague**, sickness.

6 **French language in the law**

courts. Ever since the time of the Conquest the French language had been used in the courts.

7 **Ventured**, had the courage.

Accuse, blame.

39. RICHARD II. (Part I.)

1377 to 1399: 22 years.

1. **Richard the Second.**—Richard the Second, the son of the Black Prince, was the grandson of Edward the Third. As he was only eleven years of age when he became King, a council of nine of the chief men of the country was chosen to rule in his name.

2. **John of Gaunt.**—The chief power was in the hands of the King's uncle, John of Gaunt (or Ghent), as he was named from the place of his birth. His father, the late King, had made him Duke of Lancaster, and he had much land and was very rich. He and his brothers carried on the war with France, but lost more than they gained; and the people at home were so heavily taxed that they began to complain.

3. **Wat Tyler.**—At this time a new tax called the Poll Tax was laid on the people. Every person over fifteen years of age had to pay one shilling. The tax-gatherers were never made welcome by the people; and when one of them behaved very badly in the house of Wat Tyler, he killed the man on the spot.

4. No sooner was this known than thousands of peasants rose against the Government, and, with Wat Tyler at their head, marched to London. On the way they did much harm, destroying property, and killing those of a higher rank whom they thought to be their enemies.

5. The young King surprised every one by his

courage and presence of mind. He was only sixteen, but he rode out to meet the great mob of rioters, and asked them what they wanted. Wat Tyler began to speak to the King, when the Mayor of



RICHARD THE SECOND.

London, who was with Richard, and who thought Tyler was talking roughly, struck him down with his dagger.

6. It was a moment of danger for the King. There was a roar of anger from the people. Richard at once rode bravely towards them, saying, "I will be your captain." He led them out of London, talked quietly to them, promised to give them charters of freedom, and sent them home.

7. The King was not allowed to keep his promises, even if he wished to do so. A large number of the rioters were put to death, and the land-owners ill-treated the poor labourers as before.

8. **Battle of Otterburn : 1388.**—The ill-feeling between the English and the Scots had not altogether died down. Those who lived near the Border, on both sides, often crossed over to plunder, and sometimes a battle was fought which was heard of beyond their own neighbourhood.

9. One of these was the battle of Otterburn, which was fought in 1388, between the Scots under Douglas, and the English under Percy. The English were defeated, and Percy was taken prisoner; but Douglas was slain.

10. **Richard's Government.**—The King's uncles—John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster; Edmund, Duke of York; and Thomas, Duke of Gloucester—did all that they could to prevent him from taking part in the government. They treated him like a child, and never tried to give him any training for his high position. He was not allowed to govern until he was nearly twenty-two years of age, when he insisted upon being free from their guardianship.

11. For nine years the young King ruled wisely. He made a visit to Ireland, and treated the people



BATTLE OF OTTERBURN.

with kindness. Instead of going on with the French war, he made a truce for twenty-eight years with the King of France, and married his daughter.

12. At length Richard found himself strong enough to punish those who had ill-treated him during his youth. One thing above all others he had never

forgiven. Seven of his friends had been charged with treason, and hanged. Neither the tears nor the prayers of the young King had been able to move his uncle of Gloucester. Now Gloucester was discovered plotting against the King. He was sent to Calais, where he died a fortnight afterwards. It was said that he had been murdered.

Notes and Meanings.

2 Gaunt (or Ghent), a town in Belgium.	land, 20 miles south-west of Alnwick.
3 Wat Tyler , Wat the tiler. A tiler is one who puts tiles on the roofs of houses.	10 Training , preparation; making fit.
Poll , head.	Guardianship , care; control.
6 Charters , promises in writing.	11 Truce , an agreement to stop fighting for a time.
7 Rioters , disturbers of the peace.	12 Treason , plotting against the government.
8 Otterburn , in Northumber-	

40. RICHARD II. (Part II.)

1. **Richard's Troubles.**—When Richard had got rid of his old enemies, he began to take more of the government into his own hands. He did not call Parliament together, but he taxed the people heavily, and constantly meddled with the judges in performing their duty.

2. Though he was right in many things, the barons were angry with him because he liked peace better than war. Land-owners were not pleased because he tried to protect the labourers; and the clergy were against him because he refused to punish those who did not agree with them.

3. **The Lollards.**—At this time there was a body

of people called the Lollards. They were the followers of a good and learned priest, a teacher at Oxford, who did all that he could to make the Church purer and better. His name was John Wyclif. He is often called the "first Protestant," because he protested against the Pope's having so much power in England.

4. He preached boldly, and wrote many tracts in the English language. The best thing that he did was to translate the Bible into English. No one knew how to print at this time, but a great many copies were written out by hand and spread over the country.

5. Then Wyclif sent out priests to preach the gospel everywhere, and to teach men that they must do their duty; "for," said he, "rich and poor, great and small, are all alike in the sight of God." Wyclif was often in great danger of his life; but John of Gaunt protected him, and he died in peace, an old man, in his parish of Lutterworth.

6. The word Lollard came from the Old English word *lollen*, to sing or to babble. The enemies of Wyclif called them in scorn "idle babblers," or "psalm singers." Richard's first wife was very kind to them. The Earl of Salisbury was at their head, but the greater part of them were working people.

7. **Chaucer.**—Since the days of Caedmon, an Old English writer, there had not been a poet of any note; but now there arose a great poet named Geoffrey Chaucer, whom we call the "father of English poetry." He wrote the "Canterbury Tales," a long

history of thirty pilgrims who set out from London to visit the grave of Becket at Canterbury. From his description we learn much of the customs and dress of the times of Richard the Second. Langland, who wrote a great poem, "The Vision of Piers Plowman," lived in this reign.

8. **Fall of Richard.**—Richard's cousin, Henry Bolingbroke, who was Duke of Hereford, and son of John of Gaunt, quarrelled with the Duke of Norfolk, another powerful nobleman. The two dukes arranged to settle their quarrel by combat. The King said he would watch the fight, to see fair play; but just as it was about to begin, he changed his mind, forbade the combat, and ordered the two nobles to leave the country. He said that Norfolk must be banished for life, but that his cousin Bolingbroke might return in six years.

9. This was unjust, for neither of them had been found guilty of any crime according to law. Soon after this John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, died; and the King seized upon his uncle's lands, instead of letting them go to Bolingbroke, the rightful heir. This brought Bolingbroke home again. When he landed, thousands of people flocked to join him; for he had always been a favourite, and the people were tired of Richard.

10. **Death of Richard.**—Richard was in Ireland when his cousin arrived in England. Bolingbroke not only claimed his father's property, but he also said that the crown belonged to him. Parliament deposed Richard, as it had, many years before, deposed his great-grandfather, Edward the Second.



GEOFFREY CHAUCER, THE "FATHER OF ENGLISH POETRY."

The crown was given to Henry ; and, like Edward, Richard died in prison. In the following year he was murdered in Pontefract Castle.

Notes and Meanings.

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|--|---|
| <p>3 Protested against, said he did not agree with.</p> <p>4 Translate, change from one language into another. The Old Testament was written in Hebrew, and the New Testament in Greek. Wyclif translated both Old and New Testaments from the Vulgate or Latin version.</p> | <p>5 Lutterworth, in Leicestershire.</p> <p>7 Caedmon, an Anglo-Saxon poet. See pages 37 and 38.</p> <p>Grave of Becket. See page 99.</p> <p>Vision, something seen in a dream.</p> <p>10 Deposed, put off the throne.</p> <p>Pontefract, commonly pronounced <i>Pomfret</i> ; 21 miles south-west of York.</p> |
|--|---|

HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

(THREE KINGS.)

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. HENRY IV. (<i>Bolingbroke</i>), cousin..... | 1399-1413: 14 years. |
| 2. HENRY V. (<i>Monmouth</i>), son..... | 1413-1422: 9 years. |
| 3. HENRY VI. (<i>Windsor, Red Rose</i>), son..... | 1422-1461: 39 years. |

41. HENRY IV.

1399 to 1413: 14 years.

1. **Henry the Fourth.**—Henry was the son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, the fourth son of Edward the Third. Though his cousin Richard, from whom he had taken the throne, had left no children, Henry was not the heir to the throne. There was a child of eleven years of age, a great-grandson of Lionel (Edward the Third's third son), Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March.

2. No one thought of making him King, though there had now been two instances of child kings. If they had done so, and Henry had acted as Regent, it might have spared the country a great deal of misery. Edmund was, however, set aside; but his name must be remembered, for the passing over of his claim in favour of Henry explains the cause of the Wars of the Roses.

3. **Homildon Hill: 1402.**—The Scots refused to acknowledge Henry as King of England. So he invaded Scotland with a powerful army, advanced as far as Leith, and burned the town. The Scots were beaten at Nesbit Moor and at Homildon Hill, where Earl Percy took the Earl of Douglas and the Earl of Fife, a grandson of the Scottish King, prisoners.

King Henry called upon Percy to hand these prisoners over to him. Percy refused, and this brought about a quarrel between him and the King.



HENRY THE FOURTH.

4. **The Battle of Shrewsbury : 1403.**—There was a rising in Wales, under Owen Glendower, a descendant of the old Welsh princes. He was joined by the

Scots under Douglas, and the Percies of Northumberland. They were defeated in a battle at Shrewsbury, and their leader Percy (called Hotspur from his fiery spirit) was killed.

5. **Prince James of Scotland.**—In the midst of this quarrelling an English ship took prisoner the little son of the Scottish King, who was being sent to France for his education. Henry said that the Prince could be as well taught in England as anywhere else; and so he was brought up at the English court.

6. He became a scholar, a soldier, and a gentleman. He learned everything which a prince in those days was expected to know; and he married an English lady, John of Gaunt's grand-daughter. He remained in England nineteen years, when he returned to Scotland and reigned as James the First.

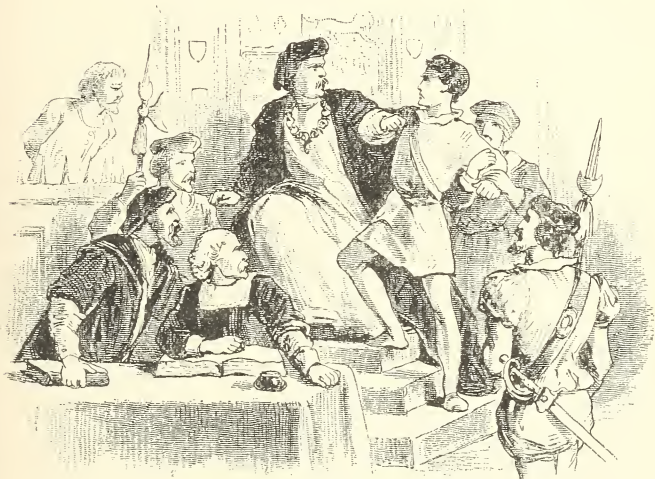
7. **The Parliament.**—Knowing that the throne was not his by right, Henry was obliged to be friendly with both the Church and the Parliament. When he asked for money, Parliament took care not to give him any unless he promised something in return. In this way their power grew much greater than it had been before. The King and the House of Lords were at last forced to let the House of Commons decide how much money the King should get.

8. **The Lollards.**—Wyclif's followers, the Lollards as they were called, had been protected by the late King; and as Henry was afraid of all who had been friendly with his cousin Richard, he was quite ready to put down these people when the clergy asked him to do so.

9. Not only were the clergy against the Lollards,

the Parliament also disliked them, because they preached that all men were equal. Accordingly a law was made, that those who would not change their belief should be burned alive on a high place before the people.

10. **The First Martyrs : 1401.**—The first man burned to death as a heretic in England was William Sawtre, a priest who had gone to London from Norfolk, eager



PRINCE HENRY AND THE JUDGE.

to teach and preach. He suffered death at the stake in Smithfield. John Badby was burned to death in the presence of the Prince of Wales, who offered the martyr his life and a sum of money if he would give up his belief; but Badby refused, and died. The Earl of Salisbury had been put to death at the beginning of Henry's reign, and the leader of the Lollards was Sir John Oldcastle, a great friend of

Prince Henry, and one of the foremost soldiers of the day.

11. **Henry, Prince of Wales.**—The conduct of the Prince of Wales caused the King much sorrow in the latter part of his life. He was surrounded by a number of wild companions, who often led him into wicked and foolish actions. It is said that the Prince was once sent to prison by the Chief Justice, whom he had struck in open court, for refusing to set free one of his companions.

12. **The Death and Character of Henry.**—Towards the close of his reign, the King's health failed. He was subject to fits, and died at the early age of forty-seven. He was an able ruler, and, had he succeeded to the throne by a just title, he might have been ranked as one of the greatest of English monarchs. His peace of mind was destroyed by jealousy, and he was so unhappy that in after years Shakespeare, in one of his plays, put into Henry the Fourth's mouth the words, "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

Notes and Meanings.

2 Instances , examples; times when there had been.	opinions from those of the Church.
Wars of the Roses . See pages 166 to 169.	10 Stake , a wooden post to which people who were to be burned were bound.
3 Homildon Hill , near Wooler, in Northumberland.	Smithfield , a part of London.
Nesbit Moor , in Berwickshire.	11 Chief Justice , highest judge of the land.
4 Shrewsbury , in Shropshire.	In open court , when the court was sitting.
10 Martyr , one who suffers death rather than give up his religion.	12 Ranked , counted; looked upon.
Heretic , one who holds different	Shakespeare . See page 236.



42. HENRY V.

1413 to 1422: 9 years.

1. **Henry the Fifth.**—Henry the Fifth was the son of Henry the Fourth. The real heir to the throne, Edmund, Earl of March, was now about twenty years of age. Instead of being afraid of him, Henry gave him all the estates which belonged to him. He also gave to Hotspur's son the earldom

of Northumberland, which his father had lost when he rebelled against Henry the Fourth.

2. Henry made a much better King than his past life had led people to expect. It is said that when he succeeded to the throne he at once called together his former wild companions, told them that he intended to lead a better life, and forbade their appearance in his presence till they should follow his example.

3. **The Lollards.**—In spite of the severe laws against the Lollards, their opinions spread very fast. Sir John Oldcastle, or Lord Cobham of Kent, their leader, was a member of Parliament, and a good soldier, and yet he was taken at last and sent to the Tower. Henry tried in vain to persuade his friend to give up his faith. Cobham escaped from the Tower, and a great many Lollards met with him near London.

4. Henry thought that it was the beginning of a revolt, and that they were going to destroy "himself and his brothers;" so he broke up the meeting with his troops, sent orders to the magistrates to seize upon the Lollards everywhere, and a number of them were put to death. Lord Cobham was taken prisoner some years afterwards in Wales, and burned to death.

5. **The French War renewed.**—Henry renewed the old claim which Edward the Third had made on the French crown. At this time the King of France, Charles the Sixth, was out of his mind; and the French lords were quarrelling fiercely with each other as to which of them should be at the head of the state.



BATTLE OF AGINCOURT.

6. These disorders in France gave Henry a chance to interfere, and try to make good his claim. He began the war by taking Harfleur, a strong fortress

on the right bank of the river Seine. Then, with an army reduced to less than one-half its former number by want and sickness, he set out for Calais. He took the same path as that by which the troops of Edward the Third had marched to victory at Crécy.

7. **Battle of Agincourt: 1415.** — On his way to Calais, he was met by a French army of sixty thousand men. The English now numbered about nine thousand; but Crécy was not far distant, and the memory of that victory stirred every heart.

8. The ground was wet with rain when, in the early morning, the English began the attack, and the French horsemen could not press forward. All the time the English archers, the best in the world, poured upon the enemy a deadly shower of arrows. At last the French were defeated with terrible loss. Among the slain there were seven princes of royal blood, a hundred nobles, eight thousand knights, and more than ten thousand common soldiers. The English only lost some sixteen hundred men.

9. Henry at once returned to England, where he was received with great joy. Parliament gave him large sums of money, and he prepared to continue the war with France.

10. The English returned to France in 1417, and conquered Normandy. Town after town was besieged and taken; and Rouen, which held out for six months, had at last to yield because of famine. In the end Henry became master of the greater part of France. There was really no one to withstand him, for quarrelling was still going on among the chief French nobles.



FUNERAL OF HENRY THE FIFTH.

11. **Treaty of Troyes: 1420.**—In this year Henry was at the height of his power, and able to dictate terms of peace to the French monarch. These were afterwards contained in what is called the Treaty of Troyes, which said (1) that Henry should marry Catherine, daughter of Charles the Sixth; (2) that he should be Regent of France during the lifetime of the mad King; (3) that he should be King of France on the death of Charles.

12. **Death of Henry: 1422.**—It seemed now as if the English King was sure of the French throne. He paid a short visit to England, but was suddenly called back to France; for his soldiers in that country had been beaten by the French, helped by a large body of Scots. He was once more victorious, and was about to ascend the throne of France, when he suddenly died at the age of thirty-three.

13. Henry's body was brought to England, where it received a grand funeral in Westminster Abbey. It is said to have been one of the most magnificent recorded in history, for the people were proud of their warrior-king. Henry's widow married Owen Tudor, a Welsh chieftain, from whom was descended the line of English sovereigns called the Tudor family.

Notes and Meanings.

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| 4 Revolt , rebellion. | King Henry and the Princess Catharine weremarried there. |
| 6 Interfere , take a part in them. | |
| 7 Agincourt (<i>Azh-in-coor'</i>), in the north of France; 20 miles north-east of Creçy, and 36 south-east of Calais. | 11 Dictate , order. |
| 11 Troyes (<i>Trwah</i>), on the Seine, 90 miles south-east of Paris. | 13 Recorded , mentioned. |
| | Chieftain , the chief or head man. |
| | House of Tudor . See Lesson 48, page 183. |



43. HENRY VI. (Part I.)

1422 to 1461: 39 years.

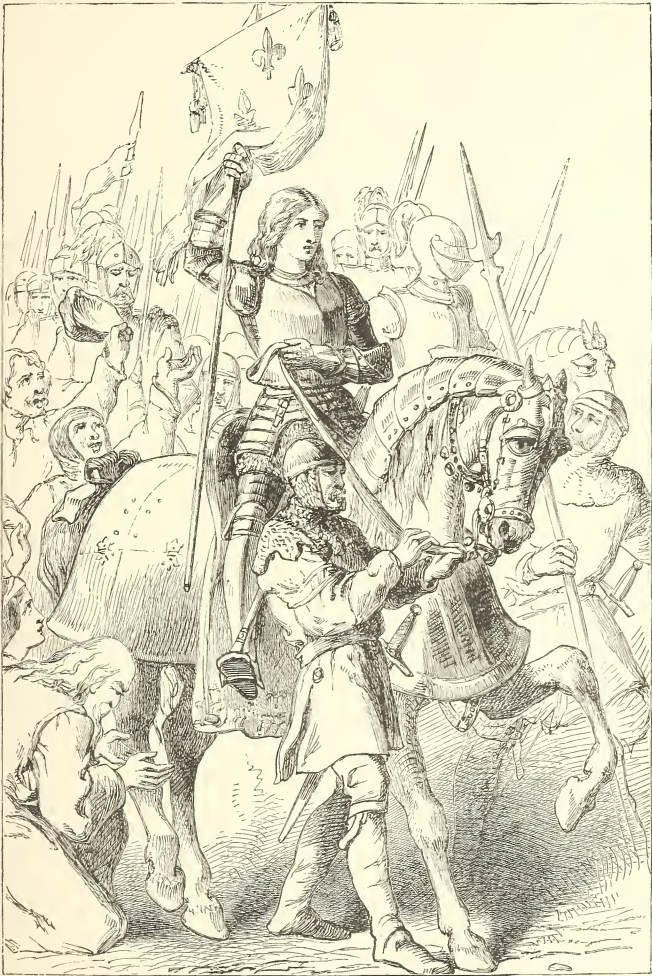
1. Henry the Sixth.—Henry the Sixth, the only son of Henry the Fifth and Catherine of France, was a baby nine months old when his father died. He was crowned at Westminster, and again at Paris; and his uncle, the Duke of Bedford, was made Regent of France.

2. **War in France.**—Though Henry the Sixth was called King of France, the whole country was not really conquered. That part south of the river Loire held to the son of Charles the Sixth. The English had much fighting to do; but at the end of five years there seemed to be some hope of the country being conquered.

3. **Joan of Arc.**—The English laid siege to the city of Orleans, and when France was in despair help came in a strange and wonderful manner. A simple peasant girl, called Joan of Arc, who could neither read nor write, believed that she had been told by God to rise and save France. She said that she had heard voices and seen visions, in which she was commanded to go and save Orleans from the English, and to crown the Dauphin (as the son of the French King was called) at Rheims.

4. Her belief in this mission gave her courage, and made her feel sure of success. The Prince heard her strange story, and at length allowed her to take the command of his army. She was dressed in white armour, and rode upon a war-horse, carrying in her hand a banner on which was written "Jesus Maria."

5. The rough soldiers followed her as if she had been an angel sent from heaven. She was a good, gentle girl, and yet they obeyed every command which she gave them. They even left off their rude, wicked ways, and joined with her in prayer in the churches to which they came on their march. Wherever she went she was successful; and when she came to Orleans, the English were so much sur-



JOAN OF ARC.

prised at her appearance, that they let her and her army enter the city with waggon-loads of provisions.

6. Joan next ordered an attack to be made on the forts which had been raised outside the town. The last of these forts was so strong that her generals were afraid to attack it. They held a council among themselves, and decided to let it alone. "Then," said Joan, "you have taken your counsel, and I take mine."

7. She mounted her horse, took her banner in her hand, called for her soldiers, and rode quickly out of the city. She had to break open the gate to get out; for the generals, who were afraid that she would insist on going, had ordered it to be bolted. When she had broken through, some of the officers who were her friends called their men together, feeling sure that she was going to defeat and death.

8. All the English who were left about Orleans were in that one strong fort. They fought bravely, and Joan was wounded as she was going up a ladder to try and get over the wall of the fort. She was carried into a vineyard, and laid gently down. She felt faint and weak, but when she heard a retreat sounded, her strength and courage came back.

9. "There must be no retreat!" she cried; "wait a while. Eat and drink, for as soon as my standard touches the wall you shall enter the fort." This was so, and the fort was taken. The English were driven away, and Orleans was saved. From this victory Joan was called "The Maid of Orleans."

10. **Charles crowned at Rheims: 1429.**—The next thing to be done was to crown Charles at Rheims. The way lay through a part of the country still in the hands of the English, and town after town filled



JOAN ATTACKING THE ENGLISH TOWER.

with English soldiers blocked the path. At last Rheims was reached; and Charles was crowned, Joan standing by in her white armour with her banner in her hand.

11. **Death of Joan : 1431.**—Though for a time Joan was victorious, her enemies grew too strong for her. While defending Compiègne, she was taken prisoner by the Duke of Burgundy, and sold to the English. She was treated shamefully, and declared to be a witch, who had been sent by the evil one.

12. After a trial of several months, she was convicted, and burned at the stake in the market-place at Rouen. This was a cruel thing to do. She had done no wrong, but had won success by her love for her country and her great bravery. It is sad to think that, after all that she had done for her country, a Frenchman sat as judge to try her for witchcraft, and the King she had crowned never lifted a finger to save her from a dreadful death.

13. **Loss of France.**—Step by step the English were driven out of France, as Joan had said they would be; and in 1451, when the great war of a hundred years came to an end, nothing remained to them but the one town of Calais. All had gone—the conquests of Henry the Fifth and of Edward the Third, and all the rich lands in the south which English kings had held since they had been brought as a marriage-gift to Henry the Second.

Notes and Meanings.

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| <p>2 Loire (<i>Lwar</i>), a large river of France. On its north bank is the city of Orleans.</p> <p>3 Arc, a town in the east of France.</p> <p>Rheims, 90 miles north-east of Paris. There nearly all the French Kings were crowned.</p> <p>8 Retreat sounded, signal ordering them to go back.</p> | <p>11 Compiègne, a town of France, 45 miles north of Paris.</p> <p>Burgundy, a province in the east of France.</p> <p>Witch, woman who uses magic power.</p> <p>12 Convicted, found guilty by the court. [a witch.]</p> <p>Witchcraft, using the power of</p> |
|--|--|

44. HENRY VI. (Part II.)

1. **The King.**—King Henry did not come of age till 1442. He was a good and kindly man, but too weak both in body and mind to rule in such troubled times. It seemed as if some of the madness of his grandfather, Charles the Sixth of France, came upon him during the last years of his life.

2. Henry tried to do his duty; but he was not able to govern, and was always ruled by people with stronger wills than his own. His wife was much stronger and cleverer than he was. Her name was Margaret of Anjou. She came from the same part of France as the Plantagenets. She was married to Henry six years before the war came to an end, and she tried to make peace between the two countries.

3. The Duke of Bedford was dead. The Duke of Gloucester was anxious to go on with the war and win back what had been lost; but his plans were not carried out. He was charged with high treason, and died suddenly five days afterwards.

4. **Duke of Suffolk.**—The noble highest in Margaret's favour was the Duke of Suffolk; but he did not use his power well, and the people hated him. He was banished in 1450, but he was taken out of the vessel in which he was about to leave the Thames, and carried on board a war-ship named the *Nicholas of the Tower*. Two days afterwards he was beheaded.

5. **Jack Cade.**—The people were angry because of the great losses that England had suffered in France.

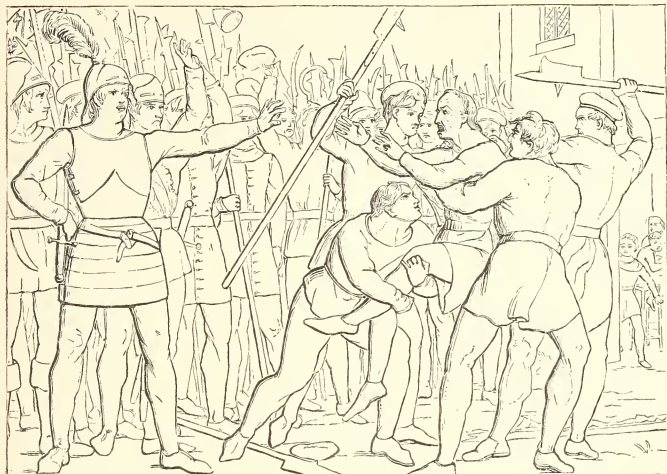
They were weary of the heavy taxes, weary of bad government, and of the unhappiness which wars had brought upon the nation. A rising took place in Kent, and, with Jack Cade at their head, they marched to London. They demanded that foreign favourites should be sent away, and that the King should get better men to help him to rule the land. The rising was put down, and Cade was slain.

6. **The Roses.** — Richard Duke of York now became Protector, and governed the kingdom, for the King was out of his mind. Richard was the son of that Earl of Cambridge who had been beheaded by Henry the Fifth in 1415. He had really a better right to the crown than the King himself, because, through his mother, he was descended from the elder branch of the royal family.

7. At first the Duke of York worked only to help the King, and was content that Henry's son Edward, Prince of Wales, should be regarded as the heir to the throne. But the King's madness passed away in a year; and when the Queen persuaded him to dismiss York, that nobleman, angry at losing high place and power, joined in a rising against the King.

8. There were now two parties in the land, each of which had its own particular badge or symbol. That of the House of York was a white rose, and that of the House of Lancaster a red one. From this the great struggle that now began is known as the Wars of the Roses.

9. This fatal quarrel lasted thirty years, during which twelve battles were fought. More than one



JACK CADE AND THE REBELS IN LONDON.

hundred thousand of the bravest men of the nation, including many princes and nobles, fell on the field of battle or were put to death on the scaffold.

10. **Civil War.**—The first battle was fought at St. Albans in 1455, when the King's party, the Lancastrians, were defeated, and the King was wounded and taken prisoner. In the following year Henry was again ill, and York was again Protector. When the King was once more restored to health, he tried to make peace between his Queen and the Duke of York.

11. Margaret, anxious for the rights of her son, called upon the Parliament to say that the Duke of York and his followers were traitors. This roused the Duke again, and once more he took up arms at the Battle of Northampton. King Henry was



PLACES OF INTEREST.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1455. St. Albans (Herts). | 1461. Towton (Yorkshire). |
| 1459. Bloreheath (Staffordshire). | 1464. Hedgeley Moor (Northumb.). |
| 1460. Northampton. | " Hexham (Northumberland). |
| " Wakefield Green (Yorkshire). | 1471. Ravenspur (Yorkshire). |
| 1461. Mortimer's Cross (Herefordshire). | " Barnet (Middlesex). |
| " St. Albans (Herts). | " Tewkesbury (Gloucester). |
| | 1485. Bosworth-field (Leicester). |

taken prisoner, and Margaret and her boy fled for a time to Scotland.

12. The Duke of York then claimed the crown; and Parliament chose him as Henry's successor, and set aside the claim of Henry's son. Five months later another battle was fought at Wakefield. The Yorkists were defeated and the Duke slain. Margaret had his head cut off, and, wearing a paper crown, it was set on the gate of York.

13. The new Duke of York, whose name was Edward, next defeated the Lancastrians at Mortimer's Cross. He marched to London, where he was proclaimed King. On his entrance into the city the Londoners welcomed him with shouts of "Long live King Edward!"

Notes and Meanings.

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| 1 Madness, etc. See Lesson 42, paragraph 5. | 9 Scaffold , a platform on which people are put to death. |
| 2 Margaret of Anjou. Her father was Duke of Anjou, of which Henry the Second (Plantagenet) had formerly been Count or Earl. | 10 St. Albans , in Hertfordshire; 21 miles north-west of London.
Lancastrians. The King was the great-grandson of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. |
| 3 Dukes of Bedford and Gloucester , brothers of Henry V.
High treason , plotting against the King's life. | 11 Traitors , plotters against the King.
Northampton , county town of Northamptonshire; 60 miles north-west of London. |
| 5 Jack Cade. He took the name of John Mortimer, and said he was a cousin of the Duke of York; but he was found to be an Irishman named John Cade. | 12 Wakefield , a town 9 miles south of Leeds; 26 from York.
Paper crown. This was done in mockery, because York had claimed the throne. |
| 9 Fatal , deadly.
Including , among which were. | 13 Mortimer's Cross , in the north of Herefordshire. |

HOUSE OF YORK.

(THREE KINGS.)

1. EDWARD IV. (*White Rose*).....1461-1483: 22 years.
2. EDWARD V., son.....1483: 11 weeks.
3. RICHARD III., uncle.....1483-1485: 2 years.

45. EDWARD IV.

1461 to 1483: 22 years.

1. **Edward the Fourth.**—Edward the Fourth, the son of Richard Duke of York, was the rightful heir to the throne. He won back the crown from Henry the Sixth, which that monarch's grandfather, Henry the Fourth, had taken from Richard the Second. He was only nineteen years of age when he became King.

2. **Further Struggles.**—Henry the Sixth was still alive, and Edward had at once to meet an army which the Queen had raised in the northern counties. A battle was fought at Towton. The Lancastrians were once more defeated with great slaughter. Henry and Margaret fled for safety, and Edward went to Westminster to be crowned.

3. Even now the Queen would not give up hope. She fought bravely for her husband and son, but was defeated in two great battles—the one at Hedgeley Moor, and the other at Hexham—in 1464. Henry fled from Hexham to the wilds of Lancashire, where he remained for more than a year; but at last he was betrayed into the hands of his enemies, and sent as a prisoner to the Tower of London in 1465.

4. **Warwick the King-maker.**—The Earl of Warwick was at this time the most powerful nobleman in England. His estates were so large that he could



EDWARD THE FOURTH.

raise an army among his own followers and tenants. Six hundred retainers in uniform followed him to Parliament. He was at the head of the Yorkist

party, and without his help Edward could never have won the crown. The Earl had two daughters, and his plan was to marry one of them to the new King. Edward, however, married a lady "of low degree," who had nothing but her beauty to recommend her. She was the widow of Sir John Grey, a Lancastrian leader, who had fallen some years before at the second battle of St. Alban's.

5. This marriage did not please the Earl of Warwick, especially when he saw the King placing his wife's relations in the highest positions in the land. Edward in his turn was angry when Warwick gave his daughter in marriage to the Duke of Clarence, the King's brother and, at the time, his next heir. He felt himself so secure that he seemed to forget that it was unwise to quarrel with so great a man as the Earl.

6. Warwick, aided by his son-in-law, the Duke of Clarence, raised a rebellion among the men of York and Lincoln. The two leaders were declared traitors, and would have been arrested; but they escaped to France, where they made friends with Queen Margaret, whom they agreed to help against Edward. Warwick did not promise help for nothing. He arranged that the young Prince of Wales, the son of Henry the Sixth, should marry his second daughter; so that whether York or Lancaster won, he would be all right.

7. **Henry restored.**—When Warwick and his army appeared, Edward fled to Holland, and his wife took refuge at Westminster. Henry the Sixth was brought out of prison, to reign again as King. But



KING EDWARD AND PRINCE EDWARD.

Edward did not submit quietly to the change. He came back with an army, and landed at Ravenspur, at the mouth of the Humber, the very place where, seventy-two years before, Bolingbroke (Henry the Fourth) had stepped ashore when he came to seize the crown.

8. **Battle of Barnet: 1471.**—The Duke of Clarence changed sides again, and joined his brother with all the men under his command. They marched to London, where the people gave them a hearty welcome; and King Henry was once more sent to the Tower. Then a great battle was fought at Barnet, where the Earl of Warwick, known in history as the “King-maker,” was slain.

9. **Battle of Tewkesbury: 1471.**—Even now Queen

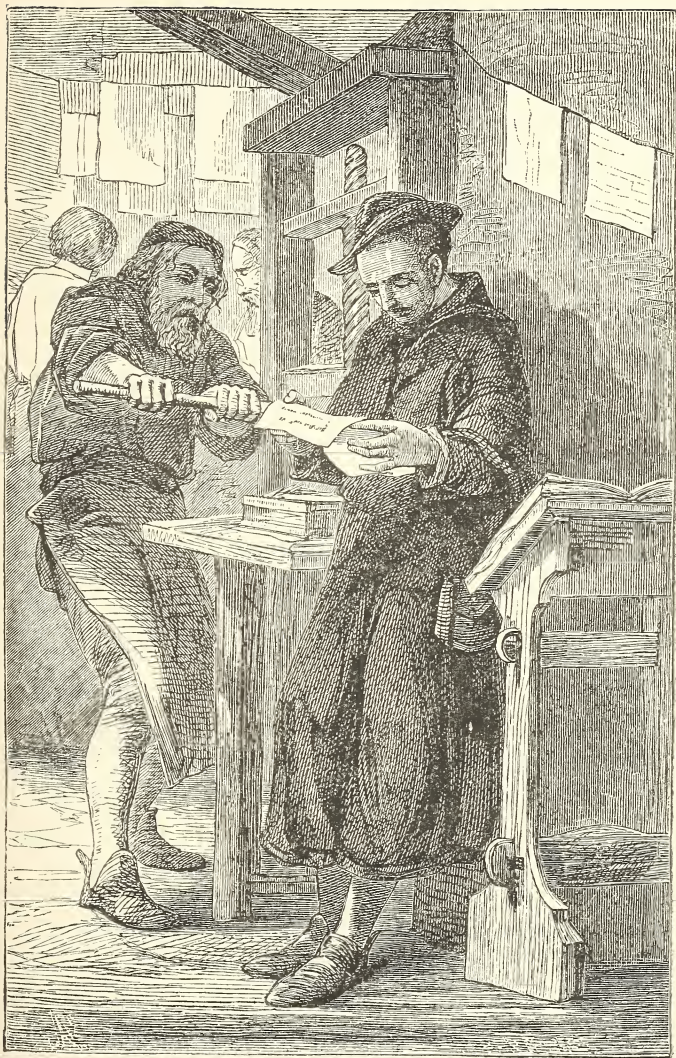
Margaret would not give in. She gathered together all who were faithful to the Red Rose for a final struggle; but at Tewkesbury she was utterly defeated, and lost everything. After the battle, Edward, Prince of Wales, was brought before Edward the King, and was asked why he had invaded the kingdom. When he replied that he came to retake his father's crown, the King struck him on the mouth with his iron glove, and the King's brothers stabbed him to death with their daggers.

10. Death of Henry the Sixth.—Edward was a bad and selfish man. He was not happy, and was always afraid of treachery. He got rid of every one who came in his way. After the Battle of Tewkesbury King Henry was found dead in the Tower, and it is commonly believed that he was murdered.

11. Death of Edward.—In 1478 the King's brother, the Duke of Clarence, was sent to the Tower, where he was put to death. It is said that he was drowned in a butt of wine. Twelve years after the Battle of Tewkesbury, Edward died at the age of forty-one. He left two sons—Edward, Prince of Wales, and Richard, Duke of York.

12. Caxton.—In this reign William Caxton lived. He was the first English printer, and the father of the printing-press. He was a London merchant, and a fine scholar. He had spent thirty years abroad in the service of the Government, and returned about 1474, bringing with him a knowledge of the art of printing, which had been invented in Germany some years before.

13. He set up a printing-office near Westminster.



CAXTON, THE FIRST ENGLISH PRINTER.

In the preface to his first printed work, the "Tales of Troy," he says, "For as much as in the writing of the same, my pen is worn, my hand weary and not steadfast, mine eyes dimmed with over much looking on the white paper, and my courage not so prone and ready to labour as it hath been, and that age creepeth on me daily and feebleth all the body, and also because I have promised to divers gentlemen and to my friends to address to them as hastily as I might the said book, therefore I have practised and learned at my great charge and dispense to ordain this said book in print after the manner and form as ye may see, and is not written with pen and ink as other books be, to the end that every man may have them at once, for all the books of this story here empynted as ye see were begun in one day and also finished in one day."

14. The King and his great men went to look at and admire the new toy, little thinking that they were in the presence of a power which would one day be stronger than that of the greatest monarch.

Notes and Meanings.

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|---|--|
| 2 Towton , a town in Yorkshire, south-west of York. | 8 Barnet , on the borders of Hertford and Middlesex, within 11 miles of London. |
| 3 Hedgeley Moor , in Northumberland, north-west of Newcastle. | 9 Tewkesbury , in Gloucestershire, north-east of Gloucester. |
| Hexham , in Northumberland, west of Newcastle. | Invaded , entered with an army. |
| 4 King-maker . So called because he first made Edward King, and then dethroned him and put Henry in his place. | 10 Treachery , unfaithfulness. |
| | 11 Butt , cask. |
| | 12 Caxton , born about 1412, died 1491. |



46. EDWARD V.

1483: 11 weeks.

1. **Edward the Fifth.**—Edward, the eldest son of Edward the Fourth, was only a boy of twelve when his father died. He was called King, but he was never crowned.

2. Edward was at once taken out of the hands of his mother's relations by his uncle Richard, Duke

of Gloucester. Pretending to be anxious about his nephew's safety, Richard lodged the boy-king in the Tower; not in the dungeons, but in that part of it which was used as a palace. The Queen begged to be made guardian of her son and of the kingdom; but the Council made the Duke of Gloucester Protector.

3. Edward the Fourth had been unwise in giving his wife's relations high places and large estates. The lords were jealous of these new-made noblemen, and therefore, when the King was dead, the Queen had few friends.

4. **Duke of Gloucester.**—The Protector's next step was to remove those nobles who were faithful to the cause of the young King. The chief of these were his mother's brother Earl Rivers, his own half-brother Lord Grey, and his father's friend and adviser Lord Hastings. Hastings was arrested in the council-room, and, without trial, was beheaded on a block of wood that lay in the chapel-yard of the Tower.

5. A few days later Lord Grey and Earl Rivers were executed in Pontefract Castle. Then Richard persuaded the Queen to allow her second son to join his brother in the Tower; and, after that, he so worked on the minds of the London people that they offered him the crown and made him King.

Notes and Meanings.

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| <p>2 Uncle Richard, Duke of Gloucester, Edward the Fourth's brother.</p> <p>Dungeons, deep, dark prisons.</p> | <p>4 Earl Rivers, brother of Edward the Fourth's Queen, and therefore uncle of the King. [147.</p> <p>5 Pontefract Castle. See Note, page</p> |
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THE PRINCES IN THE TOWER.

47. RICHARD III.

1483 to 1485: 2 years.

1. **Richard the Third.**—Richard the Third, the uncle of Edward the Fifth, and brother of Edward the Fourth, was crowned in July, three months after his brother's death. Shortly after he became King, his nephews, the little princes, disappeared from the Tower, and were never seen again.

2. It is said that they were put to death by their uncle's orders, and buried at the foot of the stair which led to their room. Two hundred years afterwards, the bones of two boys were found at the spot where the princes were supposed to have been buried. The remains were removed to Westminster Abbey.

3. **Richard and the People.**—In spite of this bad beginning, Richard ruled well. He saw from the first that he must give back to the people the liberties which his brother had taken from them. He called Parliament together, and made many promises that he would not do anything that was unlawful; and he pardoned those who had suffered imprisonment during the last reign.

4. Good laws were made to protect merchants, and to encourage the new printing-trade. People would have been thankful for a good and strong government, if it had not been for the horror which they felt at the death of the young princes.

5. **Duke of Buckingham.**—Richard had been helped to the throne by a powerful nobleman named the Duke of Buckingham, who was so disappointed in not having a sufficient reward for his services that he turned against the King. The Duke thought at first of trying to seize the throne; but at last he decided to take the part of Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, who had a better right. Before Buckingham could do much, he was seized by Richard and beheaded.

6. **Henry Tudor.**—Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, was at this time an exile in Brittany; but he was watching things with thoughtful eyes. His claim to the crown was not a very good one, but it was enough to act upon. His father was Edmund Tudor, a Welsh gentleman, who married a great-grand-daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. Henry was thus by his mother's side descended from Edward the Third.

7. **Battle of Bosworth Field : 1485.**—Henry landed in Pembrokeshire with about three thousand men, and Welshmen everywhere joined him. Marching



RICHARD THE THIRD.

into England, large numbers flocked to his standard; and at Market-Bosworth in Leicestershire he met the King's army. There a battle was fought—the last



CROWNING OF HENRY VII. ON BOSWORTH FIELD.

between the rival Roses—in which Richard was slain in the act of aiming a deadly blow at Richmond.

8. Richard was a man of courage. He fought even when all hope was gone, and died sword in hand, with the words, “Treason! treason!” on his lips. His crown was found by Lord Stanley under a hawthorn bush, and was placed by him on Henry’s head, who was thus crowned on the battle-field as Henry the Seventh.

Notes and Meanings.

4 **Horror**, sorrow and fear.

5 **Sufficient**, large enough.

6 **Exile**, one banished or sent out of the country.

7 **Rival**, seeking after the same thing.

8 **Hawthorn**, a shrub having small red fruit called haws.

HOUSE OF TUDOR.

(FIVE SOVEREIGNS.)

1. Henry VII.....	1485-1509: 24 years.
2. Henry VIII., son.....	1509-1547: 38 years.
3. Edward VI., son.....	1547-1553: 6 years.
4. Mary I., half-sister.....	1553-1558: 5 years.
5. Elizabeth, half-sister.....	1558-1603: 45 years.

48. HENRY VII.

1485 to 1509: 24 years.

1. **Henry the Seventh.**—As we have seen, Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, was the great-great-grandson of John of Gaunt. A year after he became King he made a wise marriage, which joined the two houses of York and Lancaster, uniting the Red and White Roses. His wife was Elizabeth of York, the daughter of Edward the Fourth.

2. **Rivals to the Throne.**—The new King was not without rivals. The chief of these were the Earl of Warwick and the Earl of Lincoln. Edward, Earl of Warwick, was the son of the Duke of Clarence, the brother of Edward the Fourth. He was a boy of fifteen, and was living in Yorkshire.

3. The Earl of Lincoln was the son of Elizabeth, sister of Edward the Fourth. He had been appointed heir by Richard the Third when his only son died. Warwick was at once placed in the Tower; but Lincoln, having paid homage to the new King, remained at liberty.

4. **Lambert Simnel: 1487.**—Two plots were got up by the York party, with the help of the Duchess of

Burgundy and James the Fourth of Scotland. A baker's son, named Lambert Simnel, was declared to be Edward, Earl of Warwick; and was proclaimed King at Dublin, with the title of Edward the Sixth.

5. Warwick he could not be, as that Prince was at the time a prisoner in the Tower. Henry caused the Prince to be brought out of his prison, and led through the streets of London in view of the people. Simnel, joined by the Earl of Lincoln with two thousand men, invaded England, but was defeated at Stoke by the royal army. Lincoln died on the field, and Simnel was made a servant in the royal kitchen.

6. **Perkin Warbeck: 1492.**—The next rising was more serious. A handsome and clever man named Perkin Warbeck claimed to be the Duke of York, the younger of the two princes who had been murdered in the Tower. A great many people believed him, among whom were the Kings of France and Scotland, and the Duchess of Burgundy.

7. The Irish gave him help, and so did the people of Cornwall, who were weary of the heavy taxes. Led on by Perkin, an army invaded England, but was defeated by the Earl of Surrey. Warbeck was taken prisoner, and sent to the Tower. In the presence of the people, he was forced to sit in the stocks and read a statement that he was not the person he had pretended to be. A little later he was hanged, and the Earl of Warwick was beheaded. They were charged with having attempted to escape from their prison in the Tower.

8. **The Star Chamber.**—Henry was determined to

make his nobles obey him ; and for this purpose he set up a court of his own, which could punish those of the highest rank, whom the law courts were



HENRY THE SEVENTH.

afraid to touch. Parliament gave him power to do this ; and the court met in a room in the palace of Westminster, which was called the Star Chamber.

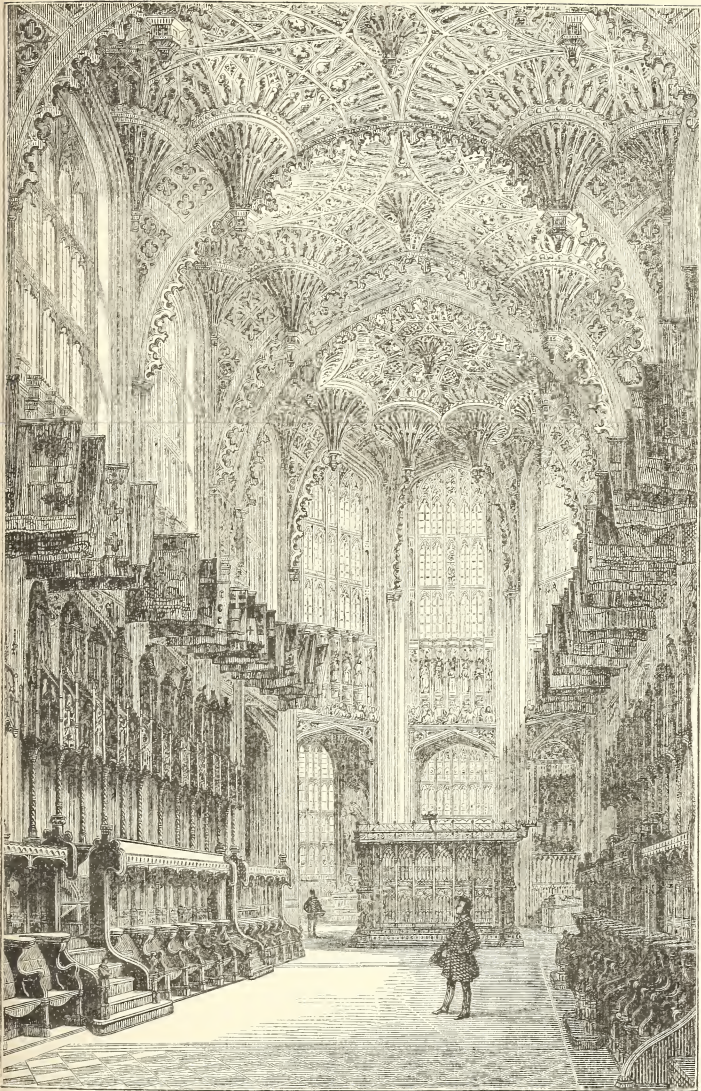
This room was so called because in it were kept the *starra* or Jewish bonds.

9. **Henry's Love for Money.**—Henry saw that to be powerful he must also be rich, and therefore he was very glad to receive the fines laid upon the lords by the Court of the Star Chamber. During the civil war old debts had not been paid to the Crown, and many estates had changed hands. Now Henry looked into these things, collected the money due to him—and more, and took possession of all lands whose owners could not show a clear title. Two lawyers, Empson and Dudley, were his agents in so doing, and they acted so harshly that the people hated them.

10. He then set up the old claim of the English Kings to the crown of France, and sent an army into that country; but he willingly brought his soldiers home again when the King of France gave him a large sum of money.

11. **Royal Marriages.**—Henry had four children—Arthur, Henry, Margaret, and Mary. Margaret married James the Fourth of Scotland in 1502. This marriage led to the Union of the Crowns of England and Scotland in 1603. Arthur married Catherine of Aragon, but died three months after his marriage; and it was arranged that Henry, his younger brother, should marry his widow. This second marriage led to the overthrow of the power of the Pope of Rome in England.

12. **Death of Henry.**—Henry died in 1509 in his palace at Richmond. He was buried in the beautiful chapel at Westminster Abbey which has ever since been called Henry the Seventh's Chapel.



HENRY THE SEVENTH'S CHAPEL IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

13. **Discoveries.**—In this reign Columbus discovered America in 1492; and, a few years later, Vasco de Gama sailed to India round the Cape of Good Hope. Sebastian Cabot sailed from Bristol, and opened up the cod fisheries of Newfoundland.

Notes and Meanings.

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| <p>5 Stoke, or East Stoke, is a village near Newark, in Nottinghamshire.</p> <p>7 Stocks, a framework for punishment, in which the legs were fastened.</p> <p>Pretended to be, made believe that he was.</p> <p>8 Star Chamber, a room in the palace of Westminster, in which Jewish bonds were placed in the time of Richard I. for safety. The Hebrew word for bond is <i>starr</i>.</p> | <p>10 Claim. See Lesson 37, paragraph 7; and Lesson 42, paragraph 5.</p> <p>12 Richmond, a town in Surrey, 11 miles south-west of London.</p> <p>13 Columbus. Christopher Columbus, 1446-1506, was born at Genoa, in Italy.</p> <p>Vasco de Gama, 1469-1525, was born at Senis, in Portugal.</p> <p>Sebastian Cabot, 1477-1557, was born at Bristol.</p> |
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49. HENRY VIII. (Part I.)

1509 to 1547: 38 years.

1. **Henry the Eighth.**—Henry the Eighth, the second son of Henry the Seventh, was eighteen years old at the time of his father's death. He soon got leave from the Pope to marry Catherine, his brother's widow.

2. No monarch ever succeeded to the throne of England with brighter prospects. In him were united the claims of the Houses of York and Lancaster. The royal treasure contained a large sum

of money, the nation was at peace, and trade was good.

3. **Battle of Spurs** : 1513.—In the early part of his reign Henry made war against Louis the Twelfth



HENRY THE EIGHTH.

of France, invaded the country, and at Guinegate gained the Battle of Spurs; so named from the rapid flight of the French horsemen.

4. **Battle of Flodden : 1513.**—The Scots took advantage of Henry's absence to invade England ; but they suffered a terrible defeat at the hands of the Earl of Surrey. The Battle of Flodden was fought in September 1513. There James the Fourth and the greater part of the Scottish nobility were slain. Margaret, the sister of Henry the Eighth, became Regent of Scotland for her little son, James the Fifth.

5. **Cardinal Wolsey.**—Henry's great minister was Thomas Wolsey of Ipswich. He had been chaplain to Henry the Seventh, and was made Chancellor and Archbishop of York by Henry the Eighth. Then the Pope, seeing that he was both wise and able, made him Cardinal, and appointed him to be his legate in England.

6. He was now the first man in England after the King. A train of clergy and nobles followed him from place to place, and five hundred persons of noble birth made up his household. He had all the foreign business to attend to, and knew how to deal with the different Kings of Europe for his master's benefit. Christ Church College at Oxford was founded by him ; for he was a learned man, and loved to see knowledge spreading throughout the land.

7. Wolsey, however, was more anxious to do good to the King than to the people, and more anxious to do good to himself than even to the King. He grew richer and richer, and built for himself two splendid houses—York House (afterwards Whitehall), and Hampton Court Palace.

8. At the beginning of his reign Henry had put to death his father's ministers—Empson and Dudley—because they had so ground down the people in order to obtain money. But he and Wolsey forced the people to lend and to give money, just as Henry the Seventh had done.

9. **Field of the Cloth of Gold: 1520.**—At this time the King of France and the Emperor of Germany were rivals for power and position. They both desired to be first among the monarchs of Europe; and to gain this they wished to have the friendship and help of King Henry. Each sovereign sought the good offices of Wolsey with his master, in return for which the French King gave him presents, and the German Emperor promised to help him to become Pope.

10. In 1520 the Emperor Charles paid Henry a visit, and the King and Emperor rode alone to Canterbury. After this Henry crossed to France, and met the French King near Calais. Each King had with him a great company of nobles and gallant knights. So grand was the show, and so much money was spent on it, that the meeting-place is known as "The Field of the Cloth of Gold." No good result followed this meeting. Not long afterwards Wolsey made an alliance between Henry and the Emperor against his cousin Francis, the King of France.

11. **Anne Boleyn.**—When Henry had lived with Catherine for about eighteen years, he suddenly fell in love with one of her maids of honour, a beautiful young lady named Anne Boleyn, and he made up

his mind to marry her. He pretended that he had done wrong in marrying so near a relation as his brother's wife, and he asked the Pope to divorce or set him free from Catherine.

12. **Henry and the Pope.**—He expected that the Pope would do what he wished, in return for what he had done for the Church. Only five years before he had written a book against a German monk named Martin Luther, who was trying to reform the Church; and the Pope, as a mark of favour, had given Henry the title of "Defender of the Faith."

13. Henry's request placed the Pope in a very difficult position. He did not wish to offend Henry; but he was also afraid of Charles the Fifth, King of Spain and Emperor of Germany, who was Catherine's nephew. He did not know what to do between these two powerful sovereigns; and he asked Queen Catherine to go quietly into a nunnery, and leave her husband to do as he pleased. She refused, not only on her own account, but also on that of her only child Mary.

14. All this time Wolsey was in great difficulty, for he wished to please both the Pope and the King. He did not like the Boleyn marriage, but he did not see how to prevent it. At length the Pope ordered Wolsey and another legate to try the case. The Queen came into court, knelt before her husband, and begged him to have mercy on her. In the end both legates said that the trial must be finished at Rome. Henry was very angry, because he knew that the Pope would not dare to offend the Emperor.



WOLSEY DISMISSED BY HENRY.

15. **Wolsey's Fall: 1530.**—Both the King and Anne Boleyn believed that Wolsey had played false with them, and they resolved to remove him out of the way. He saw that he had lost favour with the King, and he made haste to offer him his fine

palaces. He then retired to York. But Henry did not forget him; and a year later he commanded the Cardinal to return to London to be tried for high treason. On his way, worn-out and broken-hearted, Wolsey halted at Leicester, and died there in the abbey. On his death-bed he said, "Had I served my God as diligently as I have served my King, he would not have given me over in my gray hairs!"

Notes and Meanings.

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| <p>2 Brighter prospects, better chances.</p> <p>3 Battle of Spurs, fought at Guinegate, near Terouenne; 12 miles east of Boulogne, in the north of France.</p> <p>4 Flodden, in Northumberland; 14 miles south-west of Berwick.</p> <p>James the Fourth. He was Henry's brother-in-law.</p> <p>5 Chaplain, clergyman who did duty at Court.</p> <p>Chancellor, the head judge of England, and the Chairman of the House of Lords. In</p> | <p>early times he was the King's chief minister.</p> <p>5 Legate. See Note, page 114.</p> <p>7 Hampton Court, on the Thames, a few miles above London.</p> <p>12 Martin Luther, 1483-1546, was born at Eisleben, in Germany.</p> <p>Defender of the Faith. The title is shown by the letters F.D. (for the Latin <i>Fidei Defensor</i>, Defender of the Faith) on the coins of the realm.</p> <p>13 Nunnery, a house in which women live who give themselves up to religious duties.</p> |
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50. HENRY VIII. (Part II.)

1. **Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury: 1533.**
 —Thomas Cranmer, a scholar of Cambridge, and Wolsey's former servant and friend, advised the King not to look to the Pope for his divorce, but to ask advice of the learned men in the universities. When

Henry heard this, he said that Cranmer "had got the right sow by the ear;" and he asked the universities whether it was lawful for a man to marry his brother's wife. The answer was "No;" and in the end Catherine was put away. Henry married Anne Boleyn; and Cranmer was made Archbishop of Canterbury.

2. The Princess Mary left the Court with her mother. She was declared to be no longer Henry's heir. In the following year her step-sister Elizabeth was born. Henry was vexed that he had no son, little thinking that this daughter would have a more glorious reign than that of any King who had yet sat upon the throne.

3. **The Reformation.**—We have seen that at this time a learned monk, named Martin Luther, who lived in Germany, was trying to make things better in the Church. He said that the Pope, bishops, and clergy were not ruling the Church according to the Bible; and it was against this teaching that Henry had written the book for which the Pope made him Defender of the Faith.

4. Henry had no love for the Reformed Church, and when he turned against the Pope he had no thought of setting it up in England. About this time Thomas Cromwell, who had been in Wolsey's service and had become secretary to the King, found that, according to an old law of England, any one who set the Pope's authority above that of the King could be punished by imprisonment and loss of lands.

5. Henry used this old law first against Wolsey

for having acted as the Pope's legate. He had allowed Wolsey to do so until the Cardinal displeased him; but now he said that Wolsey and those who acted with him had broken the law.

6. **Henry the Head of the Church.**—To please the King, the clergy joined in a petition asking him to call himself Supreme Head of the Church. This Henry agreed to do; and Parliament passed laws which put an end to the Pope's authority in England. The Act of Supremacy made Henry Head of the Church of England.

7. **Sir Thomas More.**—Sir Thomas More was the foremost Englishman of the time. He was a good and just man, who served his King and country faithfully, and was made Lord Chancellor. When the King asked him to acknowledge the children of Anne as lawful successors to the throne, he agreed to do so, because he knew that the King and Parliament had a right to settle this matter as they pleased; but when he was asked to swear that Anne was Henry's lawful wife, and that Henry was the rightful Head of the Church, he refused to do so; and he and Bishop Fisher of Rochester were sent to the Tower, and beheaded.

Notes and Meanings.

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| <p>1 Universities, colleges for teaching and giving degrees in literature and science.</p> <p>4 Secretary, one who writes letters, etc., for another.</p> <p>6 Joined in a petition, put their names to a writing.</p> <p>Supreme Head, chief.</p> | <p>6 Act of Supremacy, an Act of Parliament making Henry Head of the Church.</p> <p>7 Acknowledge, say that they were.</p> <p>Rochester, in the county of Kent, 26 miles north-west of Canterbury.</p> |
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51. HENRY VIII. (Part III.)

1. **Suppression of the Monasteries: 1536.**—To obtain money, Henry now decided to put down all the small monasteries in England. He said that his reason for doing so was, that the monks and nuns who lived in them had become very wicked. They were therefore turned out of their houses, and Henry seized their lands and money.

2. **The Pilgrimage of Grace: 1536.**—In the north of England the poor people had received much help from the monks and nuns, and when the monasteries were put down they rose in rebellion. This was called the Pilgrimage of Grace, because it was done in the name of religion; and a banner was carried before the rebel hosts on which were displayed the five wounds of Christ. The King found it hard to put down the revolt. He made promises to the people, which he never kept, and then seized the leaders and put them to death.

3. **The Countess of Salisbury.**—There was another rising about the same time in the west of England, which brought one of the last of the Plantagenets to the block. This was a very old lady, named Margaret, Countess of Salisbury. She was the daughter of George, Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward the Fourth, and sister of the Earl of Warwick who was beheaded by Henry the Seventh in 1499. On the scaffold she refused to kneel down, and her head was struck off as she stood. Her son, Lord Montague, was also beheaded. Another son

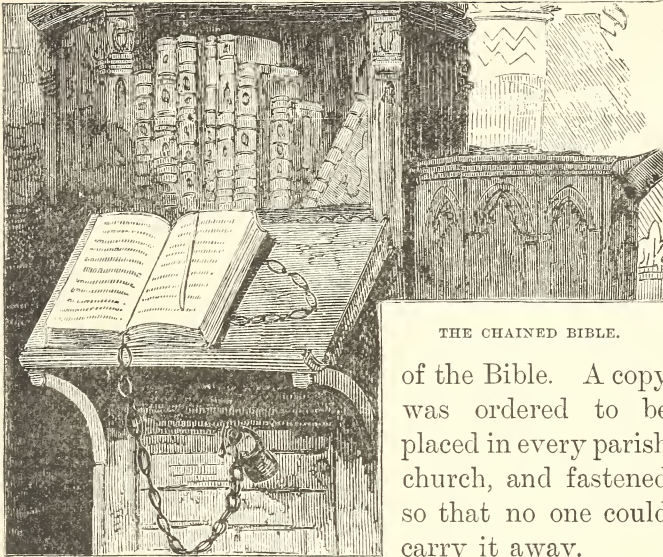
escaped to Rome just in time, and lived there in safety as Cardinal Pole.

4. **A Tyrant King.**—And now Henry crushed out the old English freedom which had been obtained from other Kings. The Lords could do nothing, and the House of Commons was filled with men who were chosen by the King's Council. Henry had power both as Head of the Church and as ruler of the land. Every one seemed to be afraid of him, for Cromwell sent out spies, and no one felt safe.

5. As time went on Henry wanted more money; so he and Cromwell hit upon a plan for doing away with the great monasteries. They could not do this without giving a reason; and so they said that the monasteries were places in which much evil was done, and that those who lived in them were idle and wicked. Most of the money obtained in this way was spent in pleasure, though some of it was used in building war-ships and new cathedrals.

6. **Translation of the Bible.**—The most important thing that Henry did was to order the Bible to be translated into English. The last translation had been made by Wyclif; but already the language had greatly altered, and people did not understand many of the words that had been used before this time. The Bible was therefore translated into English, because the King thought that it would teach them to take his side against the Pope.

7. In 1526 William Tyndale printed part, and ten years later Miles Coverdale printed the whole



THE CHAINED BIBLE.

of the Bible. A copy was ordered to be placed in every parish church, and fastened so that no one could carry it away.

8. **Death of Anne Boleyn: 1536.**—Anne did not long enjoy her queenship, for the King grew tired of her, and wished to marry one of her maids of honour named Jane Seymour. To get rid of his Queen, Henry said that she was not a good woman and a true wife. She was therefore sentenced to death and beheaded.

Notes and Meanings.

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| <p>1 Monasteries, houses in which men live who have given themselves up to religious duties.</p> <p>2 Pilgrimage, journey to a holy place.</p> <p>Five wounds of Christ, the nail prints in his hands and feet, and the spear wound in his side.</p> <p>3 Countess, wife of an earl.</p> | <p>4 Tyrant, one who uses his power cruelly.</p> <p>Spies, persons sent out to watch secretly what others are doing.</p> <p>6 Wyclif. See p. 145, paragraph 3.</p> <p>7 Tyndale, born about 1484; was burned at the stake in 1536.</p> <p>Miles Coverdale, 1487–1568; born in Yorkshire; was Bishop of Exeter in 1551.</p> |
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52. HENRY VIII. (Part IV.)

1. **Jane Seymour : 1537.**—On the day after Anne's execution, Henry married Jane Seymour. She did not live long enough for her husband to grow tired of her. She died eighteen months later, leaving one son, Edward. Elizabeth, the daughter of Anne, had shared the same fate as Mary, and had been sent away from the Court. Both of them led lonely and sorrowful lives, feeling bitterly the treatment their mothers had received.

2. **Anne of Cleves : 1540.**—For some years Henry remained unmarried, and then Cromwell was told to look about for a fourth wife for the King. He chose a Protestant princess, named Anne of Cleves, who was a very good woman. When she came from Germany to marry the King, he was not pleased with her appearance, for she was not beautiful, and he made up his mind at once to divorce her.

3. She lived in England for the rest of her life, and was known as the Lady Anne of Cleves. Henry gave her a house to live in, and a good yearly income. She treated the two princesses kindly, and Elizabeth was very fond of her.

4. **Cromwell's Death : 1540.**—The divorce of Anne of Cleves brought about Cromwell's fall. Henry was very angry with him for having found him a wife who was not good-looking. Cromwell was arrested, and a bill was brought into Parliament to put him to death.

5. He had himself made a law forbidding people accused of high treason to be heard in their own

defence. He was the first to suffer by it, and had to die in silence. Cromwell was not a traitor to the King, though to please him he was a traitor to English liberty; but he did not, like Wolsey, make himself rich with the country's money. He gave English laws to Wales, and made the two countries one.

6. **Catherine Howard : 1540.**—After Cromwell's death, Henry married Catherine Howard, the beautiful niece of the Duke of Norfolk. She was a Roman Catholic, and Henry at this time passed a law against Protestants. On one occasion a cart carried six men to execution. Three of them were Roman Catholics, who refused to own the King as Head of the Church; and three were Protestants, who refused to believe all that the King ordered to be taught in what is called the Six Articles.

7. **Henry's Sixth Wife : 1543.**—In less than two years Henry's fifth Queen, Catherine Howard, was beheaded for having done wrong before her marriage. In the following year Henry married Catherine Parr, who lived longer than he did. She was once very nearly being sent to the Tower for not agreeing with her husband in religious questions; but she was clever enough to make peace with him and save her life.

8. **Death of Henry.**—Before Henry died, his temper grew so bad that no one dared to cross him in anything. He was so ill and weak in body, and so stout, that he could not move about without assistance. One of the last things that he did was to order the Duke of Norfolk and his son, the Earl of

Surrey, to the Tower. Surrey was a poet, and a brave, good, clever young man. His death was mourned by all. Norfolk's life was saved by Henry's death.

9. **Henry's Will.**—In his will, Henry said that his son Edward was to succeed him; and, if he died without children, Mary was to be Queen; and after her Elizabeth. In this way he owned the two princesses as his lawful daughters.

10. **Ships.**—At the beginning of his reign Henry had only one ship of war, the *Great Harry*, which had been built by his father. He set about building others, and soon had a useful fleet. He made dockyards at Portsmouth, Woolwich, and Deptford. He also set up what is called Trinity House, to manage the lighthouses, beacons, pilots, and buoys round the coast.

Notes and Meanings.

2 Cleves , a town in Germany, on the Rhine.	8 Was mourned by , caused great sorrow to.
6 Six Articles , six things which had to be believed by members of the Church.	10 Buoy , a floating object fixed at a certain place to show the position of shoals, rocks, etc., beneath the water.

53. EDWARD VI.

1547-1553: 6 years.

1. **Edward the Sixth.**—Edward the Sixth, the son of Henry the Eighth and his third wife, Jane Seymour, was only ten years old when his father died. A Council was formed to rule in the King's name. At the head of it was his uncle, the Duke

of Somerset, who was made Protector. Somerset was a Protestant; but he did much harm by making changes which the country was not ready to receive.



EDWARD THE SIXTH.

2. **Battle of Pinkie: 1547.**—The late King had wished to arrange a marriage between his son and Mary, Queen of Scots, who at this time was only

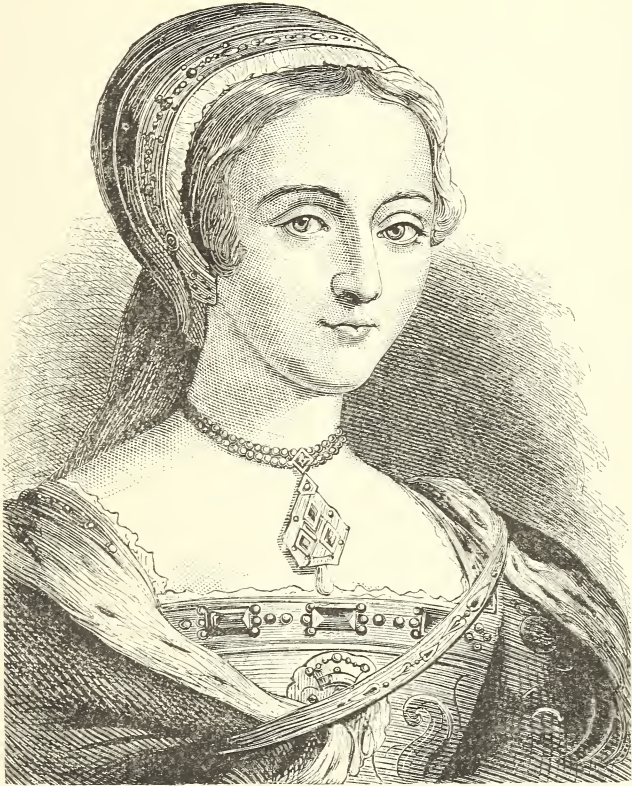
about five years of age. The Protector tried to carry out this plan; but the Scots would not agree. An army was sent against them, and they were defeated at Pinkie, near Edinburgh. To prevent the young Queen from being carried off to England, her friends sent her to France, where she was educated, and afterwards married to the eldest son of the French King.

3. **Religious Changes.**—The Protector and Cramner, the Archbishop of Canterbury, continued to make many changes in the Church. Priests were allowed to marry, images in churches were destroyed, a new prayer-book in the English language was made, and mass was forbidden to be said.

4. These changes caused revolts in Devonshire, Cornwall, and Norfolk. The people were in great distress, the laws were severe, work was scarce, and thieves and “sturdy beggars” abounded. Somerset was sorry for the poor people; but he was not a wise ruler, and could make no plan to help them. The lords who were about him had no pity. They put down the revolt by force, and things went on as before.

5. **Somerset's Fall.**—The Protector was fond of money as well as of power. He built himself a grand palace in London, which is still known as Somerset House. To make room for it, he blew up a chapel with gunpowder and pulled down a church. Things like this shocked the people, and set them against him. He had to give up his high position as Protector, and not long afterwards was put to death on a charge of trying to get back his former power.

6. **The Duke of Northumberland.**—The new Protector was Dudley, Earl of Warwick, who was made Duke of Northumberland. He sent Gardiner and Bonner, the Roman Catholic bishops of London and



LADY JANE GREY.

Winchester, to the Tower, and put Latimer and Ridley, two Protestant bishops, into their places. Edward was surrounded by people who talked a

great deal against the Pope and the old religion, and so he became a strong Protestant.

7. **Death of Edward.**—At last Edward's life and reign began to draw to a close. He was barely sixteen, and he was dying of consumption. The Duke of Northumberland began to be afraid of what might happen should Mary become Queen; so he persuaded Edward to set aside his father's will, and name Lady Jane Grey as his successor. She was the grand-daughter of Mary Tudor, a daughter of Henry the Seventh.

8. She was at the time a young girl of about the same age as the King. When Edward's will had been made in favour of Lady Jane, the Protector married her to his own son, Lord Guilford Dudley. In this way he hoped, as father-in-law of the future Queen of England, to retain the power he had obtained.

9. Some good was done in this reign by the founding of eighteen grammar schools in different parts of the kingdom. Edward, who was a good scholar, founded the Blue Coat School for orphans, after hearing Bishop Ridley preach a sermon about the sorrows of the London poor.

Notes and Meanings.

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| <p>1 Duke of Somerset, brother of Jane Seymour, the King's mother.</p> <p>3 Images, pictures and statues.</p> <p>Mass, form of Communion in the Roman Catholic Church.</p> <p>4 Sturdy beggars, beggars able enough to work.</p> | <p>4 Abounded, were in great numbers.</p> <p>6 Dudley, Earl of Warwick, was the son of Dudley who, along with Empson, had been minister of Henry VII.</p> <p>7 Consumption, a wasting away of the lungs.</p> |
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54. MARY I.

1553 to 1558: 5 years.

1. **Mary the First.**—Mary, the daughter of Henry the Eighth and his first wife, Catherine of Aragon,



THE CROWN OFFERED TO LADY JANE GREY.

was now by her father's will Queen of England. Northumberland proclaimed Lady Jane Grey Queen,

and sent soldiers to seize Mary, and hinder her from going to London; but she was too quick for him, and the people received her with shouts of joy. Lady Jane and her father-in-law were sent to the Tower, and a month later he was beheaded.

2. **Mary's Religion.**—Mary, like her mother, was a Roman Catholic. It could not be expected of her to like the new religion, for it was a Protestant who had brought about the divorce of her mother, and had led her father to defy the Pope. She had been neglected and unkindly treated by her father and his advisers; and now she made up her mind to restore the Roman Catholic form of worship.

3. Cranmer, the Archbishop of Canterbury, was sent to the Tower. So were Latimer, Ridley, and many others. Gardiner and Bonner were brought out of prison, and put into their old places. The married priests had to give up their churches. Mass was ordered to be said, and the new English Prayer-book was forbidden.

4. There were many people who had never liked the Prayer-book, and they were glad to see it no longer used. They welcomed the old ways; but no one wished to have the Pope at the head of the Church again. This, however, was what Mary was bent upon. She would not call herself Head of the Church, as she believed that that place by right belonged to the Pope. When she became Queen she felt for the first time in her life safe from danger. The power was now in her own hands, and she used it, as she thought, for the good of her country and her religion.

5. **Philip of Spain.**—To help her in carrying out her wishes, she married her cousin, Philip the Second of Spain; for he was the most powerful and the



MARY THE FIRST.

“most Catholic” sovereign in Europe. This marriage did not please the English people. They had heard of the cruel persecutions which had been carried on

in Spain, and they did not want to be under the power of the King of that country.

6. There were revolts in many parts of the land. One of these was led by Sir Thomas Wyatt, a friend of Elizabeth. He was defeated and taken a prisoner to the Tower. Many executions followed. Wyatt, Lady Jane Grey and her husband, with many others, were put to death, and Elizabeth was sent to the Tower.

7. Philip was a cruel, cold-blooded man, and did not care for his wife. He was only anxious to gain power in England. Mary loved him, and, as time went on, suffered much from his coldness and neglect. He was very angry because the Parliament refused to give him the title of King of England. He was also vexed that he had not a son to come after him, and be ruler of Spain and England. Philip lived for about a year in this country, and then returned to Spain.

8. **Persecution of the Protestants.**—Mary persuaded Parliament to own the Pope as Head of the Church. Cardinal Pole was sent as legate to England, and Mary made him Archbishop of Canterbury. Then a law was passed giving power to the Church to burn those who refused to acknowledge the Pope.

9. Sad days followed for England. The first to suffer were Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester, and Rogers, a canon of St. Paul's. This was in 1555. In the three years that followed nearly three hundred persons gave up their lives rather than deny their religion.

10. Among these were the two good bishops,



RIDLEY AND LATIMER IN PRISON.

Latimer and Ridley, who were joined together at one stake. Then Cranmer suffered; and many Protestants fled to Geneva and Frankfort until happier days should come.

11. Philip came once again to England before Mary's death, to ask her to give him English soldiers and money to make war on France. To please her husband she did so; and this war resulted in the loss of Calais, which had been an English town since the days of Edward the Third.

12. **Death of Mary.**—In bad health, old and worn out before her time, the loss of Calais was a great

blow to her. The neglect of her husband, the dislike of her subjects, their willingness to die for the new religion, all working together, brought on a fever, of which she died in 1558.

Notes and Meanings.

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|---|--|--|---|--|---|---|
| <p>2 Defy, refuse to obey.
 Been neglected, not been attended to.</p> | <p>5 Most Catholic, a title given by the Pope to the Spanish Kings.
 Persecutions, punishment for holding religious beliefs.</p> | <p>7 Cold-blooded, unfeeling.</p> | <p>9 Canon, a clergyman of high rank engaged in the services of a cathedral.</p> | <p>9 St. Paul's, the chief cathedral in London, and the largest Protestant church in the world. In it many famous men have been buried.</p> | <p>10 Geneva, a city of Switzerland, on Lake Geneva.
 Frankfort, a city on the Maine, in Germany.</p> | <p>11 Calais. See page 136, paragraphs 11, 12, 13.</p> |
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55. **ELIZABETH.** (Part I.)

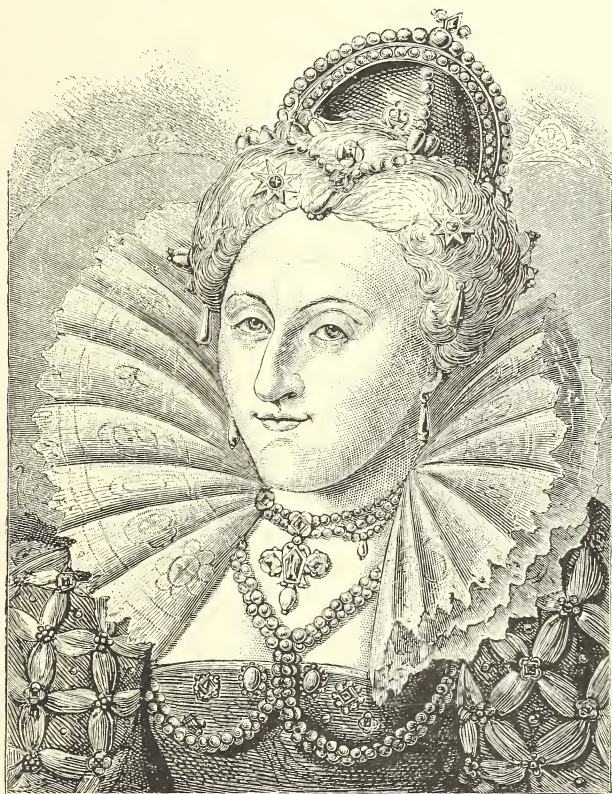
1558 to 1603: 45 years.

1. **Queen Elizabeth.**—Elizabeth was the daughter of Henry the Eighth and his second wife, Anne Boleyn. She was received with great joy by the nation, for England was in a state of gloom and misery.

2. Religious persecution had wearied and sickened the people. Hundreds had suffered for their faith, and a great many had fled to other lands. Trade had gone down, and England, dragged into a war with France, to help Philip of Spain, had lost Calais. The discontent was so great that only Mary's death prevented a rebellion.

3. Elizabeth resolved to have peace and order in the land. She was only twenty-five years of age,

but she had a wise head. Her life had not been an easy one, and she had learned by many dangers and difficulties to be careful and prudent in all that she said and did.



ELIZABETH.

4. She had her father's strong will, and frank, good-humoured, commanding manner, with much of her mother's beauty and grace when she was young.

She was a bold horsewoman, a good shot, a graceful dancer, a skilled musician, and a clever scholar. She spoke Italian and French as easily as English, and read daily in the Greek Testament. She looked and spoke and moved like a queen, and her people were delighted with her from the very first.

5. Scarcely had she entered upon her new duties, when she received an offer of marriage from Philip of Spain, the husband of her late sister Mary. Philip was at this time the ruler of Spain, Portugal, Italy, and the Netherlands, and he hoped by marrying Elizabeth to add England also to his realm.

6. She declined the offer, and also similar ones from the Kings of Denmark and Sweden. In the following year the Commons asked the Queen to fix her choice of a husband; but she replied that England was her husband and all Englishmen her children. To her first Parliament she had said, "Nothing, no worldly thing under the sun, is so dear to me as the love and good-will of my subjects."

7. **The Protestant Religion.**—One of the first things to be done was the settlement of the country's religion. It was to be Protestant once more, but not so strictly Protestant as to shock the feelings of the Roman Catholics, who still formed the larger part of the nation. Then there was to be no persecution. Elizabeth's hope was to win her Roman Catholic subjects, little by little, to the reformed religion, and she had to avoid the danger of turning them into enemies. She had many enemies outside her own country, and she wished to have no quarrels or discontent at home.

8. **The Act of Supremacy: 1559.**—Her father, Henry the Eighth, had called himself with pride “Head of the Church.” This title Elizabeth dropped, but a law was passed at the beginning of her reign called the Act of Supremacy, which required all persons holding office under Government to acknowledge the Queen as Head of the English Church. Another law, called the Act of Uniformity, ordered the Prayer-book of Edward the Sixth to be used in every church.

9. The priests whom Elizabeth found in charge of the churches were allowed to keep their places on condition of obedience. About two hundred who openly refused were turned out of their livings. The rest stayed where they were, read aloud from the English Bible and the English Prayer-book, and were Protestant ministers in name if not in reality. Matthew Parker, who had been chaplain to Anne Boleyn and also to Henry the Eighth, was made Archbishop of Canterbury in 1559. An edition of the Scriptures called the “Bishop’s Bible” was prepared under his direction.

Notes and Meanings.

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|--|---|
| 2 Religious persecution , being cruelly treated for one’s religious opinions. | 4 Grace , beauty in shape and motion. |
| Faith , religion; what they believed. | 5 Netherlands , Holland and Belgium. |
| 3 Prudent , far-seeing. | Realm , kingdom. [gium. |
| 4 Frank , free. | 6 Declined , refused. |
| Good-humoured , cheerful. | Similar , like; of the same kind. |
| Commanding manner , manner of one accustomed to be obeyed. | Commons , members of the House of Commons. |
| | 7 Avoid , keep clear of. |
| | 8 Act of Supremacy . See page 196. |

56. ELIZABETH. (Part II.)

1. **The Poor Law.**—Another matter which had soon to be dealt with was the state of the poor. There was a great deal of distress in all parts of the country. Men who had no work wandered about in gangs, begging, and robbing and stripping travellers on the road. People lived in terror of them. Until now the law had punished such people, and we read of fifty being hanged at one time.

2. Elizabeth began by being as severe upon them as her father had been ; but when at length she saw that punishment would not cure the evil, she had the matter carefully looked into. It was found that though there was much wickedness and lawlessness in the land, there was also a great deal of real suffering.

3. A law was therefore made which did three things. It caused wandering people to settle down in the places to which they belonged, it forced the sturdy beggars to work, and it provided food and shelter for those poor creatures who were too old to work. Every town in the kingdom was told that it must take care of its own poor.

4. Ten years after this another law was added ordering houses to be built in which wandering people could be kept for a time, punished, and made to work. The last improvement on these laws was made in 1601, two years before Elizabeth's death ; and the Poor Laws have remained almost unchanged to the present time.

5. **A "Nation of Shopkeepers."**—Elizabeth took

great interest in trade. We have been called a "nation of shopkeepers." Shopkeeping began in earnest in Elizabeth's reign. Companies of merchants were formed, and the Royal Exchange was built in London, where merchants could meet to buy and sell.

6. The trade of the country was improved by thousands of workmen from France, Flanders, and the Netherlands taking refuge in England from the religious persecution of Philip of Spain. Four thousand Flemings (Flanders people) settled in Norwich, and that town soon became rich and important as the city of woollen manufactures.

7. Many silk weavers from France came to London. In the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral there is an old chapel which Elizabeth gave to the French and Flemish refugees, that they might have Protestant services in their own languages.

8. The arts and manufactures of these foreigners soon spread over England. Cloth began to be made at Halifax in Yorkshire, and frieze at Manchester in Lancashire. Instead of sending wool to be woven in Flanders and dyed in Italy, a knowledge of spinning, weaving, and dyeing became general throughout the country, and farmers' wives began to make use of the fleeces of their sheep.

9. Elizabeth gave a warm welcome to all refugees, and helped them to settle in England. She had the good sense to know that they would benefit her people. In the end it was seen that the country which drove out its working people lost wealth and power, and the country which welcomed them became rich and great.

10. **English Traders.**—As the trade of England increased year by year, men began to be more daring, and to go out in ships to other lands to sell what they had made and to buy what other nations had to sell. London became the market of the world.

11. Merchants came here not only to buy English woollens, but Indian silks, and cotton, and gold, and silver, which had been brought to this country in English ships. It was in this reign that the Turks began to trade with England, after finding, to their great surprise, that it was a country by itself, and not, as they had thought, a province of France.

12. English ships (plucky little vessels no bigger than collier boats of our own days) sailed regularly to the Mediterranean; away north to find Archangel, and open up a trade with Russia; further north again to look for the north-west passage to India; and away into the Polar seas to catch whales.

13. The fisheries round the English coasts also became more prosperous, and the cultivation of the land was greatly improved. There was more money in the country to spend on new ways of agriculture, and it was soon found that one acre produced more than two acres had done before. Then more labourers were needed on the farms, and in this way many who had been rogues and beggars were usefully employed.

14. **Mode of Life.**—The people began to live more comfortably, in new houses of brick or stone. Rich people built large, pleasant houses, instead of the gloomy castles of the olden time, adorned them with

paintings and engravings, and laid out gardens around them. They covered the floors with carpets instead of rushes, and large windows of glass lighted the new houses. Tea and coffee were yet unknown, and beer was the usual drink at breakfast and supper. At table a great many kinds of food were served in silver dishes; but fingers were still used in place of forks.

Notes and Meanings.

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| <p>1 Gangs, bands.
 Stripping, taking even their clothes from them.</p> | <p>8 Dyeing, colouring.</p> |
| <p>5 In earnest, in reality; in full force. [folk.</p> | <p>12 Archangel, city in the north of Russia.</p> |
| <p>6 Norwich, county town of Nor-</p> | <p>North-west passage, way to India round the north coast of North America.</p> |
| <p>7 Crypt, chapels or rooms below the floor of a cathedral.
 Refugees, people who had taken refuge or fled for safety.</p> | <p>Polar, round the Pole.</p> |
| <p>8 Frieze, coarse woollen cloth.
 Spinning, making thread.
 Weaving, making cloth.</p> | <p>13 Agriculture, ploughing, sowing, and reaping the fields.</p> |
| | <p>14 Adorned them, made them beautiful.
 Paintings and engravings, different kinds of pictures.</p> |

57. ELIZABETH. (Part III.)

1. **English Sailors.**—During Queen Elizabeth's reign, a love of travel and adventure began to lead Englishmen into far countries. Hitherto the hardy population who gained a living by launching their fishing-boats in the stormy seas that encircle the coast of this island, were well known for their skill as seamen, and were engaged largely in the commerce of the Mediterranean; but they were now to render famous the island of their birth by their deeds in every sea.



SIR JOHN HAWKINS.

2. **Sir John Hawkins.**—"Master John Hawkins coming upon the coast of Sierra Leone, stayed for some time, and partly by the sword, and partly by other means, got into his possession three hundred negroes at the least." In these words we read the history of the first voyage to the Guinea coast, and Hawkins, though a brave seaman of these times, is remembered as the first Englishman who ever seized and sold negroes as slaves. The regular course of the trade was for ships to repair first to the west coast of Africa for the human cargo—obtained by fraud, violence, and the most inhuman means—and then to carry the Africans to the West Indies, and there barter or exchange them for silver, sugar, hides, etc. Hawkins was an English admiral under



SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

Queen Elizabeth, and took a leading part in defeating the Spanish Armada.

3. **Sir Francis Drake.**—It is said that Drake was brought up and educated by Hawkins, who was his kinsman. His father was a sailor, and he became the greatest sailor of the age in which he lived. He and many others of our sailors used to lie in wait for Spanish ships as they came from America laden with riches. They seized upon them, and carried off the gold, silver, and precious stones which they contained.

4. The Pope had given the New World (America) to the King of Spain; but Drake and his "sea dogs" laughed at this, for they considered that they had as much right to what they could find in America as any one else. Drake hated all Spaniards, be-

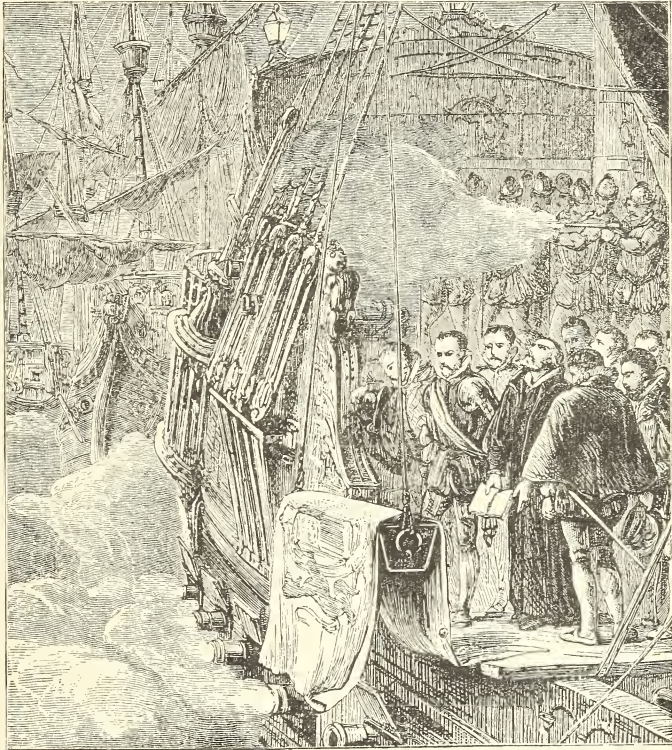
cause of their religion and their cruelty, and he believed he was doing a religious duty when he made war on them.

5. **Round the World.**—Drake was the first Englishman who made a voyage round the world. He set out from England with five ships to attack the Spaniards in the Southern Seas. He lost sight of four of his ships, but with the one he had left, the *Golden Hind*, he attacked the Spanish ships wherever he found them, and succeeded in securing much silver and gold. He was afraid of returning to England by the way he had come, as he knew that the Spaniards would be on the watch for him. So he sailed away across the Pacific Ocean, past the East Indies, across the Indian Ocean on the south of Asia, round the Cape of Good Hope, and returned to England after a voyage which had lasted nearly three years, from 1577 to 1580.

6. The Queen was so proud of what Drake had done that she dined with him on board his famous ship. After dinner she took a sword and knighted him on the deck of his vessel, and he became Sir Francis Drake. The Queen ordered the ship to be preserved in memory of the wonderful voyage it had made; and when it would no longer hold together, a chair was made of one of the planks, and presented to the University of Oxford.

7. **Death of Hawkins and Drake.**—Under Lord Howard, Drake was employed as vice-admiral in the fleet that scattered the Spanish Armada. He made his last voyage in 1595, in company with Sir John Hawkins, their object being to crush the

Spanish power in the West Indies. Hawkins died at Porto Rico, and Drake died in January 1596,



BURIAL OF SIR FRANCIS DRAKE AT SEA.

while the fleet lay off Porto Bello. He was fifty years of age. His remains were placed in a leaden coffin and committed to the deep.

8. **Sir Martin Frobisher.**—Martin Frobisher sailed to the coast of Labrador, and tried to find a north-west passage to India. He explored various parts

of the Arctic coast, and brought back news that gold might be got out there, and many went to look for it. There was no gold, but after a while the adventurers began to form colonies. He too helped to defeat the Spanish Armada, and was honoured with knighthood.

9. **Sir Humphrey Gilbert.**—It was not an easy matter to form settlements of English people in the far north, as the winters were very severe, and the natives of America (Indians) did their best to turn the strangers out. Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Humphrey Gilbert were half-brothers. They joined in a scheme to found a colony in North America. The first expedition was a failure. In the second, in 1583, Gilbert reached Newfoundland. There he planted a colony, and then sailed southward to explore the coasts; but his men induced him to return to England. One stormy night the *Squirrel*, the ship in which he sailed, went down, and Sir Humphrey and all his crew were drowned.

10. **Sir Walter Raleigh.**—Sir Walter Raleigh also went to America and founded a colony, which he called Virginia, after Elizabeth the "Virgin Queen." His colony was not very successful, as those who went out with him were more interested in looking for gold than in tilling the ground. The capital of North Carolina, near Virginia, is called Raleigh, in memory of the great sailor.

11. Though Raleigh did not find gold, he found two other things which he brought to this country—tobacco and the potato. Raleigh planted potatoes in his garden in Ireland, and taught both the En-



LOSS OF THE SQUIRREL WITH SIR HUMPHREY GILBERT.



SIR WALTER RALEGH.

glish and the Irish to eat them. To this day potatoes are the national food of Ireland.

Notes and Meanings.

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| <p>1 Adventure, doing brave or dangerous deeds.</p> <p>2 Sir John Hawkins, 1521-1595; was knighted by Queen Elizabeth after the defeat of the Armada.</p> <p>Sierra Leone (<i>se-cr'-ra le-o'-ne</i>), a settlement in the west of Africa.</p> <p>Guinea, a division of Western Africa, of which little is known except the coast.</p> <p>3 Sir Francis Drake, 1545-1596; born at Tavistock in Devonshire.</p> <p>4 Sea dogs, bold sailors.</p> <p>6 Knighted, made him a knight; gave the title of "Sir" to.</p> | <p>7 Porto Rico (<i>por'to ree'ko</i>), an island of the Greater Antilles, West Indies.</p> <p>Porto Bello, a sea-port of Colombia, South America.</p> <p>8 Sir Martin Frobisher, died in 1594. Also fought against the Armada.</p> <p>Labrador, part of North America, north-west of Newfoundland.</p> <p>9 Sir Walter Raleigh, 1552-1618; was beheaded in the next reign.</p> <p>10 Virginia, now one of the United States of America.</p> <p>North Carolina, one of the United States.</p> |
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58. ELIZABETH. (Part IV.)

1. **Mary Queen of Scots.**—The daughter of Henry the Seventh had married James the Fourth of Scotland in 1502. Their son, James the Fifth, died directly after the birth of his only child Mary, who is known in history as Mary Queen of Scots. It will be remembered that Henry the Eighth was wishful to marry this princess to his son, afterwards Edward the Sixth, and that the refusal of the Scots to carry out this plan resulted in the Battle of Pinkie in 1547.

2. Elizabeth was the last of Henry the Eighth's family, and unmarried; therefore the Scottish Queen, being the great-grand-daughter of Henry the Seventh, was the next heir to the English throne.

3. **Mary's Claim to England.**—Mary had been brought up in France, and when Elizabeth became Queen of England, Mary was the wife of the French King's son. She was not content with calling herself heir to the English crown, but insisted upon being called Queen of England.

4. This was because doubt had been thrown upon the marriage of Elizabeth's mother, Anne Boleyn, with Henry the Eighth. That marriage had taken place while his first wife, Catherine, was alive, and therefore the Roman Catholics said it was no marriage at all, and their child had no claim to the throne.

5. **Birth of James the First.**—Mary's husband died very shortly after he became King of France, and she returned to her own country, Scotland, a widow

when she was nineteen years of age. Soon afterwards she married her cousin, Lord Darnley; and their son, James the Sixth of Scotland and the



MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

First of England, was the first King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

6. **Mary's Quarrel with her Subjects.**—Lord Darn-

ley was a bad man, and soon he and Mary grew to dislike each other. At length Darnley was killed by an explosion of gunpowder while lying ill in Edinburgh, and Mary was charged with being a party to his murder.

7. The Scottish people were filled with horror, and took up arms against their Queen. They forced her to give up the crown to her infant son, and made her a prisoner in Loch Leven Castle. After a time she managed to escape and collect an army, but she was defeated.

8. This time she fled across the Border, to ask Elizabeth for help to regain her throne, or to allow her to pass through England on her way to France. Elizabeth ordered Mary to be kept a prisoner until she could clear herself of the dreadful charge made against her.

9. **Mary in Prison: 1568.**—This was never done, and Mary was kept a prisoner in England for eighteen years. During this period a great many plots were formed by the friends of Mary to set her free, and many of the Roman Catholics in England took part in these plots, for they wished to dethrone Elizabeth and place Mary on the English throne.

10. **Norfolk's Plot: 1572.**—When Mary had been only a year in England, the Duke of Norfolk, one of the greatest English nobles, entered into a plot to set her free and marry her. The plot failed. As soon as Elizabeth heard of it, she locked up Norfolk in the Tower. He was set free again, but soon joined another plot, and after that he was beheaded.

11. **Babington's Plot.**—The plot which led to Mary's death was named after Antony Babington, a young English gentleman, who was one of its leaders. Those in the plot hoped to get the Catholic Powers to invade England, to put Elizabeth to death, and to place Mary on the throne. Mary said that letters had passed between her and those in the plot, but till the last denied that she had ever wished the death of Elizabeth.

12. **The Trial.**—The trial took place in Fotheringay Castle, to which Mary had been removed. The question to be settled was, Had Mary agreed to the plot to murder Elizabeth? She said that she never had agreed to "such a bloody crime:" all she had sought for was her own freedom.

13. **The Letters.**—Copies of letters said to have passed between her and Babington were read, to prove that she knew of the design, and had agreed to it. Mary denied having written the letters, and asked for the originals. At this point the trial was removed from Fotheringay to London. The letters went against Mary; but they were only copies.

14. **The Sentence.**—In the Court of the Star Chamber, the men who had copied the letters were called up. They swore that the copies were exactly the same as the letters, word for word. Some, however, have doubted this, as the originals were not produced. The judges decided that the Scottish Queen should be put to death.

15. **The Execution: 1587.**—At first Elizabeth refused to sign Mary's death-warrant; but at length,

on December 4th, the warrant was signed. The execution took place on the 8th of February following, at eight o'clock in the morning. Queen Mary was, by Elizabeth's order, buried in the Cathedral of Peterborough. When King James came to the English throne, he caused his mother's body to be removed to Westminster Abbey, and to be buried there.

Notes and Meanings.

<p>3 Insisted upon being, said that she must be.</p> <p>5 Mary's husband, etc., Francis II. ; died in 1560.</p> <p>8 Regain, get back. [not guilty. Clear herself, show she was</p> <p>12 Fotheringay Castle, in Northamptonshire ; 10 miles south-west of Peterborough.</p>	<p>13 Design, plot.</p> <p>15 Death-warrant, a written order signed by the sovereign ordering a person to be put to death.</p> <p>Peterborough, in Northamptonshire, on the river Nen, about 40 miles north-east of Northampton.</p>
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59. ELIZABETH. (Part V.)

1. **The Spanish Armada : 1588.**—Before Mary died, she made a will leaving her rights as heir to the English crown to Philip of Spain. This monarch was also angry with Elizabeth because she had refused to marry him, and had set up the Protestant religion in England, and because she assisted the Protestants in the Netherlands against him.

2. He therefore prepared a great fleet, which he called the "Invincible Armada," with which he proposed to invade England and punish Elizabeth. The Armada was the largest and most powerful fleet of war-ships that had yet been brought together.

Twenty thousand soldiers and eight thousand seamen were on board the hundred and thirty-two vessels.

3. All England united to resist the invasion. There was no more talk of Catholics and Protestants. Every one, no matter what his creed, was thoroughly English and thoroughly loyal. The Queen was more powerful than ever, and she worked hard and cheerfully to put her kingdom in a state of defence.

4. The little English fleet numbered only about eighty vessels, and fifty of these were not much bigger than our modern yachts. Only four out of the eighty were as big as the smallest of the Spanish ships. But the English ships were well built, light and swift, and were manned by brave sailors, who were determined to fight and, if need be, die for their country. The admiral was Lord Howard, and with him were such bold seamen as Drake, Frobisher, and Hawkins.

5. When the terrible Armada came in sight of Plymouth, Lord Howard put to sea with all his fleet. The Spanish vessels moved heavily and slowly, and the English admiral found that his own light ships could run in amongst them and do a good deal of damage without suffering much harm. The height of the Spanish ships was so great that their cannon were fired over the heads of their enemies, and their sides were so broad that they made good targets for the English guns.

6. The Armada at last reached Calais, but only after severe fighting and the loss of some large vessels. It anchored off Calais; and at midnight the English set eight ships on fire, and sent them



DESTRUCTION OF THE SPANISH ARMADA.

with the tide amongst the Spanish vessels, to throw the fleet into confusion.

7. This plan was successful, for the Spaniards in fright let go their anchors, and tried to get out to sea. The English fleet next closed in upon them, and the battle began. Three great vessels were sunk, three wrecked upon the shore, and four thousand Spaniards lost their lives.

8. Unable to get back to Spain through the English Channel, which was filled with Elizabeth's ships, the Spaniards tried to make their way through the North Sea and round the Orkney Isles. Here they met with a great storm, in which many were wrecked; and only fifty vessels, filled with sick and dying men, reached Spain, the last remnant of the Invincible Armada.

Notes and Meanings.

<p>2 Invincible Armada, a fleet that could not be beaten.</p> <p>Proposed, said that he would.</p> <p>3 Resist, beat back.</p> <p>Creed, belief about religion.</p> <p>Defence, being able to keep off enemies.</p> <p>4 Yachts, small ships for pleasure sailing.</p> <p>Lord Howard (of Effingham),</p>	<p>1536-1624; was a grandson of the Earl of Surrey who defeated the Scots at Flodden. Surrey was afterwards Duke of Norfolk.</p> <p>5 Heavily and slowly. They were heavy and deep in the water, and so were difficult to move. [at.]</p> <p>Targets, things to aim shots</p>
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60. ELIZABETH. (Part VI.)

1. **Education**.—As time went on and the country became more settled, learned men began to write books, and knowledge increased among the people. There were many grammar schools all over the land, and from them boys went to college. The Queen,

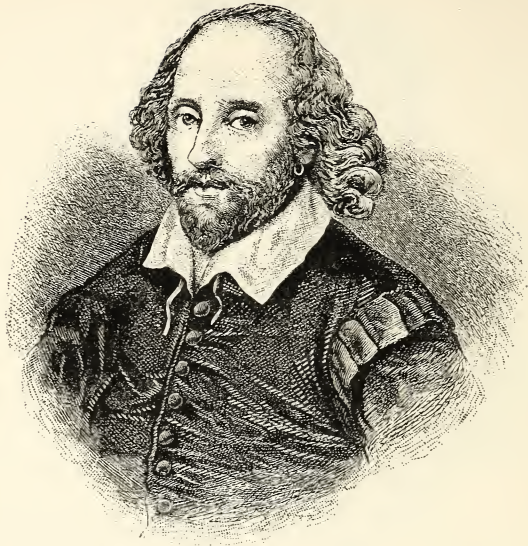


SPENSER.

who was a learned woman, able to write poetry, make a speech in Latin, and speak French, Italian, and Spanish, often visited Oxford and Cambridge, and showed strong interest in the universities.

2. **Great Writers.**—Every learned and clever man was made welcome at her court; and in time a splendid band gathered about her, and the “new learning” was as much talked about as the “new religion.” By the close of Elizabeth’s reign there was a wonderful increase in the number of printers and printed books.

3. **Edmund Spenser: 1552–1599.**—Spenser was the first poet of his time. His *Fairy Queen* was the



SHAKESPEARE.

first great English poem since Chaucer wrote his *Canterbury Tales*. Spenser was chief secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in which country an estate was given to him, where he had as a neighbour Sir Walter Raleigh.

4. **William Shakespeare : 1564–1616.**—Shakespeare, the greatest of all poets, was born at Stratford-on-Avon, in Warwickshire. At the age of twenty-two he became an actor and a writer of plays. By this means he became a wealthy man, and was able to buy an estate near his native town, where he ended his days, and was buried in the parish church.

5. He excels all other poets in many respects. He loved nature, and his poetry contains the most



LORD BACON.

beautiful pictures. He studied the looks, the words, the actions of the men and women he met, and his plays reflect them as in a mirror. He thought deeply about the lessons we all need to learn, and his works are so full of them that they are regarded as, next to the Bible, the most instructive we have.

6. He knew better than any other poet how to make us laugh and how to make us weep. His fancy creates fairies, ghosts, and strange monsters so like life that we wonder we do not meet them in the world we live in. Not one of his hundreds of characters is twice drawn. He is able to introduce scenes and characters belonging to Egypt,

Rome, Venice, etc., and to make the latter speak and act just as such persons, very likely, would have spoken and acted, not only at the particular place, but at the particular period, to which the poet has assigned the play.

7. Sir Philip Sidney was a courtier, brave, good, and clever. He wrote the "Arcadia." He died in battle in Flanders, and is lovingly remembered as having on the battle-field given a cup of water, of which he had great need, to a soldier who lay dying near him, saying as he did so, "Poor fellow, thy need is greater than mine."

8. Francis Bacon, afterwards Lord Bacon, a clever writer and splendid speaker, was a member of the House of Commons. He was made Lord Chancellor in the next reign, but from Elizabeth he received no favour.

Notes and Meanings.

<p>1 Grammar schools, schools in which languages were taught.</p> <p>5 Excels, is greater than.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">Reflect, throw back; show clearly.</p> <p>6 Period, time.</p>	<p>6 Assigned, dated; timed.</p> <p>7 Sir Philip Sidney, 1554-1586.</p> <p>8 Francis Bacon, 1561-1626.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">Wrote, among others, a book called the "Advancement of Learning."</p>
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61. ELIZABETH. (Part VII.)

1. **A Thrifty Queen.**—Elizabeth was very careful of her money, and managed to live on the sum she was allowed as Queen without having to put any taxes on the people. One reason of her thrift was her love of power. She found that she could not

obtain extra money without at the same time allowing Parliament to have more power.

2. **Good Queen Bess.**—Though Elizabeth called Parliament together as seldom as possible, the people were contented. They were taken care of, their interests were consulted, their comfort had never been so great, and they knew their Queen loved them. They were so proud of her that they called her the “Good Queen Bess,” and were ready to fight or die for her if needed. She hated war and bloodshed, and the cost of war was as hateful to her as the war itself.

3. **Ireland.**—Towards the end of Elizabeth’s reign the conquest of Ireland was completed. There had been many rebellions and much bloodshed in that unhappy country. The Earl of Essex, who was at this time the Queen’s chief favourite, was appointed governor; but he disobeyed her orders, and was recalled. Lord Mountjoy took his place, and succeeded in bringing the country into obedience.

4. **Death of Elizabeth.**—After returning from Ireland, Essex took part in a rebellion, for which he was tried and beheaded. His death was a great blow to the Queen, who never seemed to be happy again. She was old and lonely, her trusted counsellors were gone, and two years afterwards she was stricken with mortal illness. For several days and nights she lay on cushions on the floor, taking neither medicine nor food; then, falling into a heavy sleep, she died.

5. **Character of Elizabeth.**—We have seen that Elizabeth had great learning and was an able ruler.

She did her utmost to secure the love of her people. She was careful of her money, and tried not to make enemies. She knew how to make the best of the best men, and was assisted in her government by William Cecil, afterwards Lord Burleigh, who was her chief adviser for about forty years.

6. **Colonies.**—Not only were English colonies first formed in America during this reign, but the East India Company, which in the end led to British rule in India, was formed by a company of London merchants. Queen Elizabeth gave this company a charter under the title of “The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies.” This company ceased to exist in 1858, after the great Indian Mutiny. Since then India has been ruled by the British Government, and our Queen was made Empress of India in 1876.

Notes and Meanings.

2 **Consulted**, looked after.

3 **Earl of Essex**, 1567–1601.

4 **Stricken**, seized; laid down.

Mortal illness, illness ending in death.

5 **Secure**, to get and keep.

5 **William Cecll, Lord Burleigh**, 1520–1598; more than once saved Elizabeth’s life from plots. His son Robert was made Earl of Salisbury by James I.

♦♦

62. LIFE IN TUDOR TIMES.

1. **Towns and Trade.**—Under the Plantagenets the barons had been gradually losing their power. The Kings had granted to certain craftsmen in the towns the sole right to engage in their own trades.

These formed themselves into societies or guilds, each guild protecting its own industry.

2. Trade prospered, and the towns on the coast shipped the products of the country to the Continent. Men now for the first time in England became rich by trading. The different guilds in a town joined together and acted pretty much as town councils do to-day. The lord of the manor—as the nobleman was called on whose land the town had grown up—received his dues from the town, and dealt out justice (like a judge) up at the manor-house.

3. Under the Tudors a vast commerce sprang up; our ships were found in every sea; London became the mart of Europe; and Bristol, Chester, Southampton, and other towns, grew rich with the wealth which came from foreign lands and seas.

4. At home, manufactures flourished: wool was no longer sent to the Continent, but was made into cloth at home; the weaving of linen and of silk had begun; iron furnaces blazed in Kent and Sussex; and a new vigour spread over the nation.

5. **Houses and Streets.**—Stone and brick now began to be used in building. The gloomy castles of the Normans gave way to graceful manor-houses. These buildings were covered with fine carving, and their sites were chosen for beauty instead of strength. Formerly the fire had been in the middle of the floor, and the smoke escaped through a hole in the roof; now, however, chimneys came into use. Glass windows became so common in the

houses of the great that Lord Bacon said, "You shall have sometimes your houses so full of glass that you cannot tell where to come to be out of the sun or the cold."

6. The streets of the towns were still narrow and dirty. The upper stories of the houses projected over the streets, and shut out the daylight from the shops beneath. Such streets and houses may still be seen in old cities like Chester and York. Robberies were so common that few people cared to travel abroad at night. Those who had to go out picked their way along the unpaved streets by the help of lanterns.

7. **Furniture.**—A great change had come over furniture. Rich curtains hung upon the walls of the houses of the higher classes, and the chairs and tables were finely carved; carpets took the place of rushes on the floors; bedsteads were made more cheerful and comfortable, and pillows came into general use. Silver plate became common even in the houses of the small farmers; and among the poorer classes the dishes and spoons were made of pewter instead of wood.

8. **Meals.**—The nobles and gentry still dined early, and supped about five in the afternoon. Fish and meat were found on the tables of rich and poor alike. Fruit was also becoming common. Those who could afford it drank wine; but the poorer classes washed down their meals with beer, while on holidays they drank much more than was needed for that purpose. The lord of the manor still dined with all his retainers in the hall; but

when the meal was over he and his family withdrew to the parlour.

9. **Dress.**—The richer the people grew the less thrifty did they become. Much money was spent on dress; and ladies wore great ruffs of starched linen on their necks and wrists. And grandeur was not all on the side of the ladies. The cloaks of the courtiers were as gay as the dresses of their Queen. Dress and display were everything. Queen Elizabeth at her death left three thousand dresses in her wardrobe.

10. **Amusements.**—Hunting was then, as it is now, one of the chief national sports. Ladies as well as gentlemen followed the hounds. The tournament had become a mere plaything. Bull-baiting, however, was still carried on; and horse-racing and foot-racing, archery and tennis, were favourite sports.

11. High holiday was kept on May-day, when a Queen of May was chosen, and dances were carried on round a May-pole decked with flowers. Christmas was the great season of sports. All kinds of pranks were played. Everybody, from the highest to the lowest, dressed themselves in queer dresses, put on masks, and sported about with great fun and frolic.

12. **Plays.**—Under the Plantagenets, Miracle Plays had been performed. These were Bible stories made into the form of a drama. Now, however, when literature and learning had spread so much among the people, a race of dramatists arose, the greatest of whom was Shakespeare.

At first the theatres were held in the back yards of inns, but the rage for plays was become so great that buildings for the purpose soon sprang up. Plays were often performed in private houses and before the Queen at Court.

13. **Learning.**—Printing had been introduced into England by Caxton in 1474, and the great works of the Greek and Latin writers soon became known. Classics, as these works are called, began to be studied in schools and colleges. Queen Elizabeth read many Greek and Latin authors; but the great dramatist Shakespeare had “small Latin and less Greek.”

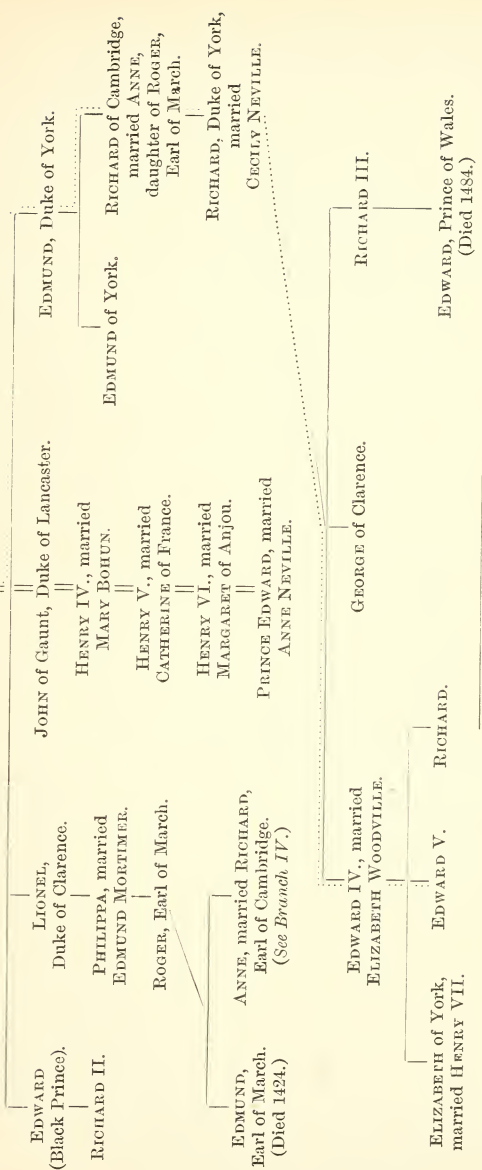
Notes and Meanings.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Craftsmen , tradesmen. | horseback for the purpose of showing off their skill and courage. (See page 91.) |
| 2 His dues , what he was entitled to; his taxes. | |
| 3 Mart , market; place of sale. | 10 Bull-baiting , the practice of baiting or attacking bulls with trained dogs. |
| 4 Flourished , prospered.
Vigour , energy; active force. | Tennis , a game which is played with a ball and a bat called a racket. |
| 5 Their sites , the places on which they were built. | 11 Pranks , tricks. |
| 6 Projected , juttet out. | Mask , a cover for the face. |
| 7 Pewter , a metal composed of tin and lead. | 12 Drama , a story written to represent a picture of human life, and meant to be spoken in character on the stage of a theatre. |
| 8 Retainers , servants. | Dramatists , writers of plays. |
| 9 Thrifty , economical; saving; careful.
Wardrobe , place in which clothes are kept. | Shakespeare . See page 236. |
| 10 Tournament , a sport or kind of combat performed in former times by knights on | 13 Caxton . See pages 174-176. |

GENEALOGICAL TREE

CONNECTING THE PLANTAGENETS AND THE HOUSES OF LANCASTER AND YORK.

EDWARD III., married PHILIPPA of Hainault.



The double line marks the direct descent of the House of Lancaster; the dotted line that of the House of York; but the intermarriage of the second and fourth branches gave colour to the Yorkist claims.

GENEALOGICAL TREES.

I. CONNECTING THE PLANTAGENETS AND THE TUDORS.

EDWARD III.

JOHN, Duke of Lancaster (third son), had by CATHERINE SWYNFORD,

JOHN BEAUFORT, Earl of Somerset.

JOHN BEAUFORT, Duke of Somerset.

CATHERINE, widow of

HENRY V., married OWEN TUDOR.

MARGARET BEAUFORT.....married.....EDMUND TUDOR, Earl of Richmond.

HENRY VII. (formerly Earl of Richmond).

II. CONNECTING THE TUDORS AND THE STEWARTS.

HENRY VII.

MARGARET, married—

1. JAMES IV. of Scotland.

2. Earl of Angus.

MARGARET DOUGLAS, married

MATTHEW STEWART,
Earl of Lenox.

JAMES V.

MARY, married LORD DARNLEY.

Queen of Scots.

CHARLES STEWART,
Duke of Lenox.

LADY ARABELLA STEWART.

ARTHUR.
(Died 1502.)

HENRY VIII.

MARY, married—

1. LOUIS XII. of France.

2. CHARLES BRANFON,
Duke of Suffolk.

MARY, daughter of CATHERINE of Aragon.

ELIZABETH, daughter of ANNE BOLEYN.

EDWARD VI., son of JANE SEYMOUR.

LADY JANE GREY, married

LORD GUILFORD DUDLEY.

JAMES VI. of Scotland and I. of England.

A BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

THE ROMANS IN BRITAIN.

[*The Roman Republic was at this time the most powerful State in the world. In the time of Julius Caesar it included nearly the whole of the then known world.*]

B.C.

55. **Julius Caesar** crosses from Gaul to Britain, and goes back to Gaul after seventeen days' absence.

***54.** Caesar returns to Britain, and exacts tribute.

He went back to Gaul without having made any real conquest; and the Romans left Britain undisturbed for the next ninety-seven years.

A.D.

43. In the reign of the Emperor **Claudius**, the Romans return and gain a footing in the island.

50. Caractacus is taken prisoner to Rome.

61. The Druids are destroyed in the island of Mona (Anglesey).

61. Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni, defeats the Romans and burns London in 59. In 61 she is in turn defeated. She is said to have poisoned herself.

78. **Julius Agricola** takes the command in Britain, and conquers the greater part of the island. He throws up a line of forts between the **Forth** and the **Clyde**.

121. The Emperor Hadrian (Adrian) builds a wall or rampart between the **Tyne** and the **Solway**.

139. Agricola's forts (Forth and Clyde) are connected by a continuous fortification, called **Antonine's Wall**.

So called after Antoninus, then Emperor.

208. The Emperor **Severus** marches to the Moray Firth, and on his return strengthens Hadrian's rampart (Tyne and Solway); hence called the **Wall of Severus**.

* The Dates enclosed between lines are those which it is essential to remember. It is enough if the young scholar learns the order of the events between these leading dates.

410. Honorius withdraws the Roman legions from Britain.

Rome was then threatened by the Goths and other northern barbarians, and the Emperor had need of all his forces at home. This exposed the South Britons to the attacks of the Picts and the Scots (the Celtic natives of North Britain and of Ireland). The Britons then asked for help from the English pirates, by whom their shores were invaded.

♦♦

THE ENGLISH CONQUEST.

449 to 827 A.D.—378 years.

[The term "Old-English" as applied to this period of history is better than the terms "Saxon" and "Anglo-Saxon" commonly in use.]

The Old English States which at any time occupied an independent position were—

- I. **Kent**, founded by Jutes.
- II. **Sussex**, founded by Saxons (South Saxons).
- III. **Wessex**, founded by Saxons (West Saxons).
- IV. **Essex**, founded by Saxons (East Saxons).
- V. **Middlesex** (Middle Saxons), soon absorbed in Essex.
- VI. **Bernicia**, } founded by Angles, and combined into **Northumbria** (be-
- VII. **Deira**, } tween the Forth and the Humber) in 603.
- VIII. **East Anglia**, founded by Angles, and divided into Northfolk and South-folk.
- IX. **Middle Anglia**, founded by Angles, west of East Anglia.
- X. **Southumbria**, founded by Angles, south of the Humber.
- XI. **Mercia** (including IX. and X.), between East Anglia and Wales.]

449. The coming of the English—**Hengest** and **Horsa**, leaders of the Jutes, land at **Ebbsfleet** (Thanet).

The Britons were driven into the west, and separated into three provinces—West Wales (Cornwall), North Wales, and Cumbria.

597. **Augustine** is sent to Britain by Gregory the Great, and Kent becomes Christian.

626. **Edwin** (Eadwine) of Northumbria becomes **overlord of England**.

753. **Offa of Mercia** begins to reign.

He drove back the Welsh and built a wall or rampart, called **Offa's Dike**, from the mouth of the Dee to that of the Wye.

784. **Offa** conquers Northumbria and Wessex, and thus becomes **overlord of England**.

827. **Egbert** of Wessex subdues Mercia; Northumbria also submits to him, and he becomes **overlord of England**.

In his charters he sometimes called himself *Rex Anglorum*, or King of the English.

THE STRUGGLE WITH THE DANES.

827 to 1017 A.D.—190 years.

[*The Danes, who had begun their descents on the English coasts in 787, were Norsemen or Scandinavians, from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. They were men of kindred race with the English.*]

835. Egbert defeats the Danes and the Welsh at **HENGEST'S-DOWN**, in Cornwall.

836. Egbert dies, and is succeeded by **Ethelwulf**.

The next four kings were the sons of Ethelwulf—namely, Ethelbald (857), Ethelbert (860), Ethelred I. (860), Alfred (871).

868. The Danes conquer East Anglia, and **Guthrum** their leader assumes its crown.

871. Alfred becomes King of Wessex. The Danes threaten him on all sides. Two years later they conquer Mercia.

877. The Danes overrun Wessex. Alfred and his followers retire to the **Isle of Athelney** (Somersetshire).

878. Alfred defeats the Danes at **EDINGTON** (Ethandun) in Wiltshire. The **Peace of Wedmore** (Somersetshire) is signed.

The Danes were allowed to hold Essex, East Anglia, and the north-east of Mercia as vassals of Wessex.

901. Death of Alfred the Great.

912. The Norsemen settle in the north-west of France.

Hence the land they got there was called Normandy.

924. **Edward the Elder** (Alfred's son) is owned as **overlord** by all England, and even by the Scots and the Britons of Strathclyde.

925. Athelstan becomes King.

937. King **Athelstan** of Wessex defeats the Danes, the North Britons, and the Scots at **BRUNANBURH**.

940. **Edmund the First** becomes King.

946. **Edred** becomes King.

955. **Edwy** becomes King.

959. **Edgar the Peaceable** becomes King.

975. **Edward the Martyr** becomes King, and is murdered four years after.

980. The Danes renew their ravages. Mercia and Northumbria separate from Wessex. **Ethelred II.** (The Unready) buys a truce with the Danes.

To pay this bribe he levied a tax called (from its purpose) *Dane-geld*, or Dane-money.

997. The Danes return in greater numbers. They are **again bought off**. Many settle in Wessex.

1002. On **St. Brice's Day**, the West Saxons massacre the Danes who had settled in Wessex.

1003. **Sweyn**, the Danish King, attacks Essex.

1013. Sweyn gains the English throne. Ethelred is driven from the country (1014).

He took refuge with Duke Richard of Normandy, whose sister Emma he had married. On Sweyn's death, Ethelred was recalled.

1016. On Ethelred's death the kingdom is divided between **Edmund Ironside**, Ethelred's son, and **Canute** (Cnut), the son of Sweyn.

1017. On Edmund Ironside's death, **Canute** the Dane is acknowledged as sole King of England.

THE DANISH KINGS.

1017 to 1042 A.D.—25 years.

CANUTE. 1017 to 1035 A.D.—18 years.

Son of Sweyn of Denmark. Married Emma of Normandy, widow of Ethelred.

1017. Canute divides England into four provinces or earldoms—Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, and Wessex.

His policy was to blend Danes with Englishmen in a united kingdom.

1020. Godwin is made Earl of Wessex.

Canute had given him his daughter in marriage. He heartily supported Canute's policy, and became by-and-by the most powerful man in England.

HAROLD I. 1035 to 1040 A.D.—5 years.

Son of Canute.

1036. Alfred, younger son of Ethelred and Emma, crosses from Normandy to claim the throne.

Having been seized (it was said by Earl Godwin), his eyes were put out, and he soon afterwards died.

HARDICANUTE. 1040 to 1042 A.D.—2 years.

Son of Canute and Emma of Normandy.

1042. Hardicanute dies, leaving no heir. The crown is given to **Edward** the son of Ethelred.

THE ENGLISH LINE RESTORED.

1042 to 1066 A.D.—24 years.

EDWARD (The Confessor). 1042 to 1066 A.D.—24 years.

Son of Ethelred and Emma of Normandy. Married Editha, daughter of Earl Godwin.

1042. Edward fills his court with Normans.

Edward had been brought up in Normandy, and was more a Frenchman than an Englishman.

1049. Edward the Confessor began to build Westminster Abbey.

1051. Godwin is forced to seek shelter in Flanders.

The burghers of Dover had attacked Eustace, Count of Boulogne, who had married the King's sister. The King ordered Godwin to punish them. Godwin refused, and withdrew beyond seas.

1052. William, Duke of Normandy, visits England.

1052. Godwin is recalled and restored; and the Norman favourites are outlawed and flee. Godwin soon dies, and is succeeded by his son **Harold**.

THE NORMAN CONQUEST.

1060. Harold is wrecked on the coast of Normandy; Duke William seizes him, but releases him on his swearing to support William's claim to the English crown.

1066. Edward dies, and Harold is elected his successor.

HAROLD II. 1066 A.D.

Son of Earl Godwin.

1066. William of Normandy prepares to claim the throne.

1066. **Harold Hardrada** of Norway, and **Tostig**, King Harold's brother, invade the north of England, and are defeated (September 25) by Harold at **STAMFORD BRIDGE** (Yorkshire).

1066. William lands at Pevensey in Sussex (September 28). Harold marches southward, and is defeated and slain in the Battle of **SENLAC HILL** (or **Hastings**), October 14.

THE NORMAN LINE.

WILLIAM I. (The Conqueror). 1066 to 1087 A.D.—21 years.

FIRST KING OF THE NORMAN LINE.

Son of Robert (the Devil). Married Matilda of Flanders.

1066. The Witan meets at London, and chooses **Edgar, the Ætheling**, grandson of Edmund Ironside, as King.

1066. William threatens London, and Archbishop Stigand offers him the crown. He is crowned on Christmas-day.

1067. William visits Normandy. The tyranny of his regents excites revolts of the English.

1069. William takes York, and lays waste the country between the Ouse and the Tyne.

1070. Stigand is deposed, and **Lanfranc** is called from Normandy to take his place.

Thereafter the English prelates and abbots were generally set aside for Normans all over England.

1071. William forces the last stronghold of the English in the Fens of Ely, but **Hereward**, their leader, escapes.

This was the last rising of the English. The Norman Conquest was now complete. William afterwards pardoned Hereward, and restored his estates to him.

1072. William marches into Scotland, and receives the submission of Malcolm III. William divides the lands taken from the English among his Norman followers.

These lands were held on the condition of military service being rendered for them. Thus the **Feudal System** was introduced.

1079. William besieges his son Robert in the Castle of **Gerberoi** (Normandy). They meet in single combat, and the King is unhorsed and wounded.

Robert was called Duke of Normandy, but, prompted by the French King, he wished to be duke in more than in name.

1086. **Domesday Book**, ordered to be prepared in the previous year, is completed.

The owner of every estate had to pay certain dues to the King. In order to fix the amount of these dues, William made a complete survey of England, county by county, and hundred by hundred. The record contains the value of each estate, both before the Conquest and after it, the number and even the names of its owners, the proportions of arable and of pasture land, the number of cattle on it, and other particulars.

1086. The land-owners do homage to William at Salisbury.

1087. William dies from the effects of an accident, at **Mantes**, in France.

In this reign **Forest Laws** were passed, imposing severe penalties on those who injured game in the royal estates.

By the Normans also the custom was instituted of ringing the **curfew bell** (from French *couvre feu*, "fire-cover") every night at eight o'clock, as a signal for all fires and candles to be put out.

WILLIAM II. (Rufus, or the Red). 1087 to 1100 A.D.—13 years.

Second son of William I.

1088. The **Norman barons** plot to place Robert (the Conqueror's eldest son) on the throne. The **English** support William, and the barons are defeated.

1091. William attempts to take Normandy from Robert. It is agreed that the survivor shall hold the united dominions.

1093. While besieging Alnwick Castle, **Malcolm III.** of Scotland and his eldest son are slain.

1093. **Anselm** is made Archbishop of Canterbury.

Lanfranc had died four years before (1089), but William kept the see vacant and seized its revenues. Alarmed by illness, he suddenly forced Anselm to accept the see.

1096. Robert gives up Normandy and Maine to William for five years, to procure money to join the Crusade.

The **First Crusade** was preached by Pope Urban II. and Peter the Hermit in 1095. The Crusades (Wars of the Cross) were a series of wars to recover Jerusalem from the Saracens.

1097. The quarrel between Anselm and William comes to a head; Anselm quits England and retires to Rome.

When Anselm was installed, the King demanded the customary present of money. Anselm offered five hundred merks. The King refused so small a sum. Anselm had no more to give. Hence arose questions regarding the power of the Church and the power of the King, which troubled England for many a day.

1100. William the Red is found dead in the New Forest, with an arrow in his breast.

The common story is that Walter Tyrrel, one of his knights, aimed at a stag, but that his arrow glanced from a tree and pierced the King. Another account says that he was murdered.

William II. built a wall around the Tower, a bridge over the Thames, and Westminster Hall.

HENRY I. (The Scholar). 1100 to 1135 A.D.—35 years.

Third son of William I. Married—(1) Edith-Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III. of Scotland; (2) Adelais of Louvain.

1100. Robert being absent on the Crusade, **Henry** seizes the royal treasures at Winchester, and is crowned at Westminster.

1100. Henry recalls **Archbishop Anselm**.

The contest between the Crown and the Church began again.

1100. Henry marries **Edith-Matilda**, daughter of Malcolm III. of Scotland, and of Margaret, sister of Edgar, "the Ætheling."

This marriage, which united the Norman and Old English royal lines, gave great joy to the people.

1103. **Anselm** again quarrels with the King and leaves England.

1106. Henry invades Normandy, and defeats Robert at **TENCHEBRAY**.

Robert was taken prisoner, and was confined in Cardiff Castle (Wales) till his death, in 1135.

1120. William, the King's son, is drowned in the English Channel.

The **White Ship**, in which he sailed from Normandy for England, was wrecked.

1125. Maud, Henry's daughter, and widow of the Emperor Henry V., is married to **Geoffrey, Count of Anjou**, a boy of sixteen.
1135. Henry I. dies, leaving his daughter Maud as his heir.

STEPHEN (of Blois). 1135 to 1154 A.D.—19 years.

*Grandson of William I., his mother being Adela, the Conqueror's daughter.
Married Motilda of Boulogne, niece of Queen Matilda, wife of Henry I.*

1135. **Stephen** is crowned King at Westminster.
His election was due mainly to the promises he made to all classes—especially to the barons, whom he allowed to build castles on their estates.
1138. **David I.** of Scotland, Maud's uncle, invades England on her behalf. He is defeated at **NORTHALLERTON** (Yorkshire).
This engagement is called the **Battle of the Standard**, from the tall post, hoisted on a car, from which the English banners floated.
1139. Maud lands on the south coast with 140 knights.
In the civil war which followed, London and the East sided with Stephen; Bristol and the West with Maud.
1141. Stephen is taken prisoner at the Battle of **LINCOLN**, and Maud is acknowledged as Queen. Her half-brother Robert is captured, and is exchanged for Stephen.
1147. Maud withdraws to Normandy.
1153. By the **Treaty of Winchester**, Henry of Anjou, who had invaded England, is acknowledged as Stephen's heir.
1154. Stephen dies.

THE PLANTAGENET LINE.

HENRY II. (Curtmantle). 1154 to 1189 A.D.—35 years.

FIRST KING OF THE HOUSE OF ANJOU.

Son of Geoffrey of Anjou and of Maud, daughter of Henry I. Married Eleanor of Poitou and Aquitaine.

1154. Henry and his Queen are crowned at Westminster.
Henry's possessions were more extensive than those of any former English King.
1154. Henry sets himself to redress abuses, and to check the power of the barons.
He pulled down the castles of the barons, and drove the foreign hirelings from the realm.

1162. **Thomas Becket** (or, à Becket) is made Archbishop of Canterbury. He opposes Henry's Church reforms.

It was really the same quarrel as that of William the Red and Henry I. with Anselm.

1164. The **Constitutions of Clarendon**, asserting the King's supremacy, are passed by a Council held at Clarendon (Wilts). Becket first assents to the Constitutions, then retracts and flees to France.

1170. Becket returns, and excommunicates all who hold the lands of his see. Four of the King's knights murder Becket in the Cathedral of Canterbury.

1172. Henry receives at Dublin the homage of several Irish chiefs.

1174. Henry, the King's eldest son, rebels. His brothers Richard and Geoffrey also take arms. There are revolts in various parts of England. The King's forces repel all these attacks.

1174. Henry does penance for the murder of Becket at his shrine at Canterbury.

William the Lion of Scotland was made prisoner at Alnwick, and forced to acknowledge the King of England as his overlord.

1189. Henry dies at Chinon (Touraine), and is buried at Fontevraud (Anjou).

RICHARD I. (The Lion-hearted). 1189 to 1199 A.D.—10 years.

Son of Henry II. Married Berengaria of Navarre.

1189. The **Jews** in London and other large towns are massacred, and their houses are burned.

1190. Richard raises money to join the **Third Crusade**.

He gave up for 10,000 merks the homage which in 1174 his father had wrested from the King of Scots.

1193. Richard, returning from Palestine, is wrecked in the Gulf of Venice, and is imprisoned in the Tyrol by the Emperor Henry VI.

1194. Richard is ransomed, and returns to England.

1196. Richard makes war on Philip of France.

1198. Richard is struck by an arrow, and dies, while besieging the Castle of **Chaluz**.

JOHN (Lackland). 1199 to 1216 A.D.—17 years.

Son of Henry II. Married—(1) Hadwisa of Gloucester; (2) Isabella of Angoulême.

1203. **Arthur, Duke of Brittany** (John's nephew), is captured while besieging **Mirabeau**, and is imprisoned at Rouen.

There, it is said, John murdered him with his own hand.

1204. Philip of France conquers Normandy, and strips John of all his French possessions.

1206. The Pope appoints **Stephen Langton** Archbishop of Canterbury. John defies the Pope, and seizes the treasures of the see.

1208. The Pope lays England under an **Interdict**.

For six years there was no worship in the land. John in return seized all Church lands.

1210. The Pope **excommunicates** John.

1212. The Pope **deposes** John, and calls on Philip of France to carry out the sentence.

1213. John becomes **the Pope's vassal**, and does homage for his realm.

1215. The Barons, headed by Archbishop Langton, demand from the King the observance of the Charter of Henry I. On his refusal they take arms. John then meets them at **Runnymede**, and signs **the Great Charter** (*Magna Charta*).

This, the great foundation-stone of English freedom, secured—(1) the liberty of the subject; (2) the right to refuse to give the King personal property; (3) freedom and equality of justice; (4) taxation by Parliament; (5) just weights and measures; (6) freedom of trade in London and other towns; (7) freedom for foreign merchants to come and go.

1215. The Pope annuls the Great Charter. John traverses the country with foreign troops, and lays it waste.

1216. The barons call in the aid of Louis the Dauphin of France. John retreats northward.

1216. John loses all his baggage and treasures on the shores of **the Wash**. He is seized with fever, reaches **Newark Castle**, and dies.

HENRY III. (of Winchester). 1216 to 1272 A.D.—56 years.

Son of John and Isabella. Married Eleanor of Provence.

1216. **William, Earl of Pembroke** (Earl Mareschal), is made Regent. Many English barons join the young King.

1217. Pembroke dies, and **Hubert de Burgh** (the Justiciary) succeeds him.

The French army was defeated, and Louis went home.

1223. Henry begins to reign in person.

1232. Hubert de Burgh is thrown into prison. He is succeeded by **Peter de Roches**, Bishop of Winchester, a Poitevin.

Many Poitevins then came to England, and were favoured at Court.

1236. Henry marries Eleanor of Provence.

Provençals then flocked into England, to the disgust of the English barons.

1258. Parliament meets at Oxford, and appoints a Committee of twenty-four to redress their grievances. They pass the **Provisions of Oxford**.

They were—(1) representation of freeholders in Parliament by four knights from each county; (2) annual election of sheriffs by vote; (3) annual accounts of public money; (4) meeting of Parliament thrice a year.

1258. Henry evades the Provisions of Oxford. The barons revolt under **Simon de Montfort**, Earl of Leicester.

1264. Henry is defeated by Leicester in the Battle of **LEWES** (Sussex), and is taken prisoner.

1265. Leicester calls a **Parliament**, to which, besides barons, prelates, and knights of the shire, he summons **representatives from cities and boroughs**.

This was the first occasion on which burgesses were summoned to Parliament, but they did not form a separate "House."

1265. Prince Edward defeats Leicester at **EVESHAM** (Worcestershire). Leicester is killed, and King Henry is released.

1270. Prince Edward joins the Crusade.

1272. Henry III. dies.

EDWARD I. (Longshanks). 1272 to 1307 A.D.—35 years.

Son of Henry III. Married—(1) Eleanor of Castile; (2) Margaret of France.

1274. Edward and his Queen are crowned at Westminster. The coronation was delayed by Edward's absence in Palestine.

1282. **Llewelyn**, Prince of Wales, is slain, and Wales is subdued. Six months later, his brother David is captured and executed.

1284. Prince Edward is born at Caernarvon, and is the first English Prince of Wales.

1291. Margaret, the young Queen of Scots, dies on her voyage to Scotland. Many competitors for the crown appear, and Edward claims the right, as overlord of Scotland, to settle the dispute.

The two chief claimants were John Baliol and Robert Bruce.

1292. At Berwick Edward gives his award in favour of **John Baliol**, who is crowned as King of Scotland.

1295. The **Constitution of Parliament**—consisting of barons, clergy, knights of the shire, and burgesses—is completely established, and its power to control taxation is recognized by the King.

1296. Edward ravages Scotland from south to north, dethrones Baliol, appoints English governors, and carries off the ancient coronation stone (**Lia Fail**, the Stone of Destiny).

The Stone of Destiny now forms part of the Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey.

- 1237.** The Scottish people rise under **William Wallace**, who defeats the English governor, the Earl of Surrey, in the Battle of **STIRLING BRIDGE**.
- 1298.** Wallace is surprised and defeated by Edward at **FALKIRK**.
- 1305.** Wallace is betrayed, and executed at London.
- 1306.** The Scots again revolt under **Robert Bruce**, who is crowned at Scone.
This Bruce was grandson of the Bruce who competed with Baliol for the crown. (See 1291.)
- 1307.** Bruce defeats Pembroke at **LOUDON HILL** (Ayrshire), and his revolt makes rapid progress.
- 1307.** Edward marches against Bruce, reaches Cumberland, and dies at Burgh-on-Sands, near Carlisle.

EDWARD II. (of Caernarvon). 1307 to 1327 A.D.—20 years.

Son of Edward I. Married Isabella of France.

- 1310.** Parliament appoints a Committee, called **Lords Ordainers**, to manage the government.
- 1313.** Robert Bruce invests **Stirling Castle**, having secured all the other leading Scottish fortresses.
- 1314.** Edward II. marches to relieve Stirling Castle, and is defeated by Bruce at **BANNOCKBURN**.
- 1322.** Parliament (at York) repeals most of the ordinances of 1310, and requires laws to be passed by the King in Parliament, with consent of the **burgesses**.
- 1327.** Parliament (at Westminster) deposes Edward II., and proclaims his son King, as Edward III. (January).

Nothing is really known of the death of Edward II., but he is believed to have been murdered with great cruelty in **Berkeley Castle** (Gloucestershire), in September 1327.

EDWARD III. (of Windsor). 1327 to 1377 A.D.—50 years.

Son of Edward II. Married Philippa of Hainault.

- 1327.** The government is intrusted to a Council of Regency, but the real power is in the hands of **Isabella** and her favourite, **Roger Mortimer**.
The young King was only thirteen years of age.
- 1328.** By the Treaty of Northampton, the **Independence of Scotland** is confirmed.
- 1330.** Edward arrests Mortimer in Nottingham Castle, and assumes the government.

1333. Edward defeats the Scots at **HALIDON HILL** (near Berwick).
The English then took Berwick, which ever afterwards remained an English possession on Scottish ground. Hence the separate mention of "Berwick-on-Tweed" in Acts of Parliament.
1339. Edward claims the crown of France, in right of his mother Isabella.
1346. The English defeat the French at **CRECY** (near Calais).
The crest and motto of the King of Bohemia (slain on the field) were adopted by the Prince of Wales.
1346. The English defeat the Scots, under King David, at **NEVILLE'S CROSS** (near Durham).
1347. Calais surrenders to Edward, after a siege of a year.
Calais remained in the hands of the English for the next two hundred and eleven years (till 1558).
1349. The Black Death carries off nearly one-third of the nation.
1353. The first **Statute of Praemunire** is passed by Parliament, forbidding the introduction of papal bulls into England; and the **Statute of Provisors**, denying the right of the Pope to appoint ministers to English churches.
1356. The Black Prince gains the Battle of **POITIERS** (between Tours and Bordeaux).
The French numbered 60,000; the English only 8,000. The English archers won the day. King John of France and his son were made prisoners and taken to England.
1357. King David set free on payment of a sum of money.
1360. The **Treaty of Bretigny** is concluded between England and France.
Edward renounced his claim to the crown of France, and received Poitou, Guienne, and Calais. King John was to be set free for a ransom of three million golden crowns. Failing to raise this sum, he returned to captivity, and died in the palace of the Savoy, London.
1376. The **Commons** in Parliament protest against the abuse of the governing power by the barons of the Royal Council.
About this time the Lords and the Commons began to occupy separate chambers.
1376. The Black Prince dies.
1377. Edward III. dies.

RICHARD II. (of Bordeaux). 1377 to 1399 A.D.—22 years.

Grandson of Edward III., and son of the Black Prince. Married—
(1) *Anne of Bohemia; (2) Isabella of France.*

1378. Parliament ordains a **Poll-tax** to be paid on every grown-up person in England. The peasants rise in revolt under **Wat Tyler**. Tyler is struck down by Lord Mayor Walworth, and is killed. Richard offers to be the leader of the people, and the revolt is checked.

- 1382.** **John Wyclif** tries to make the Church purer. He retires to **Lutterworth**, where he dies, 1384.
- 1387.** The government is given to a Council headed by the Duke of Gloucester, one of the King's uncles.
- 1388.** Douglas defeats Hotspur at **OTTERBURN**. Hotspur is taken prisoner, and Douglas is slain.
- 1397.** The Duke of Gloucester is murdered at Calais. Richard's rule becomes absolute.
- 1398.** The King banishes **Henry of Bolingbroke**, Duke of Hereford, and son of John of Gaunt.
- 1399.** During Richard's absence in Ireland, **Hereford** returns to claim the estates of his father, who has died. His friends flock to his standard. Richard is deposed, and Hereford is proclaimed as **Henry IV.**

HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

HENRY IV. (Bolingbroke). 1399 to 1413 A.D.—14 years.

FIRST KING OF THE HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

*Grandson of Edward III., and son of John of Gaunt. Married—
(1) Mary of Hereford; (2) Jane of Navarre.*

- 1400.** Richard, the deposed King, dies in Pontefract Castle.
- 1401.** The first **Statute of Heretics** is passed, and the Rev. William Sautré is burned at Smithfield.
- 1402.** The Percies defeat Douglas, and take him prisoner at **HOMILDON HILL** (Northumberland).
- 1403.** The Percies rebel, and are joined by the Scots under Douglas and the Welsh under Owen Glendower. They are defeated in the bloody battle of **SHREWSBURY**, and **Harry Hotspur**, the younger Percy, is slain.
- 1405.** **Prince James of Scotland** (son of Robert III.) is captured when on a voyage to France, and is imprisoned in the Tower.
- 1411.** Henry sends help to the Duke of Burgundy in France. Prince Henry was sent to prison.
- 1413.** Henry IV. dies.

HENRY V. (of Monmouth). 1413 to 1422 A.D.—9 years.

Son of Henry IV. Married Catherine of France.

- 1414.** Lord Cobham (patron of the Lollards) is imprisoned in the Tower; a persecution of the Lollards follows. Cobham was burned as a heretic in 1417.

1415. Henry claims the provinces assigned to the King of England by the Treaty of Bretigny (1360); invades France, takes Harfleur, and defeats the French at **AGINCOURT**.

Of the French 11,000 fell at Agincourt; of the English only 1,600. Henry at once returned to England.

1417. Normandy conquered, and Henry becomes master of the greater part of France.

1420. Henry imposes on France the **Treaty of Troyes**.

Its chief terms were—(1) Henry to marry the Princess Catherine; (2) Henry to be Regent; (3) Henry to succeed Charles VI. on the throne.

1422. Henry dies at Paris.

His widow Catherine married Sir Owen Tudor, a Welsh gentleman. Their eldest son was created Earl of Richmond, and was the father of Henry VII., the first sovereign of the **Tudor line**.

In this reign the famous **Richard Whittington** was for the third time Lord Mayor of London.

HENRY VI. (of Windsor). 1422 to 1461 A.D.—39 years.

Son of Henry V. Married Margaret of Anjou.

1422. A Council of Regency is appointed, with the **Duke of Gloucester** as Protector. The **Duke of Bedford** is Regent of France.

Henry was only nine months old when his father died. Gloucester and Bedford were his uncles.

1428. The English, under the Earl of Salisbury, besiege **Orleans** (on the Loire).

1429. The siege of Orleans is raised by **Joan of Arc**, and Charles VII. is crowned at Rheims.

1431. Joan of Arc is burned as a witch at Rouen.

She had been taken prisoner by the Burgundians in 1430, and sold to the English.

1445. Henry marries Margaret of Anjou.

1450. The men of Kent rise in revolt, under **Jack Cade**.

1451. The French recover everything but the town of Calais.

1454. The King is seized with a fit of insanity, and the **Duke of York** is made **Protector**.

1455. The **Wars of the Roses** begin. York defeats Somerset at **ST. ALBANS** (Hertfordshire).

The **Wars of the Poses** were so called from the badges of the rival factions—that of Lancaster being a *red*, and that of York a *white rose*.

1460. The Yorkists, under the Earl of Warwick, are victorious at **NORTHAMPTON**. Henry is taken prisoner. York now claims the throne. Parliament decides that Henry is to reign during his life, and that York is to succeed him.

1460. Queen Margaret raises an army, and defeats the Yorkists at **WAKEFIELD GREEN** (Yorkshire). **York** is slain, and his son Edward, Earl of March, succeeds him.
1461. The Yorkists defeat the Lancastrians at **MORTIMER'S CROSE** (Herefordshire), Feb. 2.
- York marched to London, and was proclaimed King, as **Edward IV.**

HOUSE OF YORK.

EDWARD IV. 1461 to 1483 A.D.—22 years.

FIRST KING OF THE HOUSE OF YORK.

*Great-great-grandson of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, son of Edward III.
Married Lady Elizabeth Grey (or Woodville).*

1461. Edward defeats the Lancastrians at **TOWTON** (Yorkshire).
1464. The Lancastrians are again defeated at **HEDGLEY MOOR** (Northumberland), and at **HEXHAM** (Northumberland).
1464. Edward marries Lady Elizabeth Grey (or Woodville).
- The Court was soon crowded with Greys and Woodvilles, to the disgust of the old nobility, especially of the Nevilles (Earl of Warwick's family), hitherto Edward's most powerful supporters.
1465. Henry VI. sent a prisoner to the Tower.
1467. The **Duke of Clarence** (the King's brother) and **Warwick** the **Kingmaker** then conspire against Edward.
1470. Henry VI. is taken out of the Tower by Warwick, and proclaimed King. King Edward flees to Flanders.
1471. Edward defeats Warwick at **BARNET** (Middlesex). Warwick is slain.
1471. Margaret of Anjou is defeated at **TEWKESBURY** (Gloucestershire). Her son, Prince Edward, is murdered after the battle.
1475. Edward invades France. He raises money by **Benevolences**, or forced presents.
1476. William Caxton sets up the first English printing-press, in the Almonry at Westminster.
1478. The Duke of Clarence, the King's brother, put to death in the Tower.
1483. Edward dies.

EDWARD V. April 9 to June 25, 1483 A.D.—11 weeks.

Son of Edward IV.

1483. The King being only twelve years of age, **Richard, Duke of Gloucester**, his uncle, is chosen **Protector** by the Council, and accepts the crown.

RICHARD III. (Crookback). 1483 to 1485 A.D.—2 years.

Son of the Duke of York and brother of Edward IV. Married Anne, daughter of the Earl of Warwick and widow of Prince Edward, son of Henry VI.

1483. Edward V. and his brother the Duke of York are murdered in the Tower.

It was said that this deed was done by order of Richard. At the time, Richard was at York receiving his second coronation.

1483. Plots are formed against Richard by the Lancastrians, who support the claim of **Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond**, to the throne. Richmond's mother was great-grand-daughter of John of Gaunt.

1485. Richmond lands at **Milford Haven** (Pembrokeshire). Richard meets him (August 22) near **MARKET-BOSWORTH** (Leicestershire); is defeated and slain. Richmond is proclaimed on the field as Henry VII.

♦♦

HOUSE OF TUDOR.

HENRY VII. 1485 to 1509 A.D.—24 years.

FIRST KING OF THE HOUSE OF TUDOR.

Great-great-grandson of John of Gaunt. Married Elizabeth of York.

1485. Edward, **Earl of Warwick**, is confined in the Tower.

He was son of the Duke of Clarence, and nephew of Edward IV. and Richard III.

1486. Henry marries **Elizabeth of York**, daughter of Edward IV., and Yorkist heir to the throne.

This marriage united the Houses of York and Lancaster.

1487. An impostor named **Lambert Simnel**, represented to be the Earl of Warwick, is proclaimed as Edward VI. in Dublin.

The real Warwick was taken out of his cell and led through the streets of London. Simnel invaded England with foreign troops, and was defeated and captured at **STOKE** (Notts). He was made a scullion in the royal kitchen, and afterwards a falconer.

1492. Henry invades France, besieges Boulogne for a few days, and then agrees to the **Peace of Estaples**.

Henry received £149,000 from the King of France; and, besides, retained all the money he had forced from his own subjects in order to carry on the war.

1492. **Christopher Columbus** discovers America.

1492. A new impostor named **Perkin Warbeck** appears in Ireland and calls himself Richard, Duke of York, second son of Edward IV., supposed to have been murdered in the Tower in 1483.

1496. Warbeck is acknowledged by James IV. of Scotland.

1497. Warbeck lands in Cornwall, besieges Exeter, is taken and imprisoned.

Two years later, Warbeck and the Earl of Warwick were executed, on the plea that they had planned their escape.

1497. **Sebastian Cabot** of Bristol discovers Newfoundland. **Vasco di Gama** doubles the Cape of Good Hope.

1501. Arthur, Henry's eldest son, is married to **Catherine of Aragon**.

Arthur died five months afterwards, and the Pope allowed Catherine to marry Henry, the King's second son.

1502. **Margaret**, daughter of Henry VII., marries **James IV.** of Scotland.

This marriage led to the union of the crowns of England and Scotland 101 years later. (See 1603.)

1509. Henry VII. dies.

HENRY VIII. 1509 to 1547 A.D.—38 years.

Son of Henry VIII. Married—(1) Catherine of Aragon, whom he divorced; (2) Anne Boleyn, who was beheaded; (3) Jane Seymour, who died; (4) Anne of Cleves, whom he divorced; (5) Catherine Howard, who was beheaded; (6) Catherine Parr, who survived him.

1510. **Empson** and **Dudley** are executed to please the people.

1510. **Thomas Wolsey**, Dean of Lincoln, is appointed Chancellor and Archbishop of York.

He was made a Cardinal in 1515, and Papal Legate in England in 1518.

1513. Henry gains the Battle of **SPURS** in France.

1513. The Scots invade England, but are defeated at **FLODDEN FIELD** (Northumberland), where **James IV.** and the flower of his nobles are slain.

1520. Henry meets Francis I. on the **Field of the Cloth of Gold**, between Guisnes and Ardres (north of France).

1520. The **Reformation** in Germany begins.

1521. Henry writes a book against Luther, and receives from the Pope the title **Fidei Defensor** (Defender of the Faith).

1523. Henry's empty treasury forces him to call a **Parliament**, after having ruled without one for seven years.

During that time he had raised money by *benevolences*. As Parliament granted the King only half the sum he asked, Henry took care not to call another Parliament for seven years more.

1526. William Tyndale prints part of the Bible.

1527. Henry professes doubts as to the **legality of his marriage** with Catherine, his brother's widow, and resolves on a divorce.

Wolsey tried to move him from his purpose, but failed. He then secretly worked against the King.

1529. A **Papal Court**, with Cardinals Wolsey and Campeggio as judges, is opened at London to try the divorce case.

After sitting seven weeks without deciding anything, the Court transferred the case to Rome. Henry blamed Wolsey for this. Saying that he had unlawfully received bulls from Rome, he took from him the Great Seal, and seized his palace and property. Wolsey retired to Yorkshire. **Sir Thomas More** succeeded him as Chancellor.

1530. Wolsey is arrested for high treason. On his way to London he is seized with illness, and dies at **Leicester Abbey**.

1533. Cranmer is made Archbishop of Canterbury. He annuls the King's marriage with Catherine. Henry marries (2) **Anne Boleyn**.

1534. Parliament declares **the King** to be **Head of the Church in England**.

1535. **Sir Thomas More** and **Bishop Fisher** are executed for denying the King's supremacy in the Church. **Thomas Cromwell** is appointed the King's Vicar-General in affairs of the Church.

1536. Miles Coverdale publishes his complete **English Bible**, translated from the Latin Vulgate.

1536. Parliament passes an Act for the **suppression of the lesser monasteries** (those with revenues under £200 a year). A rising, called the **Pilgrimage of Grace**, in support of the Roman Catholic Church, takes place in Lincoln and York.

The Countess of Salisbury, sister of the Earl of Warwick, was beheaded.

1536. Anne Boleyn is beheaded, and Henry marries (3) **Jane Seymour**.

1536. The **Legislative Union** of Wales with England is completed.

1537. Prince Edward is born, and Jane Seymour dies.

1539. The **greater monasteries** are suppressed, and six new bishoprics are erected with part of their revenues.

In all 3,219 religious houses were destroyed, and their revenues (£161,000 a year) were appropriated by the King.

1539. The **Great Bible** (Cranmer's) is prepared.

1539. Parliament passes the **Statute of the Six Articles**.

These were—(1) The doctrine of the real presence of the body and blood of Christ in the bread and wine used in the holy communion, or transubstantiation; (2) communion in one kind—the bread only to be taken by those who were not priests; (3) monks and nuns must always remain unmarried; (4) it was right to have private masses; (5) priests to remain unmarried; (6) confession to a priest necessary for salvation. Unbelievers were to be burned. This law, called the **Bloody Statute**, was followed by a violent persecution.

1539. Parliament enacts that the King's proclamations shall have the force of law.

1540. Henry marries (4) **Anne of Cleves**.

Within six months she was divorced.

1540. Thomas Cromwell put to death.

1540. Henry marries (5) **Catherine Howard**, niece of the Duke of Norfolk.

Eighteen months after her marriage she was beheaded on a charge of treason (1542).

1542. A Scottish army is routed at **SOLWAY MOSS**.

1543. Henry marries (6) **Catherine Parr**, widow of Lord Latimer, and a Protestant.

1547. Henry VIII. dies.

EDWARD VI. 1547 to 1553 A.D.—6 years.

Son of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour.

1547. The government is intrusted to sixteen Executors appointed under the late King's will. The Earl of Hertford (Edward's uncle) is chosen Protector, and is made **Duke of Somerset**.

1547. Somerset defeats the Scots at **PINKIE** (near Musselburgh).

Henry VIII. left instructions in his will that his son Edward should be married to **Mary, Queen of Scots**. The Scots objected. Somerset marched northwards to force the wooing, but rumours of plots against his power forced him to return to London.

1547. The **Statute of the Six Articles** is repealed.

1549. The Liturgy is reformed and is translated into English; and the **Forty-two Articles of Religion** are prepared.

1549. Somerset, the Protector, is sent to the Tower.

This was the work of his rival, **Dudley, Earl of Warwick**. The King remitted Somerset's fine, and he soon regained his liberty.

1549. Low wages, dear food, and discontent owing to the suppression of the monasteries, lead to rebellions.

The chief was that headed by **Ket**, a tanner, in Norfolk. It was soon put down, and Ket was hanged at Norwich.

1550. Warwick, created Duke of Northumberland, becomes Protector.

1552. Somerset is again arrested: he is convicted and beheaded.

1553. Northumberland persuades Edward that **Lady Jane Grey** is lawful heir to the crown.

1553. Edward VI. dies, aged 16 years.

MARY I. 1553 to 1558 A.D.—5 years.

Daughter of Henry VIII. and Catherine of Aragon. Married Philip II. of Spain.

1553. **Lady Jane Grey** is proclaimed Queen by Northumberland. London declares for **Mary**. Dudley, Jane Grey, and the Duke of Suffolk (her father) are arrested, and **Northumberland** is executed.

1553. Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer are thrown into prison.

Mary's object was to restore the Roman Catholic religion in England.

1554. Mary marries Philip II. of Spain.

1554. Lady Jane Grey, Lord Dudley, and the Duke of Suffolk are beheaded.
1555. A terrible persecution of the Protestants begins with that of Canon Rogers, Bishops Hooper, Ridley, and Latimer.
1556. Archbishop Cranmer is burned at Oxford, and is succeeded by Cardinal Pole.
1558. Calais is taken by the French, after having been in the hands of the English for 211 years.
1558. Mary dies.

ELIZABETH. 1558 to 1603 A.D.—45 years.

Daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn.

1559. Parliament annuls the laws of Mary against Protestants, and passes the Act of Supremacy and the Act of Uniformity.
- The former required all clergymen and all government officials to take an oath acknowledging the Queen as head of the Church. The latter forbade the use of any other form in public worship than the Prayer-book of Edward VI.
- A law was made requiring every town in the kingdom to take care of its own poor.
1561. Mary, Queen of Scots, returns from France to Scotland, her husband, Francis II., having died.
- Workmen from France and other countries improved the trade and manufactures of England.
1563. The Thirty-nine Articles of Religion are ratified by Parliament, and the Reformed Church of England is finally established.
1566. The Puritans separate from the Church of England, and hold meetings of their own.
1568. Queen Mary of Scotland flees to England.
- Mary was a prisoner during the next eighteen years.
1572. The Duke of Norfolk is executed for high treason.
1572. The Huguenots or Protestants, to the number of 80,000, are massacred in France on St. Bartholomew's Day and following days.
- 1577-1580. Drake sails round the world.
1583. Sir Humphrey Gilbert plants a colony in Newfoundland.
1583. The Court of High Commission is armed with new powers against Nonconformists.
1585. Sir Walter Raleigh establishes the first English settlement in North America, at Roanoke, Virginia.
1586. In a skirmish near Zutphen, Sir Philip Sidney receives his death-wound.

1587. **Mary, Queen of Scots**, is executed at Fotheringay Castle (Northampton), February 8.

For many years she had been made the centre of plots directed against the throne and the life of Elizabeth. One of these plots, headed by Antony Babington, was discovered in 1586. Fourteen of the conspirators were executed. Mary suffered for her share in it.

1588. Philip II. of Spain sends a great fleet called **The Invincible Armada** to invade England, and re-establish the power of the Church of Rome there. It is defeated and scattered.

The Armada consisted of 132 large ships. Only 53 returned to Spain.

1598. The Irish rebels, under Hugh O'Neill, **Earl of Tyrone**, defeat the English forces at **Blackwater** (Co. Tyrone).

The rebellion was put down by Lord Mountjoy in 1602.

1600. The first Charter is granted to the **East India Company**, or the London Company of Merchants.

1601. Robert Devereux, **Earl of Essex**, a favourite of Elizabeth, is executed for high treason.

1603. Queen Elizabeth dies, aged 70, and is succeeded by James VI. of Scotland. This is known as the **Union of the Crowns**.

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