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JAMES I.

Began to Reign 1603.—Died 1625.

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THE

UNITED KINGDOM

BRITISH HISTORY SINCE THE UNION OF THE CROWNS.

FOR STANDARD VI.

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

1889

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HOUSE OF STEWART.

HOUSE OF HANOVER.

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.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

A HISTORY OF THE BRITISH PEOPLE SINCE THE UNION OF THE CROWNS.

HOUSE OF STEWART.

(*SIX SOVEREIGNS.*)

1.	JAMES I., son of Mary Queen of Scots	1603–1625: 22 years.
2.	CHARLES I., son	1625–1649: 24 years.
	Commonwealth (*Cromwell, Protector*)	1649–1660: 11 years.
3.	CHARLES II., son of Charles I.	1660–1685: 25 years.
4.	JAMES II., brother	1685–1689: 4 years.
5.	WILLIAM III., nephew Married MARY II., daughter	1689–1702: 13 years. 1689–1694: 5 years.
6.	ANNE, sister of Mary II.	1702–1714: 12 years.

1. JAMES I. (Part I.)

1603 to 1625: 22 years.

1. **James the First.**—James Stewart, the first King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, was the only son of Mary, Queen of Scots, and her second husband, Lord Darnley. When James was only a year old, his mother, who had quarrelled with her subjects, had been forced to give up her crown to her infant son. He was James the Sixth of Scotland, and had reigned over that country for thirty-six years before he became King of England also.

2. **Union of the Crowns: 1603.**—Till 1603, England and Scotland had each its own sovereign. In that year Elizabeth, the Queen of England, died. She had never been married, and her nearest relative was James the Sixth of Scotland, who now became King of England also. This event is called the Union of the Crowns. Scotland thus gave to Great Britain the first Union King.

3. **How James was Heir to the English Throne.**—It may seem strange that a Scottish King should be heir to the English throne. You will remember that Henry the Seventh of England had a son, afterwards Henry the Eighth, and a daughter Margaret. This daughter married King James the Fourth of Scotland in 1502.

4. When the family of Henry the Eighth came to an end in 1603, by the death of his daughter Elizabeth, the crown passed to the descendants of his sister Margaret, who, one hundred and one years before, had married the Scottish King. The nearest of these descendants was James the Sixth, who now became "James the First of Great Britain and Ireland." In giving a King to England, Scotland kept her own laws and her own form of religion, and was governed by her own Parliament.

5. On his coins and in public papers James called himself King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland: but as we have already seen, the English had lost the last of their French possessions in the reign of Mary; and the term Great Britain did not properly come into use until 1707, when, by an Act of Parliament, Scotland and England were

united into one kingdom by the name of Great Britain.

6. **The King's Appearance.**—James did not look at all like a king. He had a feeble, rickety body; he could not walk straight; his tongue was too large for his mouth, and he had goggle eyes. For fear of being murdered he always wore thickly-padded clothes, and he could never bear the sight of a drawn sword.

7. **Three Church Parties.**—James had not been many months on the united throne when plots began to be formed against him. There were then three great Church parties in England—two in the English Church (the High Church and the Puritans), and the Roman Catholics. Each party was hoping that James would favour its form of worship.

8. He had already shown some leaning toward the English Church, in which the clergy are of different ranks, and which is governed by bishops. The Puritans were those who, though still within the Church, desired a purer and simpler form of service than that in use.

9. More than a thousand ministers signed a paper and sent it to James while he was on his way from Scotland to London, asking that they might preach without wearing the white gown called a surplice, baptize without making the sign of the cross on the child's forehead, and marry persons without using a ring. Some of them also wished to change the form of Church government and have no bishops appointed by the King.

10. The Puritans thought that a King brought

up among Presbyterians, whose ministers are all of equal rank, and whose forms of worship are very simple, could not but favour them. The Roman Catholics thought that the son of Mary, Queen of Scots, would not lift up his hand against his mother's Church.

Notes and Meanings.

7 **High Church,** Episcopalians; members of a Church ruled by bishops.
Puritans, a party within the English Church who desired a purer and simpler form of worship.

8 **Leaning,** favour; liking.
10 **Presbyterians,** members of a Church ruled by Presbyteries or meetings of the ministers and one of the elders of each congregation within a certain boundary.

2. JAMES I. (Part II.)

1. **Main Plot : 1603.**—When it was seen that James had made up his mind to allow only the High Church party, various plots began to be formed against him. One plot, called the Main Plot, aimed at taking the crown from James and giving it to his cousin, Arabella Stewart.

2. Lady Arabella Stewart, who knew nothing of the plot, was treated very harshly by King James. For marrying without his leave, she was kept a close prisoner in the Tower, until at last she lost her reason and died.

3. Sir Walter Ralegh, the famous traveller and brave soldier, who had been one of Queen Elizabeth's favourite courtiers, was charged with being a party to this plot. He was sent to the Tower of London, and was kept a prisoner there under sen-

tence of death for thirteen years. During the time he was in prison he wrote a *History of the World.*

4. **Bye Plot.**—Another plot, called the Bye Plot, was planned by some of the Roman Catholics. They intended to seize the King and carry him off to the Tower, and there force him to promise them better treatment in future. Both of these plots were found out, and some of the leaders in them put to death.

5. **Hampton Court Conference : 1604.**—After a time, James called together a number of the High Church clergy and Puritan ministers, to try to settle the differences that existed between them. The meeting was held at Hampton Court Palace, near London, and is known as the Hampton Court Conference.

6. King James, who was a very learned man, took part in the conference, and gave strong support to the High Church party. When some of the Puritans spoke against the bishops, the King made but one reply, "No bishop, no king,"—a saying that has ever since been a kind of proverb. He meant to say that if rank were done away with in the Church, it would soon be done away with in the State also.

7. **New Translation of the Bible.**—The Hampton Court Conference settled none of the differences between the two parties; but it had one grand result. It was there that King James ordered a new translation of the Bible into English to be made. This is known as the "Authorized Version," which

is still used in our Churches. It was finished in 1611, after the labour of seven years. The Bible was again revised in Queen Victoria's reign, but the Revised Version has not yet taken the place of King James's Bible.

8. **Gunpowder Plot : 1605.**—When the Roman Catholics saw that James not only did not mean to favour them, but made them pay heavy fines, they were very angry. Robert Catesby and a few of his friends entered into a wild and wicked scheme against the King and Parliament, which is known as the Gunpowder Plot.

9. They hired a cellar under the House of Lords, which they pretended to use as a store for coal and firewood. But under the firewood they hid thirty-six barrels of gunpowder. A man called Guy Fawkes, an Englishman who had served in the Spanish army, was hired to set fire to them at the moment when the King was opening Parliament on the fifth of November.

10. The plot was found out. One of the plotters sent a letter to Lord Mounteagle, whose life he wished to save, warning him not to go to the opening of Parliament. The letter contained these words :—"They shall receive a terrible blow, this Parliament, and shall not see who hurts them." It was shown to the King and his ministers ; and they ordered the cellars under the House of Lords to be searched. There they found Guy Fawkes, with everything ready for the dreadful work.

11. The leaders of the plot were seized, and most of them, along with Fawkes, were put to death.

HAMPTON COURT CONFERENCE.

The laws against Roman Catholics were made still more severe. They were not allowed to be doctors

ARREST OF GUY FAWKES.

or lawyers, and for a time they dared not live in London, so great was the fury of the people against them.

Notes and Meanings.

2 **Harshly**, cruelly.
The Tower, a large building in the east of London, founded by William the Conqueror. It has been used as a palace, a prison, and a fortress; it is now used as an armoury and a place of safety for the Crown jewels.
Lost her reason, went out of her mind. [80.

5 **Hampton Court.** See Note, p.
Conference, meeting for discussing or talking over affairs.

5 **Differences**, quarrels; unsettled points.

6 **Proverb**, a short sentence which expresses some well-known truth.

7 **Translation**, turning from one language into another.
Authorized Version, the translation which James ordered to be used in the Church.
Revised, gone over again; corrected.

8 **A few of his friends**, Digby, Wright, Winter, Percy, etc.

3. JAMES I. (Part III.)

1. **Divine Right of Kings.**—James had only been about seven years on the British throne, when a great quarrel arose between him and the Parliament. James held strongly to what is called the divine right of kings—that is, he said that he did not receive his power from the people but from God, and that therefore he could rule the kingdom as he thought fit. He claimed to be above the law, and to have the right to do as he pleased.

2. The Parliament held that the law of the land was as binding upon the King as it was upon the people, and that both must obey the law; that the King did not rule for his own pleasure, but for the good of the country. Parliament also claimed the sole right of taxing the people.

3. James, angry at not being allowed to have his own way, dissolved Parliament—that is, he sent the members away—and did not call another Parliament for four years. During these years he raised money by levying taxes in his own name.

4. This struggle for power between the King and the Parliament continued through several reigns. The country was torn to pieces by civil war, which only ended with the ruin of the House of Stewart.

5. **Plantation of Ulster: 1611.**—During Elizabeth's reign there had been a rising of Irish chiefs. These had been defeated and their land taken from them. James divided large tracts of this land in the pro-

vince of Ulster, in the north of Ireland, among settlers from England and Scotland. The new settlers were careful, hard-working men, who soon made Ulster the most fertile and wealthy province in Ireland. This planting of colonists in Ireland was called the " Plantation of Ulster."

6. **King's Favourites: 1612–1614.**—For some years Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, a great statesman and a faithful adviser of the King, was James's chief minister. After his death, Robert Carr, a Scotsman, whom James had made Earl of Somerset, became the King's favourite minister.

7. After Somerset's fall, caused by bad conduct, James chose as his chief adviser George Villiers, whom he made Duke of Buckingham. Many of the blunders which James made were due to the evil advice of Somerset and Buckingham.

8. **James's second Parliament: 1614.**—At length James called a second Parliament; but as the members of the House of Commons refused to vote him any money till he gave up levying unlawful taxes, he dissolved it at once.

9. **James in Scotland: 1617.**—Before James left Scotland in 1603, he promised to visit it at least once every three years; but fourteen years passed ere he set foot in it again. It was then seen that his sole object in visiting it was to set up Episcopacy. The Scottish people opposed this; but James found men in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and in the Scottish Parliament to do his bidding, and so for a time the Church of Scotland was made Episcopalian.

Notes and Meanings.

3 **Levying**, lifting; collecting.
4 **Civil War**, a war in which two parties in a country fight against each other.
5 **Province**, district; one of the four parts into which Ireland is divided.
Fertile, fruitful.
Planting, placing; settling down.
5 **Colonists**, a number of people who have left one country to settle down in another.
9 **Sole**, only.
General Assembly, a number of ministers and elders chosen by the different Presbyteries yearly to settle the affairs of the Church.

4. JAMES I. (Part IV.)

1. **Death of Ralegh: 1618.**—Ever since the beginning of the reign, Sir Walter Ralegh had been a prisoner in the Tower, under sentence of death for the part he was said to have taken in the Main Plot. He was now (1616) set free, on promising to show the way to a gold mine in South America.

2. Ralegh not only failed to find the gold mine, but his followers quarrelled with some Spanish settlers and burned their town. At length Ralegh had to return to England. When he came back he was put to death on the sentence passed on him fifteen years before. This was done to please the King of Spain; for James and Buckingham were at that time hoping to secure a Spanish princess as wife for Charles, Prince of Wales.

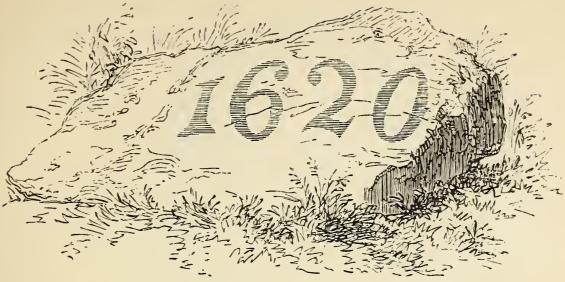
3. **Pilgrim Fathers: 1620.**—The Puritans were still treated so badly that many of them left the country. They feared that they would never have freedom in England to worship God in their own way.

4. One little company from Nottinghamshire

THE PILGRIMS LEAVING ENGLAND.

went first to Holland; and after spending some years there, resolved to sail to America. In 1620, they landed on the coast of the New World from their ship the *Mayflower*. They stepped ashore on a large rock, which is still kept, and is called "The Pilgrim Stone." These men were called the Pilgrim Fathers. They were the founders of New England, a state which has since grown into a great nation—the United States of America.

5. **James's third Parliament: 1621.**—After ruling



PLYMOUTH STONE.

for seven years without a Parliament, James called together a new one. It was not more obedient to him than the last one had been. It found fault with his favourites, and said that the King had no right to levy taxes in his own name. It also asked him not to marry his son to the daughter of the King of Spain; and it punished Lord Bacon, the Chancellor of England, for taking bribes.

6. James declared that he would send the leaders of the Parliament to the Tower; and then the Commons passed a motion declaring a free Parliament to be the "birthright" of the people of England. James tore the page on which this was written out of the Journal of the House with his own hand, dissolved the Parliament, and sent five of its leaders to prison.

7. **Spanish Match broken off: 1623.**—The hateful Spanish marriage never took place. Buckingham and Charles paid a private visit to Spain, to see the Princess and arrange a treaty. Buckingham quarrelled with the Spanish minister, and when he came back to England he broke off the match.

This caused great joy, and when James called a new Parliament in 1624 it voted him money freely, and war was declared with Spain.

8. **Death of James: 1625.**—James died of ague and gout when fifty-nine years of age. While King of Scotland he had married Anne of Denmark. They had three children: Henry, who had died in 1612; Elizabeth, who had married a German prince —Frederick, Elector Palatine of the Rhine—from whom Queen Victoria is descended; and Charles, the Prince of Wales, who succeeded his father.

9. James was vain of his learning. He wrote several books, one of them being on "The Divine Right of Kings." He was not a good man, and was little respected by his people. His desire for power, and the ease with which he was led by unworthy favourites, kept him at constant strife with his subjects. His favourites called him the "British Solomon;" but the Duke of Sully, a Frenchman, said that James was "the wisest fool in Europe."

Notes and Meanings.

4 **Holland,** a small country of Europe.

5 **Lord Bacon** (1561–1626) was a great philosopher. He entered Parliament in 1593, and gradually rose to the Lord Chancellorship. For taking bribes he was fined and imprisoned.

Chancellor, chairman or president of the House of Lords.

Bribes, money given to induce a person to do something.

6 **Journal of the House,** a book in which was kept an account of what was done in Parliament.

7 **Private,** without the show and ceremony of a prince.

8 **Ague,** a fever accompanied with shivering.

Gout, a disease of the smaller joints.

Elector Palatine, one who has been elected or chosen to an office having powers like those of a king.

9 **Solomon,** a king of Israel, the wisest man who ever lived.

5. CHARLES I. (Part I.)

1625 to 1649: 24 years.

1. **Charles the First.**—Charles was the second son of James the First and Anne of Denmark. His elder brother Henry had died in 1612, leaving Charles heir to the throne. On the death of his father he became King at the age of twenty-five;

and in the same year he married Henrietta Maria, the sister of the King of France.

2. It was thought that Charles would make a better King than his father had been; but the change of kings brought no change to the people. Charles had been taught by his father that the King could do as he pleased, and so he tried to force Parliament to do his will. The strife between King and Parliament continued through the reign. In the end Charles was defeated, and it cost him his crown and his life.

3. **The first Parliament: 1625.**—The Spanish War, begun in the last reign, was still going on, and Charles was forced to call a Parliament to ask for money to carry on the war. Most of the members of Parliament were Puritans. They were angry at the King for marrying a Roman Catholic, and also for the favour he showed the Duke of Buckingham, who really continued to rule the land, as he had done in the days of James.

4. Instead, therefore, of giving the King the large sum of money that he wanted, the Commons gave him £140,000, with tonnage and poundage for one year only. These taxes had been granted to other monarchs for life, and Charles was very angry when he saw that his subjects were not willing to trust him to make a right use of their money.

5. **Cadiz.**—By the Duke of Buckingham's advice Charles now sent a fleet and an army to take Cadiz, a sea-port in Spain. This was so badly managed that the fleet and army came back without doing

anything at all. The people laughed at Charles, and some one made a rhyme which said,—

> "There was a fleet that went to Spain ;
> When it got there, it came back again !"

6. **The second Parliament : 1626.**—Charles being in great difficulty for money, called a second Parliament; but the Commons would not give him a supply until Parliament had brought Buckingham to trial for the bad advice he had given the King. Charles, fearing that his favourite would be punished, dissolved Parliament before the trial was finished. He then levied taxes in his own name, and raised money by forcing wealthy subjects to give him loans. In this way he got a large sum of money from those who would rather pay than go to prison.

7. **La Rochelle : 1627.**—At this time the King of France was trying to put down the French Protestants, whose greatest stronghold was La Rochelle, on the Bay of Biscay. In the hope of making Buckingham popular with the English people, the King sent him to France with an army to help the Protestants; but he failed, and had to return to England in disgrace.

8. In the following year a second army was raised; but before it could do anything, Buckingham was murdered at Portsmouth by an officer whom he had offended. Charles thus lost his favourite minister—one of the worst advisers a king ever had.

Notes and Meanings.

4 **The Commons,** the Lower House of Parliament, in which the members for cities and counties sit.

Tonnage (or tunnage) was a tax on every tun of wine brought into the country; while **poundage** was a tax of so much per pound on all other imported articles.

5 **Rhyme,** verses or lines ending with the same sound.

7 **French Protestants,** people in France belonging to the Protestant Church, and called Huguenots. [France.

Bay of Biscay, on the west of

Popular with, well liked by.

8 **Minister,** adviser and servant of a king or queen.

6. CHARLES I. (Part II.)

1. **Petition of Right: 1628.**—Before the death of Buckingham, Charles had called a third Parliament, to obtain money to carry on the war with France. This Parliament drew up the famous deed called the Petition of Right, and told Charles that he must sign it before they granted him any money.

2. Charles was most unwilling to do so, for it struck a heavy blow at his kingly power. It declared that the King must not levy taxes or force the people to lend him money without the consent of Parliament; that he must not keep any one in prison without a trial; and that soldiers were not to be lodged in private houses against the will of the owners.

3. At length the King signed the Petition of Right, and the Commons gave him about £400,000. But it soon became plain that he did not mean to be bound by it. Having no faith in the King, the House of Commons declared that any minister who levied taxes without the consent of Parliament was

an enemy of his country. The Speaker tried to adjourn the House—that is, to close Parliament for a short time—but he was held down in the chair till the motion was passed.

4. When Charles heard of what had been done in the House of Commons, he sent nine of the members to prison. Sir John Eliot, who had proposed the motion that had displeased the King, and the two members who had held the Speaker in the chair, were sentenced to pay heavy fines. Eliot refused to pay, and was kept in the Tower till he died.

5. **Earl of Strafford.**—For eleven years, from 1629 to 1640, Charles ruled without a Parliament. His chief minister was the Earl of Strafford, who, though he had helped to draw up the Petition of Right, was now on the side of the King. His favourite plan, which he called "Thorough," was to put down the King's enemies by means of a standing army.

6. **Star Chamber.**—The Government was carried on and money was raised chiefly by means of the Court of the Star Chamber. This court fined those who refused to pay the King's unlawful taxes, and punished any who dared to find fault with the Government. Men were put in prison, whipped, branded with hot irons, and some even had their ears cut off.

7. **High Commission Court.**—There was another court, called the Court of the High Commission, presided over by Archbishop Laud. It fined and put in prison all who did not support the Episcopal Church. The doings of these two courts made

JOHN HAMPDEN.

the people more than ever determined to assert their rights.

8. **Ship-money levied in 1634.**—Finding it difficult to obtain enough of money when there was no Parliament, Charles revived an old tax called "ship-money." In olden times the King had been allowed to levy this tax on coast towns in time of war, to enable him to fit out a fleet; but the power had not been used for hundreds of years. The excuse made for reviving it was that there were pirates round the coasts of England and Ireland, and that the Dutch were driving English fishermen out of the Northern seas.

9. **Trial of John Hampden: 1637.**—The Puritan

party said that the King had no right to levy ship-money on inland towns in time of peace. They feared that ship-money would be used to support an army against them, and they opposed it with all their might. At last John Hampden, a gentleman of Buckinghamshire, refused to pay the tax, and the case was tried in court by order of the King.

10. The judges, who were afraid of the King, decided against Hampden, and declared that the King had a right to levy the tax when he thought the country was in danger. In spite of this decision the great mass of the people sided with Hampden, and so the struggle between King and people gathered strength and became more bitter every day.

Notes and Meanings.

1 **Petition of Right.** The Parliament put the statement of their *rights* in the form of a *petition* to the King, which he was asked to grant

Deed, a writing containing something to be agreed to.

3 **Speaker,** chairman of the House of Commons.

5 **Standing army,** an army kept always ready for use.

6 **Star Chamber.** The Court met in a room where *starra*, or Jewish bonds, used to be kept.

6 **Branded,** marked; burned.

7 **Presided over,** directed; managed.

Assert, claim; make sure of.

8 **Revived,** began again to raise.

Pirates, sea-robbers.

Dutch, a name which used to be given to all the German races; now applied to the inhabitants of Holland only.

10 **Decided,** gave their opinion.

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7. CHARLES I. (Part III.)

1. **Charles crowned in Scotland: 1633.**—Charles visited Scotland in 1633. He was received with great joy, and was crowned at Edinburgh in Holy-

rood Palace. It was soon seen that his object in going to Scotland was to establish Episcopacy. This the people resisted, and he lost the favour both of the people and of the Scottish Parliament. Charles did not allow the Scottish Parliament to meet, and for some years afterwards all public business was in the hands of the King and his ministers.

2. **National Covenant in Scotland: 1638.**—While the dispute about ship-money was going on in England, the struggle of the Presbyterians in Scotland against Episcopacy still went on. In 1637 a Prayer-book prepared by Archbishop Laud was ordered to be used in the Scottish Church.

3. It is said that when the Dean of Edinburgh began to read prayers from it in St. Giles's Church, an old woman named Jenny Geddes at once threw her stool at his head. This was followed by great rioting on the part of the people. They petitioned the King against the Service-book; but Charles refused to listen.

4. It was then resolved to draw up the deed which came to be known as the National Covenant. It was signed by thousands of all ranks, and bound all who signed it to defend their religion with their lives. This famous deed is the origin of the name "Covenanters," so well known in Scottish history.

5. The Covenanters prepared for war, and seized the Castles of Edinburgh and Stirling. Charles at once led an army into Scotland to punish his subjects. The two armies came within sight of each other at Duns, in Berwickshire. When the King

saw that his army was much the smaller of the two, instead of fighting, he made a treaty with the Scots and returned to London.

6. The Scottish Parliament met and made laws to secure the freedom of Scotland. Charles would not agree to respect these laws, and treated the Scots as if they were at war with him. He ordered England not to trade with Scotland, and he seized the ships of the Scottish merchants.

7. In 1639 General Leslie with a Scottish army crossed the Border, and defeated some of Charles's soldiers at Newburn near Newcastle. The King now made peace with the Scots, and agreed to pay them £5,000 every week while the army remained in England until affairs were settled.

8. **Short Parliament: 1640.**—It was now eleven years since Parliament had met in England. Matters had been going from bad to worse, and Charles was advised to call together a new Parliament. He did so, but the Commons raised the old question of settling grievances before voting money. The King took his usual course, and dissolved Parliament once more. It had sat for only three weeks, and is known as the Short Parliament.

Notes and Meanings.

1 **Episcopacy,** the forms of a Church ruled by bishops.
2 **Covenant,** agreement; bargain.
Presbyterians. See Note, p. 12.
3 **Dean,** a clergyman next in rank to a bishop.
Rioting, disturbances; uproars.
3 **Petitioned the King against,** asked the King to remove.
4 **Origin,** source; beginning.
6 **Respect,** be bound by.
7 **General Leslie.** He was made Lord Newark by Charles II.
8 **Grievances,** hardships; burdens.

8. CHARLES I. (Part IV.)

1. **Long Parliament: 1640.**—Charles now called his fifth and last Parliament. It is known as the Long Parliament, because it lasted nearly twenty years. The first thing it did was to pass a law that it could not be dissolved or dismissed without its own consent. It then set about the trial of the King's favourites, Strafford and Laud.

2. Strafford was charged with treason, condemned to death, and beheaded. Archbishop Laud was thrown into prison, where he remained for four years, and then he also was beheaded. The Court of the Star Chamber was abolished, so that unlawful taxes could no longer be levied. The Court of High Commission, which had to do with Church matters, was also abolished; and all images, altars, and crucifixes in churches were ordered to be destroyed. These things show how determined the English people were to assert their rights against the King and his ministers.

3. **Grand Remonstrance: 1641.**—The Commons then drew up a famous paper, known as the "Grand Remonstrance." It set forth all the illegal acts of the King and his ministers since the beginning of the reign. It was presented to the King, and printed copies of it were scattered over the country. The King would not yield, and the quarrel grew fiercer every day.

4. In the following year Charles did a very foolish thing. He went to the House of Commons with a body of troops to arrest five of its

members—Pym, Hampden, and three others—who had specially offended him; but being warned of his coming, they escaped before he entered the House. London was thrown into great excitement, and the streets were filled with people who called out against the King.

5. **Beginning of Civil War: 1642.**—Charles in fear fled to York; but even yet he would have his own way, and was blind to his coming fate. When the Commons asked him to give up the army to them, his reply was, "No, not for an hour!"

6. From York Charles went to Hull, which was then a place of great importance. Whoever held Hull was master of the north of England. Charles found the gates closed against him. The governor was on the side of the Parliament, and refused to open the gates to the King.

7. It was plain that nothing could be settled without fighting, and the Civil War began. Charles raised his standard at Nottingham, August 23rd. The Earl of Essex mustered the army of the Parliament at Northampton; and now King and people were face to face in a determined struggle.

8. **Cavaliers.**—The King's men got the name of Cavaliers, from their soldier-like manners and their gay dress. They included most of the nobility and gentry and many of the clergy. The leaders of the royal armies were, besides Charles himself, his nephews Prince Rupert and Prince Maurice, the Duke of Newcastle, and Lord Falkland.

9. **Roundheads.**—Men on the side of the Parliament were called Roundheads, from the Puritan

CAVALIER AND ROUNDHEAD.

fashion of wearing the hair closely cropped, instead of in long flowing locks, as was common with the gentry in those days. The Puritans were chiefly tradesmen and shopkeepers—the middle class men of London and other large towns; but they also included a few of the upper classes. On the side of Parliament were the Earl of Essex, the Earl of Manchester, Sir Thomas Fairfax, and, greatest of all, Oliver Cromwell.

Notes and Meanings.

1 **Dissolved** or **dismissed**, broken up or sent away.
2 **Treason**, being faithless to his country.
Abolished, done away with.
Images, figures of saints, etc.
2 **Crucifixes**, crosses with figures of Christ on them.
4 **Three others**, Haselrig, Hollis, and Strode.
7 **Mustered**, brought together; gathered.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

1642. Hull.
" Edgehill.
" Oxford.
1643. Bristol.
" Gloucester.
" Newbury (1).
1643. Chalgrove.
1644. Cropredy Bridge.
" Marston Moor.
" York.
" Newcastle.
" Newbury (2).
1645. Naseby.
" Philiphaugh.
" Rowton Heath.
1646. Newark.
1647. Carisbrooke Castle.
1648. Preston.

9. CHARLES I. (Part V.)

1. **Civil War: 1642.**—The first battle was fought at Edgehill, where neither side gained a victory. Several battles followed, all of which were won by the Royalists. At Chalgrove Field, John Hampden, who had suffered imprisonment rather than pay ship-money, was killed in 1643. Pym died the same year, worn out with anxiety.

2. Charles next laid siege to Gloucester; but Essex, moving quickly from London with an army, met and defeated the royal forces in the first Battle of Newbury. This was the turning-point of the strife. A captain of horse in the army of the Parliament, named Oliver Cromwell, saw that the cause of the King's success lay in his well-trained soldiers, and he resolved that the soldiers of the Parliament should soon be a match for the King's Cavaliers.

3. **Cromwell's Ironsides.**—He began by drilling his own soldiers, and they soon became famous as the Ironsides of Oliver Cromwell. In 1644 the King won a slight victory; but he was afterwards defeated at Marston Moor, where the Roundheads were aided by a Scottish army. In this battle Cromwell's Ironsides swept everything before them. After the battle, York and Newcastle were taken by the troops of the Parliament.

4. In the same year a second Battle of Newbury took place, in which the King was again defeated. In 1645 Charles fought his last battle at Naseby. He was totally defeated, and was no longer able to oppose the Parliament.

5. **Scotland's Share in the Civil War.**—In 1643 the Parliaments of England and Scotland signed the Solemn League and Covenant, and 20,000 Scottish troops, under the Earl of Leven, crossed the Border to aid the Parliament against the King. They were present at Marston Moor and other hard-fought fields.

6. In 1645, while the Scottish army was in England, the Marquis of Montrose, who had at first been a Covenanter, gathered an army of Highlanders and Irishmen to fight for Charles. He gained six battles in Scotland, and was marching to England to help the King, when he was defeated at Philiphaugh by General David Leslie.

7. After the Battle of Naseby, Charles in 1646 gave himself up to the Scottish army at Newark. The Scots offered to fight for him if he would sign the National Covenant; but this he would not do. When the Scottish army was going back to Scotland, Charles, by his own desire, was given up to the English Parliament by the Scots, on condition that their arrears of pay, amounting to £400,000, should be paid, and that no harm was to be done to the person of the King.

8. Two years after this, when the people of Scotland thought that the King's life was in danger, they sent an army, under the Duke of Hamilton, to help him. It was defeated at Preston by Cromwell, who pushed northwards to Edinburgh, where he set up a government which was unfriendly to Charles. Hamilton, who had been taken prisoner, was executed.

Notes and Meanings.

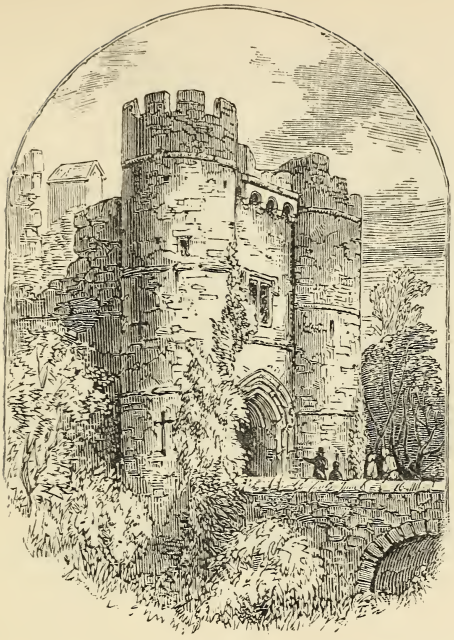
1 **Edgehill,** in Warwickshire.
Chalgrove Field, in Berkshire, south-east of Oxford.
2 **Newbury,** in Berkshire.
3 **Drilling,** training.
Marston Moor, west of York.
4 **Naseby,** in Northamptonshire.
6 **The Marquis of Montrose,** James Graham. He must not be confounded with John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, who was killed at Killiecrankie in 1689.
6 **Philiphaugh,** near Selkirk, in the south of Scotland.
7 **Newark,** in Nottinghamshire.
Their arrears of pay, money already earned, but which had not yet been paid.
8 **Preston,** in Lancashire.

10. CHARLES I. (Part VI.)

1. **Presbyterians and Independents.**—The English Parliament was now divided into two parties—the Presbyterians and the Independents. The Presbyterians wanted only to lessen the King's power, and make him rule by the advice of the Parliament; the Independents, of whom Cromwell was the head, wanted to do without a King altogether.

2. **Imprisonment of Charles.**—Charles, by Cromwell's orders, was seized by Cornet Joyce in Northamptonshire and taken to Hampton Court. He escaped from that place to the Isle of Wight. He had, however, to take refuge in Carisbrooke Castle, where he was watched more closely than ever.

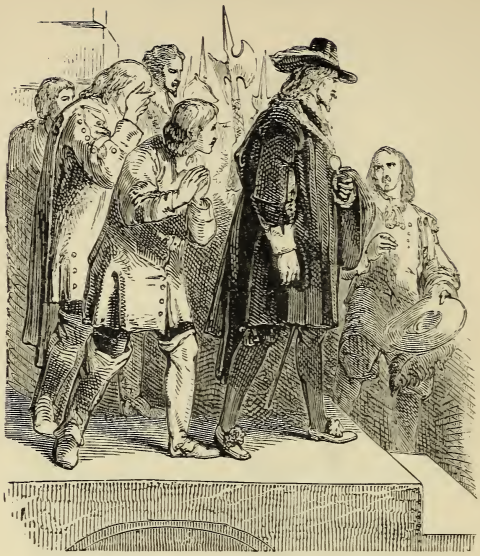
3. **Rump Parliament.**—A majority of the Parliament was in favour of coming to terms with Charles; but the army was determined to bring "the capital and grand author of all their troubles" to trial. When Cromwell returned from Edinburgh, he ordered Colonel Pride not to allow the Presbyterian members to enter the House of Commons. Only about



CARISBROOKE CASTLE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

fifty Independents were allowed to take their seats. This is what is known as "Pride's Purge." The members present, forming what is called the Rump Parliament, at once voted thanks to Cromwell, and resolved on the trial of the King.

4. **Trial of the King: 1649.**—A High Court of Justice was formed for the trial of Charles. It consisted of the members of the Rump Parliament and some officers from the army, with John Bradshaw, a lawyer, as president. He was charged with



CHARLES THE FIRST ON THE WAY TO EXECUTION.

breaking the laws of the country, and with making war on his subjects.

5. The King refused to be tried by this Court, which had not been formed according to the laws of the land, and asked where were the Peers, who alone had the right to try him. He also said that the blame of the Civil War rested with the Parliament, as they first took up arms.

6. The judges had made up their minds that the King should die. For seven days the trial went on, and thirty-two witnesses were examined. When the King entered the court on the eighth day, he

noticed that all his judges were dressed in *red*. On that day he received sentence of death as a tyrant, traitor, murderer, and enemy of his country.

7. **Death of Charles.**—Three days after, he was beheaded in front of his own palace of Whitehall. A deep groan burst from the people when his bleeding head was held up by the headsman, who cried out, "This is the head of a traitor!" Charles is the only King of England who died on the scaffold.

8. He was a good husband, a kind father, and a faithful friend; but he was a bad King. His life was ruined by his desire for sole power, and by the lessons which his father had taught him on the divine right of kings.

9. He left three sons—Charles, James, and Henry—two of whom became King in turn; and three daughters, one of whom, Elizabeth, died of a broken heart after her father's death. Another daughter, Mary, married the Prince of Orange, and was the mother of William III.

Notes and Meanings.

1 **Presbyterians and Independents.** The Presbyterians held all clergymen to be equal, and therefore disapproved of bishops. The Independents did so too; but held that each congregation should govern itself, whereas the Presbyterians held that all congregations should be ruled by the Church courts.

2 **Hampton Court,** a palace near the village of Hampton on the Thames.

2 **Carisbrooke,** a village and castle 2 miles west of Newport, in the Isle of Wight.

3 **Colonel** (*kur'nel*), commander of a regiment.

5 **Peers,** Lords.

7 **Whitehall,** in London, near the present Houses of Parliament; taken by Henry VIII. from Cardinal Wolsey, and used as a palace; now a chapel.

Scaffold, raised platform on which those who are sentenced to death are executed.

11. THE COMMONWEALTH.

1649 to 1660: 11 years.

1. **The Commonwealth.**—After the execution of Charles the First, England was ruled by a Council of State, consisting of forty-one members chosen by the Parliament. Bradshaw was president of the Council, and the great poet John Milton was Latin secretary. There was no House of Lords, as it had been done away with at the same time as the office of King. The Long Parliament, elected in 1640, still sat, but Cromwell and his army were the real rulers of the land.

2. **Cromwell in Ireland.**—The people of Ireland rose against the Commonwealth, and wished to make Charles the Second their King. Cromwell, who was made Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, landed near Dublin with 10,000 men. It was a small force; but they were men who did not know what it was to be beaten.

3. Cromwell used the people of Ireland very cruelly, and at Drogheda he put the garrison of 2,000 men to the sword. He treated Dundalk and Wexford in the same way; and thus for about ten months he passed through the land killing those who were against him. In this way he put down the King's party in Ireland.

4. **Cromwell in Scotland: 1650.**—When the Scots heard of the death of Charles the First, they proclaimed his son Charles King of Scotland, and asked him to sign the National Covenant. Charles, who was in Holland, did not wish to do this, so he sent

CROMWELL AND MILTON.

the Marquis of Montrose to Scotland to raise troops and make him King without the help of the Covenanters; but the Marquis was defeated, and then executed at Edinburgh.

5. Charles then agreed to sign the Covenant, and came to Scotland to be crowned. Leaving others to

finish the work he had begun in Ireland, Cromwell went to Scotland to put down the rising there. When he reached the Border, he found the country laid waste. The Ironsides had thus to face famine —an enemy against which their swords were of no use.

6. The Scots, under Leslie, lay near Edinburgh. As often as Cromwell changed his position, Leslie followed. His plan was not to fight Cromwell, but to let hunger do its work. At length Cromwell was so shut in near Dunbar, that he had no choice but to try to force his way through the Scottish army, which was in a very strong position. Suddenly he saw the Scots leaving the hill on which they were posted and coming down to fight him on the plain. Cromwell's Ironsides routed the Scots, and drove them before them so easily that the battle is known as the "*Dunbar Drove.*"

7. Charles was crowned at Scone on New-Year's day, 1651. With the young King at their head the Scots got past Cromwell, and marched into England. He overtook them at Worcester, where he gained a great victory, which he called his "crowning mercy." After the Battle of Worcester, Cromwell returned to Scotland; and when he came away in 1652, he left General Monk to keep the people from rising.

8. Charles, dressed as a working-man, wandered about for a month, trying to get away from England. At one time he hid for a day in the branches of an oak tree, and watched the red-coats of Oliver seeking for him in vain. He even heard some of them

say that they knew he was not far away. At length he reached the coast of Sussex, and escaped in a coal-boat to France.

9. **Dutch War: 1652.**—At this time Dutch ships were carrying goods for nearly all Europe. In 1651 the English made a law that no goods should be brought into England except in English ships, or in vessels belonging to the country from which the goods came. This led to a war with Holland.

10. The Dutch leaders were Van Tromp, De Ruyter, and De Witt, while the English had the famous sailor Blake. Van Tromp gained a victory over the English fleet; and so pleased was he with his success, that he sailed through the Channel with a broom at his mast-head, meaning by this that he would sweep the English ships off the sea. In 1653 a great battle was fought between the English and the Dutch fleets off Portland, in which Admiral Blake defeated Van Tromp. A few months later the Dutch admiral was killed off Texel, in a battle with General Monk.

11. **End of the Long Parliament.**—A quarrel having arisen between the Parliament and Cromwell, he marched to the House with 300 soldiers. Leaving these outside, he entered, took his seat, and listened to the speeches of the members. But when they were about to pass a bill to keep themselves in power, he walked into the middle of the room, put his hat on, and began to rail against the members. At length he said, "Get you gone, and give way to honester men." He stamped on the floor; the soldiers poured in. "Take away that bauble!" said

"TAKE AWAY THAT BAUBLE!"

he, pointing to the mace which lay on the table. The Hall was soon cleared; and Oliver locked the door and carried off the key. This was the expulsion of the Long Parliament.

12. **Barebone's Parliament.**—A new Parliament was formed from the warmest supporters of Cromwell, called Barebone's Parliament, after one of its leading members; but this body gave up its power into the hands of Cromwell, who took the title of Lord Protector of the Commonwealth.

Notes and Meanings.

1 **Commonwealth,** a form of government in which the highest power rests with the people.
John Milton (1608–1674), a famous English poet; chief work, *Paradise Lost.*
2 **Lord-Lieutenant** (*lef-ten'-ant*), governor.
3 **Drogheda,** on the river Boyne, north of Dublin.
Garrison, a body of soldiers stationed in a fortified place.
Dundalk, chief town of County Louth.
Wexford, chief town of County Wexford.
6 **Dunbar,** on the east coast; nearly 30 miles east of Edinburgh.
Dunbar Drove. So called because the Scots fled like a *drove* or flock of sheep.
7 **Scone** (*Skoon*), near Perth; the site of an ancient abbey and royal palace where the Kings of Scotland were crowned.
7 **Worcester** (*Woos'-ter*), chief town of Worcestershire, in the west of England; on the river Severn.
10 **Portland,** a peninsula in the south of Dorsetshire.
Admiral, commander of a fleet.
Texel, an island off the coast of Holland.
11 **Rail against,** speak angrily to.
Bauble, plaything.
Mace, an ornamental staff of metal.
Expulsion, driving out.
12 **Barebone's Parliament.** So called from Praise-God Barbon, or Barebone, a leather merchant, one of the members for London.

12. CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

1. **Cromwell's first Parliament: 1654.**—Cromwell was now King in all but the name. He wanted to rule the country by the advice of Parliament; but he could not agree with the first Parliament he called, so he dissolved it, and did not call another for eighteen months. During this time a great many plots were formed against him.

2. **Cromwell refuses the Crown.**—Cromwell's second Parliament met in 1656, and offered him the title of King, which he refused; but he arranged that his son should be Lord Protector after him. He

OLIVER CROMWELL.

now tried to form a new House of Lords; but all England laughed at him, as the old nobles would not sit in it, and he had to fill their places with persons who had risen in the army, but who had once been tradesmen or ploughboys. Parliament was against his new House of Lords, so Cromwell dissolved it. After this he ruled alone.

3. **Mistress of the Sea.**—Cromwell ruled the land

well, and not only kept good order at home, but made England feared abroad. Under him this country again rose to be one of the leading nations in Europe, and the "Mistress of the Sea." In a war between England and Spain, the English were the victors, and Spain had to give up to England the island of Jamaica. France, also, gave up the town of Dunkirk.

4. The Barbary pirates, long the terror of the people of many countries, were swept from the sea by the ships of England; and the Protestants of the Alps were allowed to live in peace when it was known that Cromwell had ordered, in a letter written by John Milton, then his secretary, that they were to be left to worship God as they pleased.

5. **The Death of Cromwell.**—Cromwell was not, however, happy. Plot after plot was formed against him; and a book was written called *Killing no Murder*, in which his death was said to be needed by the nation. After reading this book his mind was filled with fear. He ever afterwards carried pistols, and wore armour under his clothes. He never slept more than three nights in the same room. At length his health gave way, and he died in 1658, at the age of fifty-nine. He had been Lord Protector five years.

6. **Richard Cromwell.**—Richard, Oliver Cromwell's eldest son, now became Lord Protector; but he did not know how to keep the army in order. He was soon tired of trying to rule England, and in eight months he retired to his farm in the country, and

left the people to do as they liked about another ruler.

7. The people were now afraid that they would be ruled by the army. General Monk, who had been left by Cromwell to rule Scotland, came to London with his soldiers. He did not tell any one what he was going to do until he got there. He then said that there must be a free Parliament—that is, a Parliament chosen by the people, and not by the army. The Long Parliament met for the last time, and dissolved itself. A new Parliament was elected, which agreed to ask Charles the Second to return to England.

Notes and Meanings.

3 **"Mistress of the Sea,"** strongest power at sea.
Jamaica, large island of the West Indies.
Dunkirk, on the French coast, north-east of Calais.
4 **Barbary,** north of Africa, between Egypt and the Atlantic.
4 **Protestants of the Alps,** the Waldenses living on the southern slopes of the Alps, who were persecuted by the Dukes of Savoy.
5 **Armour,** coat of mail used for protecting the body.
6 **Retired,** went away.

13. CHARLES II. (Part I.)

1660 to 1685: 25 years.

1. **Charles the Second.**—Charles the Second was the eldest son of Charles the First and Henrietta Maria of France. As we have seen, he was crowned King of Scotland on the first day of the year 1651. After that he led a Scottish army into England, but was defeated at Worcester. He then escaped to the Continent, where he lived in exile during the time of the Commonwealth.

2. **The Restoration.**—Charles entered London on his thirtieth birthday (the twenty-ninth of May 1660). The people received him with great joy: the road was strewn with flowers, and the bells

CHARLES THE SECOND.

rang out a merry welcome. The army was against Charles; but it could do nothing to prevent his return, for it was without a leader.

3. The army was disbanded, leaving hardly a trace to show what it had been. About thirty of the men who had taken a leading part in the trial and execution of Charles the First were tried, and ten of them were put to death. The bodies of Cromwell, Ireton his son-in-law, and Bradshaw the president of the council that had condemned the late King, were taken out of their graves and hanged.

4. **The "Merry Monarch."**—The people soon found that they had not much cause for joy. Charles was a selfish, wicked man, who cared for nothing but his own pleasure. He filled his court with worthless men and women, who had no interest in the welfare of the country. But his father's fate and his own exile had taught him a lesson which he never afterwards forgot—that he should not quarrel too much with his Parliament. The "Merry Monarch," as he was called, had no wish, as he said to his brother, "to go on his travels again."

5. **Clarendon Code.** — The Church of England service had not been allowed during the Commonwealth. Charles, however, determined, like his father and grandfather, to allow the Prayer-book service only; and for this purpose four Acts of Parliament were passed to put down all who did not agree with him. The Puritans refused to attend the services of the Church of England, and were called Dissenters, because they dissented from the ways of the Church, and wished to separate from it.

6. The Corporation Act allowed none but members of the Church of England to be magistrates. The

Act of Uniformity required all ministers to be ordained by bishops, and to use the Book of Common Prayer in public worship. More than one thousand ministers, who would not do as the Act required, were turned out of their churches, and forbidden to preach even in private houses. Many Dissenters were put in prison. One of these was John Bunyan, once a tinker, afterwards a Baptist preacher, who was kept twelve years in Bedford Jail. During his imprisonment he wrote his famous book the *Pilgrim's Progress*.

7. The Conventicle Act was passed to punish all those who attended open-air preachings, or conventicles as they were called. The Five Mile Act forbade the ministers who had been turned out of their churches to come within five miles of a town.

8. These four Acts were called the Clarendon Code. They received the name from Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, one of the King's chief ministers. He had been with the King in exile, and his daughter became the wife of James, Duke of York —the brother of Charles—who was afterwards James the Second.

9. **Scottish Church.**—The Scottish people were Presbyterians, and Charles, by signing the National Covenant in 1650, had pledged himself to allow the Church of Scotland to remain Presbyterian. He did not, however, keep his word. He forced the Episcopal form of worship upon the Scottish people. Bishops were placed over their ministers, and the Prayer-book was ordered to be used in their churches.

10. To weaken the Presbyterians, three of their leaders were put to death. The chief of these was the Marquis of Argyle, who had placed the crown on the King's head at Scone. The Presbyterians, in great alarm, sent a minister named James Sharpe to London, to remind the King of the promise he had made in 1650. Sharpe was won over to the King's party, and returned to Scotland as Archbishop of St. Andrews.

11. Nearly four hundred Presbyterian ministers were driven from their churches because they refused to conduct the services according to the Episcopal forms. The Covenanters retired to the hills, and held open-air meetings or conventicles; at which many of them stood during service with a Bible in the one hand, and a sword or a gun, for defence, in the other.

12. The people were kept in great fear by bodies of soldiers whose duty was to break up these meetings. The ministers who preached were liable to be put to death, and those who went to hear them were fined.

Notes and Meanings.

1 **Exile,** banishment.
2 **Restoration,** bringing back; setting up again.
Strewn, covered.
3 **Disbanded,** broken up.
5 **Dissented,** differed in opinion.
6 **Corporation,** the governing body of a burgh; a town council.
Magistrates, men placed in power over a town or district of a country.
6 **Ordained,** appointed; placed.
Bunyan, born 1628; died 1688.
7 **Conventicle,** a secret meeting for religious worship; a field meeting held in secrecy.
9 **Pledged himself,** promised.
11 **Conduct,** carry on.

14. CHARLES II. (Part II.)

1. **Great Plague: 1665.**—In the summer of 1665, London was visited by a terrible plague, which carried off 100,000 persons. Thousands fled from the city. The King and Court removed to Oxford. Shops and markets were closed. Grass grew in the

A STREET IN LONDON DURING THE PLAGUE.

streets. Everywhere there was silence, broken only by the rumbling of the dead-cart and the wailing of the sorrowful people.

2. **Great Fire: 1666.**—In the following year, the great fire of London broke out, on the night of

Sunday, September 2nd. A high wind caused the flames to spread quickly among the wooden houses. The fire burned fiercely for four days, and laid waste a wide space in the city.

3. Thirteen thousand houses and eighty-nine churches were destroyed; but, wonderful to tell, not more than eight lives were lost. The fire, however, did good to London. It burned out the remains of the plague, and it allowed the worst parts of the city to be rebuilt in a better form, with wider streets and healthier houses.

THE DUTCH FLEET IN THE THAMES.

4. **First Dutch War: 1665–67.**—The English merchants, not pleased with the share the Dutch had in the commerce of Europe, wished for war, and war was declared. One sea-fight off the North

Foreland lasted for four days. Here the Dutch had the best of it; but three weeks later in another fight they were defeated.

5. Still the war continued; and two years later a Dutch fleet sailed up the Thames, destroyed a fort at Sheerness, and burned many ships. Never before had an enemy's guns been heard by the people of London, and they have never been heard since. Soon after this, peace was made by the Treaty of Breda.

6. **The "Cabal" Ministry: 1667.**—The Earl of Clarendon, who had been Charles's chief minister, lost the King's favour. He was charged with treason by the Commons, and had to flee to France, where he spent the rest of his life.

7. Charles then chose as his ministers five men —Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale—the first letters of whose names formed the word C A B A L. Ever since that time the word Cabal has been given to any set of men who try to manage the affairs of the country for their own profit, and not for the good of the people. In this ministry the Duke of Buckingham was Prime Minister.

8. **Triple Alliance: 1668.**—The Cabal Ministry being anxious to win the favour of the people, formed a triple alliance with Holland and Sweden against France.

9. **Secret Treaty of Dover: 1670.**—Charles made a secret treaty with the French King against Holland. By this treaty Charles was to help France against the Dutch, and to receive £200,000 a year while

the war lasted. He was to declare himself a Roman Catholic; and if his subjects rose against him, the French King was to help him with troops against them.

10. **Second Dutch War: 1672–74.**—The result of this secret treaty was that war was declared against Holland in 1672 by both England and France. Charles seized £1,300,000 of money belonging to bankers, and was thus provided with funds to carry on the war. The Dutch were defeated both on land and sea. Peace was made in 1674, and so all supplies of money from the French King were stopped.

11. Charles in 1676 made another secret treaty, by which he bound himself to join with no foreign power without the consent of France. In return for this he received a pension of £100,000 a year, which he spent on idle and wicked pleasures, and altogether neglected affairs of State. These secret treaties of Charles degrade him in the eyes of Englishmen.

Notes and Meanings.

1 **Plague**, disease; pestilence.
Wailing, loud mourning.
4 **Commerce**, trade.
North Foreland, a headland off the east coast of Kent.
5 **Sheerness**, a sea-port and naval station on the island of Sheppey, in Kent.
Treaty of Breda, a treaty between England on the one side, and France, Holland, and Denmark on the other; made at Breda on the river Merk in Holland.
6 **Cabal.** It was long believed that the word "cabal" had its origin in this circumstance; but it was in use before this time. It is a word of Hebrew origin, and means a secret meeting.
7 **Prime**, chief.
8 **Triple Alliance**, union of three powers.
10 **Funds**, money.
11 **Pension**, yearly payment of money.
Degrade, lower; dishonour.

15. CHARLES II. (Part III.)

1. **Test Act: 1673.**—Charles tried to favour the Roman Catholics. He first aimed at granting religious freedom both to them and to the Protestant dissenters; but the Parliament objected. Instead of carrying out the King's wishes, Parliament passed the Test Act, which forced all who were not members of the Church of England to give up any public offices held by them. James, Duke of York, the King's brother, was a Roman Catholic, and this new law forced him to give up the command of the fleet.

2. **Titus Oates: 1678.**—In 1678, a disgraced clergyman, named Titus Oates, spread a report of a plot to murder the King, destroy London, and kill all the Protestants in the city. The story was false, but many believed it. Two thousand Roman Catholics were thrown into prison, some were even put to death, and an Act was passed forbidding Roman Catholics from sitting as members of Parliament. Titus Oates received a pension of £1,200 a year, and was called "the saviour of the country."

3. **Covenanters in Scotland: 1679.**—In Scotland the quarrel between the Covenanters and the Government led to many cruel deeds. On Magus Moor, near St. Andrews, a band of men lay in wait for one of their enemies—a favourite of Archbishop Sharpe. The Archbishop himself, happening to come along the road in his carriage, was seized and put to death before the eyes of his daughter. It was a fierce and cruel act.

4. Field-meetings were often broken up by the

King's troopers, and the Covenanters began to attend such meetings armed with guns and swords. At Drumclog they fought so bravely that they routed a body of soldiers led by Graham of Claverhouse; but a few weeks later a battle took place at Bothwell Bridge, in which the Covenanters were defeated with terrible slaughter.

5. The treatment of the Scottish Covenanters became more severe than ever. For no other crime than wishing to worship God as their fathers had done, men were shot down in the fields and hunted like wild beasts over the moors and mountains.

6. **Habeas Corpus Act: 1679.**—This famous Act, second only in importance to Magna Carta, was passed through Parliament by the Council of State which had taken the place of the Cabal Ministry. Kings had often put persons who offended them in prison without a trial, and had kept them there through long and weary years, sometimes for life. But by the Habeas Corpus Act no person may be kept in prison beyond a certain time without a fair trial; and no prisoner once discharged can be tried again for the same offence.

Notes and Meanings.

4 **Drumclog,** in the west of Lanarkshire, south of Glasgow.

Graham of Claverhouse, John, Viscount Dundee, the "Bonnie Dundee" of Scottish song, who fell at the Battle of Killiecrankie in 1689.

Bothwell Bridge, a bridge over the Clyde in Lanarkshire, near Hamilton. It was only 12 feet wide, with a gate in the centre.

6 **Habeas Corpus,** a writ addressed to the keeper of a prison, requiring him to produce the prisoner for trial at a certain time. It is so called from its opening words, meaning, "You are to produce the body."

16. CHARLES II. (Part IV.)

1. **Exclusion Bill: 1679.**—Charles had no children who could succeed him. He had a son, the Duke of Monmouth, to whose mother he had not been married. This son, therefore, had no right to the throne. The lawful heir to the crown was the Duke of York, who was a Roman Catholic. He had on that account been forced to give up the command of the fleet.

2. A Bill was brought into Parliament to exclude James from the throne. To save his brother, Charles dissolved Parliament, and afterwards closed the new Parliament seven times to prevent the Bill being discussed. At last in 1680 the Exclusion Bill, though passed by the Commons, was thrown out by the Lords. Then Charles and his brother felt safe, and breathed freely.

3. **Whig and Tory.**—About this time the names Whig and Tory came into use. The party that wished to keep the Duke of York from the throne, and who were in favour of the Protestants, were called Whigs; while those who took the side of James, and were friendly to the Roman Catholics, were called Tories.

4. Whig is a Scottish word meaning "whey" or sour milk, and was first given by the Cavaliers to the sober and grave-faced Presbyterians of Scotland. Tory, or Toree, meaning "Give me," was a name first applied to the robbers who infested the woods and bogs of Ireland. The word Whig took the place of Roundhead, and Tory that of Cavalier.

5. **Charles a Despot.**—Charles's last Parliament was held at Oxford in 1681. It was dissolved within a week. After this Charles ruled as a despot till the end of his reign. All who dared to oppose the King's measures were punished—the rich by heavy fines, and the poor sometimes by torture.

6. **Rye House Plot: 1683.**—The last great event of the reign was the Rye House Plot, which was formed to prevent James from ever being King. The plotters proposed to murder Charles and give the crown to the Duke of Monmouth. The plan was to upset the royal coach at Rye House farm on its way back from Newmarket races, and to shoot the King. But the plot was discovered, and the plotters were put to death.

7. **Russell and Sidney: 1683.**—The Rye House Plot had grown out of a plan made by Lord William Russell, Algernon Sidney, and others, to give the crown to Monmouth when Charles died; but they did not wish to do anything that would hasten the King's death. Yet the two plots were treated as one, and Russell and Sidney were put to death, while Monmouth fled to Holland.

8. **Death of Charles: 1685.**—One of the last acts of the King was to set aside the Test Act, in order to restore his brother the Duke of York, who was a Roman Catholic, to the post of Lord High Admiral, and to a seat in the Council. A few months later the King died after a short illness, having first declared himself a Roman Catholic. Wicked himself, he laughed at the idea of virtue or of honour in others.

Notes and Meanings.

2 **Exclude,** shut out; keep from.
Discussed, talked over; debated.
4 **Grave-faced,** solemn-looking.
Infested, disturbed; troubled.
5 **Despot,** ruler without any one to check him.
6 **Rye House,** in Hertfordshire, north of London.
Newmarket, north-east of Cambridge.
8 **Lord High Admiral,** chief commander of the fleet.
Virtue, goodness; uprightness.

17. JAMES II. (Part I.)

1685 to 1688: 3 years.

1. **James the Second.**—The Duke of York, brother of the late King, and son of Charles the First, now came to the throne as James the Second. He promised to govern according to the laws, and, though he was a Roman Catholic, to uphold the Church of England. He did not give up his own religion, but openly attended the services of the Roman Catholic Church.

2. **Monmouth's Rebellion: 1685.**—After the Rye House Plot in 1683, the Duke of Monmouth, the nephew of James, had fled to Holland. There he met the Earl of Argyle, who had escaped from Edinburgh Castle, where he had been imprisoned during the late reign for supporting the Presbyterian Church in Scotland.

3. To dethrone James and put Monmouth on the throne, Monmouth and Argyle arranged to invade England and Scotland at the same time. Argyle was to head the rising in Scotland, while Monmouth was to land on the south coast of England. Argyle landed on Cantire, and called his clansmen to arms.

His little army of 7,000 men was scattered, and Argyle fled. He was taken prisoner soon afterwards, and beheaded in Edinburgh.

4. The Duke of Monmouth landed at Lyme in Dorsetshire. The common people flocked in hundreds to join him, but the nobles and gentlemen held back. At Taunton, Monmouth took the title of King. Intending to make himself master of Bristol, then the second city in England, he marched towards it; but losing heart, he fell back to Bridgewater.

5. **Battle of Sedgemoor: 1685.**—The royal army lay not far away at Sedgemoor, and Monmouth marched from Bridgewater in the dead of night to surprise it. As his soldiers were crossing the moor, a pistol went off and gave the alarm to the King's army. Instantly the royal drums beat to arms, and a heavy fire was opened on the rebels. They were defeated with great loss, and Monmouth fled on horseback from the field.

6. **Death of Monmouth.**—He wandered about for two days in the dress of a countryman. Then, by means of bloodhounds, he was found in a ditch, half starved, with a few peas in his pocket. When taken before his uncle the King, he begged for life; but James, who knew no mercy, had him put to death on Tower Hill. Sedgemoor was the last battle fought on English ground.

7. **The Bloody Assize.**—Monmouth's followers were cruelly treated. Many of those taken prisoners in the battle were murdered in cold blood. Colonel Kirke hanged them by scores on the sign-post of an

inn at Taunton. All who were thought to have favoured Monmouth in any way were put into prison, and a cruel and wicked judge, called Jeffreys, was sent down to try them.

JAMES THE SECOND.

8. Jeffreys was as merciless as his master, and to please him he went from place to place hanging

those who had taken part in the rebellion. The first person he sentenced to death was a lady who had helped two poor hunted men to escape, just as other women had helped King Charles when he was a wanderer.

9. Judge Jeffreys boasted that he had hanged more persons than any other judge since the time of William the Conqueror. In one month he hanged 330 persons, and sold 800 more as slaves to the West Indies. When Jeffreys went back to London, he was rewarded by James, and made Lord Chancellor for the cruel work he had done in what is known as the "Bloody Assize."

Notes and Meanings.

2 **Rebellion,** attempt to drive the King from the throne.
Argyle. He was son of the Marquis of Argyle who was executed in 1661.
3 **Cantire,** a peninsula forming the south of the county of Argyle.
4 **Taunton,** on the Tone in Somersetshire; north-west of Lyme.
Bridgewater, north-east of Taunton.
5 **Sedgemoor,** in Somersetshire.
6 **Tower Hill,** in the east of London.
7 **Assize,** sitting of a court of justice.
Inn, a house where travellers are lodged.
Jeffreys. At the Revolution (1688), he was caught when trying to escape dressed as a common sailor, and was so roughly handled that he died shortly afterwards in the Tower.

18. JAMES II. (Part II.)

1. **Declaration of Indulgence: 1687.**—James now felt so safe on the throne that he began to unfold his plan for making England once more a Roman Catholic country. In order to favour his own

religion, he set aside the laws which punished those who did not belong to the Church of England, and gave freedom of worship to all Dissenters and Roman Catholics.

2. The King next appointed Roman Catholics to offices in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. He then drew up a Declaration of Indulgence, in which he said that his subjects might attend any church they pleased, and that those appointed to any public office would not be asked any questions about their religion. In this way he made the Test Act of no effect.

3. **Trial of the seven Bishops.**—James ordered the Declaration of Indulgence to be read in all the churches. The London clergy refused to obey this order; and seven bishops, one of them Archbishop Sancroft, wrote a petition to the King against the Declaration, asking him not to force them to do an unlawful thing. James in anger sent them all to the Tower, where they remained for a week before they were brought to trial.

4. The bishops were charged with making false statements in their petition in order to set the people against the Government. The jury declared them "not guilty," and shouts of joy rang through the streets of London. When James heard this, his anger knew no bounds. He then made up his mind to make the people do as he wished by force of arms. For this purpose he sent to Ireland for soldiers, who, being Roman Catholics, would be more likely to take his side and carry out his wishes.

5. **The Revolution: 1688.**—The people of England

were now roused against James. They felt that they could no longer trust their lives and liberties in his hands; and therefore the nobles and clergy sent a letter to William, Prince of Orange, asking him to come and take the crown from James.

6. William was the son of Mary the sister of James the Second, and the husband of his daughter Mary; he was therefore both the nephew and the son-in-law of the King whose throne he was asked to take. He was also, after the family of James, the nearest heir to the throne.

7. William agreed to come. He landed at Torbay with 15,000 men, and all the people took his side. James was left without a friend. Even his younger daughter Anne and her husband, George Prince of Denmark, were on the side of William.

8. James fled by night to Sheerness, where a vessel was waiting to take him to France. He was no sooner on board, however, than he was seized and taken back to London. In a second attempt he was allowed to escape, and reaching France, he received a warm welcome from the French King.

9. **Last Years of James.**—James spent the remaining twelve years of his life in the Palace of St. Germains, near Paris, and there he died in 1701. By his first wife, Anne Hyde, he had two daughters —Mary the wife of the Prince of Orange, and Anne, both of whom sat on the throne. By his second wife, Mary of Modena, he left a son, James, afterwards called the Pretender.

10. James the Second was a reckless and self-willed King. Like his father and grandfather, he

held firmly to the belief that he had received his crown from God, and that he could therefore rule his people as he pleased. This belief in "the divine right of kings" cost him his throne.

11. **The Throne vacant.** — After the flight of James, William, Prince of Orange, called a Convention,—that is, a Parliament brought together by one who is not as yet a sovereign. This Convention thanked William for his timely aid, and declared that James, by his bad government and flight from England, had lost all right to the crown.

12. **Declaration of Right: 1689.**—In order that the questions which had been in dispute between the Stewarts and the nation might be settled once for all, the Convention drew up the Declaration of Right, on which the Bill of Rights, signed the same year, was founded. It declared—

(1.) That without the leave of Parliament the King could not levy taxes;

(2.) That without consent of Parliament no standing army could be kept up in time of peace;

(3.) That the King had no right to interfere with the election of Members of Parliament;

(4.) That any Member of Parliament was to be allowed to speak freely on any subject;

(5.) That the King could not make or unmake any laws without the consent of Parliament; and,

(6.) That William and Mary should be King and Queen of England, but that during the life of Mary William should alone rule the country. If Mary died without children, the crown was to go to her sister Anne.

13. The great English Revolution was now finished. It was made clear that a king could not reign in England unless his rule was for the good of the people, and that he must obey the laws of the land as much as the poorest of his subjects. The struggle between the King and the people had been long and hard. It had cost one of the Stewarts his life, and another his crown; but it was fought to the end, and will never have to be fought again.

Notes and Meanings.

1 **Indulgence,** giving favour, or freedom to do something.
Unfold, make known.
2 **Effect,** use.
3 **The Tower.** See Note, page 16.
4 **Jury,** a number of men sworn to inquire into a case and decide according to evidence.
5 **Revolution,** change in the government of a country.
Orange, a small town in the south-east of France near the river Rhône.
7 **Torbay,** bay in Devonshire.
11 **Timely,** just when needed.
12 **In dispute,** unsettled.

19. WILLIAM III. AND MARY II.

William, 1689 to 1702: 13 years.
Mary, 1689 to 1694: 5 years.

1. **William and Mary.**—William, Prince of Orange, was the son of Mary, the daughter of Charles the First, and William of Orange, the ruler of Holland and the Netherlands. He was therefore the grandson of Charles the First and the nephew and son-in-law of James the Second, whose throne he ascended as William the Third. Mary, his wife and cousin, was the daughter of James the Second and his first wife Anne Hyde, the daughter of Lord Clarendon.

2. **Toleration Act.**—The Convention was now de-

clared to be a proper Parliament, and one of the first things it did was to pass a Toleration Act, to allow Dissenters to have churches in which they might worship God in their own way. This liberty was not given to Roman Catholics, for they were not regarded as favourable to the new King.

3. **Rebellion in Scotland.**—The followers of James, or the Jacobite party, as they were called, were not put down in Scotland without a struggle. Edinburgh Castle still held out for James. Graham of Claverhouse — now Viscount Dundee — raised a Highland army to fight for the fallen House. In June, Edinburgh Castle yielded to the Government; and then Dundee and his Highlanders became the only hope of the Jacobite party.

4. The royal army, under General Mackay, marched against him, and a battle took place at the head of the Pass of Killiecrankie. The Lowlanders were utterly routed; but the death of Dundee made the victory of no use to James. The Highland army quickly melted away. Religious freedom was again restored; and in 1690, for the first time for thirty years, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met in peace.

5. **Rebellion in Ireland: 1689.**—With the help of the French King, James landed in Ireland with a small force. The Irish, being Roman Catholics, were in his favour. They looked upon him as a sufferer for their religion. When he entered Dublin thousands flocked to his standard, and he was soon at the head of a large army.

6. **Siege of Londonderry.**—The town of London-

derry, in the north of Ireland, the stronghold of the Ulster Protestants, stood out bravely for William. It was besieged by James's army for three months and ten days—a clergyman, the Rev. George Walker,

WILLIAM THE THIRD.

heading the defence. The sufferings of the people were very great, as no ships could reach them with

food. At length a boom placed across the river Foyle was forced by two English ships, and the town was relieved. Three days later, the besieging army withdrew.

MARY THE SECOND.

7. **Battle of the Boyne.**—In the following year, William himself took the field in Ireland, and de-

feated his rival in the famous Battle of the Boyne. Thereafter James fled again to France, leaving his generals to carry on the war as best they could; but William soon overcame them. James's army made its last stand at Limerick, which yielded to William in 1691. The Treaty of Limerick put an end to the rebellion.

8. **Massacre of Glencoe: 1692.**—Many of the Highland clans had not yet submitted to William. Some of the chiefs were keeping on good terms with the King "across the water," as James was called. In August 1691 an order was issued that before the end of the year all the chiefs should take an oath owning William as King. All the chiefs obeyed but Macdonald of Glencoe, who was a day or two behind the time.

9. The enemies of the Macdonalds told William that the chief had not obeyed the order and taken the oath before the end of the year. William signed an order for the destruction of the clan.

10. Soldiers were marched into Glencoe. They pretended that they came as friends, and lived for fifteen days among the Macdonalds, by whom they were well treated. Suddenly, on a dark winter morning when a snowstorm was raging among the hills, the soldiers turned on the doomed Macdonalds and shot them down in their houses.

11. Thirty-eight persons were slain, and others fled half-naked to the hills and died in the snow. Their houses were burned down; their goods and cattle were carried off; and all that remained was a horrid waste, "black with fire and red with blood."

The massacre of Glencoe is a dark stain in the annals of William the Third.

Notes and Meanings.

2 **Toleration**, giving freedom to act differently from what was looked upon as the right way.

3 **Jacobite.** From Jacobus, Latin for James. There were three Jacobite rebellions—1689, 1715, 1745.

Viscount (*vī'-kount*), title next in rank to earl.

Fallen House, House of Stewart.

4 **Killiecrankie**, in Perthshire. The river Garry, a tributary of the Tay, flows through it.

6 **Londonderry**, in the north of Ireland; on the Foyle.

6 **Boom**, a bar of fir-wood fixed by cables to keep ships from sailing in.

7 **Rival**, one striving after the same object.

Limerick, on the Shannon; south-west of Dublin.

8 **Massacre**, great slaughter.

Glencoe, in the north-east of Argyleshire; south of Loch Leven.

Submitted to William, owned him as their King.

Issued, sent out.

Take an oath, make a solemn promise.

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20. WILLIAM AND MARY. (Part II.)

1. **England and France.**—William wished to humble the power of Louis the Fourteenth of France, who was trying to replace James the Second on the throne of England. While William was away in Ireland, the French King sent a fleet to invade England. It defeated the English ships, and landed some troops on English ground.

2. As soon as the people knew that a foreign foe had set foot in England, the whole country was up in arms. Beacon-fires blazed on every hill-top, and the lords, gentry, and common people poured down every road which led to the sea, eager to beat back the invader. The French did not stay to fight, but

returned to their ships, having done very little damage.

3. This invasion turned the hearts of the people more towards William and Mary and away from James, since he had employed Frenchmen to fight against his own people. Even the Jacobites did not wish England to be defeated by a foreign army.

4. **Battle of La Hogue: 1692.**—A year or two afterwards the French prepared to invade England again. James hoped that the English admiral, Russell, who, along with a great many of his sailors, were Jacobites, would not oppose the invasion. Russell did wish to have James back again on the throne, but he would not allow his country to be beaten by the French. He said out boldly, "Do not think that I will let the French triumph over us in our seas. Understand this, that if I meet them I fight them; ay, though King James himself should be on board."

5. The admiral kept his word. William was in Holland at the time; but Mary wrote to the fleet saying that she had heard they were not in favour of William and herself, but that she would trust them. The men were now, like their leader, determined to fight the French.

6. In the Battle of La Hogue, which took place a few days later, Captain Carter, one of the first English commanders who was wounded, said with his last breath, "Fight the ship as long as she can swim." This was the feeling of the whole fleet; and the English, aided by the Dutch, gained a complete victory. The Treaty of Ryswick in 1697,

in which Louis acknowledged William as King of the United Kingdom, brought the war to a close.

7. **National Debt.**—These wars burdened the nation with a debt which it has never since been able to pay. It is called the National Debt. It began with a loan of £1,000,000 in 1693, and at the date of the Treaty of Ryswick it had increased to £20,000,000. The Parliament gave William plenty of money for his wars with Louis, on the understanding that he should give up to the Commons the chief share in ruling the country. The power thus obtained by the lower House has never since been lost.

8. One of the plans formed to meet the cost of these wars led to the establishment of the Bank of England. A body of merchants agreed to lend the Government £1,200,000 at 8 per cent., in return for certain trading rights. The charter was granted, 27th July 1694. In the same year was passed the Bill for Triennial or three-year Parliaments, which brought the House of Commons more under the power of the nation and less under that of the Crown.

9. **Darien Scheme.**—During the greater part of William's reign the Scots complained bitterly of the way in which the English Parliament hampered Scottish trade. As one means of pleasing Scotland, the Parliament offered to help any of the people to emigrate.

10. William Paterson, the founder of the Bank of England, formed a plan for settling a colony of Scotsmen in Panama. The English and the Dutch

trading companies, who were against the scheme, managed to turn William against it also. He did not assist it as he had promised, and the whole scheme failed. It cost Scotland £400,000 and some of its best blood.

Notes and Meanings.

1 **Humble**, lessen; bring down.
2 **Beacon**, signal; warning.
4 **La Hogue**, on a peninsula in the north-west of France, 80 miles south of the Isle of Wight.
Admiral, commander-in-chief of the fleet or navy.
6 **Ryswick**, a village of Holland; south-east of The Hague.
7 **National Debt.** In 1884 it amounted to 756 million pounds sterling.
9 **Hampered**, hindered; kept back.
Emigrate, leave their country and settle down in another.
10 **Colony**, a number of people who have left their native country and settled down in another.
Panama. The Isthmus of Panama or Darien connects North America with South America.

21. WILLIAM III. (Alone.)

1. **Death of Mary: 1694.**—Queen Mary died of small-pox. After that William ruled alone. So great was the King's grief, that for two months after her death he did not do any business. William said to a friend, "She had no fault—none; you knew her well. But you could not know—nobody but myself could know—her goodness."

2. Mary had been a favourite with the people of England; and they now looked on William as a greater stranger than ever, and showed so little love for him that he thought of giving up the crown of England and going back to Holland.

3. **Act of Settlement: 1701.**—As Mary left no children, it became necessary to provide for the succession to the throne. This was done by the Act of Settlement, which provided that none but Protestants should in future sit on the throne of England; and that in case neither William, nor Anne, who should succeed, had children, the Princess Sophia of Hanover should be heir to the throne.

4. **Grand Alliance: 1701.**—When Charles the Fifth of Spain died he left his throne to Philip of Anjou, the grandson of the King of France. The Duke now became King of Spain with the title of Philip the Fifth.

5. This event seemed to bring very near that union of the crowns of France and Spain to which England and other great Powers were opposed. William was also very angry with the French King, because, on the death of James the Second, he had acknowledged his son the Pretender as James the Third of Great Britain.

6. The Emperor of Austria had claimed the crown of Spain for his son the Archduke Charles; and William now resolved to support him. In September he made with Germany and Holland a treaty known as the Grand Alliance, and prepared for a great war with Louis. This was called the War of the Spanish Succession.

7. **Death of William: 1702.**—When his hopes were at the highest and everything was going on as he wished, he was suddenly cut off. He fell from his horse, which stumbled over a molehill in the park of Hampton Court, broke his collar-bone, and died

in a fortnight. Long afterwards the Jacobites used to drink a toast, "To the little gentleman in black velvet" who did such good service in 1702.

8. William was an able ruler, but he was not a favourite with the English people. This was due partly to his being a foreigner, and partly to his severe and silent manner. He left no children.

Notes and Meanings.

3 **Succession to the throne,** who was to be the next King or Queen.
Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth and Frederick, the Elector Palatine, and grand-daughter of James I. She married the Elector of Hanover, and was the mother of George I.
5 **Powers,** countries; nations.
7 **Molehill,** a heap of earth thrown up by a mole, which forms burrows or roads just under the surface of the ground.
7 **Hampton Court,** a palace near the village of Hampton on the Thames, 15 miles above London. It was built by Cardinal Wolsey, and presented by him to Henry VIII. in 1525. The famous gardens were laid out by William III.
8 **Foreigner,** belonging to another country.

22. ANNE. (Part I.)

1702–1714: 12 years.

1. **Queen Anne: 1702.**—Anne was the last Stewart who sat on the British throne. She was the second daughter of James the Second, and the sister of Mary, the late Queen. Her husband was Prince George of Denmark. He sat in the House of Lords as Duke of Cumberland; but he took no part in the government of the country.

2. **War of the Spanish Succession.** (See Grand Alliance, page 79.)—Within two months of the death of William, the war for which he had made

ready was begun in Italy, on the Rhine, and in Belgium. The English general, John Churchill, afterwards Duke of Marlborough, was aided by

ANNE.

the Emperor of Germany's troops under Prince Eugene.

3. Marlborough gained a great victory over the

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

French at Blenheim in 1704, and Marshal Tallard, the French general, was taken prisoner. The people of England presented the victor with the estate of Woodstock and a splendid mansion, which was named Blenheim House, after his great victory.

4. In 1706, Marlborough defeated the French at Ramilies; and again in 1708 he gained a great victory over Marshal Vendome at Oudenarde, where the French lost 15,000 men. The last great battle in the war was fought at Malplaquet in 1709, when the French, who were much disheartened, having lost nearly all that they were fighting for, were once more defeated. They lost, however, only 12,000 men, while the victors had twice that number slain.

GIBRALTAR.

5. **Taking of Gibraltar : 1704.**—During the time that Marlborough was winning his victories, the war had also been going on in Spain. At first the allies were successful. The most important event was the taking of Gibraltar by the English, under Sir George Rooke, aided by some German troops.

6. This great fortress, called "the key of the Mediterranean," has belonged to Great Britain ever since. The tide in the end turned against the

allies; and the great Battle of Almanza, which was gained by the Duke of Berwick, a natural son of James the Second, secured the Spanish throne to Philip.

7. **Union of English and Scottish Parliaments: 1707.** —At this time a matter of great importance arose —the need for a union between the Parliaments of England and Scotland. The Scottish Parliament, still angry at the result of the Darien Scheme, had passed an Act of Security (1704), providing that the successor to the throne of Scotland, on the death of Queen Anne, should not be the person chosen by the English Parliament, unless trade between England and Scotland was put on an equal footing. The English Parliament then declared that, after a fixed date, all Scotsmen were to be regarded as foreigners.

8. It seemed as if the two countries would soon be at war. To prevent this the English Government proposed a union of the two Parliaments. In 1706 thirty-one men on each side were appointed to draw up a Treaty of Union. It was agreed that—

(1.) On the first of May 1707, and for ever after, the kingdoms of England and Scotland should be united into one kingdom under the name of Great Britain.

(2.) The crown of the United Kingdom should remain to the Princess Sophia and her heirs, being Protestants.

(3.) Both nations should have full freedom of trade.

(4.) Scotland should retain her own Church, her own laws, and her own law courts.

(5.) The United Kingdom should be governed by one Parliament.

(6.) Sixteen peers and forty-five members of the House of Commons should represent Scotland in Parliament.

Notes and Meanings.

3 **Blenheim**, a village in Bavaria; on the Danube.
Woodstock, in Oxfordshire.
Mansion, a dwelling or residence of considerable size and grandeur.
Blenheim House, near Woodstock.
4 **Ramilies** (*Ram'-il-eez* or *Rameel'-ye*), 26 miles from Brussels.
Oudenarde, in East Flanders, 14 miles from Ghent.
4 **Malplaquet** (*Mal-pla-kay'*), in France, near Mons.
5 **Gibraltar**, a town in the south of Spain with a very strong fortress.
Allies, the English and those who were fighting on their side.
6 **Key**, that which could open or close.
Duke of Berwick. His mother was a sister of the Duke of Marlborough.

23. ANNE. (Part II.)

1. **Whigs and Tories.**—As we have already seen, there were two parties in the State—the Whigs and the Tories. Up to this time the chief ministers or advisers of the Queen had been chosen from either or both parties. Now the differences between them had become so marked that each party aimed at having the government of the country entirely in its own hands, and all the ministers at the same time in power chosen from itself.

2. Lord Godolphin had been Prime Minister since the beginning of this reign. Some of the ministers

were Whigs, and some were Tories. Godolphin was in favour of the war with France; and as it was opposed by the Tories, but supported by the Whigs, he and the Duke of Marlborough came round to the latter party. In 1708 two of the ministers, who were Tories—Robert Harley and Henry St. John—had to resign, and Robert Walpole became a minister.

3. The next year Godolphin thought he would please the people by trying a Tory clergyman, named Sacheverell, for preaching a sermon against the Revolution of 1688, and in favour of the "divine right" of Kings. Sacheverell was found guilty; but the trial showed the feeling of the country to be with the Tories, and before the end of 1710 Godolphin had to resign, and the Tories came into power, with Harley and St. John at their head.

4. **Marlborough's Disgrace.**—While Marlborough was away on the Continent, in the spring of 1711, the ministers wished to make peace with the French. Marlborough returned in October to find himself ruined. He was accused of taking bribes from a Jew, who supplied the army with bread, and was dismissed from all his offices. Walpole, also, for dishonest practices, was expelled from the House of Commons. Harley was made Earl of Oxford.

5. **Treaty of Utrecht: 1713.**—The war did not altogether stop till 1713. In that year it was brought to an end by the Treaty of Utrecht. By this treaty England gained Hudson Bay Territory, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia, and was allowed to retain Gibraltar and Minorca, taken from Spain. Louis also agreed to send the Pretender out of

France; while Britain recognized Philip as King of Spain. The French and Spanish crowns, however, were not to be united.

6. **Death of Queen Anne: 1714.**—The people of this country were not pleased with the treaty. They thought that it gave Britain a poor return for the great victories won by Marlborough; and some of the Tories were getting ready for a Jacobite rising, when Anne died suddenly in 1714.

7. Anne was not a great Queen, but she was a good one. She was often called "The Good Queen Anne." She wished to do what was best for her people, and was willing to be guided by Parliament as to the way in which this end could best be reached. She had a number of children, all of whom died in childhood.

Notes and Meanings.

2 **Robert Harley.** He had been chosen Speaker of the House of Commons by the Tories in February 1701, and again in the new Parliament which met in December of that year. He became Earl of Oxford in 1711, and died in 1724.

St. John (*Sin'-jun*)—1672-1751—afterwards Viscount Bolingbroke, was a distinguished statesman and political writer.

Resign, give up his place.

Robert Walpole (1676–1745) was Prime Minister from 1715 till 1717, and again from 1721 till 1742; then made Earl of Orford.

3 **Sacheverell** (*Sa-shev'-er-el*).

4 **Bribes**, unlawful payments.

5 **Utrecht**, in Holland, south-east of Amsterdam.

Hudson Bay Territory, in the north of North America; now the North-West Territory, Kewatin, and Manitoba, in the Dominion of Canada.

Newfoundland, an island off the east coast of North America, at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Nova Scotia, a province of the Dominion of Canada, on the east coast.

Minorca, one of the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean.

Recognized, owned; looked upon.

BEN JONSON
1574–1637
POET (Laureate)
He wrote *Every Man in his Humour, Catiline, etc.*

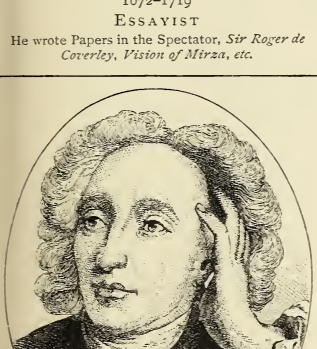
JOHN MILTON
1608–1674
POET
He wrote *Paradise Lost, Paradise Regained, etc.*

JOHN DRYDEN
1631–1700
POET (Laureate)
He wrote *Alexander's Feast*, and translated *Virgil, etc.*

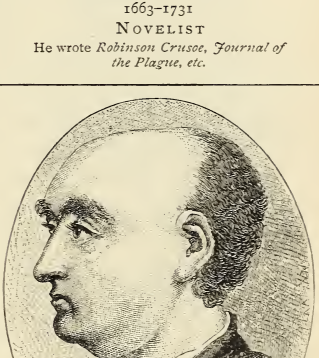
JOHN BUNYAN
1628–1688
PREACHER
He wrote *The Pilgrim's Progress, The Holy War, etc.*

JOSEPH ADDISON
1672–1719
ESSAYIST
He wrote Papers in the Spectator, *Sir Roger de Coverley, Vision of Mirza, etc.*

DANIEL DEFOE
1663–1731
NOVELIST
He wrote *Robinson Crusoe, Journal of the Plague, etc.*



ALEXANDER POPE
1688–1744
POET
He wrote *The Dunciad, An Essay on Man,* translated Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey, etc.*



JONATHAN SWIFT
1667–1745
DEAN OF ST. PATRICK'S, DUBLIN
He wrote *Gulliver's Travels, The Tale of a Tub, etc.*

HOUSE OF HANOVER.

(*SIX SOVEREIGNS.*)

1. GEORGE I., great-grandson of James I.	1714–1727:	13 years.
2. GEORGE II., son	1727–1760:	33 years.
3. GEORGE III., grandson	1760–1820:	60 years.
4. GEORGE IV., son	1820–1830:	10 years.
5. WILLIAM IV., brother	1830–1837:	7 years.
6. VICTORIA, niece	1837	

24. GEORGE I. (Part I.)

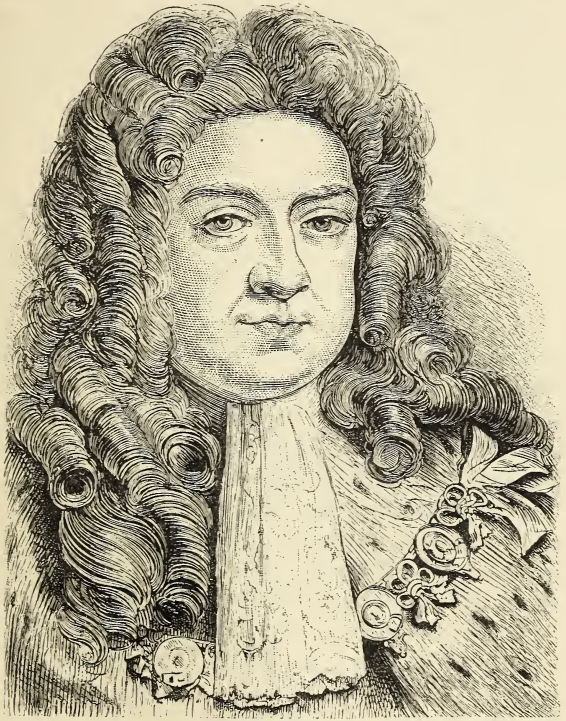
1714–1727: 13 years.

1. **House of Hanover.**—Queen Anne was the last Stewart who sat on the British throne. All her children had died before her; and the Bill of Rights, passed in 1689, had shut out her half-brother, James the Pretender, the son of James the Second, from the crown.

2. The Act of Settlement, passed in 1701, had decided that Queen Anne should be succeeded by the Electress Sophia of Hanover, the grand-daughter of James the First, and her children. The Bill of Rights took the British crown from the Stewart race, and the Act of Settlement gave it to the House of Hanover.

3. **George the First.**—George the First, son of the Electress Sophia, was the first King of the House of Hanover. He was Elector of Hanover, and became King of the United Kingdom also, at the age of fifty-four. He could not speak English, and had to leave the government for the most part in the hands of his ministers. This gave Parlia-

ment more power than it had ever had before, and helped to make the King's power less ever afterwards.



GEORGE THE FIRST.

4. **The Jacobites.**—The ministers at Queen Anne's death were Tories, some of whom did not want George to be King. They had begun to plan in favour of the Pretender, when Anne's death took

place suddenly and found them unprepared. George turned them out of office at once, and placed his friends the Whigs in power.

5. The Earl of Oxford was imprisoned for two years in the Tower. Lord Bolingbroke and other Jacobite leaders fled to France. For fear of a rising among the friends of the Pretender in various parts of the country, the army and the navy were made ready for war.

6. **Riot Act: 1715.**—This fear of a Jacobite rising resulted in the passing of the Riot Act, an act which is in force to this day. This act says that if twelve or more persons shall remain together for one hour after they have been ordered to break up by a magistrate, they shall be held guilty of crime. After giving such notice, the magistrate has power to use force to make the people obey him. He may then order soldiers to shoot those who refuse, or he may seize and imprison them.

7. **The 'Fifteen (1715).**—There was good ground to fear a rising in favour of the Pretender. He was in France preparing to invade this country, and there were many here who were ready to fight for him when he came. The death of Louis the Fourteenth of France, from whom the Jacobites had hoped to get help, did much to discourage them.

8. In Scotland the Earl of Mar had gathered 10,000 Highlanders around him at Braemar. At their head he marched southward. The Duke of Argyle, with the King's army, met the Highlanders at Sheriffmuir. Neither side won a victory, but the battle was sufficient to prevent the Jacobites

from going further. They made their way back again, as far as Perth, as quickly as they could.

9. The Jacobites of the north of England had been called out at the same time by the Earl of Derwentwater and Mr. Forster, the Member of Parliament for Northumberland. Only a few answered to the call. They were joined by some Scottish lords, among whom were Lord Kenmure and Lord Nithsdale, and by 1,800 Highlanders sent by the Earl of Mar. On the same day that the Battle of Sheriffmuir was fought in Scotland, the rebels on the other side of the Border were forced into Preston in Lancashire, where, after a time, they gave themselves up to the King's troops.

10. About a month after the Battle of Sheriffmuir the Pretender landed at Peterhead; but he came without the much-needed help from France expected by his followers. Even then he did not act wisely. He wasted his time preparing to be crowned at Perth, when he ought to have been fighting, for he had not won the crown.

11. Hearing that Argyle was advancing, the Pretender retreated northward to Montrose. There he and Mar took ship for France, leaving their followers to take care of themselves. The leaders of the party were taken prisoners. Some of them, among whom were the Earl of Derwentwater and Lord Kenmure, were put to death; others lost their estates; and more than a thousand were banished to America.

12. **Septennial Act: 1716.**—The putting down of the Jacobite rising had made the Whig party

stronger than ever. The Parliament sitting at this time would be three years old in 1718, and by a law passed in 1694 there must be a new Parliament elected at least every three years. The ministers, however, did not think it would be wise to have an election while the country was in such an excited state. They therefore passed the Septennial Act, which allowed a Parliament to continue not more than seven years instead of three. This act is still in force, though few Parliaments last longer than five or six years.

Notes and Meanings.

2 **Electress,** title given to certain German princesses.
3 **Elector,** the name given to each of seven German princes who had votes in the election of the Emperor of Germany.
4 **Pretender,** one who unjustly lays claim to an office or title. In this case, James Stewart, son of King James II., claimed to be James III. of England and James VIII. of Scotland.
5 **Earl of Oxford,** Robert Harley, Prime Minister in Queen Anne's reign. (See Note, p. 87.)
6 **Crime,** breaking the law.
8 **Earl of Mar,** John Erskine He died at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1732.
Braemar, a village in Aberdeenshire.
Sheriffmuir, in Perthshire, north-east of Stirling.
10 **Peterhead,** seaport on the coast of Aberdeenshire.
11 **Retreated,** retired; marched back.
Montrose, town on the coast of Forfarshire.
Banished, exiled; sent out of the country.

25. GEORGE I. (Part II.)

1. **Quadruple Alliance: 1718.**—When George became King of Great Britain, he did not cease to be Elector of Hanover. This led him to take part

in what was going on on the Continent, and so Great Britain joined with Germany, France, and Holland against Philip, King of Spain. This was called the Quadruple Alliance. The allies were too strong for Philip. He, however, was able to send a fleet to Scotland to help the Pretender. The ships, all but two, were wrecked by a storm, and Philip was forced to seek peace shortly after in 1720.

2. **South Sea Bubble: 1720.**—It will be remembered that the wars of William the Third had burdened the country with a heavy National Debt, which had never been paid. This debt had now grown to the large sum of £53,000,000, for which the Government had to pay as interest more than £3,000,000 every year. This was nearly half of the whole income of the country, and it became a heavy burden. Many plans were formed to make the burden lighter, but the one best known was called the South Sea Scheme.

3. The South Sea Company was formed in 1710, for the purpose of carrying on trade in the South Seas. To have the sole right of trading in that part of the world, the Company agreed to give the Government a large sum of money at once, and £800,000 every year to help to pay the interest on the National Debt.

4. In order to persuade the people to buy shares in the scheme—that is, to lend the Company money to work with—the managers spread abroad stories of the great wealth to be found in the golden islands of the South Seas. Hundreds ran to buy shares, and money flowed fast into the hands of the

Company. The people went mad about it, and some even paid £1,000 for a share that had at first cost only £100.

5. The success of the South Sea Company seemed to be so great that many other companies were formed. Everybody wanted to make money in some easier and quicker way than by working for it. The money was spent and little trade was done, and at last the bubble burst. Those who held shares were as eager to sell as before they had been to buy. No one would have the shares at any price. The Company was broken up, and hundreds of persons were ruined.

6. **Sir Robert Walpole.**—Sir Robert Walpole, who had left the ministry three years before, had never believed in the South Sea Scheme; and as he was well skilled in money matters, he now came forward to help the country. He divided the loss between the Bank of England, the East India Company, and the Government. Some of the ministers had to give up their places for having taken money from those who were getting up the Company. Those who had taken a leading part in it had to sell all they had to repay the shareholders.

7. Walpole was the first adviser of the King who was called Prime Minister. This office he held for twenty years. By freely giving money and titles of honour he won over to his side many of those who might have given him trouble. He used to say, "Every man has his price." He meant that the vote of every man could be bought, if only its price could be found out. He always tried to keep

the country out of war, and did all that he could to improve trade and manufactures. In 1722 he had to deal with a small Jacobite plot, set on foot by Francis Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester. Atterbury was banished for life, and spent the rest of his days in France.

8. **Death of George.**—While the King was travelling in Hanover, he was taken ill, and died the next day, at the age of sixty-seven. George and his wife, Sophia of Zell, had never been good friends. He used her very harshly, and kept her for thirty-three years shut up in a castle in Hanover. Even her own children were not allowed to see her. She died there only a few months before him. They had one son, George II., who succeeded his father.

9. During this reign Daniel Defoe wrote his famous story *Robinson Crusoe,* in which he describes Crusoe's life and adventures on a desert island; Dean Swift wrote a satire on English society in the form of a story, which he called *Gulliver's Travels;* Watts composed his *Divine and Moral Songs;* and Thomson published part of his poem called *The Seasons.*

Notes and Meanings.

1 **Quadruple,** fourfold.
Alliance, union.
2 **Burdened with,** laid upon.
3 **Sole right,** right which no other one had.
5 **Bubble burst,** Company failed.
8 **Zell,** a town of Hanover.
9 **Daniel Defoe** (1663–1731), political writer and author of *Robinson Crusoe.*
9 **Dean Swift** (1667–1745), political, satirical, and miscellaneous writer.
Isaac Watts (1674–1748), writer of hymns.
James Thomson (1700–1748), poet.

26. GEORGE II. (Part I.)

1727 to 1760: 33 years.

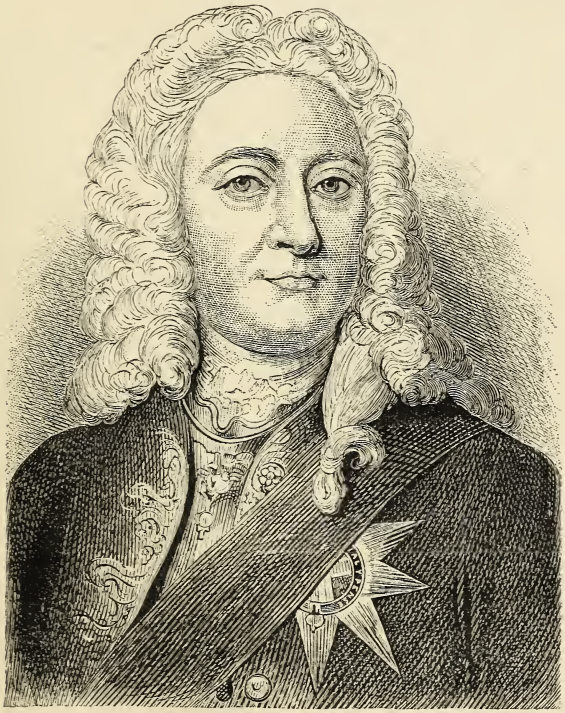
1. **George the Second.**—George the Second, the son of George the First, was forty-four years of age when he became King. Unlike his father, he could speak the English language. His wife, Caroline of Anspach, was a good and clever woman. She had great influence over him, and by her advice he was able to govern well. Sir Robert Walpole continued to be the chief minister of the Crown, and remained in power during the first fifteen years of this reign.

2. **Excise Bill: 1733.**—At this time there was a good deal of smuggling carried on. Goods on which a tax should have been paid were brought secretly into the country. Walpole made up his mind to stop this. He therefore proposed to bring wine and tobacco under the law of Excise—that is, no one was to be allowed to deal in them without a license. The merchants cried out that if this Excise Bill became law their business would be ruined. When Walpole saw how many were against the Bill, he withdrew it rather than lose his power.

3. **Porteous Riot: 1736.**—All Scotland was disturbed by the Porteous Riot, which took place in connection with smuggling. Wilson and Robertson, two smugglers who had been condemned to death, were confined in the Tolbooth Prison, Edinburgh. On the Sunday before they were to be hanged, Wilson bravely helped Robertson to escape. The mob of Edinburgh were so delighted with Wil-

son's act, that they pelted the hangman and the soldiers when the smuggler was brought out to be hanged.

4. Captain Porteous, who was in command of the



GEORGE THE SECOND.

City Guard, told his men to fire on the crowd, and several were killed. Porteous was tried for murder,

and condemned to death; but an order came from London to put off his execution. The people thought that the King meant to pardon him, and so one night they broke into the Tolbooth Prison, dragged Porteous out, and hanged him on a dyer's pole in the Grassmarket.

5. When the King and his ministers knew what had been done, they were very angry. A Bill was brought into Parliament to break down the wall and take away the Charter of Edinburgh; but the Scottish members spoke so strongly against it that the Bill was withdrawn, and the city was punished by a fine of £2,000.

6. **Death of Queen Caroline: 1737.**—By the death of the Queen, Walpole lost a warm friend and supporter. After this his work was not so easy nor his power so great. Neither the King nor the Prince of Wales liked him; and those who were against him in Parliament found an able leader in William Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham.

7. **War with Spain: 1739.**—Peace was unbroken for twelve years after George the Second became King. Then war broke out with Spain. The Spaniards had large colonies in South America, and they would only allow British ships to trade with them under conditions which made trade difficult. One thing the British would not agree to—that was, to allow the Spanish the right to search all British vessels found near their colonies.

8. In vain Walpole tried to arrange the difficulty without fighting. War was declared, to the great joy of the people. When Walpole heard the Lon-

don bells ringing because the war had begun, he said, "They may ring their bells now; they will soon be wringing their hands."

9. Walpole was right, for the war was not a success. A great fleet and army, under Admiral Vernon and Lord Wentworth, failed to take Cartagena, in South America, chiefly because the leaders could not agree among themselves. Commodore (afterwards Lord) Anson was sent out with ships to help Vernon. He failed in his object, and did not return to England for three years. During this time, though he had lost all his ships but one, he had sailed round the world, and had captured a Spanish treasure-ship containing £300,000.

10. **Retirement of Walpole: 1742.**—Walpole had been Prime Minister for twenty years; but the end of his power was drawing near. He had been against the Spanish War from the first, yet he was blamed for its failure. When the new Parliament met in 1741, he found that nearly as many members were against him as were on his side, and therefore he gave up his place. The King made him Earl of Orford in 1742. He died in 1745.

Notes and Meanings.

1 **Anspach**, in Bavaria.

2 **Excise**, taxes on some things made at home, and on permission granted to deal in tea, tobacco, wine, spirits, etc.

Smuggling, bringing articles into the country without paying the duty or tax.

License, permission granted on payment of a sum of money.

5 **Charter of Edinburgh**, the written deed which makes Edinburgh a city.

7 **Right to search.** The Spaniards claimed the right to search British ships, to prevent goods from being smuggled into Spanish colonies.

9 **Commodore**, an officer next in rank to an admiral.

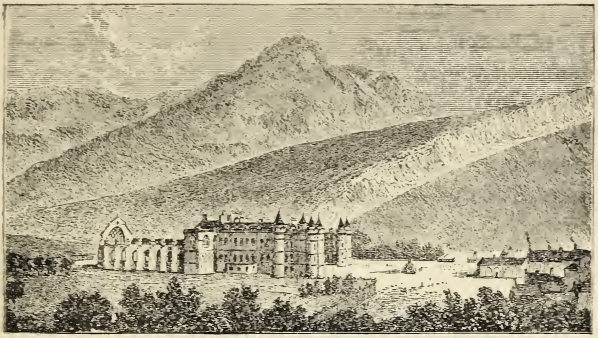
27. GEORGE II. (Part II.)

1. **War of the Austrian Succession : 1740–48.**—Before the war with Spain had come to an end, the War of the Austrian Succession had begun. Charles the Sixth of Austria had died in 1740, and left a will making his daughter, Maria Theresa, Queen of the countries over which he had ruled. The Elector of Bavaria wanted to take Hungary from her, the King of Prussia took Silesia, and the King of France said she had no right to rule at all.

2. The British were alarmed for Hanover, not knowing what this might lead to. The King himself crossed to the Continent with an army, and put the French to flight in a battle near Dettingen, on the river Main (1743). This was the last time that a British King was under the fire of an enemy. Two years later his second son, the Duke of Cumberland, was beaten by Marshal Saxe at Fontenoy, in Belgium. Maria Theresa was, in the end, fully able to hold her own.

3. **The 'Forty-five (1745).**—Charles Edward ("Bonnie Prince Charlie"), the Young Pretender, the son of James the Old Pretender, came to Scotland to make another attempt to win back the throne the Stewarts had lost. He landed with seven officers at Moidart on the Inverness coast; and many of the Highland chiefs, the most noted of whom was Cameron of Lochiel, gathered round him.

4. At the head of seven hundred men he moved southward. At Perth he was proclaimed Regent for his father. The people of Edinburgh gave him



HOLYROOD PALACE.

a hearty welcome, and he took up his abode in Holyrood Palace. The Castle of Edinburgh, however, held out for King George.

5. Sir John Cope was in the north with the King's army when Charles marched southward. He embarked his troops and took them by sea to Dunbar, where he landed them on the same day that Charles entered Edinburgh. Marching out of Edinburgh, the Prince met the royal troops at Prestonpans. The first rush of the Highlanders won the battle. They fired their pistols and dashed on with their claymores. The King's army broke, and fled to Berwick, with Sir John at its head.

6. Six weeks after this victory Charles set out for London with an army of five thousand men. This delay gave King George time to muster his forces. Charles crossed the Border, took Carlisle, and marched to Derby. The help he had expected to receive on the way never came. Almost hemmed

in by thirty thousand men, Charles began the homeward march, and on his way to the north he again defeated the royal troops at Falkirk.

7. **Battle of Culloden: 1746.**—The Duke of Cumberland now took command of the royal army in Scotland. Charles fell back on Inverness; Cumberland followed. Charles made his last stand at Culloden. The Highlanders, sword in hand, rushed on the first line of the royal troops, and broke it, only to find a second and a third ready to withstand their attack. In less than an hour they were completely beaten. One part of the army yielded at Inverness; the other scattered and disappeared in the glens from which the clansmen had come.

8. Charles fled to the hills, and wandered about for five months. Although a reward of £30,000 was offered for his head, no one would give him up. The most famous of those who helped him to escape was Flora Macdonald: she dared every danger, and even risked her own life, to protect him. At last he escaped to France.

9. **Sufferings of the Highlanders.**—Those parts of the country from which the followers of Charles had come were overrun by the King's soldiers. Cumberland spared none on whom he could lay his hands. His cruelty earned for him the name of the "Butcher." The clans were broken up, forts were built, and the people were forbidden to wear the Highland dress. About eighty of the Jacobites were executed, among whom were Lord Kilmarnock, Lord Balmerino, and Lord Lovat. Flora Macdonald was kept in prison for a year. This was the last

Jacobite rising. The Stewarts never again tried to regain their throne.

10. **Last of the Stewarts.**—James, the Old Pretender, died in 1766. Charles Edward spent his later days at Rome, under the title of Duke of Albany. The gallant young soldier, the "Bonnie Prince Charlie" of song and story, became a broken-down drunkard. He died in 1788. Nineteen years later died his brother Henry, Cardinal of York, the last male of the royal Stewart line.

11. **Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle: 1748.**—The War of the Austrian Succession, which had begun in 1741, was brought to a close by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. The husband of Maria Theresa was acknowledged as Emperor of Germany; and both sides in the quarrel were tired of war. By this treaty the Pretender and his family were banished from France, and the House of Hanover acknowledged as rightful sovereigns of the United Kingdom.

Notes and Meanings.

1 **Bavaria**, the largest state in the south of Germany.
Hungary, now forms part of the Empire of Austria.
Silesia, a state in the south-east of Prussia.
2 **Dettingen**, in Bavaria.
3 **Lochiel**, a district in Inverness-shire.
5 **Dunbar**, a town on the coast of Haddington.
Prestonpans, eight and a half miles east of Edinburgh.
Claymores, large two-handed swords.
6 **Falkirk**, a town in Stirlingshire.
7 **Culloden**, or Drummossie Moor, eight miles north-east of Inverness.
8 **Flora Macdonald.** On her release, she went with her husband to North America. She returned home again, and died in Skye.
10 **Cardinal**, a prince in the Roman Catholic Church.
11 **Aix-la-Chapelle**, in Western Prussia, on the frontier of Belgium. German name, Aachen.

28. GEORGE II. (Part III.)

1. **The Pelhams.**—Sir Robert Walpole resigned the office of Prime Minister in 1742, and was succeeded by the Earl of Wilmington. On his death in 1743, two brothers—the Pelhams—Sir Henry Pelham and the Duke of Newcastle, became the leading ministers. Sir Henry, the younger brother, was Prime Minister. He was a very good man of business; and his brother, the Duke, knew how to keep people in good humour and get their votes. And so, by obliging everybody, the brothers managed to keep in power for nearly twenty years. When Sir Henry died in 1754, his brother, the Duke, became Prime Minister.

2. **Pitt, "the Great Commoner."**—William Pitt, called "the Great Commoner," afterwards made Earl of Chatham, entered Parliament in 1735. He had gained some influence in Walpole's time, and now, under the Pelhams, he rose quickly to a high position. Two years after the death of Henry Pelham, the Seven Years' War began, and the British were attacked by the French on the Continent, in America, and in India.

3. At first everything seemed to be going wrong. The people were in despair. They thought the country would be ruined; when Pitt came forward and said, "I know that I can save the nation, and that no one else can." In 1757 he was made Foreign Secretary, and though Newcastle was Prime Minister, Pitt was really the head of the Government. Then followed those successes in North

WILLIAM PITT, EARL OF CHATHAM.

America and in India which made Pitt's name famous, and so greatly extended the British Empire.

4. **British abroad.**—Before we can follow the course of events during the Seven Years' War, we must first understand the great changes that had taken place during the hundred and fifty years from 1600 to 1750. Our navy had greatly improved, and our ships were ploughing every sea. Our commerce had increased at a rapid rate, and many of our countrymen had gone forth to other lands to trade and to colonize.

5. Our nearest neighbour at home was France. In spite of the "silver streak" that separated us from her, we had often quarrelled and fought on

the continent of Europe. When we settled abroad, the French were our neighbours there also, for they did the same. In North America and in India, Britain and France quarrelled and fought, till in the end the French were defeated, and these two great countries were added to the British Empire.

6. **British Colonies in America.**—In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Walter Ralegh had planted an English colony on the shores of North America. He called it Virginia, in honour of Elizabeth, the virgin Queen. During the following reigns, other colonies were planted all along the Atlantic coast of North America. Among these were the New England States, founded by the Pilgrim Fathers in the reign of James the First.

7. These colonies had grown in number and in population, till now, in George the Second's reign, we find thirteen of them full of well-to-do people, managing their own affairs, but each ruled over by a Governor appointed by the King of Great Britain.

8. **French Colonies in North America.**—At this time the French also had obtained a footing in North America. Their colonies were found chiefly on the river St. Lawrence, and were then called Lower Canada, but now known as the Province of Quebec. The French wished to keep in their own hands all the trade with the Indians who dwelt between the British colonies and the great river Mississippi. To do this they built a chain of forts along the river Ohio and the Alleghany Mountains. This led to fighting between the British and French colonists.

9. **British in India.** — About the same time—

toward the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign—when some of our countrymen were sailing west to plant colonies in America, others were sailing east to trade with the people of India. In the year 1600 the English East India Company was formed for this purpose. This Company had been very successful, and in George the Second's reign it possessed three factories or trading centres—at Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta. Here forts had been built for the protection of the Company's warehouses, and were guarded by a few sepoys or paid native soldiers.

10. **French in India.**—The French, our neighbours at home, and, as we have seen, our neighbours also in America, now made their appearance in India. In 1664 they started a French East India Company, and formed a trading settlement at Pondicherry, about one hundred miles south of Madras. The British and the French settlers were very jealous of each other.

11. When at length war broke out between Great Britain and France, the French Governor in India tried to drive out the British, and set up a great French empire in that country. For some time the French were successful. They destroyed Madras, and carried off its merchants and clerks as prisoners. But at length all their plans were defeated. Robert (afterwards Lord) Clive, who had been a clerk in the East India Company's service, was among the captives; but he escaped, and entered the army in 1746, where he soon became famous for his daring and bravery. To him we owe our empire in India.

Notes and Meanings.

2 **Influence**, power over men's minds.
4 **Ploughing**, sailing on.
Colonize, found or begin new countries.
5 **Silver streak**, English Channel.
6 **The Pilgrim Fathers.** See pages 19, 20.
8 **Mississippi**, a river, 3,200 miles long, in the United States, flowing south into the Gulf of Mexico.
Ohio, a tributary of the Mississippi.
Alleghany Mountains, run north and south through the United States about 150 or 200 miles from the Atlantic coast.
9 **Bombay**, a seaport on the west coast of British India.
Madras, a seaport on the east coast of British India.
Calcutta, the capital of British India; on the Hoogly, one of the mouths of the Ganges.
10 **Pondicherry**, south-west of Madras.
11 **Robert Clive**, born 1725; committed suicide 1774. (See next Lesson.)

29. GEORGE II. (Part IV.)

1. **Seven Years' War: 1756–1763.**—Fighting had already taken place between the British and the French in America and in India, when a great conflict took place on the continent of Europe. In this conflict all the great Powers took a part. France, Austria, and Russia joined against Frederick the Great of Prussia, and Great Britain joined with Prussia for the defence of Hanover. Many battles were fought on the Continent which do not belong to British history. Our share of the conflict took place chiefly in India and America.

2. **Capture of Minorca: 1756.**—One of the first events in the war was the taking of Minorca, one of the Balearic Islands, in the Mediterranean, by the French. A British fleet under Admiral Byng had

LORD CLIVE.

been sent out to relieve it. Thinking that his force was not strong enough, the admiral sailed away to Gibraltar, and Minorca was taken by the French. The people of this country were so angry at this, that Byng was tried and condemned to death. He was shot on the deck of a man-of-war at Portsmouth, 1757.

3. **Black Hole of Calcutta: 1756.**—When the Seven Years' War began, Clive, who was in England, was sent out again. Just before he arrived, a cruel deed was done at Calcutta. A native prince—Sujah-ad-Dowlah, Nabob of Bengal—had taken Calcutta, and ordered all the British prisoners to be thrust into a small room that measured only

eighteen feet long and fifteen feet wide. Into this chamber, afterwards known as "The Black Hole of Calcutta," one hundred and forty-six persons were packed, and kept locked up all night. The want of air in that hot climate was so fatal that next morning only twenty-three came out alive.

4. **Battle of Plassey: 1757.**—Clive hastened to punish this cruel deed. He forced his way to Calcutta, and held it against Sujah-ad-Dowlah, who attacked it with 40,000 men. On June 23rd he met the Nabob in battle at Plassey, ninety miles north of Calcutta. There, with less than 4,000 men, he defeated the Nabob's great army of 60,000. This victory gained for Britain the large and fertile province of Bengal, and made us masters of India.

Notes and Meanings.

1 **Conflict,** war; fight.
2 **Relieve,** drive away the enemy from.
Condemned, sentenced.
Man-of-war, a vessel fitted up and used for the purposes of war.
3 **Chamber,** room.
Climate, kind of weather.
Fatal, deadly.

30. GEORGE II. (Part V.)

1. **Capture of Quebec: 1759.**—Now let us turn to America. In that country matters went badly till Pitt took them in hand. He sent to Canada a very gallant young general named James Wolfe, who soon turned defeat into victory. Pitt himself planned the campaign, and ordered Wolfe to take Quebec, the French capital of Canada.

2. This was a hard thing to do, as Quebec—a

strong fortress built on high rocks, at the foot of which runs the river St. Lawrence—was held by the French under General Montcalm. At first unsuccessful, Wolfe began to think that he should have to give up the attempt to take the city. At last he thought of a daring plan, which he set about carrying out at once.

3. Outside of Quebec, a table-land called the Heights of Abraham overlooks the city. At the foot of these heights there is a narrow landing-place, from which a zigzag path leads to the top. This point was left almost unguarded; for the French general never dreamed that an enemy could come upon him by that way.

4. During the night Wolfe took his soldiers in boats down the river and landed them at the foot of the cliffs. Silently they climbed the zigzag path, and when morning broke they were all ready for battle on the plain above. The French were taken completely by surprise, yet they advanced with great bravery.

5. The steadiness of the British won the day. The French broke and fled for safety to the town, which was given up four days afterwards. In the following year, Montreal and the whole of Canada passed into the hands of the British.

6. Wolfe was killed in the moment of victory. When he felt that his wound was mortal, he said, "Hold me up; do not let my brave fellows see me fall!" As he rested in the arms of one of his officers, Wolfe heard him say, "See, they run!"—"Who run?" asked Wolfe.—"The enemy, sir; they

DEATH OF GENERAL WOLFE.

give way everywhere."—"Now, God be praised; I die happy." These were the hero's last words.

7. **Victories in Europe.**—The year 1759 was also famous for a victory over the French at Minden in Germany, and for the total destruction of the French fleet by Admiral Hawke off the rocky shore of Bretagne.

8. **Death of George: 1760.**—George the Second died suddenly, of heart disease, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He was a good King, and his homely manners and kindly ways made him a favourite with his people. Frederick, Prince of Wales, had died from the stroke of a cricket ball some years before, leaving nine children, the eldest of whom came to the throne as George the Third.

Notes and Meanings.

1 **Quebec**, the oldest city in Canada; then the capital of the French possessions there. It stands on the north bank of the St. Lawrence.
Wolfe, James, a British general, born in Kent in 1726.
Campaign, a war carried on during a set time of the year or for a particular purpose.
3 **Zigzag**, having many and short turns.
5 **Montreal**, a city in the province of Quebec.
6 **Mortal**, deadly.
7 **Minden**, in the north-west of Germany, on the river Weser.
Total, complete; entire.
Bretagne, a district in the north-west of France.

31. GEORGE III. (Part I.)

1760 to 1820: 60 years.

1. **George the Third.**—George the Third was the grandson of George the Second. He was twenty-two years of age when he became King. The two Georges who had reigned before him had been born and brought up in Germany; but the young King was an Englishman. In his first speech to Parliament he said, "I glory in the name of Briton."

2. **The Family Compact: 1761.**—Great Britain had now become the leading nation in the world; but France still struggled for the mastery, and the Seven Years' War continued. Pitt soon learned that the Kings of France, Spain, and Naples had joined together against Great Britain. They all belonged to the Bourbon family, or royal house of France, and the agreement was called the Family Compact. They were to aid one another against all their enemies, and most of all against Great Britain.

3. Pitt wished to declare war at once against Spain; but the King, by the advice of the Earl of

Bute, who had been his tutor, and who could get the King to do almost anything he wished, refused this; on which Pitt gave up his office.

4. **War with Spain: 1762.**—Next year Bute became Prime Minister, and Spain took part in the war, as Pitt had said. Parliament gave large sums of money to carry it on. In the East and West Indies, one place after another belonging to France and Spain fell into our hands. At length both France and Spain asked for peace. Bute was willing to give them peace, because he was getting alarmed at the growth of the National Debt, which had already risen to £132,000,000.

5. The treaty which put an end to the war was signed at Paris in 1763. It left Canada, which had been won by Wolfe in 1759, and other places in North America, in the hands of Britain. The people, whose passions had been roused, were angry because peace had been made; and when Bute saw that the feeling of the country was against him, he resigned. His place was taken by the Hon. George Grenville.

6. **John Wilkes.**—John Wilkes, who was a member of Parliament and the editor of a newspaper called the *North Briton*, was sent to the Tower of London in 1763 for stating in his paper that the King had told a lie in a speech from the throne. The people took his side, and Wilkes was set free; but he was turned out of the House of Commons and outlawed.

7. After being away in France for a time, he came back; and the people, regarding his treatment

as unlawful, elected him four times as member of Parliament for Middlesex; but the House of Commons would not let him take his seat.

GEORGE THE THIRD.

8. Determined to stand up for freedom of speech in Parliament, the people still took his part, and made him Lord Mayor of London in 1774. In the

end, the House of Commons had to yield and allow Wilkes to take his seat. In 1770 the printers and publishers of the "Letters" of Junius were tried and acquitted.

Notes and Meanings.

2 **Family Compact,** so called because Louis XV. of France, Charles III. of Spain, and Ferdinand of Naples were all descended from Louis XIV. of France, and were therefore of the same family.

3 **Tutor,** private teacher and guardian when young.

4 **National Debt.** See pages 77, 95.

5 **Passions,** angry feelings.

Hon. George Grenville (1712–1770), brother-in-law of Pitt, held several high offices in the Government from 1744 until 1765.

6 **Editor,** one who prepares a book, newspaper, etc., for publication.

6 **Outlawed,** not protected by the law.

8 **Lord Mayor,** chief magistrate.

The "Letters" of Junius, a series of letters on public affairs which appeared in the *Public Advertiser*, beginning in January 1769. The authorship was kept secret, and has never been clearly made out; but Sir Philip Francis is now generally believed to have been the writer.

Acquitted, freed from blame; set at liberty.

32. GEORGE III. (Part II.)

1. **The Stamp Act: 1765.**—The Seven Years' War left North America in British hands. Now began a quarrel with our American colonies which caused most of them to separate from the mother country. The Government at home claimed the right of taxing them without their permission. The late war had cost a great deal of money, and as much of it had been spent on behalf of the colonies, Grenville thought that they ought to help to pay it.

2. A Stamp Act was passed, by means of which he hoped to raise what he wanted in America. The

Americans answered, that they were willing to give money of their own free will, but that they would not be forced to pay taxes which they had no share in levying, as they had no members in the British Parliament. Grenville resigned, and the Stamp Act was repealed.

3. **Taxes on Tea, etc.**—Pitt, who was now Earl of Chatham, had warned the Government against the Stamp Act, and told them what would happen. He was strongly against taxing the colonists at all; but the ministers, who had not yet learned wisdom, placed new taxes on tea, lead, glass, and other things which were sent to America. This soon made matters much worse.

4. Chatham left the Ministry; and two years after, the Duke of Grafton gave way to Lord North. It was not because the tax was large that the Americans were unwilling to pay it, for it was very small, but because they considered that the home Government had no right to tax them at all. The King was more to blame than any of his ministers. He would not give way in what he thought was his right as Sovereign of the colonies.

5. **Taxed Tea in Boston Harbour: 1773.**—In December 1773, when the ships filled with taxed tea were in Boston harbour, a number of men dressed like Indians went on board and threw the tea into the water. For this the port of Boston was closed by an order from home.

6. Next year twelve men, chosen one from each of twelve States, to which a thirteenth was afterwards added, met at Philadelphia, and sent an

address to the King, asking him to withdraw the taxes; but the King refused. Chatham said to the Lords that it was folly to force taxes in the face of a continent in arms. Burke bade the Commons take care lest they broke that tie of kindred blood which, light as air, though strong as iron, bound the colonies to the mother-land.

Notes and Meanings.

1 **Mother country,** Great Britain.
Their permission, asking their consent.
2 **Repealed,** declared no longer to be law.
4 **Duke of Grafton** (1735–1811), against whom the "Letters" of Junius were chiefly directed.
Lord North (1732–1792) was Prime Minister from 1770 to 1782.
Home, British.
5 **Boston,** the capital of Massachusetts (United States).
6 **Philadelphia,** in Pennsylvania, the second city of the United States.
In arms, ready to fight.
Burke, Edmund (1729–1797), a distinguished orator and philosophical writer; then member for Bristol.
Kindred blood, those who belong to the same family.

33 GEORGE III. (Part III.)

1. **American War.**—It was now ten years since the passing and withdrawing of the Stamp Act. Everything had been tried to bring about a settlement, but the foolishness of the King made all efforts vain. War began and went on for nearly eight years. The King found that he could get Lord North to do much as he wished, and so he kept him in power during the whole American War.

2. **First Campaign: 1775.**—The first fighting took place at Lexington, near Boston, between a few British soldiers and some American riflemen. The

colonists, who were used to shooting deer in the forests, soon proved their skill, and they now shot down men with deadly aim. The British lost more than twice as many men as the Americans.

3. The Americans next besieged the British under General Gage in Boston, and a battle took place on Bunker Hill near the town, where the Americans had thrown up earthworks. They were forced to

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

retreat, but they did not lose heart. They now saw that they could hold their own when they met the best British troops on equal terms.

4. **George Washington.**—The famous George Washington now took command of the American army. He had done good service for the British in their struggle with the French in the Seven Years' War. Now he had but one thought, one desire, and that

was to secure the freedom of his country. "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," was said of him. He was in favour of union with Great Britain till he saw that it was no longer possible.

5. **Invasion of Canada: 1775.**—The second great event of this campaign was the invasion of Canada by the American leaders Montgomery and Arnold. General Montgomery took Montreal, and Colonel Arnold joined him before Quebec. They were beaten back from that fortress, and Montgomery was slain.

6. **Second Campaign: 1776.**—Early in this year Howe, the British leader, who had succeeded General Gage, was forced by the cannon of the Americans to leave Boston, which the British army had held, and sail to Halifax.

7. **Declaration of Independence: 1776.**—On the 4th of July the Congress of Americans met at Philadelphia, and drew up the "Declaration of Independence," in which they declared themselves a free nation, and that they would not submit to King George any longer.

8. In August of the same year General Howe, reinforced by his brother, drove Washington from New York, and planted the British flag on its batteries.

9. **Third Campaign: 1777.**—For the third campaign help in men and money was sent by France to the Americans. A victory at the Brandywine river, and the capture of Philadelphia, raised hopes in Britain that the Americans would be forced to yield. A great disaster changed these hopes into fears. General Burgoyne, who was marching from Canada

to join Howe at New York, was surrounded at Saratoga, on the Hudson river, and forced to surrender. This was the turning-point of the war in favour of the Americans.

10. **Fourth and Fifth Campaigns: 1778.**—Howe was now succeeded by Sir Henry Clinton, who abandoned the city of Philadelphia, in which the British army had passed the winter. It was during this year that Chatham, while speaking in spite of age and illness against a proposal to grant independence to the colonies, fell in a fit on the floor of the House of Lords, and was carried to bed, from which he never rose.—During the fifth campaign no event of importance took place.

11. **Sixth Campaign: 1780.**—In this year Sir Henry Clinton took Charleston. Arnold, who commanded a fort on the Hudson river, deserted, and became a general in the British service. Major André, who had arranged the affair, being taken by the Americans, was hanged as a spy by the orders of Washington, although many tried to turn the American leader from his stern purpose.

12. **Seventh Campaign: 1781.**—During the seventh campaign Lord Cornwallis was shut up in Yorktown, and forced to surrender with 7,000 men. This was the decisive blow; for although the war went on for another campaign, the American colonies were now really severed from the British empire.

13. **Treaty of Versailles: 1783.**—By the Treaty of Versailles the thirteen United States of America were declared to be free. They became a Republic, and chose George Washington as their first President.

14. **Wars in Europe: 1779–1782.**—During the latter part of the American War Britain engaged in a war nearer home. France, Spain, and Holland were in arms against her. Russia, Sweden, and Denmark had formed an armed neutrality; which means that they were ready to attack her when they thought it was safe to do so. The chief event of the war was the unsuccessful siege of Gibraltar for three years by the French and Spaniards. The Treaty of Versailles not only ended the American War, but it also put an end to the fighting in Europe.

Notes and Meanings.

4 **George Washington,** born in Virginia, 1732. First President of the United States, 1789; re-elected, 1793. Retired, 1797; died, 1799.
6 **Halifax,** capital of Nova Scotia.
7 **Declaration of Independence,** a paper throwing off the rule of Great Britain, and declaring that the United States would govern themselves.
Congress, the American Parliament.
8 **Batteries,** places on which guns are placed, and from which they are fired.
9 **Saratoga,** in New York State.
10 **Abandoned,** left and let go.
11 **Charleston,** chief city of South Carolina.
Deserted, left secretly.
13 **Versailles,** near Paris.
Republic, a form of government without a monarch, in which the power is in the hands of men chosen by the people.
President, the head of a republic.

34. GEORGE III. (Part IV.)

1. **Lord Clive.**—While we were losing our colonies in America, changes were taking place in India which brought the trading settlements in that country under the direct control of the Government. When Clive, now Lord Clive, left India in 1760, things began to go wrong. The natives became more and

more unfriendly, because they were unfairly treated by the traders. Everything was in disorder.

2. In 1765 Clive returned to India as Governor of Bengal, and after great labour he managed to put things right. But in doing so he aroused much ill-will against himself, and on his return to England he was charged by his enemies with having abused his powers. It was nothing to them that he had gained an empire, and had made the people happier under British rule than they had been under their own kings.

3. They set themselves to hunt him to death, and they succeeded; for although the House of Commons freed him from blame, he was so worried by all that he had gone through, that he put an end to his own life in 1774, at the age of forty-nine years.

4. **Warren Hastings.**—Warren Hastings, the Governor of Bengal, became in 1773 the first Governor-General of India. He did not deal as fairly with the natives as Clive had done, but on the whole he ruled justly and well. He carried on a great war with the Mahrattas, who lived far inland; and overthrew Hyder Ali, the Sultan of Mysore.

5. When Hastings returned to England he was put on his trial, as Clive had been. He was charged before the House of Lords with having hired out British troops to put down free native princes, and also with having forced native princes to give him large sums of money. The trial lasted nearly eight years (1788–1795). The great orators, Burke, Fox, and Sheridan, all spoke against him; but Hastings was found not guilty. The trial left him

EDMUND BURKE.

penniless. He spent the rest of his days in retirement on a pension allowed him by the East India Company.

6. **Lord Cornwallis Governor-General.**—Hastings left India in 1785, and Lord Cornwallis became the next Governor-General. He carried on war against Tippoo Saib, the son of Hyder Ali, and in 1792 forced him to yield. Tippoo renewed the fight in 1799; but the town of Seringapatam was stormed by Sir David Baird, and Tippoo was slain. Colonel Arthur Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, was Governor of Mysore, and took a leading part in the fighting. He showed here the beginnings of that military skill which afterwards made him so famous.

CHARLES JAMES FOX.

7. **William Pitt (the younger) : 1783.**—William Pitt, the son of William Pitt, the Earl of Chatham, became Prime Minister at the age of twenty-four. He was the youngest man who had ever filled that important office. He was a very able man ; but during his first year of office he had a hard battle to fight in the House of Commons. Gradually he won over the members to his side, and when a new Parliament was elected in 1784 Pitt had the greater number of members on his side. He remained in power for nearly all the rest of his life. He died in 1806.

8. **Board of Control : 1784.**—The trials of Lord Clive and Warren Hastings had shown that those

WILLIAM PITT, SECOND SON OF THE EARL OF CHATHAM.

who held power in India were not so just and merciful as they ought to have been, and that many acts of oppression were constantly taking place. The East India Company had been the rulers of British India ever since they had received their charter from Queen Elizabeth in 1600.

9. The Company had done much for India; but they were unable, or unwilling, to check the evils which were caused by those who only went out there to make money. Pitt therefore passed an act which provided for the better government of India. It appointed a Board of Control to rule the country, leaving the East India Company free to carry on the trade for which it was first formed.

10. **Slave Trade: 1788.**—The slave trade, begun in Queen Elizabeth's reign, now came before Parliament for the first time. Horrible tales were told of how negroes were seized in Africa, packed in ships, and carried across the Atlantic to work as slaves in the West Indies and in America.

11. It is said that at the beginning of George the Third's reign not less than 50,000 blacks were carried off every year in English ships. William Wilberforce brought in a bill, and tried to persuade Parliament to stop the slave trade; but the slave merchants, who had their head-quarters in Liverpool, got the bill thrown out. It was eighteen years afterwards before the slave trade was abolished.

Notes and Meanings.

1 **Direct control,** guidance without any one between. Formerly the East India Company had managed everything.

4 **Warren Hastings** (1733–1818), the son of a Worcestershire gentleman.

Hyder Ali, a Mohammedan, the son of a petty chief in Mysore, who made himself master of that state, and handed down the title of Rajah to his son, Tippoo Saib.

Sultan, title of certain Eastern sovereigns.

Mysore, a state of Southern India.

5 **Burke,** Edmund. See Note, page 120.

Fox, Charles James (1749–1806), son of Lord Holland.

Sheridan, Richard Brinsley (1751–1816), great dramatist, orator, and politician.

6 **Colonel Arthur Wellesley,** afterwards Duke of Wellington, the greatest British soldier of modern times, was born in Ireland in 1769. He first served in India, where he gained his first great victory at Assaye in 1803; and after a series of successful campaigns in Spain and Portugal from 1808 to 1814, he gained his crowning victory at Waterloo in 1815. He was Prime Minister from 1828 till 1830, and was the trusted adviser of the Queen till his death in 1852.

11 **William Wilberforce** (1759–1833) devoted himself to putting down the slave trade.

35. GEORGE III. (Part V.)

1. **The French Revolution: 1789.**—For many years the French had been growing weary of the great burdens laid on them by their kings and nobles. The laws were unjust and the taxes were not fairly levied on all ranks alike. Tradesmen, farmers, and labourers were made to pay heavily, while nobles got off without paying anything.

2. At last the people rose in rebellion against all in authority. The mob of Paris stormed the great French prison called the Bastille, and set the prisoners free. They also put to death their rulers and many of their leading men. All France was drenched in blood. This Reign of Terror, as it was called, lasted for more than a year.

3. In 1792 the French set up another form of government without a monarch, called a Republic, and sent a message to the British people offering to help them to do the same. They also beheaded their King and Queen, Louis the Sixteenth and Marie Antoinette.

4. All the revolts against the Republic were put down with much cruelty and bloodshed. In La Vendée many brave deeds were done, but nothing could stand against the forces of the Republic. The people of Toulon obtained the help of a British force, from some British ships then there; but it was driven out, and the town nearly blown to pieces, by a young French officer named Napoleon Bonaparte, afterwards the famous Emperor.

5. **Great Britain and the Revolution.**—The French

Revolution caused much fear amongst our leading men. Would the movement against those in authority extend to this country, and the poor and the ignorant be induced to follow the example of their neighbours across the Channel? Such might have been the case, had not wise reforms from time to time been made to improve the condition of the British people. It was the refusal of these reforms in France that had done all the mischief.

6. Fox was in favour of the Revolution. He thought the French people had done right to put down the selfish nobles who had oppressed them. Burke spoke strongly on the other side. He saw how much evil might happen in a country when law and order were overturned.

7. **War with France: 1793.**—At length the other countries of Europe felt that the French had carried matters too far in upsetting existing authority, and Great Britain, Spain, Holland, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and several smaller States united against them. Pitt, hoping the storm would soon pass over, did not wish to interfere; but the cruel deeds done in France had set the mass of the English people against that country, and the cry was in favour of war.

8. The British were for the most part successful at sea, and in the East and West Indies; but when, along with the Austrians and Prussians, they attacked France by land, they were driven back. In the following year Holland, Prussia, and Spain made peace with France, leaving Austria, Russia, and Great Britain to carry on the war.

9. **Mutinies at Spithead and the Nore: 1797.**—Two

mutinies took place at this time in the British Royal Navy: the one at Spithead, near the Isle of Wight; and the other at the Nore, in the mouth of the Thames. The sailors asked for better food, better pay, and kinder treatment. Those at Spithead returned to their duty at once on their wishes being granted.

10. At the Nore the mutiny was not so easily dealt with. There the sailors proceeded to shut up the mouth of the Thames by anchoring the ships across the river. It was not till their ringleader, who called himself Rear-Admiral Parker, and several others, had been hanged, that the men returned to their duty.

11. **Battles of St. Vincent and Camperdown: 1797.**—The French, Spanish, and Dutch hoped that by uniting their fleets they would be able to defeat our fleet and invade the British Islands. Two great naval victories in the same year destroyed their plans. While the Spanish fleet of thirty-two ships was on its way to join the French at Brest, it was met off Cape St. Vincent by Admiral Jervis and Commodore Nelson with twenty-one ships. The Spaniards were defeated and driven back to Cadiz with the loss of four of their finest vessels. For this victory, Jervis was made Earl St. Vincent and Nelson became an admiral. Later in the year Admiral Duncan met and scattered the Dutch fleet off the village of Camperdown in Holland. This fleet was intended to protect a French force in its descent on Ireland to help the rebels there to obtain separation from England.

Notes and Meanings.

1 **Revolution,** a violent change of the government.

2 **Drenched in blood,** was wet with blood all over, because so many had been put to death.

4 **Revolts,** risings; rebellions.

La Vendée, a district in the north-west of France.

Toulon, chief naval station of France on the Mediterranean.

Napoleon Bonaparte, the greatest military genius of modern times, was born at Ajaccio in Corsica in 1769. He overran Italy, beat Austria and Prussia, subdued the Netherlands and Spain, and invaded Russia. In 1804 he became Emperor of the French. In 1814 he retired to Elba. In 1815 he returned; but he was defeated by Wellington at Waterloo. He was banished to St. Helena, and died there in 1821.

5 **Induced,** persuaded.

9 **Mutinies,** rebellions against the rulers of the army or the navy.

Spithead, a place for ships opposite Portsmouth, between Portsea Island and the Isle of Wight.

9 **Nore,** a place for ships on the Thames, opposite Sheerness.

10 **Ringleader,** the one who leads or places himself at the head of others in doing anything.

11 **Cape St. Vincent,** the south-western point of Portugal.

Camperdown, on the coast of Holland; north-west of Amsterdam.

Brest, the chief naval station of France on the Atlantic.

Commodore Nelson, "the greatest sailor since the world began," was born in Norfolkshire in 1758. He entered the navy in his twelfth year. He lost his right eye in 1794, and his right arm in 1798. His great victories of St. Vincent (1797), the Nile (1798), Copenhagen (1801), and Trafalgar (1805), shattered the naval powers of Europe, and raised the glory of England to its highest pitch. He was killed on board the *Victory*, at Trafalgar, in 1805.

Cadiz, a strongly-fortified seaport in the south-west of Spain.

36. GEORGE III. (Part VI.)

1. **Ireland.**—At this time Ireland was in a very unsettled state. An Irish Parliament sat at Dublin, but no Roman Catholic was allowed to be a member of it; and as most of the people were Roman

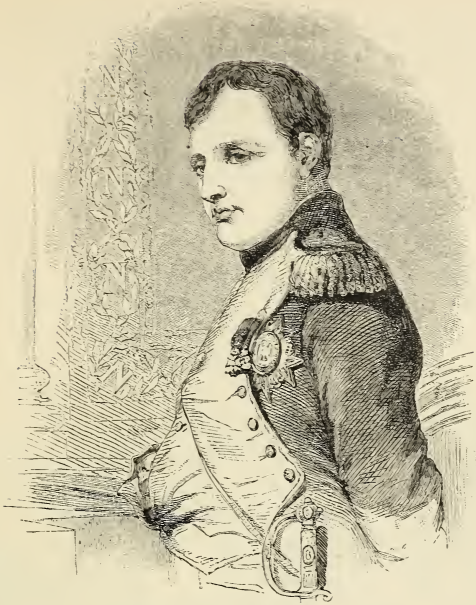
Catholics, they felt that they were not fairly treated by the Government. The success of the French Revolution had caused the Irish to become very restless. Many of them wanted to be free from Great Britain, so when the French offered to help them they accepted the offer.

2. **Battle of Vinegar Hill: 1798.**—The United Irishmen, a great secret society formed to throw off British rule, rose in revolt. They were met at Vinegar Hill, in County Wexford, and defeated by General Lake. They had mistimed their rising; for the French help they had looked for had not come. Owing to a storm, only a very small part of the French fleet reached Ireland, and it was too late to be of any use. A small French force landed on the shores of Mayo, but the soldiers were all taken prisoners.

3. **Union of Great Britain and Ireland: 1801.**—To bring about a better state of things in Ireland, it was decided to unite the two Parliaments, and have but one Parliament for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. After much discussion and the free use of money as bribes, the Union was agreed to.

4. Ireland was to send thirty noblemen to the House of Lords, and one hundred—now one hundred and three—members to the House of Commons. There was also to be free trade between Great Britain and Ireland. The Union came into force on the 1st of January 1801.

5. **Catholic Emancipation.**—Pitt thought that was a good time to do away with the law that would



NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

not allow a Roman Catholic to be a member of Parliament or to fill a public office. He therefore proposed what is called the Emancipation of the Catholics. The King refused to allow any change to be made, and Pitt gave up the office he had held for seventeen years.

6. The next Prime Minister was Henry Addington. He only remained in office three years, when Pitt again returned to power in 1804; but he had to agree to put off his plan for the relief of the Roman Catholics.

NAPOLEON POINTING TO THE PYRAMIDS.

7. **Napoleon Bonaparte.**—Napoleon Bonaparte, the young French officer who had driven the British out of Toulon, had risen quickly, and was now at the head of the French army. He believed that the best way to weaken Great Britain was to attack India. As the shortest road to that country, called the Overland Route, passed through Egypt and down the Red Sea, he sailed for Alexandria with a large fleet and a powerful army. On his way he took Malta without firing a shot.

8. On his arrival in Egypt, Napoleon met and defeated an Egyptian army near Cairo, on the Nile, at the Battle of the Pyramids, in 1798. Before the battle the great French general pointed to the pyramids and said to his army, "Soldiers, remember that from these pyramids forty centuries look down on your deeds."

9. **Admiral Nelson.**—Napoleon was the greatest soldier France ever had, but his plans were upset by our greatest sailor. Admiral Nelson followed the French to Egypt, and in Aboukir Bay, at the mouth of the Nile, he completely destroyed the French fleet. Nelson was wounded during the battle, and when from the deck of his ship he was carried below, a doctor ran to attend him. "No," said the admiral; "I will take my turn with my brave fellows." His wound proved to be a slight one.

10. **French in Syria: 1799–1801.**—Having lost his fleet, Napoleon led his soldiers from Egypt into Syria, to meet a Turkish army that was gathering there. He tried to take the town of Acre; but the

LORD NELSON.

Turks, aided by a British force under Sir Sidney Smith, were able to hold their own, and the French were forced to retreat.

11. Napoleon now returned to France, when he was made First Consul or President of the French Republic. His army, which had returned to Alexandria, was defeated there two years after, in 1801. At this battle, Sir Ralph Abercromby, the British leader, was slain.

12. **Northern League.**—Napoleon next led an army against Austria, and defeated her twice—at Marengo and at Hohenlinden, in 1800—forcing her to accept his terms of peace. The Northern League

was now formed against us by Russia, Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark, leaving us to struggle alone with France. The bombardment of Copenhagen at the Battle of the Baltic caused the Danes to submit to terms and withdraw from the League.

13. The defeat of the Danes and the death of the Emperor of Russia caused the League to be broken up, and a general peace was signed at Amiens in 1802. The peace did not last long. Malta had been taken by the British in 1800, and because we would not give it up at once the war began again. In 1804 Napoleon was made Emperor of the French, with the title of Napoleon the First.

Notes and Meanings.

2 **Vinegar Hill,** near Enniscorthy; north-west of Wexford.

3 **Discussion,** debate; talk.

5 **Catholic Emancipation,** allowing Roman Catholics to have a seat in Parliament and to hold public offices.

7 **Alexandria,** a city of Egypt, founded by and named after Alexander the Great.

Malta, an island in the Mediterranean. It is one of England's most important ocean fortresses.

8 **Cairo,** the chief city of Egypt; south-east of Alexandria. The pyramids are on the opposite side of the Nile from Cairo.

Battle of the Pyramids, so called because it was fought in sight of the great pyramids of Egypt.

8 **Forty centuries look down.** This means that the pyramids were 4,000 years old.

9 **Aboukir Bay,** east of Alexandria, between Aboukir Castle and the mouth of the Nile.

10 **Syria,** the country at the east end of the Mediterranean, of which Palestine is a part.

Acre, on the coast of Syria, near the foot of Mount Carmel. It is famous for the number of its sieges.

12 **Marengo,** in the north of Italy; south-east of Turin.

Hohenlinden, a village of Bavaria; 20 miles east of Munich.

Bombardment, the throwing of shot and shells by means of big guns into a town.

13 **Amiens,** on the Somme; north of Paris.

37. GEORGE III. (Part VII.)

1. **Napoleon's threatened Invasion of Great Britain.**—The Emperor Napoleon had grown so powerful that Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Sweden united against France and Spain. Napoleon's plan was to get the British men-of-war out of the way, in order that he might invade this country.

2. To draw Nelson with his fleet away from the English Channel, Napoleon sent the French fleet out to sea as if to cross the Atlantic to attack the West Indies. Nelson followed; but the French turned again without being seen, and joined the Spanish fleet at Cadiz.

3. **Nelson and the Battle of Trafalgar: 1805.**—Nelson returned from the West Indies to England; but when he heard where the combined fleets lay, he sailed to meet Admiral Collingwood, who had been watching them. The French and Spanish fleets left the harbour of Cadiz, and on the 21st of October they were met by Nelson off Cape Trafalgar. The British fleet bore down on them in two columns, the one led by Nelson in the *Victory*, and the other led by Collingwood in the *Royal Sovereign*.

4. Before the battle began, Nelson made his last signal from the mast-head of his ship. At the time it roused the seamen to do great deeds; and even now our hearts are stirred when we read the noble words, "England expects every man to do his duty."

5. In the midst of the fight the rigging of the *Victory* got entangled with that of the *Redoubtable*. One of the riflemen in the rigging of the French

THE DEATH OF NELSON.

ship saw a one-armed officer with many stars on his breast on the deck of the *Victory*. He fired, and the officer fell, shot through the shoulder. That shot was the death-stroke of Lord Nelson.

6. To the captain of his ship he said, "They have done for me at last, Hardy: my back-bone is shot through." Three hours later he died; but not till

he knew that he had won a great victory. His last words were, "Thank God; I have done my duty." His body was taken to England and buried in St. Paul's Cathedral in London, amidst the tears of a whole nation.

7. The Battle of Trafalgar at once freed Great Britain from all fear of invasion. The fleets of the enemy were not only defeated—they were destroyed. New ships must be built, and a new race of seamen reared to man them, before they could make another attack on the shores of our island home.

Notes and Meanings.

3 **Trafalgar,** midway between Cadiz and the Strait of Gibraltar.

5 **Rigging,** masts, ropes, and sails.

5 **Entangled,** so mixed up as not to be easily separated.

Stars, medals or tokens of honour which he had gained.

38. GEORGE III. (Part VIII.)

1. **Austerlitz: 1805.**—While Great Britain was successful at sea, Napoleon was successful on land. At Ulm he forced an Austrian army to surrender, and at Austerlitz he defeated the combined armies of Russia and Austria. This defeat broke up the alliance which Pitt had made with Russia, Austria, and Sweden.

2. **Death of Pitt: 1806.**—William Pitt died in January 1806, at the age of forty-six years. He was worn out with worry and hard work. The defeat at Austerlitz, which broke up the alliance he had made, was his death-blow. It is said that when

Pitt heard the news he laid aside a map he was studying and said sadly, "Roll up the map of Europe." He had earned for himself the regard of his countrymen by his upright life and faithful service. He received a public funeral, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

3. **Death of Fox: 1806.**—In the new Ministry, Lord Grenville was Prime Minister, but Fox was the most important member. It contained the leaders of all parties, and was said to have "all the talents" of the country. It did not last long, but it did one good thing—it put an end to the dreadful slave trade, and British ships were no longer allowed to carry off negroes to be sold as slaves. In September Charles Fox died, aged fifty-seven. He, too, received a public funeral, and was laid in Westminster Abbey beside his great rival, Pitt.

4. **Defeat of the Prussians at Jena: 1806.**—Great Britain again, for the fourth time, made an alliance against France. This time her allies were Russia, Prussia, and Saxony. Napoleon struck the first blow at Prussia. At Jena he won a great victory, and a large part of Prussia fell into his hands.

5. **Berlin Decree: 1807.**—All Europe, except Russia and Great Britain, now lay at the feet of Napoleon: the one strong in her snowy steppes and thick forests of pine, and the other safe within her island shores, securely guarded by her wooden walls.

6. From Berlin Napoleon sent forth his famous "Berlin Decree," in which he forbade all trade between Great Britain and the Continent, and ordered all British subjects found in countries held by France

to be made prisoners of war. The British Government replied by sending out "Orders in Council," forbidding trade with France or her allies.

7. **George Canning.**—The Ministry of all the talents proposed to allow Roman Catholics to be officers in the army and navy. The King refused to agree to this, and asked all the ministers to resign. They did so, and a new Ministry was formed, with the Duke of Portland as Prime Minister and George Canning as Foreign Secretary.

8. **Treaty of Tilsit: 1807.**—Napoleon now defeated the Russians; and the Emperors of Russia and France met on a raft on the river Niemen, and there drew up the Treaty of Tilsit. Russia and Prussia both agreed to carry out the Berlin Decree, and so help Napoleon to ruin the trade of England. When Canning heard of this treaty he sent out a fleet that bombarded Copenhagen and seized the Danish ships of war, to prevent them from being taken by Napoleon and used against Great Britain.

Notes and Meanings.

1 **Austerlitz,** in Moravia; north-east of Vienna.
Ulm, in Wurtemberg, on the Danube; south-east of Stuttgart.
3 **Lord Grenville,** son of the Hon. George Grenville, who was Premier from 1763 till 1765.
Talents, cleverness; ability.
4 **Jena** (*Ya'na*), in Saxe-Weimar; south-west of Leipsic.
5 **Berlin,** capital of Prussia.
Decree, order given by one in authority.
5 **Steppes,** the name given to those extensive plains which stretch across many parts of Russia.
Wooden walls, ships.
7 **Canning,** George (1770–1827), did much to help the cause of freedom in other countries.
8 **Tilsit,** a town in the east of Prussia.
River Niemen, or Memel, near the Russian frontier of Prussia, and flowing into the Baltic.

39. GEORGE III. (Part IX.)

1. **French in Portugal : 1807.**—Portugal had always been friendly to Great Britain, and when Napoleon sent out the Berlin Decree, Portugal would not

(Each Square is 100 Miles.)

agree to it. The French Emperor sent General Junot with 30,000 men to take Lisbon. The royal family fled to Brazil, in South America; and Junot

held Portugal, in the name of Napoleon. This was the beginning of the great Peninsular War.

2. **French in Spain: 1808.**—The King of Spain had a quarrel with his eldest son, and asked Napoleon to advise him what to do. The Emperor at once saw the chance that this would give him to get Spain into his hands. He sent for both the father and the son, persuaded the King to give up his crown, sent the son as a prisoner to another part of France, and then made his brother Joseph King of Spain.

3. The Spaniards rose in arms, and asked Great Britain to help them. In 1808 Sir Arthur Wellesley, who afterwards became Duke of Wellington, was sent to the Peninsula with an army of 10,000 men. He landed in Portugal, and defeated the French at Vimiera. Soon after this he was recalled, and Sir Hew Dalrymple who succeeded him, by the Convention of Cintra, allowed the French to leave Portugal with all their arms and warlike stores. For making this agreement Sir Hew was replaced by Sir John Moore.

4. **Peninsular War.**—A French army had been made prisoners by the Spaniards, when Napoleon marched another army into Spain, beat the Spaniards, and entered Madrid. Sir John Moore, expecting the Spaniards to join him against the French, marched his army into the heart of Spain. The Spaniards did not gather round him, and he had to retreat before a much larger army than his own. He was followed by the French under Marshal Soult.

5. **Battle of Corunna: 1809.**—The British reached Corunna, in the north-west of Spain, only to find that the ships which were to take them off had not

BURIAL OF SIR JOHN MOORE.

arrived. The French were close upon them, and there was nothing for it but to turn and fight.

The French were defeated; but Sir John Moore was killed by a cannon ball.

6. His hasty burial at night on the battle-field is beautifully told in Wolfe's poem:—

"Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,
As his corse to the ramparts we hurried;
Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot
O'er the grave where our hero we buried.

"We buried him darkly at dead of night,
The sods with our bayonets turning,
By the struggling moonbeams' misty light,
And the lantern dimly burning.

"No useless coffin enclosed his breast,
Nor in sheet nor in shroud we wound him;
But he lay like a warrior taking his rest,
With his martial cloak around him."

7. **Wellington in Portugal: 1809.**—In the following year Wellesley was sent back again to Portugal with a fresh army. He drove the French out of Oporto, and then pushed on to Madrid. On the way he met the French at Talavera, and defeated them. For this victory he was made Lord Wellington.

8. Unable to reach Madrid in the face of the large French forces that guarded the city, Wellington retreated into Portugal. The French tried to drive the British to their ships; but in the Battle of Busaco, in 1810, they were beaten back with great loss; and Wellington retreated to Torres Vedras, where he threw up lines of defence so strong that

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

he could not be attacked within them. Massena, the French general, therefore withdrew to Spain.

9. **Wellington in Spain: 1812–14.**—Wellington invaded Spain for the third time in 1812. The two great fortresses between Spain and Portugal were Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz. Both of these he took by storm; and then defeating the French army at the great Battle of Salamanca, he found the way open to Madrid. In 1813 Wellington again beat the French at Vitoria, and drove them across the Pyrenees, out of Spain. Following them into France, he overtook them at Toulouse, where he defeated and scattered them in 1814.

10. **Napoleon in Russia: 1812.**—While the fighting was going on in the Peninsula, Napoleon was marching a large army into the heart of Russia. The burning of Moscow by the Russians, that the French might not get shelter within its walls, forced the invaders to retreat, followed by the Russian army. That retreat in winter over the frozen plains completely destroyed Napoleon's army. Only 20,000 men returned to France, leaving 400,000 lying dead under the snows of Russia.

11. **Napoleon a Prisoner: 1814.**—With his armies driven out of the Peninsula and destroyed in Russia, Napoleon had now to fight for his own throne. He had kept Europe in constant strife for years at a cost of millions of money and more than a million of lives. The whole Continent was against him. At Leipzig he was defeated by the united armies of Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Sweden, and followed to Paris, where he agreed, by what is known as the First Treaty of Paris, to give up his throne. He was sent to the island of Elba in the Mediterranean. Wellington was made a duke, and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, who also gave him a present of £400,000.

Notes and Meanings.

1 **Lisbon,** the capital of Portugal.
Brazil. It was a dependency of Portugal. The King returned to Portugal in 1821; but his son, Don Pedro, was crowned as Emperor of Brazil in 1822.
Peninsular War. So called because it was fought in Spain and Portugal, which form a well-known peninsula, south-west of France.
3 **Sir Arthur Wellesley.** See Note, page 129.
Vimiera, north of Lisbon.
Convention, treaty; agreement.
Cintra, a small town in Portugal, near Lisbon.
Sir John Moore, a distinguished

British general, born 1761; was killed at the Battle of Corunna in 1809.

4 **Madrid,** the capital of Spain.

6 **Wolfe,** Charles (1791–1823), an Irish clergyman and poet.

Martial, military; warlike.

7 **Oporto,** a seaport of Portugal; noted for a strong red wine, which has received from it the name of *Port*.

Talavera, south-west of Madrid.

8 **Busaco,** half-way between the mouth of the Tagus and that of the Douro.

Torres Vedras, a village north-west of Lisbon. Wellington's line of defences extended from the Tagus to the Atlantic.

9 **Ciudad Rodrigo** (*Thē-oo-dad' Rod-rē'-go*), a strongly-fortified town on the border of Spain.

Badajoz (*Bad'-a-hos*), town of Spain on the Guadiana.

Salamanca, north-west of Madrid.

Vitoria, in the north of Spain; not far from the border of France.

Toulouse, in the south of France.

10 **Moscow,** former capital and holy city of Russia.

11 **Leipzig,** in Saxony.

First Treaty of Paris. The boundaries of France were to be the same as at January 1, 1792. Great Britain retained Malta.

Elba, in the Mediterranean; between Corsica and Tuscany.

40. GEORGE III. (Part X.)

1. **The Burdett Riots: 1810.**—The years of fighting drained Great Britain of both men and money. The burden of the wars lay heavily on the people. They had to pay so much in taxes, and food was so dear that thousands could not get enough food to eat. So few of the people had votes for electing members of the House of Commons, that they had no means of making themselves heard in Parliament.

2. Sir Francis Burdett said that votes should be given to a greater number of the people, and he wrote a book against the House of Commons. For

this he was put in prison; but the people took his part, held public meetings, and broke out into riots in London.

3. **The Prince-Regent.**—At this time a famous Irish lawyer, named Daniel O'Connell, tried to break up or repeal the union between Great Britain and Ireland. In the midst of all these troubles the King, who had several times gone out of his mind, became hopelessly insane. In the following year George, Prince of Wales, as Prince-Regent, ruled in the name of the King.

4. **Bad Trade: 1811.**—Not only had our wars cost us a great deal of money, but they had also done great harm to our trade. Less business was done at home, because people had not money to spend; and fewer goods were sent abroad, because the war closed a great many ports to our merchants.

5. Men out of work were seen everywhere, and in some towns there were great riots to put down the use of machinery; for the people said it was doing work that should be done by men and women. Warehouses and mills were attacked, and machines were broken, by bands of angry workmen who could not get employment. It was not till some of them were imprisoned and others hanged that the riots ended.

6. **Prime Minister shot: 1812.**—The Prime Minister at this time was Mr. Perceval. He was shot in the lobby of the House of Commons by a man named Bellingham, whose business had been ruined by the war. Lord Liverpool became Prime Minister, and Robert Peel was Secretary for Ireland.

7. **War with the United States: 1812.**—A war with the United States of America arose out of the "Orders in Council," which were made in answer to the "Berlin Decree" of Napoleon. Great Britain also claimed the right of searching the ships of the United States for deserters from the Royal Navy. On these two grounds war was begun. The Americans crossed into Canada, but failed to do any harm. The British burned the public buildings of Washington.

8. A fight took place between the *Shannon* and the *Chesapeake*, the former a British and the latter an American man-of-war. Although the *Shannon* was the smaller of the two, the *Chesapeake* was boarded and taken within a quarter of an hour. The British were driven back with some loss at New Orleans. The Treaty of Ghent brought the war to an end in December 1814.

Notes and Meanings.

3 **Daniel O'Connell** (1775–1847), a famous Irish leader, called "the Liberator;" was sentenced to imprisonment for conspiracy in 1843; but the House of Lords reversed the sentence.

Insane, unable to reason, so that he could not think.

6 **Mr. Perceval** (1762–1812), Prime Minister from 1809 till 1812.

Lord Liverpool (1770–1828), Prime Minister 1812 to 1827.

6 **Robert Peel** (1788–1850), afterwards Sir Robert Peel. He was twice Prime Minister.

7 **Deserters**, men who desert or run away.

Washington, the capital of the United States of North America; named after General Washington.

8 **New Orleans**, on the Mississippi; the chief city in the south-western States of North America.

41. GEORGE III. (Part XI.)

1. **Napoleon leaves Elba: 1815.**—While a congress was sitting at Vienna to bring order out of the confusion which the wars had caused in Europe, word was brought that Napoleon had left Elba, and was on his way to Paris. Within twenty days he was once more Emperor of France. The anger and alarm which this news caused all over Europe were very great. The British Parliament voted £90,000,000 for Napoleon's overthrow. Wellington was put at the head of 80,000 men, while the Prussians sent 110,000 under Blücher.

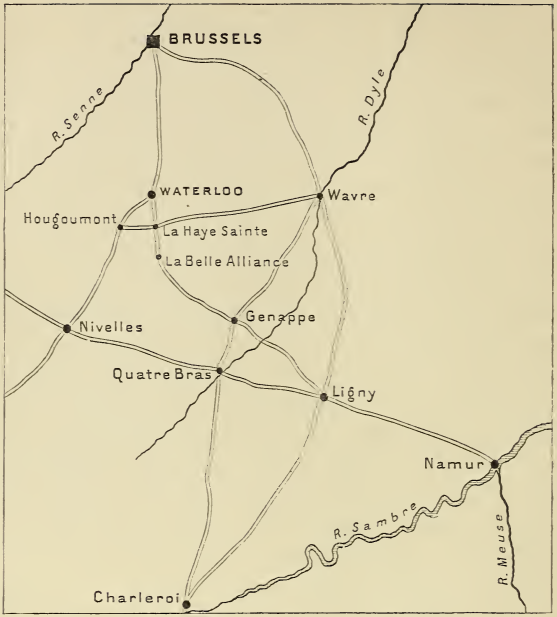
2. **Napoleon and Wellington.**—Wellington's plan was to join the Prussians, and then march to Paris. Napoleon wished to fight each army before they could unite. On the 15th of June he crossed from France into Belgium. The British were at Brussels, while the Prussians were at Ligny, some miles distant.

3. Wellington heard that Napoleon was on the way, on the afternoon of the 15th of June, and word was passed round to his officers while at a ball given by the Duchess of Richmond. He wished to reach Quatre Bras, a place about twenty miles off, on the highroad from Charleroi to Brussels, before the French could come up. Quatre Bras means "four arms," and is so called because two great roads cross each other there. One road leads to Ligny, where the Prussians were, and Wellington wished to get to this point, so as to join with them before Napoleon could get between the two armies.

4. **Quatre Bras and Ligny.**—On the 16th of June, Napoleon divided his army into two parts. With one he went himself along the road to Ligny to meet the Prussians; and he sent the other, under Marshal Ney, to Quatre Bras to meet Wellington. The Prussians were driven away to the north, beyond Ligny, along the road towards Wavre, and 35,000 men, under Grouchy, sent after them to keep them from getting nearer to Wellington.

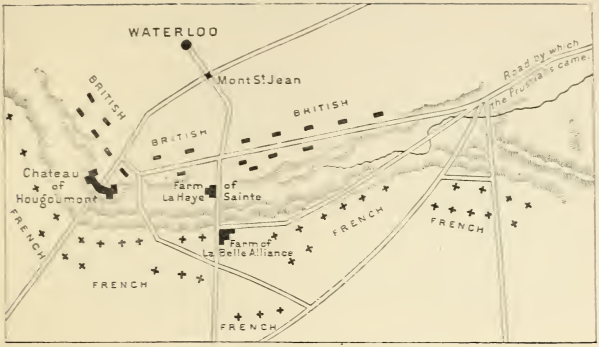
5. At Quatre Bras, Ney was driven back by the British; but when Wellington heard that the Prussians were unable to come to him by that road he fell back to Waterloo, from which another road led to the place where the Prussians now were. Napoleon had taken a cross road from Ligny to the one on which the British were moving. Wellington was before him, however, and drew up his army along a slight ridge which crosses the road to Brussels at right angles. Here, if anywhere, it would be easy for Blücher to join him.

6. **The Battle of Waterloo: June 18, 1815.**—The Battle of Waterloo was fought on Sunday, the 18th of June. Much rain had fallen the night before, and the morning was still wet when the men on both sides rose to get ready for the fight. Wellington had 70,000 and Napoleon 80,000 men. The armies faced each other on two gentle slopes, across which ran the highroad to Brussels. In the hollow between was the farm-house of La Haye Sainte, and towards the west, on the northern slope, was the mansion-house of Hougoumont. Around these the hottest fighting took place.



7. The battle began about eleven o'clock. Napoleon knew he was a ruined man unless he could break the dark red masses between him and Brussels. He kept to one plan of action—a storm of shot and shell, and then a rapid charge of horse on the British squares. The British met every charge like the rocks that surround their native coast.

8. Between four and five o'clock, the Prussians, who had outmarched Grouchy, were seen in the wood to the east of the field. This caused Napoleon to make his last great effort. He brought up



the Old Guard of France, who had been kept behind, and were now fresh for work. When they were within fifty yards of the top of the ascent, the British Guards started to their feet and drove them down the hill.

9. Wellington himself now rode forward with the words, "Let the whole line advance." This was done, and the great mass, that had stood on the hill since morning, swept forward and drove what remained of the grand army back towards France. 40,000 French, 16,000 Prussians, 13,000 British and Germans were killed.

"Rider and horse, friend, foe, in one red burial blent!"

10. Napoleon, who turned pale when he saw his favourite Guard broken by the fire of the British, and cried, "They are mixed together!" fled, but afterwards gave himself up to the British. He was sent a prisoner to the island of St. Helena, where he lived for six years, and died in 1821.

Notes and Meanings.

1 **Congress,** an assembly consisting of representatives from the Great Powers.
Vienna, capital of Austria.
2 **Brussels,** the capital of Belgium.
Ligny (*Leen'-ye*), in Belgium; south-east of Brussels.
3 **Quatre Bras** (*Katr Brah'*), 20 miles south of Brussels, and 10 from Waterloo.
Charleroi (*Sharl-rwa'*), fortified town of Belgium, on the Sambre; near the border of France.
4 **Wavre,** 15 miles south-east of Brussels.
5 **Waterloo,** 10 miles south of Brussels.
6 **La Haye Sainte,** south of the village of Waterloo. Opposite to it was the farm-house of La Belle Alliance.
Hougoumont, south-west of Waterloo.
10 **St. Helena,** an island in the South Atlantic; 1,200 miles from the coast of Africa.

42. GEORGE III. (Part XII.)

1. **Peace: 1815.**—The Second Treaty of Paris put an end to the long and terrible war, which had lasted twenty-two years. When the war began the National Debt was £239,000,000, and when it came to an end it had grown to £860,000,000. As we have already seen, hundreds of thousands of lives had been lost, and this made the country less able for the burden which it had now to bear. It was well that James Watt had got his steam-engine to work, and that Arkwright and others had made their spinning frames and looms before this time, else it is likely that the strain would have been too great for the country to bear.

2. **Corn Act: 1815.**—During the war little corn had come in from abroad, and therefore it had become very dear. To keep it from getting cheaper when the war was over, a law was passed forbidding any grain from abroad to be brought into

the country till wheat had risen to eighty shillings per quarter.

3. This gave the British farmer more for his corn, but made food very dear. Many were unable to get enough to keep them alive, or to keep up their strength for work. This law therefore made the country poorer. Riots took place in the larger towns, which led to great destruction of property and some loss of life.

4. **"Blanketeers."**—Riots and unlawful meetings took place all over the land. Strong means were tried to put them down, and at Derby three of the ringleaders were hanged. Things grew worse for the next two years. Those who were out of work met together in large numbers. They thought and openly said that all things were done for the good of the upper classes, while the poor were left to starve.

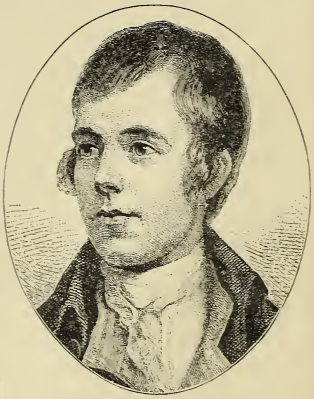
5. A band of workmen set out to walk from Manchester to London, to lay their hardships before Parliament. They took with them a blanket each, in which to sleep by the wayside. This got for them the name of "Blanketeers." They were stopped by the troops.

6. **The "Battle of Peterloo."**—In 1819 "Six Acts" were passed in order to keep the people down. A large meeting was held in St. Peter's field at Manchester. There were 100,000 persons there, to ask for reform. The soldiers were sent to scatter them, and take Orator Hunt, who was chief speaker, prisoner. Some were killed and many wounded. This was called, in scorn, the "Battle of Peterloo."

OLIVER GOLDSMITH
1728–1774
NOVELIST, POET, ETC.
He wrote *The Vicar of Wakefield, The Deserted Village, etc.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON
1709–1784
LEXICOGRAPHER
He wrote *A Dictionary of the English Language, Lives of the Poets, etc.*

EDWARD GIBBON
1737–1794
HISTORIAN
He wrote *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, etc.*



ROBERT BURNS
1759–1796
POET
He wrote *The Cotter's Saturday Night, Scots Wha Hae, etc.*

WILLIAM COWPER
1731–1800
POET
He wrote *The Task, History of John Gilpin, etc.*

LORD BYRON
1788–1824
POET
He wrote *Childe Harold, etc.*

SIR WALTER SCOTT
1771–1832
NOVELIST AND POET.
He wrote *The Waverley Novels* [*Ivanhoe, etc.*], *Lady of the Lake, Marmion, etc.*

ROBERT SOUTHEY
1774–1843
POET (Laureate)
He wrote *The Curse of Kehama, Life of Nelson, etc.*

7. **Death of George.**—On the twenty-fourth of May 1819, Victoria, daughter of the Duke of Kent, the fourth son of the King, was born. In January of next year the Duke of Kent died; and six days after, the old King, who was blind and insane, followed him to the grave.

8. He was eighty-one years of age, and had been King for almost sixty years. No other King or Queen has been so long upon the throne. He was a good man, and in many ways a good King. In spite of his fondness for power, he did his best for the good of his people, and was himself liked by them. His homely way of living won for him the name of "Farmer George."

9. A great many famous persons lived during this reign. There were the poets Burns and Byron, and Cowper and Gray; the novelists and poets Scott and Goldsmith; Johnson, the author of a great dictionary, and many other well-known writers.

Notes and Meanings.

1 Others. The inventions of Arkwright (water-frame, 1769), Crompton (mule, 1779), and Cartwright (power-loom, 1785) had improved the cotton manufacture.

2 Wheat. During several years past, the price of wheat has averaged 50s. per quarter. Its highest price since 1815 was 96s. 11d. in 1817. The highest price reached during the century was 126s. 6d. in 1812.

7 Victoria, the present Queen of the United Kingdom; born 1819; ascended the throne in 1837. She attained her Jubilee—the fiftieth year of her reign—in 1887.

Fourth son. The descendants of George III. are given on page 239.

43. GEORGE IV. (Part I.)

1820 to 1830: 10 years.

1. **George the Fourth.**—George the Fourth was the eldest son of George the Third. He had already ruled for nine years as Prince-Regent during the illness of his father. Lord Liverpool, who had been Prime Minister for about eight years, continued in office.

2. George and his wife, Caroline of Brunswick, had not been friends for many years before he became King. During most of their married life they had lived apart; but when Caroline heard that her husband had succeeded to the throne, she came from Italy to England to claim her place as Queen.

3. The King asked the House of Lords to declare that she was no longer his wife; but this was so strongly opposed by Henry Brougham, who acted as counsel for Caroline, that George withdrew the request. On the day that he was crowned, Caroline went to Westminster Abbey, but she was turned away from the door. This was more than she could bear: she became very ill, and nineteen days later she died.

4. **Cato Street Conspiracy: 1820.**—The people had been growing very restless during the later part of the last reign. The long wars and bad trade had caused much suffering, and loud outcries were made at the way in which the business of the country was being carried on. Soon after George became King a plot was formed to kill the ministers, set London on fire, and throw open the prisons. By this wild plan a few desperate men hoped to bring about a change in the Government.

5. The plot was discovered, and the parties to it were found in a hay-loft in Cato Street, London. A fight took place, and a policeman was killed; but the plotters were made prisoners. Thistlewood, the leader, and four others were hanged. The rest were transported. About the same time a rising of Glasgow weavers was put down by a body of yeomanry and volunteers.

GEORGE CANNING.

6. **George in Ireland and Scotland.**—George paid a visit to Ireland in 1821. He was received by the people with great joy. He was the first British King who had gone to Ireland on a visit of peace. In 1822 the King spent thirteen days in Scotland. During this visit he received the sad news that one of his ministers—Lord Castlereagh—had committed suicide. Mr. George Canning took Castlereagh's place as Foreign Secretary.

7. **Three great Questions.** — Great changes had taken place in the government of the country since the Stewarts had striven for sole power and had lost the crown. Yet there were many changes still

needed before the people would be satisfied. Three things in particular were demanded :—

(1.) Freedom of trade—to alter such laws as the Corn Act of 1815, which put a heavy tax on imports from other countries, and so hindered trade by making things dear.

(2.) Roman Catholic Emancipation—to allow Roman Catholics to hold public offices and to become members of Parliament.

(3.) Reform of Parliament—to give the right of voting for members of the House of Commons to a larger number of people, and to take members from small villages and give them to large towns which had grown up in recent years.

8. **First Burmese War: 1824.**—The British who had settlements in Burmah, a part of Farther India, complained of ill-treatment on the part of the Burmese. A war followed, and Rangoon was taken. The following year the whole sea-coast on the east of the Bay of Bengal was added to our Indian Empire, and was called British Burmah.

Notes and Meanings.

2 **Brunswick,** a state of North Germany.

3 **Henry Brougham** (1779–1868), afterwards Lord Brougham and Vaux. Lord Chancellor in 1830.

Counsel, advocate; pleader in a court of law.

5 **Transported,** banished; sent out of the country.

Yeomanry, those who act as mounted volunteers.

5 **Volunteer,** one who performs military service *voluntarily* and without payment.

6 **Castlereagh** (1769–1822), Robert Stewart, Marquis of Londonderry; best known as Lord Castlereagh.

Committed suicide, killed himself.

7 **Emancipation,** freedom; in this case from an unjust law.

8 **Burmese,** the people of Burmah.

Rangoon, a town of Burmah.

44. GEORGE IV. (Part II.)

1. **Death of Liverpool and Canning.**— Lord Liverpool died in 1827, and Canning became Prime Minister. Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington opposed him, because for some years he had taken the side of the Roman Catholics. He was, however, supported by Henry, afterwards Lord, Brougham and others of the Whig party in the House of Commons. Canning did not live long after he became Prime Minister. He was worn out with hard work, and died within four months. Lord Goderich was the next Prime Minister.

2. **War with Turkey : 1827.**—The Turks had ruled over Greece for four hundred years ; but for the past five years the Greeks had been striving to obtain their freedom. Great Britain, France, and Russia were on their side ; and in October 1827, the fleets of these countries, led by Admiral Codrington, defeated Turkey and Egypt at the Battle of Navarino. After this Greece became free, and was formed into a kingdom. She has had a King of her own since 1832.

3. **Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts : 1828.**— As ministers could not agree on the best way to meet the demands of the people, Lord Goderich resigned, after he had been Prime Minister only five months. The Duke of Wellington took his place, and Robert Peel and Lord Palmerston were two of the ministers.

4. The Test and Corporation Acts, passed in the reign of Charles the Second to prevent those who

were not members of the Church of England from holding public offices, were still in force. Lord John Russell proposed that these Acts should be done away with. Peel and Palmerston opposed him; but Russell had the people with him, and the Acts were repealed. This gave Dissenters their rights, though Roman Catholics were still excluded.

5. **Daniel O'Connell.**—The next thing was to do away with the law which prevented Roman Catholics from being members of Parliament. Daniel O'Connell, who was a great orator, and who had obtained much influence over the people, was the leader of the Irish party in Ireland. He was elected as member for County Clare; but when he presented himself in the House of Commons, he was not allowed to take his seat because he was a Roman Catholic.

6. **Roman Catholic Emancipation Act: 1829.**—This caused a great stir not only in Ireland but also among the friends of freedom in England. Both Wellington and Peel desired to keep the law as it was; but afraid of a rebellion in Ireland, they gave way, and Roman Catholics were placed on an equal footing with their Protestant fellow-subjects.

7. **Death of George.**—George reigned ten years, and died at the age of sixty-eight. From his fine manners and fondness for dress, he was called "the first gentleman in Europe." He was not worthy of the name. He lived a wicked life, and was a weak and useless King. Having no child to succeed him, the crown passed to his brother William, Duke of Clarence.

Notes and Meanings.

1 **Lord Goderich** (1782–1859), afterwards Earl of Ripon.
2 **Navarino**, a town and bay southwest of the Morea in Greece.
3 **Repeal**, recall; withdrawal.
Test Act, passed in 1673, required all officers in the army to be members of the Church of England.
3 **Corporation Act**, passed in 1661, required all town councillors and magistrates in boroughs to be members of the Church of England.
4 **Lord John Russell** (1792–1878), afterwards Earl Russell, thrice Prime Minister.
Excluded, shut out.

45. WILLIAM IV. (Part I.)

1830 to 1837: 7 years.

1. **William the Fourth: 1830.**—William the Fourth was the third son of George the Third, and brother of George the Fourth. He was sixty-five years old when he became King. His wife was Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen in Germany. She was a good woman, and by her pure and useful life she set an example to all around her.

2. **Revolution and Reform: 1830.**—Again the French people rose against their rulers. They drove Charles the Tenth, who had been made King some years after the Battle of Waterloo, out of the country. Belgium also separated from Holland, to which it had been united.

3. This stir among other nations caused the people of Great Britain to demand more than ever the Reform of the House of Commons, and the Government was now more ready to give heed to the call.

4. A new Parliament met towards the end of the year, and a great many of its members were in

favour of a change. The Duke of Wellington, who would not agree to it, gave way to a Whig Ministry, of which the leaders were Earl Grey and Lord John Russell.

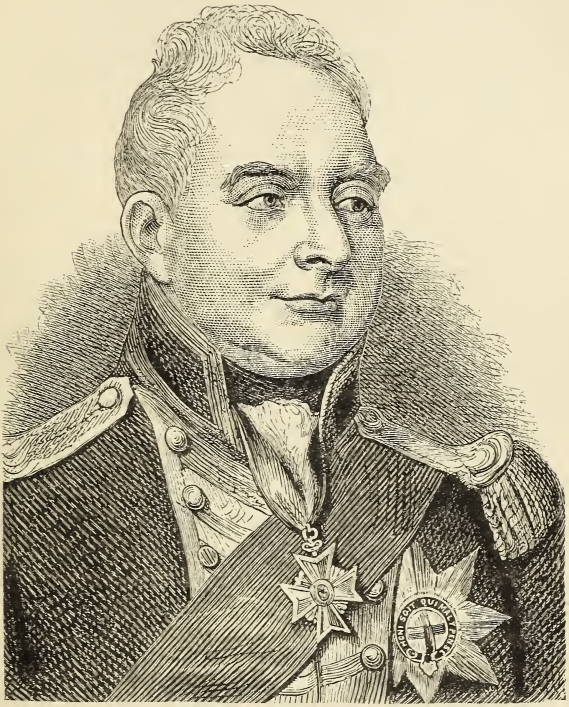
5. Before a Bill passes through the House of Commons or the House of Lords it has to be voted on three times. Each time is called a "reading" of the Bill, and unless at each reading there are more votes for it than against it, it does not pass.

6. **Reform Bill: 1832.**—On the 1st of March 1831 Lord John Russell brought a Reform Bill into the House of Commons. The first reading had only one more vote for it than against it. This was not enough to enable the Government to carry the Bill through all its stages. They therefore brought the Parliament to an end, and a new House of Commons had to be chosen. Riots took place in various parts of the country. In these riots some lives were lost, and a good deal of property was destroyed. In the new House of Commons the Bill was easily carried, but the House of Lords refused to pass it.

7. Without loss of time the Bill was brought in again in the House of Commons, and again sent to the House of Lords on the 12th of December 1831. The Lords were still so much against it that Earl Grey asked the King to create as many new Lords who would vote for it as would carry it through the House. The King was not willing to do this, and Earl Grey therefore resigned office as Prime Minister.

8. **How the Bill was passed.**—The Duke of Wellington was called upon by the King to take his

place. The people, who had set their minds upon having the Bill passed, were in an angry mood. Even the memory of Waterloo did not shield the Duke from outrage by the mob of London. Well-



WILLIAM THE FOURTH.

ington failed to form a ministry, and Earl Grey had to come back. The King was now willing to create new Lords, but they were not needed. One hun-

dred of those who had formerly voted against the Bill stayed away, and it was carried.

9. **Changes made by the Reform Act.**—The following changes were made by the new Reform Act:—

(1.) Many places—called pocket-boroughs—in which there were few voters lost the right of sending members to Parliament. The most noted case was that of Old Sarum, where not a single house then stood.

(2.) Large towns, like Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, and Sheffield, which had grown up within the last hundred years, received for the first time the right of choosing members of Parliament.

(3.) The right of voting was given to a greater number of persons. In towns, those who owned or lived in a house for which a rent of £10 a year was paid, and in counties those who owned houses or land worth £10 a year, or who paid a rent of at least £50, were allowed to vote.

10. These changes brought the House of Commons and the country into a better understanding with each other. Instead of acting only for the good of the few who formerly chose the members, the Reformed House began to work for the good of all. It had become "the People's House of Parliament."

Notes and Meanings.

1 **Saxe-Meiningen,** a duchy of Germany, between Gotha and Coburg.

2 **Charles X.** of France, after he was driven from his throne, resided for some time at Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh.

9 **Pocket-boroughs,** so called because the owners of the land chose the members who sat for them in Parliament; called "rotten" because of the corrupt system of election.

9 **Old Sarum,** in Wiltshire; two miles from Salisbury, which is "New Sarum."

46. WILLIAM IV. (Part II.)

1. **Slavery abolished : 1833.**—William Wilberforce had struggled for forty-five years to obtain freedom for the slaves in the West Indies. The slave-trade had been done away with in 1807, but there were still 800,000 slaves under British rule. The Reformed Parliament set the slaves free. They agreed to pay the slave-owners £20,000,000 sterling to make up for their loss.

2. The slaves were not allowed to leave their masters at once. They were bound to work on for five years, but they were to be paid wages for their services. Three days after the passing of the Act Wilberforce died, at the age of seventy-five. He lived to know that his life's work was done. To him chiefly the glory of abolishing slavery in the British dominions is due. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

3. **New Poor Law : 1834.**—Earl Grey, who had been Prime Minister since the Reform Act passed, now left the Ministry, and Lord Melbourne took his place. His first work was the making of a new Poor Law. The money needed to relieve the poor of the country had risen to £8,000,000 a year. Much of this was given to men and women strong enough but too idle to work. By the new law help was not to be given to those who were able to work, unless they were willing to go to the poor-house and there work for a living. Government took means to see from time to time that this was being done.

4. **Trade-Unions.**—Since the time of Edward the Third, working-men had been forbidden by law to unite with one another even for the protection of their own interests. Their wages were also fixed. These laws were done away with in 1825. Thereafter trade-unions sprang up all over the country, and this very often led to much misunderstanding between masters and workmen. In 1834 the tailors of London refused to work unless they received better wages. The weavers of Leeds and the calico-printers of Glasgow did the same. In each case, while the struggle lasted, the loss of wages led to great suffering on the part of the workmen and their families.

5. **Municipal Reform Act : 1835.**—The number of changes which had taken place in so short a time began to alarm the King. He therefore changed his ministers, and Robert Peel became Prime Minister. Peel, however, could not get the House of Commons to follow him. He caused a new election to take place, but this did not help him. At the end of four months Lord Melbourne came back to power.

6. The first thing this new Parliament did was to reform the Town Councils of England and Wales, as well as those of Scotland and Ireland. The right of choosing councillors was given to those who paid rates in the towns. The councillors chose the magistrates from among themselves.

7. **Coaches and Railways.**—Up to this time people had travelled in stage-coaches at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour. Goods were conveyed in

TRAVELLING ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

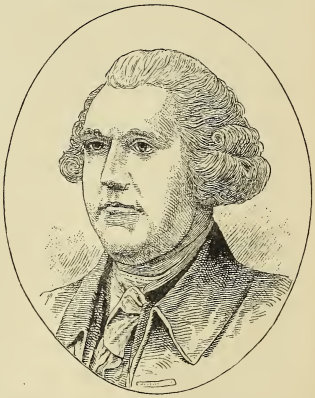
waggons drawn by horses over tram-roads, or in boats on the canals. Now a greater and quicker moving power was needed, for the use of steam in manufacturing goods had caused a great increase in the trade of the country, and there was no rapid means of conveyance. To meet this want travelling engines or locomotives were built to run over iron roads or railway lines.

8. **The first Railways.**—George Stephenson built the first railway in England from Stockton to Darlington in 1825; but the trains on it ran only at the rate of five or six miles an hour. He then made a railway from Liverpool to Manchester, and built engines that were able to run at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The line was opened by a procession of trains, in the presence of the Duke of Wellington and a great gathering of people, September 15th, 1830. This was the be-

SIR ISAAC NEWTON
1642–1727
PHILOSOPHER AND MATHEMATICIAN
Discovered the law of gravitation.

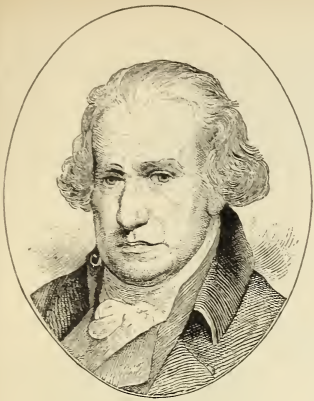
JOHN SMEATON
1724–1792
CIVIL ENGINEER
Built Eddystone Lighthouse.

SIR RICHARD ARKWRIGHT
1732–1792
INVENTOR
Invented the spinning-jenny. Founder of our cotton manufacture.



JOSIAH WEDGWOOD
1730–1795
POTTER AND INVENTOR
Invented Wedgwoodware. Founder of our pottery trade.

GREAT INVENTORS, &c.



JAMES WATT
1736–1819
INVENTOR AND ENGINEER
Improver of the steam-engine.

SIR HUMPHRY DAVY
1778–1829
CHEMIST
Invented the miner's safety-lamp.

GEORGE STEPHENSON
1781–1848
ENGINEER
Invented the locomotive steam-engine.

SIR WILLIAM HERSCHEL
1738–1822
ASTRONOMER
Discovered the planet Uranus.

GREAT INVENTORS, &c.

ginning of the great railway system now spread all over the country.

9. **Death of William.**—The King died on the 20th of June 1837, at the age of seventy-two. When a young man he had been for some time a sailor, and was called the "Sailor King." He was warm-hearted and simple in manners, and his people loved and trusted him. He left no children.

Notes and Meanings.

1 **Abolished,** done away with.
William Wilberforce (1759-1833) devoted himself to putting down the slave-trade.
Sterling (from *Easterling* or *German*), a word which denotes that English money is of the standard value.

2 **British dominions,** those parts of the world which are under British rule.
Westminster Abbey, a church in a part of London called Westminster, in which the British sovereigns are crowned, and where many famous men are buried.

3 **Ministry.** The chief ministers form the Cabinet, which meets in private, settles the policy of the Government, and prepares Bills.
Lord Melbourne (1779–1848) was three times Prime Minister—in 1834, 1835–1839, and 1839–1841, when he finally retired from public life.

4 **Trade-Union,** a company of workmen of any trade or branch of manufacture formed to enable them all to secure the conditions most favourable for labour, and the redress of any of their grievances.

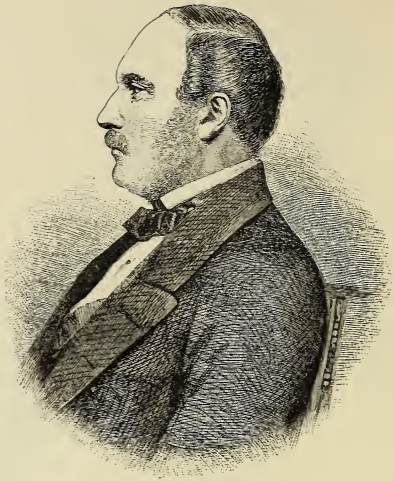
5 **Municipal,** belonging to the government of a town or city.
Election, choosing of members by the people for a new Parliament.

6 **Town Council,** the governing body in a town, elected by the rate-payers.
Rates, taxes.

8 **George Stephenson** (1781–1848), the son of a fireman at a colliery; began life as a cowboy; the father of the railway system.

47. VICTORIA: 1837. (Part I.)

1. **Queen Victoria: 1837.**—Queen Victoria is the daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent. Her father was the brother of William the Fourth, and the fourth son of George the Third. The young Queen ascended the throne June 20th, 1837, a month after her eighteenth birthday. From early life she had been carefully trained by her mother, the Duchess



PRINCE ALBERT.

of Kent, that she might be fit for the high position which she was one day likely to fill.

2. **Our Royal Family.**—In 1840, her Majesty married her cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, afterwards called the Prince Consort. He died in 1861. Their family consisted of four sons, Albert-Edward (Prince of Wales), Alfred, Arthur, and Leopold; and five daughters, Victoria, Alice, Helena, Louise, and Beatrice. Two of their children are dead—the Princess Alice in 1878, and Leopold, who was Duke of Albany, in 1884.

3. **Hanover.**—By the accession of George the First in 1714, the crowns of Britain and Hanover were united; but when Queen Victoria came to the throne,

Hanover became a separate kingdom, as there is a law in that country against any woman wearing the crown. Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, fifth son of George the Third, then became its King. After this, Hanover continued to be a separate kingdom until 1866, when it was added to Prussia.

4. **Melbourne Prime Minister.**—Lord Melbourne, who was Prime Minister when William died, continued in office. The change of Sovereign was greatly in his favour, for the young Queen needed his advice and guidance in all public affairs. He was a kindly, easy-going man, who believed in letting things remain as they were as long as possible. This could not last, for many of the people were in great want. Wages were low, food was dear, working hours were too long, workrooms were unhealthy, and the houses of the poor were often not fit to live in.

Notes and Meanings.

1 **Duchess,** the wife of a duke.

2 **Saxe-Coburg-Gotha,** a state of Central Germany.

Prince Consort, the husband of a queen.

Albert-Edward, Prince of Wales, married Alexandra, daughter of the King of Denmark.

Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, married Marie, daughter of the Czar of Russia.

Arthur, Duke of Connaught.

Leopold, Duke of Albany; died 1884.

Victoria, Princess Royal of England, married the Crown Prince of Germany; became Empress of Germany in 1888, but her husband lived only a few months after becoming Emperor.

2 **Alice,** married Prince Louis of Hesse; died 1878.

Helena, married Prince Christian.

Louise, married the Marquis of Lorne, the eldest son of the Duke of Argyle.

Beatrice, married Prince Henry of Battenberg.

3 **A law,** called the Salic Law, which allows males only to rule.

RICHARD COBDEN.

48. VICTORIA. (Part II.)

1. **The Corn Law and Free Trade: 1838–1846.**—The Corn Law of 1815, which put a tax upon corn from abroad, had given place to another in 1828. By the new law, the tax grew less as corn became dearer; but still the effect was to keep corn from being brought into the country. The landlords and farmers were in favour of the tax, as it put a higher price on corn, and enabled the farmer to pay the landlord a higher rent.

2. **Cobden and Bright.**—Two men—Richard Cobden and John Bright, both remarkable as public speakers—came forward against the tax. They were called "Free Traders," because they wanted trade to be free. They believed that food ought to be bought in the cheapest markets in the world;

JOHN BRIGHT

and that if this were done the country would be richer.

3. **The Famine in Ireland.**—In 1845 and 1846 the potato crop, from which the people of Ireland get a great part of their food, failed. The poor people sold everything they had to buy food. They lived on turnips and cabbages, or anything else they could get, and often many were without food for days. Fever broke out among them, and thousands died before help could be brought to them.

4. After a time, kind-hearted people, in Ireland, Great Britain, and America, were able to give them help; and their own priests worked day and night to assist the suffering people. Fortunately, the har-

vest of 1847 was good, and this put an end to "the hunger," as the people themselves called it; but Ireland felt its effects for a long time.

5. **Repeal of the Corn Law.**—The famine in Ireland, which lasted for two years, led Robert Peel, who was then Prime Minister, to see that it was wrong to hinder food from coming freely into the country. He resigned office, thinking it better that the men who had all along been on the side of Free Trade should bring in the measure.

6. Lord John Russell, however, could not get a ministry together, and Peel had to come back to office. In 1846 he carried a motion in the House of Commons by which the tax on corn was lowered to four shillings per quarter; and in 1849 it fell to one shilling. The repeal of the Corn Law made many of Peel's friends turn against him and form themselves into a party, called "Protectionists." Lord Stanley, afterwards the Earl of Derby, was their leader.

7. **The Chartists.**—A body of men called Chartists began at this time (1839) to demand, as the right of every man, six things as "The People's Charter." The six points of the Charter were:—

(1.) That every man should have a vote.

(2.) That votes should be given by ballot.

(3.) That there should be a new Parliament every year.

(4.) That members of Parliament should be paid.

(5.) That every man, whether he was the owner of property or not, should be held fit to be chosen as a member of Parliament.

(6.) That the country should be divided into equal districts, each of which should choose one member of Parliament.

8. A band of Chartists, led by John Frost, who had once been a magistrate, raised a riot at Newport in Monmouthshire. In this riot some lives were lost, and Frost and two others were transported.

9. **Penny Postage: 1839.**—Before this time the postage paid for sending letters was so high that people wrote as few letters as they could. The postage on a letter from London to Edinburgh was one shilling and a penny.

10. Rowland Hill proposed a plan by which letters might be sent to any part of the British Isles for a penny. The plan was adopted, and proved so successful that it has since been improved. We can now send a letter for a penny, and a post-card or a newspaper for a halfpenny, to any part of the British Isles.

Notes and Meanings.

2 **Cobden, Richard** (1804–1865), a cotton manufacturer, arranged a commercial treaty with France in 1860.

John Bright, born 1811; M.P. for Birmingham since 1857; great Free Trader; has been a member of two Cabinets.

6 **Protectionists,** those who were in favour of the taxing of imported corn to keep up the price of home-grown corn.

Lord Stanley (1799–1869), afterwards Earl of Derby, was a great orator. He was three times Prime Minister, from which post, owing to ill-health, he retired in 1868.

7 **Chartists,** those in favour of "The People's Charter."

Ballot, a plan for secret voting. The voter puts a X opposite the name of the candidate for whom he wishes to vote.

8 **John Frost,** returned to England in 1856, and died in 1877, aged ninety-six.

Transported, sent out of the country; banished.

10 **Rowland Hill** (1795–1879), founder of the penny postage system.

49. VICTORIA. (Part III.)

1. **First Afghan War: 1839–1842.**—Afghanistan lies on the north-west of India, with only a range of mountains between the two countries. The Russians have large possessions in Asia, and for a long time they have been adding to these, till their empire borders on the northern side of Afghanistan. The British have long feared that Russia would try to take possession of India if the chance ever occurred. We have therefore always aimed to keep her out of Afghanistan, and to be ourselves friends with the ruler of that country.

2. Shah Shoojah, the ruler of Afghanistan, who was a friend of the British, was driven from his throne by Dost Mohammed. In 1839 a British army marched into Afghanistan, took Kandahar, Cabul, and other cities, and replaced Shah Shoojah. The British army then returned to India, leaving soldiers to guard some of the Afghan towns.

3. In 1841, Akbar Khan, the son of Dost Mohammed, surrounded the British in Cabul. There was a rising of the people in the city, and some of the British leaders were killed. A few weeks later Sir William Macnaghten, and several officers who visited Akbar to negotiate, were put to death by the Afghans. The British then left Cabul, Akbar promising to protect them on their way back to India.

4. Between Cabul and Jelalabad, a distance of ninety miles, the British had to march over the steep hills covered with snow. They had women and children with them to care for. Fierce Afghans

AFGHAN SOLDIERS FIGHTING.

posted on the rocks attacked the retreating troops and shot them down without mercy. The women

and children were given up to Akbar Khan. He could keep them beside him in safety, but he could not restrain his followers, when beyond his reach, from attacking the British. The men bravely marched on, but it was to their death.

5. A few days later one man, wounded and half dead, riding a worn-out pony, entered Jelalabad. He was the only one left to tell the tale. Four thousand five hundred soldiers and twelve thousand camp-followers lay dead in the passes of those snow-covered mountains.

6. The Afghans then tried to take Jelalabad, but they were unable to do so. The British held out till help arrived, General Pollock having bravely fought his way through the Khyber Pass. Having relieved Jelalabad he then marched on to Cabul, and recovered those who had been left behind when the soldiers retreated. He then threw down the city walls and returned to India. In 1855 Dost Mohammed made a friendly alliance with the British.

7. **War between Turkey and Egypt: 1839.**—While these things were going on in Afghanistan, a war broke out between Turkey and Egypt. As this hindered British trade in the neighbourhood of the Black Sea, we were led to take part in it. The Egyptians could not be driven out of Syria until the town of Acre had been taken by the British fleet. Shortly after this the Turks, who claimed Egypt as part of their empire, agreed that Mehemet Ali and his heirs should be settled as rulers of that country.

8. **War with China: 1840.**—War took place with China on account of the opium trade. Opium is a

drug that grows in India, and it is sent to China and other countries, where it is either smoked or swallowed in small pieces. The Chinese Government had passed a law forbidding opium to be brought into their country, because it was hurtful to those who used it.

9. This law hindered British merchants from carrying on the opium trade. Many cargoes of opium which British traders tried to smuggle into China were destroyed, and several British subjects were thrown into prison. In 1840 a war was begun to compel the Chinese to alter the law. Hong-kong was taken, and the British received the right to trade with Canton and four other towns on the sea coast. Peace was restored in 1842. It was a disgraceful thing for us thus to force the sale of a hurtful drug like opium on the Chinese people.

10. **Union of the two Canadas: 1841.**—For some time the people of Canada had been demanding greater freedom in the management of their own affairs. There were many French people in Lower Canada, and they disliked being under British rule. The ministers at home, however, would not listen to the Canadians, who at last made up their minds to fight. But the fighting did not last long, and there was little loss of life.

11. Another rising next year among the French of Lower Canada was as quickly put down. Parliament saw, however, that something must be done to bring this state of things to an end, and an Act was passed in 1841 which made Upper and Lower Canada into one province.

Notes and Meanings.

2 **Kandahar**, south-west of Cabul.
Cabul (pronounce *Caw'bool*), the chief city of Afghanistan.
3 **Negotiate**, try to come to an agreement.
4 **Jelalabad**, east of Cabul, at the head of the Khyber Pass, which connects Afghanistan with India.
Restrain, repress; check.
5 **One man**, Dr. Bryden.
7 **Acre**, properly St. Jean d'Acre; on the coast of Syria.
Mehemet Ali (1769–1849), Pacha of Egypt, which country he made a powerful kingdom, all but independent of the Sultan.
8 **Opium**, the juice of the white poppy, chiefly cultivated in India and in Turkey.
9 **Hong-kong**, an island east of the entrance to the Canton river. It is now a British colony. It is 8 miles long, and from 2 to 6 broad.
Four other towns, Amoy, Foochoo, Ning-po, and Shanghai.

50. VICTORIA. (Part IV.)

1. **War in India: 1843.**—While the war was going on in Afghanistan, Sindh, which lies near the mouth of the river Indus, in the north-west of India, had been held by a British army. Its rulers, who were called Ameers, did not like this. The Ameer, determined to force the British to leave his country, surrounded the house in which the British Minister dwelt at Hyderabad.

2. Major Outram, who had only one hundred men with him, held the place for a time, and then with great skill withdrew in safety. A few days after, the British, under Sir Charles Napier, won the Battle of Meeanee. After another victory, at Dubba, Sindh was given up to Britain, and has ever since been part of British India.

3. **War in the Punjâb: 1839–1846.**—The country which lies farther up the Indus is called the Pun-

jâb, which means "the five waters." Its people are called Sikhs. One of their rulers, Runjeet Singh, had been a friend of the British; but when he died in 1839 a great fight for the throne began.

4. An attack was made on a British force which lay at Moodkee in 1845. In this fight the Sikhs were beaten. They were, however, no mean foes; they rode splendid horses, and had been taught to handle their guns by officers from Europe.

5. The British made an attack upon their camp at Ferozeshah, and took it after two days' hard fighting. The Sikhs fled across the Sutlej, which is the farthest east of "the five rivers." In 1846, the winning of two battles by the British, at Aliwal and Sobraon, opened the way to Lahore, the capital of the Punjâb, where a treaty was made. Another Sikh War took place in 1849. The British won the battles of Chillianwalla and Goojerat, and the Punjâb was then also added to our Indian Empire.

6. **Income Tax: 1842.**—For several years the income of the Government had not been sufficient, and Peel proposed in the House of Commons to levy an income tax of sevenpence out of every pound of income earned by all persons throughout the country. This measure was passed. It gave him more money than he needed, but with the surplus he was able to lessen some taxes which were greatly hindering trade.

7. There were many kinds of goods which could not be brought into the country without paying heavy taxes. The duty was lowered, and by this

means many articles became cheaper, trade improved, and the wants of the people were better supplied. He did not, however, deal with the tax on corn till 1846.

8. **Daniel O'Connell and the Repeal of the Union.**—Daniel O'Connell, who entered the House of Commons in 1829 as member for County Clare, now advocated the repeal of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland. He held great meetings in Ireland, and the people collected money at the doors of Roman Catholic chapels to enable him to carry on the movement.

9. In 1843 things came to a head. Soldiers had to keep order at some of the meetings. These meetings were often so large as to endanger public safety. O'Connell and others were tried for causing disorder, and ordered to be kept in prison for two years. They were soon, however, set free; and O'Connell, having left the country, died at Genoa in 1847.

10. **Disruption of the Church of Scotland: 1843.**—During the reign of Queen Anne, a law called the Patronage Act was passed for Scotland. In every parish, one man, called the patron, had the right of saying who was to be the minister; and the Church courts were bound to put him in, even against the wishes of the people.

11. The popular party in the Church denied the right of the patron to do more than withhold the stipend. They refused to settle ministers at the bidding of the civil courts. At last, in consequence of a decision in the House of Lords against the

popular party, the Church of Scotland was broken in two. In 1843 a great many people left the Church of Scotland and became the Free Church of Scotland—that is, free from connection with the State. This was called the Disruption.

Notes and Meanings.

1 **Hyderabad,** near the head of the delta of the Indus.
2 **Meeanee, Dubba,** near Hyderabad.
3 **"Five waters"**—namely, the Indus and its tributaries, the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravee, and the Sutlej.
4 **Moodkee,** } villages of North-
5 **Ferozeshah,** } west India.
Aliwal, on the Sutlej.
Sobraon, a village of North-west India.
5 **Lahore,** a city on the river Ravee.
Chillianwalla, Goojerat, north-west of Lahore.
6 **Surplus,** money which was over.
8 **Daniel O'Connell.** See Note, page 153.
Advocated, spoke in favour of.
9 **Genoa,** north-west of Italy.
10 **Disruption of,** breaking away from.
11 **Stipend,** salary.

51. VICTORIA. (Part V.)

1. **Death of Sir Robert Peel.**—When Peel took in hand to deal with the Corn Law, many of his old friends deserted him. They joined the Whigs in a vote against him on the very day that his Corn Bill passed the House of Lords. Lord John Russell then became Prime Minister. As long as Sir Robert Peel lived, he assisted Lord Russell to set trade free. He was thrown from his horse and killed in 1850.

2. A monument was erected to Sir Robert in Westminster Abbey. On it are inscribed the closing words of the speech he made when he resigned

the office of Prime Minister. They refer to the part he took in repealing the Corn Law: "It may be that I shall leave a name sometimes remembered with expressions of goodwill in the abodes of those whose lot it is to labour and to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow, when they shall recruit their exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food, the sweeter because it is no longer leavened with a sense of injustice."

3. **Great Exhibition of 1851.**—Buying and selling all over the world help to make the people of different countries better friends with each other. In this way trade makes peace stronger and war less likely. Prince Albert, the Queen's husband, saw that it would be a benefit to bring together specimens of the best kinds of work and material from all parts of the world, so that they could be seen side by side with those of our own country.

4. For this purpose the "Crystal Palace," a building of glass and iron, was erected in Hyde Park, London, in which to hold the so-called "World's Fair." It was the first and most successful of the Great Exhibitions which have since been held in the great towns of England and Scotland.

5. **Death of the Duke of Wellington.**—The Duke of Wellington died on the 14th September 1852, at the age of eighty-three. He was one of the greatest generals whom Britain or any other country has ever had. He won many battles, the greatest of which was Waterloo. The people were proud of him, and called him the "Iron Duke,"—the "Hero of a hundred fights." He was buried in St. Paul's

Cathedral, London, beside Lord Nelson and other great national heroes.

6. **Change of Ministers.**—In 1852 Lord Russell resigned, and the Earl of Derby then formed a Conservative Ministry, with Benjamin Disraeli as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Derby resigned in the following year, and what is called a Coälition Ministry was formed, in which there were men of both parties. Lord Aberdeen was Prime Minister, and the Ministry also included Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, and William Ewart Gladstone.

Notes and Meanings.

2 **Inscribed,** written.
Recruit, restore; renew.
Exhausted, worn out.
Leavened, mixed; made bitter.
3 **Specimens,** samples.
6 **Conservative.** This political party is so called because its leading principle is to *conserve* or preserve the Constitution and to oppose change.
Benjamin Disraeli (1804-1881), afterwards Earl of Beaconsfield, great Conservative statesman; twice Prime Minister.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, the minister who has charge of the money of the country.
6 **Coälition Ministry,** a ministry made up of men belonging to more than one party.
Aberdeen, Lord (1784–1860), was Prime Minister from 1852 to 1855.
Palmerston, Lord, born 1784; died 1865. He was twice Prime Minister.
William Ewart Gladstone, born 1809; a great Liberal statesman, and one of the greatest orators that ever lived. Thrice Prime Minister.

52. VICTORIA. (Part VI.)

1. **Crimean War: 1854–1856.**—War arose between Russia and Turkey from a quarrel about the treatment of pilgrims to the Holy Places in Jerusalem. Nicholas, Emperor of Russia, who was head of the

Greek Church, marched an army into Turkey. Other questions also had to be settled between the two countries. The Turks were foolish, and the Russians headstrong.

2. Great Britain and France took the side of Turkey. They were afraid that if Turkey was defeated, Russia would become too strong in the south of Europe. The allied troops were landed at Varna; but they were not needed there, as the Turks were able to defend themselves on the Danube.

3. It was therefore resolved to break Russia's power in the Black Sea; and the fleets were sent there, and began by attacking Odessa, a Russian town. Sir Charles Napier, with another fleet, sailed to the Baltic Sea. He tried to take Kronstadt, in the Gulf of Finland, the fortress which guards St. Petersburg, but had to give up the attempt.

4. **Battle of the Alma: 1854.**—It was in the Crimea, a small peninsula stretching out into the Black Sea, that the war lasted longest and was most keenly carried on. A British and French army of 51,000 men, led by Lord Raglan and Marshal St. Arnaud, landed at Eupatoria, on the west side of the Crimea, in September 1854.

5. In marching southward to Sebastopol, a stronghold in the Crimea, they came upon a Russian army nearly as large as their own. It was strongly placed on a rising ground beyond the river Alma, and they had to cross right in the face of it. In three hours, however, the British and French were on the other side, and had climbed the heights, driving the Russians before them towards Sebastopol. This

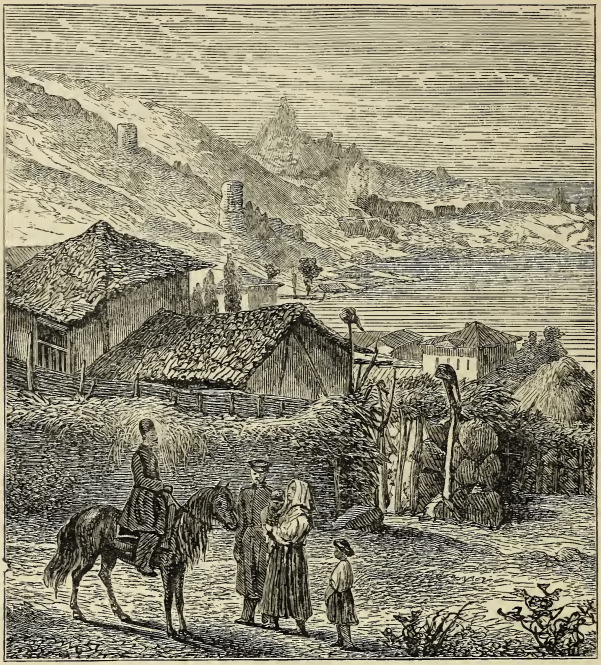
was the famous Battle of the Alma. It was fought on the 20th of September, six days after the landing of the allied armies.

6. **Before Sebastopol.**—When the Russians were beaten on the heights of Alma, they fell back on their great stronghold Sebastopol. If Lord Raglan had had his own way, the Allies, as the British and French were called, would have followed the Russians into the city. The French leader, who was himself very ill, considered his men too worn out to do this, and the two armies encamped to the south of the city.

7. Their ships and stores were lying behind them at Balaklava, about six miles farther south. It took them a whole month to get ready to storm Sebastopol. In that time the Russians had made it so strong that they were able for a time to hold out against the allied armies.

8. **Battle of Balaklava: 1854.**—On the 25th of October a battle was fought at Balaklava, in which both sides lost many men. The Turks, who were there too, failed to stand their ground, and the Russian horsemen had nearly broken in upon the British lines, when they were brought to a stand by Sir Colin Campbell, at the head of the 93rd Highlanders.

9. The usual way of meeting a charge of cavalry is to form a square, so that the men may face outwards on every side, and so prevent the horsemen from getting behind to cut them down. Sir Colin, knowing that he could trust his men to stand firm, did not form them into a square, but kept



BALAKLAVA.

them in two long lines, the one behind the other—"a thin red streak, topped with a line of steel."

10. By the fire from their rifles alone they drove back the enemy. The heavy British horse—the Scots Greys, Enniskillens, and Dragoon Guards—were standing ready, and they at once dashed among the Russian horsemen with such force that in five minutes they scattered a host three times their own number.

"SABRING THE GUNNERS THERE."

11. **Charge of the Light Brigade: 1854.**—Another great deed, known as the "Charge of the Light Brigade," was done on the same day. After the defeat of the Russian horsemen, their whole army was drawn up behind a guard of thirty guns, about a mile and a half from the Allies.

12. By some blunder, the Light Brigade received an order to charge the whole Russian army! Right down the slope they rode in the face of the guns. On they went, fired at from both sides as well as in front. They reached the battery, cut down many of the gunners, and then "all that was left of them" rode back. Of 670 men who went out, only 190 returned.

13. This famous charge produced a great effect on the enemy, by showing what British troops would dare to do. "It is magnificent, but it is not war," said a French general.

"When can their glory fade?
Oh! the wild charge they made!
All the world wondered.
Honour the charge they made!
Honour the Light Brigade,
Noble Six Hundred!"

Notes and Meanings.

1 **Holy Places,** places connected with sacred history.
2 **Varna,** a seaport of Bulgaria.
3 **Odessa,** a Russian seaport on the Black Sea.
4 **The Crimea,** a peninsula in the south of Russia.
Lord Raglan, born 1788; died 1855. As Sir Fitzroy Somerset he served in the Peninsular War.
5 **Sebastopol,** the Gibraltar of the Black Sea.
7 **Balaklava,** a seaport on the west coast of the Crimea; near Sebastopol.
8 **Sir Colin Campbell,** afterwards Lord Clyde. He died in 1863.

53. VICTORIA. (Part VII.)

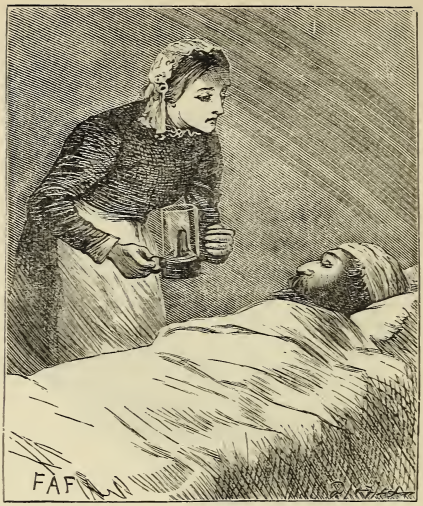
1. **Battle of Inkermann: 1854.**—On the morning of the 5th of November, another battle was fought, at Inkermann, a little to the east of Sebastopol. Hidden by the mist of a winter morning, from 50,000 to 60,000 Russians climbed the hill on the top of which was a British force of not more than 8,000 men.

2. The British were scattered here and there along the hill-side in small bodies, little dreaming

LORD PALMERSTON.

that the enemy was close upon them. They were short of powder, too, which made things worse. There was no time to unite, and still less to form any plan of defence. Each party had to do what it could to defend itself. Yet the British held their own for some hours, until the French came to their help. Inkermann was called the "Soldiers' Victory," because it was more by the bravery of the men than by the plans of their leaders that the enemy was defeated.

3. **Sufferings of the Soldiers.**—Winter was now coming on, and it was a foe harder to fight than even the Russians had been. Although there were



FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE NURSING SICK SOLDIERS IN THE CRIMEA.

ships laden with food and clothes at Balaklava, not more than six miles off, the men were dying of cold and hunger. The rain had made the roads so bad that nothing could be dragged over them.

4. The tents of the soldiers were blown away, and more men died of cold and hunger and sickness than were killed in battle. The news of this roused great anger at home. The Ministers were displaced. Lord Palmerston was put at the head of a new Government. Miss Nightingale and forty-two nurses went out to care for the sick; and a railway was laid down from the ships to the camp.

5. Miss Nightingale visited hospital and camp, and, like an angel of mercy, everywhere ministered

to the wounded and the dying. One sick soldier said that owing to the large numbers in the hospital, all could not receive her care. "Yet," said he, "we could kiss her shadow as it fell, and lay our heads on our pillows content."

6. **Fall of Sebastopol: 1855.**—Nicholas, the Czar or Emperor of Russia, died on the 2nd of March 1855; but the war went on all the same under his son Alexander. During the war, Sardinia, having joined the Anglo-French Alliance, helped to win a great battle on the banks of the Tchernaya.

7. The British and French leaders were changed more than once. Marshal St. Arnaud died after the Battle of the Alma. He was succeeded by Canrobert, who in turn gave place to Pelissier. Lord Raglan died of cholera in June 1855, and was succeeded by General Simpson, who in turn gave place to Sir William Codrington.

8. Strong as Sebastopol was, it was taken at last. From April to September 1855, shot and shell were poured upon it. On the 8th of September, after the French had taken the Malakoff tower and the British had seized the Redan, the Russians, finding they could not hope to hold out much longer, left the southern side of the city. They continued to hold the northern side across the harbour till peace was made. The ships of the Russians were sunk in the harbour, and their great stronghold was left a heap of ruins.

9. **Treaty of Paris: 1856.**—The war was in the meantime carried on in other places. British ships were in the Baltic, and Sir William Williams held

Kars, a town near the Caucasus mountains, for a long time against great odds. Russia was thus crippled at all points, and at last sought for peace. The war was brought to an end by the Treaty of Paris, in March 1856, and Turkey was left at rest for some years. Fifty million pounds were added to our National Debt, and Britain lost more than twenty thousand lives.

Notes and Meanings.

5 **Hospital,** place where sick people are cared for.
Ministered, attended.
6 **Sardinia,** an island west of Italy and south of Corsica.
Anglo-French Alliance, the union between England and France against Russia.
The Tchernaya, a river in the Crimea flowing into the harbour of Sebastopol.
7 **Cholera,** a very painful and often fatal disease.
8 **Malakoff tower, Redan,** parts of the fortifications of Sebastopol.
9 **Kars,** a city of Armenia; besieged by the Russians in 1855 and 1877.
Great odds, much larger numbers.
Crippled, weakened; disabled.

54. VICTORIA. (Part VIII.)

1. **Indian Mutiny: 1857.**—Our Indian Empire had now grown very large, as native states had been added from time to time. The army by which the British hold India is made up of British soldiers and sepoys. Sepoys are native soldiers in the British army. The Hindus, or people of India, are divided into classes, called castes.

2. Each caste has its own rules of life, and those who disobey them lose caste; which means that their neighbours will not speak to them, or have anything to do with them. There are some things which they

must not eat, or even touch. One of these is cow's flesh; and out of this great troubles arose.

3. While Lord Canning was Governor-General, some of the sepoys declared that the cartridges, or little packets of powder and bullets with which they loaded their rifles, were greased with cow's fat. Those who believed this would not use them, for fear of losing caste; and when the story spread others did the same. Some of the sepoys were punished for refusing. Their comrades set them free, and then the sepoys in a body rose in rebellion.

4. The Indian Mutiny, as it was called, began at Meerut, near Delhi, on the 10th of March 1857. After killing some Europeans and burning their houses, the rebels set out for Delhi. Before the clerks at the telegraph office were killed they had been able to send the news to Lahore. Delhi, which was full of sepoys, was besieged by about 3,000 Europeans from June till September, when it was taken by Sir John Lawrence.

5. **Massacre of Cawnpore: 1857.**—When the Mutiny broke out, there were about a thousand British men, women, and children in Cawnpore. These took refuge in a hospital near the city. Here they were attacked by a large number of sepoys under Nana Sahib. They held out for three weeks, and then, trusting to the promise of the sepoy leader, they left their place of refuge.

6. The British embarked in boats, intending to float down the Ganges to Allahabad; but no sooner were they on board than the sepoys shot down all

the men but four, and made prisoners of about two hundred women and children. A few days afterwards the helpless captives were cruelly murdered by Nana Sahib's orders, and their bodies were thrown into a well near the hospital.

7. **Relief of Lucknow: 1857.**—The sepoys had also revolted at Lucknow and surrounded the Residency, an enclosed house and grounds in which Sir Henry Lawrence and the Europeans had taken refuge. Colonel Havelock, who had arrived at Cawnpore too late to save the victims of Nana Sahib's cruelty, pushed on to Lucknow with 2,800 men, to relieve his fellow-countrymen there.

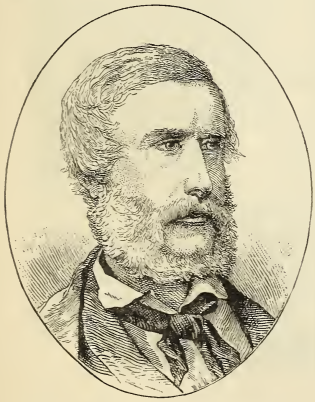
8. Sir James Outram, his superior officer, joined him on the way, but would not take the command of the little army from him. "To you," he said to Havelock, "shall be left the glory of relieving Lucknow, for which you have already struggled so much." Step by step the British fought their way through bands of rebels gathered to oppose them, and at last entered Lucknow in triumph.

9. Havelock and Outram soon found that the women and children could not be removed in the face of the enemy, who again closed around the city. Two months later Sir Colin Campbell, afterwards Lord Clyde, arrived with a larger army, and took all to a place of safety. Worn out with the hard work he had done, the brave Havelock died shortly afterwards. Delhi had already been retaken, and the Mutiny came to an end with the fall of Bareilly in 1858.

10. **End of the East India Company: 1858.**—The

SIR CHARLES NAPIER
1782–1853
SOLDIER
Indian general. Annexed Sindh.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE
1811–1879
INDIAN CIVIL SERVANT
Helped to put down the Indian Mutiny.
Viceroy of India, 1863–68.



SIR HENRY HAVELOCK
1795–1857
SOLDIER
Relieved and defended Lucknow during the Indian Mutiny.

SIR JAMES OUTRAM
1803–1863
SOLDIER
Helped to put down the Indian Mutiny.

THE MEMORIAL AT CAWNPORE.

Mutiny caused a change to be made in the government of India. It was taken out of the hands of the East India Company, and a Viceroy was placed

over the country to rule in the name of Queen Victoria. A further change was made when, in 1876, the Queen was declared to be "Empress of India."

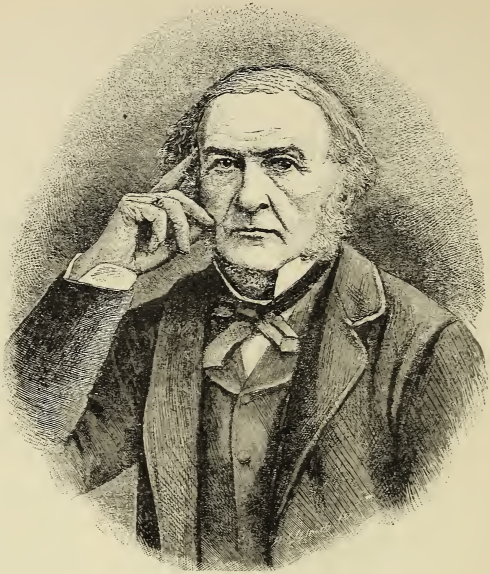
Notes and Meanings.

1 **Mutiny,** rising of soldiers against the rulers of the army or navy.
3 **Comrades,** companions; friends.
4 **Meerut,** north-east of Delhi.
Delhi, on the Jumna; one of the most important towns of Northern India; formerly the capital of the Mogul Empire.
Lahore, a city in the north-west, on the river Ravee.
Sir John Lawrence (1811–1879). He was Governor-General of India from 1864 till 1868, and in 1869 was made Baron Lawrence of the Punjâb.
5 **Cawnpore,** a town on the Ganges in the province of Oudh.
6 **Ganges,** the sacred river of India.
Allahabad, a strong fortress at the junction of the Jumna with the Ganges.
7 **Lucknow,** a town on the Goomtee, a tributary of the Ganges.
Victims, those who had been killed.
9 **Bareilly,** a town between Delhi and Lucknow.

55. VICTORIA. (Part IX.)

1. **Change of Ministry.**—Before the Mutiny was put down in India changes took place at home. A plot had been formed in England to kill the French Emperor. Lord Palmerston brought in a Bill to make the punishment for such crimes much heavier than it was. The Bill did not pass, and he withdrew from office. Lord Derby became Prime Minister. During the time he was in power an Act was passed which gave Jews the right to become members of Parliament. Lord Palmerston again returned to power when Lord Derby resigned in 1859.

2. **Chinese Wars: 1856–1860.**—There had been no



W. E. GLADSTONE.

war with China since 1842, but about the end of 1856 the Chinese seized a ship which carried the British flag. A war was begun to punish them for this, and Canton was taken in the following year. In 1858 peace was restored, and Europeans were allowed to go all over China. About the same time Japan, which had hitherto been closed to foreigners, was thrown open for trade.

3. A third war took place with China in 1860, when the British and the French marched to Pekin and captured the Summer Palace of the Emperor. They were about to bombard the city, when the

BENJAMIN D'ISRAELI, EARL OF BEACONSFIELD.

Chinese yielded. Kooloon, a district opposite Canton, was given over to the British.

4. **Second Reform Act: 1867.**—Lord Palmerston died in October 1865, in his eighty-first year. Earl Russell became Prime Minister, with Mr. Gladstone as leader of the House of Commons. A new Reform Bill was brought in the next year; but as the House of Commons would not pass it, Earl Russell resigned, and Lord Derby became Prime Minister for the third time, with Mr. Disraeli as leader of the House. Disraeli brought in a Reform Bill, which was passed in 1867.

5. The chief feature of this Act was household suffrage. It gave a vote for members of Parliament to every householder who lived in a borough,

KING THEODORE OF ABYSSINIA.

Parliament also passed two Education Acts—one for England in 1870, and another for Scotland in 1872.

These Acts said that School Boards should be formed to provide schools for all the children in the land, and that every child above a certain age must attend school. In 1872 the Ballot Act was passed. It allows votes to be given secretly at the election of members of Parliament and Town Councils.

5. A new Parliament met in 1874, which was as unfriendly to Mr. Gladstone as the former had been to Mr. Disraeli. They had therefore to change places, and Mr. Disraeli became Prime Minister a second time.

Notes and Meanings.

1 **Magdala,** a fortress of Abyssinia.
2 **Ashantee,** a native kingdom, on the Gold Coast, north of the Gulf of Guinea.
Sir Garnet Wolseley, born 1833; served in the first Burmese War, the Crimea, the Indian Mutiny, the Chinese War, the Red River Campaign, the Ashantee War, and the Zulu War; made Lord Wolseley after the Egyptian War.
3 **Majority,** greater number.
Holdings, small farms.
4 **School Board,** a number of men elected by the ratepayers in a town or parish to take care of the education of the district.

57. VICTORIA. (Part XI.)

1. **War between Russia and Turkey: 1877.** — In a war between Russia and Turkey the Turks were defeated. They had so badly treated Bulgaria, a subject province, that no other nation came to their help; but Britain sent her fleet to Constantinople, and Indian soldiers were brought to Malta, to prevent Russia from entering the Turkish capital.

2. When the fighting was nearly over, Britain undertook to help the Turks against any attack in Asia, if they would govern better at home. The

island of Cyprus was given over to the British, that they might have a footing near at hand. Peace was made at Berlin in 1878, and signed by all the Powers of Europe. Turkey had to give up some of her finest provinces to be governed by the people themselves.

3. **Second Afghan War: 1878.**—The people of Afghanistan, never very warm in their friendship for Great Britain, seemed about this time to be leaning more towards the Russians. This alarmed the British rulers of India. Shere Ali, the Ameer, having refused to receive a British embassy, war was declared, and a British army took Kandahar and Cabul. Shere Ali died shortly afterwards. His son, Yakoob Khan, submitted to the British, and a treaty was made.

4. After this the British envoy, Sir Louis Cavagnari, who had gone to see that the treaty was carried out, was murdered by the Afghans. Fighting began again. General Roberts immediately marched on Cabul, and defeating the Afghans, he entered the city, and ordered the murderers of the British envoy to be hanged. Yakoob Khan was sent as a prisoner to India.

5. While Roberts was at Cabul the Afghans almost destroyed a small British army and then besieged Kandahar. Roberts at once set out with all the forces at his command. In twenty days the British troops marched three hundred and fifty miles, relieved Kandahar, and won the Battle of Mazra.

6. At the election of a new Parliament Mr. Disraeli, now Lord Beaconsfield, had once more to give

place to Mr. Gladstone, who in 1880 became Prime Minister for the second time. The Afghan War was brought to an end in 1881, and Lord Beaconsfield died the same year.

Notes and Meanings.

1 **Constantinople**, capital of Turkey.
Malta, an island in the Mediterranean belonging to Great Britain.
2 **Cyprus**, an island in the Mediterranean; noted for its fruits.
Finest provinces, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Roumania, Servia, and Bosnia.
3 **Leaning more**, more favourable.
Ameer, the title of the ruler of Afghanistan.
Embassy, message of an ambassador.
Treaty, Treaty of Gandamak.
4 **Envoy**, a person sent in the name of the British Government to transact business with a foreign ruler or government.

58. VICTORIA. (Part XII.)

1. **Zulu War: 1878.**—Cetewayo, the King of the Zulus in South Africa, had gathered a large army near the borders of the British colony of Natal. As he refused to disarm his soldiers, British troops were sent against them. At first our soldiers, under Lord Chelmsford, were severely beaten. Eighty British soldiers bravely held a place called Rorke's Drift against four thousand Zulus, and saved Natal from invasion. In the end the British defeated the Zulus at Ulundi. Cetewayo was taken prisoner and sent to Cape Town.

2. After a visit to England, the Zulu King was restored to his throne in 1883. Another chief defeated him in 1884, and Cetewayo died the same year. Since then Zulu Land has been added to the

British Empire. The Prince Imperial of France, who was an exile in England, joined the British troops in the Zulu War, and soon after was slain.

3. **Transvaal War: 1880.**—When Cape Colony became a British possession, the Boers or Dutch settlers founded other colonies farther north, in order to be out of the reach of British rule. They wanted freedom for themselves and power to make the natives slaves. At last they crossed the Vaal, a large tributary of the Orange river, and founded the Transvaal or South African Republic, which was added to the British Empire in 1877.

4. In 1880 the Boers rose in revolt, and defeated the British under General Colley at Laing's Neck, Ingogo, and Majuba Hill. In the last battle Colley and many British officers were slain. After this the Boers were allowed the right of self-government, but under British control.

5. **War in Egypt: 1882–1885.**—Recently the affairs of Egypt have given Great Britain a good deal of trouble. As the Suez Canal—which is now the highway between England and India—is in Egypt, it is necessary that that country should be friendly with Great Britain. A military revolt under Arabi Pacha overthrew the Egyptian Government in 1882. The British sent a fleet under Admiral Seymour, which destroyed the forts at Alexandria. General Wolseley gained a great victory at Tel-el-Kebir, and then put the Khedive, or ruler of Egypt, on his throne again. Arabi was sent a prisoner to Ceylon.

6. Then an Arab revolt, headed by a chief who called himself the Mahdi or Messiah, broke out in the Soudan, a land to the south of Egypt under Egyptian rule. This led to more fighting, in order to defend Suakim on the coast of the Red Sea, and relieve Tokar, which was held by Egyptian troops. The Arabs, led by Osman Digna, one of the Arab leaders next in rank to the Mahdi, fought bravely with spears and swords; but the British army, under General Graham, gained the battles of Teb and Tamasi.

7. **General Gordon.**—The heroic General Gordon, who had at one time been Governor of Khartoum, and knew the ways of the people, consented to go to the Soudan to treat with the rebel tribes and relieve the Egyptian garrisons in the Soudan. He went almost alone to Khartoum, which lies on the Nile, fifteen hundred miles above its mouth. Gordon failed in his peaceful mission, and had to defend himself against the followers of the Mahdi, who besieged the town.

8. The British Government sent a force of 10,000 men, under Lord Wolseley, to relieve Gordon. In whale-boats, manned by Canadian boat-men, the British made their way to Korti. As the river makes a great bend from this point, a part of the army under General Stewart then marched across the Bayuda Desert, and defeated the Arabs at Abu-Klea.

9. Another battle was won near Metammeh, in which Stewart was mortally wounded and Colonel Burnaby killed. The way to the Nile was now

GENERAL GORDON.

clear; but when General Wilson steamed up the river to Khartoum, he found that the place had been taken by the Arabs, and that Gordon had been killed two days before (January 28, 1885).

10. As Osman Digna still threatened Suakim, General Graham returned to the coast of the Red Sea with a large force. His army was joined by a body of volunteers from New South Wales—the first occasion of Australian troops sharing in the defence of the Empire. Osman Digna was driven off, and his force was dispersed. The British forces soon afterwards withdrew to Egypt proper, where some still remain.

Notes and Meanings.

1 **Zulu.** Zulu Land is north-east of Natal.
Ulundi, in Zulu Land.
2 **Prince Imperial,** born 1856; killed 1879. Prince Louis Napoleon (Bonaparte), the only son of the Emperor Napoleon III.
3 **Transvaal,** a state north of the river Vaal, founded by Dutch Boers (farmers) in 1848. Its independence was declared in 1852. It was annexed to the British possessions in 1877.
4 **Laing's Neck, Ingogo, Majuba Hill,** } in the Transvaal.
5 **Alexandria,** a seaport of Lower Egypt, takes its name from Alexander the Great, by whom it was founded about the year 332 B.C.
Tel-el-Kebir (*Ke-beer'*), 26 miles west of Ismailia, on the Suez Canal.
6 **The Mahdi,** called Mohammed Achmet.
6 **Tokar,** south of Suakim.
7 **General Gordon** (1833–1885), or "Chinese Gordon," so called because he served for some years under the Emperor of China; and as commander of the "ever victorious army," suppressed the Tai-Ping rebellion in 1863–64. From 1874–1879, in the service of the Khedive, he tried to put down the Soudan slave-trade.
Khartoum, at the junction of the White Nile and the Blue Nile.
Soudan, a wide and thickly-peopled region in Africa, south of the Sahara, or Great Desert.
8 **Korti,** about 120 miles above Dongola.
Bayuda Desert, between Korti and Shendy.
9 **Abu-Klea, Metammeh,** } in the Bayuda Desert.
10 **Dispersed,** scattered.

59. VICTORIA. (Part XIII.)

1. **Troubles in Ireland.**—The Union of the Parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland in 1801 did not make the Irish contented with British rule. As we have seen, Daniel O'Connell tried to obtain a repeal of the Union in 1843, but failed in his attempt. In 1865 a plot was discovered which had the same end in view.

2. Those who were parties to it were called

GENERAL GORDON.

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2. Those who were parties to it were called

Fenians. To prevent them from doing harm the Government set aside the Habeas Corpus Act, so that they might put the leaders of the plot in prison, without trial, till the danger was past. Many of the leading Fenians, including Stephens, the "Head Centre" or chief, and O'Donovan Rossa, were banished.

3. **Home Rule.**—The disestablishing of the Irish Church and the passing of the Land Acts, in 1869 and 1870, did not satisfy the Irish people. They demanded "Home Rule,"—that is to say, they asked for a Parliament of their own in Dublin, to manage the affairs of Ireland. Bad harvests in 1878 and 1879 gave rise to much ill-feeling among the farmers, and Charles Parnell became the Home Rule leader.

4. **Land League.**—Parnell asked the House of Commons to make great changes in the land laws. With Michael Davitt, he formed the Land League, by which the farmers were to keep their lands, but not to pay full rent for them. Landlords and their agents were defied. The cattle and goods of those who obeyed the law and disobeyed the League were destroyed. Shop-keepers were forbidden to supply with food and clothing those who opposed the Land League. This was called "boycotting," from a Captain Boycott who was one of the first to be so treated. The law was openly broken, and it seemed as if the country was drifting towards civil war.

5. **New Land Act: 1881.**—In these circumstances, Parliament passed an Act to make the law stronger, and to enable it to overtake and punish the crime which had become so common. A new Land Law

was also passed, which gave the farmers a good deal more than the Act of 1870 had done. A Land Court was set up to fix a fair rent to be paid by farmers, and fixity of tenure and free sale were granted.

6. Fixity of tenure means that a tenant cannot be put out of his farm unless for not paying the rent; and free sale means that when any one wants to leave his farm, he can sell the goodwill of it to any one who will buy it, and the landlord must let it to that person at the rent already fixed. Yet Ireland was not satisfied; and the Land League had to be put down by force of law. Parnell and other leaders were imprisoned for a time.

7. **Phœnix Park Murders: 1882.**—In 1882 a dreadful crime was committed in the Phœnix Park, near Dublin. Lord Frederick Cavendish, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Burke, the Under Secretary, were murdered in open day, on the path which runs through the middle of the park. The murderers belonged to a set of men who had made up their minds that the people of Ireland and Great Britain should never be friends if they could help it.

8. The plot was made known by James Carey, a member of the Dublin Town Council, who had been one of the gang. The murderers were tried and hanged. An Act then passed for the prevention of crimes was fearlessly carried out by Earl Spencer; and during his time, for two years, things became very much better.

9. **Dynamite.**—The Irish in America sent thousands of pounds to the funds of the League, and

to pay the Irish members of Parliament while in London; but not content with this, a band of wicked men tried to frighten the people of London by blowing up buildings with dynamite. Such was their bitter feeling against England that they did not care whether those whom they killed had done them any harm or not.

10. In 1884 they blew to pieces a part of the building in Scotland Yard, the head-quarters of the London police. In the beginning of 1885, three explosions took place almost at the same time—in the House of Commons, in Westminster Hall, and in the Tower of London. For taking part in these fearful crimes, two men were sent to prison for life, and others were imprisoned for shorter periods.

11. **Third Burmese War: 1885.**—Theebaw, the King of Burmah, dealt so harshly with British subjects who lived in his country, that an army was sent against him. He was dethroned, and Burmah was annexed to our Indian Empire, January 1st, 1886.

Notes and Meanings.

2 **Fenian.** The name is said to be derived from Fion or Finn Mac-Coul, one of Ossian's heroes.

Habeas Corpus Act, passed in 1679 to secure that prisoners shall be tried within a given time. When it is suspended, men can be arrested and kept in jail without a trial.

O'Donovan Rossa, an exiled Fenian resident in America.

4 **Michael Davitt,** one of the leaders of the Irish Land League.

7 **Lord Frederick Cavendish,** a son of the Duke of Devonshire, and brother of the Marquis of Hartington. He succeeded Mr. W. E. Forster as Chief Secretary for Ireland.

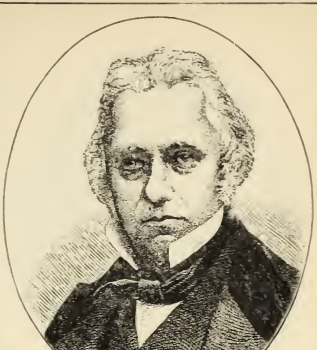
8 **Carey.** He was sent abroad for safety; but was followed, and murdered on board ship.

Earl Spencer, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

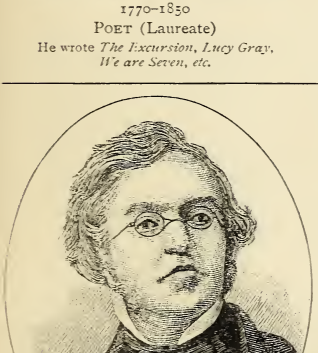
9 **Dynamite,** a powerful explosive substance.

11 **Annexed,** added; joined.

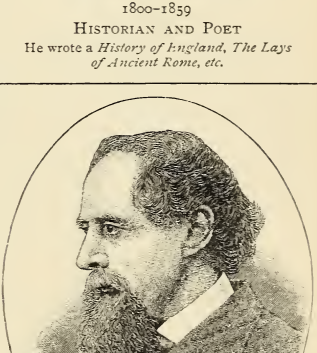
WILLIAM WORDSWORTH
1770–1850
POET (Laureate)
He wrote *The Excursion, Lucy Gray, We are Seven, etc.*



LORD MACAULAY
1800–1859
HISTORIAN AND POET
He wrote a *History of England, The Lays of Ancient Rome, etc.*

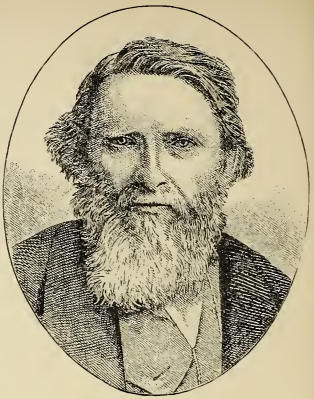


WILLIAM M. THACKERAY
1811–1863
NOVELIST
He wrote *Vanity Fair, Pendennis, The Four Georges, etc.*



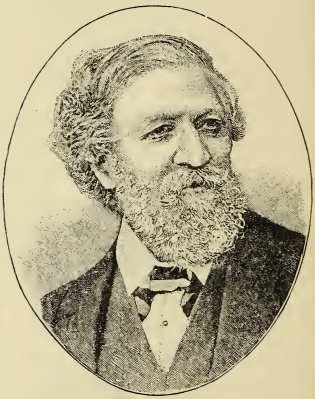
CHARLES DICKENS
1812–1870
NOVELIST
He wrote *The Pickwick Papers, David Copperfield, etc.*

THOMAS CARLYLE
1795–1881
MORALIST AND HISTORIAN
He wrote *Sartor Resartus, The French Revolution, a History, etc.*



JOHN RUSKIN
1819
ART CRITIC
He has written *Modern Painters, The Seven Lamps of Architecture, etc.*

ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON
1809
POET (Laureate)
He has written *The Queen of the May, Dora, The Charge of the Light Brigade, etc.*



ROBERT BROWNING
1812
POET
He has written *How they Brought the Good News from Ghent, The Pied Piper of Hamelin, etc.*

60. VICTORIA. (Part XIV.)

1. **A Scottish Secretary: 1885.**—About this time a change was made in the management of Scottish business by the Government. Formerly it was done by the Home Secretary, who also had charge of English business. He was almost always an Englishman, who knew very little about the wants of the Scottish people, and who had more work than he could do.

2. The result was that Scottish business did not receive proper attention, and therefore an Act was passed creating a Scottish Department with a Secretary of State at its head. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon was the first Secretary for Scotland.

3. **Scottish Crofters: 1886.**—The crofters or occupiers of small bits of land in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland demanded a change in the land laws under which they were tenants. The success of the Irish caused the Scottish crofters to try some of the same methods that the sister country had found successful.

4. They did not kill the landlords, but they stopped the messengers of the law from serving notices on those who had not paid their rents; and some of them took possession of land which they said had been taken from them years before. A number of persons were sent to inquire into their complaints; and an Act was passed which made many of the changes asked for by the crofters.

5. **Reform Act: 1884.**—The Reform Act of 1867 gave the right to vote for members of Parliament

to every householder in towns or boroughs, and in country districts to those householders who paid not less than a certain rent. Mr. Gladstone now proposed a further change, and an Act was passed which placed country or county householders, as they are called, on the same footing as householders in towns.

6. **Redistribution Act: 1885.** — Now that every householder in the United Kingdom had a vote for members of Parliament, it was found necessary to divide the country into districts, each of which should choose one member. The Act took members from small towns, and gave them to those towns and counties in which the new electors had received the right to a vote.

7. Twelve additional members were given to Scotland, and two members were taken away from Ireland and given to England. The number of members to be returned to the House of Commons was raised from 658 to 670. Of these England and Wales return 495, Scotland 72, and Ireland 103.

8. **Gladstone and Salisbury.**—Soon after the passing of these Acts Mr. Gladstone was defeated in the House of Commons, and Lord Salisbury became Prime Minister. The Conservatives had not a majority, and a new election took place near the end of 1885.

9. Early in the new Parliament Lord Salisbury was defeated, and Mr. Gladstone became Prime Minister for the third time. Unable to carry his Irish Home Rule and Land Purchase Bills, Mr. Gladstone

dissolved Parliament. Another election took place in July 1886. Mr. Gladstone failed to gain a majority, and Lord Salisbury again came into power.

10. **Queen's Jubilee: 1887.**—Queen Victoria completed the fiftieth year of her reign on the 21st of June 1887. This term has been exceeded by only two reigns in the long line of English sovereigns. Henry the Third reigned fifty-six years, and George the Third reigned sixty years. Every other European nation has changed its sovereign at least once since she began to reign.

11. Her Majesty's Jubilee was celebrated with great rejoicings not only at home, but in all parts of the British Empire. The Queen, with the members of the royal family, attended a thanksgiving service in Westminster Abbey, where, in the presence of foreign kings and princes, and representatives from all parts of her dominions, she returned thanks to Almighty God for the blessings of a long reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Notes and Meanings.

3 **Highlands and Islands,** the northern part and the islands on the west coast.
Methods, plans.
Sister country, Ireland.
4 **Messengers of the law,** sheriff officers. [212.
5 **A certain rent.** See pages 211,
6 **Redistribution,** a new arrangement of districts for choosing members of Parliament.
7 **Returned,** elected.
10 **Jubilee,** the fiftieth year of her reign; every fiftieth year among the Jews (Lev. xxv. 11); any season of public festivity and rejoicing.
11 **Celebrated,** held.

PROGRESS IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—I.

1. **Towns.**—At the beginning of the nineteenth century towns were still in a wretched condition. As yet there were no drains, and the narrow streets were strown with all kinds of filth. Gas was still unused; and in the winter nights the dim light of a few oil-lamps was all the traveller had to guide his footsteps.

2. Houses were not numbered as now, but were marked by signs swung above the doors bearing such names as "The White Hart," "The Golden Bull," and "The Spread Eagle."

3. Stage-coaches, with their scarlet-coated drivers, conveyed passengers from place to place. In town, when people went visiting, they were carried in sedan chairs.

4. Cities and towns had been growing slowly. London had only one million inhabitants when the century opened; Manchester with Salford, 110,000; and Glasgow, 100,000. Now the population of London is four million, and that of Manchester and Glasgow each half a million.

5. **Trade.**—In the end of the last century trade had made but little progress. Work was still done chiefly by the hand. Machines were few, and Watt had only lately discovered the power of steam. True, in 1769 Arkwright had invented a spinning-machine, and in 1787 Cartwright had produced the first power-loom for weaving; but a new century had begun before the cotton and linen trades really became active.

6. Now steam was brought into use, and the hand-loom weavers found their occupation gone. Rapidly the cotton trade came to the front: large factories sprang up, and the workmen who had cried out against steam found that there was still plenty of work for them.

7. Woollen and linen mills soon followed. Year after year has seen improvements worked out upon the machines, and huge factories have sprung up over all the country, giving work to thousands. The amount of coal required to feed the steam-engines and the iron furnaces opened up the new and important industry of mining.

8. Steam is now employed in the manufacture of almost everything under the sun; and to its power Britain owes her position as the first manufacturing nation in the world.

Notes and Meanings.

1 **Nineteenth century,** 1801–1900.
3 **Stage-coach,** a coach that runs regularly between two places.
Sedan-chair, a covered chair carried on poles for one person.
5 **James Watt,** born 1736; died 1819
Sir Richard Arkwright, born 1732; died 1792.
5 **Dr. Edmund Cartwright,** a clergyman; chiefly known by his valuable invention of the power-loom. Died 1823.
Power-loom, a machine for weaving cloth worked by steam.
6 **Hand-loom,** a machine for weaving cloth worked by the hand.

PROGRESS IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—II.

1. **Science, Inventions, etc.**—We have seen by what inventions the foundation of our vast trade was laid. Let us look at other agents which have helped to build up Britain's greatness.

2. In 1811 the first steam-boat, the *Comet*, was launched on the Clyde by Henry Bell; and in 1819 the Atlantic was for the first time crossed by a steamer. In 1830 George Stephenson placed the *Rocket*, the first successful locomotive, on the railway between Liverpool and Manchester.

3. Steam-boats can now cross to America in eight days; and railway trains can travel from London to Edinburgh in as many hours. Our fathers looked with fear upon the terrible pace of fifteen or twenty miles an hour: we sit at ease and read our newspaper while we are being borne along at the rate of sixty.

4. Gas was introduced in the beginning of the century. In 1807 it was tried in the streets of London, but the people did not like it. They said it would ruin the oil trade of the country. Slowly, however, it worked its way into streets and houses: the oil trade was not ruined, and life was made much more pleasant. Even machines are now worked by its power.

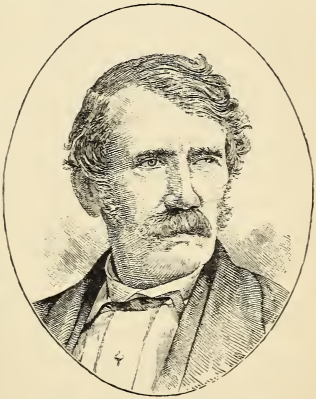
5. The greatest and most wonderful triumph over nature, however, took place when, in 1837, the first telegraph message was flashed from Euston Square to Camden Town. Electricity, one of nature's greatest wonders, had been mastered. Wires soon stretched over all the country.

6. In 1858 Britain was joined to America by a line laid under the Atlantic. For only a few weeks it stood the test, and then ceased to act. Eight years later, from the deck of the *Great Eastern*, the largest steam-boat of the age, the new Atlantic cable

CAPTAIN COOK
1728–1779
SAILOR
Sailed round the world and discovered the Sandwich Islands.

MUNGO PARK
1771–1805
AFRICAN TRAVELLER
Explored the Gambia and the Niger.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN
1786–1847
SAILOR
Explored the Arctic Regions and discovered the North-west Passage.



DAVID LIVINGSTONE
1813–1873
AFRICAN MISSIONARY AND TRAVELLER
Discovered the Lake Ngami, the Zambesi, and crossed the African continent.

was successfully laid. Line after line followed, cable after cable, till the earth was circled, and science had triumphed over space.

7. But other wonders were in store. In 1877 the telephone was invented, and has since been adopted in almost every town. A year or two later, and electricity yielded a light brighter than that of a hundred gas-jets. At the Giants' Causeway, in the north of Ireland, a railway is worked by an electric engine. And now, in 1889, the phonograph is almost made perfect, whereby a speech may be stored up in a box and given out at some future time, word for word, in the very tones in which it was first spoken.

8. Photography, introduced in 1839, is now ranked as a fine art. Sewing-machines are to be found in nearly every house; while in the harvest-field the hook and the scythe have given way to the reaping-machine.

9. The "wooden walls" of Old England, as our navy used to be called, has now no meaning: our ships are built of iron and steel.

10. **Travel.**—In the nineteenth century Britons have braved the dangers of land and sea in search of the unknown. In 1845 Sir John Franklin left England, and perished with all his men amid the ice while in search of the north-west passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Six years later the voyage was successfully made by Maclure.

11. In Africa the discoveries of Livingstone, Speke, Baker, Grant, and Stanley have made their names for ever famous. Livingstone explored the

Zambesi and the country between that river and the Nile. Speke, Grant, and Baker explored the Nile from its source to the sea. Stanley, who opened up the Congo for purposes of trade, is now at the head of a party sent to relieve an Egyptian garrison in the Soudan. Thomson has explored the Masai country west of Zanzibar, and a British trading company has just been formed to open it up.

12. In Australia Captain Sturt in 1829 traced the course of the tributaries of the Murray River, and in 1860–61 Burke and Wills crossed the continent from south to north, but perished on the return journey.

Notes and Meanings.

1 **Science,** special knowledge.
Invention, the power of finding out anything new.
Foundation, beginning; groundwork.
Agents, causes; active powers.
2 **Locomotive,** travelling engine.
3 **Borne,** carried; conveyed.
4 **Introduced,** brought into use.
5 **Telegraph,** an instrument for sending messages from one place to another by electricity.
Euston Square, Camden Town, places in London.
Electricity, the force which shows itself in lightning, and in many other ways.
6 **Cable,** a wire or number of wires twisted together on which telegraphic messages are conveyed under the ocean.
7 **Telephone,** an instrument which conveys sound or words along wires from one place to another.
7 **Adopted,** introduced; brought into use.
8 **Photography,** the art of taking likenesses of persons and places by means of the action of light on certain prepared substances.
10 **Sir John Franklin,** born 1786; died 1847.
David Livingstone, an African explorer, born 1813; died 1873.
11 **Explored,** discovered; traced the course of.
Relieve, help.
Garrison, a body of troops stationed or kept in a fortified place.
Soudan, a large region of Central Africa south of Egypt and the Sahara desert.

PERSONS OF NOTE—NINETEENTH CENTURY.

I.—LEADING AUTHORS.

S. T. COLERIDGE (1772–1834)—a poet of the Lake school—chief works, *The Ancient Mariner, Christabel.*

THOMAS CAMPBELL (1777–1844)—a poet—author of *Pleasures of Hope* (1799), *Gertrude of Wyoming* (1809), *Hohenlinden, Battle of the Baltic,* and *Mariners of England.*

ROBERT SOUTHEY (1774–1843)—a Lake poet—Laureate (1813–1843)—author of poems, *Thalaba* (1801), *Madoc* (1805), *Curse of Kehama* (1810); and prose works, *Life of Nelson* (1813).

SIR WALTER SCOTT (1771–1832)—novelist and poet—chief poems, *Lay of the Last Minstrel* (1805), *Marmion,* and *Lady of the Lake*—author of the Waverley Novels: *Ivanhoe,* etc. (1814–1831).

LORD BYRON (1788–1824)—romantic poet—author of *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage* (1812–1818), the *Giaour,* and the *Corsair.*

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH (1770–1850)—chief of Lake poets—Laureate (1843–1850)—lived at Rydal Mount—chief poem, *The Excursion* (1814)—other works, *The White Doe of Rylstone* and *The Prelude.*

THOMAS MOORE (1779–1852)—Irish lyric poet—author of *Irish Melodies, Lalla Rookh,* an Eastern tale, etc.

SAMUEL ROGERS (1762–1855)—a London banker—poet—wrote *Pleasures of Memory* (1822), and *Italy.*

FELICIA HEMANS (1794–1835)—lyric poetess—chief work, *Forest Sanctuary, Graves of a Household, Voice of Spring,* etc.

CHARLES LAMB (1775–1834)—clerk in India House—essayist—chief work, *Essays of Elia.*

HENRY HALLAM (1777–1859)—historian—author of *Constitutional History of England* (1827) and *Literature of Europe* (1837–1838).

SIR DAVID BREWSTER (1781–1868)—wrote *Letters on Natural Magic,* and a *Life of Newton*—famous for his discoveries in optics.

LORD MACAULAY (1800–1859)—historian and poet—chief works, *History of England* (1849), *Lays of Ancient Rome.*

LORD LYTTON (Sir Edward Bulwer)—(1805–1872)—novels, *Rienzi, Last of the Barons, Caxtons,* etc.; plays, *Richelieu, Lady of Lyons.*

THOMAS CARLYLE (1795–1881)—native of Dumfries-shire—moralist and historian—author of *Sartor Resartus* (1833), *French Revolution* (1837), and *Frederick the Great* (1858).

CHARLES DICKENS (1812–1870)—novelist—wrote *Pickwick Papers, Old Curiosity Shop, David Copperfield,* etc.

ROBERT BROWNING (born 1812)—poet—author of *How they Brought the Good News from Ghent.*

JOHN RUSKIN (born 1819)—art critic—author of *Modern Painters,* etc.

ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON (born 1809)—Poet-Laureate—author of *The Queen of the May*, *In Memoriam* (1850), *Idylls of the King* (1859).

WILLIAM M. THACKERAY (1811-1863)—novelist and lecturer—author of *Vanity Fair* (1846), *Esmond* (1852), *The Newcomes* (1855).

HUGH MILLER (1802-1856)—journalist and geologist—author of the *Old Red Sandstone* (1841), *Footprints of the Creator* (1850).

GEORGE ELIOT (1819-1880)—novelist and poetess—wrote *Adam Bede* and *Romola*, novels; and *The Spanish Gipsy*, a dramatic poem.

II.—LEADING ARTISTS.

BENJAMIN WEST (1738-1820)—an American—a distinguished historical painter—President of the Royal Academy.

JOHN FLAXMAN (1755-1826)—a great sculptor—Professor of Sculpture to the Royal Academy.

SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE (1769-1830)—celebrated for his portraits—elected President of the Royal Academy 1820.

SIR DAVID WILKIE (1785-1841)—famed for his paintings of Scottish peasant life—chief works, his *Blind Fiddler*, *Village Festival*.

SIR FRANCIS CHANTREY (1781-1841)—sculptor—finest work, *Monument of Two Sisters* in Lichfield Cathedral.

JOSEPH M. W. TURNER (1769-1851)—one of the best landscape-painters of the English school.

III.—LEADING INVENTORS AND DISCOVERERS.

SIR HUMPHRY DAVY (1778-1829)—the inventor of the Safety Lamp (1815)—made great discoveries in chemistry and electricity.

GEORGE STEPHENSON (1781-1848)—the great Railway Engineer—inventor of the Locomotive Engine. His son **Robert** was the engineer of the famous Tubular Bridge over the Menai Strait.

SIR MARK ISAMBARD BRUNEL (1769-1849)—a distinguished engineer—greatest work, the Thames Tunnel; begun 1825, finished 1843.

SIR JOSEPH PAXTON (1803-1865)—once gardener to the Duke of Devonshire—designer of the Crystal Palace of 1851.

W. FOTHERGILL COOKE and **CHARLES WHEATSTONE** may be regarded as the joint-inventors of the Electric Telegraph (1837).

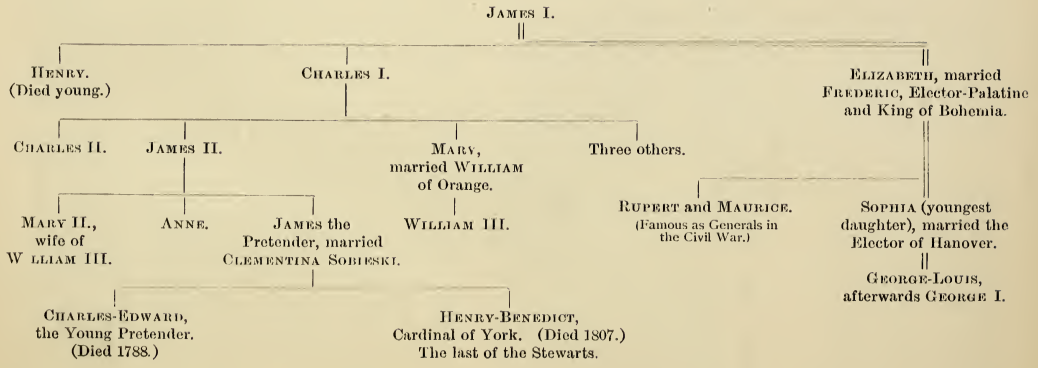
DAVID LIVINGSTONE (1813-1873)—African missionary and traveller—discovered *Lake Ngami* (1849), Zambesi *Victoria Falls*, and *Lake Nyassa* (1859).

JOHN HANNING SPEKE (1827-1864)—an Indian officer—noted as an African explorer—discovered the *Victoria Nyanza* in 1858.

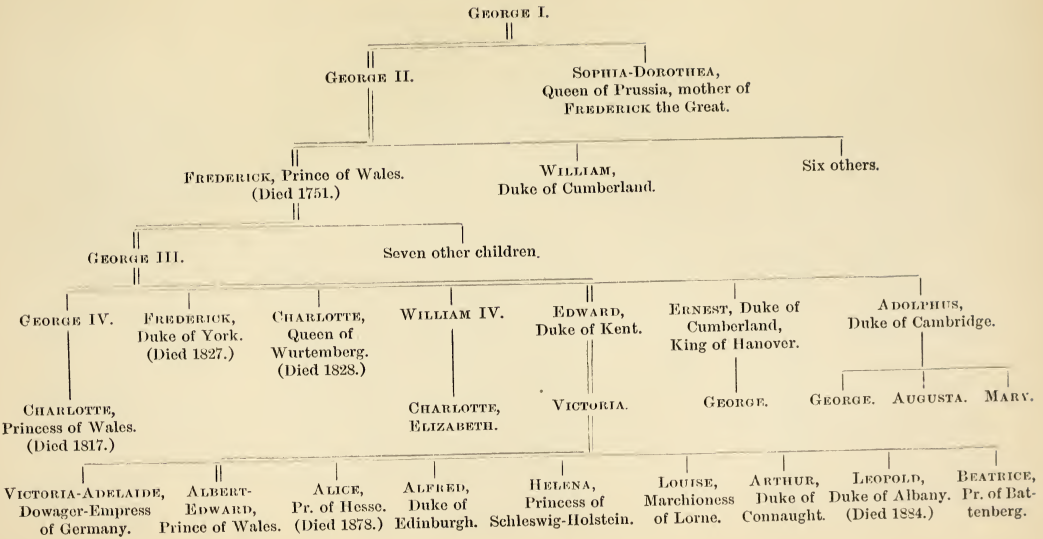
SIR SAMUEL BAKER (born 1821)—ascending the White Nile from Khartoum, he discovered the *Albert Nyanza* in 1864.

GENEALOGICAL TREE

CONNECTING THE STEWARTS WITH THE HOUSE OF HANOVER.



GENEALOGY OF THE HOUSE OF HANOVER.



A BRIEF OUTLINE

OF THE

HISTORY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

JAMES I. 1603 to 1625 A.D.—22 years.

FIRST KING OF THE HOUSE OF STEWART.

Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, and great-great-grandson of Henry VII.
Married Anne of Denmark.

1603. A **double plot**—the **Main** and the **Bye**—is formed by Puritans and Roman Catholics, to imprison the King and to put his cousin **Arabella Stewart** on the throne. Three of the chief conspirators are executed; and Sir Walter Ralegh, one of the leaders of the Main plot, is imprisoned.

1604. James holds the **Hampton Court Conference,** to settle the differences between Episcopalians and Puritans; but it is a failure.

It led to the undertaking of the **Translation of the Bible** now in use. Forty-seven divines took part in the work, which was issued in 1611.

1605. The **Gunpowder Plot,** to destroy King, Lords, and Commons, by blowing up the Parliament House with gunpowder, on November 5, is discovered.

1610. The Commons remonstrate with the King on the subject of illegal taxation. The King dissolves Parliament, and governs without one for four years.

1611. James gives the lands in **Ulster** taken from Irish rebels to Englishmen and Scotsmen.

1613. The Princess Elizabeth marries Frederic, the Elector Palatine.

This marriage led to the accession of the **House of Hanover** to the English throne. George I. was the grandson of Elizabeth.

1614. The King calls a **new Parliament,** and asks for supplies. The Commons refuse to vote him any money till he gives up levying unlawful taxes. James dissolves Parliament, and then raises money by **Benevolences,** and rules as an absolute monarch for the next seven years.

1616. **William Shakespeare** dies.

1617. King James visits **Scotland,** and tries to establish Episcopacy there.

1618. **Sir Walter Ralegh** is executed at Winchester for the part he had taken in the Main plot. (*See* 1603.)

1618. A struggle for the crown of Bohemia, between Frederic, Elector Palatine, and Ferdinand of Austria, leads to the great **Thirty Years' War.**

1620. The **Pilgrim Fathers,** despairing of freedom of religion in England, emigrate to America, and found **New England.**

They were originally refugees from Nottinghamshire, who spent eleven years in Holland, and emigrated to America to prevent their being lost among the Dutch by intermarriage.

1621. The Commons punish Lord Bacon (Viscount St. Albans and Chancellor) for taking bribes.

He was heavily fined and imprisoned; but James remitted the fine, and released the Chancellor in two days. Bacon retired from the Court, and died in 1626.

1621. The Commons ask the King not to marry his son to the daughter of the King of Spain. James refuses to promise, and threatens the spokesmen with the Tower. The Commons then resolve "**That a free Parliament is the ancient and undoubted birthright of the people of England.**" James with his own hand tears this resolution out of the Journals of the House, and dissolves the Parliament. Several of the leading members of the House of Commons are sent to prison.

1623. Prince Charles and the Duke of Buckingham visit Madrid in disguise, to see the Infanta.

The marriage did not take place, and the result was hailed with joy in England.

1624. The King summons a Parliament, and war is declared against Spain. The Commons eagerly vote £300,000 for its prosecution.

1625. James dies of ague and gout, aged 59.

CHARLES I. 1625 to 1649 A.D.—24 years.

Son of James I. Married Henrietta-Maria of France.

1625. Charles's **First Parliament** meets, and grants him tonnage and poundage for one year only, instead of for life. The King suddenly dissolves the Parliament.

1626. Charles's **Second Parliament** meets. The Commons refuse a supply till Buckingham is dismissed. The King dissolves Parliament, and raises money by **forced Loans.**

1628. Charles is forced to call his **Third Parliament.** The Commons draw up **THE PETITION OF RIGHT,** and attack Buckingham. To save him, the King consents to the Petition.

This Petition demanded, as rights and liberties of the people, established by law, their freedom from—(1) taxation without the consent of Parliament, (2) punishment for refusing to pay such taxes, (3) billeting of soldiers on private persons, (4) martial law in time of peace.

1628. Buckingham, preparing to start for Rochelle, is murdered at Portsmouth by John Felton, a lieutenant in the navy.

1629. The Commons, on the motion of Sir John Eliot, declare that any minister who levies taxes without consent of Parliament is an enemy of his country. The Speaker (Finch) tries to close Parliament for a time, but is forcibly held in the chair, till the House has voted. The Parliament is dissolved, and nine of its leading members, including Eliot, are thrown into prison.

Eliot died in prison. The King ruled without a Parliament for the next eleven years.

1630. Many hundreds of Puritans emigrate to New England.

1631. Bishop Laud introduces changes in the Church.

1631. Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, puts in practice his policy of **Thorough** tyranny.

1633. Charles, with Bishop Laud, visits Scotland. He is **crowned at Edinburgh,** June 18. Laud's attempt to impose Episcopacy on Scotland is resisted by the Scottish Parliament.

1633. Laud is made **Archbishop of Canterbury.** Many men are punished by the **Court of High Commission** for their religious opinions.

1634. The tax called **ship-money** is revived.

1637. John Hampden is tried for refusing to pay **ship-money.** The majority of the judges—creatures of the King—declare the tax legal.

1638. The **National Covenant** against changes in religion is signed by thousands in Scotland.

1639. The Scots take arms and march towards England under General Alexander Leslie. Charles makes peace with the Scots.

1640. The government is entirely in the hands of Strafford and Laud.

1640. Charles calls his **Fourth Parliament**—the **Short.** The Commons demand the redress of grievances. In three weeks the Parliament is dissolved. The King then calls a **Great Council of Peers** at York. They advise him to summon another Parliament.

1640. Charles calls his **Fifth Parliament—THE LONG PARLIAMENT.**

The Long Parliament lasted nineteen years.

1641. The Commons reverse the tyrannical acts of the last eleven years; abolish the **Star Chamber Court,** the **Court of High Commission;** pass the **Triennial Bill,** requiring a new Parliament to be assembled every three years; and resolve that that Parliament

shall not be dissolved but by its own consent. Laud and Strafford are thrown into prison. Strafford is beheaded.

1641. The Irish Roman Catholics rebel, and massacre 50,000 English Protestant settlers. The Commons, amid great excitement, pass the **Grand Remonstrance** by a majority of 11.

1642. Charles goes to the House of Commons with a body-guard to arrest **Five Members** whom he dislikes. On his approach they withdraw, and the King retires.

1642. The Queen flees to Holland. Parliament passes a **Militia Bill.** The King refuses his assent, and retires to York, January 10.

1642. Charles appears before **Hull.** The governor refuses to open the gates.

1642. Charles raises the Royal Standard at **Nottingham.** The Earl of Essex musters the Parliamentary army at Northampton.

1642. Charles is met by Essex at **EDGEHILL** (Warwickshire, 72 miles from London). The battle is indecisive, but is rather favourable to the King. Charles fortifies **Oxford** for the winter.

1643. Rupert defeats the Parliamentary horse under Hampden at **Chalgrove Field** (Oxfordshire, 15 miles south-east of Oxford), June 18. Hampden is mortally wounded, and dies on the 24th. The Royalists are defeated at Newbury.

1643. The **Westminster Assembly of Divines** begins its sittings in Henry the Seventh's Chapel.

1643. The Parliaments of England and Scotland sign the **Solemn League and Covenant,** September.

1644. A Scottish army of 20,000 men enters England under the **Earl of Leven** (Alexander Leslie).

1644. Charles defeats Waller at **Cropredy Bridge** (Oxford).

1644. The Parliamentary army defeats that of the King at **MARSTON MOOR** (4 or 5 miles west of York), July.

The Parliamentary leaders were Manchester, Fairfax, and Leven; but the victory was mainly due to Cromwell's brigade of **Ironsides.** The Royalist leaders were Newcastle and Rupert.

1644. A second battle is fought at **Newbury,** in which the King is defeated.

1644. The Marquis of Montrose, with a body of Highlanders and Irishmen, overruns Scotland.

From this time forth two parties were apparent in Parliament—the **Presbyterians,** or Moderate men; and the **Independents,** or Root-and-branch men. Of the latter, Cromwell was the leader.

1645. **Archbishop Laud** is executed for high treason, January.

1645. The Lords pass the **Self-denying Ordinance,** excluding members of Parliament from the army.

Sir Thomas Fairfax was appointed Commander-in-chief. Cromwell was allowed to remain with the army.

1645. Cromwell and Fairfax utterly rout the Royalists under Charles and Rupert at **NASEBY** (Northamptonshire), June.

The victory was entirely due to Cromwell's Ironsides.

1645. Montrose is defeated at **PHILIPHAUGH** (near Selkirk) by General David Leslie, September.

Thereafter Montrose went abroad. After the death of Charles I. he made a fruitless descent on the north of Scotland in behalf of Charles II. He was captured, and was hanged at Edinburgh, 1650.

1645. Rupert surrenders Bristol to the Parliament.

1646. Charles surrenders to the Scottish army under the Earl of Leven, at **NEWARK** (Nottinghamshire), May 6.

1647. Charles, having refused to sign the Covenant, is, by his own desire, **transferred to the Parliament.**

It has been said that the Scots sold the King to the Parliament. This is incorrect. The money which they received was pay due to them for military services rendered to the Parliament, and had nothing to do with the giving up of the King. The two transactions were quite distinct, though they were completed at the same time.

1647. The King is seized by **Cornet Joyce,** and carried to the army at Newmarket. Parliament yields to the army, which enters London. Charles is lodged at **Hampton Court** (15 miles west of London).

The **Presbyterians,** headed by Hollis, formed the majority in Parliament; but the **Independents,** headed by Cromwell, had entire command of the army.

1647. The King escapes from Hampton Court to the Isle of Wight; again surrenders, and is committed to **Carisbrooke Castle.**

1648. The Scots send an army into England, under the **Duke of Hamilton,** to rescue and restore the King. Hamilton is defeated by Cromwell at **Preston** (Lancashire).

Cromwell marched to Edinburgh, and remodelled the government there.

1648. Colonel Pride surrounds the House of Parliament with troops, and excludes the Presbyterian members. This is called **Pride's Purge.** Those admitted—the **Rump**—are about fifty Independent members. The King is transferred to **Windsor Castle.**

1649. Parliament (the Rump) resolves on the trial of the King, and appoints a **High Court of Justice,** consisting of 135 Commissioners. The trial opens, January 20. On the 27th he is condemned to die. On the 30th he is executed outside one of the windows of the Banqueting House at Whitehall.

1649. The House of Lords is abolished. The government is intrusted to a **Council of State** of 41 members. Cromwell is real ruler.

1649. The **Scottish Parliament** proclaims Charles II. on condition of his observing the Covenant.

1649. Charles II. is proclaimed in Ireland. Cromwell is appointed **Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,** and reduces it.

1650. Charles II. lands in Scotland, having agreed to sign both the Covenants. Cromwell marches northwards, and defeats General David Leslie at **DUNBAR,** September 3.

1651. The Scots crown young Charles at **Scone** (near Perth). Charles at the head of the Scottish army marches into England. Cromwell follows, and defeats the Royalists decisively at **WORCESTER,** September 3.

Charles escaped from the field, and after wandering for weeks in disguise, reached Shoreham in Sussex, whence he sailed for Normandy. Soon afterwards Monk took Dundee, Aberdeen, and Inverness.

1651. Parliament passes the **Navigation Act,** prohibiting any but English ships from trading with England. This leads to a **Dutch War.**

Martin Tromp, De Witt, and De Ruyter were the Dutch admirals; the English admirals were Blake, Monk, and Penn. The decisive battle was fought off the island of **Texel** (July 31, 1653), when Tromp was killed.

1653. Cromwell dismisses the remnant of the Long Parliament—the Rump. He calls the Little Parliament—or Barebone's Parliament—which draws up the "Instrument of Government," making Cromwell **Lord Protector of the Commonwealth** of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

OLIVER CROMWELL (Lord Protector). 1653 to 1658 A.D.—5 years.

1654. Peace is concluded with Holland, April.

1654. Cromwell's first Parliament meets, and declares the Protectorship elective, September. It is dissolved, January 1655.

1655. Cromwell, seconded by France, compels the Duke of Savoy to restore his Protestant subjects to their homes.

1655. War is declared against Spain. Penn captures **Jamaica.**

1656. Cromwell's second Parliament meets. He excludes 100 Republican members.

1657. Parliament presents to the Protector its **Humble Petition and Advice,** offering him the title of King. He refuses that, but he is to name his successor.

1658. The English and the French defeat the Spaniards in the Battle of the **Dunes** (near Dunkirk). **Dunkirk** surrenders, and is given to the English.

1658. Oliver Cromwell dies (September 3), aged 59.

RICHARD CROMWELL (Lord Protector). September 1658 to May 1659 A.D.—8 months.

Third son of Oliver Cromwell.

1658. Richard Cromwell is proclaimed Protector by the Council.

1659. Richard resigns his Protectorship.

1660. General Monk enters London with 5,000 men. He declares for a free Parliament. The members excluded in 1648 are readmitted. A new Parliament is appointed to meet; and **the Long Parliament dissolves itself,** March.

1660. The **New Parliament** meets, April 25. The Peers return to their House. It is resolved to recall Charles to the throne. He is proclaimed, May 8; and lands at Dover, May 25. This is called **The Restoration.**

CHARLES II. 1660 to 1685 A.D.—25 years.

Son of Charles I. Married Catherine of Portugal.

1660. The **Parliament** grants the King tonnage and poundage for life. Twenty-nine of the **regicides** are tried; ten of them are executed. The bodies of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw are taken out of their graves, hanged, and beheaded.

1661. Episcopacy is restored. The Solemn League and Covenant is burned by the hangman. The **Corporation Act** is passed.

This Act required that all magistrates, and other members of corporations, should take the Communion according to the rites of the Church of England, and swear that it was unlawful in any case to bear arms against the King.

1661. The **Marquis of Argyle,** the leader of the Covenanters, is executed at Edinburgh.

1662. The **Act of Uniformity** is passed.

This Act required that no one should hold a living in the Church unless he received ordination from a bishop, and took the oath of non-resistance to the King. In consequence, nearly two thousand clergymen left their livings. A similar policy in Scotland led to field meetings or **conventicles** being held.

1662. Dunkirk is sold to the French King for £500,000. The King issues a **Declaration of Indulgence** to Nonconformists,—Protestant and Roman Catholic.

1664. The Act for **Triennial Parliaments** is repealed. The **Conventicle Act** is passed.

This Act punished the attendance at Nonconformist services of all persons above 16 years of age.

1665. War is declared against Holland, February. The Duke of York (the King's brother) and Prince Rupert gain a great naval victory over Admiral Opdam off Lowestoft, June.

1665. The **Five Mile Act** is passed.

This Act prohibited ministers who had refused to take the oath of non-resistance from going within five miles of any corporate town, and from acting as schoolmasters—penalty, a fine of £40 and six months in prison. The Corporation, Uniformity, Conventicle, and Five Mile Acts are generally known as the **Clarendon Code.**

1665. London is visited by **THE PLAGUE**: 100,000 persons are carried off by it in the course of the year.

1666. Louis XIV. of France aids the Dutch, and declares war against England. In a series of great sea-fights off the **NORTH FORELAND** (June 1-4), the advantage remains with the Dutch; but they are completely defeated on July 25.

1666. London is almost totally destroyed by a **GREAT FIRE**, which rages for three days and three nights.

It destroyed 400 streets and 13,000 houses: total loss estimated at £7,000,000; but only 8 lives were lost.

1667. De Ruyter sails up the Medway to Chatham, and destroys several ships of war. Peace is concluded at **Breda**, July.

1667. **Lord Clarendon** is deprived of the seals of office, impeached by the Commons, and banished by the King.

The members of the new government were **Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley,** and **Lauderdale.** Their initials make the word **Cabal,** —the name applied to their government. The word had before this been used as the name of a secret committee.

1668. England, Holland, and Sweden form the **Triple Alliance** against Louis XIV. of France.

1670. Charles concludes with Louis XIV. a **Secret Treaty at Dover.**

By this shameful treaty Charles agreed—(1) to declare himself a Roman Catholic; (2) to aid Louis in his designs on Holland and Spain. Louis agreed to pay Charles a pension of £120,000 a year, and to send him 6,000 men in case of opposition in England.

1672. Charles closes the Exchequer, seizing £1,300,000, deposited there by London merchants and bankers, January. War is declared against Holland, March. There is a desperate sea-fight between De Ruyter and the Duke of York in **Southwold Bay** (Suffolk).

1673. Parliament objects to a Declaration of Indulgence issued by the King in 1672, and passes the **Test Act.**

This Act required all persons holding any public office to declare that the King was the head of both Church and State, and to receive the Communion in the Church of England.

1673. The Cabal Ministry comes to an end, and **Sir Thomas Osborne** (afterwards Earl of Danby) becomes Lord Treasurer.

1674. Charles concludes **peace with Holland.**

He did so, much against his will, in consequence of the unpopularity of the war in England.

1677. **William of Orange,** Stadtholder of Holland, marries Mary, daughter of the Duke of York.

1678. **Titus Oates** reveals his pretended **Popish Plot.** He receives apartments in Whitehall, and £1,200 a year.

Parliament believed in the plot, and many innocent persons were put to death for it.

1678. The Commons impeach Danby, but the Lords refuse to commit him, and Charles dissolves the Parliament (January 1679), which had sat for eighteen years.

A letter had been discovered in which Danby craved the French King for money for Charles.

1679. A new Parliament meets. Danby is again impeached, and is sent to the Tower. Sir William Temple and the Earl of Shaftesbury become the King's chief advisers.

1679. The **Habeas Corpus Act** is passed, "for the better securing the liberty of the subject."

The Act takes its name from the opening words of the writ addressed by the judge to the jailer, requiring him to produce the prisoner for trial within a certain time—*Habeas corpus ad faciendum, subjiciendum, et recipiendum*, etc. "Thou art to produce the body, to do, submit, and receive what the court shall order," etc.

1679. A Bill **to exclude the Duke of York** from the throne passes the Commons; the King dissolves Parliament.

1679. **Archbishop Sharpe** is murdered on Magus Moor (Fife) by a band of Presbyterians. The Covenanters defeat Claverhouse at **Drumclog** (Lanarkshire). They are defeated by the Duke of Monmouth at **Bothwell Bridge** (Lanarkshire).

1679. Shaftesbury is dismissed from the Council. Temple resigns. The King summons a new Parliament. The majority is against the Court.

In this year the names **Whig** and **Tory** came into use. The Whigs, or Country party, represented the Roundheads of the Civil War; the Tories, or Court party, were the successors of the Cavaliers.

1680. The **Exclusion Bill** passes the Commons. It is thrown out in the Lords by 63 to 33.

1681. A new Parliament takes up the Exclusion Bill again, and Charles dissolves it in a week, and rules as an **absolute monarch** during the rest of his reign.

1681. The Duke of York, Lauderdale's successor in Scotland, encourages the persecution and torture of the Covenanters.

1683. **Lord William Russell, Algernon Sidney,** and others, conspire to place the Duke of Monmouth on the throne, at Charles's death. Another plot—the **Rye House Plot**—is formed to kill the King. The two plots are treated as one; Russell and Sidney are executed, and Monmouth is banished.

1685. Charles II. dies of apoplexy (February 6). In his last illness he declares himself to have been a Roman Catholic.

JAMES II. 1685 to 1688 A.D.—3 years.

Son of Charles I. Married—(1) Anne Hyde, daughter of Earl of Clarendon; (2) Mary d'Este of Modena.

1685. The King attends Mass in public.

1685. The **Earl of Argyle** lands in Cantire; raises 2,000 men for Monmouth. He is captured, and is beheaded at Edinburgh. Monmouth lands at Lyme Regis (Dorset). He is defeated at **Sedgemoor** (Somerset). Is captured and sent to London. He is executed, July 15. Judge Jeffreys makes his **Bloody Circuit** in the west, to punish the rebels.

1685. About 50,000 French Protestants settle in England, in consequence of the **Revocation of the Edict of Nantes** by Louis XIV.

Half a million of Protestants left France. Those who settled in England planted there the silk manufacture and other arts.

1685. The King proposes to allow Roman Catholic officers to remain in the army. Parliament objects, and is dissolved.

1686. James issues a new **Ecclesiastical Commission,** appointing Roman Catholics as heads of colleges in Oxford and Cambridge.

1687. James publishes a **Declaration of Indulgence.**

1688. A second **Declaration of Indulgence** is ordered to be read in all churches. The Primate (Sancroft) and six bishops petition to be excused from reading it. They are tried for sedition, and are acquitted, amid public rejoicings, June 30. The chief nobles and statesmen invite **William, Prince of Orange,** to be their champion. He lands at Torbay. James escapes to France.

1688. William reaches Whitehall, and calls a Convention of the Estates.

1689. The **Convention** draws up the **DECLARATION OF RIGHT. William and Mary** are proclaimed, February 13.

The Declaration of Right was afterwards confirmed and extended in the Bill of Rights. It determined all the points disputed between the Stewart Kings and the Parliament.

WILLIAM III. and MARY II. 1689 to 1694 A.D.—5 years.

William, son of William of Nassau, Prince of Orange, and of Mary Stewart, daughter of Charles I. Married Mary Stewart, daughter of James II.

1689. The Commons assume the **right of distributing the supplies,**—half for public expenses, half for the civil list. The **Mutiny Act** is passed.

The Mutiny Act places soldiers under martial law. It has to be renewed annually, and this renders it necessary that Parliament should meet every year.

1689. Presbyterianism is reëstablished in Scotland. Viscount Dundee (Graham of Claverhouse) defeats the Royalists at **KILLIECRANKIE** (Perthshire), but is slain, and his army melts away.

1689. James besieges **Londonderry,** which makes a heroic resistance under Rev. George Walker. It is relieved, July 30.

1689. The **Toleration Act** is passed, May.

By this Act, penalties for absence from the Established Church and for attending conventicles (meeting houses) were abolished.

1689. The **BILL OF RIGHTS** is passed.

This statute gives Parliament absolute power over taxation, over the army, over law courts, and over the succession to the crown itself.

1690. William defeats James in the **BATTLE OF THE BOYNE.** James returns to France.

1691. **Limerick** surrenders, and peace is concluded.

1692. The **MacDonalds of Glencoe** are cruelly massacred.

It was falsely represented to William that MacDonald of Glencoe had not taken the oath of allegiance. His oath, however, though offered late, had been accepted by the sheriff on the ground that storms had caused the delay. Nevertheless orders were secretly given for the military execution of the whole clan: 120 perished, but 150 escaped through the mountain passes.

1692. The English and Dutch fleets defeat that of France off **CAPE LA HOGUE,** May.

1694. Parliament passes the Bill for **Triennial Parliaments** (*see* 1716); and establishes the **Freedom of the Press.**

1694. Queen Mary dies of small-pox, December 28.

WILLIAM III. (alone), 1694 to 1702 A.D.—8 years.

1695. William takes **NAMUR** (Belgium).

1697. The **Treaty of Rys wick** (Holland) is signed by England, France, Spain, Holland, and Germany.

Louis XIV. gave up most of his conquests, and acknowledged William as King of Great Britain and Ireland.

1698. William and Louis sign a **Secret Treaty** for the **partition** of the Spanish dominions on the death of Charles II.

1698. A new Parliament meets. Charles Montague (afterwards Lord Halifax) is made First Lord of the Treasury.

1698. In this and the following year three expeditions sail from Scotland to **Darien,** for the purpose of colonizing the isthmus.

The scheme was a complete failure. The settlements were surrendered to the Spaniards in 1700.

1701. A new Parliament meets, and passes the **ACT OF SETTLEMENT.**

Its most important provisions were—(1) that, after Anne, the succession should lie with the Princess Sophia of Hanover and her heirs, being Protestants of the Church of England; (2) that judges should hold office for life, or good conduct, at fixed salaries; (3) that the Sovereign should not leave the kingdom without the consent of Parliament. The last provision was repealed at the beginning of the reign of George III.

1701. William forms the **GRAND ALLIANCE**, of England, Holland, and Germany, to frustrate Louis's designs on Spain.

Louis had induced Charles II. of Spain to make a will in favour of his grandson, who became **Philip V.** The allies supported the Archduke as **Charles III.** The **War of the Spanish Succession** followed.

1701. James II. dies at St. Germains.

1702. William, riding from Kensington to Hampton Court, is thrown from his horse and has his collar-bone broken. He dies after a fortnight's illness, March 8.

ANNE. 1702 to 1714 A.D.—12 years.

Second Daughter of James II. Married Prince George of Denmark.

1702. The **War of the Spanish Succession** begins. The Earl of Marlborough is made Captain-General of the Allied Forces.

1702. Robert Harley (afterwards Earl of Oxford), a Tory, is chosen Speaker of Anne's first Parliament.

The Whigs were more numerous in the House of Lords at this time, the Tories in the House of Commons.

1703. The Commons try to coerce the Scots into making the same settlement of the succession as in England.

In 1704 the Scottish Parliament passed an **Act of Security**, providing that the same Sovereign should not rule over both countries unless the independence of Scotland and her commercial equality with England were secured.

1704. Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy defeat the French and the Bavarians at **BLENHEIM** (Bavaria), August.

The French marshal, Tallard, was among the prisoners. Marlborough received a gift of Woodstock, and of Blenheim House built on it.

1704. **Gibraltar** is taken by Sir George Rooke.

It has remained in the hands of the British ever since.

1706. Marlborough defeats Villeroi at **RAMILIES** (Belgium).

1707. The **ACT OF UNION** between England and Scotland is passed.

The chief terms of the Treaty of Union were—(1) that the Electress Sophia of Hanover and her heirs, being Protestants, should succeed to the united crown; (2) that Scotland should be represented in the Imperial Parliament by 16 elective Peers and 45 Commoners (the number of Commoners is now 72); (3) that all English ports and colonies should be open to Scottish traders; (4) that public laws should be the same for both countries, but that Scottish laws relating to property and private rights should remain unchanged, except for the good of the Scottish people; (5) that the Court of Session and other Scottish tribunals should remain unchanged; (6) that the Church of Scotland as established by law should be maintained.

1708. Marlborough gains the brilliant victory of **OUDENARDE** (Belgium) over Marshal Vendôme. Marlborough and the **Whig Junto** drive Harley and St. John from office.

Harley was replaced by **Robert Walpole.**

1709. Marlborough defeats Villars at **MALPLAQUET** (Flanders).

In the "deluge of blood" at Malplaquet, the victors lost 24,000 men, the defeated only half that number.

1710. Dr. Sacheverell, for preaching non-resistance, is condemned to silence for three years.

1710. The **Act against occasional Conformity** is passed.

It prohibited Dissenters from taking the sacramental test merely to qualify for office. It was repealed in 1718.

1711. The Ministry opens negotiations for peace with the French Government. **Marlborough** is charged with taking Government money for his own use, and is deprived of all his offices.

Marlborough retired to Blenheim Park, then to the Continent. He returned on the death of the Queen, and was restored to his post of Captain-General. He died in 1722, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

1712. Peace negotiations open at **Utrecht** (Holland), January. The Whig or war majority in the House of Lords is swamped by the creation of twelve Peers.

1713. **THE TREATY OF UTRECHT** is signed by France, Britain, and all the allies, except the Emperor, March 31.

It provided that the French and Spanish crowns should never be united, and that Louis should recognize the Protestant succession in Britain, and expel the Pretender from France. The Emperor made a separate peace with France at **Rastadt** in 1714.

1713. A motion to dissolve the Union with Scotland is lost in the House of Lords by a majority of 4.

1714. The Princess Sophia dies, and **George Louis**, her son, becomes heir-apparent. Queen Anne dies, August 1.

Queen Anne had lost all her children before she came to the throne. Her husband died in 1708.

GEORGE I. 1714 to 1727 A.D.—13 years.

FIRST KING OF THE HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK.

Son of the Electress Sophia, and great-grandson of James I. Married Sophia-Dorothea of Zell.

1714. King George, aged 54, lands in England, and leaves the government for the most part in the hands of his ministers.

1715. Bolingbroke flees to France, and becomes the Pretender's chief adviser.

1715. The **FIRST JACOBITE REBELLION** takes place.

The Jacobites, under Mar, were defeated by Argyle at **Sheriffmuir** (Perthshire), November 13. James, the Pretender, landed at Peterhead, December 22. He and Mar abandoned the army at Montrose, February 4, 1716, and sailed for France. About thirty English Jacobites, who took part in a rising near Preston, were executed.

1716. The Whigs pass the **Septennial Act**, extending the possible duration of Parliaments to 7 years.

1718. The **Quadruple Alliance** (Britain, France, Holland, and the Empire) is formed against Spain. Admiral Byng defeats the Spaniards off **Cape Passaro.**

1719. The Pretender goes to Madrid. A fleet ready to convey him to Britain is shattered by a storm.

1720. The **SOUTH SEA BUBBLE** bursts, and ruins thousands.

The South Sea Company was formed by Harley in 1710 for trading purposes. In 1719 Government was anxious to lessen the National Debt, then £53,000,000, which, at 6 per cent., involved an annual payment of £3,180,000. The company took over annuities amounting to £800,000, paid the Government £7,500,000, and obtained a monopoly of trade. Annuitants were paid off, not in cash, but in South Sea stock. Exaggerated and lying statements sent up the price from £100 to £1,000. The proceedings of the company against companies started in imitation of itself brought suspicion on its own soundness. Shares rapidly fell, and wide-spread ruin followed.

1721. **Sir Robert Walpole** becomes Chancellor of the Exchequer and Premier.

Walpole remained at the head of affairs for the next twenty years.

1724. The issue of **Wood's halfpence** excites disturbances in Ireland. Swift writes the **Drapier Letters** against the coinage. Wood's contract is cancelled, and he receives a pension of £3,000.

1725. The **Treaty of Vienna**, in which Spain, the Empire, and Russia combine against Britain and France, leads to the **Treaty of Hanover**, in which Britain, France, and Prussia, and afterwards Sweden and Holland, join.

1727. The Spaniards unsuccessfully attack **Gibraltar.** King George, travelling in Hanover, dies of apoplexy in his carriage; aged 67.

GEORGE II. 1727 to 1760 A.D.—33 years.

Son of George I. Married Caroline of Anspach.

1727. Walpole continues chief minister of the crown.

He owed his continuance in office to the influence of Queen Caroline, who was all her life a firm supporter of Walpole.

1733. Walpole introduces his **Scheme of Excise**, making wine and tobacco liable to Excise duties. It is furiously opposed, and has to be withdrawn.

1735. **William Pitt** (afterwards Lord Chatham) enters Parliament, and joins the Opposition against Walpole.

1736. A riot, called the **Porteous Mob**, takes place in Edinburgh. Government proposes to deprive the city of its charter. The spirited resistance of the Scottish members prevents this.

Captain Porteous, for ordering the city guard to fire on an unruly crowd at the execution of a smuggler, was convicted, but was reprieved. The mob broke into the prison, seized Porteous, and hanged him from a dyer's pole.

1737. The King quarrels with Frederick, Prince of Wales, who is ordered to quit St. James's. **Queen Caroline dies.**

The death of the Queen was a serious blow to Walpole's influence.

1738. **John Wesley,** having separated from the Church of England, founds the body of **Wesleyan Methodists.**

1739. Walpole is unwillingly drawn into a **war with Spain,** October. Admiral Vernon takes **Portobello** (Isthmus of Darien).

1740. The **War of the Austrian Succession** begins, on the death of the Emperor Charles VI.

Charles had made his daughter, Maria-Theresa, heir to his dominions; but parts of them were seized by Prussia and the Elector of Bavaria. The French supported the Elector and Prussia. Britain helped Maria-Theresa.

1742. **Walpole resigns,** after being Prime Minister for twenty years.

1743. King George defeats the French and Bavarians at **DETTINGEN** on the Main (Bavaria).

This was the last battle in which a British King fought in person.

1744. Anson completes his **voyage round the world,** begun in 1740.

1745. Britain makes peace with Prussia. The British, Dutch, and Austrians are defeated by the French at **FONTENOY** (Belgium). Francis, Duke of Lorraine, husband of Maria-Theresa, is elected Emperor as **Francis I.**

1745. The **SECOND JACOBITE REBELLION,** on behalf of **Charles Edward,** son of the Pretender, begins in Scotland.

Charles Edward defeated Sir John Cope at **PRESTONPANS** (Haddingtonshire), marched to **Derby;** retreated; defeated the Royalists at **FALKIRK,** January 1746; was completely defeated by the Duke of Cumberland at **CULLODEN MOOR,** April; escaped to France, September. He died in 1788.

1748. The **PEACE OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE** puts an end to the Continental War, October.

The only gainer by the war was the King of Prussia, who obtained Silesia. The French undertook to expel the Pretender from France.

1751. An Act is passed for the **Correction of the Calendar,** and the **New Style of Reckoning** is introduced.

As each year since the Christian era had been reckoned 11 minutes too long, the error amounted to 11 days. To make up for this excess, 11 days were dropped out of the year 1752—September 3rd being called September 14th. At the same time the year was made to begin on January 1st instead of March 25th.

1751. **Frederick, Prince of Wales,** dies. His son **George,** aged 12, succeeds him.

1754. Henry Pelham dies, and is succeeded by his brother, the **Duke of Newcastle.**

1756. The French recover **Minorca** (held by Britain since 1708). Admiral Byng, after being within sight of the garrison, retreats to Gibraltar without making any effort at relief, May.

To stop the popular outcry against the Ministry, Byng was shot (March 1757).

1756. The **SEVEN YEARS' WAR** begins,—Britain and Prussia against France, Austria, Russia, Poland, Sweden, and Saxony.

The ambition of Frederic of Prussia suggested to Austria the necessity of a coälition against him. Britain's share in the war was determined by her colonial disputes with France.

1756. The Sujah-ad-Dowlah seizes **Calcutta**, and shuts up 146 British residents in a cellar (**the Black Hole**); only 23 come out alive next morning.

1757. **Pitt** and **Newcastle** form a Ministry.

Several attempts were made to form a Ministry without Pitt, who was disliked by the King; but they all failed, and the King had to yield.

1757. Clive, having retaken Calcutta, defeats the Sujah-ad-Dowlah at **PLASSEY** (Bengal), June 23.

This victory not only avenged the victims of the Black Hole; it also **laid the foundation of the British Empire in India.**

1757. Frederic of Prussia defeats the French and the Imperialists at **ROSSBACH** (Saxony).

This victory was the turning-point in Frederic's career, and the starting-point in the progress which has made Prussia the first power on the continent of Europe.

1759. General Wolfe defeats the French under Montcalm on the **HEIGHTS OF ABRAHAM**; three days later, **Quebec** surrenders. Admiral Hawke gains a splendid victory over the Brest fleet at **Quiberon Bay** (Bretagne).

1759. The French defeated at **Minden**, in Germany.

1760. George II. dies, aged 77.

GEORGE III. 1760 to 1820 A.D.—60 years.

Son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and grandson of George II. Married Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

1761. Sir Eyre Coote takes **Pondicherry** (near Madras).

This was a fatal blow to French power in India.

1761. The Bourbon sovereigns of France, Spain, and Naples form the **Family Compact** against Britain. **Pitt** advises declaration of war with Spain. His advice is rejected, and he **resigns.**

1762. **The Earl of Bute** becomes Premier. Spain declares war against Britain.

1763. The War of the Family Compact is ended by the **Peace of Paris.** The peace is denounced by Pitt. Bute is succeeded by **George Grenville.**

1763. The Seven Years' War is terminated by the **Peace of Hubertsburg** (Saxony).

1763. John Wilkes, member for Aylesbury, is sent to the Tower for stating in his newspaper, *The North Briton*, that the King had told a lie.

1765. Clive returns to India as Governor of Bengal.

1765. The American **Stamp Act** is proposed by Grenville, and passed. The colonists refuse to be taxed. Grenville is succeeded by the **Earl of Rockingham.**

1766. The Stamp Act is repealed. Rockingham resigns, and is succeeded by Pitt (now **Earl of Chatham**) and the Duke of Grafton.

1767. A **tax** is placed **on tea, glass, paper, and painters' colours** in America.

Pitt was unwell at the time. The new taxes revived the discontent in the colonies.

1768. Chatham resigns. The Duke of Grafton continues in the Ministry.

1769. Great riots take place in Boston: the troops fire on the rioters.

1770. Grafton resigns, and **Lord North** becomes Premier. Lord North remits all the American taxes except that on tea.

1773. **Warren Hastings** is first Governor-General of India.

1773. When ships with **taxed tea** arrive at **Boston**, a body of men dressed like Indians board the ships and throw the tea into the harbour.

1774. The colonists hold their **First Congress** at Philadelphia; draw up a **Declaration of Rights**; and suspend trade with Britain.

1775. At **LEXINGTON** (11 miles from Boston) the first battle of the **American War of Independence** takes place. **George Washington** (born 1732) is appointed commander-in-chief of the colonial army. In the Battle of **BUNKER'S HILL** (outside Boston) the colonists are defeated, but with great loss to the British.

1775. The Americans **invade Canada** and take Montreal.

1776. Congress at Philadelphia draws up **The Declaration of Independence** of the United States of North America, July 4.

1777. The French send men and money to the Americans. Howe is victorious at **BRANDYWINE RIVER**, and takes Philadelphia. General Burgoyne is forced to surrender at **SARATOGA** (144 miles north of New York).

This was the turning-point in the struggle. Henceforth the Americans were successful.

1778. The **Earl of Chatham** is seized with a fit while addressing the House of Lords, and dies five weeks afterwards.

1779. Spain joins France against Britain. The great **Siege of Gibraltar** begins.

The siege lasted from July 16, 1779, till January 20, 1783. The final attack was made in September 1782: the repulse of the besiegers was complete.

1780. The **Gordon No-Popery Riots** take place in London. Chapels are destroyed. Jails are stormed and the prisoners set free.

The cause of the riots was the repeal of certain penal laws against Roman Catholics. Gordon was sent to the Tower, but was acquitted; twenty-one of the rioters were executed.

1780. **Hyder Ali**, King of Mysore (Southern India), overruns Madras, and the **War in the Carnatic** begins.

Hyder was signally defeated. He died in 1783, and the war was continued at intervals by his son **Tippoo Saib**, who was slain in the storming of **Seringapatam**, 1799.

1781. Lord Cornwallis is forced to surrender at **YORKTOWN** (Virginia); and the war in America is virtually at an end.

1782. The **Marquis of Rockingham** becomes Premier, with Lord Shelburne and **Fox** as Secretaries of State. Rockingham dies in July, and **Shelburne** becomes Premier, with **William Pitt** (second son of Lord Chatham) as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Fox resigns.

1782. Preliminaries of peace are signed at Paris, and the **Independence of the United States** is recognized.

1783. **William Pitt** (aged 24) becomes Premier and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

1783. The **TREATY OF VERSAILLES** is concluded by Britain, America, France, and Spain; and the United States are declared free. George Washington becomes the first President.

1784. Pitt carries his India Bill, erecting the **Board of Control.**

This Board had supreme control over the government of India and the affairs of the Company.

1785. Lord Cornwallis becomes Governor-General of India.

1786. The trial of **Warren Hastings** begins, and continues for nearly eight years. He is found not guilty, but is left penniless.

He was charged with having forced large sums of money from native princes, and with having supported his power by unlawful means. His trial lasted till 1795, when he was acquitted. He received a pension from the Company.

1787. Pitt concludes a **Commercial Treaty with France,** greatly reducing duties on imports.

1788. William Wilberforce introduces a Bill for the Abolition of **the Slave Trade.** Pitt ardently supports it, but it is thrown out.

1789. The **French Revolution** begins.

1791. The **Canada Constitutional Act** is passed, by which Canada is divided into two provinces, and a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Representative Assembly are established in each.

1792. France is declared a Republic, and offers to help the British people against their "tyrannical" Government.

1793. Louis XVI. is beheaded. France declares war against Britain and Holland. Toulon (on the Mediterranean) is taken possession of by the British fleet. It is besieged by the Republican troops. The siege is directed by **Napoleon Buonaparte**, a young officer of artillery, and Toulon is abandoned.

1794. Lord Hood takes **Corsica.** Lord Howe defeats the Brest fleet off **Ushant** (island west of Brittany). The British take most of the French settlements in the East and the West Indies.

At the siege of **Calvi,** in Corsica, Captain Horatio Nelson greatly distinguished himself. He lost by a wound the sight of his right eye.

1795. Holland having submitted to France, a war with Britain follows. Admiral Elphinstone takes the **Cape of Good Hope.**

1795. The Prussians make peace with France. Spain becomes her ally. Britain, Austria, and Russia form a **Coälition against France.**

1796. Spain declares war against Britain.

1797. A mutiny of the seamen at **the Spithead** is easily suppressed. It is followed by a more serious **mutiny at the Nore.** The ringleader, "rear-admiral" Parker, is hanged.

1797. The Spanish fleet is defeated by Jervis and Nelson off **CAPE ST. VINCENT,** and the invasion of Britain is prevented.

1797. Viscount Duncan defeats the French and Dutch fleets off **CAMPERDOWN** (Holland), and prevents the invasion of Ireland.

1798. The **United Irishmen** rebel. The insurgents are defeated at **Vinegar Hill** (near Wexford).

1798. Buonaparte invades Egypt, intending to open up a path to India, and defeats the Egyptians at the Battle of the Pyramids. Admiral Nelson destroys his fleet in **Aboukir Bay--BATTLE OF THE NILE.**

1799. Tippoo Saib is killed at the capture of **Seringapatam.** Mysore is dismembered. (*See* 1780.)

1799. The French retreat from **Acre.**

1800. Malta is taken by the British.

It had been taken from the Knights of St. John by Buonaparte, on his way to Egypt, in 1798. It had been in possession of the Knights since 1530.

1800. A **Northern League** is formed by Russia, Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark against Britain.

This league left Britain alone in the struggle with France.

1801. The **Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland** takes effect.

The Act was passed in 1800. The chief terms of the Union were—(1) 100 Irish members added to the British House of Commons; (2) 28 temporal and 4 spiritual Peers, elected for life, added to the House of Lords; (3) freedom of trade; (4) equality of taxation; (5) a united Church of England and Ireland.

1801. The French are defeated at **Alexandria** by Sir Ralph Abercromby.

1801. Nelson destroys the Danish fleet at **COPENHAGEN**; and Denmark withdraws from the Northern League. The Emperor of Russia is assassinated, and **the League is broken up.**

1802. The **TREATY OF AMIENS** (between Paris and Calais) is signed by Britain, France, Spain, and Holland.

1803. The **war with France** is renewed. Buonaparte assembles at Boulogne an army for the invasion of Britain.

The war was provoked solely by the ambition of Buonaparte, who, ever since the Peace of Amiens, had been making his preparations.

1803. A **Mahratta War**, the result of French intrigue, breaks out in India. General **Arthur Wellesley** is victorious at **ASSAYE** (north-east of Bombay), and General Lake at **Delhi.**

1804. Buonaparte becomes Emperor as **NAPOLEON I.** Spain declares war against Britain.

1805. Napoleon invades Germany.

He defeats the Russians and Austrians at **Austerlitz** (Moravia).

1805. Nelson destroys the fleets of France and Spain at **TRAFALGAR** (south-west of Spain), but is killed in the action, October 21.

On the eve of the battle he gave his famous last signal: **England expects every man to do his duty.**

1806. Pitt dies, aged 46, January. Grenville and Fox form a Ministry, called **All the Talents.**

1806. Fox's resolutions against the **slave-trade** are adopted by the House of Commons.

The trade was abolished in 1807. Slavery survived in the British colonies till 1833.

1806. **Fox dies**, aged 57, September.

1806. A new **alliance against France** is formed by Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Saxony. Napoleon defeats Prussia at **JENA** (Saxe-Weimar), enters Berlin, and issues the **Berlin Decree** against British commerce.

This Decree, which began Napoleon's **Continental system,** declared the British Islands to be in a state of blockade. The British Government retaliated by issuing **Orders in Council** prohibiting trade with France and her allies (1807).

1807. The Ministry of All the Talents proposes to admit Roman Catholics into the army, and is dismissed. The **Duke of Portland** (with George Canning as Foreign Secretary) succeeds.

1807. Russia and Prussia agree to enforce the Berlin Decree. Canning orders the **Danish fleet** to be seized, to prevent it falling into the hands of Napoleon. Napoleon attacks Portugal for rejecting the Berlin Decree; the Royal Family sails for Brazil.

1808. Napoleon puts his brother **Joseph** on the throne of Spain. The loyalist party asks help from Britain. **Sir Arthur Wellesley** defeats **Marshal Junot** at **VIMIERA** (30 miles north of Lisbon).

1809. **Sir John Moore** defeats **Marshal Soult** at **CORUNNA** (Galicia); but is killed. Sir Arthur Wellesley assumes the chief command in the Peninsula. He defeats the French at **TALAVERA** (Toledo).

For this victory he was made Lord Wellington.

1810. The French enter Portugal. Wellesley (now Lord Wellington) defeats Massena at **BUSACO**; but greater numbers force him to retire behind the lines of **Torres Vedras** (24 miles north of Lisbon). Massena retreats towards Spain.

1810. The **Burdett Riots** cause great excitement in London, and stir the question of Parliamentary reform.

Sir Francis Burdett published a pamphlet, in which he spoke contemptuously of the House of Commons. For this he was committed to the Tower, April. Then followed public meetings in the chief towns. Burdett was liberated in June.

1811. **George, Prince of Wales,** is installed as **Regent,** February.

The King, towards the end of 1810, had become insane.

1811. Massena, trying to relieve Almeida, is defeated by Wellington at **FUENTES D'ONORO.** The French are then driven out of Portugal.

1811. General Graham defeats Victor at **Barrosa** (15 miles south of Cadiz).

1811. Destruction of machinery in factories by rioters begins at Nottingham.

The riots continued till 1818. Many of the rioters were hanged.

1812. Wellington takes **CIUDAD RODRIGO,** and is made an Earl. He takes **BADAJOZ,** with the loss of 1,000 men. He defeats Marmont at **SALAMANCA** (130 miles north-west of Madrid), and is made a Marquis.

1812. Mr. Perceval, the Prime Minister, is shot in the lobby of the House of Commons by **Bellingham,** a Liverpool shipbroker, who had been ruined by the war. The **Earl of Liverpool** becomes Premier; **Robert Peel,** Chief Secretary for Ireland.

1812. Napoleon **invades Russia.** He reaches Moscow. The Russians set fire to the city, and Napoleon is forced to retreat.

In the return march, the greater part of the French army was destroyed.

1812. The **United States** declare war against Britain.

The **right of search** for deserters from the navy, claimed by Britain, had increased the ill feeling of the Americans. The British ministry would yield nothing, and war ensued. An invasion of Canada failed. A fight took place between the **Shannon** (British) and the **Chesapeake** (American), when the latter was captured. The **Peace of Ghent** (December 1814) put an end to the war without settling the points in dispute.

1813. Wellington gains the Battle of **VITORIA** (Biscay) over the French. The French are driven across the Pyrenees, Wellington following.

1813. The whole Continent is in arms against Napoleon, who is defeated at **LEIPSIC**. Napoleon retreats towards France; the allies follow him.

1814. The allies enter Paris. Napoleon gives up his throne, and is sent to **Elba** (coast of Italy). The **First Treaty of Paris** is signed.

1814. Wellington scatters the remnant of Soult's army at **TOULOUSE** (south-west of France). A **Congress** meets at **Vienna** to settle the affairs of Europe.

1815. Napoleon leaves Elba and returns to Paris. The allies declare war. Wellington takes command of 80,000 British troops in Belgium. Blücher, with 110,000, marches to join him. Napoleon tries to prevent their junction, and attacks Wellington at **WATERLOO**, June 18, but is utterly and finally defeated. He is sent to **St. Helena**, August 8. The **Second Treaty of Paris** is signed.

The war had increased the **National Debt** from 228 million to 800 million pounds. Napoleon died at St. Helena in 1821.

1815. A **Corn Act** is passed, keeping out grain from abroad till the price of home-grown wheat is eighty shillings per quarter.

This led to riots and popular demonstrations in the large towns.

1816. **Reform of the Government** is demanded. The Ministry, led by Lord Castlereagh, resists all progress.

1817. The **Princess Charlotte,** daughter of the Regent, and wife of Leopold of Saxe-Coburg—afterwards King of the Belgians—dies.

1818. Workmen set out from Manchester to London, and take with them a blanket each. They are called "**Blanketeers.**"

1819. A meeting at Manchester (attended by 100,000) is dispersed by the military; several are killed, many are wounded.

The meeting having been held in St. Peter's Fields, the affair was called "Peterloo."

1819. Victoria, daughter of the Duke of Kent, born.

1820. King George III. dies, aged 81.

His reign of 60 years was the longest of any British sovereign.

GEORGE IV. 1820 to 1830 A.D.—10 years.

Son of George III. Married Caroline of Brunswick.

1820. The **Cato Street Conspiracy**—a plot to kill the Ministers—is discovered, and the ringleaders are executed. Petitions for free trade begin to pour in. Lord Liverpool introduces in the Lords a Bill against Queen Caroline. She is defended by Henry Brougham and Thomas Denman, and the Bill is given up amid popular rejoicing.

The Queen died in 1821. Riots took place at her funeral.

1822. The King visits **Scotland**. Lord Castlereagh (now Marquis of Londonderry) commits suicide. Mr. Canning becomes Foreign Secretary.

1824. War is declared against the Burmese, and **Rangoon** is taken.

1824. Daniel O'Connell forms the **Roman Catholic Association** for the giving of equal rights to Roman Catholics. It is supported by a **Rent** levied in Ireland, which yields this year £1,052.

1825. The **First Railway** (Stockton and Darlington) is opened for passenger traffic.

1827. **Canning** becomes Prime Minister, but dies within four months. **Viscount Goderich** becomes Premier.

1827. The combined fleets of Britain, France, and Russia destroy the Turkish and Egyptian fleets at **Navarino** (south-west of the Morea).

The Greeks had revolted from Turkey in 1820, 1821. In 1827, the great Powers helped Greece, and her independence was acknowledged in 1829.

1828. Goderich is succeeded by the **Duke of Wellington.**

1828. The **Test and Corporation Acts** of Charles the Second's reign are repealed.

This was the first triumph of **the power of the people.**

1829. Wellington and Peel withdraw their opposition to the Catholic claims, and the **Roman Catholic Relief Bill** is passed.

Peel's change of side caused much surprise and indignation among the High Church party, whose champion he had formerly been. This was the second triumph of **the power of the people.**

1830. King George IV. dies, aged 68.

WILLIAM IV. 1830 to 1837 A.D.—7 years.

Third son of George III. Married Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen.

1830. A **Second Revolution** takes place in France. **Belgium** separates from the Netherlands, and becomes an independent kingdom.

1830. A new Parliament meets, and Wellington resigns. **Earl Grey** forms a Whig Ministry.

1831. Lord John Russell introduces a **Reform Bill**; majority of 1 for first reading. Government dissolves Parliament. Great excitement takes place during the elections. The Reform Bill is rejected in the Lords. Then follow alarming riots. Ireland is disturbed by O'Connell's demand for a **Repeal of the Union.**

1832. Wellington and about 100 Tory Peers absent themselves from the House of Lords, and **the REFORM ACT is passed,** June 7. Reform Bills for Scotland and Ireland follow. Parliament is dissolved.

The Reform Act transferred 143 seats from small boroughs to large towns. The franchise was extended to tenants paying £50 of rent in counties, and £10 of rent in boroughs. This was the crowning triumph of **the power of the people.**

1833. The **first Reformed House of Commons** meets. A Bill is passed **abolishing slavery** in all British colonies, and voting £20,000,000 to make up the loss to the slave-owners.

1834. Lord Grey is succeeded by **Viscount Melbourne. Trade Unions** become common, and lead to disturbances. A new **Poor Law** is passed.

1835. The **Municipal Reform Act** is passed, extending the number of those that elect the town councils.

This was another concession to **the power of the people.**

1837. King William IV. dies, aged 72.

VICTORIA. Since 1837.

Daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III. Married Albert, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

1837. Hanover is separated from Great Britain because it has a law by which no woman can wear the crown.

Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, the Queen's uncle, became King of **Hanover.** In 1866 Hanover was annexed to Prussia.

1838. The **Anti-Corn-Law League** is formed, with **Richard Cobden** and **John Bright** as its leaders. The **Chartist** agitation begins.

1839. The **Penny Post** established by Rowland Hill. A British army marches into **Afghanistan.**

1839. A British fleet storms **Acre** (Syria), and forces the Pasha of Egypt to withdraw his troops from Syria.

Britain interfered because the war between Turkey and Egypt had interrupted the Black Sea trade.

1840. War is declared against **China.**

Peace was concluded in 1842. Britain gained **Hong-kong,** and the right to trade with Canton and four other ports.

1840. The Queen is married to her cousin, **Albert,** Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

1841. **Upper and Lower Canada** are united.

1841. In the new Parliament the Conservatives have a majority of 80. Melbourne resigns, and **Peel** succeeds.

1841. Several British officers are put to death by the Afghans.

1842. Peel carries his **Sliding-Scale** corn-duty, by which the duty becomes less as the price of corn increases. He also imposes an **Income-Tax** of 7d. per pound, and abolishes many petty customs.

1843. Sir Charles Napier defeats the **Ameers of Scinde** at **MEEANEE**, and takes **Hyderabad.** Scinde becomes part of British India.

1843. The **Rebecca Riots** against toll-bars disturb Wales. Every turnpike in South Wales is destroyed.

1843. The agitation in Ireland for the **Repeal of the Union** reaches its height. O'Connell and others are arrested.

1843. A disruption in the Church of Scotland leads to the formation of the **Free Church.**

1845. The **First Sikh War** breaks out. The attack of the Sikhs on **Moodkee** (65 miles south-east of Lahore) is repelled.

1846. The Sikhs are defeated decisively at **SOBRAON** (45 miles from Lahore) by Sir Hugh Gough. A treaty is signed at Lahore.

1846. The Peel Ministry carries an Act for the total **Repeal of the Corn Laws.** Peel resigns, and **Lord John Russell** becomes Premier.

This was another great triumph of **the power of the people.**

1846. During the winter great suffering prevails in Ireland from the failure of the potato crop the previous year.

1848. A **Third Revolution in France** drives Louis-Philippe from the throne.

Louis-Napoleon was voted President of the Republic, and in 1852 Emperor of the French.

1848. The **Young Ireland Party** attempts an insurrection, in imitation of the French Revolution, but it entirely fails.

1848. The **Second Sikh War** begins.

1849. Lord Gough defeats the Sikhs at **Chillianwalla** (90 miles north-west of Lahore), but with heavy loss. He completely routs them at **GOOJERAT** (20 miles south-east), and **the Punjab** becomes part of British India.

1850. Sir Robert Peel is thrown from his horse and killed.

1851. The **Great Exhibition** of the industry of all nations is held in Hyde Park, London.

1852. The Russell Ministry is defeated and resigns. The **Earl of Derby's first Ministry** is formed. The **Duke of Wellington** dies at Walmer Castle, aged 83, and is buried in St. Paul's. The Derby Ministry is defeated, and resigns. **Lord Aberdeen** forms a Ministry, including Whigs, Peelites, and Radicals.

1852. A second **Burmese War** ends in the adding of Pegu to British India.

1854. Britain and France become the allies of Turkey against Russia, and the **Russian** or **Crimean War** begins. The Allies defeat the Russians at **THE ALMA** (Crimea), and besiege **Sebastopol**. A Russian attack on the British lines at **Balaklava** (near Sebastopol) is repulsed—**charge of the Light Brigade.** The Russians are again defeated at **Inkermann** (near Sebastopol).

1855. The Aberdeen Ministry resigns. **Lord Palmerston** becomes Premier.

1855. The Czar Nicholas dies. The Russians are defeated at the **Tchernaya** (near Sebastopol). **SEBASTOPOL** is stormed by the Allies, and abandoned by the Russians.

1856. The Russian War is closed by the **Treaty of Paris.**

Sebastopol was dismantled, and Russia pledged herself not to keep vessels of war in the Black Sea. These provisions were cancelled by the **Congress of London** in 1871.

1856. A new **War with China** begins.

Peace was restored by the **Treaty of Tien-tsin** in 1858, by which all China was thrown open to Europeans. About the same time a commercial treaty was concluded with **Japan.**

1857. The **INDIAN MUTINY** breaks out at **Meerut** (near Delhi) Houses are burned, and Europeans are murdered.

The chief incidents were the Cawnpore massacre, the capture of Delhi, and the relief of Lucknow.

1858. The **Princess Royal** is married to the Crown Prince of Prussia.

1858. The Palmerston Ministry resigns. **Lord Derby** forms his **second Ministry.**

1858. The Mutiny in India is put down by Lord Clyde and Sir Hugh Rose. The East India Company is abolished, and the government is transferred to the Crown.

1858. An Act is passed permitting Jews, on the resolution of the House, to omit certain words in the oath, and to sit in Parliament.

1858. Peace is restored with China.

1859. The Derby Ministry resigns. **Lord Palmerston** forms his **second Ministry**; Mr. W. E. Gladstone is Chancellor of the Exchequer. A groundless alarm of a French invasion gives rise to the **Volunteer movement.**

1860. A **Third Chinese War** occurs. The British and the French capture the Summer Palace of the Emperor. They prepare to bombard the city, but it surrenders, and the **Convention of Pekin** is signed.

1860. A **Commercial Treaty** is negotiated **with France** by Mr. Cobden.

By this treaty the import duty on **wines** was very much reduced, and British manufactures were admitted into France on favourable terms.

1861. The Southern States, led by South Carolina, secede from the Union, and the **American Civil War** begins.

The chief question in dispute between the Northern and the Southern States was **negro slavery.** Ultimately eleven States seceded and formed themselves into the **Confederate States.** The object of the war was to restore these States to the Union. In this the North was completely successful, after a terrible war which lasted till 1865.

1861. Albert, the Prince Consort, dies of typhoid fever, aged 42.

1862. The diminished supply of cotton stops the mills, and causes **great distress in Lancashire.**

There was immediately a great increase in the supply of cotton from India, Australia, Egypt, and Italy.

1862. An **International Exhibition** is held in London.

1862. The **Alabama,** a Confederate cruiser built on the Mersey, inflicts great damage on Northern shipping.

A court of arbitration at Geneva (September 1872) required Britain to pay to the United States a compensation of upwards of three million sterling.

1863. The Prince of Wales is married at Windsor to **Alexandra,** daughter of the King of Denmark.

1865. Lord Palmerston dies; the Ministry is reconstituted by **Earl Russell.**

1866. Owing to the advance of **Fenianism** the *Habeas Corpus* Act is suspended in Ireland. The **Earl of Derby** forms his **third Ministry.** The **Atlantic Cable** is successfully laid between Valentia (Ireland) and Newfoundland.

1867. The **SECOND REFORM ACT** is passed, extending the franchise, and altering the distribution of seats. Acts for Scotland and Ireland follow. Lord Derby retires; **Mr. Disraeli** succeeds.

1867. The Provinces of British North America are formed into one group, and called **the Dominion of Canada.**

All the Provinces have now joined the Dominion, except Newfoundland.

1868. A British army, under Sir Robert Napier, invades **Abyssinia,** and sets free European captives in the hands of King Theodore.

1868. Mr. Disraeli resigns. The **Gladstone Ministry** is formed.

1868. The **Telegraphs Act** is passed, enabling the Postmaster-General to purchase existing telegraphs.

1869. An Act is passed for the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the **Irish Church** after January 1, 1871.

1870. The **Irish Land Act,** securing a more favourable tenure to tenants, is passed.

1870. An **Elementary Education Act** for England and Wales is passed.

1871. An Act is passed abolishing religious **Tests in the English Universities.** A Bill for the **Abolition of Purchase in the Army** (with compensation) is rejected by the Lords. Purchase is then abolished by Royal Warrant.

1872. An Act is passed introducing **Vote by Ballot** for 8 years at parliamentary and municipal elections.

1872. An **Elementary Education Act for Scotland** is passed.

1873. A **strike** of about 60,000 miners in **South Wales,** rather than submit to a reduction of wages, causes much distress.

1874. **Prince Alfred** (second son of the Queen) is married to the **Grand Duchess Marie** of Russia.

1874. Intelligence reaches England of the death of **David Livingstone,** the African missionary-traveller, at Ilala, in Central Africa, May 4, 1873.

1874. General **Sir Garnet Wolseley** destroys **Coomassie,** the capital of Ashantee (West Africa).

The cause of the war was the interference of the Ashantees with the commerce of neighbouring tribes who were allies of the British.

1874. Mr. Gladstone dissolves Parliament. The elections give the Conservatives a large majority. Mr. Gladstone resigns, and **Mr. Disraeli** becomes Prime Minister a second time.

1875. The British Government purchases from the Khedive of Egypt, for £4,080,000, about nine-twentieths of the shares in the **Suez Canal.**

1876. **Lord Lytton** succeeds Lord Northbrook as Viceroy of India. Queen Victoria is proclaimed **Empress of India.**

1878. A new **Afghan War** is begun, in order to oppose Russian influence in Afghanistan.

The British army withdrew entirely in 1881.

1878. A **Zulu War** begins. The British suffer a great disaster at Isandlhana.

In the end the king (Cetewayo) was subdued and captured.

1880. A **general election** gives the Liberals a large majority. Disraeli, now Lord Beaconsfield, resigns, and **Mr. Gladstone** again becomes Premier.

1880. **Lord Ripon** succeeds Lord Lytton as Viceroy of India.

1880. A short war breaks out with the Boers of the **Transvaal.** The Boers submit, on being promised self-government under the headship of Great Britain.

1881. **Ireland** is in a very disturbed state. Coercion Acts are passed. A comprehensive **Irish Land Act** is also passed.

1882. **Lord Frederick Cavendish** and **Mr. Burke** are murdered in Dublin. A **Prevention of Crimes Bill** is passed.

The Secret Assassination Society that planned and executed many crimes was discovered in 1883, and many of the conspirators were executed.

1882. An **Egyptian War** is undertaken to put down a rebellion against the Khedive. The British gain a brilliant victory at **Tel-el-Kebir,** which ends the war.

1883. The **Mahdi** begins a war in the **Soudan. General Gordon** goes to **Khartoum** in 1884.

1884. A new **Reform Bill** for England, Scotland, and Ireland passed, putting householders in counties on the same footing as those in towns.

1884. **Sir Garnet Wolseley** sails up the Nile with an army to relieve Gordon.

1885. **Gordon** is killed two days before the British troops arrive.

1885. A **Redistribution Bill** is passed, taking members from small places and giving them to those with a great number of electors.

1886. An Act is passed giving the **crofters in Scotland** many of the changes which they asked for.

1886. Mr. Gladstone dissolves Parliament because he is unable to carry his **Home Rule Bill,** but is again defeated.

1887. **Queen Victoria completes the fiftieth year of her reign.**

Great rejoicings took place.

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