

SHORT NOTES FOR CE AND SCHOLARSHIP

THE PREHISTORIC PERIOD

Stonehenge

The principal prehistoric monument in Great Britain. Consists of large blocks, of stone arranged in circles on Salisbury Plain, **WILT SHIRE**. Probably erected about 4,000 years ago. The outer circle was composed of 30 **TRILITHS** of **SARSEN SANDSTONE**, inside of which is a smaller circle of **BLUESTONE** granite, followed by a horse-shoe of large sandstones. The whole is surrounded by a ditch, and an earthwork. The so-called slaughter stone was placed on the north-east and the **HELE** stone in the south-west. The stones were probably transported on rollers, and erected by leverage.

THE ROMAN PERIOD

Caesar

A Roman **PATRICIAN** who shared the duties of **CONSUL** with Pompey in 59 B.C. He proved himself to be one of the most brilliant soldiers and statesmen in World History. As a general, he conquered **GAUL** (France) and made it the most efficient province in the Roman Empire. He led two **RAIDS** on Britain (in 55 & 54 BC.) Fearing Pompey's influence on the Roman **SENATE**, he brought his army into the city of Rome without permission and later defeated Pompey's forces in **GREECE**, at the Battle of **PHARSALUS**. He became **DICTATOR** of Rome, but murdered by **REPUBLICAN** enemies in 44 BC.

Boudicca or Boadicea

Queen of an East Anglian tribe called the **ICENI**. Rebelled against the Roman Government of Britain (AD. 61), captured the Romano—British towns of **ST. ALBANS (VERULAMIUM)**, **COLCHESTER (CAMULODONUM)** and London (**LONDINIUM**), and massacred their inhabitants. When the main Roman army under General **SUETONIUS PAULINUS** returned from destroying the **DRUID** headquarters in **ANGLESEY**, the rebels were defeated, and Boudicca took poison to avoid being taken as a prisoner to Rome.

The Roman Wall

A wall constructed of hard concrete, faced with blocks of sand stone. Built (A.D. 121—126) by order of the Emperor Hadrian to protect Roman Britain from raids by tribes of **P** and **SCOTS** after the Roman forces had failed to conquer **CALEDONIA** (Scotland). It was 73 miles long, 8—10 ft. wide, and from 12 to 21 ft. high. It stretched from **CARLISLE** to Newcastle (Walls End), and was defended by 10,000 **AUXILIARIES** (foreign troops), with a reserve **LEGION** stationed at York. There were forts every mile (Milecastles), between each of which there were two watch-towers called 'turrets'. There was a defensive ditch on the north side of the Wall, and South of its fortifications there were two great earth ramparts with a '**VALLUM**' intersecting them. Between this and the Wall ran a military road.

Roman Roads

The Romans were the greatest military engineers of ancient times, and built long-lasting roads throughout their empire, which enabled them to keep conquered tribes under their control. The main high ways in **BRITANNIA** were **WATLING STREET** (Dover, London, Chester), **ERMINE STREET** (London, Lincoln, York, Carlisle, Newcastle), and the **FOSSE WAY** (Lincoln, Leicester, Bath, Exeter). Although neglected after the Romans left Britain, these roads remained the only reliable means of communication until the eighteenth century.

THE SAXON PERIOD

Augustine

The monk selected by Pope Gregory to begin the task of converting Anglo-Saxon England to Christianity (AD. 597) With the support of 40 Italian missionaries he landed in the Kingdom of Kent, and, encouraged by Queen Bertha (A French Christian) he succeeded in baptizing Ethelbert and many of his subjects. As Christianity spread, he established the headquarters of the English Church at Canterbury, and, was appointed its first Archbishop. Later, the Church of Rome made him a Saint.

The Synod of Whitby

A meeting of religious leaders presided over by **OSWY**, King of Northumbria, held at Whitby (Yorkshire) in 664 to decide whether Saxon England should follow the **CHRISTIAN** teachings of the Celtic (Irish) Church, or those of Rome. The Roman point of view was adopted, and England gained by obtaining closer contact with Western civilization.

The Vikings

Northmen (**NORSEMEN**) who lived in **SCANDINAVIA** and Denmark between A.D. 788 and 1100. They built wonderful sea-going vessels called **LONGSHIPS** and, as some of the finest sailors in World History, they explored the '**EASTERN WAY**' through the Baltic Sea and down the River **DNIEPER** (Russia) to Constantinople; and the '**WESTERN WAY**' through the Mediterranean, 'The Swans' Road'. They settled in Ireland, Iceland and Greenland, and founded the province of Normandy (France). After raiding and finally conquering all the Saxon kingdoms in England except Wessex, they occupied the **DANELAW** by the treaty they made with Alfred the Great at Wedmore (878). In A.D. 1000, a party of Vikings led by **ERIC** 'The Red', crossed the **ATLANTIC OCEAN** ('The Whales' Bath') via Iceland and Greenland, and reached the east coast of North America.

The Treaty of Wedmore

A Treaty agreed between the Saxon King Alfred the Great and the Viking leader **GUTHRUM** after the Battle of **ETHANDUN** (878). By this, the old Roman road **WATLING STREET** (London- Chester) was to be the dividing line between the Danish territories (The **DANELAW**) and Greater **WESSEX** (Wessex, Sussex, Kent; South Mercia). It was on this occasion that many of the Danes, feeling that their heathen gods had failed them, accepted **CHRISTIANITY**.

Danelaw

That part of England, south of the Roman road Watling Street, which was handed over to Danish rule by the Treaty of Wedmore in 878. It included the Saxon Kingdom of Northumbria, East Anglia, and part of Mercia and Essex. The Danelaw was reconquered for the Saxons by Alfred's son Edward the Elder

Alfred the Great (871-901)

In war (fought the Danes for more than 15 years).

- (a) Brother of Ethelred I, King of Wessex.
- (b) Defeated the Danes at the Battle of Ashdown.
- (c) Elected as King by the Wessex **WITAN** after the death of his brother.
- (d) On Guthrum's invasion of Wessex, he took refuge in the Isle of **ATHELNEY** (Somerset).
- (e) Raised a Saxon army and defeated the Danes at the Battle of **ETHANDUN**.
- (f) Concluded the Treaty of Wedmore with Guthrum, and became King of **GREATER WESSEX** (i.e. Wessex, South Mercia, Sussex, Kent).

In Peace, he organized

- (a) The building and training of a West Saxon navy.
- (b) The organization of civil defence, i.e. the construction of '**BURGHES**' (Forts)
- (c) The introduction of compulsory military service in the **FRYD** (Saxon army).
- (d) The foundation of schools attached to **MONASTERIES**.
- (e) The employment of foreign scholars for book translation.
- (f) The **CODIFICATION** of the law.
- (g) The **COMPILATION** of 'The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle'.

He was the noblest of Saxon kings, and died before the age of 50.

Danegeld

Owing to the unsatisfactory leadership of **ETHELRED II** ('The REDE-LESS') King of England, the Saxons had to pay large sums of money (geld) in order to persuade the Vikings not to raid the English coast. This had the effect of making them go away, but only in order to come back for more. The money was raised by taxation, which helped to make the king more unpopular.

Canute 1017-1035

The son of **SWEYN**, King of Denmark. He invaded England after the ‘Massacre of St. Brice’s Day’, and forced the Saxon King **ETHELRED** (**‘The REDE-LESS’**) to take refuge in Normandy. He became a Christian King of England after the death of the Saxon resistance leader, **EDMUND IRONSIDE** of **WESSEX**. He treated both Danes and Saxons alike and made Earl **GODWIN** of **WESSEX** his representative while he paid a visit to Rome. After the death of his father, his empire included Denmark and Norway.

Edward the Confessor

Son of the Saxon King, Ethelred II, and a Norman mother (Emma). Brought up in Normandy after his father had fled from Canute. Elected King of England by the **WITAN** (1042—1066), and gave many important positions in the kingdom to his Norman friends. He quarrelled with Earl Godwin of Wessex, and, as he had no son, **ILLEGALLY** promised that Duke William of Normandy should be his successor. He was named ‘Confessor’ because he took more interest in Church matters than State affairs. He encouraged the monks to **START** rebuilding **WESTMINSTER ABBEY**. The **WITAN** elected Harold Godwinson to succeed him.

The Witan

The Witan (Old English *witenagemot*, moot or meeting) was the term used to describe the **COUNCIL** summoned by Anglo-Saxon kings. These meetings of aldermen, thanes (Thegns) and bishops discussed royal grants of land, church matters, charters, taxation, customary law, defence and foreign policy. The succession of a new king had to be approved by the Witan.

The composition of the Witan was not set and the size of the assembly depended on what was being discussed and where it was held. For example, meetings were larger during religious festivals and when the king was resident in one of his palaces.

Harold Godwinson

Son of Godwin, Earl of Wessex. Elected as a Saxon King by the **WITAN** after the death of Edward the Confessor in 1066. Faced with invasions by rivals from the North-east and south, he defeated Harold **HARDRADA** (King of Norway) at the Battle of Stamford Bridge (near York), but was himself defeated and killed by the Normans led by William, Duke of Normandy at the Battle of Hastings. He left no son to succeed him, and the Saxons were never able to choose another effective leader to continue the struggle against the Normans.

THE NORMAN PERIOD

William I (1066-1087)

Great-nephew of wife of Ethelred the Redeless. Duke of Normandy. Elected King of England by the Saxon **WITAN** after the defeat and death of Harold Godwinson in the Battle of Hastings. He put down three Saxon rebellions, and established Norman power firmly in England. He arranged for the Domesday Survey and introduced an English form of the **FEUDAL SYSTEM**. He substituted the **MAGNUM CONCILIUM** for the **WITAN**, and allowed the Church to establish **CANON LAW** in return for the support of his invasion of England. He chose his **SECOND** son, William, to succeed him, but gave the Dukedom of Normandy to Robert.

The Domesday Survey and Book

A survey carried out by officers of William I (The Conqueror) in 1086 to secure a complete record of the property owned by the wealthy men in England after the Norman Conquest. The quantity of **LAND** and the number of Saxon workers, of farm animals and implements which they owned, was noted for purposes of taxation; and the original book is still preserved in the Records Office in London.

William II (1087-1100) (or RUFUS)

The **SECOND** son of William the **CONQUEROR**. He was an able but unpleasant man, who managed to keep his Norman Barons in order and to prevent his elder brother, Robert, Duke of Normandy, from securing the throne. By his policy of allowing his **BARONS** to raid Wales, he established Norman influence in that country without cost to himself. He was not afraid to quarrel with the Pope and the growing power of Church of Rome, and for a time he refused to accept **ANSELM** as Archbishop of Canterbury. His heavy taxation made him unpopular, and he was mysteriously killed by an arrow, shot while he was hunting in the New Forest (Hampshire).

Henry I (1100-1135) (Beauclerc)

Third and most able son of William I. Seized the throne on the suspicious death of his brother William II, taking advantage of his elder brother Robert's absence on crusade. Married Edith, daughter of Edgar Atheling which united Saxon and Norman royalty. Reorganised the **MAGNUM CONCILIUM** into **CONCILIUM ORDINARIUM**, **CURIA REGIS** (Kings Court) and **THE EXCHEQUER**. Granted charter of freedom to London and encouraged trade and learning. Starting reforming the **LAW** of England, introducing **ITINERANT JUDGES**. Defeated brother Robert at **TINCHEBRAI** in 1106, and imprisoned **ROBERT** in Cardiff Castle until his death in 1134. His son and heir William, drowned in the **WHITE SHIP DISASTER** in 1120, and Henry had to pressurise the **MAGNUM CONCILIUM** into accepting his daughter Matilda as his successor.

Stephen (1135-1154)

The grandson, through his mother **ADELA**, of William the Conqueror. Elected King of England by the **MAGNUM CONCILIUM** in preference to a **WOMAN - MATILDA** (or MAUD) (the daughter of HENRY I). Owing to the weakness of his claim to the throne, he was unable to keep the **BARONS** in order, and they took the opportunity of building **UNLICENSED (ADULTERINE) MOTTE AND BAILEY** Castles. Most of his reign was spent in fighting a **CIVIL WAR** with Matilda's supporters, while the **CHURCH** gained increasing wealth and power. On the death of his son, he acknowledged **HENRY OF ANJOU** (later HENRY II- son of Matilda) as his successor.

The Crusades (Middle Ages)

A series of **HOLY WARS** by which the leaders of the Christian countries in Western Europe, encouraged by the Pope of Rome, tried to recover Palestine, 'The Holy Land', and its capital city, **JERUSALEM**, from the **MUSLIM** invaders (**SARACENS**). England was mainly concerned with the **FIRST** (1096-1099) and **THIRD** (1189- 1193) Crusades. Robert, Duke of Normandy took part in the former, and Richard I in the latter.* Contact with the East introduced important knowledge into **EUROPEAN** learning, but the wars brought much waste of life and money. The **TURKS** captured **CONSTANTINOPLE** and made their way into Eastern Europe in 1453.

* Prince Edward (later Edward I) was the only other English leader to take part in a Crusade.

THE ANGEVIN PERIOD

Thomas Becket

Chancellor to Henry II for seven years and then appointed Archbishop of Canterbury in order that he might help the King's plan to restrict **CANON LAW** in England in order to deal with the problem of "**CRIMINOUS CLERKS**" and the abuse of "**THE BENEFIT OF THE CLERGY**". After his promotion he opposed the (**CONSTITUTIONS OF CLARENDON**) and, having quarrelled with the King, he fled to Europe. On his return he was murdered by a party of Knights in Canterbury **CATHEDRAL** (29th Dec 1170). The Church of Rome made him a **SAINT** and, until destroyed by **HENRY VIII**, his **SHRINE** became the most important place for **PILGRIMS** to visit in England. Henry II was regarded as being responsible for his murder, and the Pope threatened a **CRUSADE** against him. Plans to restrict Canon Law were given up, and Henry was forced to accept punishment from the monks at Canterbury. This shows the great power of the Church in the Middle Ages.

Henry II 1154-1189

The son of Matilda and Geoffrey on Anjou, he became king following the Treaty of Westminster which was made with Stephen. Henry II ruled over an empire which stretched from the Scottish border to the Pyrenees.

One of the strongest, most energetic and imaginative rulers. The King spent only 13 years of his reign in England; the other 21 years were spent on the continent in his territories in what is now France.

(a) 1158, Henry had restored to the Crown some of the lands and royal power lost by Stephen; Malcolm IV of Scotland was compelled to return the northern counties.

(b) Locally chosen sheriffs were changed into royally appointed agents charged with enforcing the law and collecting taxes in the counties.

(c) Personally interested in government and law, Henry made use of juries and re-introduced the sending of justices (judges) on regular tours of the country to try cases for the Crown. His legal reforms have led him to be seen as the founder of English Common Law.

(d) Henry's disagreements with the Archbishop of Canterbury (the king's former chief adviser), Thomas Becket, over Church-State relations ended in Becket's murder in 1170 and a papal interdict on England.

(e) Family disputes over territorial ambitions almost wrecked the king's achievements. Henry died in France in 1189, at war with his son Richard, who had joined forces with King Philip of France to attack Normandy.

Eleanor of Aquitaine 1122 - 1204

Eleanor of Aquitaine was the wife of Louis VII of France, then of Henry II, and two of her sons (Richard and John) went on to become kings of England. Eleanor was a **VERY INTELLIGENT WOMAN**; many considered her superior in intellect than her husband. She was also very courageous and passionate. In fact, Eleanor and her retinue, dressed in battle attire, joined Louis VII on the **SECOND CRUSADE**. While the church may have been glad to receive her fighting soldiers, they were less than pleased when they learned that Eleanor and 300 of her ladies planned to go along. Her first marriage was annulled in 1152 and she married Henry, then duke of Normandy. They each brought land and power to the marriage, but she threatened Henry's power and even urged three sons into an unsuccessful revolt in 1173. Henry stuck Eleanor in prison for fifteen years, but in 1189 she helped her son Richard to the throne, and for many years ruled in his absence.

Richard I (1189-1199) (Lionheart or COEUR DE LION)

Second son of Henry II. A disloyal prince who rebelled against his father, but who was a very good soldier. As a King of England he neglected his home duties and spent most of his reign taking part in the **THIRD** Crusade. He captured the island of Cyprus and played an important part in the siege of Acre. He won the respect of **SALADIN** — **the SARACEN** ruler — but quarrelled with the other Christian leaders. He was shipwrecked on the coast of Austria when sailing home, and had to be ransomed with the aid of a tax on wool. Shortly afterwards he was killed while fighting in France. His constant need of money had enabled many towns to purchase Charters of Freedom.

John 1189-1199

A King of England whose faults have been magnified by **CHURCH PROPAGANDA**. He was an unfaithful son to Henry II and a treacherous brother to Richard I. His reign started badly with the loss of Normandy to the king of France, while he was suspected of being responsible for the death of his nephew Prince **ARTHUR**. He defied the Church of Rome by refusing to accept **STEPHEN LANGTON** as Archbishop of Canterbury, although he himself was **EXCOMMUNICATED**, and the country placed under an **INTERDICT**. His final submission to the Pope under the threat of a Crusade to depose him humiliated England. The Barons, led by Stephen Langton forced him to approve **MAGNA CARTA**, and when he tried to avenge himself by attacking their castles, they called the King of France to their aid. John died suddenly, leaving a boy king (Henry III) to succeed him and a French army at large in England.

Magna Carta (1215)

A **DOCUMENT** which the English Barons, led by **STEPHEN LANGTON**, Archbishop of Canterbury, forced King **JOHN to SEAL** (John could not read or write) at a meeting at **RUNNYMEDE** (an island on the Thames near Windsor). The three most important clauses out of 63, were

(1) The clergy were to be allowed to hold free elections and to choose their own **BISHOPS** and **ABBOTS**;

(2) The barons were to pay him no money over and above certain regular payments;

(3) No **FREEMAN** was to be imprisoned, or outlawed, but by the **LAW** of the **LAND** on the judgement of his equals.

The largest part of the population, the peasants (i.e. the **VILLEINS** received no benefits, **UNTIL**, as the years went on, the **FEUDAL SYSTEM** broke down, and every man was supposed to be **FREE**.

The Charter is now regarded by Britain and the U.S.A. as 'The Corner-Stone of Liberty'

Stephen Langton (died 1228)

In 1206 Langton was elected **ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY** by the Pope, Innocent III. King John, however, refused to recognise him and the country was placed under an **INTERDICT**. Four years later John submitted to the Pope. In 1215 Langton played a leading part in forcing John to sign the Magna Carta. In 1216 the Pope suspended Langton for taking part against John.

Henry III (1216 – 1272)

John's son, Henry was the **FIRST CHILD MONARCH** in English history since 1066, crowned in 1216 at the age of nine. With rule of the country taken up by his Regents, it would be eleven years before Henry took personal power of the throne. Henry made little attempt to recover the English territories lost abroad and his financial policies, in particular his **COMMITMENT TO THE POPE**, made him very unpopular with his baron. This led to a civil war between Henry and those supporting the charismatic Simon de Montfort. During this time Henry was reduced to a figurehead monarch until his son Edward defeated de Montfort in battle, restoring the crown to its former glory until Henry's death.

Simon de Montfort

Earl of **LEICESTER**, and leader of a **REBELLION** against Henry III with the object of forcing the King to be less **EXTRAVAGANT** and to give up his **FOREIGN FAVOURITES**. He defeated Henry's forces at the Battle of **LEWES (SUSSEX)** in 1264, and called together the **FIRST PARLIAMENT** to include **BURGESSES** to represent **SOME** towns. When Prince Edward (later Edward I) escaped from prison, Simon de Montfort was defeated and killed at the Battle of **EVESHAM (WORCESTERSHIRE)** in 1265. He was known as 'The **GOOD EARL**, and had been supported by many patriotic Englishmen.

Llewelyn

A Welsh Prince who supported Simon de Montfort during the reign of Henry III, and managed to regain much of South Wales which had been seized since the Norman Conquest by the '**LORDS MARCHERS**'. His plan to marry de Montfort's daughter Eleanor and his refusal to pay homage aroused the suspicions of Edward I, who, fearing another rebellion, blockaded Wales by land and sea. In 1282 Llewelyn's forces were surrounded in **SNOWDONIA** by English troops and he himself was killed in single combat with an English knight. Wales was then **ANNEXED** to the English crown.

Edward 1(1272-1307) Longshanks

One of the greatest of the early English Kings. An organizer, statesman and soldier. He reorganized the **LAW-COURTS**, established '**THE MODEL PARLIAMENT**, abolished **JEWRIES** and raised taxes on wool and its **EXPORT**. He encouraged the development of the **CINQUE PORTS** (Dover, Hastings, Romney, Hythe and Sandwich), and the **ANCIENT TOWNS**, Winchelsea and Rye, to defend the south coast of England. He conquered **WALES** by defeating Prince **LLEWELYN**, but failed to subdue **SCOTLAND**, although he defeated William Wallace at the Battle of **FALKIRK**. He was responsible for building many fine castles in Wales and he became known as '**MALLEUS SCOTORUM**' (The Hammer of the Scots).

Sir William Wallace

Leader of the Scots' Resistance Movement in opposition to England's occupation of Scotland during the reign of Edward I. He defeated the English general Earl Warenne at the Battle of **STIRLING BRIDGE** (or Cambuskenneth) 1297 and, after capturing various enemy strongholds, invaded the North of England. Edward I himself then defeated the Scott at the Battle of **FALKIRK**, 1298, and Wallace, after further resistance, was betrayed and hanged. One of the main reasons for his failure was lack of support from the Scottish Barons, who did not consider him to be of sufficiently noble birth to head such a revolt. He was known as '**THE GUARDIAN OF SCOTLAND**'.

Robert Bruce (1274-1329)

After the execution of Wallace, Robert Bruce was crowned King of Scotland (1306) and rose in revolt against Edward I. During the reign of Edward II he gradually overcame all the English strongholds in Scotland. When Edward II marched against him, Bruce defeated the English at **BANNOCKBURN** (1314), with the result that Scotland's independence was assured for many years to come.

The Battle of Bannockburn (1314)

A battle fought between the **SCOTS** led by Robert **BRUCE**, and the English army under the command of **EDWARD II**. Five thousand spearmen defeated twenty thousand mounted knights, and the English were forced to move out of Scotland. Bruce had become King of Scots and Edward was **LATER** forced by the English Barons to **ABDICATE** in favour of his son Edward III. (He was murdered in 1327). The main importance of this battle was that the English army learnt the value of lightly-armed **INFANTRY** against heavily-armed **CAVALRY**, a lesson which was put to good account during their battles with French forces during the Hundred Years War.

Edward II 1307-1327

Son of Edward I, he inherited little of his father's ability as a king or commander. His reign is viewed as a failure, but it must be said that he inherited huge debts and commitments in Wales and Scotland from his father and also a discontented baronage. His reign was also blighted by outbreaks of disease and famine which did little to help the country's morale. His relationship with **Piers GAVESTON** and later **HUGH DISPENSER** angered many important barons and he fell out with a group known as the **LORD ORDAINERS**. His defeat at Bannockburn was in many eyes unforgivable. Eventually, **ISABELLA** his wife left him and together with her lover **ROGER MORTIMER**, they invaded England, captured Edward II, and had him imprisoned. He eventually met a gruesome death with a red hot poker in Berkeley Castle! This account however has since been discounted by many historians, in favour of the theory that he was suffocated. He was succeeded by his 15 year old son Edward III.

The Battle of Crécy (1346)

A battle fought in **NORTHERN** France during the invasion carried out by Edward III during the first part of the Hundred Years War. The skill of the English **LONGBOWMEN** was mainly responsible for the defeat of the French mounted **KNIGHTS**, who lost 1,500 of their number. The victory enabled the English to capture the port of Calais, and its decisive nature played an important part in the breakdown of **FEUDAL** warfare.

The Black Prince

Eldest son of Edward I Christened Edward and created Prince of Wales. Nicknamed 'The Black Prince' because of the way in which his armour was coloured. He won his golden spurs of knighthood as a young man at the Battle of Crécy in the Hundred Years War with France. In 1356 he led an expedition to central France and defeated the French army at **POITIERS**. There he captured King John of France and his son Philip the Bold. While taking part in civil war in Spain he caught dysentery from which he later died. He was buried in Canterbury Cathedral and after the death of Edward III his son ruled England as Richard II.

The Battle of Poitiers (1356)

A battle fought in **CENTRAL** France during the plundering expedition of Edward ‘**THE BLACK PRINCE**’ (eldest son of Edward III). Once again, about 2,500 English archers were largely responsible for defeating a French army of about 20,000 men. King John of **FRANCE**, and his son, Philip the Bold of Burgundy, were made prisoners for **RANSOM**, together with hundreds of the French nobility.

The Black Death (1348-1351)

A disease, now called **BUBONIC PLAGUE**, which was carried from the **FAR EAST**. The Hundred Years War helped to spread it over Europe, while the ignorance of doctors and the **INSANITARY** conditions under which people lived during the Middle Ages made a cure impossible. The very small population of England was seriously reduced, and the peasants (Villeins and Cottars) were unable to attend to all the work on their Lords’ lands. This made those who were left alive realize the value of their labour, and they began to demand wages. Parliament’s attempt to force them back to the old conditions of labour service by passing **THE STATUTE OF LABOURERS** was one of the causes of the Peasants’ Revolt. Two other forms of the disease occurred, **PNEUMONIC** and **SEPTICAEMIC**

Richard II (1377 – 1399)

Due to many unexpected family deaths, Edward III’s grandson Richard ascended to the throne at the age of ten. During Richard II’s reign the seeds were sown for the War of the Roses between the Lancastrians and the Yorkists. Towards the end of his reign however, a tide of discontent had swept the country, most notably with the Peasants Revolt of 1381. Richard was eventually deposed and died a prisoner, leaving no heir.

The Peasants’ Revolt (1381)

A rebellion of the **PEASANTS** and others of Kent, Essex, Hertfordshire and Norfolk during the reign of Richard II (son of the Black Prince). The number of deaths caused by the Black Death had made them realize their importance to the **LAND-HOLDERS**, and the passing of **The STATUTE of LABOURERS** by Parliament, followed by a **POLL (head) TAX** had angered them. Led by **WAT TYLER**, they marched on London and, after capturing the Tower, they murdered Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury. The young king went out to meet them and, while talking with him, **WAT TYLER** was killed by the Lord Mayor of London. Trusting Richard’s promises of better treatment, the rebels went home. Although the Royal promises were not kept, conditions for the peasantry gradually improved, until the **FEUDAL SYSTEM** broke down around 1430.

John Wycliffe

A priest, and a great teacher of **PHILOSOPHY** (the study of wisdom) at Oxford University, who disapproved of rich and wordly minded churchmen and those **MONKS** who were becoming idle. He gathered round him a band of **DISCIPLES**, known as ‘The Poor Preachers’, who spread his **DOCTRINES** (teachings) far and wide over England. Their followers were known as **LOLLARDS** (mumblers), while his translation of the New Testament (from Latin into English) encouraged people to learn to read and to study the teachings of the **CATHOLIC CHURCH**, and to **CRITICIZE** them. Church leaders, taking advantage of the weak position of the **LANCASTRIAN** kings (Henry IV—VI) persuaded Parliament to pass the **STATUTE ‘DE HERETICO COMBURENDO’** (concerning the burning of heretics). Fear of being burnt alive gradually broke up the Lollard movement, but Wycliffe, with the help of powerful friends, was able to live out his life in safety and peace.

Henry IV (1399-1413)

Son of John of Gaunt. Conflicts caused the Richard II to deprive Henry of his inheritance; Livid, Henry invaded England. Richard soon surrendered in August and Henry was crowned King the following month. Henry's coronation is notable as the first time that the monarch made a public address in English. Henry IV also has the dubious honour of being the first English King to allow the burning of heretics. Following ill health Henry finally died and was buried not at Westminster Abbey but at Canterbury Cathedral – the only King laid to rest there.

SOCIAL HISTORY

The Longbow (The Middle Ages)

The **MISSILE** weapon used by English **INFANTRY** from the Edwardian Wars against Scotland until the Tudor Period. Its use enabled the English archers to win the victories of **FALKIRK**, and **HALLIDON HILL** against the Scots, and **SLUYS, CRÉCY POITIERS and AGINCOURT** against the French in the Hundred Years War. The **BOW STAVE** was made of **YEW**, and measured 6 feet, with an average range of 250 yards. The weapon, when used by English or Welsh bowmen, could discharge 12 **SHAFTS** against the **CROSSBOW's** 3. Bow-strings were made of **FLAX** or **HEMP** impregnated with beeswax to repel rain and dew. Arrows were fashioned from **DEAL**, and the feather (**PINION**) was plucked from the wings of turkeys or geese and coloured with distinctive bands. These were carried in a waterproof leather **QUIVER** holding 4 arrows *(a **SHEAF**). Practice was constantly carried out on village greens by royal decree at a target known as a **BUTT**. The archer's fingers were protected from being chafed by the bow-string by a leather guard (the **TAB**) and his wrist by a **BRACER**.

The Wool Trade (The Middle Ages)

England's most important trade during the Middle Ages. Sheep were bred in Yorkshire by the **CISTERCIAN** Monks, and their fleeces were sent to **FLANDERS** to be woven into fine cloth for sale all over Europe. The **WOOLSACK** in the **HOUSE OF LORDS** is a reminder of England's previous prosperity from this product. It was a tax on wool which enabled the country to ransom Richard I from prison in Austria after the end of the **THIRD CRUSADE**. Dispute with France over England's trade with Flanders was **ONE** of the causes of the Hundred Years War

Monks

Men who 'feel the call' to withdraw from the world to live as near as possible to the teachings of Jesus Christ. After a year's training as a **NOVICE**, the '**RELIGIOUS**' has to take three vows before he can be accepted by a **MONASTERY**:

- (1) Poverty.
- (2) Purity.
- (3) Obedience.

As a monk his chief duties are:

- (a) Religious observance in Church.
- (b) Meditation and Study.
- (c) Labour in field, farm and workshop.

The chief **ORDERS** of Monks in England were:

- (1) **BENEDICTINES**.
- (2) **CISTERCIANS**.
- (3) **CARTHUSIANS**.

It was the Benedictine Monks who were responsible for converting most of Europe to Christianity, and the Cistercians in England were expert cattle and sheep breeders. All monasteries cared for the sick, the poor, the travellers and the students, until the **REFORMATION**; but **PRAYER** on behalf of **ALL** people has always been the main concern of monks.

The Craft Guild (The Middle Ages)

Bodies of medieval craftsmen working in **TOWNS** who banded themselves together in order to produce 'sound articles at a fair price'. Their rules were framed to safeguard the honour of the industry, the interests of the customer, the prosperity of the workers, and a high standard of craftsmanship. The Guild was ruled by a **WARDEN**, assisted by two **SEARCHERS**, who were responsible for supervising the work. The **MASTERS** had workshops of their own and were helped by **APPRENTICES** (apprendre = to learn). Apprentices had to serve **SEVEN** years before they could rank as **FREEMEN** of the **GUILD**, after which they could become Masters on payment of a **FINE**, and after their work had been tested. Those who could not afford the fees became **JOURNEYMEN** (journée = day: they were paid by the day). The Freeman wore **LIVERY** (a uniform) on special occasions.

The Friars (The Middle Ages)

Men who felt the desire to give up all their possessions, and spend their lives helping the poor, the sick and the outcasts, but NOT enclosing themselves in Monasteries. The principal Religious **MENDICANT** (i.e. begging) Orders were:

- (1) **The FRANCISCANS - The GREY Friars.**
- (2) **The DOMINICANS - The BLACK Friars.**
- (3) **The CARMELITES - The WHITE Friars.**

At first they did valuable work, particularly by taking care of **LEPERS**, and by showing an interest in education, but mixing with the people made many of them worldly and idle.

The name **FRIAR** is derived from the Latin word **FRATER** (brother).

Villeins (The Middle Ages)

Peasants who during the Middle Ages lived on **MANORIAL ESTATE** under the **FEUDAL SYSTEM**. In England after the Norman Conquest, Villeins were of Saxon birth and were allowed to keep and farm land on **SERVILE TENURE** under which they could not move to other territory.

In return for the tenure of a **VIRGATE** of land (30 acres) they had to perform labour service of two types, from dawn to dusk, on their lord's fields:

- (1) **WEEK WORK** - Usually three days a week.
- (2) **BOON WORK** - Extra work at ploughing, harvesting and hay-making seasons.

In addition to these duties they could be called upon to undertake cartage and cattle-search, and to make certain compulsory payments and gifts to the Lord of the Manor.

The few rights that they had included:

COMMON PASTURE — Cattle allowed to graze on manorial pastures.

PANNAGE - Swine allowed to root for acorns in the forest.

TURBARY - Permission to cut **PEAT** for fires.

ESTOVER — Permission to gather timber for tools.

It was not until after the Black Death (1347—51) had seriously reduced their numbers, and made the Villeins realize the value of their labour, that their conditions began slowly to improve.

Peasants who possessed only from 5 to 10 acres of land were known as **COTTARS** or **BORDARS**, and owed less service to their lord.

The Canterbury Tales (The Middle Ages)

A series of 24 stories written by Geoffrey Chaucer (1340?-1400) purporting to relate the tales told by members of a party of pilgrims on their journey from London to Canterbury when visiting the shrine of Thomas Becket. In the famous **PROLOGUE** (Introduction) the people who took part in the expedition are vividly described, and Chaucer's power of characterisation and humour and his perfect realisation of the atmosphere of the Middle Ages in England has never been equalled.

Chaucer wrote other important poetic works, and in his youth he had accompanied Edward III on the invasion of France during the first part of the Hundred Years War. In later life he became Squire of the Royal Household, and a Member of Parliament. When he died he was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Open Fields (The Middle Ages)

The arable land which produced crops in England during the Middle Ages. Nearly two thirds of this was devoted to wheat or rye and barley, but beans, peas, flax and hemp were also cultivated. One third of the arable each year lay **FALLOW** (uncultivated) to enable the soil to recover its fertility.

The arable land in each **MANOR** was divided into three great fields, each of which were sub-divided into sections known as **STRIPS** measuring a **FURLONG** in length and 4 **RODS** wide. The area of each strip was approximately an acre. Each peasant was allocated these strips by **LOT** in different parts of the field so that the good and bad soil was evenly divided.

Strips were divided from one another by grassy verges called **BALKS** or just by some form of individual sign-board at each end.

After the Black Death had caused a great labour shortage, much land passed out of tillage and became '**ENCLOSED**' as sheep pasture.

THE LANCASTRIAN PERIOD

Joan of Arc (Jeanne D'Arc)

A French peasant girl from Domrémy who claimed that heavenly voices had instructed her to drive the English army (during the second part of the Hundred Years War) out of France, and to have the **DAUPHIN** crowned king as Charles VII. With the help of General Dunois, she persuaded the prince to let her lead a French army to the relief of the city of **ORLEANS** and, after its capture, she arranged the coronation at **RHEIMS CATHEDRAL**. After this, the French forces failed to take Paris and the '**MAID**' was captured by the **BURGUNDIANS**, sold to the English, tried by a Church Court as a **HERETIC** and burnt as a witch in the market place of **ROUEN** (Normandy). Several hundred years later, the Pope of Rome proclaimed her to be a saint.

Henry V (1413-1422)

King of England. In order to keep his barons busy, and because of his own love of fighting, he continued the Hundred Years War with France, whose king, Charles VI, was mad. Although suffering from **DYSENTERY**, the small English army captured the town of **HARFLEUR** (at the mouth of the River **SEINE**). Moving inland, Henry, with the help of his **LONGBOWMEN**, defeated an enormous French force, commanded by D'Albret, Constable of France, at **AGINCOURT** (1415). He then captured **ROUEN** and occupied Normandy. By the Treaty of **TROYES** he forced the French leaders to make him **REGENT** of France and to allow him to marry Princess Catherine (daughter of the French king). Henry died soon after, leaving a baby son (Henry VI) as King of England and France.

The Renaissance

A turning point in World History which covers the gradual change over from the Middle Ages to Modern Times (approx. from 1450 to 1600). Renaissance means the **RE-BIRTH** of a knowledge of the Greek and Roman civilizations which had largely been lost to the people of Western Europe since the fall of Rome in A.D. 410.

As it became available to scholars their discoveries began to influence art, religion, literature, **POLITICS** (the art of government), **ETHICS** (the rules of conduct), **PHILOSOPHY** (the pursuit of wisdom), and natural science.

Italy became the centre of the movement and produced great painters and sculptors, while Germany became the headquarters of the Protestant Religion and the home of printing. Portugal and Spain led the way in geographical exploration and England contributed outstanding **LITERATURE** like the works of William Shakespeare.

THE YORKIST PERIOD

William Caxton

An Englishman who learnt the new art of printing from the German inventor of **METAL** blocks, **GUTENBURG** of **MAINZ**. He set up the first printing press in England at Westminster Abbey (1476) and was encouraged in his work by Edward IV. The first book to be published was "The Dictes and Sayings of Philosophers". The most important book which he published was '**A HISTORY OF TROY**'. Owing to Caxton, books became more plentiful and learning increased.

Richard III

Youngest brother of Edward IV, who after being made **PROTECTOR** was proclaimed King following the mysterious death of Edward V. Richard, as Duke of Gloucester, had proved himself an efficient soldier in the battles of Barnet and Tewkesbury during the Wars of the Roses, and had a good record as Governor of Northern England during his eldest brother's reign. He was however suspected of being mixed up in the murder of Henry V, the death of his elder brother the Duke of Clarence, and the murder of his nephews Edward V, and the Duke of York (the Princes in the Tower).

Richard's chance of proving himself a capable king was ruined with the invasion of England by Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, who at the head of a combined Welsh and Lancastrian army defeated and killed him at the **BATTLE OF BOSWORTH**.

The Battle of Bosworth

The last battle of the 'War of the Roses'. Fought in Leicestershire (1485) between the Yorkist supporters of **RICHARD III** (Crouchback) and **HENRY TUDOR** (later Henry VII) and Lancastrian forces. The defeat and death of Richard III led to the establishment of the Tudor monarchy, and marks the main point of change-over from the MIDDLE AGES to MODERN Times in English History.

THE TUDOR PERIOD

Henry Tudor (Henry VII)

Earl of Richmond and grandson of a Welshman, Owen Tudor, who had married Katherine of France, widow of Henry V. He brought the Wars of the Roses to an end by defeating and killing the Yorkist king Richard III at the battle of Bosworth in 1485.

As King of England Henry brought peace to the country, and security to his successors by :—

- (a) Marrying Elizabeth of York.
- (b) Defeating the Yorkist rebellions of Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck;
- (c) Persuading Parliament to pass the laws of 'Livery and Maintenance' banning armed retainers
- (d) Breaking the power of the barons by establishing the Court of Star Chamber which punished those who were guilty of keeping 'Retainers'.
- (e) Raising money by fines and **BENEVOLENCES** (well-wishing gifts) and forced loans (**MORTON'S FORK**)
- (f) Devising his **MARRIAGE POLICY**, and marrying his children into the royal families of Spain and Scotland, with the object of gaining support from these countries. His eldest son Arthur was married to Catherine of Aragon, and when that Prince died, his second son Henry (later to become Henry VIII), with the Pope's permission, was married to his brother's widow. Henry VII's eldest daughter, Margaret was married to James IV, King of Scotland.
- (g) Increasing England's prestige in the Western World by paying for John Cabot's voyage of exploration to Newfoundland, and helping England's wool trade with the Continent by concluding 'The Great Intercourse' treaty with the Duke of Burgundy.

Christopher Columbus

An Italian sailor who, on behalf of the King and Queen of Spain (Ferdinand and Isabella), sailed westwards to discover a sea-way to the EAST (China — India) in search of riches and trade. Crossing the **ATLANTIC OCEAN** in 1492 by way of the **CANARY** Islands (in order to catch the **TRADE WINDS**) in his ship the **SANTA MARIA**, he reached the island of **SAN SALVADOR** in the **WEST INDIES** after a voyage of nearly five weeks. He was under the impression that he had reached India. On his return to Spain with evidence of his discovery, he was received with great honour and, on a **LATER** voyage, he reached the **MAINLAND of SOUTH AMERICA**.

The Cabots (John and Sebastian)

Italian sailors who, in the service of Henry VII, crossed the **NORTH ATLANTIC** Ocean in the ship '**MATTHEW**', with a crew from the port of Bristol. They discovered the island of Newfoundland and sailed down the **LABRADOR** coast of North America (Canada) in 1497 John Cabot later disappeared at sea and Sebastian, after serving the King of Spain for thirty years, was made '**GRAND PILOT**' of England. No immediate English settlement was made in Newfoundland.

The Star Chamber

A Court of Law, established in 1487 by Henry VII to punish those barons who disobeyed the **STATUTE OF LIVERY AND MAINTENANCE** by keeping **RETAINERS**, and to handle cases which were too difficult for the ordinary Law Courts. It was composed of the most important Royal officials, and it sat **WITHOUT A JURY**. Punishments which it could award ranged from torture to imprisonment, and **FINES** were its most effective means of filling the Royal Treasury. Charles I made use of it to raise money during 'The **ELEVEN YEARS' TYRANNY**', but it was abolished by the **LONG PARLIAMENT**.

The Reformation

The **PROTESTANT REFORMATION** was a movement in the 16th century to reform the Catholic Church in Western Europe. The Reformation was started by **MARTIN LUTHER** with his **95 THESES** on the practice of indulgences. In late October of 1517 he posted these theses to the door of the Castle Church in Wittenberg, commonly used to post notices to the University community. In November he mailed them to various religious authorities of the day. The reformation ended in division and the establishment of new institutions: most importantly Lutheranism, the Reformed churches, the Calvinists the Anabaptists, and Anglicanism. It also led to the Catholic or Counter Reformation within the Roman Catholic Church .

Counter Reformation

The **Counter-Reformation** or **Catholic Reformation** was a movement within the Roman Catholic Church to reform itself in the wake of the Protestant Reformation. Within the Counter Reformation there was an attempt to clear Europe of the **PROTESTANT FAITH**, through **INQUISITIONS** and **PERSECUTION** and removal of Protestant monarchs from power.

Henry VIII (1509-1547)

One of the most able English kings, who guided England through the great political and religious dangers of the **REFORMATION**. As a man, he was a musician and a Renaissance scholar of some repute, while his strength and skill at many types of sports and games made him very popular with the masses of the people. As he grew older, his selfishness and cruelty, particularly to his wives and ministers, has made him appear to later generations as a monster. He is regarded as the founder of the Royal Navy.

(a) Married his elder brother Arthur's **WIDOW**, **CATHERINE OF ARAGON** (Wife No. 1) and became the father of the future Queen Mary I.

(b) Increased England's influence in Europe by supporting Wolsey's policy of '**THE BALANCE OF POWER** (1509- 1525)

(c) Failed to secure a son and requested the Pope to grant the **ANNULMENT** of his marriage from Catherine of Aragon and dismissed Cardinal Wolsey for failing to secure permission.

(d) Had himself declared '**SOLE PROTECTOR AND SUPREME HEAD**' of the English Church (1531), with the full support of Parliament.

(e) Put aside **CATHERINE OF ARAGON**, married **ANNE BOLEYN** (Wife No. 2) and became the father of the future Queen Elizabeth I.

(f) Ordered the execution of Anne Boleyn, married **JANE SEYMOUR** (Wife No. 3) and became the father of the future King Edward VI.

(g) Ordered the execution of Sir Thomas More for his refusal to take the **Oath of SUPREMACY**.

(h) Ordered the suppression of the **MONASTERIES** and smashed the rebellion known as '**THE PILGRIMAGE OF GRACE**'.

(i) Created the **ROYAL NAVY**.

(j) Married **ANNE OF CLEVES** (Wife No.4) and then separated from her.

(k) Ordered the execution of **THOMAS CROMWELL** on the charge of treason and **HERESY**.

(l) Married **CATHERINE HOWARD** (Wife No. 5) and had her executed in 1542.

(m) Married **CATHERINE PARR** (Wife No. 6).

(n) Died in 1547, leaving a Council of State to rule England until Edward VI came of age.

Thomas Wolsey

A great statesman who devoted himself to securing **ABSOLUTE POWER** for the Tudor monarchy. He became secretary to the Archbishop of Canterbury and then was appointed Foreign Minister to Henry VIII. He carried out a policy which became known as '**THE BALANCE OF POWER**' that enabled England to take part in the struggle between FRANCIS I of France and CHARLES V of Spain. He was made Bishop of Lincoln, and Archbishop of York, while the Pope of Rome promoted him to the rank of **CARDINAL**. As a very rich man, he gave Hampton Court Palace to the king, and **CARDINAL COLLEGE** (Christ Church) to Oxford University. He failed in his task to secure the Pope's consent to the **ANNULMENT** of Henry's marriage to **CATHERINE OF ARAGON**, and he was dismissed from his post as **CHANCELLOR**. Accused by jealous enemies of **TREASON**, **HE DIED ON HIS WAY TO TRIAL**.

Catherine of Aragon

A Spanish princess who was married to **ARTHUR**, Prince of Wales (eldest son of Henry VII), in order to create friendship with Spain, now the most wealthy and powerful country in Europe. On the early death of her husband she was married by **SPECIAL PERMISSION** of the Pope to Henry, the **SECOND** son of Henry VII (Henry VIII) for whom she was a faithful wife and the mother of a **DAUGHTER - MARY** (later Queen Mary Tudor). After 20 years of married life, because she gave him no son, and because he fell in love with **ANNE BOLEYN**, Henry put her aside **WITHOUT** the Pope's permission, and he had now (with the help of Parliament) made himself **SUPREME HEAD** of the English Church. Catherine and her daughter went to live in the country, but she was **NOT** executed.

Thomas Cromwell

Secretary to Cardinal Wolsey. After the divorce of Catherine of Aragon, he became **VICAR GENERAL** and played a leading part in suggesting and organizing the **DISSOLUTION OF THE MONASTERIES** on behalf of Henry VIII. He was made Earl of Essex, and as a **SECRET PROTESTANT** he arranged the marriage of the King to the German Protest Princess **ANNE OF CLEVES** (Henry's 4th wife), known as 'The Flanders Mare'. Owing to Henry's disapproval of the arrangement the royal pair agreed to separate, and Cromwell was executed as a traitor and a **HERETIC**.

Notes: (1) Do **NOT** confuse the Cromwells (2) Do **NOT** tamper the Thomases.

The Dissolution of the Monasteries (1536- 1539)

The **FORCIBLE CLOSING** down, of the Lesser Monasteries in 1536, of many Nunneries and in 1538 and the Greater Monasteries in 1539, and the confiscation of their lands and treasure. From the time of the **CONVERSION** of England to **CHRISTIANITY** (597) until the second half of the Middle Ages, English Monasteries had done valuable work in **ESTABLISHING CHRISTIAN LIFE**, giving protection to the weak, giving peace to scholars educating children of the poor, providing hospitals, and giving shelter to travellers. Riches heaped upon them by religious and grateful people led to laziness and greed among **SOME** monks, which gradually made them very unpopular in Tudor England. When Henry VIII became **SUPREME HEAD** of the English Church, being in need of money and at the suggestion Thomas Cromwell, he dismissed the monks; confiscated their lands, destroyed their monasteries, with many of their beautiful churches. He sold or gave much of their land to his friends and spent some of his wealth in creating the Royal Navy.

Sir Thomas More

The most distinguished English **EARLY RENAISSANCE SCHOLAR**, and a close friend of Henry VIII. Appointed Lord Chancellor after the death of Cardinal Wolsey as a good **CATHOLIC**, he refused to take the **OATH OF SUPREMACY** acknowledging the King as **SUPREME HEAD** of the English Church. He was imprisoned in the Tower of London and later executed. He was the author of a book called '**UTOPIA**', which described life in a perfectly **ORGANIZED**, but **IMAGINERY** state.

Note: Do **NOT** tamper with Thomas

The Pilgrimage of Grace 1536

The only armed rebellion against the rule of Henry VIII. The people of **NORTHERN** England were badly upset by the threatened destruction of their monasteries, which had looked after them, and a rising took place, led by **Robert ASKE**. As the King had no standing army, he had to come to terms with the rebels, while he gathered troops from the South. Later, he punished their leaders and established the Council of the North, which kept order in Northern England on his behalf. The **FAILURE** of the rising sealed the fate of the Monastic System in England.

Thomas Cranmer

A priest who gained the friendship of Henry VIII by assisting him to disobey the Pope, and to arrange the divorce of Catherine of Aragon. He was made Archbishop of Canterbury and, as a Protestant during the reign of Edward VI, he was largely responsible for **COMPILING the first ENGLISH Prayer Book**. Queen Mary TUDOR had him put in prison for **HERESY** and he was burnt alive under the law of DE HERETICO COMBIJRENDO. He ranks as a leading Protestant **MARTYR**, and the beauty of his English prayers has never been surpassed.

Note: Do NOT tamper with the Thomases.

The Oxford Martyrs

In 1555, during the **MARIAN PERSECUTIONS**, the Protestant Bishops, Latimer and Ridley and, in 1556, Cranmer, were burnt at the stake in Oxford for refusing to accept the Roman Catholic faith. By giving their lives they did much to convert the ordinary people to the Protestant faith since they were impressed by the way in which the Bishops were prepared to die for their religion.

John Knox

A Scotsman who was trained to become a **PROTESTANT** priest by John Calvin in GENEVA (Switzerland). He became **CHAPLAIN** to Edward VI, and at the King's death he went back to Scotland, where he **CONVERTED** most of the **LOWLANDERS** to strict Protestantism (**PRESBYTERIANISM**). He disapproved of Mary, Queen of Scots, and after she became a prisoner in England, he was the **TUTOR** of her young son, James VI of Scotland (later James I of England). He wrote a book called 'The Monstrous Regiment (rule) of Women', which particularly offended Queen Elizabeth by suggesting that women were unfit to govern countries.

The Duke of Somerset

Edward Seymour was the brother to Jane Seymour (the third wife of Henry VIII and the mother of Edward VI). He was elected **LORD PROTECTOR OF THE REALM** on the death of Henry VIII and made himself Duke of Somerset. As a strong Protestant he was responsible for attacking the Catholic practices of the English Church, and for encouraging Thomas Cranmer to produce the first English Prayer Book. He tried unsuccessfully to unite England and Scotland by arranging a marriage between Edward VI and Mary, Queen of Scots. In the face of a serious peasant rebellion led by Robert Kett, Somerset was forced to resign his position to Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, in 1549. He was later executed for conspiracy.

Lady Jane Grey

A **PROTESTANT** descendant of Henry VII, chosen by the Duke of Northumberland to succeed Edward VI to the English throne and to marry his son, **LORD GUILDFORD DUDLEY**. After the Edward VI died she became Queen (in London) for **NINE** days in 1553, but when the **PEOPLE** put **MARY TUDOR** (daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon) who was a **CATHOLIC**, in her place, Jane Grey and her husband were imprisoned in the Tower of London. After a Protestant rebellion led by Sir Thomas Wyatt failed, both were executed. Northumberland had already been put to death. Jane Grey was popularly known as 'The Nine Days Queen'.

Mary Tudor (1558-1558)

The daughter of **HENRY VIII** and **CATHERINE OF ARAGON**, who became Queen of England after the death of her half brother, Edward VI. She had the Duke of Northumberland, his son and Lady Jane Grey executed, and she married **PHILIP II**, King of Spain. With the help of Cardinal Pole, she tried to bring England back to the **CATHOLIC** faith by having about 300 **PROTESTANTS** including Archbishop Cranmer burnt alive, thus earning the name of '**BLOODY MARY**'. She spared the life of her sister, Princess Elizabeth, although she was suspected of being a Protestant. She made war on France to please her husband, with the result that England lost Calais which had been in English hands since the reign of Edward III. She died without leaving a son or daughter to succeed her.

Note: Do NOT muddle the Marys.

Queen Elizabeth I (1558-1603)

The daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn who succeeding her half sister Mary I as Queen, became the greatest ruler England has ever had. With the help of Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, she worked out a religious settlement based on the **THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES** which proved acceptable to the majority of Englishmen, and which resulted in the establishment of herself as **GOVERNOR of 'THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND'**. Throughout the reign her diplomatic and political skill enabled her, with the help of leading minister William Cecil Lord Burleigh, to gain time to prepare England to resist the attempt of Philip II of Spain to conquer it, and to re-establish the Catholic religion. Her knowledge and wit enabled her to win the admiration and support of many great Elizabethan **MEN OF ACTION** (e.g. Francis Drake, Walter Raleigh, John Hawkins) and **MEN OF THOUGHT** (e.g. William Shakespeare, Francis Bacon, Edmund Spenser) who came to regard her as '**GLORIANA**', while by the ordinary people she was known as 'Good queen Bess'.

She gave constant support to Parliament's attempt to improve the unemployment problem by the Elizabethan Poor Law, and before her death she had encouraged foreign commerce by granting Royal Charters to trading companies.

Throughout her reign she was faced with the threat that Catholics would succeed in placing her close relation Mary Queen of Scots on the English throne. With the aid of an efficient secret service organization controlled by **SIR FRANCIS WALSINGHAM** and with the constant support of Parliament she survived such plots, and her reign closed with the execution of her rival, and the triumph of the Royal Navy which repelled the invasion threat by defeating the Spanish Armada.

For political reasons Elizabeth never married, and on her death she was succeeded by James VI of Scotland (the son of Mary Queen of Scots) who had been brought up as a Protestant.

Sir Francis Drake

A Devonshire sailor ('Sea Dog') who distinguished himself by attacking Spanish treasure ships and settlements along the coast of South America ('**THE SPANISH MAIN**'). He sailed round the world in his ship '**THE GOLDEN HIND**' and was knighted by Queen Elizabeth I, although the Spaniards regarded him as a pirate. He made a successful attack on the Spanish port of **CADIZ** (1587) — ('**The SINGEING OF THE KING OF SPAIN'S BEARD**'), which delayed preparations for the invasion of England. He was second-in-command of the English Fleet in its fight against the Spanish Armada, and he was largely responsible for the defeat of the enemy. He ranks with Admiral Blake (STUART PERIOD) and Lord Nelson (HANOVERIAN PERIOD) as one of England's three great naval heroes.

The Spanish Armada

A great fleet, prepared by **PHILIP II** of Spain, with which he intended to cover the invasion of England by an army commanded by the **DUKE OF PARMA**. Owing to the death of the famous Spanish sailor **SANTA CRUZ**, the **DUKE OF MEDINA SIDONIA** was made Admiral. The Armada sailed from the west coast of Spain (**CADIZ, LISBON, OPORTO, CORUNNA**) in 1588 for the English Channel. Off **PLYMOUTH** and **PORTSMOUTH** they were pursued by the English fleets under Lord **HOWARD OF EFFINGHAM** and Sir Francis Drake. When the Armada reached **CALAIS**, where they were to embark Spanish troops from the army in the Nether lands, they were chased out by English fire ships. In the battle of **GRAVELINES** (off the **DUTCH** coast) they were severely damaged by English **GUNNERY**, and in an attempt to return to Spain by sailing **NORTHWARDS**, their ships were wrecked by a gale on the rocky coasts of Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Out of 132 vessels, only 53 got back to Spain, and England was saved by the Grace of God and the skill of the English sailors.

Mary Stuart Queen of Scots

Early life

- (a) As a descendant of Margaret (daughter of Henry VII of England) and daughter of James V of Scotland she had both Tudor and Stuart blood in her veins.
- (b) She was brought up as a **CATHOLIC**.
- (c) After the death of her father Protector Somerset tried to arrange her marriage to Edward VI, King of England, in order to unite the two countries.
- (d) After the defeat of the Scots by the English at the battle of Pinkie, Mary was sent away to marry the **DAUPHIN** (the eldest son of the Kings of France).
- (e) Her mother, Mary of Guise, ruled Scotland from 1542 to 1560, during which time **JOHN KNOX** converted the Lowland area to the **PRESBYTERIAN** religion.
- (f) After the death of Francis II, King of France (HUSBAND No. 1) Mary returned to Scotland as Queen of Scots.

Later life

- (g) Quarrelled with John Knox, married an Englishman, Lord **DARNLEY** (HUSBAND No. 2) and offended many of her Scottish subjects by her gay impulsive ways.
- (h) Refused to let Darnley take the title of King, and in revenge her husband arranged the murder of her Italian secretary **RIZZIO**.
- (i) Became the mother of James (later James VI of Scotland and James I of England).
- (j) Accused of being implicated in the mysterious death of Darnley after his recovery from smallpox.
- (k) Married the **EARL OF BOTHWELL** (HUSBAND No. 3) who was suspected of being implicated in Darnley's death.
- (l) Defeated by her Scottish opponents at **CARBERRY HILL** and imprisoned in **LOCHLEVEN** castle.
- (m) Escaped from prison, but again her supporters were defeated at Langside.
- (n) Took refuge in England but Queen Elizabeth kept her a prisoner in the North for nearly twenty years.
- (o) Executed at **FOTHERINGAY** castle (Northamptonshire) in 1587 owing to Catholics plotting to murder Elizabeth and make Mary Queen of England.

Note : Do NOT muddle the Marys.

Sir Walter Raleigh

A Devonshire man who, after being educated at Oxford University served as a soldier in Ireland. He became a favourite courtier of Queen Elizabeth, but frequently took part in raiding expeditions on the Spanish Main. He commanded his own ship in Drake's attack on Cadiz, and in the English fleet's fight against the Spanish Armada. He attempted to found an English colony called **VIRGINIA** on the south-east coast of North America and, when Queen Elizabeth died, he was Captain of the Royal Guard.

In the reign of James I he objected to the King's policy of peace with Spain, and was found guilty of taking part in the **MAIN** and **BYE** plots. While imprisoned in the Tower of London he wrote poems, conducted chemical experiments and commenced a 'History of the World'.

When James required money, Raleigh was released to go in search of gold at a place named **ELDORADO** in South America. His party got mixed up with Spanish settlers, Raleigh's only son was killed in the fighting and, on his return to England, Raleigh was executed on the old charge of treason, in order to pacify the King of Spain.

Virginia

A Southern State on the Atlantic Coast of the United States of America. First founded as an English Colony by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1585, and named Virginia in honour of Elizabeth I ('The Virgin Queen'). Owing to the original 108 settlers being men of 'little understanding, less discretion, and more tongue than was needful or requisite', who could not face up to the necessary hard work and privations they returned home. The colony was re-established in 1607 with a settlement at Jamestown and has since become known as 'The Old Dominion'. It achieved prosperity by the cultivation of tobacco and cotton. In 1776 Virginia became one of the original states to sign the 'Declaration of Independence', and played her full part in the American Revolution.

THE STUART PERIOD

Sir Francis Bacon (1561-1626)

One of the most brilliant **SCHOLARS** and **PHILOSOPHERS** of his time. His famous books were: '**THE ADVANCEMENT OF LEARNING**' and '**NOVUM ORGANUM**', together with his '**ESSAYS**'. In the reign of James I he was made Chancellor but Parliament accused him of accepting bribes, and he was **IMPEACHED** by the House of Commons. He was fined £40,000 and imprisoned in the Tower of London. King James managed to get him released and his fine remitted, but Bacon had to retire into private life.

The Gunpowder Plot

A plot organised in 1605 by **CATHOLICS** led by Robert **CATESBY**, who were disappointed by the failure of James I to improve the treatment which they had received since the religious settlement of Queen Elizabeth I. Plans were made to blow up the House of Lords when the King was to open Parliament on November 5th. A soldier of fortune, Guy (GUIDO) **FAWKES**, was hired to fire the fuse, but the conspiracy was betrayed and he was captured; and the conspirators, after torture, were put to death. For more than a hundred years afterwards English Catholics were persecuted by Protestant governments.

Puritans

A body of extreme **PROTESTANTS** who felt that the **CHURCH OF ENGLAND**, as established by Queen Elizabeth I and Matthew Parker (Archbishop of Canterbury) was not strict enough against **POPISSH PRACTICES**. They were harshly treated towards the end of the Tudor Period and, like the **CATHOLICS**, were disappointed when James I failed to make life easier for them. In **STUART** times there were many Puritan Members of Parliament. After they had been persecuted by Archbishop **LAUD**, during the early part of the reign of Charles I, they fought on the side of Parliament in the **CIVIL WAR**. During the **COMMONWEALTH** they had great influence on the life of the country, but, after the **RESTORATION** of Charles II they were again persecuted, and many emigrated to North America.

The Pilgrim Fathers

A body of Puritans who decided to leave England during the reign of James I owing to the government's policy of persecution, in order to secure religious freedom in 'the New World' (North America). Following a short stay in **HOLLAND** they sailed across the Atlantic Ocean in the ship '**MAYFLOWER**', and after suffering much hardship and sickness they established a colony at **NEW PLYMOUTH** (now part of New England). The Pilgrims are regarded as the **FOUNDING FATHERS** of the United States of America, although the colony of **VIRGINIA** had been re-founded before they arrived.

William Laud

A priest appointed as Archbishop of Canterbury by Charles I, who, in his zeal for securing the welfare of the '**ESTABLISHED CHURCH**' (i.e. the C. of E.), persecuted the **PURITANS**. When the King ruled England without summoning Parliament (the **ELEVEN YEARS' TYRANNY**), he worked happily with **THOMAS WENTWORTH**, the royal adviser. His attempt to force the Church Service on the **SOOTH PRESBYTERIANS** caused the '**BISHOPS' WAR**' with Scotland, which led to the breakdown of the **PERSONAL RULE** of Charles I. Laud was arrested by the '**LONG PARLIAMENT**', imprisoned in the Tower of London, and executed **DURING** the Civil War.

Sir Thomas Wentworth Black Tom

A Member of Parliament at the commencement of the reign of CHARLES I. He supported the **PETITION OF RIGHT**, but went over to the King's side after the murder of the Duke of Buckingham. He became chief adviser to the King, and worked happily with William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, in carrying out the policy called **THOROUGH** during the 'ELEVEN YEARS' TYRANNY. He became a successful Governor of Ireland, and was created EARL OF STRAFFORD. When the LONG PARLIAMENT was summoned, he was **IMPEACHED** by the House of Commons. Unable to find him guilty of **TREASON** the leaders of Parliament persuaded the King to sign an Act of **ATTAINDER**. Strafford was executed **BEFORE** the start of the Civil War.

Ship Money

A tax levied on the inhabitants of **SEAPORTS** in order to provide warships and sailors to defend England against attacks of pirates and foreign enemies. During the 'ELEVEN YEARS' TYRANNY' and in a time of peace, Charles I levied it on **INLAND TOWNS** in an endeavour to improve the 'ROYAL NAVY', which had been neglected by James I.

John Hampden (1594-1643)

A Member of Parliament, declared the alteration to Ship Money to be illegal, and refused to pay it, but after a trial which made the King very unpopular, the judges decided against Hampden. John Hampden joined the parliament forces at the commencement of the 'Civil War' and was killed at the small battle of **CHALGROVE FIELD** (near Oxford). He is regarded as one of the great defenders of English Liberty.

John Pym

The leader of Parliament in opposition to the King during the reign of Charles I. He was opposed to the idea of '**THE DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS**', and was determined to make THE HOUSE OF COMMONS the chief power in the government of the country. He led the Long Parliament's attacks on the Earl of Strafford and Archbishop Laud, and played a significant part in drawing up the **GRAND REMONSTRANCE**. He escaped from the King's anger when an attempt was made to arrest **THE FIVE MEMBERS**, and was responsible for directing Parliament's military rebellion during the **CIVIL WAR** until his death in 1643.

Prince Rupert

Nephew of Charles I, and one of the most brilliant **CAVALRY** leaders of his time. He joined the **ROYALIST** side at the beginning of the **CIVIL WAR** and, if he had not aroused the jealousy of many of the King's leading supporters, he might have won the war for the Royal Cause. He fought in many of the principal battles, notably at **EDGEHILL**, **MARSTON MOOR** and **NASEBY**, but was dismissed for surrendering the port of **BRISTOL** to the **ROUNDHEADS**. He organized a fleet to help Charles II during the **COMMONWEALTH**, returned to England at the **RESTORATION**, and distinguished himself as a naval commander in the 2nd Dutch War.

The Ironsides

The nickname of a cavalry **REGIMENT** raised and trained by Oliver Cromwell after the disgraceful performance of the Parliamentarian horsemen at the battle of Edgehill. It was recruited from Puritan farmers in the Eastern **COUNTIES**, regularly paid, properly equipped, and well disciplined. After some useful battle practice it joined the Roundhead army at Marston Moor, and played an important part in the defeat of Prince Rupert and his Royalist forces. Later the regiment joined the **NEW MODEL**.

The Battle of Marston Moor

One of the most important battles of the **CIVIL WAR**. Fought in 1644 outside the walls of the city of York. The Royalist forces (**CAVALIERS**) led by Prince Rupert, the Duke of Newcastle and General Goring, were defeated by the **PARLIAMENTARIANS** (Roundheads) and Scottish forces under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax, the Earl of Manchester and the Scots' General Leslie. The regiment of **IRONSIDES**, formed and commanded by **OLIVER CROMWELL**, played an important part in this victory, which led to King Charles losing control of the **NORTH** of England.

The Long Parliament

A parliament summoned by Charles I after the '**ELEVEN YEARS' TYRANNY**' owing to his shortage of money, and the failure of the '**BISHOPS' WAR**' against the Scots Presbyterians. It was largely composed of **PURITANS** and men opposed to the King in state matters. It was led by John Pym and its first act was to attack Strafford and Laud. It divided England into two parties by passing the **GRAND REMONSTRANCE**. It organized the fight against the King throughout the **CIVIL WAR** and after Royalist members had departed it became known as the **RUMP**. Dismissed by Oliver Cromwell during the **COMMONWEALTH**, it was dissolved by General **MONCK** just before the **RESTORATION** of Charles II.

The Battle of Naseby (1645)

The first action in which the **NEW MODEL** took part under the command of Sir Thomas **FAIRFAX** and Oliver Cromwell, and the last important battle in the Civil War. The Royalists led by King Charles and Prince Rupert, saw their **INFANTRY** destroyed and, in the defeat, the King left his private correspondence with foreign countries in the hands of the enemy, whose **PROPAGANDA** department made good use of it, to his disadvantage.

The New Model

A reorganized army formed by Parliament during the course of the Civil War (1645) after the Self-Denying Ordinance had got rid of the unsatisfactory Roundhead generals. The men were properly trained, well equipped and regularly paid. Sir Thomas Fairfax was appointed Commander-in-chief, and Oliver Cromwell was promoted Lieutenant-general of cavalry. The 'New Model's' first victory was at **NASEBY** (1645). After Charles I had surrendered it defeated a **SCOTS** invasion at **PRESTON** (**LANCASHIRE**) and it exercised considerable influence in Parliament's decision to execute the King. During the **COMMONWEALTH**, commanded by Oliver Cromwell, it defeated the Irish Royalists at the sieges of **DROGHEDA** and **WEXFORD**, and the **PRESBYTERIAN** Scottish forces at **DUNBAR** (2). Its final victory was over an invasion of England by Scottish supporters of Charles II (1651) at the battle of **WORCESTER**. After the death of Oliver Cromwell, led by General **MONCK**, it was responsible for the **RESTORATION** of Charles II. It was disbanded in 1660 and England lost one of the finest fighting forces ever formed.

Oliver Cromwell

REIGN Charles I

- (a) A Puritan Gentleman Farmer living in Huntingdonshire.
- (b) An M.P. in the **SHORT** and **LONG** Parliaments.
- (c) Joined the **PARLIAMENTARIAN** forces at the start of the **CIVIL WAR**.
- (d) Present at the battle of **EDGEHILL**.
- (e) Formed and **TRAINED** his **REGIMENT** of **IRONSIDES** in the Eastern Counties.
- (f) Fought as a **COLONEL** at the Battle of **MARSTON MOOR**.
- (g) Made **LIEUTENANT-GENERAL** of **CAVALRY** in the **NEW MODEL**.
- (h) Second-in-Command of the **NEW MODEL** at the Battle of **NASEBY**.
- (i) Defeated the **SCOTS** at the Battle of **PRESTON**.
- (j) Led the New Model's demand for the **EXECUTION** of Charles I. 'This man of blood must die.'

The Commonwealth 1649-1653

- (a) Broke the rebellion of the Irish **ROYALISTS** at **DROGHEDA** and **WEXFORD**, and became the bogymen of Irish Catholics for hundreds of years.
- (b) Defeated the Scots' **PRESBYTERIAN** armies of Charles II at the Battles of **DUNBAR** and **WORCESTER**.
- (c) Created '**LORD PROTECTOR**' by Parliament but refused the title of King.

The Protectorate 1653-1658

- (a) Rebuilt the Royal Navy and selected Robert Blake as its Admiral.
 - (b) Defeated Holland and Spain in the 1st Dutch War.
 - (c) In defence of his government from ROYALIST and other plots:
 - (i) Dismissed the RUMP and ruled as DICTATOR.
 - (ii) Divided England into military districts and placed a MAJOR-GENERAL in charge of each.
 - (d) Died from anxiety and overwork. His son Richard (Tumbledown Dick) succeeded him.
- Not: Do NOT confuse the Cromwells

Robert Blake

One of England's three great admirals. Educated at Oxford University he later sat in the Long Parliament and fought with distinction on the Parliamentary side during the Civil War. In 1649 he was made one of the commanders in the Commonwealth Navy, and was responsible for driving Prince Rupert's fleet off the British seas. He fought several engagements against Van Tromp in the First Dutch War, and when war broke out between England and Spain, as Commander of the Mediterranean Fleet he sailed into Santa Cruz on Teneriffe and destroyed sixteen ships of the Spanish Treasure Fleet without the loss of a single English vessel. He was responsible for many naval reforms and the introduction of new battle tactics. He died at sea and was buried in Westminster Abbey. At the Restoration of Charles II his body was removed for re-burial but was not dishonoured.

The Great Plague

An outbreak of BUBONIC PLAGUE in London in 1665, during the reign of Charles II. Spread by the dirty habits of the people, bad housing, and lack of drains, it killed Londoners at the rate of a thousand a day for several months. The rich citizens and the Royal Court fled into the country, and the dead were buried at night in mass graves. Owing to the risk of infection, trade in the Port of London came to a standstill. The Fire of London, which followed the next year enabled the city to be rebuilt in a more healthy way.

The Fire of London (1666)

A fire which destroyed thirteen thousand houses and eighty-nine churches in the City of London, including 'old ST. PAUL'S' (Cathedral), but hardly damaged the SLUMS (LIBERTIES). This forced people to build new houses of stone instead of wood, but the plans of the great ARCHITECT, Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN, to create a beautiful city were spoilt by the selfish behaviour of the merchants, who refused to surrender the necessary land for the purpose. He did however rebuild ST. PAUL'S and many fine churches. FIRE INSURANCE and FIRE BRIGADES were established, and the disaster had helped to get rid of the remains of the PLAGUE.

Sir Christopher Wren

Professor of ASTRONOMY at the University of Oxford after the Restoration of Charles II. He became member of the ROYAL SOCIETY and a self-taught ARCHITECT. He was responsible for drawing up a worthy plan for rebuilding the city of London after the Great Fire (1666), the erection of the new St. Paul's Cathedral, and the building of 52 churches. As SURVEYOR-GENERAL he was entrusted with the building of GREENWICH NAVAL HOSPITAL, and additions to Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London, Hampton Court Palace, as well as buildings in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

The Duke of Monmouth

The son of Charles II and a mother who was NOT of Royal blood. He was brought up as a **PROTESTANT**, and was favoured by the WHIG party as successor to the throne. When James II became King, many humble people in the WEST Country (Devon, Somerset and Wiltshire) persuaded him to lead a rebellion (1685). His untrained and badly-armed forces were defeated at **SEDGEMOOR** (the last battle fought on English soil) by the Royal Army under the direction of John Churchill (later Duke of Marlborough). He was captured and executed, while many of his supporters were sentenced to death or **TRANSPORTATION** as slaves to the WEST INDIES, by **JUDGE JEFFERIES** at the **BLOODY ASSIZE**.

Battle of Sedgemoor (1685)

At this battle in Somerset, the peasant army of the **DUKE OF MONMOUTH** was utterly defeated by the better trained and equipped soldiers of the Royal army under Feversham. This was the only battle in the Rebellion against James II. Afterwards Monmouth was executed, and those who had supported his cause very harshly treated by Judge Jeffreys at the Bloody Assizes.

The Trial of the Seven Bishops (1688)

James II, a **CATHOLIC** King, encouraged by the defeat of the **PROTESTANT** rebellion led by the Duke of Monmouth, gave instructions that a **DECLARATION OF INDULGENCE** should be read out in all churches. This gave both **CATHOLICS** and **DISSENTERS** the right to practise their own religion without interference. Seven bishops of the **ESTABLISHED** (C. of E.) Church led by Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury refused to read the Declaration and, on the advice of Judge **JEFFERIES**, they were imprisoned in the Tower of London. They were tried for **SEDITIONOUS LIBEL**, and acquitted. The excitement aroused showed how unpopular the King was, and the event played an important part in the **ENGLISH REVOLUTION**, which substituted the Protestant Dutch Prince, William of Orange, as King of England in place of the Catholic James II.

James II(1685-1688)

- (a) The **SECOND** son of Charles I.
- (b) Sent away to France with his mother, **HENRIETTA MARIA**, during the Civil War in England.
- (c) Lived in exile with his brother Charles during the Commonwealth Period and became a **CATHOLIC**.
- (d) Returned to England at the **RESTORATION** of Charles II.
- (e) Created Duke of York, and married **ANNE HYDE** (Wife No. 1), daughter of the Royalist Chancellor, the Earl of Clarendon.
- (f) Became the father of two daughters: **MARY** (later Queen Mary III) and **ANNE** (later Queen **ANNE**). Both were brought up as **PROTESTANTS**.
- (g) Proved himself a good sailor in the 2nd Dutch War and an able administrator as **LORD HIGH ADMIRAL** in the Royal Navy.
- (h) Dismissed from his command when Parliament passed the **TEST ACT** which prevented Catholics from holding posts in the armed forces.
- (i) Attacked by the **WHIG PARTY**, who tried to keep him from coming to the throne by the **EXCLUSION BILL**.
- (j) Agreed to the marriage of his daughters to the **PROTESTANT PRINCES**, William of Orange, and George of Denmark, respectively.
- (k) Succeeded to the throne in 1685.
- (l) Survived the **PROTESTANT REBELLION** of his nephew, the **DUKE OF MONMOUTH**, thanks to the military skill of **JOHN CHURCHILL** (later Duke of Marlborough) at the Battle of **SEDGEMOOR**.
- (m) After death of Anne Hyde he married a Catholic Italian princess, **MARY of MODENA** (Wife No. 2).
- (n) Offended both **WHIGS** and **TORIES** by giving posts in the **ARMY**, **NAVY** and **UNIVERSITIES** to **CATHOLICS**, in defiance of the Test Act.
- (o) Became the father of a son, Prince **JAMES EDWARD** (later 'The Old Pretender'), who would have been brought up as a Catholic King.
- (p) Ordered the clergy to read the **DECLARATION OF INDULGENCE** out in all churches, giving **FREEDOM OF WORSHIP** to Catholics and **DISSENTERS** (i.e. one-time Puritans).
- (q) Arrested **SEVEN BISHOPS** for refusing to obey his orders, but had to release them after their trial.
- (r) Received, but ignored, a warning from Louis XIV of France that Whigs and Tories had invited William of Orange to invade England and 'restore her liberties'.
- (s) Tried to oppose the Dutch forces and the English rebels with the Royal Army, but was betrayed by John Churchill and his daughter Anne, who both deserted him.
- (t) Sent his wife and son to France and was then captured by William.
- (u) Escaped to France and was given the Palace of St. Germain as a home by the French King.
- (v) Joined in the rebellion of Catholics against William III in Ireland, laid unsuccessful siege to Londonderry, and was defeated at the Battle of the **BOYNE**.
- (w) Died in exile in 1701.

The Siege of Londonderry (1689)

The **IRISH ROMAN CATHOLIC ARMY** under Hamilton besieged the Protestants of North Ireland who had taken refuge in the City of Londonderry. The siege lasted for **NEARLY FOUR MONTHS** until one of **WILLIAM III'S SHIPS** broke through the blocked river Foyle and the city was relieved.

The Battle of the Boyne (1690)

WILLIAM OF ORANGE utterly defeated the exiled **CATHOLIC JAMES II** who had raised an army of Irish Catholics in the South of Ireland. The main importance of the battle being that it ended James's chances of regaining the throne of England.

Massacre of Glencoe 1692

In 1692 William III ordered all the Highland chieftains to swear an **OATH OF LOYALTY**. Macdonald of Glencoe was late in doing so, and the matter was misreported to William. On the orders of William, the **CAMPBELLS** were sent to destroy the clan. They carried this out in a most treacherous manner, making friends with the **MACDONALDS** and then rising early one morning to slaughter the whole Macdonald clan.

Battle of Blenheim

Fought in 1704, during the **SPANISH WAR OF SUCCESSION**, in Austria. Marlborough utterly defeated the combined forces of the French and Bavarians under Tallard, who were advancing on Vienna. The great victory saved Austria, and Marlborough was given the palace of Blenheim near Woodstock, Oxford- shire.

John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough

REIGN of Charles II

- (a) The son of 'CAVALIER' parents.
- (b) Joined the foot guards in the Royal Army after the **RESTORATION** of Charles II.
- (c) Had active service experience under the great French general **TURENNE**.
- (d) Although brought up as a **PROTESTANT**, he served the Catholic James, Duke of York, loyally as a staff officer.

Reign of James II

- (e) Married **SARAH JENNINGS**, great friend of Princess Anne.
- (f) After James II became King, he was mainly responsible for the defeat of the Duke of **MONMOUTH** and the rebel forces at the battle of **SEDGEMOOR**.
- (g) Appointed Lieutenant-General in the Royal Army.
- (h) Deserted James when William of Orange landed in Devonshire, and encouraged Princess Anne to leave her father.

Reign of William and Mary

- (i) Rewarded by William III with the title of **EARL** of Marlborough.
- (j) Joined with **JACOBITES** in plots to restore James II to the throne.

Reign of Anne

- (k) Appointed **CAPTAIN-GENERAL** of the English and Dutch armies preparing to fight **LOUIS XIV** of France in the **WAR OF SPANISH SUCCESSION**, by **QUEEN ANNE** and the **WHIG** Government.
- (l) Captured the fortress of Liege from the French and was created **DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH**.
- (m) Took his army to Austria and, with the assistance of Prince **EUGENE** of Savoy, defeated the French at the Battle of **BLenheim** (1704), thus saving Vienna from capture, and crippling French power to invade England.
- (n) Defeated the French armies along the Franco-Dutch frontier at **RAMILLIES**, **OUDENARDE** and **MALPLAQJET**, and prepared to march on Paris.
- (o) Dismissed by the **TORY** Government, following his wife's quarrel with Queen Anne.

THE HANOVERIAN PERIOD

The East India Company

Formed as a trading company by Royal Charter during the last years of the reign of Queen Elizabeth I. Its first trading posts were at Fort St. George in Madras and Fort William in Calcutta. Bombay was put under its authority during the reign of Charles II. Robert Olive's victory over **SURAJ - UD - DOWLAH** at Plassey (1757), during the Seven Years' War against France, enabled the company to recruit a large army and to extend its power over Bengal, and from that time onwards, its wealth increased with every addition that was made by conquest of the native states. The outbreak of the Indian Mutiny (1857) led to the Dominion of India being placed directly under the British Crown.

John Wesley

A great preacher, who formed a religious body during the eighteenth century, known as the **METHODISTS**. As a Church of England priest he adopted 'Field Preaching' and brought spiritual hope and comfort to thousands of poor people in England, whose welfare had been neglected by the clergy of the Church of England. He carried out missionary journeys on horseback, covering thousands of miles all over the United Kingdom and Ireland, often in the face of danger to his life from riotous mobs. His travels are recorded in his 'Journal'. His brother Charles wrote many famous hymns, the most loved being 'Hark, the Herald Angels sing' and 'Jesu, Lover of My Soul'. The good effects that Wesley's work had on the masses showed themselves when they failed to follow the French example in organizing a bloodthirsty revolution.

Robert Walpole

A Whig statesman who became England's **FIRST PRIME MINISTER** after his success in clearing up the financial disaster caused by the South Sea Bubble during the reign of George I. By keeping England out of war and by encouraging trade, he secured the position of the Hanoverian Kings from French and Jacobite plots. During the reigns of George I; and George II, he kept his position in Parliament by bribery, and with the support of Caroline, Queen of George II.

The Young Pretender

Prince Charles Edward, exiled son of 'The Old Pretender', and grandson of James II, landed at **MOIDART** (West Coast of Scotland) in 1745. Supported by many Highland Chiefs and their clans, he reached Edinburgh and defeated General Cope at Prestonpans. With an army of 6,000 men he then invaded England, crossing the border at Carlisle and reaching Derby on 'Black Friday', December 4th. Owing to lack of English Jacobite support, the South were forced to retreat and, although they defeated General Hawley at Falkirk, they were pursued by superior English forces to the Highlands. In 1746, at Culloden Moor (the last battle to be fought on Scottish soil), Bonnie Prince Charlie was finally defeated by an army led by the Duke of Cumberland, 'The Butcher'. In spite of a reward of £30,000 to anyone who would betray the Prince, with the help, of humble Highlanders and the devotion and bravery of the Scottish lady Flora Macdonald, he escaped to France. Later, by the provision of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, he was banished from France and he died in Italy without leaving a successor to the Stuart line. The rebellion is known as the **FORTY-FIVE**.

The '45

This rebellion was led by Prince Charles Edward, supported by the Scottish Highlanders, in an attempt to regain the English throne for the exiled house of Stuart. The Young Pretender won a victory at Preston Pans and eventually reached Derby. In 1746 he won a final victory at Falkirk but was later in the year defeated at Culloden by the Duke of Cumberland.

The Battle of Culloden (1746)

At this battle fought in Northern Scotland the Duke of Cumberland utterly routed the Jacobite forces led by Prince Charles Edward, the Young Pretender. Cumberland showed great severity to the rebels after the battle. Prince Charles Edward eventually escaped to France, but the battle marked the end of all active attempts to restore the House of Stuart to the English throne.

The Battle of Plassey (1757)

At this battle fought in India Robert Clive avenged the infamous crime of the Black Hole of Calcutta. The Nawab of Bengal was utterly defeated, although Clive was greatly outnumbered. As a result of the battle, a new ruler more friendly to the English was placed on the throne of Bengal, and thus that province came under English influence.

Capture of Quebec (1759)

Wolfe succeeded in scaling the precipitous "Heights of Abraham" by night with a force of 3000 troops. On the following day he defeated the French troops under Montcalm and Quebec fell to the English. Both Montcalm and Wolfe were mortally wounded in the action.

Captain Cook

A Captain in the Royal Navy who became a famous English navigator and explorer. On his vessel 'The ENDEAVOUR', he discovered many South Sea Islands in the Pacific Ocean; he circumnavigated New Zealand in 1768, and his report on his victory Australia (which had been explored by the Dutch) was responsible for persuading the British Government to take possession of that continent. Further voyages included one to the Antarctic and his return, via South Africa, and an attempt to find the North-West Passage to the Pacific. He was killed during a fight with the natives on the island of **HAWAII**.

James Wolfe

A junior **BRITISH GENERAL** who, after fighting in the Battle of Culloden Moor, distinguished himself at the capture of Louisburg in Canada, during the Seven Years' War against France, and was appointed by William Pitt (The Elder) to lead an expedition against the fortress of Quebec (1759). Crossing the river St. Lawrence in a brilliantly executed night attack, his troops climbed the Heights of Abraham and defeated the French troops defending the city. Wolfe was killed during the fighting and the French commander, the Marquis de Montcalm, died of his wounds. Montreal surrendered the following year and the French troops and officials left Canada, leaving the majority of French settlers under British rule.

Robert Clive

Served as a 'WRITER' in the East India Company's **FACTORY** in Madras. He distinguished himself as a 'heavenborn' soldier by capturing and holding the town of Arcot against large Indian forces who were supporting the plans of **DUPLEIX** in his attempt to establish French influence in India. During the Seven Years' War, he avenged the death of British merchants who had suffered in the Black Hole of Calcutta, by defeating the **NAWAB** of Bengal, Suraj ud-Dowlah, at the Battle of Plassey (1757). Appointed Governor of the Province of Bengal, he firmly established British supremacy in India and was created Lord Clive in 1762. On returning to England he was bitterly criticized by his enemies, who were jealous of his achievements. He committed suicide in 1774.

Warren Hastings

The first British in India (1772). He carried out a series of reforms in government, law, finance, police procedure and military organization. He established the capital of British India in Calcutta, organized resistance to the 'MAHRATTA' risings and fought famine in Bengal. He was unpopular with British merchants who had gone East to become rich by fair means or foul, and when he returned to England in 1788 he was 'Impeached' by Parliament and charged with corruption and oppression. After a trial which lasted seven years with 145 sittings, he was acquitted on every count.

William Pitt (The Elder)

British statesman who became Secretary of State during the reign of George II, after the fall of Robert Walpole. His brilliant Imperialist policy was mainly responsible for England's success in the Seven Years' War against France. He inspired Wolfe's victory in Canada and supported Clive's campaign in India. In Europe he gave aid to Frederick the Great of Prussia. Although known as 'The Great Commoner', he accepted a peerage as Earl of Chatham in 1766. He died after protesting against George III's policy in the quarrel with the American Colonies in the House of Lords. He was the **FATHER** of William Pitt 'The Younger'

The American Revolution - American War of Independence

An attempt to recover expenses that the British Government had incurred by its defeat of French influence in Canada during the Seven Years' War led to the imposition of a Stamp Act, followed by Revenue charges on tea, paper and glass in the American Colonies. In 1773 the colonists showed their disapproval of the British tea trading monopoly at '**THE BOSTON TEA-PARTY**' and attempts by George III and his minister, Lord North, to enforce their authority led to armed rebellion at Lexington and Bunkers Hill. By the American Declaration of Independence (1776), drafted by Thomas Jefferson, thirteen colonies broke off their allegiance to Great Britain and their Congress appointed George Washington as their commander-in- chief. Inefficient British generals, combined with the difficulties of conducting a campaign 3,000 miles away without holding command of the sea, led to the surrender of a British army of 3,500 men under General **BURGOYNE** at Saratoga, and French naval and military assistance enabled the Americans to surround the main British army under Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown (1781). By the Treaty of Versailles (1783) the United States of America was formally recognised as an independent nation.

Boston Tea Party (1773)

A party of American colonists, determined to express their resentment at the tax imposed on Imported tea by the British government, disguised themselves as Indians and, boarding a tea ship in Boston harbour, threw a great quantity of the taxed tea into Boston harbour. The port of Boston was afterwards closed and the whole incident only increased the ill feeling which existed between the English and the Colonists, making the War of Independence inevitable.

The Battle of Saratoga (1777)

At this battle Burgoyne was surrounded by the American Colonists under Washington and forced to surrender. This victory marked a turning point in the war, since it encouraged France and Spain to enter the war on the side of the Americans.

Yorktown (1781)

Cornwallis, being surrounded by Washington on land and blockaded by the French on sea, was forced to surrender to Washington. This British defeat really marked the end of the American conflict.

The Battle of the Nile (1798)

Napoleon led a French expedition to Egypt to conquer that country and Syria for France. However, Nelson sailed into Aboukir Bay and destroyed the French fleet lying at anchor with the result that the French expedition was a failure.

The Battle of Trafalgar (1805)

At this battle, fought off the coast of Spain, Nelson defeated the combined French and Spanish fleets. Nelson was killed in the battle but the victory ended Napoleon hopes of invading England.

The Battle of Waterloo (1815)

At this battle, fought in Belgium, the forces of Napoleon, who had escaped from exile in Elba, were routed by the British under Wellington and the Prussians under Blücher. Napoleon once again abdicated and was exiled to the island of St. Helena, where he died in 1821.

Botany Bay

An English **PENAL SETTLEMENT** for the transportation of **FELONS** and undesirables, established by the British Government in Southern Australia in 1788. Seven hundred and fifty-six men and women convicts landed in Botany Bay (near Sydney, New South Wales) under a guard of 202 marines led by Captain Arthur Phillips, R.N., accompanied by five doctors. The convicts worked in gangs on roads and public buildings and, after being released on **TICKET OF LEAVE** for good conduct, were sent as servants to Free Settlers in the colony. Escaped felons were known as **BUSHRANGERS**. Transportation was abandoned in 1853.

William Pitt (The Younger)

An English statesman and son of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham. Became Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1782 and appointed Prime Minister by George III at the age of 24. His Home Policy included the establishment of a Sinking Fund to reduce the National Debt, support for Wilberforce's campaign to suppress the Slave Trade, and he favoured British Parliamentary Reform and Catholic Emancipation in Ireland. By his India Bill he gave the Crown power to control the political government of India and he effected a **LEGISLATIVE UNION** between England and Ireland in the hope of improving relations between the two countries.

In Foreign Affairs after at first approving of the French Revolution, he was forced by the aggression of Republican France to become a War Minister. His efforts to check Napoleon's power by the formation of continental **COALITIONS** brought him much disappointment, and Nelson's great victory at Trafalgar (1805) could not prevent the Emperor's triumph against Austria and Russia at the Battle of Austerlitz.

Horatio, Lord Nelson

England's greatest sailor. When war broke out with Republican France in 1793, he held the rank of Captain in the Royal Navy, and in 1797 he greatly distinguished himself in the battle against the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent. As a Rear-Admiral in the British Mediterranean fleet, he completely destroyed the French fleet which had carried Napoleon's army to Egypt, at the Battle of the Nile (or Aboukir Bay) (1798), and received a peerage for his services. On being promoted Vice-Admiral in 1801, he served under Admiral Hyde Parker at the Battle of Copenhagen, where he smashed up the Danish fleet and forced Denmark to leave the armed neutrality of the northern capitals of Europe, which had been part of Napoleon's attempt to close the ports of Europe against British trade.

After the breakdown of the Peace of Amiens, Nelson, as full Admiral, blockaded the coast of France, thwarting the Emperor's plans for an invasion of England. In October, 1805, he defeated the combined fleets of France and Spain under Admiral VILLENEUVE at the Battle of Trafalgar, but was himself killed on board his flagship, H.M.S. Victory. He is buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, and his achievements secured the command of the sea to Britain for the next hundred years.

Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington

BRITAIN'S GREATEST SOLDIER. As a Lieutenant-General he distinguished himself in the war against the Mabrattas in Mysore (South India) by winning the Battle of ASSAYE (1803). Given command of the British, Spanish and Portuguese forces after the death of Sir John Moore at CORUNNA at the commencement of the Peninsular War, he defeated the French at Oporto and Talavera, for which services he was created a Viscount. By fortifying the lines of TORRES VEDRAS, he saved Lisbon from capture by General Masséna. Taking advantage of Napoleon's disastrous campaign in Russia (1812), he captured the Spanish frontier fortresses of CIUDAD RODRIGO and BADAJOZ, defeated the French occupation troops at SALAMANCA and entered Madrid. In 1813 he was made an Earl, and his troops forced Joseph Bonaparte to evacuate his Spanish kingdom by defeating the French at VITTORIA. The invasion of France followed and the British army crossed the Pyrenees and defeated Marshal Soult at the Battle of Toulouse in 1814. After the first abdication of Napoleon, Wellesley was awarded his dukedom and made the first British Field- Marshal. During 1814—15 Wellington was British Ambassador in Paris and his country's representative at the Congress of Vienna. Following Napoleon's return from the Island of Elba (The Hundred Days), the 'Iron Duke' finally broke French military power by winning the Battle of Waterloo (.June 1815) in Belgium.

In 1828, as leader, of the TORY party, Wellington became Prime Minister, but he was not successful as a politician and. he had little sympathy with the masses. Later, as the 'Grand Old Man', however, he was a reliable adviser to George IV, William IV and the young Queen Victoria. He is buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Great Trek

The Dutch had established themselves in South Africa in 1652 and their settlers adopted the name **BOERS**, which means 'HUSBANDMEN'. When the British took over Cape Colony in 1814 they remained in the country, but there were continual disputes between the two races, many of which were caused by the activities of English missionaries. The **ABOLITION** of Slavery by Britain in 1833 deprived the Boers of their Kaffir workers and, in 1836, five thousand men, women and children, with their possessions, moved in their ox-carts (trekked) Northward, crossed the Orange river and occupied Natal. When the British annexed this territory in 1843 they crossed the river Vaal and founded the **ORANGE FREE STATE** and the **TRANSVAAL** as Boer Republics. The discovery of gold and diamonds in these areas during the second half of the nineteenth century was ultimately to lead to the Boer War of 1899—1902.

Pocket Boroughs

Those places in Great Britain which during the eighteenth century had the right to send one or more representatives to Parliament although the number of their inhabitants had greatly diminished. The local magnate who happened to be the patron of one of these areas could nominate whom he chose, and bribe or influence the voters to elect a candidate who would advance his interests. Such seats could also be put up for sale to the highest bidder, and where these abuses were prevalent the electoral district became known as a '**ROTTEN BOROUGH**'.

By 1793 one hundred and fifty-four patrons returned three hundred and seven M.P.'s. Old Sarum (near Salisbury) was the most notable example of a Rotten Borough. The Reform Bill of 1832 abolished 56 Pocket Boroughs, and 143 seats were given to the large industrial towns in the Midlands and the Northern Counties.

James Watt

A Scottish engineer who invented the modern **STEAM ENGINE** (NOT locomotive) He first worked as a scientific instrument maker in London and Glasgow, and later as a civil engineer surveying canals and harbours in Scotland. In 1775 Watt set up in partnership with Matthew Boulton, and opened a steam engine factory in Birmingham, the products of which were used for pumping purposes in Cornish tin mines.

By 1781 Watt had patented his crank and fly wheel with which his engines could apply rotatory (revolving) motion to any type of machinery.

George Stephenson

A British engineer who started life as a steam engine worker on a **WAGGON-WAY** at Killingworth Colliery in Northumberland. In 1821 he was put in charge of the construction of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, and in 1825 he built a line from Liverpool to Manchester.

The **LOCOMOTIVE** 'Rocket' which was built by Stephenson's engineering firm, under the supervision of his son Robert, won the trials held at **RAINHILL**, and railways served by locomotives of an improved pattern began to spread all over England and abroad.

THE VICTORIAN PERIOD

Sir Robert Peel

AN ENGLISH STATESMAN. He became a Tory Member of Parliament and, as Home Secretary in 1822, he was responsible for reforming Criminal Law and establishing a police system for London whose members became known as 'Peelers' or 'Bobbies'. He assisted the Duke of Wellington who was serving as Prime Minister to carry the Catholic Emancipation Act through Parliament although he opposed the Reform Bill.

After 1832 he created the Conservative Party and held the post of Prime Minister in 1834 and again in 1841 to 1846. His administrations were notable for financial and social reforms, and with the aid of the Whigs he carried through the **REPEAL** of the Corn Laws in an attempt to save the Irish peasantry from the effects of the Potato Famine. This action temporarily wrecked his party, and brought his political career to an end.

Chartism

A working-class movement for political reform aimed at making the government of Great Britain representative of and responsible to the population.

The People's Charter demanded manhood suffrage a secret ballot, equal electoral districts, annual parliaments, no property qualifications and the payment of M.Ps. It was never accepted by Parliament, but most of its demands are now fulfilled.

The agitation in its favour was led by William Lovett who employed peaceful methods, and Feargus O'Connor who encouraged violence. For more than ten years the Chartists played a disturbing part in the industrial life of the country, but an increase in national prosperity gradually encouraged the workers to support Trades Unionism and Co-operation as a method of bettering their living and labouring conditions.

Michael Faraday

An English chemist and scientist who became the pupil of Sir Humphrey Davy (the inventor of the Miner's Safety Lamp).

He was appointed director of the laboratory of the Royal Institution, and later a professor of chemistry. He made epoch-making discoveries in **ELECTRO MAGNETISM** and developed theories on which present-day electrical research is largely based.

The Corn Laws

Enactments by Parliament designed to ensure an adequate supply of cereal foods to a country, usually by protection allotted to farmers. In England, such restrictions were frequently imposed between the eleventh and nineteenth centuries, but from the year 1839 to 1846, the propaganda of the Free Traders — Richard Cobden and John Bright - who organized the **ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE**, led to the government of Sir Robert Peel effecting their abolition. This measure greatly lowered the price of bread for the masses but brought smaller profits to the farmers.

Isambard Kingdom Brunel

An English civil engineer of French extraction who was responsible for the construction of England's finest railroad, 'The Great Western', which was opened in 1838. He designed and constructed large ocean going steamships, notably 'The Great Eastern'. Into some of these he introduced the **SCREW** in substitution for **PADDLE WHEELS**. He was also concerned with the drilling of the Thames Tunnel, the building of the bridge over the River Tamar, and the design of the Clifton Suspension Bridge.

Charles Robert Darwin

An English naturalist who went on a scientific surveying expedition to South America and the Pacific in a ship called the 'Beagle'. In 1859 he published his most famous book called ' **THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES**', which put forth revolutionary ideas on how human life was developed (**EVOLUTION**) through the ages. He was bitterly attacked by church leaders and some scientists whose old fashioned ideas were now proved to be inaccurate.

The Siege of Sebastopol (or Sevastopol)

Sevastopol is a Russian harbour on the Crimean coast of the Black Sea. It was besieged by land and sea by the British and French forces throughout the **CRIMEAN WAR** (1854—1855).

The bad generalship of Lord Raglan and Marshal St. Arnaud at the commencement of operations enabled the great engineer **TOD LEBEN** to fortify it strongly before the allies were ready to assault it, while the Russian troops brought about the battles of **BALACLAVA** and **INKERMAN**. During the winter of 1854—55 the British troops endured terrible hardships from sickness and frostbite and, owing to the incompetence of the British Government at home, and the Army Command in the Crimea, the supply services broke down completely. The fortifications were finally captured by a French attack on the **MALAKHOV** while British regiments suffered immense losses trying to storm the **REDAN**.

Florence Nightingale

An English lady who became a great hospital reformer. After being trained as a nurse she secured the government's permission to take a party of women to **SCUTARI** in Turkey during the Crimean War with the idea of taking care of the sick and wounded. In spite of revolting sanitary conditions, incredible inefficiency, and the violent opposition of army doctors who disapproved of women serving in military hospitals, she succeeded in cutting down the enormous death rate from disease.

For the comfort she brought to the neglected troops both by day and night, she became known as '**THE LADY OF THE LAMP**'. Her visit to the front at Sevastopol made such an impression on her that after the war she devoted the rest of her life to improving civil and military hospitals both at home and abroad, and to the foundation of Nursing Schools. She was awarded the 'Order of Merit' when she was far too old to understand that a much belated honour was being bestowed on her.

Lord Palmerston

AN ENGLISH STATESMAN who had joined the House of Commons as an Irish peer. At the age of twenty-five he became Secretary for War, and in 1830 he supported parliamentary reform and joined the Whig party. As Foreign Secretary he helped to secure Belgian and Italian independence, and he constantly asserted the right of British subjects abroad to be protected by force if necessary.

His high handed behaviour made 'Pam' very popular with the British people, but he gained the dislike and distrust of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort by not consulting them on foreign affairs. As Prime Minister he managed to extricate Britain from the disasters she suffered in the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny.

Benjamin Disraeli

A JEW who had accepted conversion to **CHRISTIANITY**, and who became a leading statesman in Britain. Between 1826 and 1836 he wrote a number of novels and he entered Parliament in 1837. After Sir Robert Peel had shattered the Conservative Party by his alliance with the Whigs, in order to repeal the Corn Laws, Disraeli became its new organizer in the House of Commons.

He served as Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1852 and 1856, but following his Reform Bill of 1887 he gained the premiership. During his ministry he acquired half the shares in the Suez Canal for Britain, and later he was responsible for having Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India.

His services to the Empire were rewarded by a peerage which gave him, the title of Earl of Beaconsfield, and he closed his career at the Congress of Berlin, where he succeeded in temporarily checking the southward expansion of Russia, and saved Turkey's foothold in Europe, thus maintaining what he termed 'Peace with Honour'.

William Ewart Gladstone

An English statesman who was a Member of Parliament from 1832 to 1897, becoming known to his admirers as 'The Grand Old Man'. He served in a Tory government under Sir Robert Peel but joined the Liberal party in 1859. He proved himself an outstanding orator, and as Chancellor of the Exchequer in four ministries, he reduced taxation and promoted Free Trade. His watchwords were '**PEACE, RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM**'. He served as Prime Minister four times, and encouraged reforms in the army, the civil service, the trades unions, the universities, and in education. He disapproved of **IMPERIALISM**, and his attempt to give HOME RULE to Ireland ended in failure.

David Livingstone

A Scottish missionary and an explorer whose geographical and scientific discoveries led to the suppression of the Arab slave trade in negroes and opened up Central Africa to European penetration. During sixteen years' work as a member of the London Missionary Society he explored the Zambesi River and discovered the Victoria Falls and Lake NYASA. In 1868 he went to search for the source of the River Nile and later he reached Lake TANGANYIKA. By 1870 his whereabouts were unknown. The next year an American expedition led by H. M. Stanley found him at UJJI. Although suffering from fever Livingstone refused to return home until his mission was accomplished, and he died in 1873. His body was taken back to the East coast by some of his African followers and was finally buried in Westminster Abbey.

The Indian Mutiny

A revolt of the native troops in the Bengal army caused by the blindness of the British authorities in India to Indian social and religious traditions, and the speed with which nineteenth century scientific and mechanical inventions had been introduced to India.

The knowledge that British forces had suffered disasters in the Crimea and that British soldiers in India were outnumbered five to one by **MOHAMMEDAN** and **HINDU SEPOYS** encouraged them to rebel. The main outbreak occurred at **MEERUT** in May 1857 when Indian regiments murdered their officers and marched off to Delhi to proclaim a revival of the ancient **MOGHUL** Empire. Meanwhile in the Ganges valley the Residency of **LUCKNOW**, the capital of the province of **ODDH**, was besieged, and a small British community was surrounded, taken prisoner and ultimately massacred at **CAWNPORE** by the treachery of an Indian prince known as the **NANA SAHIB**.

Thanks to the wisdom and skill of Sir John Lawrence, governor of the recently conquered province, of the **PUNJAB**, the British troops aided by regiments of **SIKHS** and **GURKHAS** (from **NEPAL**) were able to march to Delhi, which, after much hard fighting they recaptured. This success was followed up by the relief of Lucknow by General Havelock owing to the bravery of men, women, children and loyal Indians who had held out against overwhelming odds. The city was finally retaken by an army commanded by Sir Colin Campbell, while Central India was being subdued by the military skill of Sir Hugh Rose.

The armies of Bombay and Madras had refused to take part in the mutiny, and many Indians, both princes and peasants, had no share in the rising. After the fighting ceased the control of India passed out of the hands of the East India Company to those of the British Government, and later Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India.

General Gordon

A British soldier who distinguished himself when serving as commander of '**THE EVER VICTORIOUS ARMY**' while suppressing a rebellion on behalf of the government of China. Later, when acting as Governor of the Sudan, he devoted himself to abolishing the slave trade and endeavouring to convert the Sudanese to Christianity.

In 1884 the Liberal Government of Great Britain sent him back to the Sudan with orders to bring away several Egyptian garrisons which were threatened by the MUSLIM followers of a religious leader known as the MARDI. Determined not to follow his instructions Gordon allowed himself to be surrounded by DERVISH forces at KHARTOUM, at the junction of the Blue and White Niles and after a siege of nine months the city was captured and he was killed.

Gladstone's delay in sending an army in time to rescue '**THE LONELY MAN**' caused great indignation in England, and finally led to General Kitchener's re-conquest of the Sudan by his victory at OMDUBMAN in 1898.

Cecil Rhodes

A British business man of genius who became an imperial statesman. He settled in South Africa and took up diamond mining. By 1888 he controlled the entire industry and two years later he became the Prime Minister of Cape Colony. In this position he planned the formation of a United South Africa and an all-British route from **CAIRO** to the Cape. To this end he helped in the annexation of **BECHUANALAND** and became Director of the South Africa Company.

Although, through a mistake he made in his dealings with the Boers he was forced to resign the premiership, the vast territories now known as T owe their development to his skill and foresight.

Rhodes was in **KIMBERLEY** throughout the siege in the South African War, and when he died in 1902 he left all his fortune of six million pounds to promote the welfare of the British Empire. He was buried in a lonely grave in the Matopo Hills.