



A BRIEF SURVEY OF  
BRITISH HISTORY

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A BRIEF SURVEY 

OF

# BRITISH HISTORY

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BY

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## PREFACE

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I have aimed, in this book, at making a simple selection of the most important factors, or chain of events, in each period, and have treated these in more detail, to the exclusion of others which seem to me less characteristic of the period. It has sometimes been taken for granted that the right method of teaching history is to lay down a preliminary groundwork of facts and dates and miscellaneous scraps of important information, before making an attempt to awake interest in the connection of historical events by the process of reasoning. The principle is somewhat akin to the mode of teaching languages by grinding over grammar and accidence; it is at any rate time-honoured. But the value of history as an educational subject, even for the young, cannot, I think, be fully realized, unless some stress is placed upon the sequence of cause and effect, so as to exercise not merely the memory but the reason.

Understanding is a far more attractive process than merely learning; young minds are by nature curious, and are receptive enough of an explanation, provided it be simple; and the difficulties of remembering are much lessened when events in history are presented, not as isolated, but as the causes or consequences of other events. It is this object that I have tried to keep before me.

HARROW, *July, 1899.*

G. T. W.

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## SYNOPSIS.

### I.—THE RACES OF BRITAIN.

#### i. The Early Peoples of Britain.

The earliest races that lived in Britain were savages; their bones and tools are sometimes found in caves. They were followed by

The Celts, of whom there were two main branches:

1. The Gaels, from whom are descended the *Irish* and the *Scottish Highlanders*.

2. The Britons, from whom the *Welsh* are descended.

#### ii. The Roman Occupation of Britain, 43 A. D.—410.

1. The Celts of Britain aided their kinsmen in Gaul in their resistance to Rome, and Julius Caesar crossed the Channel to show the power of Roman arms. Curiosity about an almost unknown land, and desire to share in the wealth of its tin mines, also drew the Romans to Britain.

2. But the Romans determined to annex Britain only in 43 A. D.

3. The northern limits of the Roman Province in Britain were fixed by Hadrian's Wall from the Solway to the Tyne, separating the province from the Picts of North Britain.

4. The most serious revolt of the Britons against Roman power was that of Queen Boadicea, who destroyed Colchester, St. Albans, and London.

#### 5. Results of the Roman Occupation:

(1) Country divided into provinces, and the country pacified.

(2) Marshes drained, forests cleared, agriculture improved.

(3) Copper and tin mines worked.

(4) Towns built—Eboracum (York), Lindum (Lincoln), Londinium (London), Aquæ Sulis (Bath), &c.

(5) Numerous public buildings—theatres, baths, temples, and villas for private individuals.

(6) Great roads constructed for military and commercial purposes.

(7) Roman dress, manners, and language adopted by upper classes.

(8) Christianity introduced.

#### 6. Traces of Roman occupation still found in Britain:

(1) Remains of camps, roads, temples, baths, pottery, &c.

(2) Latin words in place-names like Doncaster, Winchester, Gloucester (Lat. *castra*, a camp), Lincoln (Lat. *colonia*, a settlement), Portsmouth (Lat. *portus*, a harbour).

#### iii. The English Invasion of Britain, 449-547.

1. The new invaders, who came from the northern shores of Germany, included:

(1) Jutes, from Jutland or Denmark.

(2) Angles, or English, from Schleswig-Holstein.

(3) Saxons, from the basin of the Lower Elbe.

The Britons called them all *Saxons*; they are often called *Anglo-Saxons*; but the best common name for all is *English*.

2. The Britons were forced to retire to the high lands of:

(1) West Wales—Cornwall and Devonshire.

(2) North Wales—modern Wales.

(3) Strathclyde, or Cumbria—between the Ribble and the Clyde, and west of the Pennine Range.

3. In North Britain there still remained outside the Roman Province:

(1) The kingdom of the Picts, north of the Forth and east of the Grampians.



- (2) The kingdom of the Scots, immigrants from Ireland in the Highlands and Western Islands.
4. The nature of the English Conquest:
- (1) The English Conquest—a national migration, establishing a new language and new institutions. Thus very different from the Roman Conquest, which was a military occupation.
  - (2) Christianity disappeared with the settlement of the heathen newcomers.
  - (3) English kingdoms were founded as the country was wrested from the Celts.
5. The old English kingdoms consisted socially of:
- (1) *A King* (A.S. *cyning*), elected at first by the *folk-moot* or assembly of freemen, and later by the *witan* or assembly of wise men.
  - (2) *The Eorlas*, or nobles.
  - (3) *The Ceorls*, or simple freemen, land-owners.
  - (4) *The Theowas*, or slaves, some of whom were Britons.
6. The system of self-government established by the English involved:
- (1) *The town-moot*, presided over by the *town-reeve* or governor, for each township or village.
  - (2) *The hundred-moot*, presided over by the *hundredes-ealdor* (elder), and composed of members from groups of townships.
  - (3) *The folk-moot*, or assembly of the whole folk or people.
  - (4) *The Witan*, or council of wise men, a sort of inner council of the folk-moot, and somewhat resembling our House of Lords.

## II.—THE COMING OF CHRISTIANITY.

The chief points to be noted are:

- (1) The English settlers were heathens, worshipping Woden and Thor.
- (2) The Mission of St. Augustine, sent by Pope Gregory the Great, 597.
- (3) Kent was the *first*, and Sussex the *last* kingdom to become Christian.
- (4) St. Aidan from Iona, to which Christianity was brought by Columba from Ireland, established a monastery at Lindisfarne.

(5) The Synod of Whitby, held to consider the differences between the Roman and the Celtic Christian churches, decided in favour of the Roman practice.

## 2. Results of the Conversion of the English to Christianity and of a united church:

- (1) The Archbishop of Canterbury—Primate of all England—divided the country into dioceses or sees, supervised by bishops; later on, parish boundaries were fixed.
- (2) A united church helped to a united nation.
- (3) The new religion offered an example not only of union, but of peace and a higher morality.
- (4) The beginnings of English learning were due to the church:
  - i. Caedmon, the first English poet, was a monk in the Abbey at Whitby.
  - ii. Bede—"the venerable Bede"—our first historian, lived and taught in the monastery at Jarrow-upon-Tyne.
  - iii. Dunstan, scholar and statesman, became Archbishop of Canterbury.

## III.—THE UNION OF ENGLAND.

### I. The Rise of Wessex:

1. Three of the old English kingdoms—Northumbria, Mercia, Wessex—became in turn more powerful than all the others.
2. The title of Bretwalda, or overlord, was taken by seven of the kings before Egbert.
3. Egbert, king of Wessex, as overlord, was crowned king of the English.

### ii. The Danish Invasions:

The English kingdoms were forced to unite to repel a new enemy—the Danes.

The Danes, also known as Norsemen, Northmen (Normans in France), and Vikings, began to make inroads on England in 787.

### 3. The Danish Invasions passed through two stages:

- (1) The stage of plunder.
- (2) The stage of settlement.  
They became masters of all England except Wessex.

## III. The Hero-King of Wessex:

1. Alfred was great not only as a king, but as
  - (1) A Warrior: he helped to win the battle of *Ashdown*; won *Ethan-dune*; forced the Danes to surrender at *Chippenham*.
  - (2) A Statesman: he concluded the Treaty of *Wedmore*, giving to the Danes England east of *Watling Street*; he laid the foundation of England's naval power; he reformed the laws.
  - (3) A Teacher: he was a famous scholar; established schools; translated books into English; ordered the making of the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*.
2. His sons and grandsons gradually restored Saxon sway over the Dane-law.

## IV.—THE FALL OF THE SAXONS.

## I. The Golden Age of Saxon England.

1. From 800 to 978 was a period of great kings, and one great statesman—*Dunstan*.
2. The period of disunion and weakness that followed was marked by:
  - (1) The institution of the *Danegeld*.
  - (2) The Massacre of *St. Brice's Day*.
  - (3) The reign of three Danish kings over England, 1017–1042.

## II. The Norman Invasion.

1. The causes that led up to the Norman invasion:
  - (1) The favour shown to Normans by *Edward the Confessor*.
  - (2) His making Normans earls, bishops, &c., in England.
  - (3) His giving a promise to leave the crown to *William, duke of Normandy*.
  - (4) The oath sworn by *Harold* when a prisoner in Normandy.
2. Leading events:
  - (1) *Harold* defeated *Tostig* and the Northmen at *Stamford Bridge*, 1066.
  - (2) *William* landed at *Pevensey*.
  - (3) *Harold* was defeated and slain at *Senlac*, near *Hastings*, 1066.

## V.—NORMANS AND ENGLISH: FEUDALISM.

1. *William the Conqueror* was King of England:
  - (1) By right of conquest.
  - (2) By right afterwards of election by the *Witan*.

2. *William's* policy was:

- (1) To subdue the English thoroughly.
  - (2) To keep the Normans from revolting.
  - (3) To establish Feudalism in England.
3. The change in the system of land tenure was effected:
- (1) By confiscating the lands of all the English who fought for *Harold*.
  - (2) By making the other English land-owners do homage.
- Thus the king became, in name, owner of all the land.

## 4. The Feudal System.

- (1) The king was sole owner of all land.
- (2) The king granted estates to his nobles and barons—*tenants-in-chief*.
- (3) The *tenants-in-chief* granted smaller estates to *sub-tenants*.
- (4) Below the free tenants were the *serfs* or *villains*.
- (5) Each lord had jurisdiction over his own vassals.
- (6) Vassals could be called on to fight for their lords.

5. To maintain strong rule over his kingdom, *William*

- (1) Gave the barons large estates, but broken up into scattered portions.
- (2) Made all tenants swear obedience at *Salisbury*, to the king first and to the lords after.
- (3) Caused the *Domesday Survey* of England to be made.

6. *William I.'s* dangers came from:

- (1) The English, who rebelled against him.
- (2) The dissatisfied Norman barons, who rebelled also.
- (3) His own sons, who were allied with France against him.

## VI.—THE WORST EVILS OF FEUDALISM, &amp;c.

The chief points to be noted in this chapter are:

1. The people feared the barons more than they feared the king.
2. The civil war between the followers of *Stephen* and *Matilda*.
3. The cruelties of the barons—"nineteen long winters".

4. The curbing of the powers of the barons by Henry II.
5. The growing power of the church.
6. The king's law and the church's law.
7. Becket's defence of churchmen's privileges.
8. Henry's failure to make the law supreme over churchmen—mainly owing to the murder of Becket, 1170.

#### VII.—RICHARD THE CRUSADER.

##### 1. Henry II.'s dominions included:

- (1) England and Wales.
- (2) Overlordship of Ireland.
- (3) Overlordship of Scotland in virtue of William the Lion's homage. This was abandoned by his son Richard I.
- (4) The west of France from the English Channel to the Pyrenees. England was now a great Continental Power.

##### 2. Richard the Crusader.

- (1) The object of the Crusades was to free the Holy Land from the Saracens.
- (2) The special object of the Third Crusade was to capture Jerusalem from Saladin.
- (3) Richard captured Acre, but was forced to retreat from Jerusalem.
- (4) On his way home Richard was imprisoned in Austria.
- (5) Richard was ransomed, but was killed in a war with France.

#### VIII.—MAGNA CARTA.

##### i. Chief points to be noted in John's reign:

1. The loss of his French possessions. (He had been nicknamed "Lackland" in his youth, no territory having been assigned to him by his father.)
2. His quarrel with the pope.
  - (1) Dispute arose over the election of Archbishop of Canterbury.
  - (2) England was laid under interdict by the pope.
  - (3) John was excommunicated.
  - (4) Philip II. of France was ordered by the pope to carry out John's deposition.

(5) John submitted, and the pope's nominee, Stephen Langton, became archbishop.

##### 3. The revolt of the barons.

- (1) The barons, headed by Langton, met to consider grievances.
- (2) Against John were united the barons, the clergy, and the citizens of the towns.
- (3) John was compelled to sign at Runnimead Magna Carta, the Great Charter (1215), the foundation-stone of English liberties and of the English Constitution.

##### ii. Magna Carta.

The two main provisions of Magna Carta were:

1. That the king may not take money unless Parliament grants it to him.
2. That no man is to be punished without a trial, and that trial must be before a jury.

NOTE.—This document has been confirmed by Act of Parliament thirty-two times.

##### iii. The Makings of Parliament.

1. The Great Council of the Norman kings and the early Plantagenets became Parliament in the reign of Henry III.
2. Parliament in its modern form is mainly owing to the influence of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester.
3. The Mad Parliament drew up the Provisions of Oxford:
  - (1) The power of the king should be transferred to a council of fifteen barons.
  - (2) Four knights should represent the freeholders of every county.
  - (3) Sheriffs should be elected annually by vote.
  - (4) Parliament should meet three times a year.
4. After the *Battle of Lewes* Simon summoned another Parliament (1265), which, like the Scots Parliament, contained:
  - (1) Lords.
  - (2) County members.
  - (3) Borough members.
5. The Parliament of Edward I.—"The Model Parliament" (1295)—also included knights of the shire and citizens from the towns.

### IX.—THE BEGINNINGS OF SCOTLAND

#### 1. The divisions of Scotland.

The Scots came from Ireland, invaded Caledonia, and expelled the Picts from the south-west. Thus before the Norman Conquest there were:

- (1) The land of the Picts, north of the Forth.
- (2) The kingdom of the Scots, in Argyleshire.
- (3) The kingdom of Strathclyde, from the Clyde to the Ribble.
- (4) The English district of Lothian, from the Forth to the Tees.

#### 2. The Union was effected thus:

- (1) First, the Picts and the Scots were united under Kenneth Mac-Alpine in 843.
- (2) Next, the kings of Scotland obtained rule over the northern part of Strathclyde.
- (3) Lothian, originally part of Northumbria and then a possession of the Danes, was, on the advice of Dunstan, given by King Edgar to Kenneth II.

#### 3. The spread of the English language in Scotland:

- (1) Lothian was Saxon in speech and in law.
- (2) Malcolm Canmore, in consequence of long residence in England and of his marriage with Margaret, did much to spread English customs and speech in Scotland.
- (3) The Celtic reaction was successfully resisted by Malcolm's son, aided by Normans—Bruces, Byssets, Lindsays, Ramsays—who also settled in Scotland.

#### 4. How the kings of England came to regard Scotland as subject to them:

- (1) William I. of England invaded Scotland, and compelled Malcolm Canmore to do him homage.
- (2) Henry II. forced Malcolm IV. to do homage for the earldom of Huntingdon.
- (3) William the Lion, captured by the English near *Alnwick*, was compelled by the Treaty of Falaise (in Normandy) to do homage for Scotland, to hold his crown as a fief of the English throne.

(X 595)

- (4) But Richard I. released William I. from his feudal obligation on receipt of 10,000 marks (£8666).

### X.—AN EARLY GREAT BRITAIN AND ITS FAILURE.

Edward I. aimed at a united British nation.

1. He conquered Wales, and bestowed on his son the title of Prince of Wales.
2. To unite the crowns of England and Scotland, he proposed a marriage between his son and Margaret, the "Maid of Norway".
3. The Scots consented, and on the death of Margaret asked Edward to decide the question of the succession between a large number of candidates, who agreed to accept his award.
4. Edward revived the claim of lordship over Scotland.
5. The Court held at Northam decided in favour of John Balliol, who accepted the throne as a vassal of England.
6. Balliol, refusing afterwards to obey, was dethroned, and Edward I. treated Scotland as a forfeited fief.

### XI.—THE STORY OF SCOTTISH INDEPENDENCE.

Edward I., who had thus as he thought completed the conquest of Scotland, had now, however, to encounter the Scottish people in arms, and the national spirit gathered round

#### 1. Sir William Wallace.

- (1) He drove the English out of the Scottish castles.
- (2) He defeated the English at *Stirling Bridge*, 1297.
- (3) He was made Guardian of Scotland.
- (4) He was defeated by Edward I. at *Falkirk*, 1298.
- (5) He was betrayed to Sir John Menteith, condemned, and executed in London, 1305.

#### 2. Robert Bruce, grandson of Bruce, the rival of John Balliol.

- (1) He killed John Comyn, a rival for the throne, in Greyfriars Church, Dumfries.
- (2) He was crowned at Scone, and defeated immediately afterwards at *Methven*.

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(8) He took refuge for a winter in Rathlin Isle.

(4) On the death of Edward I.—the Hammer of the Scots—Bruce began to regain the castles—Roxburgh, Edinburgh, Linlithgow—and soon Stirling Castle alone held out.

(6) To relieve Stirling Castle Edward II. fought the *Battle of Bannockburn*—the battle which decided once for all that England could not conquer Scotland [1314].

(6) Robert Bruce was recognized as king of Scotland, and the complete independence of Scotland was acknowledged by the English Parliament, 1328.

### 8. The chief results of Bruce's reign

(1) He obtained the mastery over all his foes at home and abroad.

(2) He began the Franco-Scottish Alliance.

(3) He created a united Scotland, proud of its race and its king.

## XII.—THE HUNDRED YEARS' WAR, 1338-1453.

### 1. The causes that led to the Hundred Years' War between England and France:

(1) The help—men, arms, and money—given by France to Scotland.

(2) Edward's wish to get hold of Flanders and Guienne—centres of the wool and wine trade.

(3) Edward's claim to the French crown.

### 2. The Great Divisions of the War:

(1) Period of success in the early part of Edward III.'s reign.

1. *The Battle of Sluys*, 1340.

2. *The Battle of Cressy*, 1346.

3. *The Battle of Poitiers*, 1356.

4. The Treaty of Bretigny, by which England obtained the whole S.W. of France.

(2) Period of failure in the latter part of Edward III.'s reign, and in Richard II.'s reign.

(3) Second period of success in the reign of Henry V.

1. *The Battle of Agincourt*, 1415.

2. The marriage of Henry V. to Katharine of France.

3. The crowning of Henry VI. as King of France.

4. Battles of Crevant and Verneuil.

(4) Second period of failure in the reign of Henry VI.

1. The Siege of Orleans.

2. The gradual loss of English possessions in France.

3. All French provinces lost, Calais alone remaining, 1453.

### 3. Success and failure.

The English victories were due

(1) To the skill of the English archers.

(2) To the fact that the day of knights in armour was past.

(3) In Henry V.'s day, to the disunion of France and the alliance between England and Burgundy.

The English failures were due

(1) To the difficulty of taking French walled towns.

(2) To the French keeping up continual warfare by small parties.

(3) To enthusiasm created by Jeanne Darc.

## XIII.—THE BLACK DEATH AND THE SERFS.

The chief points to be noted in connection with the cultivation of the land are:

1. Under Norman rule the land was cultivated by serfs, bound to the land, and obliged to give to their lords so many days' service each week.

2. In course of time serfs came to pay money instead of giving service.

3. The Black Death—1347 to 1350—which destroyed one-third of the people of England, resulted in

(1) A great scarcity of labourers.

(2) A sharp rise in prices.

(3) A corresponding rise in wages.

(4) Consequent hardship to the land-owners, who received only the old commuted money payments, but paid the new high wages.

4. Parliament passed the Statutes of Labourers to restore the rate of wages current in 1347.

5. The statutes proved a failure; prices rose, and men could not live on the old wages.

6. The land-owners then tried to revert to the labour service—villenage.

7. Great discontent resulted in

(1) A peasant revolt headed by Wat Tyler.

- (2) Some land-owners leasing their lands to tenants for a rent.
- (3) Some land-owners turning from arable-farming to sheep-farming.
- (4) Depopulation of the country, and the gradual disappearance of the serfs altogether as a class.

#### XIV.—WYCLIF AND THE LOLLARDS.

1. Wyclif and the Lollards were Reformers more than a hundred years before the days of Luther.
2. The causes of wide-spread dislike of the Roman Catholic Church:
  - (1) A great deal of money was sent to Rome as taxes.
  - (2) Foreigners were appointed by the Pope to English livings, deaneries, and canonries.
  - (3) A few churchmen held many livings, which they utterly neglected.
  - (4) The wealth of these churchmen and their servants formed a contrast to the poverty of the parish priests.
3. Both the Dominican and the Franciscan Friars outlived their first duty—the teaching of the simple message of Christ.
4. "The Great Schism" divided the church into followers of the pope at Avignon and followers of the pope at Rome, and weakened the power of both.
5. John Wyclif
  - (1) Was the forerunner of the Reformation—"the morning-star of the Reformation".
  - (2) He founded the order of "The Simple Priests".
  - (3) He translated the Bible from Latin into English.
  - (4) He taught the great Protestant doctrine of individual judgment—the right of all to form their ideas of conduct on their reading of the Bible.
6. The Lollard Movement
  - (1) Was a failure, because the Lollards had nothing definite to propose.
  - (2) It ceased to be an active force with the burning of Sir John Oldcastle in the reign of Henry V.

#### XV.—THE WARS OF THE ROSES, 1455-1485.

1. The causes that led to the Wars of the Roses:
  - (1) The failure of the French war.
  - (2) The rivalry of the two families—York and Lancaster.
  - (3) The insanity of Henry VI.
  - (4) Margaret's determination to fight for her son Edward's rights.
2. The main incidents of the wars:
  - (1) Yorkist victories at *St. Albans*, *Northampton*, *Mortimer's Cross*, *Towton*, *Hedgeley Moor*, *Hezham*, *Barnet*,  *Tewkesbury*.
  - (2) Lancastrian victories at *Wakefield*, *St. Albans*, and *The Battle of Bosworth*, 1485.
  - (3) Treachery and bloodshed on both sides.
  - (4) The power of Warwick the King-maker.
3. Results of the Wars of the Roses:
  - (1) Changes of dynasty.
  - (2) Almost total destruction of the nobility.
  - (3) Establishment of a strong independent monarchy relying on the middle classes.

#### XVI.—THE REFORMATION IN ENGLAND. FIRST PERIOD.

1. Henry VII. strengthened the power of the throne:
  - (1) By refusing liveried retainers to the nobles, and by enforcing the laws against *maintenance*, or the mutual support of one another's law-suits.
  - (2) By amassing hoards of money.
  - (3) By marrying his children to foreign princes and princesses.
    1. His daughter Margaret to James IV. of Scotland.
    2. His son (Arthur and then) Henry to Catharine of Aragon.
2. The Reformation in England was in part Political.
  - (1) Henry wished to divorce Catharine of Aragon.
  - (2) Pope Clement VII., fearing to offend her nephew, Charles V. of Spain, refused his sanction.
  - (3) So Henry wished to break free from the pope, but not to become a Protestant.
  - (4) The Parliament of 1529—the Reformation Parliament—
    1. Declared that all appeals to the pope and appointments made by him were illegal.
    2. Ordered that no payments should be made to the pope.

3. Passed the Act of Supremacy, making the king "the only supreme head on earth of the Church of England".
- (5) But Henry was not
  1. A Roman Catholic, for he defied the pope and beheaded Catholics who did not take the Oath of Supremacy.
  2. A Protestant, for he held to all Roman Catholic doctrines.
3. Two notable results of the Reformation in England:
  - (1) The suppression of the monasteries.
  - (2) The translation of the Bible—Coverdale's Bible.

#### XVII.—THE REFORMATION IN ENGLAND. SECOND PERIOD.

1. The Duke of Somerset, regent for Edward VI., went further than Henry VIII. in religious matters.
  - (1) He abolished the mass and the Catholic form of service.
  - (2) He issued a new service in English.
  - (3) He caused images and pictures to be removed from the churches.
2. Northumberland, who was scheming to get the crown for his son's wife, Lady Jane Grey, carried the Reformation still further.
3. But Mary, herself half a Spaniard and married to a Spaniard, restored Roman Catholicism, and persecuted the Protestants—Cranmer, Latimer, Ridley, and others perishing at the stake.
4. Once again, however, England became anti-Roman under Elizabeth, who was acknowledged head of the National Church.
5. But a small party—the Puritans—sought for further reforms, and the abolition of rites and vestments, &c.

#### XVIII.—THE UNLUCKY HOUSE OF STUART.

1. The long troublous period covered by this chapter—1329 to 1642—was rendered gloomy:
  - (1) By wars and invasions,
  - (2) By minorities and quarrels at home, which impoverished the country and kept her but half civilized.

#### 2. The Wars included:

- (1) The defeat of the Scottish regent, Mar, at *Dupplin*, in 1332: David II.
- (2) The defeat of the Scots by Edward III. at *Halidon Hill*, in 1333: David II.
- (3) The defeat of the English at *Otterburn*, 1388: Robert II.
- (4) The disastrous defeat of the Scots at *Flodden*, in 1513: James IV.
- (5) The rout of the Scots at *Sohway Moss*, in 1542: James V.

#### 3. The Quarrels of the kings and nobles at home included:

- (1) The starving, by Douglas of Liddesdale, of Ramsay of Dalwoy in Hermitage Castle.
- (2) The starving by Albany of the elder son of Robert III. in Falkland Palace.
- (3) The murder of James I. by Sir Robert Graham in Blackfriars Abbey, Perth.
- (4) The beheading of the Douglas brothers in Edinburgh Castle.
- (5) The stabbing of Douglas by James II. in Stirling Castle.
- (6) The hanging of Cochran by Archibald Bell-the-cat at the Bridge of Lauder.
- (7) The battle of *Sauchie Burn* and the murder of James III. in 1488.
- (8) "Cleanse the Causeway", an affray between the Douglasses and the Hamiltons in the High Street of Edinburgh.
- (9) The hanging of Johnnie Armstrong, the Border freebooter.

#### XIX.—THE REFORMATION IN SCOTLAND.

1. The Reformation had begun in Scotland before Mary Stuart was sent to France.
  - (1) The Scottish Parliament (March, 1543) permitted the study of the Scriptures in English.
  - (2) As a consequence, men began to think the Roman Catholic Church wrong.
  - (3) Cardinal Beaton, like his predecessors, tried to stop the Reformation by burning the reformers, among them George Wishart.
  - (4) Wishart's friends murdered Beaton and seized St. Andrew's Castle. But they were forced to surrender,

and one of them, John Knox, was sent to the galleys.

- (5) Protestantism was in grave danger when Mary of Guise became regent.
- (6) Knox, however, stirred up the Reformers—Glencairn, Argyle, Morton—to lead the Protestant party.
- (7) Knox's preaching led to the destruction of:
  1. The images, pictures, and stained-glass windows of the churches.
  2. The churches and monasteries themselves.
- (8) Mary of Guise obtained French aid, but Elizabeth sent help to the Lords of the Congregation, with the result:
  1. That by the Treaty of Leith the French troops left Scotland.
  2. That Scotland became Protestant.
2. The chief events in the reign of Mary, Queen of Scots, the Catholic queen of a Protestant people:
  - (1) Her marriage with her cousin, Lord Darnley.
  - (2) The murder of David Rizzio.
  - (3) The murder of Darnley.
  - (4) Her marriage with the Earl of Bothwell.
  - (5) The defeat of Bothwell at *Carberry Hill*.
  - (6) Her escape from confinement in Lochleven Castle.
  - (7) Her defeat at *Langside* and flight to England.

#### XX.—ROYAL MARRIAGES.

1. The royal marriages of some centuries ago usually determined not only
  - (1) The foreign policy of a nation, but also
  - (2) The religion, its institutions, and even its separate existence.
  - (3) English destinies in the hands of three queens—Mary Tudor, Elizabeth, Mary Stuart.
2. Important royal marriages.
  - (1) The marriage of Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII., led to the union of the crowns of England and Scotland in the person of James I.

- (2) The desire of Henry VIII. to annul his marriage with Catharine of Aragon led to the Reformation in England.

- (3) The marriage of Mary Tudor to Philip II. of Spain increased the severity of persecution, and might have led to England's falling into the hands of Spain. Fortunately no heir was born.

- (4) The marriage of Mary Stuart to Francis II. of France knit closer the bonds of union between France and Scotland, but again there was no heir.

- (5) The marriage of Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of James I., to the Elector Palatine led to the accession of the house of Hanover in the person of George I.

#### XXI.—ELIZABETH AND THE ARMADA.

1. The Greatness of Elizabeth's reign:
  - (1) The English Church was firmly established.
  - (2) The way was prepared for the union of England and Scotland.
  - (3) Her reign was marked by important social legislation.
  - (4) Her reign witnessed the noonday splendour of English literature—it was the age of Spenser and Shakespeare.
  - (5) Britain's supremacy at sea was established.
  - (6) The beginnings of a "Greater Britain" beyond the seas were attempted.
2. England and Spain:
  - (1) The old hatred of France was transferred to Spain.
  - (2) Elizabeth's reign was one long war with Spain.
  - (3) The war with Spain was carried on in the Spanish Main by the "Adventurers"—Hawkins, Drake, and other "sea-dogs".
  - (4) The failure of the Invincible Armada not only freed England from all fear of invasion, but taught her that England's first line of defence must ever be—the Navy.



## XXII.—THE STUARTS AND THEIR DIFFICULTIES.

### i. King and Parliament:

The Stuart kings and their Parliaments quarrelled over

#### (1) Religion at home.

1. James, though brought up as a Presbyterian, wished to be head of the Church of England: his claim was disagreeable to Catholics, Puritans, and Presbyterians.
2. The Gunpowder Plot, followed by severe laws against the Catholics.

#### (2) Religious matters abroad.

1. James I. wished his son to marry the Infanta of Spain—a Catholic.
2. Charles I. married Henrietta Maria of France—a Catholic. These two plans were unpopular with the Protestant party.
3. Elizabeth Stuart married the Elector Palatine, leader of the German Protestants.
4. Charles I. tried to help the French Protestants.

These two policies would have been popular, but both ended in failure.

#### (3) The right of the king to take money and govern without Parliament.

1. The Stuarts held that kings rule by divine right.
2. James I. and Charles I. tried to override Parliament by use of the "Royal Prerogative".
3. But the Parliaments were resolved

1. To prevent the king's raising money on his own authority.
2. To make his ministers responsible for what was done.

#### 4. Parliament enforced these resolutions

1. By making James I. promise to give up grants of monopolies.
2. By giving Charles I. certain taxes for only two years instead of for life.
3. By forcing Charles I. to accept the Petition of Right, the two chief clauses of which were:

a. That to take taxes except by leave of Parliament was illegal.

b. That no one should be kept in prison by command of the king without trial.

4. By impeaching—that is, the Commons accused before the Lords as judges—Bacon, Middlesex, Buckingham, and other royal favourites.

### ii. The Eleven Years' Tyranny.

1. Charles, advised by Laud, ruled arbitrarily.
2. Wentworth ruled as president of the council of the north, and afterwards as lord-deputy in Ireland.
3. Ship-money was illegally levied.
4. The Court of Star Chamber fined those who spoke or wrote against the king.
5. The High Commission Court dealt similarly with the Puritans.
6. Archbishop Laud ruled the affairs of the church.
7. Riot in Edinburgh caused by enforcing the use of the liturgy prepared by royal authority for the Church of Scotland.
8. The National Covenant bound the Scots to defend the Scottish form of service.
9. The Bishops' War was the first step in the downfall of the king, because the extra expense of a war compelled Charles again to summon Parliament.

## XXIII.—WAR BETWEEN KING AND PARLIAMENT.

### i. The Long Parliament [1640] finally dissolved 1660.

1. Pym and Hampden were bent on reform.
2. Strafford impeached and beheaded.
3. Star Chamber and High Commission Court abolished.
4. Charles tried to arrest Pym, Hampden, and three others—the immediate cause of Civil War.

### ii. The Civil War:

1. The Royalists successful.
2. The Parliament successful.
  - (1) Victory at *Marston Moor*, due to the Scots and Cromwell's Ironsides, 1644.

- (2) The New Model army formed by Cromwell, the champion of the Secta, who desired liberty to worship as they pleased and were opposed to the Presbyterians.
- (3) *Victory at Naseby, 1645.*
3. Charles in the hands of his enemies.
- (1) In Scotland Montrose won a series of victories over the Covenanters.
- (2) But he was defeated by Leslie at *Philiphaugh, 1645.*
- (3) Charles surrendered to the Scots, who in turn gave him up to Parliament.
- (4) The trial and execution of Charles I. was the work of the Independents, headed by Cromwell.
4. Reasons for the failure of Charles I. in the Civil War:
- (1) His want of money to carry on a protracted war
- (2) The genius of Cromwell and the religious zeal of his Ironsides.
- (3) Want of agreement among the king's officers.
- (4) The help given to the Parliamentary army by the Scots.
- XXIV.—BRITAIN GOVERNED BY AN ARMY.**
1. The Commonwealth was established in 1649, but Charles I.'s son was recognized as king in
- (1) Ireland, where
1. Cromwell subdued the country and sacked Drogheda.
  2. Cromwell abolished the Irish Parliament—members to be sent to Westminster.
- (2) Scotland, where
1. Montrose was defeated, and was executed by his enemy, Argyle.
  2. Cromwell defeated David Leslie and the Covenanters at *Dunbar, 1650.*
  3. Cromwell ravaged Fifeshire.
2. Charles's army was defeated at *Worcester*, and he escaped to France.
3. Monk subdued Scotland and abolished the Scottish Parliament—members to be sent to Westminster.
4. Quarrels between the English Parliament and the Independent Army.
- (1) Colonel Pride had already "purged" Parliament of the leading Presbyterian members.
- (2) Cromwell dissolved the "Rump", as the body consisting of the fifty to sixty remaining members was called.
- (3) Cromwell's own Parliaments—including the "Barebone's Parliament"—unsuccessful.
5. Cromwell became a despot, ruling by means of the army and without the sanction of a Parliament for his doings.
6. Abroad, Cromwell made peace with the Dutch, and an alliance with Sweden and Denmark. He also formed an alliance with France, the enemy of Spain.
7. On the death of Cromwell, Monk declared for a free Parliament, which meant
- (1) That military despotism was ended.
  - (2) The Restoration of Charles II.

#### XXV.—FROM RESTORATION TO REVOLUTION.

The second struggle between King and Parliament was marked by:

##### I. In Charles II.'s reign:

- (1) Parliament—the Cavalier Parliament—at first supporting the king.
- (2) The Clarendon Code—intended to drive Presbyterianism from Church and State.
- (3) The presence of a Dutch fleet in the Thames.
- (4) The Cabal Ministry—favourable to toleration and the strengthening of the royal prerogative.
- (5) A Declaration of Indulgence issued by Charles.
1. It abolished the penal laws against both Catholics and Non-conformists.
  2. All Protestants were united against it.
  3. Parliament compelled Charles to withdraw the declaration.
- (6) The Test Act, requiring all persons holding office to take the sacrament according to the rites of the Established Church.
- (7) The Popish Plot and the Popish Terror.
- (8) The failure of the Exclusion Bill—a bill to exclude James, Duke of York, from succeeding to the throne.

## 2. In James's Reign.

- (1) The Rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth and the *Battle of Sedgemoor*.
- (2) The Bloody Assizes.
- (3) The Declaration of Indulgence, and the suspension of the penal laws against Roman Catholics.
- (4) The Trial of the Seven Bishops for petitioning against having to read the Declaration of Indulgence.
- (5) The birth of a son to the king—known afterwards as "The Old Pretender".
- (6) The landing of William of Orange—nephew and son-in-law of James,—and James's flight to France; the Revolution, 1688.

## 3. The causes of the Revolution :

- (1) James's disregard of the penal laws against Catholics.
- (2) The violation of the Test Act.
- (3) His attacks on the Universities.
- (4) The trial of the Seven Bishops.

## XXVI.—WILLIAM III. IN BRITAIN.

## 1. Opposition to William and Mary arose

## (1) In Scotland :

1. Viscount Dundee defeated General Mackay at *Killiecrankie*.
2. The Massacre of Glencoe.
3. The other Highland clans were Jacobites because the Campbells supported William.

## (2) In Ireland :

1. The Irish fought for James because he was a Catholic.
2. The Protestants were besieged in *Londonderry* and *Enniskillen*.
3. William defeated James in the *Battle of the Boyne*.
4. The Treaty of Limerick closed the war.

## 2. The Revolution settled the supremacy of Parliament for ever, and brought in government by party

## 3. The Bill of Rights declared

- (1) That it was illegal for the king to set aside the laws, to levy money, or to keep a standing army without consent of Parliament.
- (2) That Parliament should be freely elected, and should have freedom of debate.
- (3) That no Catholic could be king.

## XXVII.—A SECOND HUNDRED YEARS' WAR WITH FRANCE.

1. The long war with France was really a struggle for possession of the New World and India.
2. William was at war with France :
  - (1) Because France was the leader of Catholicism.
  - (2) Because France was threatening all Europe.
  - (3) Because France was specially dangerous to Holland.
  - (4) Because it seemed as if France and Spain were to be united under the grandson of Louis.
3. The English people were at war with France because Louis XIV. supported James II.
4. The war in William's reign was neither very popular nor very successful, and ended with the Peace of Ryswick.
5. The war in Anne's reign was popular and brilliantly successful.

(1) Marlborough in 1704 won the *Battle of Blenheim*—one of the great decisive battles in the world's history; it saved Austria from destruction.

(2) He also won the battles—*Ramilies*, *Oudenarde*, and *Malplaquet* in the Low Countries.

(3) The war was closed by the Treaty of Utrecht, which gave to Britain :

1. Two ports in the Mediterranean—Gibraltar and Minorca.
2. Two colonies in the New World—Nova Scotia and St. Kitt's.
3. The sole right of shipping slaves to the Spanish colonies.

## XXVIII.—THE UNION OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

## 1. Obstacles to the Union of the Parliaments :

- (1) The religious and commercial jealousies of the two countries.
- (2) Fears of the Scots for the independence of their country.
- (3) The strength of the Jacobite party in Scotland.
- (4) Resentment at the failure of the Darien Scheme, ruined by :
  1. The unhealthy climate.
  2. The jealousy of both the English and the Spanish.

## SYNOPSIS.

- (5) This discontent led the Scots to pass the Act of Security to prevent the succession as in England, unless Scottish trade and religion were fully recognized.
- (6) The English retaliated and threatened
1. To treat the Scots as foreigners.
  2. To admit no Scottish goods into England.
  3. To fortify Carlisle, Newcastle, Berwick, and Hull.
2. Act of Union of England and Scotland.
- This Act included twenty-five Articles.
- (1) Establishing one Parliament for the two countries.
  - (2) Giving every security to the Scottish law and church.
  - (3) Opening up English trade to the Scots.

### XXIX.—THE 'FIFTEEN AND THE 'FORTY-FIVE.

#### i. The 'Fifteen.

1. The object of this rising was to overthrow the Hanoverian dynasty, and to place the Old Pretender on the throne.
2. The chief events connected with the 'Fifteen:
  - (1) Risings in Scotland under the Earl of Mar and Lord Kenmure.
  - (2) Rising in Northumberland under Mr. Foster and Lord Derwentwater.
  - (3) The English Jacobites surrendered at *Preston*.
  - (4) A drawn battle between Mar and Argyle was fought at *Sheriffmuir*.
3. Results of the rising:
  - (1) Derwentwater and Kenmure were executed.
  - (2) Severe laws against the Catholics were re-enacted.
  - (3) The Septennial Act was passed.

#### ii. The 'Forty-five:

1. The immediate cause of the 'Forty-five was the defeat of the British troops at *Fontenoy*.
2. The chief events connected with the 'Forty-five:
  - (1) Charles's march upon Perth and Edinburgh.
  - (2) The rout of Cope's army at *Prestonpans*.

- (3) Charles's march into England far as Derby.
- (4) Charles's victory at *Pittcrieff*.
- (5) The total defeat of the Highlanders at *Culloden*.
- (6) Charles's romantic wanderings and escape to France.
3. Results of the 'Forty-five:
- (1) Many Jacobites were executed or transported.
  - (2) The Stuart cause was utterly and hopelessly lost.
  - (3) Acts were passed to prevent further trouble in the Highlands:
    1. The Disarming Act.
    2. An Act to put an end to the authority of the chiefs over their clans.
    3. An Act forbidding the wearing of tartan or the Highland garb

### XXX.—GREATER BRITAIN.

#### i. Pitt and the Empire:

1. The hostility to France.
  - (1) Britain took part in three great wars in the middle of the eighteenth century. In each her chief antagonist was France. General causes of these wars are twofold:
    1. Attempts of France to extend her power in Europe.
    2. Rivalry between Britain and France (with her ally Spain) on colonial questions.
  - (2) It was therefore British policy to take part with all France's enemies on the Continent in order to prevent her putting forth her full power in colonial struggles.
  - (3) The possession of Hanover made our Hanoverian kings further inclined to involve Britain in German affairs.
2. The Three Great Wars:
  - (1) The War of the Austrian Succession, 1739-1748.
    1. Immediate cause—France and Spain repudiated the Pragmatic Sanction and Frederick the Great attacked Silesia.
    2. Combatants—Britain, Austria, and Holland against France, Spain, Prussia, Bavaria.
    3. Events—The French defeated at *Dettingen*; the British defeated at *Fontenoy*.
    4. War closed temporarily by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

(2) **The Seven Years' War, 1756-63.**

1. Causes of the War—French alarm at the power of Prussia; English anxiety about Hanover; English and French colonial rivalry.

2. In Europe Frederick of Prussia was hard pressed by Austria, France, and Russia in alliance against him. He was more than once nearly driven from his throne, but managed in the end to keep Silesia. He won great battles at Rossbach and Leuthen, while the British troops sent by Pitt were victorious at Minden.

3. Britain reaped the fruit of the war by:

(1) Expelling the French from Canada.

(2) Overcoming them in India.

(3) The American War: see below.

ii. **Our American Colonies.**

1. **Early Settlements in America.**

(1) The New England States were settled by Puritans—"The Pilgrim Fathers".

(2) Maryland was founded by the Roman Catholics.

(3) Pennsylvania was founded by the Quakers.

(4) The coast lands from the Atlantic to the Alleghany Mts. were held by the British.

(5) The French held Canada.

(6) They also held the lower Mississippi valley.

(7) The French tried to prevent British expansion westward by erecting a chain of forts from Canada to Louisiana.

(8) Fighting at *Fort Duquesne*—afterwards Pittsburg,—on the Ohio, led to open war.

(9) Pitt sent Wolfe to capture *Quebec*.

(10) By The Treaty of Paris, 1763, all Canada fell into the hand of the British.

2. **Causes leading to the American War.**

(1) Trade rivalry produced colonial discontent.

(2) The Mercantile System sacrificed all interests to those of the British merchants and manufacturers.

(3) The Stamp Act was passed to tax the colonists directly.

(4) Destruction of the taxed tea cargoes in Boston Harbour.

3. **The American War.**

(1) Combatants—Britain against the colonists; but soon France, Spain, and Holland join the colonists against us.

(2) Declaration of American Independence, 1776.

(3) Two great British defeats: the capture of Burgoyne at Saratoga; the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. The latter was the work of the French fleet, which cut off Cornwallis's supplies by sea.

(4) American Independence acknowledged by Treaty of Versailles, 1783.

iii. **The Winning of India:**

1. Our Empire in India was founded by private enterprise—by the East India Company.

2. Trading stations—factories—were established in India by English, French, and Dutch traders.

3. Robert Clive turned the tables on Dupleix, the French governor, who designed to drive the English from India.

(1) He captured Arcot, the capital of the Carnatic.

(2) He defeated Surajah Dowlah of the Black Hole infamy at *Plassey*, and became governor of Bengal.

4. **Clive's policy:**

(1) He prevented the Company's servants from taking bribes.

(2) He introduced a purer system of justice.

(3) He inaugurated a new policy—that of interfering with native princes in order to acquire territory.

(4) The victory of Wandewash destroyed the French power in India.

5. Warren Hastings was the first Governor-General of India, and formed the design of bringing all India under British rule.

(1) He so protected the Company's territories and procured money for the Court of Directors in England.

(2) He made war on the Mahrattas.

(3) He checked the advances of Hyder Ali in the Carnatic.

(4) He extended British influence in native Indian courts.

(5) Warren Hastings was impeached, on his return to England, for cruelty and oppression, but was acquitted.

6. General Result of the administration of Clive and Hastings—

The East India Company was made the first power in India, and the way was paved for the conquests which so speedily followed.

iv. British Power at Sea, a mixture of success and failure.

1. During the three great eighteenth-century wars:

(1) Great exploits.

1. Anson plundered the Spanish possessions in the Pacific.

2. Hawke defeated the French in *Quiberon Bay*.

3. The English took Manila and Havannah from the Spaniards.

(2) Failures.

1. Admiral Byng failed to relieve Minorca, and was shot.

2. The French fleet improved, while ours remained stationary.

3. The French seized many of our West Indian islands.

4. The French and Spanish fleets kept up a three years' siege of Gibraltar.

(3) The turning-point is Rodney's victory over De Grasse off Dominica. The new manœuvre of *breaking the line* made sea-fights decisive.

2. During this century also Captain Cook took possession of Australia and New Zealand in the name of King George—an event of immense importance, though little noted at the time.

XXXI.—THE STRUGGLE AGAINST NAPOLEON.

1. General characteristics of the Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars:

1. They were altogether the greatest of Britain's wars.

2. More ships and more men were employed than in any other British war.

3. Vast sums of money were spent on fleets and armies.

4. Enormous sums were also given to the allies of Britain.

5. The National Debt went up by leaps and bounds to £850,000,000.

ii. The leading events may be grouped into five periods.

1. The events of the years 1792-1798:

(1) The French Revolution; French victories over Prussia and Austria;

French alliance with Spain and Holland.

(2) Admiral Jervis shattered the French and Spanish fleets off *Cape St. Vincent*, 1797.

(3) The Mutiny of the Navy at Spithead and the Nore.

(4) Admiral Duncan defeated the Dutch at *Camperdown*, 1797.

(5) Nelson broke the power of the French in the Mediterranean in the *Battle of the Nile*, 1798.

2. The events of 1800-1808:

(1) Nelson destroyed the Danish fleet at Copenhagen.

(2) Napoleon massed an army of invasion at Boulogne.

(3) Napoleon destroyed the combined fleets of France and Spain off Cape Trafalgar.

(4) Napoleon defeats the Austrians at *Austerlitz* and the Prussians at *Jena*.

(5) He issues the Berlin and Milan decrees, and Britain replies with Orders in Council.

3. The Peninsular War, 1808-1813.

(1) The Spaniards rose against the French, and begged help from Britain.

(2) Sir John Moore defeated the French, but was killed in action at *Corunna*.

(3) Wellington constructed the lines at Torres Vedras, from which no enemy could dislodge him.

(4) Wellington stormed *Ciudad Rodrigo* and *Badajos*, and defeated the French at *Talavera*, *Salamanca*, *Vittoria*, and finally at *Toulouse*.

4. Napoleon's expedition to Russia, 1812.

(1) The Grand Army marched into the heart of Russia.

(2) The Russians deserted and set fire to Moscow.

(3) The retreat from Moscow.

(4) The allies—Russia, Austria, Prussia—forced Napoleon to abdicate.

5. The Hundred Days.

(1) Napoleon, having escaped from Elba in 1815, was declared by the allies to be "the common enemy of the world".

(2) Wellington was sent with an army to Belgium.

(3) The Prussians sent to his aid an army under Blücher.

- (4) Napoleon defeated Blücher at Ligny.  
 (5) Wellington crushed Napoleon and the French at *Waterloo*.
- iii. Results of Trafalgar and *Waterloo*.
1. England was rendered secure from invasion.
  2. The supremacy of England at sea was re-established.
  3. Great wealth was drawn from a commerce that became world-wide.
  4. An unrivalled colonial empire—Greater Britain—sprang up.

### XXXII.—THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION.

1. At the beginning of the eighteenth century
  - (1.) Britain was chiefly an agricultural country.
  - (2) The iron trade was in a languishing condition.
  - (3) The linen manufacture, centred chiefly in Scotland and Ireland, was small.
  - (4) No true cotton fabrics could be manufactured.
  - (6) Only the woollen trade was fairly prosperous.
2. Inventions and Improvements.
  - (1) The gigantic industries of Lancashire and Cheshire were due to
    1. Kay's flying shuttle.
    2. Hargreaves spinning-jenny.
    3. Arkwright's water-frame.
    4. Crompton's mule.
    5. Cartwright's power-loom.
    6. Tennant's bleaching by chlorine.
  - (2) The use of coal in smelting and Cort's invention of the puddling process fostered the iron industry.
  - (3) Wedgwood developed the potteries of Staffordshire.
  - (4) Roads were made, and Brindley intersected the country by canals.
  - (5) James Watt's improvements on the steam-engine led to rapid advances in all industries.
3. Results of this Era of Machinery:
  - (1) Great industries grew up wherever coal was to be found.
  - (2) Factory villages became great factory towns—Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Nottingham, &c.
  - (3) The "by-industries" decayed.

- (4) Great hardships to the artisan class resulted from the factory system—remedied, however, by the Factory Acts.
- (5) It shifted the industrial centres from the south and east of England to the north and west.
- (6) Britain became "the workshop of the world".

### XXXIII.—THE DEVELOPMENTS OF PARLIAMENT.

#### i. The Supremacy of Parliament.

1. Though the Revolution had settled the supremacy of Parliament, the Crown could still influence and rule Parliament
  - (1) By giving pensions and honours to members and their friends.
  - (2) By promotions in the army and navy.
2. Men saw that Parliament did not represent the people, and that the power of the Crown ought to be diminished.
  - (1) Many of the great new industrial centres—Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester—had no members.
  - (2) Small boroughs returned two.
  - (3) Even large towns and counties had few electors (Edinburgh had a member to itself, but Glasgow had only a fourth share in a member).
  - (4) "Pocket Boroughs" were numerous.
  - (5) Bribery and corrupt practices were almost universal.

#### ii. Reform.

1. The French Revolution delayed Reform in England for nearly forty years.
2. The Reform Bill of 1831 passed the Commons, but was thrown out by the Lords.
3. Riots, almost approaching revolution, broke out all over England.
4. A threat to create new Peers made the Lords give way, and The First Reform Bill was passed in 1832.
  - (1) Members were taken from rotten boroughs.
  - (2) Members were given to large towns and counties.
  - (3) The Franchise was extended—so as to include shopkeepers, the richer artisans, farmers, &c.

5. The franchise has been twice lowered since then—in 1867 and in 1884,—so that Britain is now in reality a democratic country.

#### XXXIV.—FREE-TRADE.

##### The Epoch of Reform.

1. The Reform Bill was only the first of many measures of a similar kind.
2. It was followed by the Factory Acts, dealing with the ages, hours, &c., of the workers.
3. Among other reforms of the time were:
  - (1) Reform in the Criminal Law.
  - (2) Reform in the Poor-law.
  - (3) The Catholic Emancipation Act (1829).
  - (4) The abolition of the slave-trade (1807) and slavery (1834).
  - (5) The introduction of the penny-postage system (1840).
4. The abolition of the Corn-laws and the alteration of the Navigation Acts led to the establishment of free-trade, thus making
5. Britain the First Free-trading Country in the World.

#### XXXV.—THE CRIMEAN WAR AND THE INDIAN MUTINY.

##### i. The Crimean War.

1. Causes:
  - (1) The desire of Russia to become mistress of Constantinople.
  - (2) The Czar demanded the right of protecting the Christians of Turkey.
  - (3) Jealousy of the growing power and influence of Russia.
  - (4) Napoleon III.'s desire for military glory.
2. Leading Events in the Crimean War:
  - (1) Victory of the British and French at *Alma*.
  - (2) Bombardment of *Sebastopol*.
  - (3) Charge of the Light Brigade at *Balaclava*.
  - (4) The Battle of *Inkerman*—"the soldiers' battle".
  - (5) The fall of *Sebastopol*.
3. Results:
  - (1) Many reforms were carried out at the War Office.
  - (2) Florence Nightingale's example proved a new departure in army nursing.

- 3) Newspaper correspondents first began to play an important part in war.

##### (4) The Treaty of Paris.

1. Russia gave up her claim to interfere with Turkey.
2. The Black Sea was made neutral.
3. The navigation of the Danube was made free.
4. Roumania and Servia obtained freedom.

##### ii. The Indian Mutiny.

1. Causes:
  - (1) Discontent with the British policy of interfering with native habits, customs, and beliefs.
  - (2) The exclusion of natives from the higher posts in the civil service.
  - (3) The dissatisfaction of the many dethroned princes.
  - (4) The withdrawing of the ablest men from the army for civil posts, and the weakening of the army by the Persian expedition.
  - (5) The issue of cartridges supposed to be greased with the fat of cows and pigs was the immediate cause of the outbreak.
  - (6) It was thought by many that the British power was declining.
2. Leading Events of the Mutiny:
  - (1) Outbreaks at *Meerut*, *Delhi*, *Lucknow*, and *Cawnpore*, 1857.
  - (2) Massacre at *Cawnpore*.
  - (3) Capture of *Delhi*.
  - (4) Relief of *Lucknow* by *Havelock*, *Outram*, and *Campbell*.
3. Results:
  - (1) The whole Indian administration was placed under the control of the Crown.
  - (2) The East India Company was dissolved, and the Governor-General became Viceroy.
  - (3) The native army was considerably reduced.

#### XXXVI.—PALMERSTON; DISRAELI; GLADSTONE.

After Peel, whose masterful skill carried the country through the difficulties of Catholic Emancipation and the Abolition of the Corn-laws.

Britain has had three eminent statesmen in the House of Commons.

1. Lord Palmerston.
  - (1) He brought the Crimean War to a successful end.



- (2) He piloted the country safely through all the dangers of the Indian Mutiny.
- (3) Even when wrong—as in the case of one of the Chinese wars—he was strongly supported by the country.

## 2. Gladstone.

- (1) He was strong in finance, and was Chancellor of the Exchequer under Palmerston.
- (2) Gladstone's policy was—"Peace, Retrenchment, and Reform".
- (3) He passed the Education Act (Mr. Forster's).
- (4) He passed the Ballot Act.
- (5) He abolished the system of Army Purchase.
- (6) He disestablished the Irish Protestant Church.
- (7) He carried an Irish Land Act.
- (8) He wrecked the old Liberal party by his action in connection with Home Rule for Ireland.

## 3. Disraeli.

- (1) At first leader of the Protectionists.
- (2) Soon set to work to "educate his party" to rival the Liberals in granting reforms, e.g. the Reform Bill of 1867.
- (3) Was Imperialist in policy; did not shrink from war: was ready to extend the empire.
- (4) His firmness in dealing with Russia led to good results in the Treaty of Berlin.

## XXXVII.—BRITISH POWER IN AFRICA.

### 1. The Expansion of Europe.

- (1) Britain, Germany, France, Italy, have all extended their spheres of influence or occupation in Africa.
- (2) Russia has steadily advanced eastward and southward in Asia.
- (3) These same European powers are all seeking ports, stations, privileges, and spheres of influence in China.

NOTE.—Even the United States of America have taken to colonial expansion—Cuba and the Philippines.

### 2. The Scramble for Africa.

- (1) The English obtained Cape Colony from the Dutch in 1815.
- (2) The discovery of diamonds at Kimberley led to the annexation of Griqualand.

- (3) Under Disraeli, Zululand and the Transvaal—a Boer state—were annexed.

- (4) Freedom, with certain restrictions, was restored to the Boers of the Transvaal.

- (5) The discovery of gold on the Rand and the influx of thousands of Britons—Uitlanders—into the Transvaal, where they were refused the most elementary rights, was followed by the Jameson Raid.

- (6) A Petition of the Uitlanders to the Queen led to the British government interfering on their behalf.

- (7) Mr. Cecil Rhodes extended British rule over

1. Mashonaland: capital, Bulawayo.
2. Matabeleland or Rhodesia: capital, Salisbury.
3. The country as far north as Lake Tanganyika.

- (8) British rule has also been established in

1. British Central Africa,
2. West Africa on the Niger,
3. British East Africa up to Victoria Nyanza and the borders of the Sudan.

### 3. Egypt.

- (1) British occupation of Egypt.

1. The purchase of Suez Canal shares and the importance of the canal itself gave Britain a powerful interest in the affairs of Egypt.

2. A great deal of English money had been lent to the Egyptian government.

3. France and Britain set up "The Dual Control" in Egypt.

4. In 1882 Arabi, an Egyptian soldier, rebelled, and seized Alexandria.

5. France withdrew from Egypt, and Britain alone bombarded Alexandria, and defeated Arabi at *Tel-el-Kebir* in 1882.

- (2) Results of British occupation of Egypt:

1. Order has been restored.

2. Good government has been set up.

3. Egypt has been trained to self-government.

4. Agriculture has been improved and irrigation extended.

5. The Egyptian army has been practically re-created.

## 4. The Sudan.

- (1) The Mahdi and his Dervish followers defeated the Egyptian troops.
- (2) Hicks Pasha and an Egyptian force were destroyed by the Dervishes.
- (3) General Gordon was besieged in *Khartoum*.
- (4) *Khartoum* fell, and Gordon was murdered two days before the arrival of a relief expedition.
- (5) The Dervishes next threatened Egypt.
- (6) The Mahdi died, and was succeeded by the Khalifa.
- (7) Sirdar Kitchener broke the power of the Dervishes at *Omdurman*, and completed the Re-conquest of the Sudan.

(2) The Australian Colonies.

(3) New Zealand.

## 3. British Enterprise in China.

- (1) The British have secured the port of *Wei-hai-wei* as a set-off against the acquisition of *Port Arthur* by Russia and of *Kiao-chau* by the Germans.
- (2) A sphere of influence, with mining and other rights in the valley of the *Yang-tse-Kiang*.
- (3) Britain has declared for the policy of the "open door".

## 4. Imperial Federation.

This is a question of the future. It means the uniting in one great imperial federation, possessing one great Imperial Parliament, of Britain and all her Colonies.

## 5. The British Colonial Spirit.

The Anglo-Saxon race is the great colonizing race of the world. It possesses in greater degree than any other nation

- (1) The spirit of daring and adventure.
- (2) Doggedness to bear want and overcome difficulty.
- (3) The masterful spirit that subdues Eastern races.
- (4) A strong sense of right and justice.

## XXXVIII.—THE NEW COLONIAL SYSTEM.

1. The new Colonial system consists mainly in giving the colonies self-government, while Britain still remains "home" and "the old country".
2. The plan of responsible government has proved successful in
  - (1) The Dominion of Canada.

# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

OF

## GREAT EVENTS IN ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH HISTORY.

- |  | A.D.  |
|--|---|
| <b>I.—THE ROMAN PERIOD (43-410).</b>   |   |
| <p>B.C.</p> <p>55. First Landing of Julius Cæsar in Britain.</p> <p>54. Second Landing of Julius Cæsar in Britain.</p> <p>A.D.</p> <p>43. Re-invasion by the Romans, and Conquest of South Britain.</p> <p>84. Agricola, Roman Governor of Britain, defeated the Caledonians in the battle of <i>Mons Grampius</i>.</p> <p>120. Hadrian's Wall—stone wall and earthen rampart—built from the Solway Firth to the mouth of the Tyne.</p> <p>410. Withdrawal of the Romans from Britain; Rome captured by the Goths; Fall of the Western Roman Empire (477 A.D.).</p>  | <p>of the Thames, and overlord of all the English as far as the Firth of Forth.</p> <p>843. Union of the Picts and Scots under Kenneth MacAlpine.</p> <p>878. Northmen, under Guthrum, invaded Wessex; Alfred retreated to Athelney; <i>Battle of Ethandun</i>; <i>Treaty of Wedmore</i>.</p> <p>945. Edmund conquered Cumberland, which he gave to Malcolm, King of Scots, on military tenure.</p> <p>966. Edgar divided Northumbria, and granted Lothian to Kenneth, King of Scots, to be held by him as vassal.</p> <p>1002. Massacre of the Danes on St. Brice's Day.</p> <p>1017. Canute, the Dane, chosen king of all England.</p> <p>1042. English line of kings restored in the person of Edward the Confessor.</p> <p>1066. <b>The Norman Conquest.</b><br/>Harold defeated Tostig and the Northmen at <i>Stamford Bridge</i>. <i>Battle of Senlac or Hastings</i>. Harold killed. William accepted as king.</p> |
| <b>II.—THE OLD ENGLISH PERIOD (449-1066).</b>  |   |
| <p>449. English Conquest of South Britain began with the landing of the Jutes under Hengist and Horsa in Kent.</p> <p>597. Introduction of Christianity into Kent by Augustine, sent from Rome by Pope Gregory.</p> <p>(d. 597). St. Columba, abbot of Iona, founded Celtic Christian Church in northern Britain.</p> <p>(d. 651). St. Aidan from Scotland found Christian Church in Northumbria.</p> <p>664. Synod of Whitby decided in favour of the Roman ritual and time for keeping Easter.</p> <p>787. First Invasion of the Northmen.</p> <p>827. Egbert, King of the West Saxons, became king of the English south</p> | <p><b>III.—THE NORMAN PERIOD (1066-1154).</b></p> <p>1066. The Norman Conquest.</p> <p>1078. Rebellion of William's son.</p> <p>1086. Domesday Book—a general survey of England—produced; Great Court held at Salisbury.</p> <p>1100. Henry II. married Matilda, daughter of Malcolm of Scotland.</p> <p>1138. David of Scotland defeated in the <i>Battle of the Standard</i>.</p>   |

IV.—THE PLANTAGENET PERIOD  
(1164-1399).

- A.D.  
1167. Malcolm, King of Scots, did homage to Henry II. for the earldom of Huntingdon.  
1159. Scutage—a payment in money instead of military service—first regularly instituted.  
1162. Thomas Becket elected Archbishop of Canterbury.  
1164. The Constitutions of Clarendon.  
1170. Becket murdered at Canterbury.  
1171. Henry visited Ireland; his supremacy acknowledged by the chiefs.  
1174. William the Lion captured near *Ainwick*; set free by Treaty of *Falaise* on condition of doing homage for Scotland.  
1191. *Acre*, in Palestine, captured by Richard I.  
1208. England placed under an interdict by the Pope.  
1215. The Great Charter signed by King John at Runnimead.  
1257. Simon de Montfort assumed the leadership of the opposition to Henry III.  
1258. The Mad Parliament drew up the Provisions of Oxford.  
1264. The barons victorious in the *Battle of Lewes*.  
1265. Representatives from boroughs and cities summoned for the first time to Parliament; *Battle of Evesham*.  
1282. The Conquest of Wales.  
1291. Meeting at Norham with the Scots; Edward's claim to decide the succession acknowledged.  
1295. First complete Parliament—"the Model Parliament"—of the Three Estates.  
1296. Scots defeated in the *Battle of Dunbar*; Balliol dethroned.  
1297. Wallace victorious in the *Battle of Stirling Bridge* or *Cambuskenneth*.  
1298. Wallace defeated at *Falkirk*.  
1304. *Stirling Castle* taken by the English; conquest of Scotland completed.  
1305. Wallace captured and executed at London.  
1306. Robert Bruce crowned at Scone; defeated at *Methven*.  
1314. *Battle of Bannockburn*; establishment of Scottish independence.  
1328. The independence of Scotland recognized by Edward III.

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- A.D.  
1333. Scots defeated at *Halidon Hill*; Balliol reinstated.  
1338. Beginning of the Hundred Years' War with France.  
1346. *Battle of Cressy*; David II. defeated at *Nevill's Cross* and taken prisoner.  
1349. The Black Death; the Statute of Labourers.  
1356. *Battle of Poitiers*.  
1381. Rising of the Commons under Wat Tyler.  
1388. *The Raid of Otterburn*.  
1393. The Statute of Praemunire.

V.—THE HOUSE OF LANCASTER  
(1399-1461).

1402. Scots defeated at *Homildon Hill*.  
1403. Conspiracy of the Percies; *Battle of Shrewsbury*; Harry Percy ("Hotspur") killed.  
1415. *Battle of Agincourt*.  
1420. Treaty of Troyes signed.  
1421. English defeated at *Beaugré* by French, aided by a body of Scots.  
1429. *The Siege of Orleans* raised by Jeanne d'Arc.  
1450. Rebellion headed by Jack Cade.  
1453. Final loss of France, Calais alone remaining.  
1455. Beginning of the Wars of the Roses.

VI.—THE HOUSE OF YORK  
(1461-1485).

1474. Printing introduced in England by William Caxton.  
1485. { Henry of Richmond invaded England.  
      *Battle of Bosworth*.  
      End of the Wars of the Roses.

VII.—THE TUDOR PERIOD  
(1485-1603).

1487. Lambert Simnel proclaimed king as Edward VI.  
1492. Perkin Warbeck, another impostor, landed in Ireland.  
1502. Margaret Tudor married James IV. of Scotland.  
1513. *Battle of Flodden*.  
1520. Henry VIII. met King Francis on "The Field of the Cloth of Gold".  
1529. Fall of Wolsey.  
1532. Beginning of the Reformation in England.

- A.D.  
 1535. Henry VIII. took the title of "Supreme Head of the Church in England".  
 1539. All monasteries suppressed.  
 1541. Henry VIII. declared King of Ireland.  
 1542. Scots routed at *Solway Moss*.  
 1547. Scots defeated at the *Battle of Pinkie*.  
 1549. The first Prayer-book of Edward VI. approved.  
 1554. Lady Jane Grey executed.  
 1555. The Marian persecution began.  
 1558. *Calais* captured by the French.  
 1559. Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity passed.  
 1563. The Thirty-nine Articles drawn up and signed.  
 1567. Execution of Mary Queen of Scots.  
 1588. Defeat of the *Spanish Armada*

VIII.—THE STUART PERIOD  
 (1603—1714).

1604. The Hampton Court Conference.  
 1605. The Gunpowder Plot discovered.  
 1618. Execution of Sir Walter Raleigh.  
 1621. Bacon, Lord Chancellor, impeached.  
 1628. Charles I. assented to the Petition of Right.  
 1637. John Hampden refused to pay ship-money.  
 1640. The Long Parliament met.  
 1644. *Battle of Marston Moor*.  
 1645. *Battle of Naseby*; Montrose defeated at *Philiphaugh*.  
 1649. Charles I. executed; *Drogheda* sacked.  
 1650. Scots defeated at *Battle of Dunbar*.  
 1651. Charles defeated at the *Battle of Worcester*.  
 1668. Dutch Naval War.  
 1660. The Restoration.  
 1665. The Great Plague of London.  
 1666. The Great Fire of London.  
 1667. The Cabal Ministry.  
 1672. The Declaration of Indulgence.  
 1678. Test Act passed.  
 1679. Habeas Corpus Act passed.  
 1680. The Exclusion Bill rejected by the Lords.  
 1685. Insurrection of Monmouth; *Battle of Sedgemoor*; the Bloody Assizes.

- A.D.  
 1688. The Seven Bishops tried and acquitted.  
 Revolution: William Prince of Orange invited to invade England; James deposed.  
 1689. The Declaration of Right.  
 1690. *Battle of the Boyne*.  
 1692. Massacre of *Glencoe*; Naval battle off *La Hogue*.  
 1693. Origin of the National Debt.  
 1694. The Bank of England established.  
 1697. The Peace of Ryswick.  
 1701. The Act of Settlement passed.  
 1702. War of the Spanish Succession began.  
 1704. *Battle of Blenheim*; Capture of Gibraltar; Scottish Act of Security.  
 1706. *Battle of Ramillies*.  
 1707. Act of Union between England and Scotland.  
 1708. *Battle of Oudenarde*.  
 1709. *Battle of Malplaquet*.  
 1713. The Treaty of Utrecht.

IX.—THE HOUSE OF HANOVER  
 (1714—1899.)

1715. Defeat of the Jacobites at *Preston*; *Sheriffmuir*; The Riot Act.  
 1716. The Septennial Parliament Bill passed.  
 1720. The South Sea Company purchased from Government part of the national debt.  
 1736. The Porteous Riots in Edinburgh.  
 1743. George II. defeated the French at *Dettingen* — the last time an English sovereign personally led troops to battle.  
 1745. The English defeated by the French at *Fontenoy*. Charles Edward Stuart defeated Cope at *Prestonpans*.  
 1746. Charles defeated Hawley at *Falkirk*. Charles was finally defeated at *Culloden*.  
 1748. Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.  
 1756. The French captured *Minorca*; The Black Hole of Calcutta.  
 1759. *The Capture of Quebec* by Wolfe.  
 1763. The Treaty of Paris—End of the Seven Years' War.  
 1765. The Stamp Act for America passed.  
 1776. American Independence declared.  
 1780. Spanish fleet defeated by Rodney off *Cape St. Vincent*.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

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A. D.	A. D.
1781. Lord Cornwallis surrendered at <i>Yorktown</i> .	1832. The Reform Bill passed.
1782. England acknowledged the Independence of the United States.	1833. An Act for the Emancipation of Slaves passed.
1789. The French Revolution.	1837. Hanover separated from England.
1795. The Cape of Good Hope captured from the Dutch.	1846. The Bill for the gradual Repeal of the Corn-laws passed.
1797. Naval victories off <i>St. Vincent</i> and <i>Camperdown</i> .	1854. The Battles of <i>Alma</i> , <i>Balaclava</i> , <i>Inkerman</i> .
1798. <i>The Battle of the Nile</i> .	1855. <i>The Fall of Sebastopol</i> .
1800. The Act for the Union of Great Britain and Ireland passed.	1857. <i>The Indian Mutiny</i> —the capture of <i>Delhi</i> , the massacre at <i>Cawnpore</i> , the relief of <i>Lucknow</i> .
1801. Defeat of the French at <i>Alexandria</i> , and of the Danish fleet at <i>Copenhagen</i> .	1862. The Cotton Famine in Lancashire, caused by the Civil War in America, 1861-1865.
1805. The French and Spanish fleets defeated off <i>Trafalgar</i> .	1870. The Irish Land Act and the Elementary Education Act passed.
1809. Defeat of the French at <i>Corunna</i> ; Sir John Moore killed.	1878. The Congress of Berlin to settle the Russo-Turkish difficulty.
1812. The storming of <i>Badajos</i> ; the victory of <i>Salamanca</i> ; the burning of <i>Moscow</i> .	1882. Arabi defeated at <i>Tel-el-Kebir</i> .
1813. <i>The Battle of Vittoria</i> .	1885. The death of General Gordon at <i>Khartoum</i> .
1814. Wellington defeated Soult at <i>Toulouse</i> ; abdication of Napoleon.	1886. Defeat of the Gladstone Scheme for Home Rule in Ireland.
1815. Complete defeat of Napoleon at <i>Waterloo</i> .	1889. County Councils Act passed.
1829. The Catholic Emancipation Bill passed.	1894. Parish Councils Act passed.
	1898. <i>Battle of Omdurman</i> —Re-conquest of the Sudan.

# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

OF

## GREAT EVENTS IN SCOTTISH HISTORY.

A.D.	A.D.
80. Julius Agricola invaded Scotland.	1222. The Border line between England and Scotland fixed.
84. The Romans defeated the Caledonians at <i>Mons Graupius</i> .	1263. The last Invasion of the Northmen; Haco's fleet destroyed at <i>Largs</i> .
209. The Romans built a wall—now known as Graham's Dyke—between the Forth and the Clyde.	1286. Death of Alexander III.
4th Century. { The Picts—formerly Caledonians, and the Scots—	1290. Death of the Maid of Norway.
5th Century. { Immigrants from Ireland into North Britain—invasion of South Britain.	1291. Meeting at Norham with Edward I.
843. Union of the Picts and Scots under Kenneth MacAlpine.	1292. John Balliol crowned at Scone.
945. Malcolm, King of Scots, obtained Strathclyde from Edmund on military tenure.	1296. <i>Battle of Dunbar</i> ; Balliol dethroned.
968. Edgar granted Lothian to Kenneth II.	1297. <i>Battle of Stirling Bridge</i> .
1056. Malcolm Canmore became King of Scotland.	1298. Wallace defeated at <i>Falkirk</i> .
1068. Malcolm Canmore married Margaret, sister of Edgar the Atheling.	1803. Defeat of English at <i>Roslin</i> .
1072. William I. compelled Malcolm Canmore to do him homage.	1304. Stirling Castle captured; Conquest of Scotland completed.
1100. Henry I. of England married Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III., thus uniting Norman and Saxon royal lines.	1305. Wallace betrayed, condemned, and executed.
1138. David I. defeated at the <i>Battle of the Standard</i> .	1306. Bruce killed Comyn at Dumfries; crowned at Scone; defeated at <i>Methven</i> .
1167. Malcolm IV. did homage to Henry II. for the Earldom of Huntingdon.	1307. Bruce defeated the English at <i>Loudon Hill</i> .
1174. William the Lion captured near <i>Alnwick</i> ; Treaty of Falaise; William did homage for Scotland.	1311. Castle of Linlithgow taken by the Scots.
1189. Richard I. released William the Lion from his feudal obligation.	1313. Roxburgh and Edinburgh Castles taken by the Scots.
	1314. <i>The Battle of Bannockburn</i> .
	1328. The complete independence of Scotland recognized by England.
	1333. <i>Battle of Halidon Hill</i> .
	1346. Defeat of the Scots at <i>Nevill's Cross</i> ; capture of David II.
	1388. <i>The Battle of Otterburn or Chevy Chase</i> .
	1396. <i>Clan Battle on the North Inch</i> of Perth.
	1401. Murder of the Duke of Rothesay in Falkland Palace.

A.D.	AFTER THE UNION OF 1603.
1402. The Scots defeated at <i>Homildon Hill</i> .	1637. The Riot in St. Giles's Church.
1411. <i>The Battle of Harlaw</i> established the superiority of the Lowlands over the Highlands.	1645. The Marquis of Montrose defeated by David Leslie at <i>Phulphaug</i> .
1418. The University of St. Andrew's founded.	1648. The Scots defeated by Cromwell at <i>Preston</i> .
1421. <i>The Battle of Beaugé</i> .	1650. Defeat and Execution of Montrose; Scots, under Leslie, defeated at <i>Dunbar</i> .
1440. The Black Douglas's Dinner.	1651. Charles II. crowned at Scone.
1448. Defeat of English at the <i>Battle of Sark</i> .	1661. The Marquis of Argyle beheaded.
1482. Cochran hanged at Lauder Bridge by Archibald Beil-the-Cat	1666. The Scottish Covenanters defeated at <i>Rullion Green</i> on the Pentland Hills.
1488. <i>Battle of Sauchieburn</i> .	1679. Archbishop Sharp murdered on Magus Moor; Graham of Claverhouse defeated by the Covenanters at <i>Drumclog</i> ; Covenanters routed at <i>Bothwell Bridge</i> .
1502. James IV. married Margaret Tudor.	1684-1688. "The killing time."
1513. <i>The Battle of Flodden</i> .	1685. The Rising and Execution of Argyle.
1520. "Cleanse the Causeway."	1689. Meeting of the Scottish Convention; defeat of William's troops at <i>Killicrankie</i> .
1542. The Scots defeated at <i>Solway Moss</i> .	1692. The Massacre of Glencoe.
1544. English defeated at <i>Ancrum</i> .	1699. Failure of the Darien Scheme.
1547. The Scots defeated at the <i>Battle of Pinkie</i> .	1707. The Act for the Union passed.
1557. The first Covenant or "band" signed at Edinburgh.	1715. First Jacobite Rebellion: "The 'Fifteen'".
1567. The Murder of Darnley.	1745. Second Jacobite Rebellion: "The 'Forty-five'".
1568. Mary Queen of Scots defeated at <i>Langside</i> .	1746. <i>The Battle of Culloden</i> .
1582. University of Edinburgh founded; Raid of Ruthven.	1832. The Reform Act gave Scotland fifty-three representatives.
1587. Mary Queen of Scots executed at <i>Fotheringhay Castle</i> .	1872. The Education (Scotland) Act passed for the formation of School Boards.
1600. The Gowrie Conspiracy.	
1603. <i>The Union of the Crowns of England and Scotland</i> .	



## THIRTY MEMORABLE DATES IN BRITISH HISTORY.

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B.C.	A.D.
55. Caesar's First Invasion of Britain.	1588. Defeat of the Spanish Armada.
A.D.	1603. The Union of the Crowns of England and Scotland.
43. Beginning of the Roman Conquest of Britain.	1611. The Authorized Version of the Bible published.
449. Beginning of the English Conquest of Britain.	1649. Charles I. beheaded.
597. Mission of St. Augustine to Britain.	1660. The Restoration of Charles II.
787. First Invasion of the Northmen.	1679. Habeas Corpus Act passed.
871. The accession of Alfred the Great.	1688. The Glorious Revolution.
1066. The Norman Conquest of England.	1707. The Union of the Parliaments of England and Scotland.
1215. The Great Charter signed.	1715. The First Jacobite Rebellion: "The 'Fifteen'".
1265. Simon de Montfort's Parliament.	1745. The Second Jacobite Rebellion: "The 'Forty-five'".
1282. The Conquest of Wales by Edward I.	1776. Declaration of Independence by the United States.
1314. The Battle of Bannockburn.	1800. The Act for the Union of Great Britain and Ireland passed.
1485. The Battle of Bosworth: End of the Wars of the Roses.	1815. The Battle of Waterloo.
1513. The Battle of Flodden.	1832. The Reform Bill passed by the Lords.
1529. The Reformation begins.	1846. The Repeal of the Corn-laws.
	1857. The Indian Mutiny.

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