

terror into the hearts of the Irish and reduced them to submission in a few months.

On the accession of **William and Mary** the Roman Catholics of Ireland naturally clung to **James II.**, whom they regarded as their rightful king and the defender of their faith. William defeated James and his Irish and French supporters at the **Boyne**. The Protestants at the siege of **Derry**, and the Catholics at **Limerick**, endured great hardships bravely during this war.

The abuses of the English rule led in 1798 to a rebellion in Ireland by a society of patriots called "The United Irishmen," but the agitation was quickly put down. Two years later **Pitt** carried the **Union of Great Britain and Ireland**, as the best solution of the Irish question.

SUMMARY :—

1. **Wales :**

1. First conquered by Henry II.
2. Finally conquered by Edward I.

2. **Scotland :**

1. Vassalage acknowledged to Henry II.
2. Vassalage surrendered by Richard I.
3. Vassalage revived by Edward I. (Wallace and Bruce.)
4. Edward II. defeated by Bruce at **Bannockburn**, 1314.
5. Independence acknowledged, 1328.
6. Crowns united, 1603 ; Parliaments united, 1707.

3. **Ireland :**

1. Invaded by Henry II.
2. Partly conquered by John.
3. Tribal authority of chiefs taken away by Elizabeth.
4. Revolts in favor of Charles II. and William III. (**Drogheda** and **Boyne**.)
5. Union in 1800.