

During the next 300 years, as we have learned in previous chapters, the Scotch frequently allied themselves with the French against the English, but in 1603 **James VI.** of Scotland became King of England also on the death of Elizabeth, and laid the foundation of the Stuart dynasty in England. In 1707, during the reign of the last of the Stuarts, the **parliaments of the two countries were united.** (See page 90.)

**3. Ireland.** Ireland was a centre of learning and Christianity before either England or Scotland. The first English king who invaded the country was **Henry II.**, the first of the Angevins. He reduced most of it to submission in 1172. King John attempted to introduce English law, but with little effect. The country was torn by feuds between the large number of native princes and the larger number of adventurers who plundered the island. Unfortunately little effort was made to conciliate the natives. During the time from the beginning of the "Hundred years' war" with France till the beginning of the Tudor period, England paid little attention to Ireland, and anarchy of the worst description prevailed in the country within as well as without the "English Pale."

In the reign of Elizabeth, **O'Neil**, King of Ulster, revolted, but after a brave attempt to free the country from English rule, he was defeated. The tribal authority of the Irish chiefs was now taken from them, and most of the North of Ireland was confiscated and given to English and Scotch settlers. During the reign of Charles I. the Irish people massacred a great number of the English in Ireland; and after the death of Charles I. they remained faithful to Charles II. **Cromwell** was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, however, and by the massacre of **Drogheda** he struck

# 1. Wa

1. Firs

2. Fina

# 2. Sco

1. Vas

2. Vass

3. Vass

4. Edwa

5. Inde

6. Crow

# 3. Irela

1. Invad

2. Partly

3. Tribal

4. Revol

hed

5. Union