

BRIEF SKETCHES OF THE HISTORY OF WALES, SCOTLAND,
AND IRELAND.

1. **Wales.** This country was invaded twice by **Henry II.**

He was at first unsuccessful, but afterwards victorious. **John** defeated the great chieftain **Llewellyn**. **Llewellyn** refused to come to London to do homage to **Edward I.**, and that king, after a hard struggle, reduced the Welsh to submission. **Llewellyn** was killed in battle, and his brother **David** was put to death by his English captors. **Wales was united with England in 1284.** **Edward** promised to give the Welsh a prince who could not speak a word of English. He kept his promise by giving them his infant son. Since that time the eldest son of the English monarch has been called **Prince of Wales**.

At the commencement of the **Lancastrian** period **Owen Glendower**, who claimed to be descended from the Welsh kings, raised the standard of revolt, and for years set the English at defiance. He was gradually driven to the mountains, where he enjoyed freedom until his death.

2. **Scotland.** In the reign of **Henry II.** the Scotch king invaded England, and was defeated and captured. He was released under a promise to serve as a **vassal to the English king**. Even under the later Saxon kings the southern part of Scotland had been granted to the Scotch king on the promise of military service. **Richard**, the lion-hearted, however, allowed Scotland to purchase her freedom from vassalage by the payment of a large sum of money to aid him in his expedition to the Holy Land.

That the Scotch still recognized the King of England as in some sense an "over-lord" was shown by the fact that **Edward I.** was called in to decide which of