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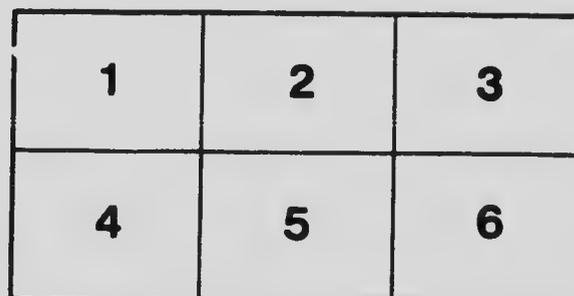
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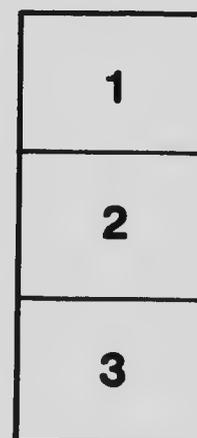
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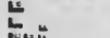
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FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

TEN BOYS AND GIRLS ON THE



HAROLD

EDITH

About 900 years ago



ODO

About 800 years ago



MAUD



RICHARD

MATILDA

About 700 years ago



EDWARD



ELEANOR

About 600 years ago



HENRY

About 500 years ago



JOAN

HE

ROAD FROM LONG AGO TILL NOW



DAN
ars ago



PHILIP ELIZABETH
About 400 years ago



GUY PRUDENCE
About 300 years ago



WILLIAM ANNE
About 200 years ago



GEORGE CAROLINE
About 100 years ago



TOM DAISY
About Now



A PICTURE HISTORY

for Boys and Girls

By RICHARD WILSON

With 48 Coloured Pictures by George Morrow

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THE DRUIDS

Place, An oak wood in Old Britain.

Time, About 2,000 years ago.

People, Four Druids.

The Druids were the priests of our land many, many years ago. At that time our land was called Britain.

The Britons did not know about the true God. The Druids told them that there were many gods. They taught them to say prayers to the sun and other things.

The Druids thought a great deal of the mistletoe which often grew on oak trees. So they used to say their prayers among the oak trees.

On feast days the priests used to cut pieces of mistletoe with golden sickles. These pieces were given to the people, who thought that they kept them from harm.

The Druids thought their gods

would be pleased if they killed white oxen and burnt them on a stone table or altar.

The Britons had no big towns, and many of their houses were very small and made of clay mixed with branches. They hunted animals for food.

They did not wear many clothes. Many of them fought a great deal with each other.

But not all the Britons were rough and savage. Some of them grew corn and kept cattle; and a few of them had learnt how to make cloth.

Some of the fighters rode in cars or chariots drawn by small rough horses.



JULIUS CÆSAR

Place, On the south coast of Britain.

Time, About 2,000 years ago.

People, Britons on shore ; Romans in the ships and sea.

One day Roman soldiers came to Britain from over the sea. They were led by Julius Cæsar, who was very brave and clever.

His soldiers knew a great deal about war, and many other things too. The Britons had not much chance against them.

But they got ready to fight the Romans, and the Druids cheered them on. They did not want Julius Cæsar, or any other strange man, to be their master.

The Romans had big strong ships called galleys, which held a lot of men and were rowed with many oars.

The Britons threw stones and spears at the Romans to keep them from the

shore. A few of them had bows and arrows as well.

At first the Romans were a little afraid of the fierce Britons. But they came on after the man with the staff or standard and drove the Britons back from the shore.

But Julius Cæsar did not do much more at that time. He went away again, but came back the next year.

Again he beat the Britons. Afterwards he went back to Rome, and the Roman rulers left the Britons alone for a long time.

The Britons went on learning how to make things which would help them to live in greater comfort.



CARACTACUS

Place, The city of Rome.

Time, About 1,900 years ago.

People, The Roman Emperor and his people ; Caractacus the Briton.

The Romans came again to Britain long after Julius Cæsar was dead. Little by little they took the land from the Britons and made them do as they told them.

The Britons fought hard against them. But the Romans were very strong, and knew all about war as well as many other things. So they beat the Britons time after time.

There was one bold British chief or leader called Caractacus who fought for a long time against the Romans.

Then one of his own people told the Romans how to catch him. So they went after him, and at last made him a prisoner.

Chains were put on his hands, and

he was taken far away over the sea to the city of Rome. He was made to walk through the fine streets of the great city for the Romans to see him and perhaps laugh at him.

But he was proud and held up his head like a brave man. He was taken before the Roman Emperor, who asked him what he was thinking, as he stood before him.

"You have a fine city," said the chief. "I wonder why you came to my land to take my small poor home from me."

The Emperor liked him because he was so fearless. So he gave orders for him to be set free. We do not know if he ever came back to Britain.



THE ENGLISH COME TO BRITAIN

Place, On the coast of Britain.

Time, About 1,500 years ago.

People, A British chief and a band of the first English.

The Romans stayed in Britain for nearly four hundred years. Then they all went away again because their soldiers were needed to help Rome to fight against her foes.

So the Britons were left to themselves again. But they were not left in peace, for they had to fight other foes.

There were fierce men on the seas looking for a new home. They came from the other side of the North Sea and were called many tribes. But one of the chief tribes was that of the Angles.

There is a story that a British chief asked some of these men to help him to fight some of his foes. It is said that they did so, and then would not go away again.

They stayed in Britain, and many of their friends came as well. In time nearly the whole of the southern part of the land was taken by these Angles and Saxons. The Britons were too weak to drive them off, so they had to give in to them, and let them make new homes in the land.

It was the Angles who afterwards gave the name of England to the southern half of Britain.

The first English soon began to love their new home. It seemed a pleasanter land than their old home across the sea.

So they settled down, and many of the Britons went westward to join those in the land now called Wales.



THE PREACHERS FROM ROME

Place, On the coast of Kent.

Time, About 1,350 years ago.

People, The King and Queen of Kent ; Augustine and his friends.

The first English were not all under one king. The land was divided into several kingdoms. One of these was Kent.

The English did not pray to the true God. They had many gods to whom they prayed to help them in battle. One was called Thor, who, they said, made the thunder.

Then once more Romans came to Britain, but not to fight. They were a small band of priests who wanted to teach the English people about Christ and get them to live in peace.

Their leader's name was Augustine. He landed in Kent, and asked the king if he would let him teach his people about God and Christ.

The king said he would listen to him, and Augustine came before him. When he had spoken, the king said he would think over what he had said. After a time he listened again to Augustine, and then gave him leave to teach his people.

So Kent began to be Christian, and in time the people of other parts of England also learnt about Christ and God.



*An Early English
Woman.*



THE COWHERD

Place, A hall in very old England.

Time, About 1,250 years ago.

People, Cædmon and his friends.

Cædmon used to keep the cows of the Lady Hilda at Whitby. Hilda lived in a convent with the nuns who taught the people about God and Christ.

Cædmon and his friends often met at supper. After eating the food, some of them would sing songs to the harp in turn. But Cædmon could not sing to his friends.

One night he left the hall and went to his bed. As he slept he dreamt that an angel came to him and told him to sing.

Cædmon said, "I cannot sing, and that was why I left the feast." The angel replied, "Sing a song of how God made the world." So Cædmon

tried, and found that he could do it very well.

Next day he sang his song to the Lady Hilda. She was very glad, and got him to sing a great deal after that. He was the first English *poet*; and his poetry was all about Bible stories.

He was made a monk, and helped to make the people round about Whitby less rough and rude.



An Old English Wagon.



KING ALFRED

Place, On the shore of old England.

Time, About 1,000 years ago.

People, King Alfred (with harp); Danes in camp.

Many stories are told of King Alfred, who was one of the best of the English kings of the old days. Some of these stories may not be true, but it is good fun to read them.

In his time the Danes came from across the sea and tried to take the land from the English. King Alfred fought against them; and at first they beat him, and he had to change his clothes and hide himself.

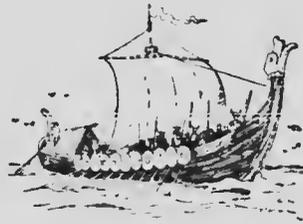
One story says that he came one day to a hut where a woman was baking cakes on the hearth. She let him sit by the fire to warm himself, but asked him to see that the cakes did not burn while she was busy.

He said he would, but began to

think about the Danes, and so forgot all about the cakes. When the woman came back the cakes were burnt. So she scolded him, not knowing that he was her king!

At another time, it is said, the king went as a harper into the camp of the Danes. He sang to them, and found out what they were going to do.

In time he was able to fight the Danes again, and this time he beat them.



A Danish Ship.



(3, 223)

KING CANUTE AND THE WAVES

Place, On the seashore of old England.

Time, About 900 years ago.

People, King Canute and his courtiers.

The Danes came back again after the time of King Alfred. They beat the English many times and got part of their land.

So there were Danish kings in England; and one of them, called Canute, was king of all England.

But he was a good and wise king and did a lot of good. His people thought a great deal of him; and some of those who lived in his palace thought too much of him.

They thought they would please him if they said he could do *anything*. The story goes that they even said that he could stop the tide from rising.

Canute thought he would teach them a lesson. So he had his chair put on

(3,222)

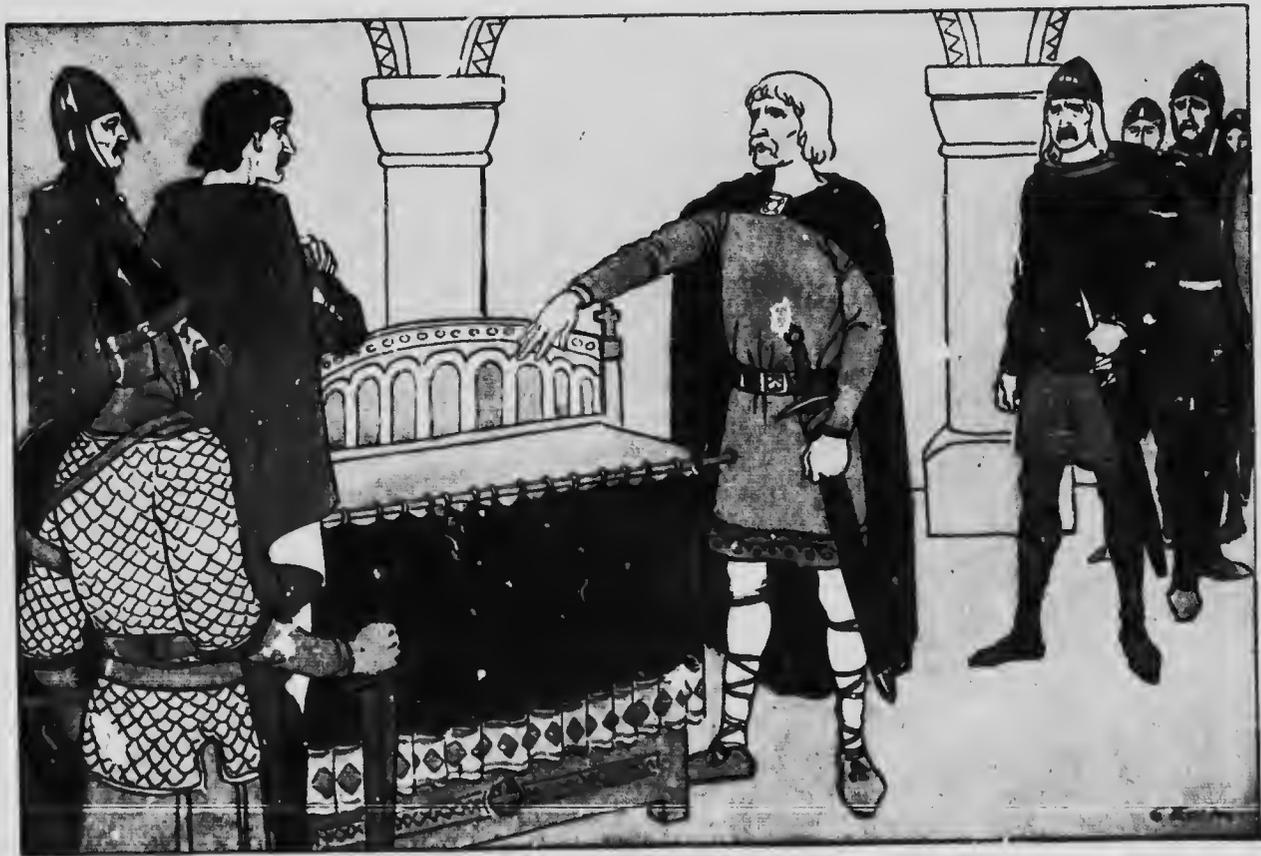
the seashore at a time when the tide was coming in, and told the waves that they must not dare to wet his feet.

Of course you know what the waves did! Then the king turned to his *flatterers* and told them that only God could rule the waves.

It is said that he would not wear his crown after that, but sent it to a church, where it was kept in memory of what took place on the seashore.

The story may not be true, but the lesson of it is true enough. Of course you know what this lesson is.

By the time of Canute, English and Danes made their homes together in peace; but the land was still called England.



NORMANS BEAT ENGLISH

Place, A castle in Normandy.

Time, About 870 years ago.

People, Duke William of Normandy ; Earl Harold of England.

Harold, a great lord of England, went to sea. A storm arose and his ship was wrecked.

He landed on the shore of the land we now call France, and was taken to William, the Duke of Normandy.

Now William wanted to be king of England, and he knew that Harold could help him. So, it is said, he kept Harold near him, but said he would let him go home if he would swear an oath.

This meant that he was to make a sort of promise which it is a dreadful thing to break. He had to put his hand on a chest like an altar in a church while he made this promise.

Harold did this, and promised to help William. Then he was told that the chest was full of bones of holy men who had lived a long time ago.

William thought that Harold would never dare to break such a promise, and he let him go home.

Then the King of England died, and Harold became king. He felt that he had been *forced* to make the promise. So when William came to England he would not help him. There was a great fight near Hastings, and William won and Harold was killed.

Then the Normans took England, and William became king. He was called William the First.



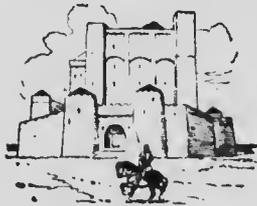
HEREWARD THE WAKE

Place, Near Ely in eastern England.

People, King William I. and some of his Norman soldiers.

The English fought against the Norman soldiers of their new king, William the First. But the Normans were too strong and too clever for them.

Again and again the English were beaten. Then King William built strong castles of stone where his soldiers could stay and be safe when they were not fighting.



Here is one of these castles, which the English hated very much.

One English leader, called Hereward, built a fort of his own among the marshes of the east of England. The ground was so soft and wet all round that the Normans could not

get across it to fight the soldiers of Hereward.

But in time the Normans built a path over the marsh. Then King William led his men to Hereward's fort, and there were many fights.

At last Hereward had to give in, for the Normans were too strong for him.

He said he would take William as his king; but he was not at all willing to do so.

After that, King William went on building more and more castles in every part of the land.

He was very stern, and often very cruel. If the English did not do as they were told he burnt their farms and houses.



THE RED KING

Place, In the New Forest in Hampshire.

Time, About 835 years ago.

People, William II., called Rufus, or the Red.

William I. was very fond of hunting. So he made a great hunting-ground, which was called the New Forest.

When he died, his son, William Rufus, became king. His name means "the Red," for he had a red face.

Some of his lords would not do as he told them, and the English helped him to make them obey. But he was not a very good king, and had many foes.

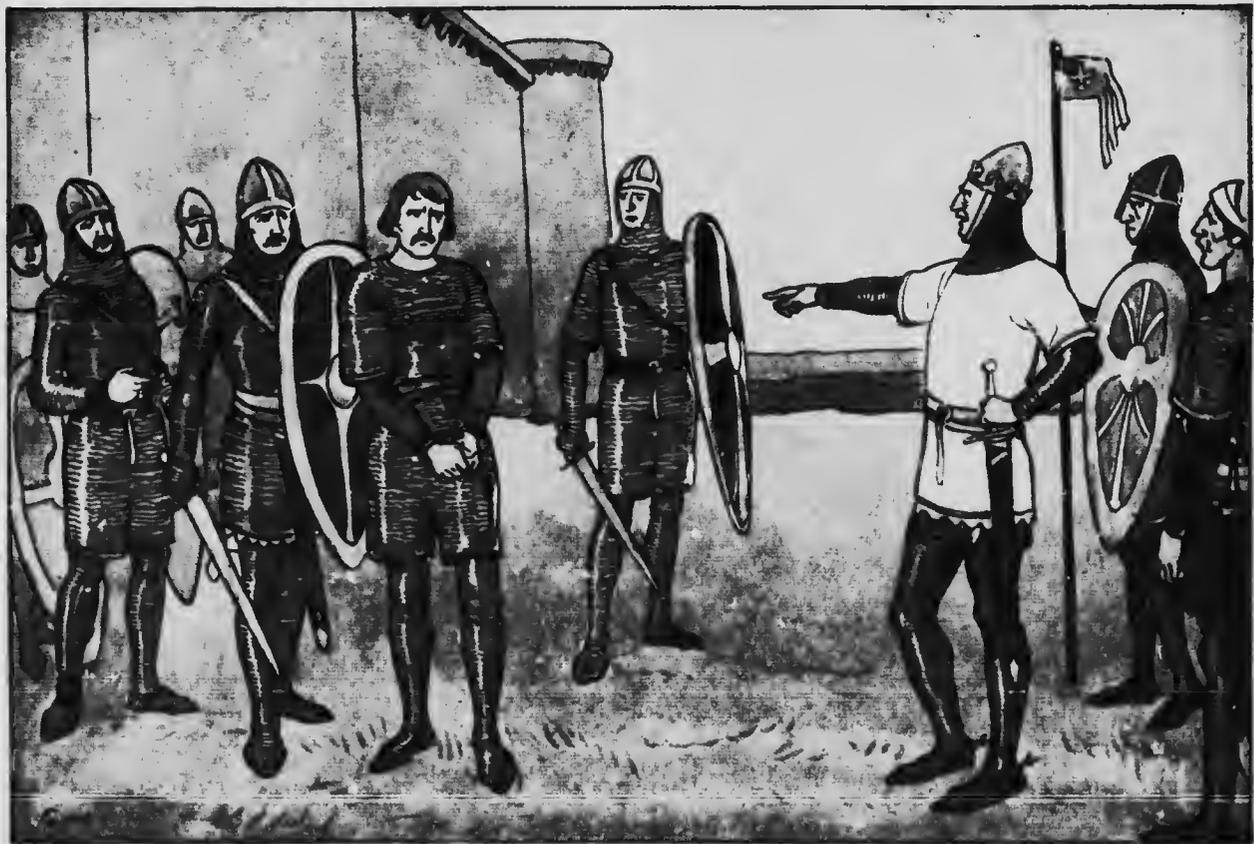
He loved to hunt in the New Forest as his father had done. One day he was hunting there when his arrow missed a deer. He called out to his friend, who shot an arrow which struck the king and killed him.

The friend was so much afraid that he rode away as fast as he could. The king lay all day in the forest, and at last was found by a woodman, who took him away in his cart.



Some people said that the king's friend had shot at him on purpose. Others said it served the king right for being so cruel.

William Rufus had no children, so his younger brother Henry became king as Henry I. There was an older brother named Robert, but he was not in England at the time.



ENGLISH BEAT NORMANS

Place, In Normandy.

Time, About 830 years ago.

People, Duke Robert of Normandy ; Henry I. of England.

Henry I. was a very strong king who knew how to rule well. He did not fight the English people, but made them fight for him.

He wanted them to look on him as an English king. Then Normans and English could live in peace in England.

At one time Henry went across the sea to fight his brother, Duke Robert of Normandy. He took English soldiers with him, and they beat the Norman soldiers of Duke Robert.

The Duke was brought before King Henry, who scolded him and then sent him to prison in Wales. He stayed in prison for the rest of his life.

The Normans were not always fighting. Some of them built fine large

churches in England, and the monks taught the English people many things.

The Normans had better manners than the English, and were not so rough. By-and-by the English began to do as they did, so that the Normans did them good after all.

All the same, the English soldiers were glad they had helped to beat Normans in Normandy.



A Norman Lady.



THE "WHITE SHIP"

Place, In the English Channel near France.

Time, About 815 years ago.

People, Prince William and his friends.

Henry I. had one son, William, whom he loved very much. One day the father and son were getting ready to come to England from Normandy when a sea captain begged them to sail in his *White Ship*.

The king said he would cross in another ship, and did so. But Prince William sailed in the *White Ship* with one of his sisters and some friends.

The prince, it is said, gave the sailors a great deal of drink to please them. But this made them unable to do their work well. And though the sea was not rough, the ship ran on the rocks and broke up.

William was put in a boat, but, it is said, made the rowers put back again

to save his sister. Then many people jumped from the ship into the boat, and all were drowned.

Only one man, a butcher, was saved, and took the sad news to King Henry. It is said that the king never smiled any more after that.

And a great deal of trouble came to England when the king died without a son to follow him on the throne.



*Old English
Peasants.*



G. E. M.

THE QUEEN'S ESCAPE

Place, Outside Oxford Castle.

Time, About 790 years ago.

People, Queen Matilda and three soldier friends.

Henry I. wanted another daughter, Matilda, to be queen when he died. Some of the English people as well as her Norman friends stood by her.

But others said that the land needed a man to rule over it ; and they made her cousin Stephen king.

Then there was war, which went on for many years. At one time Matilda was shut up in a strong castle at Oxford. She wished to get away, but Stephen's men would not let her.

It was winter and the ground was covered with snow. So Matilda and some of her friends put on white clothes and were able to find a way out of the castle.

Their white clothes made them less

easily seen against the snow, and they got away to a safer place.

Stephen kept the crown, and Matilda was never really taken by all the people to be their queen. But when Stephen died after ruling very badly, the son of Matilda was made king as Henry II.

Henry's father was a French prince. Here is a picture of him with his sword and very long shield.





GEO. M.

RICHARD OF THE LION HEART

Place, In Palestine, or the Holy Land.

Time, About 745 years ago.

People, Richard I. and his soldiers.

The Holy Land is the country where Jesus Christ lived and died.

Long after His death the place where He is said to have been buried became a sacred spot to all Christians. It was known as the Holy Tomb.

Christians used to travel, sometimes a very long way, to pray at the Holy Tomb. These people were called pilgrims.

Then came the dark fierce men called Turks, who took the land and would not let the Christians pray at the Holy Tomb, or in the church at Bethlehem.

The great lords and princes of England and France and other lands

were very angry. They said they would go and fight the Turks.

So great armies of men marched or went by sea to the Holy Land, and there was much fierce fighting.

King Richard I. of England was one of the leaders in these wars, which were called the Crusades. He was so brave that he was known as Richard of the Lion Heart.

Though he was ill when he got to the Holy Land he made his men carry him right into the fighting so that he could tell them what to do.

The Turks were beaten later and driven for a time from the Holy Tomb.

Richard I. was brave in battle, but he did not care much for England.



THE GREAT CHARTER

Place, Runnymede, near Windsor.

Time, In the year 1215.*

People, The barons ; Stephen Langton ; King John.

King John, the brother of Richard Lion-Heart, did not rule England well. He did many things which made the great lords or barons very angry ; and he was often cruel to the poorer people.

At last the barons said they would bear it no longer. So they met together with Stephen Langton, the chief priest in the land, and talked things over.

Then they got a parchment and made a priest write down a lot of promises which they said they would force the king to make.

They met him one summer morning on the island of Runnymede in the

Thames. The barons were armed as if for battle ; and, indeed, they had made up their minds to fight if the king would not do as they wished.

At first the king said he would not make the promises written on the parchment, which is known as the Great Charter.

Then he saw how stern the barons looked, and gave way. He told his servants to put his seal on the Great Charter. This meant that he would keep the promises.

But when all was over he was as bad as ever ; and the barons did fight him, and he died not long after.

* Take this number from the number of *this* year to find out how many years ago.



EARL SIMON

Place, Evesham in the English West Country.

Time, The year 1265.

People, King Henry III. ; Earl Simon and fighters.

You may think that there is a great deal of fighting in history. This is quite true.

In the early days men who did not agree with each other soon began to fight. It took them a long time to find out other ways of settling a quarrel.

In fact, men have not yet learnt to do without war ; but the best of them are trying very hard to do without fighting and killing.

The fight in the picture was a very strange one. The two men in front are King Henry and a great lord named Earl Simon.

You cannot see the fighters on the other side, except one. They are led by Prince Edward, the king's son.

There had been a dispute about the way England ought to be ruled ; and now it has come to this !

Earl Simon is fighting on one side, and the king's son is on the other. And Englishmen are fighting Englishmen.

Earl Simon was killed by a man who stabbed him in the back ; and though Prince Edward won the fight he was very sad at the death of Earl Simon.

The prince became Edward the First when his father died. Like William the First and Henry the First he was a good ruler. He went to one of the wars in the Holy Land, known as the Crusades, of which you read a little on page 31.



THE FIRST ENGLISH PRINCE OF WALES

Place, Carnarvon Castle in Wales.

Time, The year 1284.

People, King Edward I. and his baby son ; Welsh chiefs.

Wales and England were separate countries many years ago. Edward I. wanted to make them into one land with one king, as they are now.

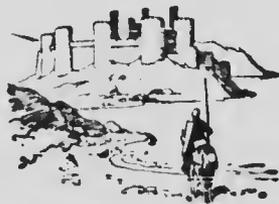
But Wales had princes of her own. So, of course, there was a war between English and Welsh. Again and again Edward won a battle against the Welsh ; but still the Welsh chiefs would not take him as their king.

A story is told that Edward said he would give them a prince who had been born in Wales and could not speak English. The Welsh chiefs said they would take this prince as their ruler.

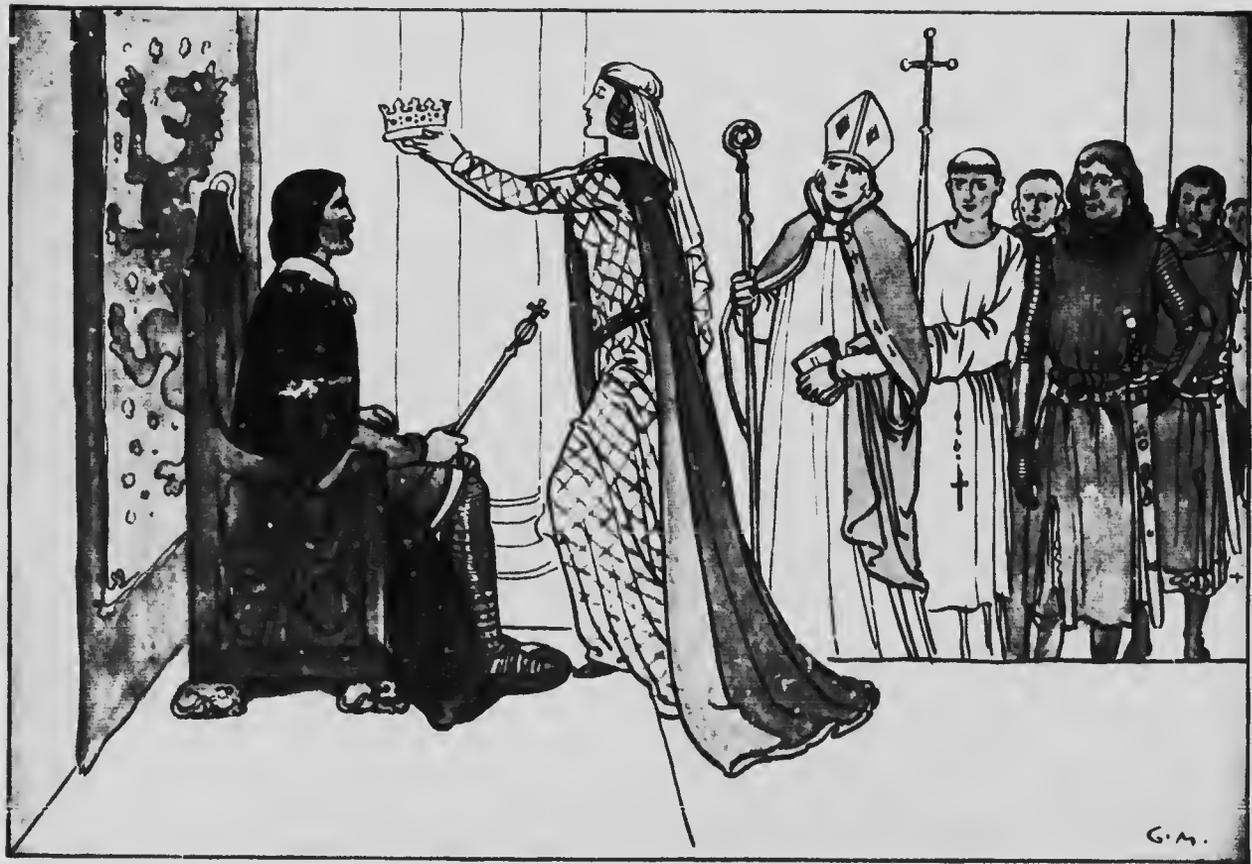
Then King Edward brought out his baby son, who had just been born

in Carnarvon Castle. This pleased the Welsh princes, and they said they would have the little boy as the first English Prince of Wales.

This is only an old story, and is perhaps not true ; but the young prince was really made Prince of Wales afterwards. Since that time the eldest son of the English king has, as a rule, been made Prince of Wales.



A Castle in Wales.



ROBERT BRUCE OF SCOTLAND

Place, A church at Scone in Scotland.

Time, The year 1306.

People, King Robert ; the Countess of Buchan ; Scottish lords.

Scotland and England were also separate countries many years ago. Edward I. wanted to rule Scotland as well as England.

But the Scots had a king of their own and meant to go on being a separate country from England. At this time they wanted a new king, and they chose a lord named Robert Bruce.

He went to a great church at Scone, and a lady known as the Countess of Buchan put the crown on the new king's head.

Edward I. was very angry when he heard of this, and sent his soldiers, who beat King Robert's men many times ; and at last King Robert had to run away and hide himself.

He went about from place to place with a few friends, and King Edward's men hunted him from one hiding-place to another. He had many adventures, but the English could not catch him.

King Edward caught the Countess of Buchan and put her in a cage in a strong castle. And though he was old and tired, he made ready to fight Bruce again.

Then King Edward died, and his son was made Edward II. King Robert got his men together, and beat the English king at a place called Bannockburn. Then he ruled as a free King of Scotland, which was never beaten by England.



THE SIX TOWNSMEN

Place, Near the town of Calais in France.

Time, The year 1347.

People, Edward III.; Queen Philippa; six French townsmen.

Edward II., who was beaten by Bruce, was not a good king. His son, Edward III., was better, but he spent many years fighting in France, where he ought never to have gone to fight at all.

At one time he was trying to take the French town of Calais, which had strong walls round about it. The people of Calais would not let the English into their town.

Edward tried very hard to get in, but could not make a way. Then at last the food in the town was all eaten up and the poor people were beginning to starve.

They said they would now give up the keys of the gates to King Edward

if he would promise not to kill any of them.

The king was very angry with the people for holding out so long. But he said he would not kill any of the people if six of the chief men came to him with bare feet, dressed only in their shirts, and with ropes round their necks ready to be hanged.

Six men were found brave enough to do so. But when they came before the king, his wife Queen Philippa was so sorry for them that she went down on her knees before her husband and begged him to let them off.

The king did so, but Calais was taken by the English and kept by them for a very long time.



FIGHTING FOR THE CROWN

Place, Near one of the gates of old London.

Time, In the year 1399.

People, King Richard II. ; his cousin Henry.

The man on horseback nearer to you is Richard II., and the man by his side is his cousin Henry.

Richard II. was not a good ruler, though he was a kind man. And many people said that his cousin Henry would make a better king.

They wanted a strong man who was a good leader and who could keep order in the land.

But Richard said *he* was king. So, of course, there was fighting, and the friends of Henry were the stronger. They caught Richard and took him to London, where the chief men said that Richard was to let his cousin be king.

Richard was sent to a strong castle

in Yorkshire, and died there some time later. It is said that he was either killed or given so little to eat that he died.

This little picture has nothing to do with fighting for the crown. It shows two field workers of the time of Richard II. ; they went on quietly with their farm work when the great lords were fighting.



What do you think of their tools and their dress ?

It is quite likely that farm workers like these never heard of the fighting that was going on among the great lords.



A WOMAN SOLDIER OF FRANCE

Place, Orleans, a city in France.

Time, In the year 1429.

People, Joan of Arc and her soldiers.



This is a little picture of Henry V. He was a good fighter, and fought in France, where he ought not to have gone.

He won many fights, because he and his English soldiers were very brave.

But the war made the people of France very unhappy.

Some years later a girl known as Joan of Arc made up her mind to try to save the land from the English. Her father was a farmer, and Joan knew very little about fighting.

But she said that Voices from Heaven had told her to put on armour and lead the French soldiers.

At first the French lords laughed at her. But at last they gave her some soldiers, and she marched to a French city called Orleans and drove away the English, who would not let the French people out or in.

After that she won other fights, and at last France was saved. But Joan was caught and burnt to death by the English.

They said she was a witch and very wicked, and that she ought not to live.

This was very cruel, but now both English and French think that Joan was the bravest woman in history. And she is known as Saint Joan.



GEO.M.

THE FIRST ENGLISH PRINTER

Place, A room near Westminster Abbey.

Time, About the year 1480.

People, King Edward IV., his queen, and their two sons ; William Caxton.

This picture shows you that some people of whom we read in history did not fight. William Caxton was the first man in England to print books with small pieces of metal called types

Before this time books were written by hand. This took a long time and cost a lot of money, so that there were very few books in the land.

Caxton set up his printing-press in a room near the great church at Westminster ; and one day the king and queen and their two little sons came to look at his work.

They seem to be much pleased with it. Caxton is showing the little princes a printed sheet ready to be folded and bound up in a book.

The king is looking at a small printed book ; and a larger book is lying on a stool. Near this book is the inker for putting the ink on the metal types.

The man behind the press is Caxton's helper. He moved the handle which pressed the inky type on the paper or sheepskin, called parchment ; both paper and parchment were used for making books.

As time went on the printers found out how to make books much quicker. Then they could make more of them and sell them for less money.

We make them quicker still, and books are now very cheap indeed.



THE PRINCES IN THE TOWER

Place, In the Tower of London.

Time, The year 1483.

People, King Edward V. and the Duke of York.

The king in the Caxton picture is Edward IV. When he died his eldest son became Edward V., but was still only a boy.

So this boy's uncle, Richard, got himself made king. Then he sent his two nephews to the Tower of London, so that, as he said, they would be safe.

But he was afraid that the friends of the boys might fight against him. So, it is said by one old writer, he sent a man to kill them.

We are not sure that he did this, but it is certain that the boys were never seen again; and later the bones of two boys were found buried at the foot of a stairway in the Tower.

King Richard is known in history

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as Crookback, because he had one shoulder a little higher than the other.

The stories of his time which have come down to us were written by those who hated him. They give



The Tower of London.

us the idea that he was a very cruel man.

But he might have made a good king in some ways, for he was clever and brave in battle.



KING RICHARD III.



ANNE, KING RICHARD'S QUEEN.



IN AN OLD ENGLISH KITCHEN.



LADIES OF THE TIME OF KING HENRY VII

THE CROWN IN THE BUSH

Place, Bosworth Field, near Leicester.

Time, The year 1485.

People, Henry VII. ; one of his friends.

Richard Crookback was king for about two years. He was so much disliked that many people said he ought not to be king any longer.

So they made plans to make a great lord called Henry of Richmond king in his place.

They got soldiers together, but King Richard did the same, and there was a battle at a place called Bosworth, near Leicester.

Henry won the battle, and though Richard fought well he was killed. His crown rolled from his head, and it is said that it was found in a hawthorn bush not far away. One of the lords took it up and put it on Henry's head.

This did not make him king. He marched to London, where he was chosen king, and he was crowned properly in Westminster Abbey.

In many ways he was a good king. In his time some English sailors began to travel across the seas to try to find new lands.

The sailors of other countries did the same ; and one of them, named Christopher Columbus, sailed from Spain far away across the sea and found America.

Then some of Henry's sailors went out from the English port called Bristol, and found a new country in America which was called
New-found-land.

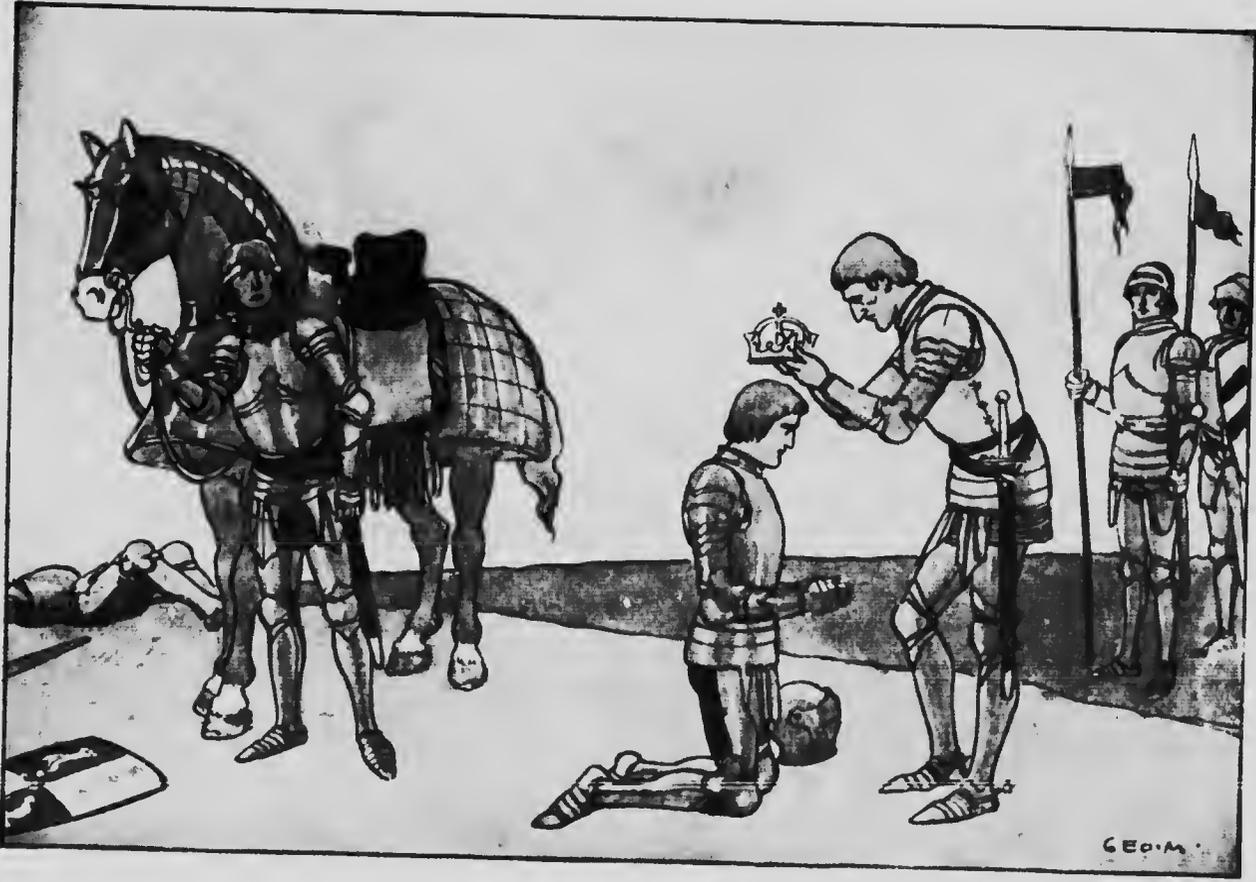
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SIR THOMAS MORE

Place, More's house at Chelsea, on the Thames.

Time, 1534.

People, More and his family ; a Beef-eater from the Tower.



Here is a small picture of King Henry VIII., who had six wives one after the other. He got rid of two of them by cutting off their heads.

Although he was cruel, Henry was a clever man. He said that a king must always have his own way.

There was a very wise and good man named Thomas More who lived at a house in Chelsea, which is now part of London. The king was very fond of him and used to go to his house to see him ; for More was one of the king's judges.

More had a very happy home, and

loved to be with his children. He used to say very funny things which made every one laugh.

At this time there were many quarrels among people about the way in which they should pray to God.

The people of England were divided into two parties in this quarrel. Sad to say, the two parties hated each other very much, and were even ready to kill each other.

Then came the sad time when the king wanted More to do something which he did not think right ; and because More would not do it he was taken to the Tower of London and, in the next year, put to death by having his head cut off.

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A GREAT QUEEN

Place, The queen's palace.

Time, About the year 1563.

People, Queen Elizabeth I.; another queen's messenger.

The picture shows Queen Elizabeth, who was the daughter of King Henry VIII., who had six wives, one after the other.

She was very fond of fine clothes, as well as of music and dancing. Sometimes, it is said, when messengers came from other kings or queens she would arrange for them to see her dancing.

But she was not always dancing. She was a very clever woman and a good ruler. There were many great men living in her time, and she tried to get them to do great things.

One of these men was Francis Drake, who was the first English sailor to sail round the world. Another was Walter Raleigh, who sailed

to America and learnt many useful things about that country.

There is a story that one day Raleigh met the queen in a place where the ground was dirty. He took off his fine cloak and laid it over the mud so that the queen should not soil her shoes. After that the queen helped Raleigh in many ways.



A boy was born in the English town of Stratford-on-Avon about this time whose name was William Shakespeare.

When he grew up he became a very great poet, and wrote many plays.

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QUEEN MARY'S ESCAPE

Place. Loch (or Lake) Leven.

Time, The year 1568.

People, Mary Queen of Scots and her friends.

When Elizabeth I. was Queen of England there was a Queen of Scotland called Mary.

Mary was very pretty and kind, and many of her people loved her very much. But others, who did not belong to the same Church as the queen, hated her. So there was fighting between the two parties.

Then those who hated Mary caught her and shut her up in a castle on an island in Loch Leven ; and they made James, her baby boy, King of Scotland.

But a page, or boy servant, of Queen Mary stole the keys and helped her to get away, dressed like a poor woman. She was brought to the lakeside in a boat where some of her friends met her.

After that there was a battle, but Queen Mary's friends were beaten.

The queen rode on a horse all the way to England, because she thought Queen Elizabeth would be kind to her.

But Elizabeth had many people to please, and could not help Mary, who was kept in prison for many years.

Her friends tried to get her out, but could not do so. Some of them, it is said, had a plan to make her Queen of England, and there was much trouble about her.

At last Queen Elizabeth's lords said that Mary ought to be put to death for the sake of peace. And Queen Elizabeth was forced to give orders for her head to be cut off.

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THE GREAT ARMADA

Place, On an English fighting ship.

Time, The year 1588.

People, An English leader ; two of his helpers.

Most of the English of the time of Elizabeth hated the Spaniards, or people of Spain. This was partly because the Spaniards had many big ships and would not let the English sailors go wherever they wished.

They also hated each other because they did not have the same ways of praying to God. It seems a bad reason for hating any one, but so it was.

Then King Philip of Spain said, "I will get all my big ships together, beat the smaller English ships, land my men in England, and make her people do what I tell them."

And the English said, "We shall see!"

The Spaniards did come and try, very hard indeed. But they did not

do to England any of the things the king said they would do.

The great ships came together and sailed for England, looking very fine and grand.

The smaller English ships let them pass and then fired shots at them from behind.

Then the Spaniards took refuge in a harbour, and the English captains sent fire-ships among them to drive them out. So they went on again, until a great wind sprang up and blew them right away from the shores of England.

The picture shows one of the English leaders making knights of two men who had done well in the fight.

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GUY FAWKES

Place, A cellar under old Parliament House.

Time, The 5th of November in the year 1605.

Person, Guy Fawkes.

The son of Mary Queen of Scots grew up to be King of England as well as King of Scotland. Since his time the two countries have had the same ruler.



Together they make the country called Great Britain.

The new king was called James I. He did not belong to the same Church as his mother; and there were some of the people who belonged to his mother's Church who were very angry with him because he would not do what they wanted.

A few of these people made a very cruel plot. They hired a cellar under

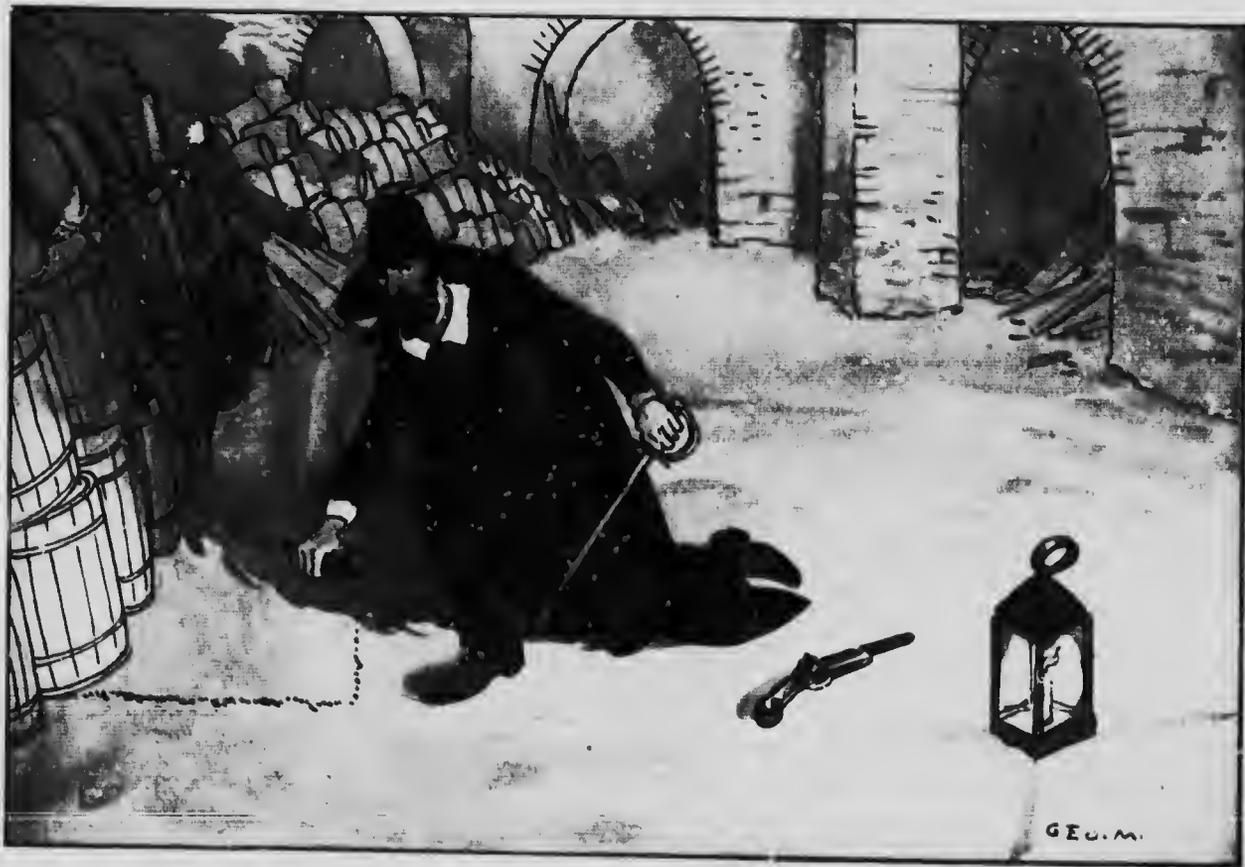
the Parliament House where the chief men in the land made the laws.

In this cellar they hid many casks of gunpowder. And it was arranged that a man called Guy Fawkes should fire the powder on a day when the king was to meet the chief men in the Parliament House.

But the king got to know of the plot and sent soldiers to search the cellars. They found Guy Fawkes and took him away to prison; and he and some of his friends were put to death.

Since that time the 5th of November has been remembered as a day on which the king and his chief men were saved from a cruel death. Now you know what a "guy" really is.

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THE PILGRIM FATHERS

Place, On the coast of England.

Time, The year 1620.

People, English men, women, and children.

A pilgrim, as we have seen, was a person who went a long journey to say his prayers at some holy place.

There were people in England who did not belong either to the Church of James I. or of Guy Fawkes. The king and the chief men wanted them to pray to God in *their* way, but they would not do so; and they were very unhappy.

At last some of them made up their minds to go far away across the sea to America. There they would set up new homes where they could pray to God in their own way.

They loved England and still wanted to be under the rule of King James; and that was why they chose to go to America.

So they got into a small wooden ship called the *Mayflower*, with their wives and children, and set sail for America.

They had a long voyage, and many of them were very ill on the way; and when at last they came to a point, called Cape Cod, on the coast of America they felt very sad. Some of them fell ill and died.

They had come to a place where there were no other white people, only Red Indians. There were no houses for them to live in, and only the food they had brought with them.

But these Pilgrim Fathers, as we call them, set to work with brave hearts; and in time they built new homes in which they could live in peace.

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A SAD PARTING

Place, A room in St. James's Palace, London.

Time, The year 1649.

People, King Charles I. and his children.

War between two countries is a very sad thing ; but it is still more sad when the people of a country fight among themselves.

This kind of war was going on three hundred years ago in our own land.

The king was Charles I. He wished to rule the land in one way, and many of his people wanted it to be ruled in another way.

So there were two sides or parties, one of the king's men and the other led by a man called Oliver Cromwell. Each side thought they were in the right.

The two parties could not settle things in Parliament where the laws

of the land are made. So the king shut up Parliament and war began.

There were many fights, and many men were killed on each side. Sometimes the king's party won, sometimes the Cromwell men ; but at last the king was taken and put in prison.

Then the other party said that he would have to die ; and as this party had many soldiers, the king's men could not save their royal master from his death.

He went to his death like a brave man, and many people were sorry, while others were very angry, to see him die. Our picture shows his last sad meeting with two of his children on the day before his head was cut off.

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CROMWELL IN PARLIAMENT

Place, In the old House of Commons.

Time, In the year 1653.

People, Oliver Cromwell and soldiers ; Members of Parliament.

The friends of Cromwell had found fault with King Charles because he would not let the members of Parliament help to rule the people.

So when he was dead the Parliament men had their chance to rule without any king at all. But they did not get on very well.

They talked and talked and talked. They fell out with each other and did little or nothing to put things right.

At last Cromwell grew angry, and he got some of his soldiers together and went to the Parliament House.

He found the members talking and talking and getting no real work done. So he made up his mind to send them all home and shut up Parliament.

He had no right to do this, but he felt that it was the only thing to be done.

Now the men in the House of Commons cannot have a proper meeting unless the mace is on the table which stands before the Speaker's high chair. Here is the mace :



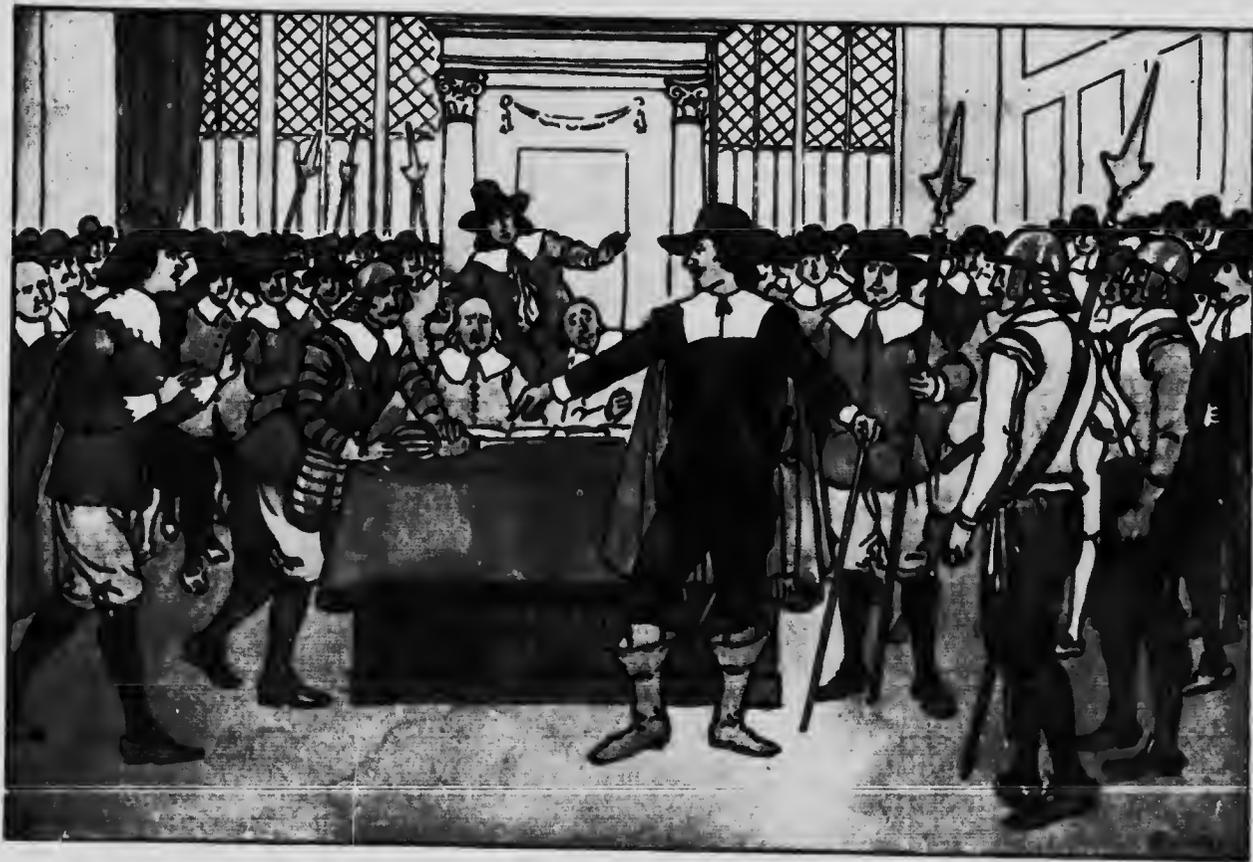
So Cromwell told one of his men to lift the mace and take it away. Then he told the members to go out, and they went home.

After that Cromwell was a kind of king, and ruled the land sometimes without the help of Parliament just as King Charles had done.

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THE MERRY KING

Place, St. James's Park in London.

Time, About the year 1660.

People, King Charles II. and his brother James ; people of London.

The friends of Cromwell were very quiet, and some of them did not think people should have any fun. They did not even like mince pies.

When Cromwell died most of the people wanted to have a king again. So they sent for the son of Charles I. who was living in a land across the sea ; and when he came home they made him king, as Charles II.

Years before, Cromwell had fought with this Prince Charles after his father's death, and had beaten him. The prince got away, and went about in old clothes for some time, hiding in many strange places.

It is said that he once hid in a leafy oak tree when Cromwell's men were

looking for him ; and that they rode quite near to him, but never saw him.

Prince Charles was very glad to come and be king. He did not make a good ruler, but he did not vex people in the same way as his father had done.

He knew when to give in to the chief men. He had made up his mind to keep his crown, and never, as he said, " go on his travels again."

He liked to enjoy himself and see other people jolly and happy.

Here we see the king in a London park with his brother ; and we see also a number of London people looking at the king as if they were glad to see him happy.

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A KING RUNS AWAY

Place, On a fishing boat.

Time, In the year 1688.

People, King James II. ; English fishermen.

When Charles II. died he left no son to be king in his place ; so his brother was made king as James II.

Now King James did many things which did not please the people of England. He wanted to have his own way all the time like his father, Charles I. ; and he was not cheerful like his brother, Charles II.

In time some of the chief men began to wish they could get another king who would rule the land as they wished. So they made a plot to get rid of James II.

The king's daughter, Mary, was the wife of William of Orange, a Dutch prince, and he was asked to come to England with his soldiers.

King James heard what was going on, and tried to get away in a small ship after having put on clothes which made him look like another man.

But some fishermen who came on the ship guessed who he was, and brought him back. He got away again, and this time no one tried to stop him.

Indeed, some people said that the way was clear for a new king, because the old one had run away.

William came to England, and he and his wife were made king and queen together. Most of the people were glad to have them as king and queen, because they were afraid of another war, such as had been fought between Charles I. and Cromwell.

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“ BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE ”

Place, Somewhere in Scotland.

Time, In the year 1746.

People, Prince Charles Edward and his friends.

The man with the long hair was the grandson of James II., the king who ran away from England, as told on page 72.

He had come from France, when George II. was king, to try to get the crown for his father which his grandfather lost ; but in the picture he does not look as if he had got it.

He came to Scotland because he knew that the men of the mountains or Highlands would fight for him ; and they did fight well for him—so well, indeed, that he marched into Scotland's chief city, Edinburgh, and was cheered by many of the people.

Then he and his friends marched right into England. But when they

had got about half-way to London they thought it wise to go back to Scotland.

The soldiers of King George followed them, and there was a battle in which Prince Charlie was beaten. He went away with a few friends to the mountains, and changed his clothes so that he should not be known.

King George said he would pay any one a great deal of money who could catch the prince or say where he was ; but his friends loved him so well that they would not give him up.

He lived in caves and rough places for some time, and then was able to get into a ship which took him to France ; and he did not try any more to win the crown.

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A CLIMB TO A BATTLE

Place, Near Quebec in Canada.

Time, In the year 1759.

People, General Wolfe and some of his soldiers.

You remember how English people went to America. About the same time some French people went there as well and made new homes for themselves ; for America is a big country, and there was room for both English and French.

But in time they quarrelled, and English soldiers were sent across the sea to fight the French in that part of America called Canada. The chief city of Canada was Quebec, and it was built on the top of high ground above a river.

Wolfe made up his mind to take Quebec from the French and so bring the war to an end. But it was very hard to get his soldiers up the steep

cliff above the river ; for there was only a narrow path on which one man had to go behind another.

One night, however, Wolfe led the way up this steep path, and when morning came his men were all on the top and ready for the fight.

The French were much surprised when they heard that Wolfe's men had come ; but they marched out to fight under their brave leader, and the battle for Quebec began.

Wolfe won the fight, but was shot down and died soon after. The brave French leader was killed also. After the battle Quebec belonged to Britain ; and a little later the whole of Canada was taken from the French.



THE BOSTON TEA PARTY

Place, On a ship in Boston harbour (America). *Time*, In the year 1773.

People, Americans dressed as Red Indians.

The Pilgrim Fathers (look back at page 64) who went to America from England made a fine new country as time went on.

The people of America were still under the rule of the king and Parliament in London. But as time went on they began to wish to look after themselves in certain ways.

There was a dispute about taxes on tea and other things sent to America. The Americans did not wish to pay certain taxes, even if they did without the useful things that were taxed.

Tea ships were sent to the harbour of Boston, and the Americans were very angry. Some of them dressed up as Red Indians and went on board

the ships. Then they threw the tea into the harbour.

This has been called the Boston Tea Party, and it helped to bring about a war between the British in America and their own people at home.

British soldiers were sent over the sea to America, and the fighting went on for some years. At the end of the war it was arranged that the Americans should rule themselves.

They did not have a king, but a president, who was to be the chief man in the land for four years. Then another president was chosen.

The first president was a man named George Washington, of whom you will read a great deal some day.



CHANGES IN DRESS

Place, A park in London.

Time, About 150 years ago.

People, English ladies and gentlemen.

The picture shows how people used to dress about the time when the fighting was going on after the Boston Tea Party. How these people would have laughed if they had met you or me!

How would you like to wear a wig made of some one else's hair and full of white powder; or, if you are a girl, a long skirt right down to the ground?

All the same, you will like the pretty colours of the clothes worn by these people of long ago; but, of course, there was very little smoke in the air, and not so many dirty fogs in London.

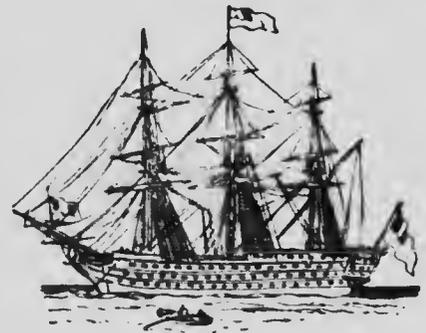
These people look very gay; but if we had a gramophone record of

what they are saying we might hear them say something about a war.

Another war? Yes, a long war with France, which began round about this time.

Perhaps these people are talking of a sea-fight between a French fleet of big ships like this one and a fleet of British ships of the same kind.

Sometimes we won, and sometimes the French won; but the war went on for a long, sad, weary time.





THE SLAVE SHIPS

Place, The House of Commons.

Time, About 150 years ago.

People, Charles James Fox and Members of Parliament.

The man in the picture is speaking about negro slaves. He is saying that British ships should not be used to carry black men from Africa to America.

Who were these black slaves ?

Some of the British people who went to America lived in a part of that land where it was hot enough to grow cotton and tobacco.

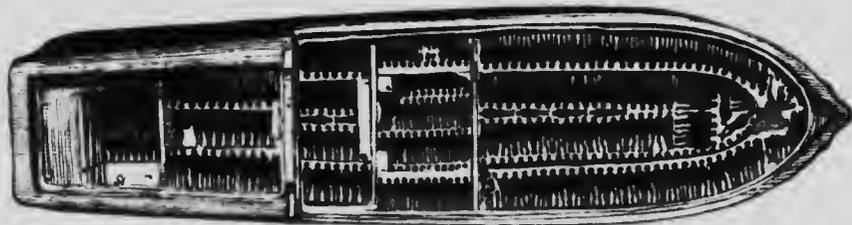
But it was *too* hot for white people to do the work. So negroes were brought from Africa to do it.

These people were bought like sheep and oxen, and some of their masters were cruel, though others were very kind to their slaves.

The slaves often suffered very much in the slave ships which took them to America. They were crowded and ill-fed. Many of them died during the voyage.

Charles James Fox and some of his friends said that this slave trade ought to cease. And after a lot of talking it was stopped.

Here is a picture of the inside of a model of one of the slave ships.



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THE BLIND EYE

Place, On a British warship.

Time, In the year 1801.

People, Nelson and other officers.

Nelson was one of the best and bravest sailors who have ever lived. He fought for his country for many years, and mostly against the French.

He was a small man and was often very ill. But when there was fighting to be done he forgot that he was sick and weak in body ; and he nearly always won.

In one battle he lost an eye, and in another an arm ; but even these losses did not make him give up his work.

At one time he was in a battle, but he was not the chief officer, and had to do what another man told him.

This man thought it would be better to give up the fight ; so he made a signal telling the other officers to stop.

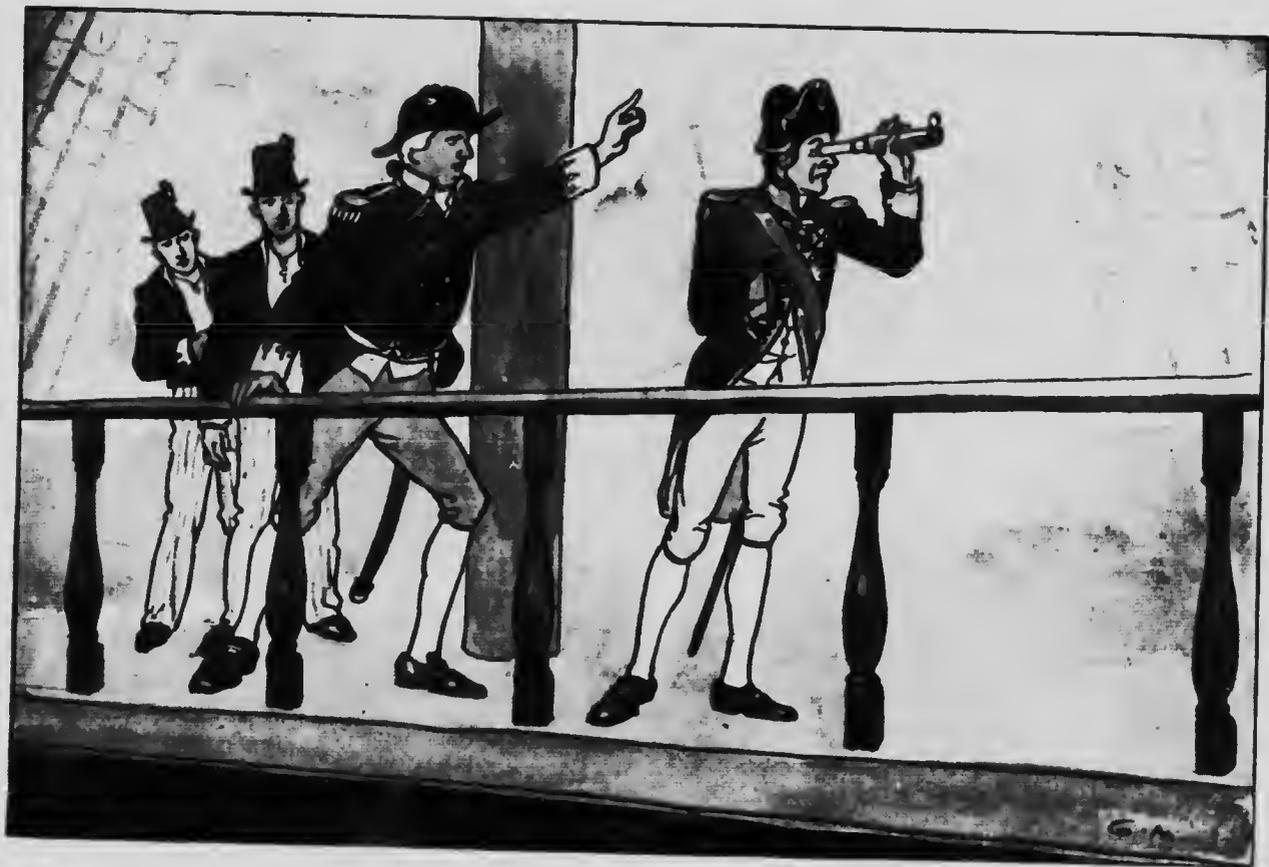
Nelson was told of this signal, which was given by means of flags. He knew that if the fight went on we should win ; so he put his spy-glass or telescope to his blind eye and said that he did not see the signal.

It is said that his chief had sent an officer to tell him to go on if he thought it best.

So he went on fighting, and won the battle.

After that he fought a very great fight at Trafalgar, and won a great victory ; but he was shot down and died on his ship, the *Victory*.

His last words were " Thank God I have done my duty."

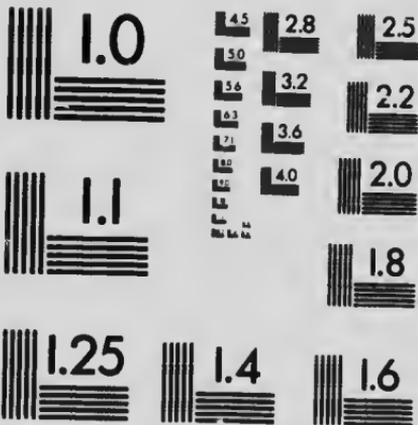


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NAPOLEON

Place, In a French cottage.

Time, In the year 1815.

People, Napoleon ; some of his soldiers ; peasant's wife and children.

Napoleon was the ruler or Emperor of France more than a hundred years ago. He was a very clever leader in war, and wanted to rule other countries as well as France.

He fought many battles on land, and his sailors fought for him on the sea. At one time he said he would send his soldiers across the sea to England, and then come and rule that land too.

This meant that he was going to *invade* and *conquer* England.

But Nelson, as we have seen, beat his sailors, and so he could not come to England. Then a great British soldier called Wellington fought Napoleon's soldiers on land, and at last beat him altogether.

The last fight was the Battle of Waterloo, and when it was over Napoleon rode quickly away. He stopped at a cottage to warm himself, and one of his soldiers saw that there were tears in his eyes.

But other people were glad that he was beaten, for now the long war was at an end.

Here is a picture of two English ladies of the time. I think they are telling each other how glad they are that the war is over.

After Waterloo there was no long war for about a hundred years.



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MAKING CHANGES

Place, An English country road.

Time, About the time of Waterloo.

People, Travellers on a stage-coach.

Now that the sad war with France was over people could get on with other things.

At that time there were no trains or motors ; and most people who wanted to go from one town to another went by stage-coach.

It was so called because it went by stages from one big city to another city many miles away. The coach would often stop at an inn to let the travellers take a meal, or to get fresh horses.

It was pleasant to go by stage-coach when the weather was fine, but not when it was cold or stormy. And in any case, there was not much room either inside or out.

It was felt that something would have to be done to help people to get about more quickly. We shall soon see what was done.

There were very few newspapers at that time, and they were small and cost a good deal. Here is a picture of a man selling the *news-sheets* in the street.



Very few people sent letters for the charge was very high. It was paid by the person who got the letter. Here is a picture of one of the postmen of the time.



THE FIRST TRAINS

Place, In the North of England.

Time, About the year 1830.

People, Travellers by train ; people watching them.

When you look at this first train you will think that it was not much better than the old stage-coach. Indeed it was often slower, but it carried more people and goods.

What is the duty of the man with the red flag? Another man on the first coach had to sit with his back to the engine and make sure that all the rest of the train was coming on.

All the same this funny first train led the way to the big fast train that we have to-day. So we must praise the man who worked hard to get trains started. His name was George Stephenson.

Can you point out any one in the picture who seems to say, "I will never, *never* go in a train"?

About the same time other men were making the first steamboats. Here is a picture of one of them.

The first steamboat was used on a big river



in Scotland. After that, bigger steamboats were made which would go on the sea, at first for a short way, and at last right across the ocean to lands like America and Australia.

So people went on making more and more useful things, because now there was no war, and the men had not to go away to fight.



A YOUNG QUEEN

Place, A palace in London.

Time, In the year 1837.

People, Queen Victoria ; gentlemen of the Court.

Before six o'clock one morning Princess Victoria was roused from her sleep. Some gentlemen wished to speak to her. They had news for her which had to be told to her at once.



So she got up and put a shawl over her night-dress. Then she went into another room to meet the messengers.

They bowed to her, and told her that the king, who was her uncle, had just died. This meant that the princess would now be made queen.

She was very sorry to hear of her

uncle's death, and not at all proud because she was now the first lady in the land. She only felt that she needed God's help to do her duty to her people.

In this way began her long reign of about sixty-four years. There were no long wars while she was queen, and her people had time to make many changes for the better.

The two pictures on this page show how people dressed during the earlier time of Queen Victoria. Of course you will laugh, but these people would think that they looked very nice in these queer clothes.



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CHILD WORKERS

Place, A town street ; very early morning.

Time, About 100 years ago.

People, Workers going to a factory.

Let me tell you of one of the changes which were made when Queen Victoria was on the throne.

About the time when she was made queen many factories were being built to make cloth and boots and many other useful things ; and many people were needed to work in these factories.

It was found that children could do some of the work at the machines, and need not be paid so much as men and women. So they were sent to the factories, and worked from very early in the morning till night-time.

They must often have been very tired and sad, and many of them died because they had very little good food to eat and no fresh air all day.

At last some people began to think that this was quite wrong and ought not to be allowed. There was a great deal of talk about the matter, but in time laws were passed which made many changes.

Then another law was made which ordered schools to be set up all over the land. Boys and girls were told that they must go to these schools, and be taught to read and write and do sums.

The men who owned the factories could not get boys and girls to work in them any longer ; which was a good thing for the boys and girls.

Children had also worked in the dark coal pits, but that too was stopped.

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“THE LADY WITH THE LAMP”

Place, *f.* war hospital in Russia.

Time, In the year 1855.

People, Florence Nightingale and her nurses ; wounded soldiers.

There was a short war about the middle of the time when Queen Victoria was on the throne.

The fighting took place in a land far away over the sea. It was winter time, and our soldiers suffered very much from the cold as well as from wounds.

At that time there were no women nurses in the war hospitals ; and very little was done to help the men who were sick and hurt.

Now a certain young English lady named Florence Nightingale had got herself trained as a nurse, because she had a great wish to help those who were sick.

So she was asked to go to the war

and help the men who were sick and hurt. She said she would go at once, and she took other nurses with her.

They found that the men were not well looked after and that the hospitals were very dirty. But before long Miss Nightingale and her nurses made great changes.

The men were kept warm and were well fed. The nurses were very kind to them, and cheered them up so that they got better much quicker.

The poor sick men loved Miss Nightingale very much. She used to go round at night with a small lamp in her hand to see if they were comfortable. So she came to be known as “The Lady with the Lamp.”



IN INDIA

Place, A city in India.

Time, In the year 1911.

People, King George V. and Queen Mary; Indian princes.

You have heard how English people went across the sea to America and made new homes. Others have since gone to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

They have the same queen as we have. And all these lands, together with our own land, make up the British Commonwealth and Empire.

India is another great land which for many years had the same sovereign as ourselves. It still looks to our queen as head of the Commonwealth.

At one time King George V. and Queen Mary, his wife, went all the way to India to see the country and the people.

They sat on thrones, as you can see

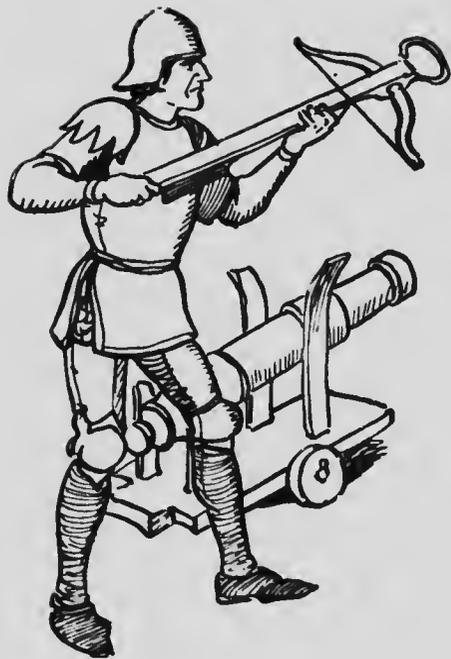
in the picture, and many Indian princes rode past them dressed in very fine clothes. Some of them rode on elephants.

The British have sent ships to India since the time of Queen Elizabeth I. These ships take things made in our factories, and bring back things from India, such as tea, spices, and cotton.

This trade makes work for people in our country and in India, so it is good for every one. There is also a great deal of trade between Britain and other lands of the Commonwealth.

Canada sends us corn; Australia sends wool; New Zealand sends meat; and South Africa sends fruit, gold, and diamonds.





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ODO



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About 800 years ago



RICHARD



MATILDA

About 700 years ago



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About 600 years ago



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