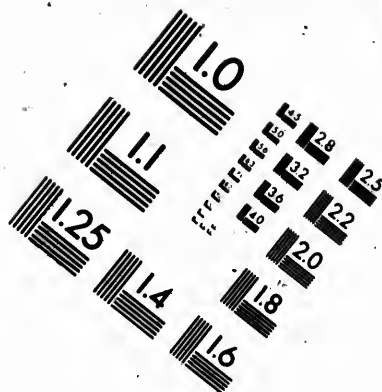
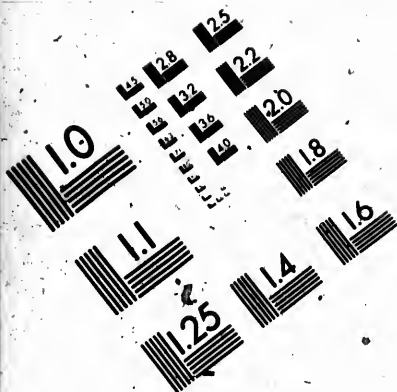




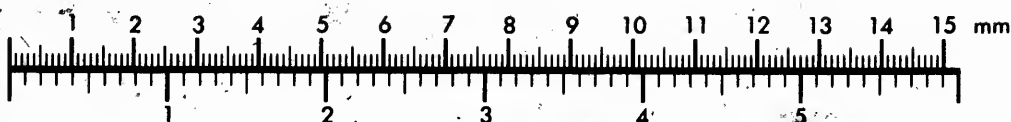
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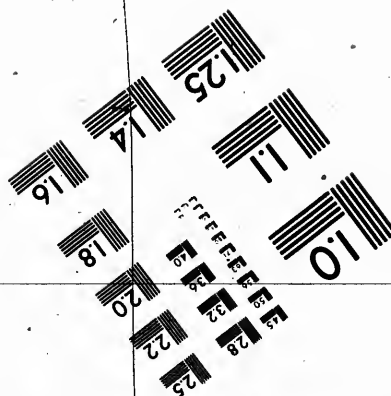
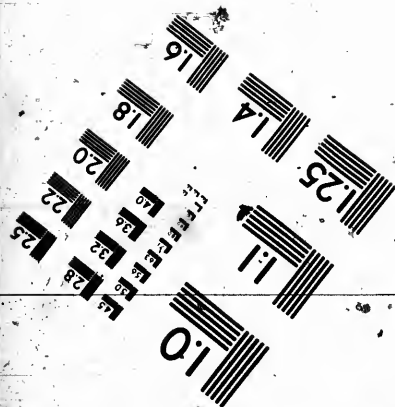
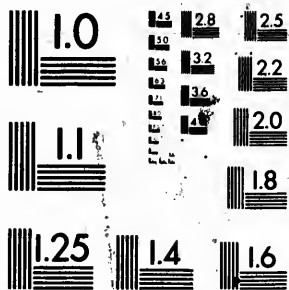
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in the eighty-second year of his age and the sixtieth of his reign, which is the longest and most remarkable in the annals of English history.

QUESTIONS TO CHAPTER IX.

I. By whom was Queen Anne succeeded? How old was George I., and what character preceded him? What noblemen experienced his resentment? How were Ormond and Bolingbroke punished.

II. What proceedings were now taken by the Pretender, and by whom was he supported? What generals quelled the insurrections? What became of the various insurgents?

III. Describe the nature and origin of that speculation called the South-Sea Bubble. How did the South-Sea Company raise money from public credulity? When the bubble burst, what was found to be the value of the directors' estates?

IV. Relate the manner of the king's death.

V. By whom was George I. succeeded? What was the nature of the misunderstanding with Spain? In what year was Admiral Vernon sent out? What successes were achieved by him and Commodore Anson?

VI. On what occasion did the French interfere with the Austrian succession? What injustice did they commit towards Maria Theresa? What countries joined with England to assist the cause of justice, and what was the result?

VII. In what year did the French declare war? What great battle took place on the banks of the Maine? What was Prince Charles Edward about in the meantime? What cities did he seize in Scotland?

By whom was he pursued? When was the battle of Culloden fought? What was the result? What was the fate of the young Pretender?

VIII. In what year was concluded the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle? In what colonies did the French and the English continue at war? What great men were at this time active against our distant enemies? What were our conquests abroad, and when did General Wolfe fall?

IX. What terrible revenge was taken by Clive in the East Indies? What were his conquests there?

X. When did George II. die, and by whom was he succeeded?

XI. What was the first remarkable event in this reign? What were the successes of seven years? When was the Stamp Act imposed on our American colonies, and how was it received?

XII. When began the war between England and America? When was the first battle fought, and with what result? What was the next battle? When did the Americans proclaim themselves independent?

XIII. What countries acknowledged their independence? What great wars did England carry on in consequence? What was the virtual ending of the American war?

XIV. What treaties of peace were made in the year 1784?

XV. What dreadful event occurred in France in 1789? What were the proceedings of

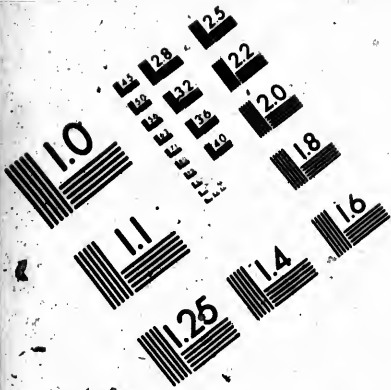


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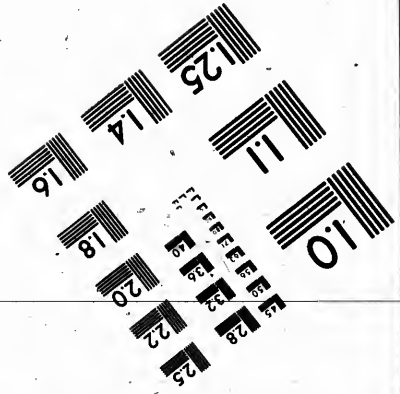
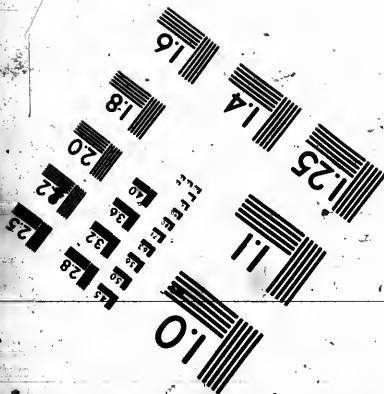
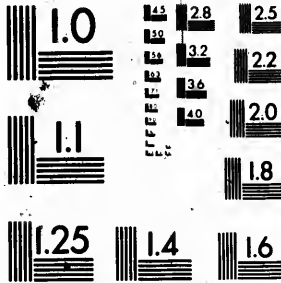
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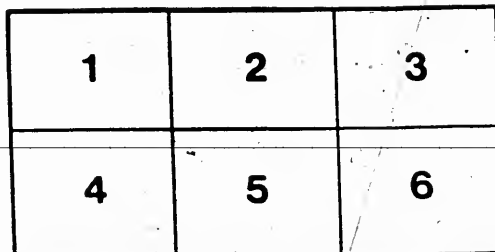
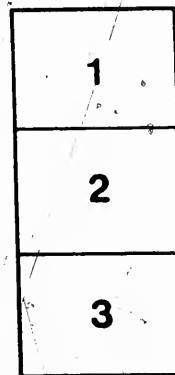
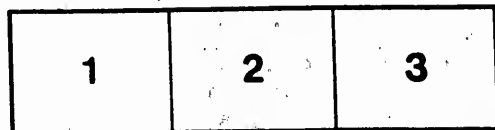
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A
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OF
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BY
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TO

A SUMMARY
OF
ENGLISH HISTORY,

FROM THE
Roman Conquest to the Present Time;

WITH
OBSERVATIONS ON THE PROGRESS OF ART, SCIENCE, AND
CIVILIZATION, AND QUESTIONS ADAPTED TO
EACH PARAGRAPH.

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

BY AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

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P R E F A C E .

Not to the young scholar only, but to the student of maturer age, to the tradesman, statesman, and soldier, is the perusal of our English history a most interesting and important branch of education. The poorest as well as the richest, the lowliest as well as the loftiest, may learn from its pages such a lesson of patience, courage, and honest endeavour, as will make their task of life easier to support under adversity, and teach them better to employ the advantages which Providence may have entrusted to their hands for the benefit of their fellow-creatures. The History of England is the history of progressive refinement. It records such advances in science, such triumphs in literature, such an onward tide of gathering wealth, conquest, and wisdom, as nowhere enriches the annals of a European monarchy. The virtues of a king like Alfred—the dauntless patriotism of a Hampden—the martyr-fame of our Protestant reformers under Queen Mary and Charles the First, cannot fail to rouse the pride and the ambition of all who are acquainted with those ennobling passages of our national chronicles—cannot fail, let us hope, to make

of them better citizens and sincerer Christians. In pursuance of this aid, we cannot too early begin to instil a knowledge of English history into the minds of the young, or too liberally diffuse narratives adapted to the various stages of mental development among the schools and classes which now, happily, abound throughout the length and breadth of the land. The present Summary is a volume of little pretension, but of earnest purpose. It proposes, when placed before the child, to serve as a brief introduction to more advanced and lengthy works; and when laid on the table of the classroom, or occupying a modest place on the shelves of the public and the private library, to act as a concise and truthful handbook of those dates, facts, and biographies, which, taken in the aggregate, constitute our English history.

Not, then, in antagonism of any previous effort in the same direction—not in depreciation of abler or more extensive productions, whether old or new—but in the hearty and willing hope that we are rendering some aid to the great cause of education, sowing some seeds of nobleness and of worthy ambition, these pages are put forth for the use of all to whom they may be of service.

SUMMARY

OF

ENGLISH HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

ENGLAND BEFORE THE CONQUEST.

I.—In the ancient times, when Rome was a republic and Jesus Christ yet unborn, this beautiful England was a desolate waste of marshland and forest, inhabited by a savage people, who fought with clubs and tin swords, clothed themselves in skins, and stained their bodies with the juices of a plant called woad. These barbarians went by the name of Britons, and they believed in a horrible idolatry that sanctioned battles, and revenge, and human sacrifices.

II.—Huts rudely constructed of wicker and mud, and erected in little clusters here and there over the country, were called towns. These towns were generally situated upon small clearings in tracts of woody land, and were surrounded by a trench, which served for defence in time of war. One such hamlet, built upon the shores of a great river, and protected on the north by an impenetrable forest abounding in every species of game, was called *Llyn-Din*, or the "town on the lake," and is now that largest and wealthiest capital in the world known by the name of London.

UNDER THE ROMANS, FROM B.C. 55 TO A.D. 449.

III.—Eager for conquest, and tempted by the rich pearls and the tin-mines for which the island was famous, but pretending only to punish the poor savages for having helped the Gauls, with whom he was at war, Julius Cæsar came over from Italy with his ships and soldiers, plundered and killed in every direction round about Sandwich, and made the first conquest of Britain. This happened just fifty-five years before Christ. Scarcely a hundred more had gone by when the Emperor Claudius came with fifty thousand men, and subdued it over again (A.D. 43). It was during the reign of this emperor that Caractacus, a patriot Briton, made the first effort to free his country from the Roman yoke. After nine years' conflict he was taken prisoner; but was afterwards released by the clemency of Claudius.

IV.—Suetonius Paulinus, in the reign of Nero (A.D. 61), landed on the Isle of Anglesea, and destroyed the sacred groves and altars of Druidical superstition, which, in addition to the cruel treatment offered to Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni, once more roused the Britons to rebellion. They won a splendid victory over their powerful masters, and slew 70,000 of them; but in the course of the same year were again defeated with great loss.

V.—For Julius Agricola (a very good and clever general) was reserved the establishment of the Roman power in Britain. He took possession of the country for the third time (A.D. 78), founded the arts of peace, and made the people happy and civilized. He also delivered them from the fierce incursions of the Picts and Scots, and helped them to erect a great wall of separa-

tion across the island between the Tyne and Solway, known in history as the Wall of Severus, because Severus, some hundreds of years afterwards, assisted to repair it.

This rampart, however, proved ineffectual against the savage inroads of the Northern tribes, and a second was constructed between the Friths of Clyde and Forth (A.D. 138).

VI.—On the death of St. Lucius (A.D. 179), the first Christian king of Britain,—indeed, the first in the world,—he bequeathed this island to the Emperors of Rome, whose property it was virtually all the time; for, under their rule, the native sovereigns were but governors, or lieutenants. The Romans remained masters of England for nearly four centuries; at the end of which period, having lost much of their own power and dignity, they were compelled to withdraw their forces to defend themselves against the Goths (A.D. 410). No sooner were they gone than the marauding Scots poured in upon the defenceless Britons; who, not knowing what better to do in their distress, applied for assistance to the Saxons, a people of North Germany.

UNDER THE SAXONS. A. D. 449 TO A. D. 827.

VII.—The Saxons accordingly came across the channel between six and seven thousand strong, under the command of two brother chieftains named Hengist and Horsa (A.D. 449). They speedily routed the Scots; but rewarded themselves for their trouble by taking possession of the country they came to deliver. They were followed by other German tribes: the Saxon tongue became the national language; and the native Britons fled to Wales, Cornwall, and the coast of France.

VIII.—After the death of Hengist (A.D. 488), the Saxons poured in upon Britain faster than ever; and it was in opposing these tribes that the famous Arthur, king of Britain, won his great renown. He succeeded in securing to his people forty years of peace; but valour alone was of no avail. The natives, in time, were all overpowered or expelled; and the land was divided into seven small kingdoms, each governed by a Saxon tyrant. This period is known as the period of the Saxon Heptarchy. The following was the order of distribution:—

IX.—The kingdom of Cantia, or Kent, comprised the fertile county of Kent, and was founded by Hengist (A.D. 457).

The kingdom of South Saxony comprised the counties of Sussex and Surrey, and was founded by Ella (A.D. 490).

The kingdom of West Saxony, or Wessex, comprised the counties of Hampshire, Berkshire, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, and Devonshire, and was founded by Cerdic (A.D. 519).

The kingdom of East Saxony comprised the counties of Essex, Middlesex, and a part of Hertfordshire, and was founded by Ercenwin (A.D. 527).

The kingdom of Northumbria comprised the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, Durham, Yorkshire, Lancaster, and a portion of Scotland. It was founded by Ida (A.D. 547).

The kingdom of East Anglia comprised the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridge, and was founded by Uffa (A.D. 575).

The kingdom of Mercia comprised all the midland

counties, namely :—Cheshire, Stafford, Derby, Warwick, Worcester, Shropshire, Hereford, Gloucester, Oxford, Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, Northampton, Rutland, Leicester, Nottingham, Lincoln, and a part of Hertfordshire. It was founded by Cridða (A.D. 582).

X.—As it may readily be supposed, these seven kings of Britain did not at all times reign in perfect friendship with each other, but, on the contrary, distracted the country with perpetual quarrelings and warfare. Despite even these drawbacks, the nation, however, began to experience the blessings of industry. Property received the protection of the law, and no part of our island was without an acknowledged ruler. The people were still idolaters and heathens, worshipping the false gods of ancient Rome. In the year 596, a good monk, named Augustine, came over from Italy with forty of his brethern, and converted the two powerful kings of Kent and Northumberland (A.D. 599). A great church was then built at Canterbury (A.D. 604); Sebert, king of Essex, became a proselyte; the Temple of Apollo at Westminster was pulled down, and a church, dedicated to St. Peter, was erected where the Abbey is now standing; the Temple of Diana was destroyed, and the original cathedral of St. Paul raised on its site; and the University of Cambridge was founded in the year 644. Soon after this, the whole of Britian embraced Christianity; and the seven kingdoms were united into one by the conquests of Egbert of Wessex, receiving the collective name of England, which it has ever since retained. Winchester was at this time considered to be the capital of the country.

UNDER THE ANGLO-SAXONS. A. D. 827 TO 1013.

EGBERT.

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 800. DIED 836.

XI.—Scarcely had peace and unity been established in the kingdom, when a horde of savage warriors, called Danes, who dwelt upon the shores of the Baltic Sea, landed on our coasts, but were routed on the coast of Devon, and forced to fly back to their ships for safety, —only to return again about once in every year. After a prosperous reign, troubled only by these invaders. Egbert died (A.D. 836), and was buried at Winchester.

ETHELWOLF.

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 836. DIED 857.

XII.—Egbert was succeeded by ETHELWOLF, his eldest son. This king undertook a pilgrimage to Rome, and married a daughter of king Charles the Bald of France. He first granted tithes to the clergy, and instituted an annual tribute to the pope, called Peter's Pence. The Danes now made themselves the terror of England, and, though frequently repulsed, continued to plunder the country, and occasionally to carry off the inhabitants for slaves. In the year 851 they sailed up the Thames with 350 ships; burnt the cities of London and Canterbury, and established themselves permanently upon the Isle of Thanet. Ethelwolf died (A.D. 857), and was buried at Steyning, in Sussex.

ETHELBALD.

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 857. DIED 860.

ETHELBERT.

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 860. DIED 866.

XIII.—The reign of ETHELBALD was brief, unim-

portant, and vicious. He was succeeded by his brother **ETHELBERT**, who reigned only six years; during which time the Danes exacted tribute from the English, laid waste the whole county of Kent, and pillaged the city of Winchester. Ethelbert died A.D. 866.

ETHELRED.

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 866. DIED 872.

XIV.—Ethelbert was followed by **ETHELRED**, a brave soldier, whose reign was one long scene of valiant warfare with the Danes. It is said that in one year he fought no less than nine pitched battles with the enemies of his country. In all these he was assisted by his young brother, Prince Alfred, afterwards illustrious as King Alfred the Great. Prince Alfred was the first earl created in England. In this reign the invaders penetrated into Mercia and took up their winter quarters at Nottingham, whither the king instantly marched to dislodge them. A great battle ensued, in which Ethelred was killed, leaving to Alfred the inheritance of a kingdom which had declined into an almost hopeless condition of weakness and distress.

ALFRED THE GREAT.

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 872. DIED 901.

XV.—**ALFRED THE GREAT** was just twenty-two years of age when he ascended the throne of England, and for the first eight years of his reign was engaged in an uninterrupted and disastrous warfare with the Danes. They, in fact, at one time made themselves entire masters of the kingdom; so that Alfred was obliged to assume many humble disguises, and hide himself in the woods, and in the cottages of his peasant subjects. In

Somersetshire, however, he found friends and assistance, built a strong fort, assembled an army, and once more took the field against the Danes. Assuming the disguise of a wandering harper, he then penetrated to the enemy's camp, judged of the most favourable manner of attack, brought his soldiers unexpectedly upon them, and achieved a brilliant victory. Many years of peace ensued, during which this brave and good king applied himself to the improvement of his country and the happiness of his people.

XVI.—Alfred now framed a code of laws, some of which exist to the present day—divided England into counties and hundreds—established the first regular militia—encouraged the arts and sciences, and instructed the English in the art of navigation and ship-building. He was the first of our monarchs who made England a naval power; and to state that he was the most accomplished man of his day, that he was the hero of fifty-six battles, that he established the system of trial by jury, and founded the University of Oxford, is but to relate a portion of his glory. After twelve years of peace the Danes again invaded our coasts. They came under the command of Hastings, their sea-king, with a fleet of three hundred and thirty-one ships, and landed on the coast of Kent, making Appledore their headquarters. A protracted struggle ensued, at the conclusion of which they were again defeated. The wife and family of Hastings were taken captives; but Alfred, with his general moderation, restored them to the Danish chief, on condition that he and all his followers should leave the country. To these terms they readily acceded; but some few lingered till the year 897. Alfred died A.D.

901, at Farringdon, in Berkshire. He was buried at Winchester, and has left behind him the most honorable reputation for learning, courage, wisdom, and generosity, of any English sovereign.

EDWARD THE ELDER.

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 901. DIED 925.

XVII.—EDWARD THE ELDER, second son to King Alfred the Great, succeeded to the crown. His reign was troubled by the pretensions of his cousin Ethelwald, who disputed Edward's claim, and fell at last on the field of battle. Towards the end of this king's reign he invaded Wales, and added to the endowments of the Cambridge University. He died (A.D. 925), leaving a numerous family.

ATHELSTAN.

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 925. DIED 941.

XVIII.—King ATHELSTAN had not been many years established on his father's throne when a great league was formed against him by the Danes, Scots, and other nations. They were, however, completely defeated, and six of the kings, his enemies, were slain (A.D. 938). This monarch caused the Bible to be translated into the Saxon tongue, and presented a copy to every church throughout the kingdom. He also gave encouragement to commerce by decreeing that every merchant who had taken three voyages should be entitled to the rank of a thane, or nobleman. Athelstan died at Gloucester (A.D. 941), and was buried at Malmesbury, Wilts.

EDMUND I.

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 941. DIED 947.

XIX.—Athelstan was followed by his brother EDMUND,

a youth of eighteen years of age, whose first act was to subdue the Danes gathered together under the command of Anlath. He was stabbed by a wicked robber named Leolf (A.D. 947), and was succeeded by his brother Edred, sixth son to Edward the Elder.

EDRED.

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 947. DIED 955.

XX.—This king rebuilt Glastonbury Abbey, and was entirely ruled by the abbot, named Dunstan. Dunstan was, in fact, the virtual king of England. Edward died (A.D. 955), and was buried at Winchester.

EDWY.

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 955. DIED 959.

XXI.—The profligate and careless Edwy received the crown of his uncle, and offended the prejudices of his clergy by marrying the Princess Elgiva, a lady of great beauty, but of near relationship to himself. Dunstan, who had hitherto been absolute in the kingdom, succeeded in uniting the priesthood against this marriage. Edwy was compelled to divorce his wife, and she was murdered with barbarous cruelty by her enemies. Edwy died of grief (A.D. 959), being threatened by sedition in all parts of his dominions, and overborne by the influence and hatred of Dunstan the Abbot.

EDGAR.

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 959. DIED 975.

XXII.—EDGAR, surnamed the Peaceable, next ascended the throne. He was elected, and consequently governed, by the monks; built many monasteries; increased the navy to three hundred and sixty ships, and exterminated the wolf from the mountains and

forest-lands of Wales. This king was so arrogant of his conquests, that he caused his barge to be rowed by eight princes along the river Dee. He died after a reign of sixteen years, A.D. 975.

EDWARD II.

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 975. DIED 978.

XXIII.—This unfortunate young monarch, whose reign had promised to be happy and judicious, was stabbed (A.D. 978), by order of his step-mother, while drinking a cup of wine at the gate of Corfe Castle, in Dorsetshire. He was succeeded by his half-brother, Ethelred, after a brief kingship of little more than three years.

ETHELRED II.

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 978. DIED 1016.

XXIV.—In this reign the Danes once more flocked to our coasts, and Ethelred was weak enough to buy them off with a money-tribute called *Dunégelt*, which was levied by a tax of one shilling on every hide of land throughout the country, and is the first land-tax upon record in our history. Soon this, even, ceased to satisfy them, and the king formed a cowardly plan to massacre all the Danes in the kingdom, instead of meeting them in fair battle. This disgraceful slaughter took place on the 18th of November, A.D. 1002, and was revenged by a great invasion of the enemy. They sailed from Denmark under the command of Sweyn, their king, who, after a protracted struggle of ten years, put Ethelred to flight, and ascended the English throne (A.D. 1013).

UNDER THE DANES. A.D. 1013.

SWEYN... Began to reign 1013... Died 1014.

CANUTE.. " " 1014 " 1036.

XXV.—SWEYN reigned in England for the short space of one year, and was succeeded by Canute, his son, who divided the kingdom with Edmund Ironside, a Saxon monarch, from whom is traced the descent of King George IV. Before Edmund had reigned for one year over his portion, he was murdered at Oxford, and Canute, who was at that time the most powerful monarch in Europe, became sole king. Having conquered, not only this country, but the countries of Norway and Sweden, he called himself king of England, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. He banished the children of Ethelred, but married Emma, their mother, and died (A.D. 1036) at Shaftesbury.

HAROLD.

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 1036. DIED 1039.

XXVI.—HAROLD, surnamed Harefoot, from the swiftness with which he ran, was the son of Canute by his first wife. He reigned only three years, and died at Oxford, A.D. 1039.

HARDICANUTE.

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 1309. DIED 1041.

XXVII.—Harold was succeeded by his weak and wicked half-brother, HARDICANUTE. He died from intemperance after a short reign of two years (A.D. 1041), and was the last representative of the Danish line.

UNDER THE SAXONS. A.D. 1041 TO 1066.

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 1041. DIED 1066.

XXVIII.—A Saxon, known as EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, was next chosen. This monarch was famous for his piety, and married Editha, daughter to Earl Godwin. Having been, unfortunately, educated abroad, in the court of Normandy, Edward the Confessor retained but little affection for the customs, or even for the natives of his own country. He evinced a marked preference throughout his reign for all French laws and habits, and by this line of conduct gave considerable cause for jealousy to his people. He repealed the tax called *Danegelt*, and was the first king who touched for that disease known as the king's evil. During this reign William Duke of Normandy came over to visit England, and Edward, it is said, then promised to him the reversion of the English crown. Edward the Confessor rebuilt Westminster Abbey, and at his death, on January the 5th, 1066, was canonized as a Saint by the Roman Catholic Church.

HAROLD II.

BEGAN TO REIGN AND DIED A.D. 1066.

XXIX.—HAROLD, son of Earl Godwin, was then elected king by the Council of the States, but was destined to find a powerful opponent in Duke William of Normandy. This warlike and ambitious prince of France had the boldness to claim the crown for his own head; and gathering around his standard all the recruits he could muster, all the beggarly nobles, freebooters, and adventurers of Europe, landed, with sixty thousand men,



upon the coast of Sussex, and defeated the English in a great battle (Oct. 14, 1066), rendered still more disastrous by the death of Harold, and famous to us all as the battle of Hastings.

Thus ended the Saxon period, which had subsisted with various fortune in England for upwards of six hundred years.

QUESTIONS TO CHAPTER I.

I. What was the ancient condition of Britain? By whom was it inhabited? What was the religion of the Britons?

II. What was the state of the country at this early period? Relate the origin of London.

III. What was Britain famous for? Who was the first conqueror? When did Julius Caesar land? Who was the second conqueror, and when did he arrive? Who was Caractacus?

IV. What injuries roused the Britons to a second rebellion? What was the result of this rebellion?

V. Who established the Roman power in Britain? What good service did Agricola do the Britains, and what great work of defence did he build for them? Where and when was the second wall constructed?

VI. Who was the first Christian king in the world? To whom did he bequeath the kingdom? For how long did the Romans remain masters of England? Why did they withdraw their forces? What caused the Britons to apply to the Saxons?

VII. When did the Saxons come over, and who were their leaders? How did the Saxons reward themselves for beating the Scots? What became of the native Britons?

VIII. Who was King Arthur, and for what is he famous? What term of peace did he secure for his people? Into how many kingdoms was England afterwards divided? By what name is this period known in history?

IX. Relate the order of distribution among the seven Saxon kings.

X. Did the kings reign in peace together? What was the state of the country at this time? Who was Augustine, and what did he effect in England? What churches were built, and what temples pulled down? When was the Cambridge University founded? When were the people converted to Christianity, and by whom? Who united the seven kingdoms into one? By what name was it then called?

XI. What was the conduct of the Danes at this time? When did Egbert die?

XII. By whom was Egbert succeeded? Relate the chief acts of Ethelwolf. Relate the events of 851. When did Ethelwolf die?

XIII. Of what character was the reign of Ethelbald, and by whom was he succeeded? Relate the encroachments of the Danes. When did Ethelbert die, and by whom was he succeeded?

XIV. What was the character of Ethelred? How many battles did he fight in one year? What was the manner of Ethelred's death?

XV. At what age did Alfred the Great begin his reign, and in what year? Relate the events of the first eight years of his reign.

XVI. How did Alfred employ the years of peace that followed? Of how many battles was he the hero? What system of trial did he introduce, and what great abode of learning did he found? Who was Hastings, and in what way did Alfred treat the captive family? When did he die, and what reputation has he left?

XVII. Who was the successor of Alfred? Relate the events of Edward's reign.

XVIII. What great league was formed against Athelstan and how did it terminate? What great work did he cause to be translated? When did Athelstan die?

XIX. By whom was Athelstan succeeded, and what was the first act of the new king? When did Edmund die, and by whose hand?

XX. By whom was Edmund I. succeeded? What abbey was rebuilt by Edred, and by whom was the king ruled? When did he die?

XXI. What was the character of Edwy, and in what way did he offend the clergy? What

became of Elgiva, and when did the king die?

XXII. By what class of men was Edgar the Peaceable governed? Relate his principal deeds. When did he die?

XXIII. By whom was Edgar succeeded, and how was he murdered?

XXIV. What king next ascended the throne? What was the *Danegelt*? When did the cowardly massacre of the Danes take place? How was it revenged?

XXV. For how long did Sweyn reign in England, and by whom was he succeeded? Who was Edmund Ironside, and what was his fate? Name the titles of Canute. Whom did he marry, and when did he die?

XXVI. Who was Harold I.? How long did he reign, and when did he die?

XXVII. By whom was Harold succeeded? From what cause and in what year did Hardicnutte die?

XXVIII. Of what nation was Edward the Confessor? To whom did he promise the crown of England? When did he die, and what honours did he receive after death?

XXIX. Whose son was Harold? Who disputed Harold's right to the crown? Of whom did William's army consist? When was the battle of Hastings fought? For how long had the Saxons ruled in England?

CHAPTER II.

THE NORMAN MONARCHS.

Began to reign. Died.		Began to reign. Died.	
WILLIAM I.	A.D. 1066 ... 1087	STEPHEN (House of Blois) }	1135...1154
WILLIAM II.	" 1087 ... 1100		
HENRY I.	" 1100 ... 1135		

WILLIAM I.

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 1066. DIED 1087.

I.—WILLIAM I., son of Duke Robert, of Normandy, and known as the Conqueror, was as politic as he was ambitious. Being wisely determined not to irritate those whom he had conquered, he forbore to seize upon the crown as upon mere booty, but went through the form of asking the sanction of the English themselves; a sanction which was not long withheld by the clergy and nobility, and for which he testified his gratitude by entering into a solemn engagement to protect the rights and liberties of his new subjects. These oaths are still taken by every English monarch on the day of coronation.

II.—At first he governed impartially enough; but, somehow, became greatly changed after the lapse of a few years, and did such deeds as left him the reputation of a ruthless tyrant. He seized and gave away to his Norman followers the rich estates of Saxon landholders; carried fire and sword, as if through an enemy's country, into the villages and fields of the New Forest, merely to clear it for his boar and deer hunting; instituted the curfew-bell, by which people were compelled to extinguish their lights and fires at a certain hour; and even strove to make French the language of the country. Hence arose the mixed character of our vocabulary,

which, to this day, consists as much of Norman as of Saxon words. William the Conqueror died A.D. 1087.

WILLIAM II.

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 1087. DIED 1100.

III.—WILLIAM RUFUS, so named from the red colour of his hair, and second son of the Conqueror, succeeded his father. He invaded Normandy, the dukedom of his elder brother Robert, and behaved well to his English subjects, whose affections he was anxious to secure. During his reign commenced those extraordinary wars carried on by all the chivalry of Europe against the Saracen possessors of Jerusalem, and known far and wide as the CRUSADES. The first crusade went out in the year 1095, and with it, amongst other sovereign princes, Robert, Duke of Normandy, who mortgaged his rich provinces to William Rufus for the sum of ten thousand marks, in order that he might have sufficient money for the enterprise. Rufus was on the point of starting for France to take possession of these new lands, when he was accidentally shot by Sir Walter Tyrrel (A.D. 1100) while hunting the deer in the New Forest. This monarch erected Westminster Hall for his banqueting chamber. It was then the largest room in Europe; but was afterwards pulled down and rebuilt by Richard II. In the year 1100, four thousand acres of land which had been the property of Earl Godwin, father to Harold II., and were by him bequeathed to the monks of Canterbury, were suddenly overflowed by the sea. The site where they once extended lies opposite the city of Deal, and is known to sailors as one of the most dangerous upon our coast-line. They are called the Goodwin Sands.

HENRY I.

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 1100. DIED 1135.

IV.—HENRY, youngest brother to William Rufus, now hastened up to Winchester; secured the royal treasure; married Matilda, a descendant of the ancient Saxon line; removed the unpopular restrictions of the curfew; and had succeeded in obtaining the throne and the favour of the people, before Duke Robert (the rightful heir) could come over to dispute the succession. He then made war upon Robert; invaded Normandy; possessed himself of that entire duchy; took the duke prisoner, and confined him in Cardiff Castle for the remainder of his life—a period of eight-and-twenty years.

V.—King Henry I. had one son, who with a hundred and forty young men of the noblest families in England, was drowned off the coast of Harfleur (A.D. 1120) on his return from Normandy, where he had been receiving the homage of the French barons. The death of this prince was a great blow to the king, who is said never to have smiled afterwards. During this reign a body of military monks called the Knights Templars established themselves in England—the first English park was laid out at Woodstock—rents were made payable in money, having previously been payable in cattle, corn, &c.—the coinage was corrected—a standard fixed for the regulation of weights and measures; and the length of the English yard taken from the measurement of the king's arm. Woollen stuffs were also introduced at this time from the Low Countries, and a colony of Flemings settled down at Worsted, near Norwich, for manufacturing purposes. Henry I. died (A.D. 1135) in the sixty-seventh year of his age, leaving one daughter,

named Matilda, wife to the Emperor of Germany. It is said that King Henry died from eating too largely of a dish of lampreys.

STEPHEN (Earl of Blois).

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 1135. DIED 1154.

VI.—STEPHEN, Earl of Blois, grandson to William the Conqueror, and nephew to King Henry, hastened over from Normandy, and was received as king by the lower orders of the people, although Matilda, by right of birth, should have reigned in England. He had more difficulty with the clergy—but gained even their votes at last; seized the royal treasure; and, to obtain favor with the populace, restored the laws made by Edward the Confessor.

VII.—Matilda did not long delay her claim, and, shortly after these events, landed with a brave little retinue of one hundred and forty knights; took Arundel Castle; gathered together a considerable number of recruits; gained a battle over Stephen (A.D. 1140), and was crowned queen of England at Winchester Cathedral. She was not liked, however, by either the people or the nobility. Stephen was again recognised as king, and Matilda deposed. She contrived to escape, and brought up her son, named Henry, as a future rival to the usurper.

VIII.—When Prince Henry had reached his sixteenth year, he showed such courage and talent, that he received the honour of knighthood (A.D. 1135), and undertook an invasion of England. Stephen was by this time worn out with the struggles of many years, and, to prevent further bloodshed and misery, agreed that the youth should be associated with him in the govern-

ment, and succeed to the crown upon his decease. A great fire devastated London during this reign (A.D. 1136), and all the city from Aldgate to St. Paul's was laid in ruins. Sugar was first introduced about this period, and the Tower first constituted a royal residence. Stephen was a just and moderate monarch, and, at his death, in the year 1154, the kingdom passed quietly into the hands of the House of Plantagenet.

QUESTIONS TO CHAPTER II.

I. What proceedings were taken by William to obtain the crown? In what way did he testify his gratitude? In what way is that ceremony perpetuated?

II. What alteration took place in the character of William I.? What wrongs did he inflict upon the English? Whence arose the mixed character of our language?

III. In what year did William the Conqueror die and by whom was he succeeded? What invasion was undertaken by William Rufus? How did he behave to his English subjects? What extraordinary wars were begun during this reign? When did the first Crusade go out? In what manner did the king become possessed of Normandy, and at what price? What was the manner of his death? When did he die? What great room was erected by William Rufus, and for what purpose was it built? Relate the circumstances connected with the overflowing of the Goodwin Sands.

IV. Who succeeded Rufus? What steps did Henry take to secure the crown? Who was the rightful heir? What was the result of the war between Henry and Robert? For how

long was the Duke of Normandy imprisoned?

V. What dreadful accident occurred to King Henry's only son? How old was the king when he died? What family did he leave to lament his loss? What is alleged as the cause of King Henry's death? Who were the Knights Templars? Relate the improvements effected during this reign. When did Henry die?

VI. Who was Stephen, and in what way did he oppose the claims of Matilda? By whom was he most favourably received? What steps did he take to secure the favour of the populace?

VII. With what forces did Matilda land, and what success had she? In what year was she crowned? Did she long continue to reign? With what object did she educate her son?

VIII. What was the character of Prince Henry? When did he undertake to invade England? Into what agreement did the king enter? What great calamity befel the city of London during this reign? What useful condiment was first introduced, and to what purpose was the Tower at this time devoted? When did Stephen die, and what ensued?

CHAPTER III.

THE HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET.

Began to reign.		Died.	Began to reign.		Died.
	A.D.			A.D.	
HENRY II.	1154	1189	EDWARD I.	1272	1307
RICHARD I.	1189	1199	EDWARD II.	1307	1327
JOHN	1199	1216	EDWARD III.	1327	1377
HENRY III.	1216	1272	RICHARD II.	1377	1399

HENRY II.

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 1154. DIED 1189.

I.—HENRY II., eldest son of Geoffry Plantagenet and Matilda, daughter to King Henry I., was the most powerful monarch of his time. He subdued Ireland and Wales, and ruled over a larger portion of French territory than the king of France himself. During his reign, the arrogance and ambition of the clergy exceeded all bounds. They raised immense sums by taxes and the sale of pardons, and England began at last to get impoverished by the demands of Rome. This the king resolved manfully to oppose. In order to do so the more effectually, he elevated Thomas à Becket, his chancellor, to the priesthood, and even made him Archbishop of Canterbury, thinking by these means to secure a valuable rival to the pope of Rome; but herein he was greatly mistaken. A Becket was a man of inferior birth and brilliant talents, who loved power and splendour better than anything in the world, and no sooner was he invested with these new dignities than he went over to the side of the clergy, supported them in all their measures, and offered a more determined resistance to King Henry's will than any one had yet done.

II.—A great dissention ensued, during which the king and the archbishop mutually defied each other. A Becket excommunicated several of the bishops; threat-

ened even to excommunicate the king; fled over to the continent, and, being at length pardoned, was permitted to return to his diocese, after years of negotiation. Here he again behaved with such open insolence, that Henry, being then in Normandy, was one day tempted to utter a rash wish for his death, whereupon four knights crossed over to England for the purpose, and murdered the defenceless old man (A.D. 1170) before the altar of Canterbury Cathedral.

III.—King Henry was greatly shocked, and even did public penance at the tomb of A Becket; but from this time his life became very unhappy. Frequent wars disturbed the kingdom, and, being appealed to by one of the native Irish princes for assistance against a neighbouring chieftain, Henry invaded and subdued Ireland (A.D. 1172); annexed a portion of that country to the English crown: and governed there by means of a deputy—thus acting over again the part taken by the Saxons when first summoned over to our shores by the native Britons. Henry also conquered in Wales, and obtained the first ascendancy over Scotland. During this reign London Bridge was rebuilt in stone England was divided into six legal circuits (A.D. 1176), charters were granted to many towns, and the windows of private dwelling-houses were made of glass. Henry's sons were rebellious, and the eldest died; so that on the decease of the king, in the year 1189, he was succeeded by his second son, Richard, known in history and romance as Richard the Lion-hearted.

RICHARD I.

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 1189. DIED 1199.

IV. . . King Richard I., third son of King Henry II.,

was a very brave soldier, and spent his whole reign in warfare on the continent and in crusades to the Holy Land. He can scarcely be called an English king at all, for we find that he could not speak one word of Saxon, and, although he was our sovereign for ten years, passed only eight months in England. Returning from the east, he fell into the power of Leopold, Duke of Austria, by whom he was detained in prison till ransomed by his faithful subjects. Richard fell while besieging the castle of Chalus, near Limoges, in France, and was succeeded in 1199 by his brother John.

JOHN.

BEGAN TO REIGN A D. 1199. DIED 1216,

V.—JOHN, fourth son of King Henry II., was one of the worst and meanest kings that ever reigned in this country. His name has come down to us as a type of baseness, cowardice, and treachery. Outraged by his oppressions, and emboldened by his weakness, the barons compelled this monarch to sign that signal ratification of English liberties and rights which is famous in our annals as the "Magna Charta," or Great Charter.—This event took place in 1215, at Runnymede, near Windsor. The Cinque Ports during this reign were endowed with additional privileges, the first standing army was levied in England, and the establishment of an annual election for the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of the City of London instituted. King John was deprived of his French provinces, in consequence of the cruelty with which he treated the children of his elder brother Geoffrey. Prince Arthur, his young nephew and heir to the crown, was murdered by his command at the Castle of

Rouen, A.D. 1202; and Arthur's sister, the Princess Eleanor, called the Damsel of Brittany, was imprisoned in Bristol Castle, where she died, A.D. 1241. King John reigned for seventeen years, and died universally detested.

HENRY III.

BEGAN TO REIGN A. D. 1216. DIED 1272.

VI.—King HENRY III., eldest son of John, was but eight years of age when he received the crown, and for many years the kingdom was governed by his guardians. He was of a weak and irresolute character, and tried to abolish Magna Charta. All London, and the chief land-holders and inhabitants of the county towns, rose in defence of their liberties, and the king, with his son, was defeated and imprisoned, and forced once more to confirm the safety of his people. The assembling of the nobles and burgesses of England, at this juncture (A. D. 1258), is considered to be the first outline of the Commons Parliament. Coal began to be used for firing in this reign; a license was granted to the people of Newcastle for the working of their mines. Gold coinage, also, was introduced, and the art of distillation derived from the Moors. After a feeble reign of fifty-six years, King Henry III. died in the year 1272, and was succeeded by Edward, his eldest son.

EDWARD I.

BEGAN TO REIGN A. D. 1272. DIED 1307.

VII.—EDWARD I., eldest son of Henry III., was a clear-headed, resolute, and military monarch, and grasped the sceptre with a hand of iron. He added farther privileges to Magna Charta, granted the freedoms of

the Cinque Ports, created his son first Prince of Wales, and, in honour of the useful laws which he enacted, obtained the name of the English Justinian. Gunpowder was invented during the reign of this king by the celebrated Roger Bacon; paper was brought from the East by the Crusaders; wine was sold as a cordial by the apothecaries; and the mariner's compass was invented by one Gioja of Naples. Westminster Abbey, which had been in the course of erection for sixty years, was, at this time completed, and great advances were made in literature, social science, and general civilization. Edward I. died, A.D. 1307.

EDWARD II.

BEGAN TO REIGN A. D. 1307. DIED 1327.

VIII.—EDWARD II., son of Edward I., ascended the throne in 1307. Of a character and disposition the very reverse of his father's, the young king lost the confidence and respect of his people, suffered his nobles to gain undue power, and was wholly governed by foreign favourites. In the year 1314, war was declared with Scotland; and on June 25th, the famous battle of Bannockburn took place, in which Robert Bruce, with only 30,000 Scots, signally defeated the Royal army, consisting of 100,000 men. King Edward narrowly escaped with life; 50,000 English were killed or taken prisoners, and the name of the northern hero was crowned with undying glory. In 1322, a rebellion, headed by the Earl of Lancaster, was crushed at Broughbridge in Yorkshire, and that nobleman was punished with death. Not long after this event, the powerful barons coalesced against the favourites, and the weak monarch

whom they governed. They executed first Piers Gaveston the Gascon, and then Hugh de Spenser and his son, all of whom had richly deserved the accumulated hatred and scorn of both nobles and people. Edward then withdrew into Wales, pursued by the Earl of Leicester. Even his wife, a princess of France, took up arms against him, and conducted the rebellion of the barons. This pusillanimous king was compelled at length to abdicate the throne and yield himself prisoner, when he was confined in Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire, and horribly put to death, A. D. 1327. During the reign of Edward II., the House of Commons first began to annex petitions to their bills—the society of Knights Templars was suppressed—earthenware was brought into use for household purposes—the University of Dublin was founded—and the interest of money rose to the usurious rate of 45 per cent.

EDWARD III.

BEGAN TO REIGN A. D. 1327. DIED. 1377.

IX.—KING EDWARD III., eldest son of King Edward II., succeeded his unhappy father in the year 1327. A more powerful monarch England never acknowledged. He subdued Scotland, invaded France, and, without any reason save ambition and the love of fighting, claimed the crown of that country for himself. It was upon this occasion the famous battle of Cressy was fought (A. D. 1346), when Edward's son, known in history as the Black Prince, won immortal fame by his intrepidity and coolness—a fame which he more than doubled some few years after at the great battle of Poitiers, A. D. 1356. During this reign London contained at

one time two captive kings, John of France and David of Scotland. The latter remained prisoner in England for eleven years : and the former, failing in his endeavour to raise the sum stipulated for his ransom, surrendered himself to a life of honourable captivity at the court of his conqueror, and died at the old palace of the Savoy, in the Strand, which at that time was studded with parks and country-seats, and formed no part of the city of London.

During this reign, a fearful pestilence, known as the Black Death, raged throughout Europe, and is estimated to have cost more life than all the wars of King Edward III. Windsor Castle now fell into disuse as a fortress, and was reserved exclusively for the residence of royalty—the art of painting in oils was invented by Van Eyck—cloth-weaving was introduced from Flanders—and the Lords and Commons for the first time occupied separate chambers at Westminster. In 1376 the Black Prince died, leaving one child to the care of the old king, who followed his valiant son to the grave before a year was over.

RICHARD II.

BEGAN TO REIGN 1377. DIED 1399.

X.—RICHARD II., son of the Black Prince and last representative of the house of Plantagenet, was only eleven years of age when the kingdom of England devolved to him by right of birth (A. D. 1377). The conquests and expeditions of his father and grandfather had added to the glory but diminished the wealth of the nation; and during the long minority which unavoidably followed his accession, the nobles, as usual, were

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rebellious, and the people discontented. A heavy tax being unjustly levied all over the kingdom (A. D. 1381), the lower orders rose in open rebellion, headed by Wat Tyler, a blacksmith. This rebellion was suppressed by the young king, at that time only sixteen years of age, who immediately granted to them the concessions which they demanded. These, however, he afterwards revoked, and proved himself to be a more fickle and feeble sovereign than even Edward II.

In the year 1398, the Duke of Gloucester, upon suspicion of treason, was imprisoned at Calais, and there murdered; which act of oppression gave great offence to the parliament and people. This being the case, he found none to defend or pity him when his banished cousin, Henry of Lancaster, returned suddenly from exile, assembled an army of sixty thousand men, seized upon the supreme authority, and, after compelling Richard to sign his abdication, confined that unfortunate sovereign in Pontefract Castle, Yorkshire, and there had him basely murdered; thus terminating the lordly and brilliant line of Plantagenet kings.

Richard II. built the present Westminster Hall, and lived more royally than any of his predecessors. His household consisted of no less than ten thousand persons, and in matters of fashion he set the most luxurious and costly example. Our great old English poet, Geoffrey Chaucer, flourished during this reign—William of Wykeham, distinguished for his learning and piety, and famous as the founder of Winchester School, and New College, Oxford, lived and died—and John Wycliffe, the herald of our great Reformation, expired, A. D. 1385, in his rectory at Lutterworth, Leicester.

QUESTIONS TO CHAPTER III.

I. Name the possessions of Henry II. Of what errors were the clergy guilty during this reign? Who was Thomas à Becket, and to what rank was he elevated?

II. Relate the circumstances of the quarrel between the king and the archbishop. What was the manner of his death? In what year was he murdered?

III. What testimony of grief did Henry show for A Becket's death? In what year, and under what circumstances, did the king subdue Ireland? Name the other conquests of Henry II. Relate the remarkable improvements effected during this reign. What were his domestic sorrows? When did he die, and by whom was he succeeded?

IV. What was the character of Richard I.? Was he a thorough Englishman? What disaster befel him in Austria? By whom was he succeeded, and in what year?

V. Describe the character and disposition of John. What was the great event of this reign? In what year was Magna Charta signed? How did John lose his French provinces? For how long did John reign?

VI. By whom was King John succeeded, and in what year? What was the age of Henry III. when he received the crown? In what way did he infringe the liberties of the people? How did they show their resentment? In what year did the nobles and burgesses meet? What great body politic was outlined at

this time? How long did Henry reign, and by whom was he succeeded?

VII. What privileges did Edward I. grant to his people? Who was the first Prince of Wales? What name did King Edward obtain? What remarkable inventions took place during his reign?

VIII. When did Edward II. ascend the throne? What was the character of this king? In what way was he opposed by his wife? What was his end?

IX. Who succeeded Edward II., and in what year? What were the warlike enterprises of Edward III.? What famous battles were fought in this reign, when did they take place, and who was the hero of both? What two kings were at one time captives in London? Where did John of France die? Relate the chief events of this reign. When did the Black Prince die, and how soon after did the king his father follow him to the grave?

X. How old was Richard II. when he ascended the throne? What was the state of the kingdom, and why did the people rebel? Who suppressed the rebellion? What sort of a monarch was Richard II.? What was the fate of the Duke of Gloucester? Who deposed the king? Where was he imprisoned, and in what way did he die? In what year did these events happen? What great men flourished during this reign?

CHAPTER IV.

THE HOUSES OF LANCASTER AND YORK.

Began to reign. Died.		Began to reign. Died.	
HENRY IV.	A.D. 1399 ... 1413	EDWARD IV.	A.D. 1461 ... 1483
HENRY V.	" 1413 ... 1422	EDWARD V.	" 1483 ... 1483
HENRY VI.	" 1422 ... ?	RICHARD III.	" 1483 ... 1485

HENRY IV.

BEGAN TO REIGN 1399. DIED 1413.

I.—HENRY IV. was the grandson of Edward III. and cousin of Richard II. He had no legal right to the English crown. He was a usurper, and the career of a usurper is not frequently happy. (That of Henry IV. was peculiarly wretched—embittered by the desertion of his friends—troubled by the animosities of his barons—disturbed by conspiracies, and endangered by open rebellions of the Scots and the Welsh.) He was also grieved by the excesses of the Prince of Wales, who, though brave and generous hearted enough, gave himself up to every kind of dissipation and self-indulgence, and was even sent, on one occasion, to prison by Judge Gascoigne, for contempt of court. (Henry IV. attached himself zealously to the established religion, and, having constituted himself the champion of the church, became also the persecutor of Wycliffe's adherents.) The Rev. Sir William Sautre, Rector of St. Oswyth, London, fell a victim to the king's mistaken bigotry (A.D. 1401), and was the first person burnt in England for his religious opinions. The order of the Bath was instituted during this reign, and cannon were first used here at the siege of Berwick (A.D. 1405). In the year 1407 thirty thousand persons died of the plague, and in the course of the same year, James, son of Robert III.,

King of Scotland, was seized off Flamborough Head, whilst on his way to France, and, notwithstanding that there was peace between the Scots and English at that time, was detained prisoner in this country, and not released till the sum of £40,000 was paid over for his ransom, in the year 1423. Henry IV. died at Westminster in 1413, after a reign of fourteen years, and a turbulent life of forty-six.

HENRY V.

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 1413. DIED 1422.

II.—(KING HENRY V., eldest son of King Henry IV., had no sooner succeeded to the throne, than, much to the surprise of all the nation, he reformed his life, and showed himself a temperate, just, and wise sovereign.) The great event of his reign was the conquest of France, when he won the celebrated battles of Harfleur and Agincourt (A.D. 1415), and was recognised heir to Charles VI. He then married the Princess Catherine of France—the nobles swore obedience to him—and it was concluded by treaty that upon the death of Charles the two kingdoms were to be united in the English crown. In the month of May, 1422, Henry, with his queen and his infant son, visited France, entered Paris in all the pomp of a royal progress, and dazzled the splendour-loving Parisians with the wealth, power, and triumph of their future sovereigns. Henry V. carried on that persecution of the Wycliffites which his father began, and treated them with inexcusable severity. Lord Cobham was burned in St. Giles's Fields for his leaning towards the Protestant faith, and was the first among our English nobility who suffered the extreme

penalty of the law for his religious opinions. Linen shirts and underclothing were at this time esteemed great luxuries, and a flock bed, with a chaff bolster, was a refinement of comfort known only to the wealthiest. From the reign of Henry V. may also be dated the custom of lighting our London streets at night, since it was at his command that every citizen was compelled to hang a lantern on his door during the winter months. From the same period may also be dated the first establishment of a permanent naval force; and one ship, built at Bayonne expressly for the king, was esteemed quite a marvel of size and strength, because it measured one hundred and eighty-six feet in length. Just at the most brilliant epoch in his career, died Henry V., in 1422, at the early age of thirty-four.

HENRY VI.

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 1422. PERIOD OF DEATH UNCERTAIN.

III.—HENRY VI., son to the late king, was scarcely one year old at the death of his father, whereupon the Duke of Bedford, one of the most accomplished men of that age, was made protector during the regal minority. In this reign the splendid territory of France was lost to us through the inability of the English generals and the want of an English king. A village-girl from a remote part of Champagne fancied herself divinely inspired, placed herself at the head of the French army, and, by dint of undaunted courage and patriotism, won victory after victory, and crowned the French king at the city of Rheims, A.D. 1429. Being taken prisoner after this by the English, they were cowardly enough to burn her at the stake. This girl is known in history as Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans.

IV.—Thus by degrees the French wrested back their acres from the English, and in a few years Calais alone remained a dependency of the State. In the midst of these losses, the troubles of a disputed succession again threatened the safety of the young and feeble sovereign (A.D. 1450), and the house of York, represented by Duke Richard, fomented insurrections among the people. At length, after many vicissitudes, during which Henry was sometimes a king and sometimes a prisoner, the Duke of York was slain at the battle of Wakefield Green, A.D. 1460, and all once more bore the promise of peace.

V.—In the midst of this delusive lull, the great Earl of Warwick (called the "King-maker") took up the cause of young Edward, son to the late Duke of York; imprisoned Henry in the Tower of London; and fixed Edward upon the throne, under the title of King Edward IV.

Still, the civil wars continued unabated. The Yorkists bore a white rose for their emblem, and the Lancastrians fought under the ensign of a red one. Hence these contests are generally styled the "Wars of the Roses." The date of Henry's death is uncertain, but it is said that the king's brother, Richard of Gloucester, murdered him in his chamber at the Tower.

In this reign the right of voting at elections for Knights of the Shire was limited to freeholders possessed of estate to the annual value of forty shilings. Seats in the Commons were not, however, much sought by the middle classes of the fifteenth century. The functions of the Commons consisted chiefly in the imposition of taxes; and even the Lords of that period evinced little interest or assiduity in the discharge of their parliamentary duties. Both Houses enjoyed entire liberty of

speech. Eton College, and King's College, Cambridge, were founded about A.D. 1440. Coffee was imported from Arabia, and the art of wood-engraving borrowed from the Germans. In 1450 the first Lord Mayor's Show took place; and the same year was signalized by the famous insurrection in Kent, headed by one Jack Cade, who, under the assumed name of Mortimer, asserted a fictitious right to the English throne, but was defeated and killed at Sevenoaks by Alexander Iden, sheriff of Kent.

EDWARD IV.

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 1461. DIED 1483.

VI.—KING EDWARD IV., eldest son to the late Duke of York, was a very handsome, but a very capricious and tyrannical sovereign. During this reign, the first printing-press was set up by William Caxton, A.D. 1471. Edward married Lady Elizabeth Grey, daughter to Sir Richard Woodville, and widow of Sir John Grey. This is the first instance since the Conquest of an English king being married to a subject. The circumstance gave great offence to the Earl of Warwick, who rebelled in consequence, and was slain (A.D. 1471) at the battle of Barnet. Yew-trees were at this time cultivated in churchyards, for the purpose of making bows; and a terrible plague spread throughout the country, from which more persons perished than during all the previous fifteen years of the Wars of the Roses. Edward died (A.D. 1483), just as he was preparing for a war with France, and left his infant sons, Edward V. and Richard Duke of York, to the guardianship of his wily and ambitious brother Richard Duke of Gloucester.

This prince, seeing but these children between himself and the scèptre, had them conveyed to the Tower and there murdered. He was acknowledged king in 1483, six months after the death of his brother Edward IV.

RICHARD III.

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 1483. DIED 1485.

VII.—RICHARD III., brother to Edward IV., during a short reign of two years, committed such atrocious deeds as have left him the blackest reputation of any sovereign upon the records of our history. Not only did he murder his young nephews, but he put to death his brother the Duke of Clarence, the generous Lord Hastings, the unfortunate Jane Shore, and his own friend and ally, the Duke of Buckingham. The Earl of Richmond, a wise and brave nobleman, related to the house of Lancaster by the marriage of his father, Edmund Tudor, to Margaret the great grand-daughter of John of Gaunt, asserted his claim to the crown of England (A.D. 1485), assembled a small army of about two thousand persons, which became speedily augmented to three times that number—came over from Normandy, landed on the Welsh coast, and drew up his forces near Bosworth Field. On the 22nd of August, 1485, he was met by King Richard, who fell in the thickest of the fight, and Richmond received the crown upon the battle-field, in the presence of his army, which saluted him as King Henry VII. Thus ended the civil wars which had convulsed England for more than forty years, and the royalty of the Houses of Lancaster and York. During the reign of these two families (a period of nearly one hundred years), art, civilization, and science had made very

considerable progress. Music was much cultivated, especially by the clergy; painting met with the most earnest encouragement, and was employed in the universal decoration of our churches; books, though still very expensive, became purchasable by others than the most wealthy, in consequence of the invention of printing; many of our most esteemed colleges and public schools date their foundation from this period; the language became more refined and received something like a standard in the works of Gower, Chaucer, and others; and the style of our architecture, raised on the crumbling ruins of the feudal castles, rose into a stately and beautiful order of ornamental building known as the Perpendicular Gothic. The civil wars of this period, however, operated fatally upon the efforts of agricultural science. Many prosperous and pleasant dwellings throughout England were laid waste, and within twelve miles' range of Warwick alone sixty villages are stated to have been entirely destroyed.

QUESTIONS TO CHAPTER VI.

I. What caused the sorrows of King Henry IV.? What was the conduct of the Prince of Wales? What sect did Henry IV. persecute, and who was the first aristocratic victim? What customs were introduced in this reign? When did the king die, and at what age?

II. What was the king's conduct succeeding to the throne? What was the great event of this reign? When were the battles of Harfleur and Agincourt fought? To whom was Henry V. married? When did he die, and at what age?

III. How old was Henry VI. at the time of his father's death?

What loss did England sustain during this reign? Relate the history of Joan of Arc.

IV. What part of the French territory alone remained attached to the English crown? What new troubles threatened the safety of the young king? What was the fate of the Duke of York? When was the battle of Wakefield Green fought?

V. Who was the Earl of Warwick, and what measures did he take against Henry VI.? What were the emblems of the two parties? What was the manner of King Henry's death? Relate the condition of the Houses of Lords and Commons at this

time. What schools were founded, and what improvements introduced? Who was Jack Cade?

VI. What was the character of King Edward IV.? What signal event happened in this reign? Whom did he marry, and what became of the Earl of Warwick? When did he die? What became of his two infant sons? When was the Duke of Gloucester acknowledged king?

VII. For how long did Richard III. reign, and what reputation has he left behind him? Who were the victims of his cru-

elty and ambition? What was the lineage of the Earl of Richmond? What was the size of his army, and from what country did he come over to claim the crown? In what year did he land, and where draw up his forces? What was the result of the battle of Bosworth? When was it fought? How long had the civil wars raged in England? Relate the improvements which had now taken place in the arts, sciences, architecture and civilization of England. What was the effect of the civil wars on Agriculture?

CHAPTER V.

THE HOUSE OF TUDOR.

	Began to reign.	Died.		Began to reign.	Died.
HENRY VII.	A.D. 1485	1509	MARY	A.D. 1553	1558
HENRY VIII.	" 1509	1547	ELIZABETH	" 1558	1603
EDWARD VI.	" 1547	1553			

HENRY VII.

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 1485. DIED 1509.

I.—HENRY VII. was first representative of the noble house of Tudor. He was grandson to Owen Tudor, grandfather of King Henry VII., and connected by marriage with the family of King Edward IV. His reign was signalized by the appearance of two remarkable impostors, namely, Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck. Lambert Simnel was the son of a baker, and (being trained purposely for the character) was placed at the head of an insurrection at Nottingham, and proclaimed to be the son of the late Duke of Clarence, and heir to the throne. A sanguinary battle took place (A.D. 1487) between the rebels and the king's army, in

which the former were dispersed, and the pretender taken prisoner. He was pardoned by Henry, and afterwards filled the situation of scullion in the royal kitchen. Perkin Warbeck's appearance and education were more favourable to deception. He was reported to be the little Duke of York who was murdered with his brother in the Tower. King James IV. of Scotland became one of his supporters; his standard was joined by many of the highest nobleman in the kingdom; he assumed the title of Richard III. of England; and even obtained the hand of the Lady Gordon in marriage. He was, however, taken prisoner (A.D. 1499), thrown into the Tower, and executed publicly.

II:—Notwithstanding these rebellions, Henry VII. was a prudent, wise, and merciful sovereign. He abridged the secular power of the pope; extended the privileges of the people; promoted commerce; and rendered Englishmen powerful and happy. During his reign Columbus made the discovery of America, A.D. 1498, after having previously discovered the Bahama Islands in the West Indies (A.D. 1492). Sebastian Cabot also discovered Newfoundland in 1497, and afterwards a considerable portion of North America. He likewise published the first map of the world which included both hemispheres. Vasco di Gama first doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and made the passage to India by sea in 1497. Maps and sea-charts were now brought to England, shillings were coined, the yeomen of the guard appointed for the safety and honour of the king's person, the arbitrary court of law known as the Star Chamber first established, and Henry VII.'s Chapel built at Westminster Abbey; a work considered to be

the most perfect specimen of Tudor architecture now extant. Henry VII. died in 1509, having lived fifty-two years and reigned twenty-three.

HENRY VIII.

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 1509. DIED 1547.

III.—HENRY VIII., second son to King Henry VII., was handsome, affable, and popular, and ascended the English throne at eighteen years of age. During the first year of his reign he married with Catherine of Arragon, and threatened an invasion of France, which, however, came to nothing. Soon after this he became the firm friend of Thomas Wolsey, then Dean of Lincoln—a man of great ambition and talent, who had risen from the middle rank of life, and who was afterwards promoted to the high dignity of a cardinalship. The king had been married just eighteen years, when he fell in love with Anna Boleyn, one of the maids of honour attending upon the queen. In order to effect a marriage with her, he divorced Queen Catherine in 1532, who died of grief shortly after; and he even defied Pope Clement VII. for refusing to sanction his proceedings. This step led to the great and glorious REFORMATION.

IV.—Having declared open opposition to the Church of Rome, Henry proceeded to make the most cruel enactments against papists; to demolish the monasteries and convents scattered by hundreds throughout his dominions; to turn the religious communities abroad into the world; and to pour into his own treasuries the wealth which had been accumulating in the clerical coffers for a thousand years. Dreadful persecutions ensued—men were hanged, burned, and beheaded, for

not believing as he desired, and brave old Sir Thomas More and Bishop Fisher were executed (A.D. 1535) for denying his royal supremacy. Even Cardinal Wolsey was degraded, and arrested for high treason; but died before any further steps could be taken against him.

V.—Henry's next step was to behead Anna Boleyn, and marry the Lady Jane Seymour (A.D. 1536), who died in giving birth to a son. He then entered into an alliance with the princess Ann of Cleves, to whom, however, he took an intense aversion; and having put her aside, married Catherine Howard, niece to the Duke of Norfolk. This lady he beheaded in 1542, and then gave his hand, for the last time, to Lady Catherine Parr, widow of the late Lord Latimer. This wife alone contrived to retain the tyrant's affection, and, not being either divorced or beheaded, had the happiness to survive him.

VI.—The last victims to the caprices of this cruel monarch were the Duke of Norfolk, and his son the Earl of Surrey, a young man who excelled in all the accomplishments of a scholar, a soldier, and a courtier, and who has taken his standing among the early English poets. Both were accused of high treason. Surrey's head fell upon Tower Hill (A.D. 1547); but the life of his father was providentially saved by the death of the King, which happened on the evening of the day before that appointed for his execution.

No king ever violated the rights of Englishmen or the fundamental liberties specified in Magna Charta more flagrantly than King Henry VIII. Upon life he placed no value, and for law he entertained no reverence. He even exacted a bill from his slavish Parliament by

which the written edict of the sovereign was elevated to the level of a legal statute—a measure which rendered the crown absolutely despotic, and vested in the hands of the king the honour, safety, and wealth of the entire nation. During this reign many important discoveries were made, literature much advanced, and considerable progress effected in general knowledge. St. Paul's school was founded in 1510; the College of Physicians established in 1518; Whitehall and St. James's Palace were built; Mexico was conquered by Cortez, and Peru by Pizarro; Wolsey commenced building Hampton-court Palace and Christ-church, Oxford; shipbuilding was improved, and the navy extended; the Corporation of the Trinity-house was instituted; the office of Secretary of State was created by government; the Society of Jesuits was founded by Ignatius Loyola (A.D. 1535); Wales was for the first time represented in parliament; classical literature was extensively cultivated among the higher classes of both sexes, and Erasmus, a learned native of Holland, was elected Professor of Greek at the University of Oxford, and contributed much by his presence and attainments towards the advancement of education in England. In this reign the first Lord High Admiral was appointed, in the person of Sir James Howard; the whole of the Bible was translated into English in 1539; the Church Prayer-Book and the Articles of Religion were arranged by Bishop Cranmer, in 1540; cherries, hops, apricots, pippins, and various other kinds of fruit and vegetables were first cultivated in this country; cotton thread was invented; leaden conduits for the conveyance of water were substituted for the wooden ones which had previously been in use;



pins were introduced from France by Queen Catherine Howard, and were then a very expensive luxury. Before this time, ribbons, loopholes, laces with tags, hooks and eyes, and skewers of brass, silver, and gold, had been used alike by men and women. The term "pin-money," as applied to the income allowed by husband to wife, is dated back to this period, and refers to the heavy expenses incurred by the purchase of this extravagant article of attire. A pound sterling was first called a *sovereign* during the reign of Henry VIII.; and provisions were so cheap, that beef and mutton were purchased at the rate of one halfpenny per pound. The value of precious metals, however, was very low, and a pound, at the time of the Conquest, would buy twelve times as much as at the present day.

EDWARD VI.

BEGAN TO REIGN A. D. 1547. DIED 1553.

VII.—KING EDWARD VI., only son of Henry VIII., ascended the throne in 1547, being then nine years of age. The Duke of Somerset was appointed protector till the king should attain his majority. He was, however, supplanted and executed by the bold and ambitious Duke of Northumberland, who persuaded Edward to transfer the succession to his cousin Lady Jane Grey, instead of suffering it to devolve, as it should, upon his eldest sister, Mary. Lady Jane Grey was the wife of Northumberland's son, Lord Guildford Dudley. Shortly after this decision the king's health declined; and when he died of consumption in 1553, in the sixteenth year of his age, there were not wanting tongues among the people to attribute his loss to the machinations of the Protec-

tor. He was amiable, highly accomplished, and dearly loved by his subjects.

No religious persecution was suffered during his reign, and a law was passed by which Protestant clergymen were permitted to marry. The book of Psalms was also translated into verse, by Sternhold and Hopkins; the book of Homilies compiled by Cranmer and Ridley, and a new code of Articles was drawn up, to the number of forty-two, from which the thirty-nine Articles of the Established Church now in use were afterwards compiled. Christ's Hospital and St. Thomas's Hospital were founded, as well as many other charitable institutions, grammar-schools, almshouses, &c., throughout all parts of the kingdom. Grapes were brought over from France, and cultivated in England for the first time; crowns, half-crowns, and six-pences were introduced into our currency; and a dreadful plague, called the sweating sickness, which had hitherto been prevalent from time to time, became totally extinct. Our trade with Russia was for the first time opened during the reign of King Edward VI.

MARY I.

BEGAN TO REIGN A. D. 1553. DIED 1558.

VIII.—MARY I., eldest daughter of King Henry VIII. by Catherine of Arragon, next received the crown, after a brief contest of only ten days with Lady Jane Grey and her supporters. She inaugurated her cruel reign with the death of the unfortunate young pair, Dudley and Lady Jane Grey. Her next step was to marry Philip II. of Spain, A. D. 1554, who cared little for her affection, and left her, as soon as possible, for his native country.

IX.—The most tremendous and fearful persecutions were now directed against the Reformers. The Bishops of London, Worcester, and Gloucester, and even Archbishop Cranmer, were condemned to the flames; and it is computed that during this Reign of Terror, which lasted between four and five years, no less than 277 human beings were frightfully sacrificed. Mary died in 1558, universally abhorred.

Coaches were introduced in this reign, before which time ladies used to be carried in litters, or rode on pillion behind their mounted squires. Flax and hemp were first cultivated, the use of starch was discovered, and the manufacture of drinking-glasses began to be encouraged in England.

ELIZABETH.

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 1558. DIED 1603.

X.—ELIZABETH, a protestant princess, and daughter of King Henry VIII. and Queen Anna Boleyn, succeeded to the throne. Had she relieved the whole nation from captivity and chains, the delirium of joy with which all classes hailed the accession of Queen Elizabeth could scarcely have been greater. The first act sanctioned by her authority was the formal restoration of the reformed religion; and in a single session of Parliament the articles of our faith were established; freedom of thought secured; the acts of her sister abolished; and Protestantism for ever constituted the religion of England.

XI.—In the year 1587, Elizabeth tarnished the glory of her reign by signing the death-warrant of Mary Queen of Scots, who had fallen into her power and was impri-

soned for many years in Fotheringay Castle. The obloquy of this deed was effaced shortly after from the minds of the people by the glorious defeat of the great Armada sent out against our coasts by Philip of Spain, under the command of the Duke of Medina Sidonia. Against this floating army, consisting of twenty thousand soldiers in a hundred and thirty galleons, Queen Elizabeth sent forth thirty small sailing vessels, commanded by Admirals Effingham, Drake, Hawkins, and Frobisher (A.D. 1588). Just as the Channel was covered by the hostile sail, a tremendous storm came on. The Spanish fleet got into disorder. The English navy rushed upon them, and poured in their batteries from every side. Two great three-deckers were taken, and twelve smaller ones—flight, destruction, or submission alone was left to the rest, and of all that mighty armament commissioned to subdue Old England, only a miserable remnant escaped to carry back the tidings of defeat.

XII.—The career of this famous queen presents other glories, very different but equally splendid. During her reign the poets Spenser and Raleigh wrote and flourished—Lord Bacon, the philosopher and historian, lived—and SHAKESPEARE, the immortal poet and dramatist, whose works are the glory of our literature, wrote some of his finest plays, surviving the queen by thirteen years.

XIII.—The Act of Supremacy, passed at the commencement of Elizabeth's reign, was the greatest mistake of this sovereign's career. Devised for the purpose of crushing the Roman Catholic influence, this Act compelled all clergymen and persons holding office under

the Crown to take an oath abjuring not only the temporal, but even the spiritual authority of every foreign prince or prelate, and acknowledging the sovereign as the head of the Church, with rights derived from God. This Act was followed by the Act of Conformity, which prohibited all persons from attending the ministrations of any clergyman not belonging to the Established Church. The lamentable consequences may be readily imagined: hundreds suffered death, imprisonment, and persecution, in this and following reigns, through the operation of these arbitrary statutes. The naval power of England, which had been gradually extending ever since the time of Henry V., continued still to be the chief care and ambition of our Government. Noble and scientific men pressed eagerly forward to join in expeditions for the discovery of unknown countries. Sir Francis Drake made a three years' voyage round the world, and was the first Englishman who accomplished the circumnavigation of the globe. He brought potatoes from Santa Fé, in North America, and planted them in Lancashire. Tobacco was first brought to this country by Sir John Hawkins, A.D. 1565. Tea was introduced by the Dutch. Pocket-watches were brought from Nuremberg, in Germany. Silk-stockings were worn for the first time by the queen, cloth hose having previously been in use. The art of paper-making from linen rags was begun at Dartford, by Sir John Spelman, a German, A.D. 1590. Telescopes were invented by one Jansen, a spectacle-maker at Middleborough in Holland. Decimal arithmetic was discovered by Simon Stevin, a scholar of Bruges. The Italian method of book-keeping was taught here by James Peele, whose

Book on the subject is yet extant. Knives were first made A.D. 1563, and were the earliest branch of domestic cutlery, being manufactured by one Matthews, of Fleetbridge, London. In the month of July, 1588, when the invasion of the Armada was impending, the first English newspaper was published, under the title of *The English Mercurie*. A copy of this journal is preserved in the library of the British Museum. In 1556, the Royal Exchange was built by Sir Thomas Gresham. In 1590, Westminster School was founded by the queen; and Rugby School was founded by L. Sheriffe. Our mercantile transactions were now carried on upon a more liberal and extensive scale; our whale and cod fisheries were established; Birmingham and Sheffield became the centre of our hardware manufactures, and Manchester of our cotton and stocking weaving; theatrical representations became the popular amusements of the people; art was encouraged by the nobility, and Hans Holbein, the portrait-painter, was patronized by the queen. In the fifth year of Elizabeth's reign, the poor-laws were enacted, and the population of London averaged 160,000 souls. The Bodleian Library was formed at this time, the East India Company organized, and New England colonized.

XIV.—In 1603 died Queen Elizabeth, much beloved by the English people, and to this day revered as the restorer of peace, the patroness of learning, the protector of religious liberty; and the upholder of the great English name through all the kingdoms of Europe. With her terminated the house of Tudor.

QUESTIONS TO CHAPTER V.

I. What remarkable impositions signalized this reign? Relate the story of Lambert Simnel. Relate the story of Perkin Warbeck.

II. What was the character of Henry VII? In what way did he contribute to the happiness of his people? What great discovery was made during his reign? Name the other discoveries of great navigators. What signal improvements and inventions took place at this time? What building is considered the most perfect specimen of its order now extant? When did he die, and at what age? By whom was he succeeded?

III. What was the character of Henry VIII. at eighteen years of age? What events took place in the first year of his reign? Who was Thomas Wolsey? What led to the royal divorce? What great religious movement did this circumstance lead to?

IV. What were the enactments of Henry VIII. regarding Papists? What was the nature of the church persecutions? What great men were degraded and punished in consequence?

V. What was Henry's next matrimonial step? Name his third, fourth, fifth, and sixth wives. Why was the last the most fortunate?

VI. Who were the last victims of King Henry's caprices? What was the fate of Surrey, and what was his reputation? How was the life of the Duke of Norfolk spared? In what way did Henry VIII. render his power despotic? What great buildings were erected at this time, and what important advances made in literature and

general knowledge? What fruits were introduced, and what improvements effected in the metropolis? Relate the history of pins.

VII. In what year did Edward VI. succeed to the crown, and what was his age? Who was appointed Protector, and what was his fate? To what act was the king influenced by the Duke of Northumberland? Who was Lady Jane Grey? When did the king's health first begin to decline, and what was the popular opinion respecting the manner of his death? When did Edward VI. die, and what was his age and disposition? What important law was passed respecting Protestant clergymen? What religious works were compiled? What benevolent institutions were founded? What branch of trade was opened to us abroad?

VIII. For how long did Lady Jane Grey contest the crown, and what was her fate and that of her husband? Who was Mary I? With whom did she marry?

IX. Relate the persecutions levelled at the Protestants in this reign. How many souls perished by fire? When did Mary die, and how was she liked by the people? Relate the social improvements effected during this reign.

X. What reception did Elizabeth meet with? What was the first act of her reign?

XI. What was the end of Mary Queen of Scots, and when was she executed? What great victory effaced the memory of this deed? What was the comparative sea-strength of Spain and England? What was the result of the expedition?

XII. What great men flourished in the reign of Queen Elizabeth? What valuable instrument was invented? What influential company receives its charter? How many years did Shakespeare survive Queen Elizabeth?

XIII. For what purpose was the Act of Supremacy devised, and of what nature was it? Relate the results of its operation. What progress was made by England as a naval power, and in what way did men of education evince their eagerness to advance knowledge? Who was the first Englishman that circumnavigated the globe? What vegetables were introduced in this reign, and by whom? Who brought tobacco to this country? Relate the inventions which took place at this time with regard to dress,

paper, telescopes, and watches? Who invented decimal arithmetic? When were knives first made in England? What was the name of the first English newspaper? What great public institutions were founded in this reign? What great fisheries were established? What particular branches of commerce were connected with Birmingham, Sheffield, and Manchester? When were the first poor-laws enacted? What great library was formed at this time, and what powerful trading company organized? What colony was first inhabited during this reign?

XIV. In what year did this great Queen die? In what way did she contribute to the prosperity of her kingdom? What great royal house terminated at her death?

CHAPTER VI.

THE HOUSE OF STUART.

	Began to Reign.	Died.
JAMES I.....	A.D. 1603.	1625
CHARLES I.....	" 1625	1649.

JAMES I.

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 1603. DIED 1625.

I.—KING JAMES I. was the son of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, and great-grandson of James IV. of Scotland, who married a daughter of Henry VII. When the sceptre of Elizabeth descended to his hands, he was reigning at Holyrood under the title of KING JAMES VI. of Scotland. At the very commencement of his reign, a conspiracy, which has never been sufficiently cleared

up, was set on foot by the Lords Grey and Cobham and Sir W. Raleigh. The two former were pardoned; but Raleigh, the travelled and chivalrous poet, was executed in 1618, after many years of confinement.

II.—Two years after the accession of James I. (A.D. 1606), discovery was made of the famous Gunpowder Plot; a conspiracy which terrified the whole nation, was designed to re-establish the Roman Catholic religion, and would, if successful, have proved the destruction of the King, Lords, and Commons of this realm. Many of the traitors associated in the enterprise were publicly executed; some died sword in hand; and some received the royal pardon.

Lord Cecil, the minister of Queen Elizabeth, filled the same office under James up to the period of his (Cecil's) death, in 1612; but from that time the king and his parliament were constantly at variance. He would fain have extended his royal prerogative to a point little short of despotism, and they were equally resolute to uphold their privileges and power. In 1614 they withheld the supplies, because James delayed to redress the grievances of which they complained; and thus, in the parliamentary difficulties of his father, was anticipated somewhat of the fatal obstinacy afterwards evinced by Charles I. In this reign (for the purpose of raising money) the king created the title of Baronet, and sold it for the sum of £1000. Horse races were established at Newmarket. The circulation of the blood was discovered by Dr. Harvey, A.D. 1619. The broad silk manufacture was introduced. Copper half-pence and farthings were coined for the first time. Logarithms were introduced by Napier, A.D. 1614. Buildings were

built of brick; the authorized translation of the Bible as at present in use was produced under the care of forty-seven divines; the London New River Company was projected by Sir Hugh Middleton; Homer was translated by Chapman; and the charterhouse School was founded by Mr. T. Sutton, who purchased the vast premises from the Duke of Norfolk, A.D. 1611.

III.—King James married the Princess Ann of Denmark, by whom he had four children. Two alone survived him—namely, Charles Prince of Wales, and Elizabeth, married to Frederick V., elector palatine of Bavaria, an unfortunate prince, whose dominions were confiscated by the Emperor Ferdinand II., and whose posterity afterwards succeeded to the English sovereignty. James I. died in 1625, at the age of fifty-nine.

CHARLES I.

BEGAN TO REIGN A. D. 1625. DIED 1649.

IV.—~~CHARLES~~ I., second son of James I., commenced his reign with great apparent advantages; both of person, education, and position. He found the treasury of the country; however, in an impoverished condition; and, being refused sufficient supplies by the parliament, laid a heavy and unpopular tax upon the people, with the proceeds of which he fitted out a fleet for the invasion of Spain. This measure created great discontent; but instead of being warned by the murmers of the nation, Charles was unjust and impolitic enough to persevere, and from 1629 to 1636 never called any parliament, but raised money by means of an absolute statute called the levy of Ship-money. It may be as well here to explain the nature of that tax.

V.—Three years after the king's accession (A.D. 1628), the Commons, in return for five subsidies, had induced him to sign that second great charter of English liberties known as the Petition of Right; by which he bound himself to raise no taxes without the consent of parliament. It was therefore in direct violation of his own treaty, that in 1629 royal writs were issued to the City of London and to the towns along the coast, exacting a tribute of money for the purpose of equipping ships of war for the defence of the country. At first this step, though productive of much ill-feeling between the king and the people, was yet tolerated, and had some excuse of precedent; but Charles shortly ventured on a stretch of prerogative that no other sovereign, however arbitrary, had ever dared to contemplate. He sent writs of ship-money to the inland counties, where no ship had ever been seen, and continued to raise money for the defence of his kingdom at a time when he was at peace with all the world.

VI.—The first resistance was offered by John Hampden, a gentleman of Buckinghamshire. He refused to pay the rate levied upon his estate, and brought the matter to trial (A.D. 1636), with the patriotic resolution of supporting the liberties of the people. The result, which it was hoped would affix some limit to the power of the sovereign, was anxiously awaited by the nation; but Hampden lost his cause, and Charles grew more exacting than ever. Many ceremonies of Roman Catholic worship were now introduced into the church—episcopacy was forced upon the Scots, who rebelled in consequence—more rates and levies were wrung from the public purse, and the king raised an army and

marched to the north (A.D. 1640), where, instead of defeating the Presbyterians, he ended a feeble campaign by a treaty of peace.

VII.—During the month of April in this year (1640) Charles found himself compelled once more to assemble a parliament, and this time Hampden took his seat in the House of Commons as member for Buckinghamshire, and leader of the opposition party. This parliament the king angrily dissolved, because it was bent upon redressing the public grievances. He threw some of the Commons members into prison, exacted ship-money more rigorously than ever, and even prosecuted the Corporation of London for their unwillingness to enforce the levies.

VIII.—Again a parliament was called (Nov. 1640), and again the opposition, more powerful than ever, with Hampden, Pym, Holland, and others, at the head of the party, stood up to force the king to something like justice and reparation. By this famous tribunal great and salutary reforms were vigorously carried out. Strafford, who had been created Earl, Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and President of the Council of the North, was impeached, with Archbishop Laud, imprisoned, and executed. The servile judges and officers of the crown were punished, and the king deprived of arbitrary and feudal powers. In fact, it was open war between Charles and his people.

IX.—As if blindly led on to his ruin, Charles now committed an act for which history can furnish no parallel, and posterity no excuse. Enraged against the opposition, and misled by the lenity with which some of the members were disposed to treat his measures, he went in person to the House of Commons (Jan. 1642),

attended as far as the door by two hundred halberdiers and armed courtiers, there to arrest and seize Lord Kimbolton, Hampden, Hollis, Pym, and two other members, whom he had previously impeached through his attorney-general. Anything so unprecedented as the arrest of members engaged in the exercise of their parliamentary duties had never been known; and though the attempt failed, and the members were absent, this act of tyranny led to extremes which few then could have anticipated.

X.—Hampden and his friends secreted themselves in the city. The Parliament recalled them, and they returned to their seats in triumph, accompanied by immense crowds of spectators and military, and saluted with salvos of artillery. The result was civil war. Charles fled to the North, after having sent the Queen and Prince of Wales to a place of safety. The nation became divided into two factions distinguished as Cavaliers and Roundheads, and both parties prepared for the great struggle. The clergy, the Universities, the landed gentry, and a majority of the nobles sided with the king. The Roundheads comprised the middle classes of England, the merchants, shopkeepers, yeomanry, dissenters, parliamentarians, and a formidable minority of the peerage.

XI.—Not to dwell too long upon this period of our summary, we will briefly detail the chief events of that deplorable conflict, which lasted for the space of three years, and caused the effusion of so much English blood. The royal standard was first erected at Nottingham, August 25th, 1642, and the first engagement, known as the battle of Edgehill, was fought on the 23rd of the October following, when both sides claimed the victory.

From this time no great event (unless an unimportant advantage gained by Charles at Stratton) took place, till the death of Hampden, at Chalgrave-field, June 24th, 1643. In 1644, the Roundheads, under Sir Thomas Fairfax, signally defeated the Royalists under Prince Rupert, at the famous battle of Marston Moor—and on June 14th, 1645, was fought the decisive battle of Naseby, in Northamptonshire, when the king's army sustained a total defeat. Fifty thousand of his soldiers were taken prisoners, baggage and cannon were left upon the field, and Charles fled to Scotland. By his northern subjects, upon whose protection he had thrown himself, he was basely sold over to the English for the sum of £400,000.

XII.—From this moment the king's doom was sealed. He was first imprisoned at Hampton Court—then in Carisbrook Castle—then in Hurst Castle, Hampshire—finally in Windsor Castle, whence he was brought to London, to go through the mockery of a trial at St. James's. By the high court of justice he was sentenced to death, and publicly beheaded in front of Whitehall Palace on the 30th Jan. 1649. "A great shudder ran through the crowd that saw the deed, then a shriek, and then all immediately dispersed." Charles was at that time forty-eight years of age, and had reigned nearly four-and-twenty years.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

XIII.—That extraordinary epoch in our history, known as the period of the Commonwealth, ensued.—OLIVER CROMWELL, who had distinguished himself as a general in the late wars, received the command of the Puritan army in Ireland (A. D. 1653), and there

defeated the Royalists with great slaughter. Having reduced that country to submission, he was next despatched to Scotland, where they had espoused the cause of the Stuarts and placed Prince Charles upon the throne. Here the stern Roundhead was everywhere invincible; the Scotch deserted the royal standard; a great battle was fought at Worcester, on the 3rd of September, 1651; and the king was forced to make his escape to the coast of France.

XIV.—In this manner the authority of the parliament became established throughout the British dominions. The American settlements, which had declared for the king, were subdued; Ireland and Scotland silenced; Jersey, Guernsey, Scilly, and the Isle of Man, brought easily under subjection; and an immense empire rich in fleets and armies, in crown-lands and ecclesiastical treasure, was governed by an assemblage of some sixty or seventy men of obscure birth and inferior education, who had taken upon themselves to alter the legislature of the state and to behead a great king, and who, in their present position, found themselves holding the foremost place among the sovereign powers of Europe.

XV.—Oliver Cromwell, having entire possession of the affection and confidence of the army, and being regarded with suspicion and anxiety by the Long Parliament, resolved upon what was, perhaps, the boldest step of his life. He went with 300 soldiers to the House of Commons (A. D. 1653), turned out the members, dissolved the assembly, ordered the doors to be locked, and put the key in his pocket. The next parliament was called, and consisted entirely of ignorant fanatics.

These men resigned office (Dec. 12, 1654), and vested the entire administrative power in Cromwell, with the title of Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England. Thus the oppressions of royalty were exchanged for a despotic military government.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

PROTECTOR OF ENGLAND FROM A. D. 1653 TO 1658.

XVI.—THE PROTECTORATE was inaugurated by a succession of brilliant victories, and the recognition of the English power in all the courts of Europe. The Dutch were brought to sue for peace (A. D. 1654), and made to pay an indemnification of £85,000. Favourable terms subsisted between Cromwell and Mazarin, and Dunkirk became a dependency of the State. The years 1655 and 1656 saw the great victories of the English fleets, under Admiral Blake, at Algiers, Cadiz, and the Canary Islands; and in 1655 Admirals Penn and Venables made the conquest of Jamaica.

XVII.—Despite all this prosperity, the Protector's was far from being a safe or happy position. He was feared and distrusted on all sides; threatened by numberless conspiracies; and a prey to perpetual anxiety. A tertian ague carried him off at last (Sept. 3, 1658), in the fifty-ninth year of his age, and the ninth of his usurpation. He appointed his son Richard his successor; but the army, discontented with so young and irresolute a leader, compelled him to sign his abdication, and the officers restored the Long Parliament which Cromwell had forcibly dissolved.

XVIII.—This parliament, however, having offended the army, was again dismissed, and General Monk,

marching from Scotland with 8000 veterans (Jan. 1660), compelled the London forces to disperse. A new Parliament was then assembled, and the restoration of royalty, in the person of the exiled Charles, was proposed and received with universal delight both by the Commons and the people. So ended the period of the Commonwealth.

QUESTIONS TO CHAPTER VI.

I. To whom did the crown descend on the death of Elizabeth? What conspiracy threatened the commencement of James's reign, and who were the parties concerned in it? What was the fate of Sir W. Raleigh?

II. What was the nature of the Gunpowder Plot, and in what year was it discovered? What occasioned the disagreements between James and his parliament? When were the supplies withheld? For what purpose was the title of Baronet created? What great discovery was made by Dr. Harvey? Relate the inventions and improvements of this reign? By whom was the New River Company projected? Who was Mr. T. Sutton, and what charity did he found?

III. Whom did the king marry, and what family had he? In what year did he die, and at what age?

IV. How did Charles I. commence his reign? What means did he take to fit out a fleet for the invasion of Spain? How did he raise money without the aid of parliament, and for how long?

V. When did Charles sign the Petition of Right, and what terms did he therein agree to? When did he issue the writs for ship-money, and upon what pre-

tence? To what unwarrantable degree did he extend this extension?

VI. Who offered the first resistance? What was the result of Hampden's efforts? By what acts of oppression did Charles follow up his success?

VII. When did Charles again call a parliament? How did he treat that body? In what way did he insult the Corporation of London?

VIII. In what month of the same year did he again call a parliament, and who were the leading members of the opposition? What great reforms did the parliament effect?

IX. What extraordinary piece of illegal tyranny did Charles next resort to, and when did he carry it into effect?

X. Where did Hampden and his friends take refuge? In what manner did they return to parliament? What became of the king and the royal family? Into what well-known factions was the nation divided? Of whom did the Cavaliers consist? What classes constituted the Roundheads?

XI. Where and when was the royal standard first erected? When was the battle of Edgehill fought? Where did Hampden fall? Relate the event and date of the battle of Marston

Moor. When was the battle of Naseby fought, and with what result? What was the conduct of the Scotch upon this occasion?

XII. At what places was the king successively imprisoned? By what court was he sentenced? Relate the circumstances and date of his execution. What was his age? How long had he reigned?

XIII. What period ensued? Who was Oliver Cromwell, and when was he sent to Ireland? Why was he next sent to Scotland? What was the date and result of the battle of Worcester?

XIV. In what countries was the authority of the parliament everywhere established? What was the character and power of the parliament?

XV. What bold step did Cromwell take? Of whom did

the next parliament consist? When was Cromwell raised to the supreme power in the State?

XVI. Under what auspices did the Protectorate commence? In what year were the Dutch subdued? What terms subsisted between France and England? What were the great victories of Admiral Blake, and when did they take place? What were the conquests of Penn and Venables?

XVII. Was the Protector happy? When did he die, and from what cause? Whom did he appoint to succeed him? What steps were taken by the army?

XVIII. What became of the parliament? What was the course taken by General Monk? In what way ended the period of the Commonwealth?

CHAPTER VII.

THE HOUSE OF STUART—(CONTINUED).

Began to Reign.

CHARLES II.....	A.D. 1660.....	Died 1685.
JAMES II.....	" 1685.....	Dethroned 1688.

CHARLES II.

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 1660. DIED 1685.

I.—KING CHARLES II., eldest son of King Charles I., came to the throne amid the universal rejoicings of a nation released from Puritanic tyranny, and anxious to welcome the restoration of royalty. Commencing his reign with clemency and moderation, he passed an act of universal pardon (excepting only the regicide judges and more furious republicans), chose his first council

indifferently from both royalists and presbyterians; and proclaimed entire liberty of opinion among his people. The body of Cromwell, however, was dug up, hung in chains at Tyburn, and buried under the gallows; but was afterwards removed secretly, and reinterred, as some assert, in the centre of Red Lion Square.

II.—It was supposed, from this promising beginning, that Charles would be found an easy monarch, and that nothing affecting the religion or liberty of the nation need be feared at his hands. In this the public was disappointed. Having first of all disbanded the fine army of the Commonwealth, the king began to follow his father's evil example by forcing episcopacy upon the nonconformists. This step raised an outcry of discontent throughout the kingdom; in one day about two thousand presbyterian ministers gave up their benefices, because they would not embrace a new faith—and now the Church of England began to persecute its former persecutors.

III.—He next declared war with Holland (A.D. 1665), and sent out an English fleet under the command of his brother, James, duke of York. The ship of Admiral Opdam, the Dutch commander, was blown up, and the victory of the English complete.

IV.—In the years 1665 and 1666, London became the scene of two fearful calamities, exceeding in horror any that were ever known to befall one city within so short a period. A mortal plague spread among all classes and carried off in six months more than 100,000 human beings. They were buried in great pits dug about the neighbourhood of Moorfields and Tothill fields, and every night the dead-carts traversed the melancholy streets,

in which the unaccustomed grass grew rankly, and no other traffic now was known. Scarcely had this sickness begun to decline, when a fire, unexampled in Europe since the destruction of Rome under Nero, "laid in ruins the whole city, from the Tower to the Temple, and from the river to the purlieus of Smithfield." This conflagration destroyed 400 streets and 13,200 dwelling-houses, besides 85 churches, St. Paul's Cathedral, the Royal Exchange, the Custom House, Guildhall, and many other important public buildings. It lasted without intermission for four days, and was only stopped at last by the blowing-up of houses.

V.—Taking advantage of this period of our national weakness and distress, the Dutch fleet, under command of Admiral de Ruyter, sailed up the Thames (A.D. 1667), and burned the ships of war which lay at Chatham. This was the first, and happily the last time that the roar of foreign guns was heard to echo through the streets of London. A disgraceful peace was shortly afterwards concluded.

VI.—The great imposition known as the Popish Plot took place in 1678. A discreditable character, one Titus Oates, constructed a hideous fiction which he found the nation only too ready to believe. He gave out that the papists were preparing for the destruction of London by fire, the assassination of the king, and the betrayal of our country into the hands of the French. Just at this juncture, the mysterious murder of Sir Edmondsbury Godfrey, a Protestant magistrate, lent all the colouring of truth to his assertions. Many innocent persons were in consequence arrested and executed, and, among others, the aged and illustrious Earl of

Stafford fell a victim to calumny, and was beheaded on Tower Hill, December 19th, 1680.

VII.—In the year 1679, was passed the Habeas Corpus Act. This act, next in importance to Magna Charta, is one of the bulwarks of individual safety. So long as the statute remains in force, no subject of England can be detained in prison, except where such detention is shown to be justified by law.

VIII.—The Lords Shaftesbury and Russell, in conjunction with the Duke of Monmouth, the Earl of Essex, Algernon Sidney, and others, were discovered (A.D. 1680) to be the authors of a treasonable conspiracy having for its object the death of the king. This was the famous Rye-house Plot; so called from the conspirators' place of meeting. Lengthened trials ensued. Monmouth escaped; Russell (the most popular man of his day) was executed in Lincoln's-inn Fields, July 21st, 1683; the Earl of Essex was found with his throat cut in his cell at the Tower; Shaftesbury absconded to Holland; and Sidney suffered the extreme penalty of the law, December 7th, 1683.

IX.—The king was at this time (A.D. 1685) as absolute a sovereign as any in Europe; but his power was destined not to be of long duration. Towards the beginning of February, 1685, he was attacked by what seemed to be a fit of apoplexy, and soon after expired without a struggle. Before dying, he received the sacraments of the Romish church; an act which proved, that, although he had always passed for a protestant king, he cherished another religion in his heart. Charles was fifty-nine years old at the time of his death, and had reigned twenty-five years. His character has been

thus briefly summed up by a modern historian:—
 “Charles was the falsest, meanest, merriest of man-
 kind.”

JAMES II.

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 1685. DETHRONED 1689.

X.—JAMES II., brother to the late king, had distinguished himself as a naval commander, but was unpopular with the general public on account of his gloomy temper and the ill favour in which his religion was held. He had been brought up to the Roman Catholic persuasion, and his first acts were to go openly to mass, to sanction the erection of Jesuit colleges, and to establish Roman Catholic bishops. These things much displeased the nation, and so, when the Duke of Monmouth (an illegitimate son of the late king) came over to England, set up his standard in Dorsetshire and claimed the crown, thousands flocked to his aid, and he found himself, in a very few days, at the head of a considerable army. He was defeated at Sedgemoor, a village near Bridgewater, and, being hotly pursued, was found concealed in a field, hidden among branches of fern, and utterly worn-out with hunger and fatigue. Despite his supplications for mercy, James was inexorable, and the unhappy young man was executed, July 15th, 1685.

XI.—The most savage persecutions followed. Twenty prisoners were hung upon the field of battle; but to the infamous memory of Judge Jeffries (the most bloodthirsty of legal murderers) belong the chief horrors of what has been called the English Reign of Terror. Hundreds of victims, old and young, were sacrificed for having been implicated in the rebellion; and in Scotland people were

hung and drowned for refusing to repeat the Creed. The English fleet mutinied because James had ordered mass to be read on board the vessels, and the Bishop of London was suspended from office.

XII.—The king next issued a proclamation of entire liberty of conscience to his subjects ; a proceeding which, although it bore a fair appearance, was known to be solely put forward for the favouring of Roman Catholicism. Seven bishops of the Church of England undertook to deliver a remonstrance to the king, especially concerning that clause of his proclamation in which he desired that it should be read in all the churches upon the conclusion of divine service. For this courageous resistance the bishops were arrested and thrown into the Tower (June 29, 1688), but, being acquitted upon their trial, were regarded as the saviours of the Protestant religion, and met everywhere by rejoicing thousands.

XIII.—It was while affairs were in this position that the eyes of all men were turned for deliverance to William, Prince of Orange, who had married Mary, the eldest daughter of James. This wise and politic prince, being invited over by the clergy and the people, left Holland with a fleet of 500 vessels and an army of 14,000 men, landing at Torbay on the 5th of November, 1688. Here he was joined by the nobility, clergy, and military ; even by Lord Churchill, who owed everything to the bounty of the king ; and by Prince George of Denmark and his wife the Princess Anne, second daughter to James.

XIV.—In this manner the crown changed hands without the striking of a blow. James was confined at

Rochester, but was permitted to escape to France, where he afterwards died; and the Prince and Princess of Orange were proclaimed joint king and queen of England on the 13th February, 1689.

QUESTIONS TO CHAPTER VII.

I. With what measures did Charles commence his reign? What indignities were offered to the body of Cromwell?

II. By what unpopular measure did Charles lose the good opinion of the people? How were his commands received by the Presbyterian ministers?

III. In what year was war declared with Holland, and how ended the first engagement?

IV. What calamity befel London in 1665? When did the great fire take place? How long did it last, and what was the extent of the destruction?

V. In what way did the Dutch take advantage of our distress, and in what year?

VI. When was the Popish plot set on foot, and by whom? Relate the purport of Oates's statements. When was the Earl of Stafford beheaded?

VII. In what year was the Habeas Corpus Act passed? What is the purport of the Act?

VIII. What illustrious gentlemen were concerned in the Rye-house Plot? What were their respective fates?

IX. What was the power of the king at this time? When did he die? What was the cause of his death? What sacraments did he receive? What

was his age? How long had he reigned? What was his character?

X. By whom was Charles succeeded? With what acts did James commence his reign? How was the insurrection of Monmouth raised by the people? How did his rebellion terminate, and what was his end?

XI. How did the king's army treat the prisoners? What infamous judge was appointed to try the rebels? What were the cruel results? What took place in the English fleet, and what bishop was suspended from office?

XII. What was the real tendency of the king's order respecting liberty of conscience? Who protested against it? How was this remonstrance received? What was the event of the trial?

XIII. To whom did the people look for assistance? With what army and how many ships did Prince William leave Holland? When and where did he land? By whom was his standard joined?

XIV. Did the crown change hands easily? What became of James? When were the new sovereigns proclaimed?

CHAPTER VIII.

UNITED HOUSE OF STUART AND NASSAU.

	Began to reign.	Died.
KING WILLIAM III.....	A.D. 1689.....	1702.
QUEEN MARY II.....	" 1689.....	1694.
QUEEN ANNE.....	" 1702.....	1714.

WILLIAM III.

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 1689. DIED, 1702.

I.—WILLIAM III., throughout his reign in England (for Queen Mary, who was the daughter of James II. had little to do with affairs of State, and died before her husband), was troubled with treachery at home and warfare abroad. A great war with France continued nearly the whole time, and not only his crown, but his life was several times attempted by the emissaries of the deposed James. The latter went over to Ireland in the spring of 1690, raised an army of 40,000 men, and besieged Londonderry. Failing in his attempt to reduce that city, he was forced to retreat with a loss of 9000 men, and being met on the banks of the river Boyne June 30, 1690) by King William and his army, was signally defeated.

II.—The late king was not yet discouraged by these failures, but fought a last battle at Aughrim, and was forced to retreat to Limerick. Here, finding all chance of victory gone, his adherents capitulated, and above 14,000 of them followed him to France.

III.—William of Orange was a great general, and the bravest of soldiers. War was his element, and in raising sums for the prosecution of his military plans, he plunged the Government into that great National Debt

which it has never since been able to discharge. Peace was, however, concluded at Ryswick, after eight years of bloodshed (Sept. 20, 1697); and on the 8th of March, 1702, England lost this remarkable and celebrated sovereign. He was just fifty-two years of age, and was succeeded by his wife's sister.

ANNE.

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 1702. DIED 1714.

IV.—ANNE, second daughter of King James II., now reigned in England, and her reign is the history of constant but brilliant warfare. The court of Versailles had acknowledged the son of James II. as Prince of Wales. Queen Anne felt this to be both a political and a personal insult, and declared for war. Lord Churchill, now Duke of Marlborough, received the command of the English army, as well as that of the Dutch, who sided with us. The Germans joined the alliance; the Netherlands were speedily cleared of the invader; several towns were taken by siege; and the first of a series of splendid victories was fought at Blenheim, August 2nd, 1704. In this year also the fortress of Gibraltar was taken by Sir G. Rooke, and has remained ours ever since.

V.—The next great victory which brought glory to Marlborough was the famous battle of Ramilies (May 21, 1706); and in the autumn of the same year were finally united the kingdoms of England and Scotland. Though these two countries had, since the accession of James I., acknowledged but one sovereign, they had enjoyed separate laws and separate parliaments: now

both were represented at Westminster, and the Union was ratified as it still exists.

VI.—The year 1708 was signalized by the victory of Oudenarde, gained by the Duke of Marlborough; which was followed, in 1709, by the equally brilliant battle of Malplaquet. Shortly after this, by a system of court intrigues, the particulars of which would detain us too long in this place, the Duke of Marlborough and his wife (to whom the queen had been greatly attached) fell into disgrace. The great general was dismissed from his command, and a treaty of peace was entered upon at the celebrated Conference of Utrecht. By this instrument, signed in April, 1713, England's glory and interest were secured. To her jurisdiction France resigned Hudson's Bay, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland—Spain relinquished Gibraltar and Minorca—and the fortifications of Dunkirk, which might have proved dangerous to our trade in time of war, were demolished. The rest of Europe was dealt by with equal fairness.

VII.—Soon after this event the health of Queen Anne declined, and on the 31st of July, 1714, she died, at the age of forty-nine. She had reigned for twelve years; was much beloved by the people; and went by the glorious and enviable title of "the good Queen Anne." During her reign, Addison, Steele, Pope, Bolingbroke, Gay, Swift, Prior, and other famous wits and poets, whose works are considered to be our national classics, lived and wrote. This epoch is styled the Augustan age of English literature.

QUESTIONS TO CHAPTER VIII.

- I. Was the reign of William peaceful and prosperous? Whither did James repair? What army did he assemble, and what town besiege? When was the battle of the Boyne fought, and with what success?
- II. When did James fight his last battle? What took place at Limerick?
- III. What was the cause of the National Debt? When and where was peace concluded? When did William die? What was his age, and by whom was he succeeded?
- IV. Why did Queen Anne declare war with France? Who became allies with the English, and who was appointed commander-in-chief? What success had Marlborough in the Netherlands, and when did he win his first great victory? What other important acquisition was made in this year?
- V. What was the next victory gained by Marlborough? What great legal event took place in the autumn of 1706? What had been the points of separation between England and Scotland? In what way were they removed?
- VI. What were the two great victories of 1708 and 1709? How did it happen that Marlborough lost his command? Where was the peace conference held? What glorious concessions were made by France and Spain to the arms of England?
- VII. When did Queen Anne die? What was her age? By what popular name was she known? What celebrated literary characters lived during her reign? By what name is the age distinguished?

CHAPTER IX.

THE HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK.

	Began to Reign.	Died.
GEORGE I.	A.D. 1714.....	1727
GEORGE II.	" 1727.....	1760
GEORGE III.	" 1760.....	1820

GEORGE I.

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 1714. DIED 1777.

I.—GEORGE I. of Brunswick, Elector of Hanover, and great-grandson of James I., succeeded to the "good Queen Anne." He was fifty-four years of age when he received the crown, and was preceded by a character for sagacity, experience, and industry, which led the nation to expect a happy and peaceable reign. However, he soon showed that he could be vindictive towards

those of the nobility who had been unfavorable to his succession. The Duke of Ormond, Lord Bolingbroke, and the Earls of Oxford and Mortimer, were impeached of high treason, and Matthew Prior, the poet, was taken into custody. The Duke of Ormond and Lord Bolingbroke, having fled to the continent, were degraded from their rank; their names and their arms were razed from the list of peers, and their estates confiscated. Lord Oxford was set at liberty.

II. Rebellion now broke out in Scotland (a.d. 1715), and the son of James II., known as the Pretender, was there supported by the interest of the Earl of Mar, and by arms, ammunition, and soldiers from France. Insurrections were also started in various parts of the western counties, but were promptly quelled by Generals Carpenter, Wills, and Pepper. Many noblemen and gentlemen of rank and substance took part in these disastrous risings—the prisons of London were crowded with unhappy captives—the Lords Derwentwater, Carnwath, Wintoun, Kenmuir, Widdrington, and Nair were executed—five persons of inferior rank were hanged at Tyburn, two-and-twenty at Preston and Manchester, and about a thousand were transported. The king would hear of no mercy.

III. Perhaps the most extraordinary event in the reign of this sovereign was the great South-Sea Bubble. We will endeavour to explain the nature of the speculation as briefly as possible. During the reign of William III. the government was obliged to borrow money (for war purposes) from different companies of merchants, and, among the rest, from the South-Sea traders. For this particular debt the government was paying an

annual interest of £500,000. Now in 1720, one Blunt, a scrivener, came to the ministry in the name of this company, and proposed to them that it (the South-Sea Company) should become sole creditor to the State by the purchase of the debts of all the other companies. Having bought up these, they offered to accept an interest of five per cent. for the first six years, and a reduced interest of four per cent. ever after, till the Parliament found itself in a position to pay it off altogether. But the company was not rich enough to make this gigantic purchase from its existent funds; and they proceeded to raise money by opening a subscription for trading in the South Seas, by which traffic they persuaded the public that great fortunes were to be made. Thus deluded, the purchasers of South-Sea stock poured in by thousands, and the government creditors sold their government stock for that of the South-Sea Company. It was even advanced that the government was about to exchange Gibraltar for a portion of Peru; than which anything more chimerical can hardly be conceived. The Bubble exploded; the directors' estates, to the value of £2,014,000, were seized in 1721; and many thousand families were overwhelmed with ruin.

IV.—The king, who had not been over to inspect his Hanoverian dominions for some time, resolved to pay them a visit in the month of June, 1727. He embarked for Holland accordingly; but while travelling in his carriage from Delden, where he had passed the night, he was taken suddenly ill, and expired at Osnaburgh the next morning, in the sixty-eight year of his age and the thirteenth of his reign.

GEORGE II.

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 1727. DIED 1760.

V.—GEORGE II. succeeded to his father when forty-four years of age, and his son, being summoned over from Hanover, took his rank as Prince of Wales. A misunderstanding with Spain occurred early in this reign. In consequence of the discovery of some illicit trading-vessels commanded by Englishmen, the Spanish guardships seized indiscriminately upon innocent and guilty, and subjected our merchant-captains to considerable annoyance. Admiral Vernon was accordingly sent out with a fleet of six ships to attack the Spanish settlements in America (A.D. 1739). Here he was uniformly victorious. Having taken Porto Bello, he bombarded Carthagena and took Fort Chagre, while Commodore Anson attacked the city of Païta, on the coast of Peru, captured a valuable Spanish galleon, and returned home laden with booty.

VI.—The death of the Emperor of Austria in 1740 afforded the French an opportunity to interfere with the succession of that empire. Setting aside the hereditary claims of the Emperor's daughter, Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary, they caused the Elector of Bavaria to be raised to the imperial throne, whilst the king of Prussia grasped the provinces of Silesia. At this juncture, England came forward to assist the cause of justice; and her example being followed by Holland, Sardinia, and Russia, the Elector was obliged to fly, and Maria Theresa reigned in her father's kingdom.

VII.—The French declared for war (A.D. 1743), and being met on the banks of the Maine by the English

army, under command of the king in person, were signally defeated by a force numbering 20,000 less than their own. This was the famous battle of Dettingen. Meanwhile, Prince Charles Edward, son to the Pretender and grandson to James II., made a bold stroke for the English crown; landed in Scotland with a few desperate adventurers, seven officers and arms for only 2000 men, gained an unimportant victory over Sir John Cope at Preston Pans; and took possession of Dunkeld, Perth, Dundee, and Edinburgh. He then reduced Carlisle, and advanced into England; but not finding himself supported here, retreated northward, followed by the English army and the Duke of Cumberland. Upon the plain of Culloden the cause of the Stuarts was for ever lost. A great battle was fought on the 16th April, 1746. The loss of the English scarcely exceeded 200 men, while 2500 Scots were left in the field. Charles Edward sought safety in flight; escaped through countless dangers; and died at Rome 1788.

VIII.—Warfare abroad and rebellion at home induced England to regard with favour a negotiation proposed between the belligerent powers in the year 1748. At Aix-la-Chapelle a treaty was thereupon concluded, by which all nations were pacified, and peace prevailed in Europe. Not so, however, in North America and in the East and West Indies. In those colonies the French and English had never ceased from hostilities; and while all was once more quiet in this quarter of the globe, the names of Wolfe and Clive were spreading terror among our distant enemies. In America the islands of Cape Breton and St. John's were taken; the French settlements on the coast of Africa were reduced; the isle of

Gaudaloupe was captured; and Wolfe fell at the surrender of Quebec, A.D. 1760.

IX.—But the glory of the great British name was still farther increased by the splendid successes of Clive in the East Indies. Terribly revenging the death of 123 English subjects in the Black Hole, this gallant soldier attacked and took Calcutta, June 20, 1757, afterwards winning a second splendid victory at Plassey, by which was acquired the province of Bengal, a district exceeding in size the whole extent of Great Britain, and, in wealth, fertility, and natural advantages, all the provinces of the East.

X.—King George II., in the midst of his glories and successes, died quite suddenly, from a rupture of the right ventricle of the heart (Oct. 25, 1760); being then in the seventy-seventh year of his age and the thirty-third of his reign. In consequence of the death of Frederick Prince of Wales some nine years previously, the king was succeeded by his grandson, under the title of George III.

GEORGE III.

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 1760. DIED 1820.

XI.—GEORGE III., grandson of George II., ascended the English throne at a period when our arms abroad and the progress of our wealth and civilization at home had rendered the position of the monarch one of the most enviable and illustrious in the whole world. The first remarkable event in this reign was the declaration of war between England and Spain, in 1762, followed by a successful expedition against Manilla and the Havannah. Altogether this was one of the most glorious

wars ever carried on in any age by any people. In the course of seven years were won twelve great battles by land and sea. Twenty-five islands, nine fortified cities, and forty forts and castles were taken; a hundred ships of war were captured; and more than twelve millions were acquired as plunder. In the beginning of 1765 the imposition of the Stamp Act upon our American colonies raised the first hostile feelings between the two countries, and in 1774 the tea sent from England laden with a certain duty, was thrown by an enraged populace into the waters of Boston Harbour.

XII.—Open war ensued, and an engagement at Lexington took place, near Boston, April 19th, 1775. In this affair the English lost 273 soldiers, and the Americans about forty or fifty. The battle of Bunker Hill followed, upon June 7th, in which the Americans were vanquished after a valiant resistance. On the 4th July, 1776, they proclaimed their independence.

XIII.—In the year 1778, France declared in favour of the Americans, and in 1779 Spain acknowledged their independence. Thus was war provoked with these two powers, and in 1781 a third enemy was found in the Dutch. During this latter year, England was carrying on at one time, by sea and land, four great contests—namely, with America, France, Spain, and Holland. In the month of October, however, the surrender of Yorktown by Lord Cornwallis to General Washington was the virtual ending of the American war.

XIV.—In the year 1784 peace was made with Holland, and with America, now known as the United States. Peace was also concluded between the East India Company and the Rajah of Mysore.

XV.—A terrible revolution took place in France in the memorable year 1789; which, although it did not directly affect the interests of the British throne, was destined ultimately to extend an unparalleled influence over the destinies of Europe. The populace rose, destroyed the Bastille, deposed and imprisoned King Louis XVI., and declared France a republic. After many excesses, during which the European powers stood by as inactive spectators, the French Jacobins guillotined the king, queen, and certain members of the royal family, A. D. 1793; whereupon a great confederacy was established between England, Spain, Holland, and the empires of Germany and Russia, to restore the crown of France. Valenciennes was taken; Toulon was taken and lost again; many French settlements in the West Indies were captured (A. D. 1794); the Island of Corsica was subdued; and the Cape of Good Hope, and Trineomalee in Ceylon, were added to the possessions of Great Britain.

XVI.—And now the most extraordinary man of modern history, the greatest conqueror of any age since Julius Caesar, the finest soldier that ever won French laurels, began to distinguish himself against the Austrians (A. D. 1795), and to pave the way for the magnificent reputation, which, as Napoleon the Great, he afterwards acquired. Before his arms the States of Germany were forced to sue for peace, and the English viceroy was compelled to evacuate Corsica. The year 1797 saw the mutinies of Spithead and the Nore, the disgrace of which was, however, compensated by the splendid victories of Cape St. Vincent and Camperdown, won by Admirals Sir John Jervis and Duncan. These brave commanders were each rewarded with a peerage.

XVII.—The highly-merited fame of these two great victories was nevertheless eclipsed by that of the battle of the Nile (A.D. 1798), in which Nelson asserted his place as the first naval commander of that day; cut through the centre of the French fleet; dispersed, captured, and destroyed thirteen of the enemy's ships; and was recompensed with the title of Baron Nelson of the Nile, and a pension of £3000 per annum. In the meantime, Napoleon Buonaparte was rapidly taking the lead in all the most important affairs of the French Republic. To him was entrusted the command of a powerful army in Egypt; but finding the English so victorious upon the Nile, he hastened back to Paris, and was created First Consul, in 1799. In the beginning of 1800, he crossed the Alps at the head of his army, and, by the brilliant victory of Marengo (14th June), annihilated, for the time, the Austrian power in Italy.

XVIII.—The Union of Great Britain with Ireland was fixed by an act of Parliament passed on the 21st of April, 1800, to commence from the first day of the new century (January 1st, 1801). The Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom was summoned to meet on the 22nd of the same month. This measure met with much opposition from the Irish.

XIX.—In this year (A.D. 1801), Napoleon succeeded in fomenting a war between England and Denmark, and a powerful fleet, under Lord Nelson and Sir H. Parker, was accordingly despatched to the bombardment of Copenhagen. The Danes had made formidable preparations, and fought valiantly during a strife of four hours, when, having lost all their ships of the line and their floating batteries, they were compelled to capitulate.

Shortly after this, the French were routed in Egypt, by Sir Ralph Abercrombie and Major-General Hutchinson, where the battles of Aboukir and Alexandria were won, in the former of which the brave Abercrombie met his death-wound.

XX.—While Great Britain was thus extending her triumphs abroad (A.D. 1802), she was threatened by Napoleon with an invasion at home. For this purpose he had prepared a flotilla of flat-bottomed boats, and other vessels, for the conveyance of his troops. Alarmed by these movements on the part of the enemy, the government assembled a squadron, under Lord Nelson, for the defence of the coast. The invasion was never attempted: a treaty was entered upon by the English, French, Spanish, and Dutch powers, and on the 29th April, 1802, peace was proclaimed in London. This interval was destined not to be of long duration, and war was again proclaimed, April 29th, 1803.

XXI.—Not content with the title of First Consul, Napoleon constituted himself emperor of France in the year 1804, and was crowned king of Italy in 1805. In consequence of these proceedings, an alliance was now formed between England, Russia, Austria, and Sweden. But Napoleon was victorious at Austerlitz, where he signally defeated the Austrian forces, and Russia was compelled to retreat. Fortunately, the share borne by England was sufficiently victorious to counterbalance these disasters. October 21st, 1805, was fought the famous battle of Trafalgar, in which Lord Nelson defeated the united fleets of France and Spain, and expired just as the conquest was assured. The following year (1806) records the death of the two most famous

statesmen of that epoch,—namely, William Pitt and Charles James Fox.

XXII.—Napoleon was now the greatest monarch of Europe. Emperor of France, king of Italy, protector of Bavaria and of Wirtemberg, he dominated over every other government excepting those of England and Spain. Two of his brothers filled the thrones of Holland and Naples; Denmark was in his service; Prussia at his mercy; Russia had just concluded a peace which was entirely to his advantage; and Austria enjoyed but the shadow of a power which was really vested in his hands. Had he then been prudent, all might have been well; but he resolved to seize upon Spain likewise, and from that attempt may the beginning of his ruin be dated.

XXIII.—Having taken Ferdinand of Spain prisoner by an ingenious stratagem (A.D. 1808), he carried that monarch and his son into France, and proclaimed his brother Joseph king of Spain. A general insurrection immediately broke out in all parts of Spain; aid was implored from England; the peasantry formed themselves into guerilla parties, annoying and surprising the French at every opportunity, cutting off their supplies, shooting their stragglers, and skirmishing with their outposts. Except where the army was actually present, the power of Napoleon was set at naught. And, to crown all, an army of 10,000 men was sent out, commanded by Sir Arthur Wellesley, better known at the present time by the honoured title of Duke of Wellington. Thus commenced the famous Peninsular war, and the first engagement known as the decisive battle of Vimiera, August 21st, 1808.

XXIV.—The next event of importance was the victory of Talavera (July 27th, 1809), in acknowledgment of which Sir Arthur Wellesley received the title of Viscount Wellington. Not so fortunate was the memorable and ill-fated expedition to Walcheren, in which nearly 50,000 fine soldiers fell inglorious victims to the unhealthy climate of Zealand and the disgraceful inefficiency of those placed in command. In the following year (1810), Lord Wellington completely drove the French troops from Portugal. At this period, a succession of splendid victories, too numerous to admit of notice in so brief a recapitulation as the present, everywhere attended the career of Wellington.

XXV.—England and Russia now coalesced against France (A.D. 1812), and the emperor resolved upon an invasion of Russia; collected an army of 600,000 men; forced his way to Borodino, where, after a sanguinary battle of three successive days, the Russians were defeated; and pushed on, immediately, for Moscow. The Russians, knowing no other means by which to deprive the French of winter-quarters and provisions, actually set fire to their ancient and beautiful capital, so that on their arrival the conquerors found nothing but desolation and flames. Thus disappointed of resources, they began a hasty retreat to France, having to traverse an enemy's country amid all the horrors of a northern winter, and being utterly destitute of all provisions, except such as they could find amid the deserted villages along their route. During this frightful journey, they were perpetually harassed by flying bodies of Cossacks; were starved, frozen, and left to die by the wayside. No less than 300,000 splendid soldiers thus perished

miserable state of the emperor's present weakness. All the European powers now combined to crush their common enemy. One by one, his conquests were wrested from him, and on May 31st, 1814, the allied armies entered Paris. On the 6th of April following, Napoleon signed his abdication at Fontainebleau, and Louis XVIII. was recalled to the throne of his ancestors.

XXVI.—In the year 1815, while the ambassadors were assembled at Vienna to adjust the claims of Europe, the world was struck with surprise, terror, and admiration, by the report that Napoleon had escaped from his exile at Elba, and, having landed in France, was once again at the head of his beloved army. Again he ascended the imperial throne—again the allied sovereigns assembled their forces, and again they met, for the last time, upon the field of Waterloo, near Brussels. Here, on the 18th of June, was fought the glorious and ever-memorable battle of Waterloo, in which the French army was irrevocably routed, and fled from the field in the utmost confusion. All was now over with the brilliant hero of the great empire: he surrendered himself to the English mercy, and was sent a prisoner to the far and lonely island of St. Helena, where, after lingering through a few melancholy years, he died on the 5th of May, 1821. The expenses of England during the prosecution of this war are said to have exceeded seventy millions.

XXVII.—The year 1820 proved fatal to the Duke of Kent, father to her present Majesty; and in less than a week after the death of this prince, England lost, in George III., one of her most respected sovereigns. This venerable monarch expired on the 29th January, 1820,

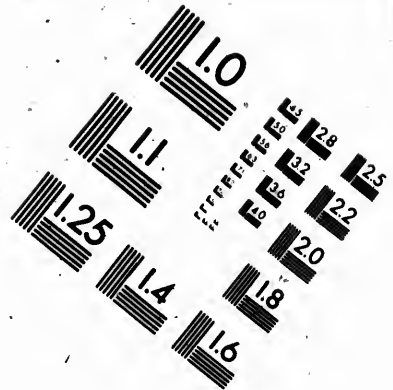
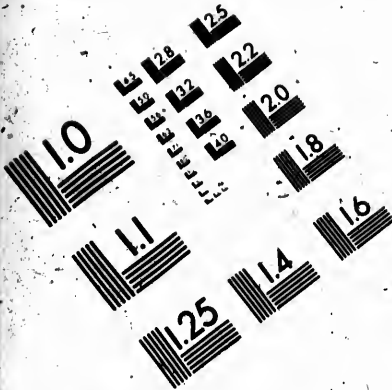




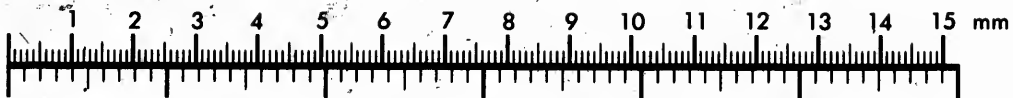
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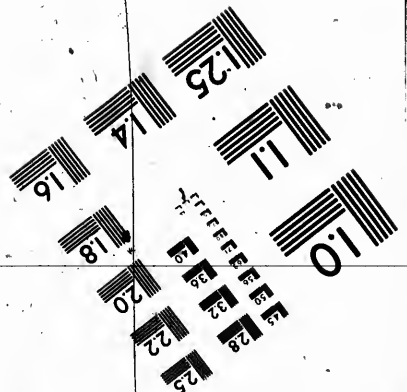
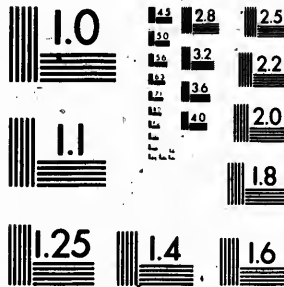
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in the eighty-second year of his age and the sixtieth of his reign, which is the longest and most remarkable in the annals of English history.

QUESTIONS TO CHAPTER IX.

I. By whom was Queen Anne succeeded? How old was George I., and what character preceded him? What noblemen experienced his resentment? How were Ormond and Bolingbroke punished.

II. What proceedings were now taken by the Pretender, and by whom was he supported? What generals quelled the insurrections? What became of the various insurgents?

III. Describe the nature and origin of that speculation called the South-Sea Bubble. How did the South-Sea Company raise money from public credulity? When the bubble burst, what was found to be the value of the directors' estates?

IV. Relate the manner of the king's death.

V. By whom was George I. succeeded? What was the nature of the misunderstanding with Spain? In what year was Admiral Vernon sent out? What successes were achieved by him and Commodore Anson?

VI. On what occasion did the French interfere with the Austrian succession? What injustice did they commit towards Maria Theresa? What countries joined with England to assist the cause of justice, and what was the result?

VII. In what year did the French declare war? What great battle took place on the banks of the Maine? What was Prince Charles Edward about in the meantime? What cities did he seize in Scotland?

By whom was he pursued? When was the battle of Culloden fought? What was the result? What was the fate of the young Pretender?

VIII. In what year was concluded the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle? In what colonies did the French and the English continue at war? What great men were at this time active against our distant enemies? What were our conquests abroad, and when did General Wolfe fall?

IX. What terrible revenge was taken by Clive in the East Indies? What were his conquests there?

X. When did George II. die, and by whom was he succeeded?

XI. What was the first remarkable event in this reign? What were the successes of seven years? When was the Stamp Act imposed on our American colonies, and how was it received?

XII. When began the war between England and America? When was the first battle fought, and with what result? What was the next battle? When did the Americans proclaim themselves independent?

XIII. What countries acknowledged their independence? What great wars did England carry on in consequence? What was the virtual ending of the American war?

XIV. What treaties of peace were made in the year 1784?

XV. What dreadful event occurred in France in 1789? What were the proceedings of

the French Revolutionists, and into what confederacy did the European powers enter in 1793?

XVI. What extraordinary man now began to make his name known in Europe? What were his successes? What famous mutinies occurred in 1797, and what splendid victories at sea?

XVII. In what year did Nelson win the battle of the Nile? Relate the circumstances of the engagement. How was the gallant admiral rewarded? What were the proceedings of Napoleon at this juncture? In what year was he created First Consul? When did he cross the Alps, and what great victory followed?

XVIII. Relate the particulars of the Union.

XIX. In what year was Copenhagen bombarded, and with what success? By whom were the French defeated in Egypt, and what general there met his death?

XX. In what year did Napoleon project an invasion of England? What steps were taken to prevent it? When was peace concluded, and how long did it last?

XXI. What royal titles were next assumed by Napoleon; and in what great battle did he defeat the Austrians? When was the battle of Trafalgar fought?

What was the fate of Nelson? What statesmen died in the year 1806?

XXII. What was the position of Napoleon at this time? From what point may his ruin be dated?

XXIII. What steps did he take to put his brother on the throne of Spain? With what resistance did he meet? Name the first battle of the great Peninsular War?

XXIV. For what victory was Wellesley promoted? What were the losses at Walcheren? In what year did Wellington drive the French from Portugal?

XXV. Relate the particulars of Napoleon's expedition to Russia in 1812. How many men did he take out, and how many perished in the retreat? What powers now combined to crush the emperor, and what success had they?

XXVI. In what year did Napoleon escape from Elba? When was fought the battle of Waterloo, and with what result? What was the end of Napoleon?

XXVII. When did the Duke of Kent die? What relation was he to Queen Victoria? When did George III. die, and at what age? How long had he reigned?

CHAPTER X.

THE HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK (CONTINUED).

	Began to Reigr.	Died.
GEORGE IV.....	A.D. 1820.....	1830
WILLIAM IV.....	" 1830.....	1837
VICTORIA I.....	" 1837.....	reigning.

GEORGE IV.

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 1820. DIED 1830.

I.—GEORGE IV., eldest son of George III., and fourth sovereign of the House of Brunswick, succeeded to the throne. As Prince Regent during the last ten years of his father's life, when mental and bodily infirmity had rendered that aged monarch incapable of governing, George IV. had virtually been king of England long before he wore the crown. He was a man of polished and fascinating manners, but heartless as Charles I. and profligate as Charles II. The first act of his reign was to exclude his wife's name from the liturgy of the church, and to seek a divorce by means of accusations against her, which, even though they might be only too true, should never have met the public ear. She came over to England, where her cause was espoused by the populace, and took up her residence at Hammer-smith. Although the ministers declined to proceed for a bill of divorce, it was decided by law that she could not claim the honours of coronation, to which, as Queen Consort, she enjoyed a prescriptive, but not a judicial right. Being, however, ill-advised by her supporters, she presented herself at the doors of Westminster Abbey, July 19th, 1821, just as the ceremony was about to commence. Her demands for admission was refused, and, after a lengthened and undignified altercation, she

retired,—only to die within a few days, of shame, mortification, and a broken heart.

II.—In the year 1822 disease, famine, and secret agrarian societies spread through Ireland. O'Connell made himself the constitutional leader of his countrymen; the cry for Catholic emancipation rose alike from all quarters, from Cape Clear in Cork to Fair Head in Antrim; and a grant of £300,000 was voted by Parliament toward the relief of the distressed peasantry.

III.—The prevailing liberality of opinion having extended to the shores of Greece, that oppressed nation now made a desperate effort to throw off the yoke of Turkey. In the year 1824 Lord Byron, accompanied by several Englishmen of talent and position, went over to their assistance; but the noble poet was not destined to witness the success of the great enterprise which he had embraced. He died at Missolonghi on the 19th April, 1824. The following year was remarkable for a great panic in the money-market, and for the failure of many banking-houses, joint-stock companies, &c. By engaging in such ill-judged speculations, many thousands were ruined, and the national misery that ensued was without a parallel since the bursting of the South-Sea Bubble.

IV.—The struggle between Greece and Turkey had now, by its long continuance, attracted the attention of Europe, and determined the leading powers to interfere for the protection and liberation of the former. The combined fleets of England, France, and Russia sailed, accordingly, into the port of Navarino, October 20th, 1827; blew up, captured, and almost annihilated

the Turkish navy under Ibrahim Pacha, and confirmed the independence of the nation which they came to deliver.

V.—It became daily more and more evident that Ireland would never be otherwise than disaffected and unsettled, so long as the law excluded Roman Catholics from the just privileges of the king's subjects. At this period to believe in transubstantiation and the infallibility of the Pope, was to be excluded from Parliament, to be denied the possession of arms, to be ineligible for all corporate offices, such as that of mayor, sheriff, &c. ; and, in short, to be subject to such a host of indignities as even, at this brief distance of time, we feel almost difficult of belief. In the month of February, 1829, this important question was brought before the House of Commons, and in the month of April was carried by a large majority in the House of Lords, when it became a law, known as the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act. All subjects of Great Britain were henceforth equals throughout these realms.

VI.—In the early part of 1830, the king's health began to decline, and, after a lingering illness of some months, he expired at Windsôr on the 20th of June.

WILLIAM IV.

BEGAN TO REIGN A. D. 1830. DIED 1837.

VII.—KING WILLIAM IV., late Duke of Clarence, and brother to George IV., now succeeded to the crown. The year 1832 is famous for the great Reform of Parliament, carried by the King and the Commons against the strenuous opposition of the Lords. Thereby Parliament was put upon a basis of security, in accordance with

the public wish ; many evils were swept away, and a valuable power of further reform was vested in the nation. The franchise was removed from barely-populated to thickly-inhabited towns, bribery at elections made punishable, and the benefits which we now enjoy were secured to us for ever.

VIII.—The year 1834 was signalized by a measure which, if it do not affect us so intimately as that of Parliamentary Reform, is of vital interest to a large proportion of British subjects : we allude to the act by which Slavery was abolished throughout our colonies. The sum of £20,000,000 sterling was granted by Parliament for compensation to the masters of liberated slaves ; and on August 1st, 1834, no less than 770,280 became free men—a number equal to one third of the population of London.

IX.—In 1837 the health of William IV. was observed to fail rapidly, and on the 21st of June he died, much regretted, after a brief and prosperous reign, during which he had aided to advance the liberties of his people, and succeeded in attaching to his memory the respect of posterity.

VICTORIA I.

BEGAN TO REIGN A.D. 1837.

X.—In the nineteenth year of her age, when this great empire was at peace with the world, when the legislative measures of the preceding reigns had ceased to provoke hostilities and had already begun to manifest their beneficial results, Queen Victoria I., daughter to the late Duke of Kent, and grand-daughter to King George III., ascended the throne, and her uncle, the Duke of Cumber-

land immediately departed to take possession of the kingdom of Hanover, now severed from the British Empire by the operation of the Salic law, which excludes females from the crown. Lower Canada was at this time in a state of actual revolt; but the rebels, being defeated, fled to the United States (Jan. 1838), and the British Parliament united the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, thereby restoring tranquillity and abolishing party spirit. In this year the Queen's coronation took place; the great Affghanistan war commenced in our East Indian territories; and war with China was declared.

XI.—A society called Chartism was formed in the year 1839, chiefly among the working-classes, for the furtherance of a scheme of universal suffrage, which they imagined was to redress all their grievances, and which they proceeded to enforce by assembling, in different parts of the country, with guns, pikes, and other weapons. On the 4th of November this year, they met, to the number of 10,000, and, headed by one Frost, made an attack upon Newport; but they were defeated and put to flight by a detachment of the 45th Regiment, stationed in that town. Three of the leaders were seized and condemned to death; but the sentence was subsequently commuted to transportation for life. In the early part of the following year (1840) her Majesty was married to Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg-Gotha. An expedition sent out to China reduced that country to submission. Canton was occupied by our forces, and the emperor was compelled to pay six millions of dollars for the expenses of the war, before the city was restored to him.

XII.—In the meantime the Anglo-Indian army achieved some success at Candahar and Cabul, but, in the year 1842, met with serious reverses. An insurrection broke out at Cabul, the British envoy was assassinated, our army almost cut to pieces, and the remnant obliged to retreat before the enemy. Lord Ellenborough was then sent out as Governor-General; two armies were despatched against the Affghan forces; the fortifications of Cabul were destroyed, the Affghans conquered, and the national honour retrieved: China having broken faith with us, a small fleet, commanded by Admiral Parker, won a series of brilliant victories, took seven of their great commercial cities, exacted a compensatory tribute of 21,000,000 of dollars, and took permanent possession of the valuable island of Hong Kong.

XIII.—In the year 1844 began a brief but sanguinary warfare between the Government and the Sikh tribes of India. Five great battles were fought, many thousands of lives were sacrificed, and our victories were purchased by sad losses. Peace was concluded with the Sikhs in February, 1846. Just one year previously (1845) the corn-laws were repealed, and the people received the blessing of cheap bread.

XIV.—It need scarcely be said that the year 1851 is famous for the peace of all nations, and for the opening of the Industrial Exhibition at the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park. This superb building consisted entirely of glass and iron; covered nineteen acres of ground; contained 1,000,000 square feet of flooring, and was erected at a cost of £79,800. The roof alone comprised seventeen acres of glass; and more than

4000 tons of iron were used in the structure. Here were assembled the wealth, ingenuity, and industry of the world, from the rude implements of warfare wielded by the native of the Pacific Islands, to the thrice-refined luxuries of European civilization. Here might be seen at one time travellers from the most opposite hemispheres, who, with the richest and the poorest of our own land, were alike employed in the study of the useful and the beautiful. Towards the close of the year, the materials of this building were sold for £70,000 to the new Crystal Palace Company, by whom the present gigantic Exhibition was erected at Sydenham, in Surrey. It is designed as a place of permanent recreation for the citizens of London; and it not only far exceeds the former Palace in size and beauty, but it is surrounded by gardens and promenades, and contains the finest fountains in England. In this year, also, the communication by means of electric telegraph was perfected between England and France.

XV.—On the 14th September, 1852, died suddenly, at Walmer Castle, Arthur Duke of Wellington, the great general who never was defeated in a battle, and whose memory is for ever famous as the conqueror of Napoleon. He was buried with great pomp in St. Paul's Cathedral, November 18th, 1852.

XVI.—The year 1854 is among the most memorable which we have had to record since the conquest of England by the Romans. For nearly forty years England had been at peace with Europe. The heroes of the Peninsula belonged to the fast-ebbing generation; and such as yet survived were old men, decorated by honourable medals. Corn had been reaped upon

the field of Waterloo; Napoleon and Wellington were both gone, and their ashes rested in Paris and in London. All was long past; and "on earth peace and good will towards men" seemed to have become an abiding blessing. But in the midst of tranquillity came injustice and strife. The Emperor Nicholas of Russia, whose territories are equal in size to all the rest of Europe put together, claimed power over two thirds of the population of Turkey, under the pretext that all Greeks were of the same religion as himself, and that therefore all Greeks born in the Sultan's dominions should acknowledge him as their protector and as the head of their church. In the meantime he seized on Moldavia and Wallachia as hostages for the Sultan's consent—two provinces which, together, comprise a larger extent of country than England and Wales, and which contain about one million four hundred and fifty thousand souls. To this demand the Sultan sent a spirited defiance; and after three or four brilliant actions, Omar Pacha, the Turkish general, succeeded in driving the Russians back from Wallachia and Moldavia. England and France now thought it time to interfere, and, being roused to just indignation by the affair of Sinope, in which 5000 Turks were massacred by a Russian fleet, resolved to dispute the aggressions of Nicholas. War was declared towards the end of March, 1854. England and France allied their fleets and armies in the good cause, and from England to Malta, from Malta to Gallipoli, we sent ships and soldiers to the relief of the Ottoman empire.

XVII.—The first blow of the late war was struck in the Black Sea, March 22nd, 1854. Admirals Dundas

and Hamelin approached Odessa, a great commercial port of the Euxine, and, upon the refusal of the governor to give up all ships lying in the harbour, a vigorous bombardment from both fleets ensued. After a time, two powder-magazines exploded—the fortifications were destroyed—thirteen ships laden with munitions of war were captured, and the allies drew off in triumph, with a loss of only five men.

XVIII.—The armies now encamped at Varna and in the unhealthy valleys adjacent, where the cholera broke out, and committed fearful ravages among our brave men. The English army alone lost between 700 and 800. In the meantime the Russian forces had laid siege to Silistria, a garrison manned by 8000 Turks, and situated on the south bank of the Danube. For more than two months the soldiers of the Emperor Nicholas lay behind their earthworks, in front of this fortress, mining, cannonading, and assaulting the defenders, and still were constantly repulsed. At length, on the 28th June, a last and grand assault was led up by Prince Paskiewitch, Count Orloff, and General Gortschakoff. The Turks triumphantly repulsed them. Orloff was killed; the other leaders seriously wounded; the troops fled in confusion across the river, and the siege was raised. More than 30,000 Russians perished in this enterprise.

XIX.—The Allies next determined on an invasion of the Crimea, a peninsula which was the very stronghold of the Russian power in the Black Sea, and defended by the strongest and most richly-stored arsenal in the world. On the 7th September, 1854, the great fleet, nearly 400 vessels, set sail from Varna, and on the 14th

instant the army was landed about eight miles from Eupatoria. On the 20th we attacked the enemy, then drawn up in great strength among their batteries and entrenchments along the steep banks of the little river Alma. The Russians numbered 54,000 men, the allies about 50,000. The French commenced the attack, and, being followed up by our men, drove the Russians from their admirable position, pursued them down the hill, and, after a contest of only three hours, achieved one of the noblest victories in the annals of our wars. The allies lost 609 men, and 2699 were wounded. The Russian loss was stated to be 1762 killed and 2720 wounded; but it is likely that their disasters were more serious still. On the 23rd, the allies marched southwards, and on Monday, the 25th, arrived before the fishing-port of Balaklava, which, after a faint show of resistance, surrendered unconditionally. The brave little garrison were sent as prisoners to Constantinople, and the army took up its quarters in the deserted lanes and hovels of the town.

XX.—From this time our engineers and soldiers were actively employed in making entrenchments and earthworks before Sebastopol. Here we mounted guns, and every day crept nearer and nearer the forts of the enemy. Continual efforts to harass the working-parties in the trenches—to surprise them in their lines at night—to pour out suddenly by day, and to bombard us fiercely from their innumerable forts, were made by the Russians—and still we kept building our batteries, till we got near enough to fire upon them in our turn. On the 17th October our guns opened on Sebastopol, and the siege began.

XXI.—The Russians, who had several times made their appearance as if to offer battle and as frequently retreated, at length came out in great force (October 25th, 1854), and drove the Turks, like sheep, from their batteries round the valley of Balaklava. The English were immediately apprised of this imminent danger—the Highlanders repulsed the mounted Russians with astonishing coolness and skill—our dragoons met theirs at full gallop, and after a desperate hand-to-hand conflict, put them utterly to flight—our light brigade, by a fatal mistake of the order given, was cut to pieces while performing incredible feats of valour; and, amid glory and carnage and defeat, which could scarcely be called defeat when so bravely contested, this battle of Balaklava ended. The Russians had gained the advantage. They had dismantled our forts, nearly destroyed our light cavalry, and gained the main road from Balaklava to Sebastopol. We had lost ten officers, and 147 men. Still the name of Balaklava is as glorious as that of many victories.

XXII.—It was about this time that Miss Nightingale, the heroine of the war, set sail from England, accompanied by a body of nurses, for the humane object of attending to our suffering soldiers. Immense assistance of clothes, wine, and other necessaries was sent out by the *Times'* fund, and a considerable improvement in the hospital, laundry, and medical departments followed.

XXIII.—The morning of the 5th of November was grey and drizzly, when the Russians attacked our position near the bridge of the Tchernaya at Inkermann. Crossing the bridge unseen, they advanced in enormous

bodies upon our advanced pickets, which were forced slowly to retreat. The firing aroused the other divisions of our army from sleep; but before they could arrive, the Russians had once seized, once been expelled, and once more forced our works, pursuing the brave soldiers towards their camp. By this time the generals had reached the scene: the Guards, the infantry regiments, and the 60,000 Russians were soon fighting desperately in innumerable groups, as if twenty battles were going on at once. For long hours the frightful contest lasted, and the English heroes were gradually giving ground to the foe, when the French, who had been drawn off to the defence of Balaklava, came up at full speed. English and French together charged upon the enemy, and, at the point of the bayonet, drove them down the hill. The French batteries opened an irresistible fire on the retreating masses; and the battle of Inkermann, after a struggle of twelve hours, was won:—8000 English and 6000 French had defeated 50,000 Russians, with a loss of 462 killed 1952 wounded.

XXIV.—On the 2nd March, 1855, died Nicholas, Emperor of all the Russias. This great event made no change, however, in the affairs of the war, which his son and successor pledged himself to continue. About this time, an electric telegraph was established at the Crimea, as well as a railway for the conveyance of stores, &c. from Balaklava to the camp. Reinforcements, too, were forwarded to the seat of war; and before May had arrived, the sickness had disappeared, and the men were well provided with necessaries, and not less than 150,000 of the best soldiers in the world were again bombarding Sebastopol.

XXV.—On the 18th of June, after many varying sorties and assaults, the French and English generals determined on an attack of the Malakhoff and Redan towers—an enterprise which disastrously failed, and ended with a loss of more than 500 killed and 2000 wounded. On the 28th inst., Lord Raglan, after some days of illness, died, universally regretted throughout the army, and was succeeded in his command by Gen. Simpson.

XXVI.—And now our works approached nearer every day to the walls of Sebastopol. Fifteen thousand well-disciplined soldiers from the little kingdom of Sardinia arrived to our assistance, under the command of General de la Marmora, and were encamped, with the English cavalry, in the valley of the Tchernaya. Here, on the 16th of August, they were attacked by the enemy in great force; large bodies of men crossed the river, and, fancying they were to have an easy conquest, advanced up the hill to the French centre. Down came the French, literally hurling them back by the force of their charge. Hundreds of the enemy were crushed, rolled into the water, and put to flight: and, as they dashed confusedly back across the river, the Sardinian batteries mowed them down like grass. In this decisive battle the Russians left 3000 dead on the field, and we took 400 prisoners.

XXVII.—On Wednesday, September 5th, the final bombardment of Sebastopol began. The first day's work was tremendous, and many fires were observed within the walls both on Thursday and Friday. Towards the afternoon of the latter, a Russian powder-magazine blew up, which must have done us appalling

service. Thus it went on, and 1000 a day were killed or disabled by our balls and shells. No garrison could withstand so deadly an attack. On Saturday, the 8th, the allied armies combined in a gigantic assault, which, at the very commencement was signalized by the gallantry with which the French troops took the Malakhoff bastion, and planted the tricolor in view of Sebastopol. The English now attacked the Redan, but were repulsed; and the Little Redan withstood the attack of the French. Our allies likewise attacked the central bastion, but were defeated and forced to retreat. General Pelissier was now established in the Malakhoff; and Prince Gortschakhoff, aware that this success ensured the capture of the town, resolved to leave it. That night, favoured by the darkness, he withdrew his troops across the river in fine order, by means of a bridge of rafts; the inhabitants of the town were removed in boats and steamers; the retreat was guarded by General Schepcleff, who prevented the French from advancing into the town; and then, as the last of the Russians withdrew, the bridge was destroyed, and the buildings of Sebastopol set on fire, in order that nothing might be left to the conquerors save such ruins, and flame, and desolation as met Napoleon and his army in the streets of Moscow. One by one, forts, batteries, and sailing-vessels in harbour blew up with loud explosions, or sent forth vivid flames. Next morning the victors entered the town. Churches and palaces, all blackened and ruined, stood around, and were visited with eager curiosity. A few days later, and the allied armies occupied Sebastopol, after a siege of nearly 12 months; after four bombardments and three great bat-

ties ; after a loss of nearly 2700 in the last attack, and a total loss, on all sides, English, French, and Russian, both within and without the walls of Sebastopol, of something like 100,000 men.

XXVIII.—In the mean time the city of Kars in Anatolia was sustaining a weary blockade. The garrison consisted of about 15,000 Turks under the command of General Williams, and was thinned daily by the casualties of war, fever, and famine. Opposed to this gallant little band was an overwhelming Russian force numbering on the average 40,000 men, under General Mouraviëff. The blockade commenced July 15th, 1856, and lasted more than four months ; till want of the necessary reinforcements, constant desertions, and utter starvation, compelled the brave garrison to capitulate. The terms of surrender were agreed upon November 25th, and on the 28th inst. the Russians took formal possession of the place.

XXIX.—The spring of the following year was signalled by the termination of this war. Paris became the centre of negotiation ; and on the 30th of March, 1856, the treaty of peace was signed by the Plenipotentiaries of each nation. On the 29th of April this event was proclaimed by the heralds through the streets of London ; and on the 29th of May a public holiday was appointed, and a display of fireworks and illuminations provided by the government in commemoration of the peace of Europe.

This ended the greatest siege of modern history.

XXX.—Before the close of the Russian war, England found herself also at war with China, in consequence of a small river-craft under British colors having been fired

into by the Chinese in Canton River. France, taking advantage of this incident, joined with England in negotiating new commercial treaties with the exclusive Chinese. The United States also dispatched a fleet and an ambassador to the scene of action. After the bombardment and capture of Canton, and after hostile demonstrations, by the allied powers, the Treaty of Peking was signed between the Emperor of China and the Governments of France, England, and the United States, establishing diplomatic relations, and throwing open the China trade to their merchants. This war was followed by a still more favorable treaty with Japan, negotiated (as was also the Chinese treaty) by Lord Elgin, in the month of July, 1858.

XXXI.—One of the most dreadful events in the history of Her Majesty's reign was the Sepoy insurrection, which first broke out on the 10th of May, 1857, and surprised and concentrated itself in Delhi, the old Mogul capital. Lord Canning was then Governor-General, having succeeded Lord Dalhousie in the spring of 1856. So little was any disturbance in India apprehended, that an expedition had been fitted out, solely by the India authorities, against Persia, which landed at Bushire, and, after a couple of sharp actions, compelled the Shah to make peace. But the Sepoy mutiny spread as rapidly as unexpectedly. The Presidency of Bengal was soon in their hands; Oude, lately annexed and still smarting under its wrongs, joined the insurrection; partial insurrections took place in the other Presidencies, but were in several places suppressed by the vigor of the commandants. The rebels invariably endeavoured to seize the fortified towns, and in several

instances succeeded. Hence the suppression of the insurrection has been a succession of sieges, or of actions brought on by pursuing the fugitives, flying from one rallying-point to another.

XXXII.—The first memorable events of the great Indian insurrection were—the insurrection at Lucknow and the death of Sir Henry Laurence; the murder of Sir Hugh Wheeler, and his Spartan band; at Cawnpore, by order of the ferocious Nana Sahib; and the massacre of the European residents of Delhi. The first tidings of the insurrection reached England by the end of June, and occasioned the greatest excitement. An Indian fund for the relief of the sufferers was at once raised, which by the middle of October reached the sum of £150,000. By the same date, 30,000 fresh troops were on their way to the East, and Sir Colin Campbell, since created Lord Clyde, was appointed Commander-in-chief. The European forces in India, with the faithful Sikhs and other natives, fought bravely in the meantime. In August, General Havelock recovered Cawnpore, and, in a march of 126 miles, performed in eight days, fought four several actions, always with success. This distinguished soldier died the ensuing November, of dysentery, brought on by excessive exposure. Generals Anson and Barnard also died before Delhi of cholera. The place was finally carried by assault, under General Wilson, on the 20th of September. Lucknow was captured on the 17th of March, 1858, under Sir Colin Campbell; since which time the insurrection has assumed the character of a guerrilla war.

QUESTIONS TO CHAPTER X.

I. For how long had George IV. held the reins of power before he ascended the throne? What was the first act of his reign? By whom was the queen's cause favoured? On what occasion did she go to Westminster Abbey, and what followed?

II. What disaster happened in Ireland in 1822? What well-known character made himself conspicuous? What sum was granted for the relief of the Irish?

III. In what year did Greece endeavour to throw off the Turkish yoke? What great poet went to their assistance, and what was his fate? What panic took place in the following year?

IV. At what determination did the European powers arrive, and who were the allies? When was the battle of Navarino fought, and with what result?

V. What were the penalties to which Roman Catholics were subject at this time? When was the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act passed?

VI. When did George IV. die? Who succeeded him?

VII. For what great measure is the year 1832 famous? What was the nature of the reform?

VIII. In what year was Slavery abolished? What sum was paid to the slave-owners, and how many men were set free?

IX. When did William IV. die?

X. What was the age of Queen Victoria when she succeeded to the throne, and in what condition was the British empire? Why did the Duke of Cumberland become King of Hanover? What was the state

of Canada, and what measures were taken by Parliament to tranquillize that colony? What ceremony took place in the year 1838, and what great wars were entered upon?

XI. What was Chartism, and what excesses did the Chartists commit? In what year did the Queen marry? What was the result of the war in China?

XII. How did the Indian war progress in the mean time? How did Lord Ellenborough retrieve the national honour? Relate the events in China.

XIII. In what year did the Sikh war begin? How many battles were fought with these tribes, and with what success? When was peace concluded? When were the Corn-laws repealed?

XIV. For what event is 1851 celebrated? Repeat the statistics of the Crystal Palace? What became of the materials? What great vehicle of communication was this year established between England and France?

XV. When did the Duke of Wellington die? When and where was he buried?

XVI. For how long had England now been at peace with Europe? What claim of the Emperor Nicholas provoked the late war? What provinces did he seize? What was the conduct of the Sultan? By what massacre were England and France roused to indignation? When was war declared, and what followed?

XVII. When was the first blow struck? Describe the affair of Odessa?

XVIII. Where did the armies encamp? How many died of cholera in the English army?

Where is Silistria? How long did the Russians besiege it? How did the siege terminate, and what were the numbers on each side?

XIX. What place did the allies invade, and when did they arrive there? When did the battle of the Alma take place? What were the numbers on each side? Relate the order of the battle? What were the losses of the allies and the Russians? To what place did the army next proceed?

XX. What preparations were now made before Sebastopol? When did the siege begin?

XXI. When was the battle of Balaklava fought? What was the result? What were our losses?

XXII. What noble lady now left England, and by whom was she accompanied? What assistance was sent out through the *Times'* subscription?

XXIII. On what day was the battle of Inkermann fought? How did the Russians advance? What was the appearance of the battle? How were our men relieved? What was the end of the contest? How long had it lasted, and what were the numbers on each side?

XXIV. When did the Emperor Nicholas die? What effect had his death upon the war? What useful works were established at the Crimea? What was the strength and state of the armies at this time?

XXV. Relate the events of the 18th of June. When did Lord Raglan die? Who succeeded him in the command?

XXVI. How many men were sent from Sardinia? When did the battle of the Tchernaya take place? How did it end? How many Russians were killed and taken?

XXVII. When did the final bombardment begin? How many were killed daily in Sebastopol by our missiles? When was the great attack made? What army took the Malakhoff? What success had the English? What French General was established in the Malakhoff? What was the course pursued by the Russian commander? By whom was the retreat guarded, and in what state did the Russians leave Sebastopol? How long had the siege occupied? How many bombardments and battles had there been? How many were lost in the last attack? How many had fallen altogether both within and without the walls, during this siege?

XXVIII. Where is the city of Kars situated? What was the number of men on each side, and by whom were they commanded? When did the blockade commence? What compelled General Williams to surrender? When were the terms of capitulation agreed upon, and when did the Russian take possession of the city?

XXIX. What great event took place in the following spring? Where and when did the peace-treaty receive the signatures of the Plenipotentiaries? When was the event proclaimed in London? On what day did the public rejoicings take place?

XXX. What was the origin of the Chinese war? What powers were engaged in that war? What treaty followed? What other commercial advantage was gained by England in consequence?

XXXI. When and where did the Indian mutiny first break out? Who was Governor-General at the time? What event

had immediately preceded the
mutiny? What part of India
first fell into the hands of the
Sepsys? What were the tactics
of the mutineers?

XXXII. What were the first
memorable events of the Indian
insurrection? Who fell at
Lucknow? By whom was the
massacre ordered at Cawnpore?

When did the news reach Eng-
land? What steps were taken
by England? What was done
in India in the mean while?
What were the chief exploits of
General Havelock? When was
Delhi taken? When was Luck-
now taken? What is the pro-
sents character of the war?

THE END.

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