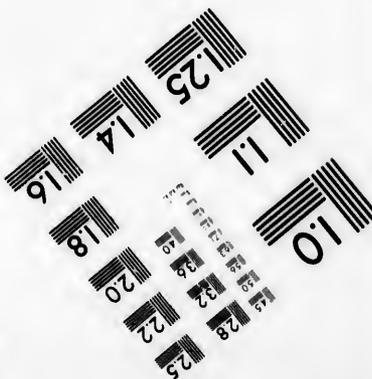
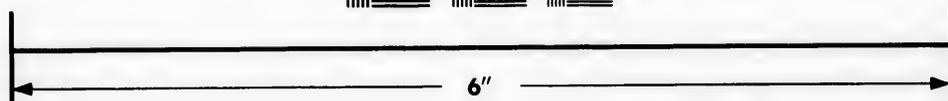
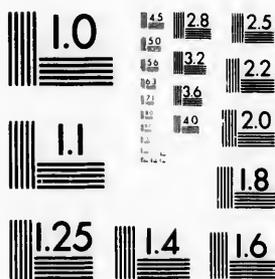


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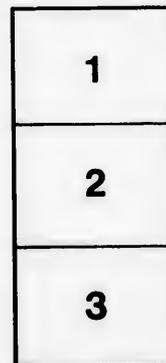
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BASED ON

Public School History

OF

ENGLAND AND CANADA

BY

R. B. STEVENSON

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EXPLANATORY NOTE.

This little work is based on our authorized text book on History and covers the work thoroughly; first in detail and again in review, with many years' Entrance and Public School Leaving Examination questions also. I have used and tested this method of teaching history and also many other methods, and found this to be by far the best for creating and keeping up interest. I trust it may prove a boon to busy teachers and make the study of history a pleasure to the pupil.

I would suggest to the teacher the following method of teaching with this little book:—Give the pupils a number of questions to prepare. If they find it impossible to answer any question request them to refer to you before the class is called.

Add any question, suggestion or explanation you deem necessary.

Yours in the Work,

AUTHOR.

A
B.
line

CANADIAN HISTORY (FRENCH).

CHAPTER I.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF CANADA.

1. Why should we study the History of Canada?
2. Canada is a part of what continent?
3. When was the continent discovered by civilized nations?
4. By whom discovered and who sent him out?
5. Where did he land? What did he call the place? Why?
6. What did he call the people and why?
7. Describe their appearance and manner of living?
8. Who next sent out explorers to America?
9. Who were sent out? Where did they land? Give date.
10. Who were the next to send out explorers?
11. Who was it came? Give date and tell where he landed.
12. Tell where each nation started a colony. Why there?
13. What principal Indian tribes were met with?
14. Give the location of each tribe.
15. What was their relation later to the whites respectively?
16. Who were Roberval, Champlain and Dulac?
17. Connect the following dates with the lives of the above: 1541, 1603, 1608, 1615, 1627, 1635, 1660.
18. Why were the Company of One Hundred Associates formed? What were they asked to do, and what privileges did they get?
19. What interfered with their work?
20. Tell what you know about the Conquest of Canada in 1629.

CHAPTER II.

FRENCH RULE IN CANADA.

1. What objects had the French in view in their dealings with Canada?

2. What religious society labored to christianize the Indians?
3. What was their success with the tribes respectively?
4. Give the names of some who died for the cause?
5. Give the names of the most important missions established and the fate of some of them.
6. How did the Company of O. H. A. carry out their promises?
7. What led to the founding of Montreal mission?
8. Read the story of Dujac in your Fourth Reader.
9. What was the result of their sacrifice?
10. What hindered the progress of the country?
11. What was Royal Government and why was it established?
12. What did it consist of? (Give names of offices and officials with duties of each).
13. Who were the "seigneurs"?
14. Where and by whom were disputes settled?
15. Why was Mesy recalled and who took his place?
16. How was the colony now aided?
17. Give an account of Talon's endeavors to promote the welfare of his people.
18. What plan was carried out to give the settlers wives?
19. Name several drawbacks the young colony had to contend with.
20. Who were the first to make discoveries West?
21. In 1672 what famous man came to Canada?
22. How did he treat the Indians?
23. With whom did he have trouble? Why?
24. Who were Joliet, Marquette and La Salle?
25. Tell the story of their labors.
26. What happened to La Salle?
27. Why was Frontenac recalled to France?
28. Who succeeded him and what did he do to place the nation in danger of being destroyed by the Indians?
29. What effort was made by the English in 1690 and with what effect?
30. What caused the war again in America between the English and French? (Read Section 2, page 131).
31. What treaty for a while gave peace.
32. What was foreseen by the Governor Vaudreuil and with what result?
33. What caused war again in America? (Read section 9, page 140).
34. What was the complaint between the French and English in America?

35. Who commanded the English and French respectively and what happened each?
36. Give the situation of Forts DuQuesne and Necessity.
37. Who now commanded the respective forces?
38. Who was Wolfe?
39. Trace the conflict through such sieges and battles as Fort William Henry, Louisburg, Ticonderoga and Fort DuQuesne.
40. What plan of attack was laid in 1759 and with what result?
41. Why was Wolfe's task a hard one?
42. How did he succeed in getting on the height at Quebec? (Read lesson LXXIX, page 233, Fourth Reader).

CHAPTER III.

CANADIAN HISTORY (ENGLISH)—LAYING THE FOUNDATION OF CANADA.

1. Who succeeded Wolfe and Montcalm respectively?
2. What happened in the spring?
3. When was Canada finally surrendered to the English?
4. When did the Seven Years' War close? Give name and provisions of the treaty that closed the war.
5. Tell the story of Pontiac.
6. What two things were remarkable about this conspiracy?
7. What form of rule was now established in Canada? Why?
8. How was the country divided and who ruled over the different parts respectively?
9. What rights were given the French in Canada after the conquest?
10. What were they promised later?
11. What did the French not like about this rule?
12. What was the Quebec Act and why was it passed? Give date.
13. What caused the American War of Independence?
14. How might this war have been avoided?
15. What helped to make the Canadians loyal to Britain?
16. When did this war commence?
17. What was the result of the expedition into Canada?
18. What treaty closed the war? Give date and provisions.
19. Who were the United Empire Loyalists?

20. Show how England showed her appreciation of their loyalty to her.
21. What had the U. E. Loyalists to do with the passing of the Constitutional Act of 1791?
22. What had the English settlers to complain of in the Quebec Act?
23. State clearly the provisions of Constitutional Act.
24. Point out four things in this Act that caused trouble and rebellion.
25. Give the duty and tell how each of the following was appointed: Governor, Executive Council, Legislative Council, Legislative Assembly.
26. How many members were sent from each province to each of the above bodies?

CHAPTER IV.

WAR 1812.

1. Where did the first Parliament in Upper Canada meet?
2. To what place did they change it? Why?
3. Name the first Governor and give an account of their work at first meeting.
4. What important laws were passed at the second meeting in May of the next year?
5. Give name and date of the first newspaper in Upper Canada.
6. Where and when did the first Parliament meet in Lower Canada?
7. How did they act regarding language and slavery?
8. Explain the meaning of the following terms used by the earlier settlers: "Drag," "seed," "shanty," "clearing," "troughs," "blazed," "corduroy roads," "miller's toll," "logging bees," "raisings," "sheep in the wilderness," and "board around."
9. Where were the settlements chiefly in U. Canada?
10. What had the people of U. Canada to complain of regarding legislation?
11. Why did not the people refuse to vote money and put the others out of office?
12. Why did they forget their troubles for a time?
13. Who was Napoleon Bonaparte?
14. What were the "Orders-in-Council"?

15. What other complaint had United States against England?
16. When did war begin between United States and Canada?
17. Why did England give Canada little help?
18. Who was looking after the affairs of Canada at this time?
19. Where did the Americans intend to attack Canada?
20. What was the result of the attacks respectively?
21. What noble man lost his life in this campaign?
22. Sum up the results of the campaign of 1812.
23. Who succeeded Brock?
24. What three generals led the American attacks respectively?
25. Follow the respective armies through the campaign of 1813 and sum up of the results.
26. Where was the scene of the principal conflicts during the campaign of 1814?
27. What action of the British was in revenge for the burning of Niagara?
28. Give name, date and provisions of treaty that closed the war.
29. How do you account for the feeble attempts of United States against Canada?
30. What sad thing happened at New Orleans after the treaty was signed?

CHAPTER V.

STRUGGLE FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT AND THE REBELLION OF 1837-8.

1. How had Canada and the United States suffered from the late war respectively?
2. What caused large immigrations to Canada from 1815 to 1820?
3. Name some of the improvements for the furtherance of trade about this time.
4. What was done to meet the growing demand for money?
5. What clause of the Constitutional Act was now found fault with?
6. Give name and date of the Act that settled the difficulty?
7. What aids were given to schools and what important colleges were started during these times?
8. What was the principal complaints the Assembly had against the Governors and Councils in Canada?

9. What offer was made by the Assembly and with what result ?
10. Why did the British Parliament not listen to and redress the wrongs of Canada ?
11. How did difference in race and religion cause trouble in Canada ?
12. What effort was made in 1828 and with what result ?
13. In what were the troubles of Upper Canada the same as Lower Canada, and in what did they differ ?
14. Who were the Family Compact ?
15. Name several things they did that displeased the people ?
16. How did the Canada Land Company and Clergy Reserves hinder the progress of the country ?
17. Show that the Clergy Reserves caused much trouble in the church.
18. What was done to prevent the land from passing from the church ?
19. What men made their presence felt on the side of Reform ?
20. Tell the story of Mackenzie and his effort for Reform.
21. About this time what man took the side of Reform in Lower Canada ?
22. What brought on a crisis in Lower Canada and with what result ?
23. How was Lower Canada governed for a time ?
24. Who was sent out from England to investigate the cause of the rebellion ?
25. What complaints were made against him in England ?
26. Though he resigned his position, how did he show that he was a gentleman ?
27. What did he recommend in his report to the British Parliament ?
28. How did the Rebellion in Lower Canada end ?
29. What mistake did the British Government make in appointing a Governor to succeed Colborne ?
30. How did the new governor act that displeased the Reformers ?
31. What was then their only chance for reform and what favored the scheme ?
32. What plan of attack did they form and why did it fail ?
33. How did the revolt in Upper Canada end ?
34. Who were the Patriots ?
35. Explain their object and how they succeeded ?
35. What happened to Mackenzie ?

CHAPTER VI.

THE GROWTH OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

1. Why had the Rebellion failed and what did it teach the English Parliament ?
2. Whose advice was now considered good ?
3. What was this advice and who was sent out to bring it about ?
4. What were the objections to the union in the provinces respectively ?
5. When was the Bill passed and under what name ?
6. What now composed the Parliament and what changes were made ?
7. Explain how the Parliament was now "responsible."
8. What honor was conferred on Thompson for his tact in bringing about the union successfully ?
9. Show how Sydenham had to have party government ?
10. Give the particulars of the Municipal Act with date.
11. Who succeeded Sydenham and what success had he as governor ?
12. Who succeeded Bigot ? Show that he was unfit to rule a country like Canada ?
13. What did he do that displeased the people ?
14. When was the boundary between Canada and United States as far west as Lake-of-the-Woods settled ?
15. Why was it necessary to have this second settlement of the boundary lines ?
16. Who acted for Canada and United States respectively and how was it settled ?
17. What other clause was put in the treaty regarding criminals ?
18. State clearly the requirements of the Extradition Treaty.
19. When had provision been made for the maintenance of Grammar Schools ?
20. Who was Dr. Egerton Ryerson ?
21. What position was given to him in 1844 ?
22. What did he at once set to work to do ? Give his mode of procedure and the result.
23. What is the key-note of his educational system.
24. Name the different colleges established within the years 1840 and 1853.
25. When did Lord Elgin reach Canada as Governor ?
26. Explain fully the demands of the Rebellion Losses Bill and what the objections were to these demands.

27. When was it submitted to Parliament and passed?
28. Name several results of the passing of this Bill.
29. What were the Clergy Reserves and what was the trouble over them?
30. When were duties taken off British goods coming into Canada?
31. What caused a great immigration from Ireland to Canada at this time?
32. Give the sad results with causes.
33. Give name and date of the first railroad in Upper and Lower Canada respectively.
34. What caused Canada to have such a heavy public debt?
35. What important events happened in 1851, 1846, 1854?
35. Give the particulars of the Reciprocity Treaty.
37. Name in review the several things that tended to the progress of Canada, stating your reason in each case.
38. What question of 1840 came up again for settlement?
39. What other question now came up to be settled?
40. Who demanded a change in these and what were those demands?
41. How were these two questions settled and how were the losers treated?
42. What do you understand by a political dead-lock?
43. What changes were made in the political parties?
44. What do you understand by "representation by population" and who agitated it?
45. Who were the most prominent leaders of the two parties respectively?
46. What happened in 1864 and with what result?
47. What did the Union Parliament decide on doing?
48. When and by whom had this scheme been proposed before?
49. When they began to discuss union what did the Canadians find out regarding the Maritime Provinces?
50. Where did they hold their first conference and what provinces were represented?
51. When the scheme was again discussed at Quebec what provinces dropped out and why?
52. What was done in 1866 and with what result?
53. Give the name and date of the act passed and when it came into force?
54. What province was dissatisfied, with what result and under what terms did it come into the Union?

55. Why did the British Government favor the Union?
56. Connect important events to the following dates: 1854, 1858, 1860, 1861, and give the particulars regarding each event.
57. Why was the Reciprocity Treaty cancelled in 1866?
58. Who were the Fenians and what did they attempt? Give results.

CHAPTER VII.

NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

1. Why do we now have to study the history of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick?
2. By what name must we henceforth know the Canadas?
3. The history of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is much like what other province?
4. Who first settled in Nova Scotia and how did the English come to own it?
5. By what name were Nova Scotia and New Brunswick known at first?
6. What two nations claimed Port Royal and when did it finally pass to the British?
7. What happened to the French in Nova Scotia and why?
8. What removed all fear of attacks from the French in 1758?
9. When did all the Maritime Provinces pass into the hands of the British?
10. In what state were these provinces before 1784 and finally how were they changed?
11. When did Nova Scotia get a constitution and with what success?
12. Who caused the agitation for a more liberal form of government?
13. When was it granted to them?
14. What were her principal sources of wealth?
15. What advancement had been made in Education, Railroads, etc.?
16. What was the feeling of the majority towards the confederation of 1867 and with what result?
17. In what state was New Brunswick until 1784?
18. What greatly increased the population after 1783?

19. Give some important effects of this settlement on the constitution giving reasons.
20. What was the principal occupation of the people and how was the lumber trade encouraged?
21. What settlers were added in 1814?
22. What terrible disaster happened in 1825?
23. How was New Brunswick like Upper Canada constitutionally, but with what difference in settlement?
24. Who took the side of the people in this struggle?
25. What kept the country in constant alarm and when was it settled?
26. What was the Ashburton treaty? Why so called?
27. Name some of the improvements subsequent to confederation.
28. What was the feeling in New Brunswick towards confederation and how was it shown?
29. What changes took place in the political feeling? Give cause and result.

CHAPTER VIII.

CANADA SINCE CONFEDERATION.

1. What was the principle of the Union of the Provinces?
2. Tell what was necessary to carry this out.
3. In what was the scheme like and in what unlike that of United States?
4. Name the matters each province was allowed to control.
5. Give the meaning of Customs and Excise.
6. Give one important benefit expected from the union and tell how it was guarded.
7. How did the provinces get sufficient money to defray their expenses?
8. What else did the Dominion Parliament control?
9. What was given to each province and what body was left optional?
10. What province did without this body? Why?
11. How and for how long was each of the above appointed?
12. What was the Dominion Parliament to consist of?
13. Tell how each was appointed and the term of office.

14. How was the problem "Representation by Population" settled?
15. In whose hands was the real government of the Dominion and how many composed this body?
16. What power was given to the Governor-General?
17. Why was the Intercolonial Railroad from Halifax to Quebec built and who gave aid?
18. When the Dominion was duly confederated who held the following positions: Governor-General, Prime Minister, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, Premier of Ontario?
19. What steps were taken in 1868 by the Dominion Government?
20. Who held this land and why did they undervalue it to the English people?
21. Where had a settlement been formed? By whom and to what extent?
22. State fully the agreement between the Government and Hudson Bay Company when it was surrendered to Canada?
23. What trouble was met with in settling Manitoba?
24. How might this have been avoided?
25. Give particulars with the results.
26. Give date and provisions of the Manitoba Act?
27. When were other provinces added to the Dominion?
28. Innumerate and give the particulars of the principal political changes and important laws since confederation.
29. What important changes were made in the respective provinces?
30. Give the cause, location and result of the North West Rebellion showing the steps taken to quell the rising.
31. Name the many steps of progress made by Canada with particulars regarding each.
32. Sketch briefly the literary and social progress of Canada.

FRENCH CANADIAN HISTORY REVIEWED.

1. Tell what nations sent out explorers to America, with dates, names of explorers and where each landed.

2. Give the appearance, character and mode of living, of the North American Indians.
3. Give the names of the principal tribes, where they lived, and to what white races they allied themselves respectively.
4. Name the several drawbacks to the progress of Christianity among the Indians.
5. Show that France owes much to such men as Champlain, Talon, Frontenac, LaSalle and Montcalm.
6. What led to the forming of the Company of One Hundred Associates, why did they lose their charter and what kind of government succeeded their's?
7. Give the causes that led the English and French into the conflict which ended in the conquest of Canada by the English?
8. Attach important events to the following dates: 1492, 1497, 1535, 1603, 1627 and 1663.

ENGLISH CANADIAN HISTORY.

1. Give the name, date and provisions of the treaty that gave Canada finally to the English
2. What kind of Government was first introduced and why was it changed?
3. Give cause and result of the American War of Independence, with date of beginning, and name date and provisions of the treaty that closed the war.
4. When was this change made, and why did they have this new form changed?
5. Give name, date and particulars regarding this change.
6. When did the first parliament meet in Upper Canada, under the Act of 1791, and what important bills were passed? Give particulars.
7. When did the parliament meet in Lower Canada, and what understandings were arrived at?
8. What troubles did the settlers have to contend with, in settling new districts?
9. What provisions of the Constitutional Act began to cause trouble?

10. Give cause and result of the war of 1812-1814.
11. Name many indications of rapid growth in the colony now that the war was over.
12. Name the differences between the complaints of the two provinces, and show also in what they were alike.
13. When the Rebellion started, who took the cause of the people in the respective provinces?
14. What was the Patriot War? Why so-called? Sum up the results of the Rebellion.
15. Who was Lord Durham, and why did the English parliament begin to remember his advice?
16. What was the Act of Union? Show that the people at last got responsible government.
17. What was the Municipal Act, and what other important changes took place under the new government?
18. Name the Governors that preceded Lord Elgin, and tell how they were fitted to rule a country like Canada. Give reasons for your answer.
19. Tell what you know about the Ashburton Treaty and the clause pertaining to "Extradition of Criminals."
20. Who was Dr. Ryerson? Explain fully the key note of our Educational System.
21. Name the different colleges opened before 1853, and tell to what each was devoted.
22. State clearly in what condition Lord Elgin found Canada when he came out as Governor.
23. Tell all you know about the Rebellion Losses Bill and the results of its being passed.
24. Name several other events connected with Lord Elgin's Administration.
25. Name the events of Commercial Progress connected with the dates, 1836, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854.
26. Explain fully what we understand by Clergy Reserves, and Seigneurial Tenure and tell what the objections to them were, respectively.
27. What state of affairs existed politically in Canada for a few years before 1864, and what happened in that year?
28. What was the policy of the respective parties?
29. State fully the steps taken to bring about Confederation.
30. Tell what provinces went into the Union and give date for the admission of the other provinces.

31. What caused the Fenian Raid? Give results.
32. Give the history of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia before Confederation.
33. State clearly what the governing body consisted of in Canada after the British North American Act.
34. What legislative machinery was given to each province?
35. Tell what the Dominion and Provincial Parliaments controlled respectively.
36. Give fully the cause, progress and result of the Rebellion of 1870.
37. What caused the Rebellion of 1885, and how did it end.
38. Name important political changes in Canada after the union.
39. How did the Conservative party under Sir John A. McDonald lose power and on what did they again regain power?
40. Name with particulars the important laws passed during these changes.
41. Show that Canada has made much progress commercially, socially and also on literary lines since Confederation.

BRITISH HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

BRITAIN BEFORE ENGLAND.

1. Why should we in Canada study English History?
2. Give an idea of the size of Britain.
3. Describe the people of the Old and New Stone Age respectively. Why so called?
4. Who were the Celts?
5. Who else visited Britain before the Romans?
6. When did the Romans come to Britain?
7. Under whom and with what results?
8. Who were the Druids?
9. Name some of the effects of the Roman occupation of Britain.

CHAPTER II.

ENGLISH CONQUEST.

1. Where did the Jutes, Angles and Saxons live?

2. What kind of a life did they lead ?
3. Tell how they came to conquer Britain.
4. Show the difference between the conquest of Britain by the Romans and the Anglo Saxons.
5. Give the meaning of the following words as used by the Saxons : Eorl, Ceorl, Slaves, Moot, Compurgation, Ordeal, Folkmoot, Witangemot.
6. Describe the religion of the Saxons.
7. What do we owe to their gods ?
8. When was the religion of Christ preached to them ?
9. Give result of this teaching.
10. What was the Saxon Heptarchy ?
11. Who became the first king of all the English? Give means and date.

CHAPTER III.

ENGLISH AND DANES.

1. Who were the Danes ?
2. In what did they resemble the English as they had been ?
3. What was their principal manner of living ?
4. What success did the Danes have in England ?
5. What king at last defeated them ?
6. Who was Alfred the Great ?
7. How did he deal with the Danes ?
8. Name several things worthy of note in Alfred's life.
9. Name some of Alfred's successors.
10. Who was Dunstan ?
11. What did he do to benefit England ?
12. Name several changes in the social condition of the people.
13. When did the Danes begin to harass the English again ?
14. Explain fully what caused the conquest of England by the Danes.
15. Name the Danish kings and tell something about their ability as rulers.
16. Explain how Edward happened to succeed the Danes to the English crown.

CHAPTER IV.

NORMAN CONQUEST.

1. Who was Edward and why was he called Confessor?
2. Explain fully who the Normans were and how they came to settle where they did.
3. What objection had many of the English to Edward?
4. Tell who Godwin was and about his dealings with Edward.
5. Who was Harold? Tell about his oath to William of Normandy and how he kept it.
6. When Edward died, who had Harold to fight against for the crown?
7. Give the result of his battles, and name four claims William had to the English throne.

CHAPTER V.

THE EARLY NORMANS.

1. Who was William the Conqueror, and what kind of a man was he?
2. What plan did William take to carry out his promise to his men who fought for him?
3. Explain fully Feudal system.
4. Where were the risings against William? Tell why and the dreadful consequences.
5. Explain fully New Forest, and Domesday Book.
6. What reason did William give for instituting the Curfew Bell and what was his real motive?
7. Name the principal effects of the Norman Conquest regarding the church, social condition of the people, language and commerce.
8. State some of the troubles William had to contend with and also the cause and date of his death.
9. Tell what kind of a man William II. was, why he ruled instead of Robert and what was given to Robert.
10. Tell the story of Anselm and the king.
11. Explain fully what the Crusades were, and how Robert was enabled to go on them?
12. What is supposed to have happened to the king, and how was his body used. Why?
13. Who was Henry I., and why did he give the people good laws?

14. Name the principal actions of Henry to keep the people on his side.
15. When Robert returned, what happened?
16. Tell how Robert lost Normandy.
17. What trouble did Henry have with the church, and how was it settled?
18. What caused sorrow to the king in his last days?
19. Show that the people were made sorry also.
20. Although the barons swore to support the claim of Matilda, Henry's daughter, whom did they support? Why?
21. Who supported the claim of Matilda and with what result?
22. Tell how the people were persecuted during this reign and give the causes.
23. Who came to dispute Stephen's right to the throne and what terms did they come to?

CHAPTER VI.

THE CROWN, THE CHURCH AND THE BARONS.

1. Henry II. was the first of what line of kings?
2. Over what territory did he rule?
3. Name several reforms effected by Henry?
4. How did he lessen the power of the barons?
5. Who was Archbishop of Canterbury and what trouble did Henry have with him?
6. Tell the story of Becket.
7. Tell how Henry come to conquer Ireland, giving date.
8. What trouble did he have in his last days?
9. What kind of a man was Richard I., and where did he spend most of his time?
10. What trouble did he have coming home and what was the cause?
11. Tell what kind of a man John was, and who should have been king in his stead?
12. Who was young Arthur and what happened to him?
13. What trouble did John have with the church?
14. How did this trouble end? Explain "Interdict."
15. What complaints did the barons have against John?
16. What did they do to get better government?
17. Give the date and provisions of the Magna Charta?

18. When this charter had no effect on John, what did the barons then do?
19. What saved England from having a French king?

CHAPTER VII.

DEMONTFORT'S PARLIAMENT.

1. Why did the barons rally round young Henry against the French king?
2. As Henry was too young to rule, what provisions were made for governing?
3. What change was made in the Great Charter?
4. Who succeeded Marshall and when did Henry begin to rule for himself?
5. What state was the country in under William I. and II.?
6. What was the change under Henry I.?
7. Describe the state under each succeeding king up to Henry III.
8. Describe the general state of the people at this time and show they had prospered greatly.
9. What was noticed about Henry when he governed alone?
10. What complaints had they against him?
11. Who took the side of the people against the king?
12. What were the provisions of Oxford and how did they affect the king?
13. What caused the Battle of Lewes? Give result.
14. What great change was made by Montfort in parliament members?
15. In what respect could this meeting called by Montfort, not be called a parliament as we understand the term at present?
16. What caused the people to turn against Montfort and what was the result?
17. By what two things do we especially remember the reign of Henry III.?

CHAPTER VIII.

STRUGGLE WITH WALES AND SCOTLAND.

1. Where had young Edward gone after his father was restored to his throne?

2. What other two English royalties went on the Crusades?
3. Give a full description of Edward I. and tell in what you think this affected his life as king.
4. What had he learned from Simon DeMontfort?
5. What change did he make in small coins?
6. Tell how Edward came to conquer Wales, and who the first Prince of Wales was.
7. Explain fully the changes of Edward I. for reform.
8. Tell what a Jew is, describe their habits and explain why Edward drove them out of his realm.
9. Why was Edward's parliament of 1295 the first true parliament ever called in England?
10. Tell in what this parliament consisted and some important regulations regarding it.
11. Explain clearly how Edward became Feudal Lord of Scotland.
12. How did this lead to his conquering Scotland?
13. Tell what you know about Robert Bruce, Balliol, William Wallace and Bruce.
14. When Edward died what was he intent on doing, and what charge did he give his young son?
15. Tell what kind of a man Edward II. was and how he followed his father's dying injunction?
16. Who was Gaveston? Why was he banished repeatedly and what finally happened to him?
17. Tell what Bruce was doing in Scotland all this time and the state of affairs in June, 1314.
18. How do you account for the defeat of the hosts of the English at this battle? (Read Lesson XXVII., Fourth Reader).
19. What happened to make discontent in England now?
20. Give an account of the intrigues of the Queen against her husband?

CHAPTER IX.

HUNDRED YEARS' WAR—THE PEASANTS' WAR.

1. Who did the ruling for Edward III. at first and what happened to him?
2. In what was Edward III. like his grandfather, and with what result regarding Scotland?
2. What caused the Hundred Years' War? Give three causes.

4. Why did the French not recognize Edward's claim to the French throne?
5. How did this war affect the French and English people respectively?
6. Name the battles fought in the first campaign and give the results of each.
7. Give date for the taking of Calais and remember it with the results.
8. Who led the English in the second campaign? What important battle was fought and what was the general result?
9. Give the cause and result of the third campaign.
10. Name the good results of this war.
11. What important changes took place in this reign regarding trade, currency and parliament?
12. Give the cause, substance and result of the Statute of Labourers.
13. For what are the following men noted: Chaucer, Langland and Wiclif?
14. What other important measures were passed besides the Statute of Labourers?
15. Show that England treated the Irish very unjustly?
16. In what condition was Edward III. in his old age?
17. In whose hands was the governing power and how did he use it?
18. What is the meaning of impeaching and when was it done first?
19. Who was Richard II. and who ruled for him?
20. What helped to make the people discontented?
21. What was the Poll-tax and what did it cause?
22. Who headed the Peasants' Revolt and what was the result?
23. Who were causing trouble in England during the minority of the king?
24. Who were the "Council of Eleven" and why did they displease the young king?
25. When Richard began to rule for himself how did he behave? State some of those actions.
26. What turned the people gradually against him?
27. What happened to Henry Bolingbroke and the Duke of Norfolk?
28. What action of the king roused the anger of the banished Bolingbroke?
29. Who aided Henry and what happened to the king?

CHAPTER X.

THE HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

1. By what two rights did Henry IV. become king?
2. Who plotted to take the throne from Henry?
3. Show that other kings who did not rule by right of birth had plots against them?
4. What was the cause and result of their plots against Henry IV?
5. Show that Henry gave good laws for about the same reason as his namesake Henry I.?
6. Name important laws that were passed with special attention to the one against heretics.
7. What kind of a man was Henry V.?
8. Name his chief faults and show that they caused trouble in England?
9. Give a clear statement of the condition of the people and show in what they had improved.
10. Why was the French war renewed and with what success? Name the principal battles.
11. Who aided the English king in his contest? Why?
12. When France had given up all hope who came to the rescue?
13. Tell the story of Jeanne Darc, giving your idea as to why the French were inspired with hope and the English intimidated.
14. How did the Seven Years' War close?
15. What kind of a man was Henry VI. and who did most of the ruling?
16. What caused Cade's Rebellion, and what was the result?
17. What caused the War of the Roses? Why so called?
18. Who took up the cause of the insane king?
19. What happened to York and who took up his cause?
20. When and at what battle were the Lancastrians defeated?

CHAPTER XI.

THE HOUSE OF YORK.

1. What caused the War of the Roses to break out again?
2. Tell who the Earl of Warwick was and show that he deserved the name "King Maker."
3. What caused the ill feeling between Warwick and Edward IV

4. What finally happened to Warwick?
5. What do you understand by "New Monarchy"?
6. Give fully the cause of this new form of government?
7. Give the meaning of "benevolences" as used in this reign and show that they were wrongly named.
8. Show that Edward's love of power led him to do many cruel things.
9. Tell who Caxton was, name some of his works and tell why his rise is important in English history.
10. When Edward IV. died what claim did Richard, Duke of Gloucester, set up against his nephew?
11. What happened to the young princes and others that opposed Richard?
12. Give the names of the others that suffered at the hands of Richard.
13. Describe Richard as to his character, inclinations and personal appearance.
14. Show in what way Richard tried to rule well and please the people, and tell why he did not succeed.
15. What generally happens in a country when the king is not the lawful heir?
16. Who formed plots against Richard, and what was the result in each case?
17. Give date, cause and result of the battle of Bosworth Field.
18. What effect did Columbus' discoveries, voyages to India, knowledge of astronomy and Greek literature have on England?
19. Give several results from the wars of the Roses?

CHAPTER XII-

HOUSE OF TUDOR. THE REFORMATION.

1. What kind of a man was Henry VII., the first of the House of Tudor?
2. What was his aim in life as a king, and how did he set to work to accomplish his ends?
3. Give the meaning of "liveries," "maintenance" and "benevolences" and state the attitude of Henry towards each.
4. Give the cause, use and results of the "Court of Star Chamber" and "Morton's Fork."

5. As in the case of William I., Stephen, John and Richard II., who were not lawful heirs, show that Henry VII. also had to fight claimants for his throne and give the result.

6. What foreign alliances did Henry make by marriage of his children and what was his motive in each case?

7. What important events in his reign are connected with the following dates: 1492, 1497, 1453?

8. Show that there was a strong desire arising to be well educated.

9. Give the appearance and character of Henry VIII?

10. What wars were carried on by Henry, why did he carry them on and what was the result in each case?

11. What kind of a man was Wolsey and how did he for a time suit Henry VIII?

12. What position did he hold and how did this cause his death?

13. Who was Henry's first wife and why did he want a divorce?

14. What reason did he give for wanting a divorce and how did he set about getting it?

15. Give fully Wolsey's share of the proceeding and tell the result to him.

16. Who took Wolsey's place after his death?

17. What advice did he give Henry and what was the result?

18. Show that Providence can overrule the bad actions of men for a nation's welfare.

19. What kind of Men were Cromwell and Cranmer?

20. Name some of the cruel actions of these men and the king.

21. What caused so much robbing and plundering during this reign and what was the effect of the severe laws against such?

22. Who was Martin Luther? Show that he was the father of Protestantism.

23. Over what countries did this great Reformation spread?

24. State as clearly as you can in what this great change consisted.

25. What was the attitude of Henry towards this religious change?

26. What was the cause and result of "The Pilgrimage of Grace"?

27. What happened to Annie Boleyn? Give the causes and tell who took her place.

28. What action was taken by parliament against the children of Katherine and Anne Boleyn to please the king?

29. When Henry's third wife died who succeeded her as queen?

30. What had Cromwell to do with this fourth marriage and with what result to the King, Queen and himself, respectively?

31. What great change had come over the disposition and appearance of Henry?
32. Show by reference to his persecutions that he was fickle-minded.
33. What change did parliament allow Henry to make regarding succession to the throne?
34. Name the wives of Henry with the fate of each.

CHAPTER XIII.

RELIGIOUS STRUGGLES.

1. Give the character of Edward VI. and tell what sect of religion he favored.
2. Who were appointed to rule for him and why?
3. What kind of a man was Somerset and what was his ambition?
4. Name fully the changes at once brought about regarding the form of worship.
5. Why were these changes not received favorably?
6. State fully all the causes that led to the risings all over the country.
7. Trace the steps that led to the downfall of Somerset and rise of Warwick.
8. Show that education made great strides during this reign and tell what you consider were the causes.
9. What plan did the Duke of Northumberland (Warwick) have to keep the Catholics off the throne and how did he succeed? Give the result to himself and others.
10. What steps were taken by Mary to get her crown?
11. Tell what kind of a woman Mary was and give reasons for her actions.
12. How did her first acts correspond to the first acts of Somerset?
13. What was Mary's principal object in life?
14. Why did Mary wish to marry Philip of Spain, and what objections had the English to the match? Give results.
15. Why was Mary dissatisfied in her marriage?
16. Name the principal persons who suffered for their religion and tell how many perished in the cause altogether.
17. What caused war with France? Give results.

CHAPTER XIV.

WISE RULE OF ELIZABETH.

1. Give the character and policy of Elizabeth and tell how she differed from her half-sister Mary.
2. In what state was England when Elizabeth became queen?
3. What religious wars were going on over in Europe?
4. What plan did the Queen take to unite the religious factions in her kingdom and with what result?
5. Why had Elizabeth to be very cautious in her dealings with her people?
6. What trouble was going on in Scotland and what part did Elizabeth take in it?
7. Who was Mary Queen of Scots? Give her history.
8. Why did England prosper greatly during this reign?
9. Tell in what this prosperity consisted.
10. Name the three principal religious bodies in England and show in what they differed from each other in views and ceremony.
11. What act was passed in 1563?
12. During this time what was going on in Scotland and why did the English become alarmed?
13. Give the history of Mary Queen of Scots from her arrival in Scotland until she came to England and from that until her death.
14. What caused Philip of Spain to fit out the Armada?
15. Show how England succeeded in defeating him.
16. What important writers flourished during this reign? Name some of the writings of each.
17. How had the Tudors respectively treated Ireland?
18. What was Elizabeth's policy toward Ireland and what was the result?
19. In what state was Elizabeth during her last days?

CHAPTER XV.

CROWN AND PARLIAMENT.

1. What claim had James VI. of Scotland to the English throne?
2. What prophecy was fulfilled when James was crowned at London?
3. What was the "Divine Right" of Kings? Give your reasons for thinking that belief would cause trouble between King and Parliament.

4. What other belief had James regarding Bishops?
5. Describe fully the character of James and tell why he was unfit to rule a people like the English?
6. In what state did James find the English parliament?
7. What did each religious party expect of James and what reasons had each party for expecting it?
8. What did the King declare regarding the parliament and what was the result?
9. Give the cause, particulars and result of the Gun Powder Plot?
10. What caused trouble between James and his parliament?
11. What is meant by "monopoly," as objected to by the people?
12. Name the favorites of James and tell what the parliament had against them.
13. Name the different plans used by the King to get money.
14. Why did the people object to the Spanish match proposed by the King?
15. Tell the story of Sir Walter Raleigh.
16. What caused the "Thirty Years' War" and what was the result?
17. What steps were taken to hurry the marriage between the son of James and the Infanta of Spain and what was the result?
18. Name some notable persons who attended parliament in 1621.
19. What caused James to go to war against Spain and what was the result?

CHAPTER XVI.

THE CIVIL WAR.

1. In what was Charles like and in what unlike his father?
2. Why did Charles dissolve his first parliament?
3. Why had Charles to call his second parliament and why did he dissolve it?
4. What different ways did Charles now endeavor to get money for his war against France?
5. Why was the third parliament summoned and what was granted to parliament and King respectively?
6. What happened to Buckingham and how did he suit the King and people respectively?
7. How did the King regard his promise and who aided him in defying the people?

8. Who was Sir John Elliott? What happened to him? Why?
9. Who now turned against his friends and joined the King?
10. What was now the chief aim of Stafford (Wentworth) and how did he rule in Ireland?
11. During this time what was Laud doing for the King?
12. What uses were made of the Star Chamber Court and High Commission Court?
13. What belief of the Puritans was used as a means of persecution and with what result?
14. What was ship-money? Tell what you know about John Hampden.
15. What was the scheme called Thorough and who were carrying it out?
16. What caused the trouble in Scotland and with what result?
17. Why did Charles call his fifth parliament and by what name is it known?
18. What were the proceedings of this parliament and with what results?
19. What were the first acts of the Long Parliament?
20. Name the several actions of this parliament.
21. What was the "Triennial Act" and why was it passed?
22. What caused many to have sympathy and take sides with the King?
23. What happened in Ireland in 1641 and why did it cause much trouble in England?
24. What was the Grand Remonstrance and what was the result of its being passed?
25. What was the next step of King and parliament?
26. In the Civil War that now raged who were on the respective sides and what were they called?
27. Why were the Royalists (Cavaliers) successful at first and why the Parliamentarians (Roundheads) later?
28. What was the Solemn League and Covenant?
29. Who was Oliver Cromwell and what was his force called?
30. What happened that raised Cromwell to eminence?
31. Who now commanded the Roundheads and what happened at Naseby?
32. What propositions were made to Charles by the army and how did he defeat his own ends?
33. What finally happened to Charles?

CHAPTER XVII.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

1. What is the meaning of Commonwealth?
2. Who had the governing power and what did they at once do?
3. How did the other nations of Europe look upon the young Republic and its actions?
4. What caused the people to regret the death of Charles I?
5. What trouble had the Commonwealth to guard against in Ireland and Scotland respectively?
6. Who was at once given command of the forces to protect England?
7. Give an account of Cromwell in Ireland?
8. What able men were guarding the young Republic through this storm?
9. Under what condition did the Scotch now support the claim of Charles II?
10. At what two battles were the Scots utterly defeated?
11. What made foreign nations begin to respect the Commonwealth?
12. Tell what caused the Dutch War, with names of the leaders and the result of the war.
13. Why and how was the Long Parliament ended?
14. How did Cromwell now endeavor to rule?
15. What was the result of Barebone's Parliament?
16. Name some of the good acts of Cromwell?
17. When was a union parliament called, who were excluded, and why was it dissolved?
18. Explain how Cromwell now ruled without a parliament and name some principal effects of his rule.
19. What was the result of the second parliament, called by Cromwell?
20. What was the "Petition and Advice" and why did Cromwell dissolve this parliament also?
21. How was Cromwell regarded by foreigners?
22. Describe the change in England by Cromwell's Puritan rule.
23. What hastened the death of the Protector?
24. Tell who succeeded Cromwell and contrast them.
25. Explain fully how the restoration of Charles II. was brought about.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE RESTORATION.

1. With what feeling was Charles received when he came to the throne of England?
2. Give the character of Charles II. and tell what his objects and determinations were.
3. How did he regard the church and State and also the morality of the nation?
4. Who was Lord Clarendon?
5. How did the Convention Parliament act towards the friends of the Commonwealth?
6. Name other things this convention regulated.
7. Why did Charles keep five thousand men in his pay and what was this the beginning of?
8. Who composed the New Parliament principally?
9. In what state was the morality of the nation among the upper and middle classes respectively? Give reasons for this.
10. Name some of the principal improvements of this time.
11. Tell what the "Corporation Act" was and show that Charles was not a man of his word.
12. What was the Act of Uniformity and what did it cause in England?
13. What were the "Conventicle" and the "Five Mile" Act?
14. Tell by whom and under what circumstances "Pilgrim's Progress" and "Paradise Lost" were written and give other results of this religious persecution.
15. What two actions of the King greatly displeased the people? Give reasons.
16. Give cause and result of the Dutch War.
17. Give causes and results of the Plague and Fire in London.
18. What was the Cabal? Why so called?
19. What was the "Triple Alliance" and how did Charles disregard it?
20. What other shameful act in his financial dealings affected many people?
21. What was the Declaration of Indulgence and why was it passed?
22. Tell what the Test Act was and show that it was caused by the Declaration of Indulgence.

23. As Charles was getting alarmed what two things did he do to please the English?
25. Tell the story of the Popish Plots, giving causes and results fully.
26. What important act was passed in this first parliament under Shaftesbury and why was parliament dissolved so soon?
27. Give fully the conditions of the Habeas Corpus Act.
28. What was the Exclusion Bill and why was it rejected?
29. Give the meaning and origin of the terms "Whig and Tory."
30. How did the members come to the last parliament of Charles and how did Charles gain their confidence?
31. How did Charles manage to make Shaftesbury leave the country?
32. Give the cause and result of the Rye House Plot?
33. How did Charles get the power of electing members into the hands of his friends?
34. How did Charles at last die and why do you think it was well he did die just then?

CHAPTER XIX.

THE REVOLUTION.

1. Why had the English reason to expect James would be a good King?
2. Show that James favored the Catholic religion and intended to rule about as he wished.
3. Who was Monmouth? Give an account of his and Argyle's rebellion with results in each case.
4. Give an account of the "Bloody Assizes." Show that they deserved the name by the variety and severity of the sentences.
5. Explain how James violated the Test Act and the effect on the people.
6. Why did he dissolve his parliament?
7. What plan did James take to get cases decided in his favor regarding treatment of Roman Catholics?
8. What important persons lost office?
9. Name the different actions of the King to thoroughly establish the Roman Catholic religion.

10. Why did some favor and others not favor his Declaration of Indulgence of 1687?
11. How did James endeavor to open the Universities to the Roman Catholics! Give result.
12. Why did those who decided to put up with James until his death, become alarmed now?
13. Why did they not rebel, and make the King do as they wished?
14. Give cause and result of the Trial of the Seven Bishops.
15. What was the next act of the people when they saw James could not be controlled?
16. Who was William of Orange and how did he effect a bloodless revolution?
17. What did James find out regarding his subjects and how did he act?
18. Give fully the proceedings of the Convention Parliament called by William?
19. Give full particulars of the Declaration of Rights and Bill of Rights.

CHAPTER XX.

RETURN TO PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT.

1. Show by your definition of "New Monarchy" that it was now ended.
2. What rights and privileges were settled by parliament regarding sovereigns of England?
3. Give fully the appearance and disposition of William III.
4. Who were the "Non Jurors" and why so called?
5. On what conditions was William accepted King by the Scotch?
6. What caused the Massacre of Glencoe?
7. Give full account of the war in Ireland and the different sieges up to the Battle of the Boyne with results.
8. Give the name, date and provisions of the treaty that closed the war.
9. Name the important laws now put in force including the Toleration Act, relating to King's revenue, and Mutiny bill.
10. Why did William go to war against France and form the Grand Alliance?
11. What helped to make the people more loyal to William?

12. How did this French attack on William end?
13. Give one important result of this war. What led to the founding of the Bank of England, and give particulars regarding its founding?
14. How was the clipping of coins prevented?
15. Tell what was meant by Party Government and show how it came about.
16. What useful laws were passed with the introduction of Party Government? Give particulars.
17. Give an account of William's home-life and show how this affected him as a king.
18. What closed the war with France? Give results and effects on the King.
19. Give a full account of the "Spanish Succession" and the "Partition Treaties."
20. Give the cause of the "Act of Settlement" and tell what it was, fully.
21. What caused the English to cry out for war against France?
22. Why did not William lead his forces and who took his place?

CHAPTER XXI.

THE LAST OF THE STUARTS.

1. Tell who Anne was, and how she pleased the people when she became Queen of England.
2. Give a full account of her and tell by whom she was greatly influenced.
3. How did this friendship affect English politics?
4. What caused the war of the Spanish Succession?
5. What powers were arrayed on the opposite sides respectively, and who were their principal leaders?
6. Tell fully what kind of a man Marlborough was, and show the apparent inconsistencies of his character.
7. Show what the Occasional Conformity Bill was, and tell the result of its being presented.
8. Name with results and dates the principal battles fought between the dates 1704 and 1706 inclusive.
9. What effects did this war have on the nation financially, politically, socially and commercially?
10. What were the objections offered by the Scotch to a union with England?

11. When did the union take place and under what conditions?
12. What caused the attention of the parties to be directed towards each other and with what result?—(Dr. Sacheverell.)
13. Give cause, date and conditions of the Treaty of Utrecht.
14. What attempts were made to change the succession, and with what result?
15. Name the principal literary men of this age and some of their chief works.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE WHIG NOBLES RULE ENGLAND.

1. Tell who George I. was, his character and feelings, and by what act he ruled in England.
2. Give the cause, particulars and results of the Rebellion of 1715.
3. Tell what the South Sea Scheme was, its effect on England and the final result.
4. State fully the appearance, character and manner of living of Walpole
5. Show how he devoted his time and held his office.
6. How did the Whigs endeavor to keep in power, and what suspicion regarding the Tories kept them (Tories) out?
7. Why did Walpole expect to lose office when George II. came to the throne, and why was he retained?
8. What kind of a man was George II?
9. What was the policy of Walpole regarding war, and how did he carry his end?
10. Tell what Walpole's Excise Bill was with its cause and fate.
11. What weakness of Walpole led to his downfall? Show how.
12. State fully what the Family Compact was and how it led to the downfall of Walpole.
13. What was the "Pragmatic Sanction?" Show that England to preserve her honor had to fight. Give the result of the war.
14. Who took part in the Rebellion of 1745 and how might he have been more successful?
15. What precautions were taken to prevent a similar rising?
16. Show that prosperity tends to make a nation forget their God.
17. What great Revival of Religion now started and wherein lay the secret of the powerful influence of these men?
18. Name the treaty with date that closed the war of the Austrian Succession and give the results of the war.

19. What change was made regarding our time and year in 1751?
20. What was the East India Company? When, by whom and for what purpose was it incorporated?
21. Name and give the location of the principal places in India.
22. When was another company joined to the one formed in Elizabeth's time?
23. Tell who the Sepoys were and show how the country was ruled.
24. Tell where the French were situated in India and give their relation to the English.
25. What caused the war that ended in the conquest of India by the English?
26. Give the history of Clive in this connection.
27. Give the name and date of the battle that closed the war.
28. Give the location of the English and French respectively in America.
29. What caused the dispute between the races here?
30. What caused the Seven Years' War?
31. In what state was England when the war opened?
32. Give some of the terrible disasters to the English.
33. Who was Pitt and why was he such a great man?
34. Show how Pitt and Newcastle, though vastly different, ruled well together.
35. What changes did Pitt soon make in the fighting forces of England?
36. Whom did Pitt place in command in America?
37. Trace the struggle in America to the conquest in 1759.
38. Give a detailed account of this battle.
39. Show that Pitt's choice of men was equally successful in Europe and Asia.
40. Give the cause that led to the resignation of Pitt.
41. Show how this brought this great war to a close.
42. Give the name, date and provisions of the treaty that closed the war, showing clearly what England had gained by this war.

CHAPTER XXIII.

INFLUENCE OF THE KING.

1. What kind of a man was George III. and what was his ambition in life?
2. Show that his personal influence had a great effect on the

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history of England and the world.

3. Give a detailed account of the prosperity of England in trade, commerce and manufacturing and show what drawbacks the people had to contend with.

4. What kind of a man was Bute, what use did the King make of him and what caused his downfall?

5. Tell the story of Wilkes and the benefit derived from his struggles for liberty.

6. What use did the mother countries of Europe intend to make of their colonies?

7. What trouble did Grenville get into with the Americans?

8. Show clearly that a little concession on either side would have prevented the awful consequences.

9. Show how parliament was annulling its own acts by its treatment of Wilkes.

10. Give a full account of his struggle to publish the debates of parliament.

11. What again caused trouble with the American colonies?

12. How did they show their determination to resist the King?

13. What happened in 1774 that told the English plainly what America intended to do?

14. When and where was the first encounter between the British troops and the colonies?

15. Tell who was placed in command of the American forces and what kind of a man he was.

16. When was Canada invaded by the Americans and for what purpose? Give results.

17. What happened on the fourth of July, 1776?

18. Who aided the young republic in its struggle for Independence?

19. Why did not England send more forces to fight in America?

20. Give the name, date and provisions of the treaty that closed the war.

21. What trouble was caused in London by the actions of Parliament? Give result.

22. State fully how Ireland got "Home Rule" and tell what it means

23. Why was it not a success?

24. Give a brief account of Warren Hastings and tell who you think was to blame in this trouble giving your reasons.

25. What caused the Coalition Government and who were its principal leaders?

26. State fully what you understand by Coalition Government.
27. Show fully how the King succeeded in overthrowing the Coalition.
28. Who now ruled England for the King and what kind of rule was it?

CHAPTER XXIV.

STRUGGLES AGAINST BONAPARTE.

1. How did Pitt endeavor to prevent a similar trouble to that with Hastings?
2. What attempts did Pitt make to effect reforms in representation in parliament and on trade, and with what result?
3. What famous book was used by Pitt to guide him in his work for England?
4. Show what he did in accordance with this book and lessened public expense.
5. What was the result of his wise policy on the English people?
6. What threatened to overthrow Pitt and how was it prevented?
7. State fully the many causes that led to the French Revolution.
8. What was the States-General and who composed it in France?
9. What led to the founding of the National Assembly?
10. What were the first acts of this assembly?
11. What did the Paris mob then do that threatened the overthrow of the Kingdom?
12. What steps were then taken by Austria and Russia? Give results.
13. What finally happened to the King and Queen?
14. How were Pitt, Fox and Burke respectively affected by this revolution across the channel?
15. What was the result of Burke's writings?
16. What caused England to have war with France?
17. In the opening of the war who were allied with England?
18. What change soon took place among the allies and what was the cause?
19. What did Pitt now wish to do and why was he unsuccessful?
20. What was the result on the English people?
21. Tell why Home Rule—so-called—was not satisfying the Irish?
22. What was the attitude of Pitt and the King toward Ireland respectively?

23. Give the causes, particulars and results of the Irish rising.
24. What was the "Directory" in France and what was the result of their efforts?
25. Who was Napoleon Bonaparte and how did he come into prominence?
26. Innumerate the successes of the French and English respectively up to 1801 and give the particulars.
27. What brought about the union of Ireland and Great Britain?
28. Why did Pitt have to resign and who took his place?
29. What led to the peace of Amiens and why was it signed by Napoleon?
30. How did Bonaparte soon show what his aims were for signing this treaty?
31. What did Napoleon achieve in 1804 and what did he at once set about to accomplish?
32. How did England respond to the call to defend their country against the Emperor of France?
33. Pitt now being again at the councils of England trusted fully in what part of her forces?
34. Who commanded the navy in this encounter with Napoleon, and with what result to France, England and Nelson respectively?
35. Where did Napoleon now turn his attention and with what success?
36. How did these victories of his enemies affect Pitt?
37. Who succeeded Pitt, why, and what soon happened to him?
38. Give a brief account of the work of Howard, Clarkson, Wilberforce and Macauley.
39. When Napoleon found he could not defeat England's navy, how did he try to affect her? Give result.
40. How did these "Orders in Council" affect the United States?
41. Name the other complaints United States had against England and the result.
42. What caused the Peninsular War?
43. Who fought England's battles here?
44. Give a full account of Moore and Wellesley in Spain.
45. Give an account of Bonaparte's campaign against Russia.
46. Show how Napoleon was gradually driven back until he found himself on the Island of Elba.
47. What was now done to counteract the disturbances caused by Napoleon?
48. What soon startled them and all Europe regarding Bonaparte?

49. Trace the steps taken by Napoleon and England that ended in the Battle of Waterloo, and tell what happened to Napoleon.
50. Had the Battle of Waterloo been decided otherwise, what effect might it have had on the history of Europe?
51. State fully the condition of England when this great struggle ended regarding finances and general depression.
52. Show how England did not suffer as much as other nations during the war.
53. What caused great political discontent in England?
54. Name the great literary stars that illumined this age, with their works.
55. State what important inventions affected England and how?

CHAPTER XXV.

A PERIOD OF REFORM.

1. How did the people of England know how George IV. would act and how did they regard him?
2. What was the Cato Street conspiracy and how did it end?
3. What was the Holy Alliance? Give its cause and result.
4. Tell fully who Canning was and what he did for England.
5. In the meantime what was Peel doing in his way?
6. Show how Huskisson labored on the side of the working man, and clearly explain his "sliding scale" of duties.
7. Give some effects of the hard times.
8. By whom was Australia settled at first and finally how did it grow into a great colony? Name its principal states and cities?
9. Who was the Duke of Wellington? Tell how he got his title and what position he gained in 1827.
10. What were the Test and Corporation Acts and when were they repealed?
11. When had other laws against the Catholics been repealed?
12. Tell the story of Daniel O'Connell.
13. What was the Catholic Emancipation Bill, and when did the Quakers and Jews get their rights?
14. Who was William IV. and what kind of a man was he?
15. In what state was Europe when he came to the throne?
16. Why had little attention been paid to reform for twenty-five years previous to this?

17. What changes did the statesmen of England see were needed regarding representation and why did they not act at once?
18. Why did Wellington and Peel have to resign office and who took their places?
19. Why was the first parliament dissolved?
20. What was the fate of the second Reform Bill at first?
21. Explain fully how the Bill became law.
22. State fully the changes brought about by this Bill.
23. Give a full account of the reforms effected now regarding slavery, poor laws, Municipal Act, Dissenters, roads, Railways and also on literary lines.

CHAPTER XXVI.

HISTORY OF OUR OWN TIMES.

1. Who was Queen Victoria? What kind of a woman was she and what change did it make in the English dominion?
2. State fully what caused the Rebellion in Canada in 1837?
3. Who led the people in the respective Canadas and how was it ended?
4. What was done now for the benefit of Canada and what was it the beginning of?
5. State clearly who the "Chartists" were and name their demands.
6. What was the Anti-Corn Law League and who were its principal leaders?
7. When and why did the Conservative party again come into power?
8. Tell who and when the Queen married and what kind of a man he was.
9. Give cause and result of the war in China.
10. What troubles were going on in Ireland, Scotland and England respectively in 1843-44?
11. Give the cause, particulars and result of the war in Afghanistan.
12. What happened in England to show the statesmen that Cobden and Bright were right in their agitation?
13. Show clearly the steps taken in the repeal of the Corn Laws and what effect it had on Peel.
14. Who succeeded Peel and what did he find awaiting him for settlement?

15. What efforts were made by the Chartists to carry their end and what killed the movement?
16. Name the different additions made to the British Empire during this time and their advance in self-government.
17. For what is the year 1851 noted?
18. What led to regiments being formed in 1852?
19. What caused the Crimean War and who fought on the respective sides?
20. Where were the principal scenes of the conflict?
21. Where was the first battle fought and what was the result?
22. Who led the English and French respectively?
23. Tell fully the story of "The Charge of the Light Brigade."
24. What was shown to all the forces at the Battle of Inkerman?
25. Describe fully the state of affairs among the soldiers during the siege of Sebastopol.
26. What was shown regarding the uses of women during war, by Miss Florence Nightingale?
27. Give name, date and provisions of the treaty that closed the war?
28. What caused the Indian Mutiny?
29. State clearly the steps taken by the natives and English respectively.
30. Give fully the actions of Nana Sahib and the result.
31. Name the important results of this Mutiny?
32. Name with cause and results, where possible, the minor wars of Britain since the Indian Mutiny.
33. Name the important reforms brought about under Mr Disraeli and Mr Gladstone respectively?
34. State fully the causes of the American Civil War and effects on England.
35. Name with date and particulars the important acts after 1860.
36. Give particular attention to the advances on educational lines.
37. What question regarding Ireland is agitating British politics to-day?
38. What advances have been made during the last fifty years in inventions and science?
29. Tell what writers have flourished in this period, and name if you can some of the works of each.
40. Show clearly on what lines we have watched England advance in this present history.

41. What position does England hold to-day in the world on the seas?

42. What are her symptoms of a long life of prosperity and usefulness?

REVIEW QUESTIONS—BRITISH HISTORY.

1. Tell when and why the Romans invaded Britain and why they had to leave.

2. Who were the Picts and Scots and what had they to do with the Saxon Conquest?

3. Describe fully the manners, customs and laws of the Saxons and tell why they embraced Christianity.

4. What was the Saxon Heptarchy? When were the kingdoms united into one? Under whom?

5. Tell how the Danes lived and how they came to conquer the Saxons.

6. How did the Saxon line of kings come to be restored? Give date.

7. Explain fully what is meant by Curfew Bell, Forest Laws, Domesday Book and Feudal System.

8. Follow the sons of William I. and tell why Robert, the eldest, did not succeed his father to the throne.

9. What caused William II. to have trouble with the church?

10. Explain fully what the crusades were and tell how Robert managed to go on them.

11. Why did Henry I. give the people good government and tell in what it consisted?

12. What trouble did Henry I. have with the church and how did it end?

13. Why did they have civil war in England after Henry's death? Name the many results and tell how it ended.

14. Tell who Henry II. was and show over what territory he governed.

15. Name the many good things he did for England.

16. Explain fully Henry's trouble with the church and how it ended.

17. Tell the story of the Conquest of Ireland.

18. Give an account of Henry's last days.

19. Tell fully what the Crusades were, who else had gone on them and Richard's experience.

20. Who was John and what kind of a man was he ?
21. Give a full account of his trouble with the church.
22. Give the particulars of the Magna Charta with cause and results.
23. When Henry III. began to rule for himself how did he succeed ?
24. Give a full account of Montfort.
25. Give a full account of Edward conquering Wales.
26. State clearly his many good changes in laws and his unjust act towards the Jews.
27. Explain why Edward's parliament was a true parliament and tell in what it consisted.
28. Tell the story of the war with Scotland from the death of Alexander III. up to Edward's death.
29. Show that Edward II. did not carry out his father's dying commands.
30. Give a full account of Edward's trouble with Scotland and how he spent his last days.
31. Give fully the cause of the Hundred Years' War and an account of the first campaign.
32. Give the principal events of the second and third campaigns, with results to England and France respectively
33. What caused the Statute of Labourers to be passed and why was it unjust ?
34. What do we owe to Chaucer, Langland and Wiclif respectively ?
35. What was the Statute of Kilkenny and how was it followed ?
36. What caused the Peasant Revolt ?
37. Give an account of Richard's career and his downfall.
38. Tell who Henry IV. was and about the plots against him.
39. Show how parliament was gradually gaining power and describe the condition of the people.
40. Why was the French war renewed and what was the result in the reign of Henry V. ?
41. In what condition was the nation left by Henry ?
42. Give a brief account of Jeanne Darc, giving your reasons for her success, and show how it really closed the Hundred Years' War.
43. What kind of a mind had Henry VI ? Explain how it caused Cade's Rebellion and show that by reference to the demands of the rebels that the condition of the lower classes was improving.

44. Give a full account of the Wars of the Roses, with causes and effects.
45. Tell what the New Monarchy was with cause and results.
46. Give a brief account of Caxton.
47. Explain fully how Richard III. got on the throne and how he used his power.
48. State clearly how the Tudor line got on the throne of England.
49. What advances were the people making on educational lines?
50. Trace Henry VII. in his endeavors to become absolute.
51. Tell who plotted to dethrone him and the fate of each.
52. Show how he tried to strengthen his position by foreign alliances with his children.
53. Name the other important events of his reign regarding discovery and learning.
54. What foreign wars did Henry VIII. engage in and why?
55. Give a brief account of the career of Wolsey.
56. How and why did Henry become head of the church?
57. Give an account of Cromwell's career showing the fickle-mindedness of the king.
58. Name the wives of Henry and the fate of each.
59. What progress did the church make during this reign?
60. What changes were made in the church when Edward VI. came to the throne?
61. Show that Cranmer went too far and tell the results.
62. What efforts were made to change the succession and with what results?
63. How did Mary treat those who tried to keep her off the throne?
64. Give the particulars of Watt's Rebellion with cause and effect.
65. Give a full account of Mary's marriage and how it affected the English.
66. Show what change came over the established church and how many suffered for their religion.
67. What was the cause and result of the war with France?
68. Give a description of Elizabeth and her early troubles.
69. Why had she to be very cautious as to how she treated her subjects?
70. Give the cause and result of her interference in Scotland.
71. Show in what England was prospering during this time.
72. What two classes of people were not satisfied with Elizabeth's form of worship? Why?
73. Give a full account of Mary Queen of Scots.

74. What caused Spain to fit out the Armada and what was its
ate ?
75. Name the writers that won fame in England during this reign
and give some of their works.
75. What trouble did Elizabeth have with Ireland ?
77. Give an account of her last days, crown and parliament.

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1. Tell who James I. was and what his disposition was that inter-
fered with his success as an English king.
2. What different religious sects were now in England and why did
each expect the support of James ?
3. Where did many of them go who could not worship as they
pleased ?
4. Give an account of the Gunpowder Plot.
5. Name the different points on which James and his Parliament
disagreed.
6. Tell what state England was when Charles came to the throne,
and show he was totally unfit to rule England.
7. What means were used by Charles to keep supplied with money,
and what means were used by parliament to keep him in check ?
8. Give the history of Sir John Elliott, Wentworth, Laud and
Hampden.
9. Show by reference to the many actions of Charles how he hur-
ried on his destruction.
10. Give the principal events of the war with the execution of
Charles.
11. How did Europe regard the young Republic ?
12. Give an account of Cromwell in Ireland and Scotland respec-
tively, and show how his actions there, together with the Dutch War
won England respect abroad.
13. Follow Cromwell in his efforts to rule, and show by what
means he was able to hold his position.
14. Give an account of the incidents that led up to the Restoration
of Charles II. and how he was received.
15. State clearly the benefits derived from Clarendon's adminis-
tration.
16. Show the different ways in which Charles persecuted the
religious sects and name some good results.
17. Give the cause and result of the Dutch War.
18. Give the results of the plague and fire in London.

19. What actions of the Cabal displeased the people ?
20. Give the particulars regarding the Declaration of Indulgence and the Test Act.
21. What caused the Popish Plot ?
22. What was the Exclusion Bill and Rye House Plot and what was their purpose ?
23. Why did the people expect much of James and how did he disappoint them ?
24. Give a full account of Monmouth's Rebellion and the awful consequences
25. Name the successive acts of James that caused the Revolution.
26. What were the Declaration of Rights and Bill of Rights ?
27. State clearly the character of William and show how it interfered with his own welfare.
28. What caused the Massacre of Glencoe ? Give a full account of it.
29. Describe briefly the Civil War in Ireland and tell how it ended.
30. Give a full account of the important laws in William's reign.
31. Give the particulars of the war with France.
32. Tell how the Bank of England came to be established and show its many benefits.
33. Tell what you understand by " party government " and when it started.
34. Give the cause and provisions of the Treaty of Ryswick.
35. What was the Spanish succession that troubled William and why was he powerless to act ?
36. What kind of a woman was Anne, who succeeded William ?
37. Give cause and result of the war of the Spanish Succession.
38. Give the objections raised by the Scotch against a union with England. Tell when it was brought about and under what conditions.
39. While this war was going on with France what strife was going on at home ? Give name, date and provisions of the treaty that closed the war.
40. What important writers flourished during Anne's reign ? Name some of their works.
41. How did George treat the former ministers of Anne ?
42. Give particulars of the Rebellion of 1715.
43. State the particulars regarding the South Sea Bubble
44. Describe Walpole as a minister of England and tell what his policy was.

45. What was the Family Compact? Show what hand it had in the downfall of Walpole.
46. Tell what you know about the war of the Austrian Succession, stating clearly the cause and result
47. Give a full account of the Rebellion of 1745, and how a similar rising was prevented in the future.
48. Describe fully the condition of the English morally and spiritually and how and by whom they were greatly benefited.
49. Trace the English in their efforts in India to get control of that vast Empire and show clearly the cause that led to this struggle.
50. What caused the dispute between the English and French in America?
51. Give a brief account of the Seven Years' war, showing clearly the cause and result.
52. When Pitt became Prime Minister what change came over the face of affairs abroad.
53. Trace the English in their struggle in America and India giving clearly the great results.
54. Give date, name and provisions of the treaty that closed the war.
55. Give what you think to be the advantages and disadvantages of George III. when he came to the throne.
56. Name the many ways in which England had prospered lately.
57. Give a full account of the career of Wilkes until his great victory in 1769 and show what we owe him.
58. Show why the Stamp Act and others of the same kind were passed against America and how the Americans regarded it, giving their reason for refusing to pay these taxes and how it ended.
59. Show what led to "Home Rule" in Ireland explaining clearly what it was and show that it was not exactly what the Irish were contending for.
60. Give a full account of Warren Hastings.
61. Show clearly what the Coalition Government was, how and why it was formed and how it was overthrown.
62. Tell who William Pitt the younger was and name the many reforms he endeavored to effect.
63. Give an account of the French Revolution up to the time Bonaparte was landed on St. Helena Island.
64. What was the trouble in Ireland? Show how it led to a union with Great Britain, how it was effected and under what conditions.

65. Show what we owe to Howard, Clarkson, Wilberforce and Macaulay, and give an account of their efforts to gain their objects.

66. Give the cause and effect of the war between England and the United States in 1812-14.

67. Give a full account of the English in the Peninsular War.

68. In what condition was England during and after the French Revolution respectively?

69. Show the wonderful progress made in inventions and on literary lines during this period.

70. Give an account of the many reforms during the reign of George IV. with special attention to the work of Peel, Canning and Huskisson.

71. Give the cause and result of the "Holy Alliance" and tell what it was.

72. Show clearly how the Australian colonies were formed and in what state they were at this time.

73. Give a full account of the struggle to give the Catholics more rights.

74. Describe fully the many reforms during the reign of William IV. and the struggles to attain some of them.

75. What kind of a woman was our noble Queen Victoria, and how was she fitted for her position?

76. Give the particulars of the Rebellion in Canada with cause and results.

77. Give a full account of the Chartist movement, their demands and how it died away.

78. Tell what the Anti-Corn Law League was and how they achieved their ends.

79. What other troubles were agitating the Empire at home and abroad?

80. What great extensions did England make to her territory during this reign?

81. Give a detailed account of the Crimean War, stating clearly the cause and result.

82. Tell all you know about the Indian Mutiny, with its cause and many results.

83. Innumerate the recent minor wars England has been engaged in, with particulars regarding each.

84. Give the particulars regarding the Reform Bills of Disraeli and Gladstone.

85. Give the cause of the American Civil War and its effects on United States and England respectively.

86. Name, with results, the many important Acts of the past thirty-five years.
87. What great advances have been made on all lines during the last fifty years?
88. Give the present standing of England in the eyes of the world.

Education Department, Ontario

JUNE EXAMINATION, 1880.

ADMISSION TO HIGH SCHOOLS.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

TIME—ONE HOUR AND A HALF.

Values.

$$2\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \\ = 15$$

1. Explain what is meant by the following terms:—Feudalism, Crusade, the Invincible Armada, Cabinet Minister, the Pretender, the Premier.

12

2. Name, in order, the sovereigns of Great Britain from James I. to Victoria, showing how each was related to his or her predecessor.

$$3 \times 3 = \\ 9$$

3. What were the wars of the Roses? When were they waged? Why are they important events in English history?

$$3 \times 3 = \\ 9$$

4. In whose reign did those eminent persons live, and for what is each of them distinguished: Thomas à Becket, Sir Walter Raleigh, William Pitt?

$$5 \times 3 = \\ 15$$

5. What was the cause of the Great Civil War in England? Who were the principal persons engaged in it? What were its results?

12

6. What are the principal differences between the British Parliament and that of the Dominion?

Education Department, Ontario.

JUNE EXAMINATION, 1882.

ADMISSION TO HIGH SCHOOLS.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

TIME—ONE HOUR AND A HALF.

VALUE—12 marks each.

1. What races made settlements in England before the year 1200? Tell what you know about the Heptarchy.
2. Give a brief account of the Norman Conquest.
3. Mention, giving dates when you can, any important events in the reign of Elizabeth.
4. Give a short account of the reign of Charles the First.
5. Tell what you know about the following persons :—
Wolsey, Cranmer, Sir Walter Raleigh, Hampden.
6. What was the Declaration of Rights? Give its principal conditions.

Education Department, Ontario

JUNE EXAMINATION, 1883.

ADMISSION TO HIGH SCHOOLS.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

TIME — ONE HOUR AND A HALF.

Values.

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| 12 | 1. Tell how William the Norman came to be king of the English, and how he made his rule very strong. |
| 12 | 2. What is the date of the Great Charter? Tell what you know about the struggle by which the charter was secured. |
| 9 | 3. What were the Wars of the Roses? When were they waged? Why are they important events in English history? |
| 15 | 4. Tell what you know about—Wolsey, Thomas Cromwell, Sir W. Raleigh, Hampden. |
| 12 | 5. How did England come to be engaged in war with Napoleon? Name some of the chief battles, and say how the war ended. |
| 12 | 6. Explain: "Long Parliament," "National Debt," "Abolition of Slavery." |

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Education Department, Ontario

JUNE EXAMINATIONS, 1895.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE.

HISTORY.

NOTE.—75 marks constitute a full paper. A maximum of 15 marks may also be allowed for composition, and of 5 for writing and neatness.

Values.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 10 | 1. Give an account of the coming of the English into Britain. |
| 10 | 2. State the causes and results of the Wars of the Roses. |
| 10 | 3. Show that Elizabeth's reign marked the beginning of a new state of things in England. |
| 10 | 4. Outline the course of the English Revolution, stating causes and its results. |
| 6+6 | 5. Sketch the career of Wm. Pitt, the elder. Describe the condition of England when he was at the head of her affairs. |
| 5+8 | 6. Name the wars of England which directly concerned her North American colonies. Give an account of any one of them. |
| 5+15 | 7. Show the truth of the statement that England and Canada are now governed by the people. Show also that this has not always been the condition of matters. |
| 3+6×
2=15 | 8. What makes an event or a person important in the history of a nation? Why is each of the following important in the history of the English nation:—Hampden, Henry VIII, Wilberforce, Chaucer, the Treaty of Paris, and the French Revolution. |

Education Department, Ontario

DECEMBER EXAMINATIONS, 1885.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE.

HISTORY.

NOTE.—A maximum of 5 marks may be allowed for neatness.

Values.	
4 + 8	1. How did William the Norman come to be king of the English? What changes did he and his sons make in England?
4 + 4 + 3	2. State the chief provisions of the Magna Charta. What led to its being signed? Why is it valued so highly?
10	3. Give an account of the great changes that took place in England during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.
5 × 2 = 10	4. State briefly the causes and the results of the American War of Independence, and the Revolution of 1688.
3 × 4 = 12	5. Why is each of the following important in the history of the English people :— The Battle of Bosworth, The Seven Years' War; The British North America Act, Sir Robert Peel.
3 × 4 = 12	6. What should we admire and what should we condemn in the character and conduct of King John, Cardinal Wolsey, Hampden, and Charles I?
8	7. Explain the meaning of the following statement :—"In Canada all questions of government are settled in Parliament, in which both sovereign and people have a voice."

Education Department, Ontario

DECEMBER EXAMINATIONS, 1886.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE.

HISTORY.

Candidates may take any five of the English History questions. Marks made in Canadian History to be awarded as a bonus.

NOTE.—*A maximum of 5 marks may be allowed for neatness. 25 marks necessary to pass.*

Values.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 15 | 1. Give an account of any three great changes that have taken place in England since Victoria became queen. |
| 15 | 2. Explain how it is that the power of the English sovereign is now less than it was three centuries ago. |
| 15 | 3. What caused the Great Rebellion in England? Write brief notes on the chief persons on the side of the Roundheads. What were the results of the struggle? |
| 15 | 4. State, as fully as you can, why the reign of Alfred the Great is remarkable. |
| 15 | 5. Give, with reasons, your opinion of the conduct of Queen Elizabeth and of Charles I. |
| 15 | 6. Give an account of any two of the following :
Marlborough, Nelson, Gladstone, Shakespeare, Milton, Dickens, the Black Prince, the Peasants' War. |

CANADIAN HISTORY.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1. How did the French obtain possession of Canada, and under what circumstances did the English acquire it? |
| 15 | 2. Write explanatory notes on the following :
The Act of Union, The Ashburton Treaty, the British North America Act. |

Education Department, Ontario

JULY EXAMINATIONS, 1887.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE.

HISTORY.

NOTE.—75 marks count a full paper. A maximum of 5 marks may be added for neatness.

Values.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 12 | 1. Give an account of the signing of the Great Charter. What advantages did the people derive from it? |
| 10 | 2. What circumstances led to the battle of Bannockburn? What important result followed? |
| 13 | 3. What was the object of the struggle between the Crown and the Parliament, which began in the reign of James I.? Mention the principal events which took place during the progress of this struggle. How did it end? |
| 13 | 4. In whose reign did the "struggle against Napoleon" begin? Name the great men to whom England owed her success in this struggle, and tell what each one did to bring it about? |
| 12 | 5. Write a short explanation of any two of the following:
Extension of the Franchise;
Repeal of the Corn Laws;
Home Rule in Ireland;
The South Sea Scheme;
Party Government;
Habeas Corpus Act;
Act of Settlement, 1701. |
| 12 | 6. Give the names of four great writers who have become famous during the reign of Queen Victoria, and tell what each is noted for. |

Values.

12

7. What caused the war with the United States in 1812? Mention the principal events that took place during its progress.

8

8. Write a short account of any one of the following :—
The Quebec Act of 1774 ;
The Constitutional Act of 1791 ;
The Act of Union, 1841 ;
The British North America Act, 1867.

13

9. What powers do Municipal Councils possess? Who gives them these powers? How many members are there in the Council of the municipality in which you live? How long do they hold office? What officer presides at their meetings? How is he elected?

Education Department, Ontario

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS, 1893.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE.

HISTORY.

NOTE.—Candidates will take any FOUR questions in British History and any TWO in Canadian.

Values.

I.

BRITISH HISTORY.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 4 + 8 | 1. What caused the "Wars of the Roses"?
Give an outline of their history, naming and locating the principal battle fields and explaining the results of the wars. |
| 6 + 6 | 2. What led to the conflict between the Crown and the Parliament, which began in the reign of James I.? Give as full an account as you can of the results. |
| 12 | 3. Sketch the history of Walpole's administration. |
| 4 × 3 =
12 | 4. Name and give an account of three of the most important reforms since the reign of George III., explaining the importance of each. |
| 4 × 3 =
12 | 5. Write as fully as you can on any three of the following, explaining the interest England had in each of them :—
The Eastern Question.
The American Civil War.
The Seven Years' War.
The Crusaders. |

Values.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \times 3 = \\ 12 \end{array}$$

6. Give as full an account as you can of any three of the following :—

William Pitt, the Elder.
Gladstone.
Marlborough.
Simon de Montford.
Tennyson.
Milton.

II.

CANADIAN HISTORY.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 + 6 + \\ 4 \end{array}$$

1. Sketch the early settlement of Canada under the following heads :—

Jacques Cartier.
Champlain.
The Company of One Hundred Associates.

$$6 + 8$$

2. State the causes and the results of the Canadian rebellions.

$$14$$

3. Write full notes on any four of the most important events in Canadian History since Confederation, explaining why each is important.

Education Department, Ontario

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS, 1893.

PUBLIC SCHOOL LEAVING.

HISTORY.

Values.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1 Show the connection of the "Black Death," 1348, the Statute of Laborers, and the Peasant Revolt of 1381. |
| 15 | 2. Give the historical origin of the following terms:—Lollard, Puritan, Non-Conformist, Methodist, and Chartist. |
| 10 | 3 State the special importance of each of the following battles in regard to its bearing upon the Peninsular war, and give a brief account of any two: Trafalgar, Waterloo, Corunna, and "Battle of the Nile." |
| 15 | 4. With reference to England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, state the meaning of the terms—(a) Disestablishment of the Church, and (b) Home Rule—and write a brief sketch of the history of these two political movements. |
| 10 | 5. Give an account of the "Royal Government" which supplanted the government of the "Fur Companies" in Canada. |
| 15 | 6. Describe the different forms of Government of Canada from the British Capture of Quebec (1760) to the meeting of the first Parliament of Canada (1792), and narrate concisely the circumstances which led to the establishment of each form. |
| 15 | 7. Enumerate the causes in Lower and Upper Canada which led to the Rebellion of 1837. |
| 10 | 8. Explain what is meant by (a) The National Policy, (b) Reciprocity Treaty, (c) Free Trade, (d) Imperial Federation. |

Education Department, Ontario

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS, 1894.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE.

HISTORY.

NOTE. — *Candidates will take any two questions in British History and any four in Canadian.*

Values.

I.

BRITISH HISTORY.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 12 | 1. Briefly describe the important changes brought into England by the Norman Conquest. |
| 12 | 2. Give a short history of any <i>three</i> of the following :—
(a) Simon de Montford, (b) Cardinal Wolsey, (c) Mary Queen of Scots, (d) Oliver Cromwell, (e) Gladstone. |
| 12 | 3. Write a brief sketch of any <i>two</i> of the following :—
(a) The troubles of the British with Napoleon.
(b) The British Corn Laws and their Repeal.
(c) India in Victoria's reign.
(d) <i>Two</i> important events in Victoria's reign. |

II.

CANADIAN HISTORY.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 13 | 4. Where were the Iroquois, Algonquin and Huron Indians located when the French and English settled in America, and to which of the white races did they join themselves respectively, and why? |
|----|---|

Values.

- 13 5. What was the condition of things which led to the passing of the Quebec Act, and what were its most important provisions?
- 13 6. How are the legislative bodies of the Dominion and of Ontario respectively constituted, and what are the duties of each?
- 13 7. State clearly the circumstances which led to the North-West Expeditions under Wolesley and Middleton.
- 13 8. What are the nature and purpose of (a) The National Policy, (b) The Ballot, (c) Prohibition Plebiscite?

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Education Department, Ontario

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS, 1894.

PUBLIC SCHOOL LEAVING.

HISTORY.

Values.

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|----|---|
| 16 | 1. What marked effects did each of the conquests—Roman, Saxon, Danish, and Norman—have upon the British nation? |
| 12 | 2. Show how the Wars of the Roses and the Reformation prepared the way for the despotic personal monarchy of the Tudors. |
| 16 | 3. The policy of Walpole and that of the elder Pitt, Lord Chatham, led them to be called respectively the Peace Minister and the War Minister. Sketch the career of each with a view to justify these designations. |
| 24 | 4. Sketch the reforms associated respectively with the names of John Howard, Huskisson, O'Connell, Lord John Russell, Wilberforce, and Cobden. |
| 16 | 5. Relate the causes, most important events, and results of:—
(a) the Crimean War,
(b) the Indian Mutiny. |
| 16 | 6. Mention the chief provisions of any two Acts of the British Parliament which related to Canada. |

Education Department, Ontario

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS, 1892.

PUBLIC SCHOOL LEAVING.

HISTORY.

Values.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 12 | 1. What changes did the Norman Conquest effect in England with respect to (a) Government, (b) Commerce, and (c) Land-holding. |
| 12 | 2. Fully explain the following statement :
“ What the Great Rebellion (1640—1660) in its final result actually did to wipe away every trace of the New Monarchy.” |
| 12 | 3. Write an account of the national questions with which the following names are associated :—John Hampden, John Wilkes, Daniel O’Connell, William Wilberforce. |
| 12 | 4. Give an account of the Reform Bill (1832) and the Repeal of the Corn Laws. |
| 12 | 5. Describe any two of the following :—Military Rule, Clergy Reserves, Responsible Government as applied to Canada. |
| 12 | 6. State the cause of the War of 1812 and sketch the events of the war during that year. |
| 14 | 7. The government of the Dominion consists of (a) Governor-General, (b) Executive Council, (c) Senate, and (d) House of Commons. State the chief duties of each. |
| 14 | 8. Show by reference to the School, Municipal, and Legislative Systems of Ontario respectively, that the government of the province is democratic. |

Education Department, Ontario

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS, 1892.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE.

HISTORY.

NOTE.—Candidates will take ANY FOUR questions in Section A, and ANY TWO in Section B. A maximum of five marks may be added for neatness.

Values.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| | A. |
| $6 \times 2 =$
12 | 1. Give an account of <i>any two</i> of the following :—
(a) The Feudal System.
(b) The Great Charter.
(c) The Petition of Right.
(d) The Execution of Charles I.
(e) The Act of Settlement, 1701. |
| $4 \times 3 =$
12 | 2. Narrate briefly the career of <i>any three</i> of the following :
(a) Mary, Queen of Scots.
(b) Sir Thomas Wentworth.
(c) John Hampden.
(d) The Duke of Monmouth.
(e) Lord Nelson
(f) Sir Robert Peel. |
| 12 | 3. State the causes and the general results of the Crimean War, mentioning the principal engagements. |
| $6 \times 2 =$
12 | 4. Give an account of
(a) The South Sea Bubble, 1720 ;
(b) The Repeal of the Corn Laws, 1846. |

Values.

12

5. Give an account of the Battle of Waterloo, the causes which led to it, and the effect on Great Britain.

2 + 2 +

2 + 6 =

12

6. Define heir-apparent and heir-presumptive. How will the death of the late Duke of Clarence affect the succession? Contrast the right of heirship to the throne of Great Britain now with that claimed by the Stuarts.

B.

6 + 4 +

4 = 14

7 Give an account of the Capture of Quebec. By what treaty and at what time was Britain's authority over Canada confirmed? What portions of North America are under the control of Britain as a result of this treaty?

14

8. Give an account of the dispute which led to the Ashburton Treaty. State the terms of the Treaty.

10 + 4

= 14

9. What are the chief provisions of the British North America Act? Why is so much importance attached to this Act by the people of Canada?

14

10. By whom is each of the following appointed :—Governor-General, Lieutenant-Governor, Premier of the Dominion, Premiers of the Provinces, Senators, Judges, Mayors of Cities, Wardens of Counties, Reeves of Townships, Trustees of Public Schools, Police Magistrates, Registrars, County Inspectors of Public Schools, Sheriffs?

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following:

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Education Department, Ontario

DECEMBER EXAMINATIONS, 1890.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE.

HISTORY.

NOTE.—Candidates will take any four questions in I, and any two in II. A maximum of five marks may be added for neatness.

Values

I.—BRITISH HISTORY.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 12 | 1. Explain, as fully as you can, how it has come about that that the power of the Sovereign is now less than it was three centuries ago. |
| 4 × 3 =
12 | 2. What makes an important event in history? Give a full account of what you consider the two most important events in the reign of George III, showing why they are important. |
| 12 | 3. Give an account of the "Great Rebellion," stating its causes and results. |
| 2 + 5 +
5 = 12 | 4. What is meant by the "New Monarchy?" What led to its establishment, and what to its overthrow? |
| 5 + 7 =
12 | 5. Name the Tudor Sovereigns in order, explaining how they were related to one another; and give as full an account as you can of the last one of them. |
| 3 × 4 =
12 | 6. Write full notes on any four of the following:
(a) The Act of Settlement.
(b) The Test Act.
(c) Petition of Right. |

Values.

- (d) Union of Great Britain and Ireland.
- (e) Union of England and Scotland.
- (f) The literary men of the reigns of the Georges.
- (g) Thomas à Becket.

II.—CANADIAN HISTORY.

14 7. Narrate the principal events connected with the discovery and early settlement of Canada.

14 8. Explain, as fully as you can, the causes that led to the conquest of Canada.

14 9. Explain the steps by which the Dominion of Canada obtained complete control of the North-West.

$3\frac{1}{2} \times 4$
= 14

10. Write explanatory notes on any four of the following :

- (a) The "Patriots' War."
- (b) The Clergy Reserves.
- (c) Reciprocity with the United States
- (d) Federal Union.
- (e) Legislative Union.

Education Department, Ontario

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS, 1895.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE.

HISTORY.

NOTE.—Candidates will take any two questions in British History and any four in Canadian.

Values.

I.—BRITISH HISTORY.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 12 | 1. Describe fully the character and customs of the Ancient Britons. State the most important effects produced by the invasion of Britain (a) by the Romans, (b) by the Saxons. |
| 12 | 2. Sketch briefly the reigns of two sovereigns whose misrule was the source of great benefit to England. Give the beneficial results in each case. |
| 12 | 3. For what is each of the following persons noted: William Caxton, William Wilberforce, Lord Nelson, John Hampden, John Howard, Florence Nightingale? |
| 12 | 4. Write notes on any four of the following:—
(a) The Interdict.
(b) Act of Supremacy.
(c) The Mayflower.
(d) Habeas Corpus Act.
(e) Petition of Right.
(f) Chartists.
(g) Indian Mutiny.
(h) Conquest of Wales. |

II.—CANADIAN HISTORY.

Values.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 13 | 5. Name the principal grounds of dispute between the French and English Colonists in North America. |
| 13 | 6. What caused the war with the United States in 1812? Sketch its progress. |
| 13 | 7. Outline Lord Elgin's administration in Canada. |
| 13 | 8. What is a Treaty? Explain fully, "The Ashburton Treaty," "The Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and United States." |
| 13 | 9. Sketch the British North America Act.
What brought it about? |
| 13 | 10. Write notes on the following :—
Federal Union.
Legislative Union.
The Seigneurs.
Responsible Government. |

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Education Department, Ontario

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS, 1895.

PUBLIC SCHOOL LEAVING.

HISTORY.

Values.

2 + 4 +
6 = 12

1. Name an important battle in the reign of Richard III. Why was it important? Give fully the events that led to the battle.

7 + 5 =
12

2. Sketch the events that led to the Revolution of 1688. What benefits did the English nation receive from the Revolution?

12

3. Name the principal causes of the French Revolution. Show how England became involved in war with France at that time.

16

4. State the geographical position of the following places, and the chief historical event with which each is associated: Yorktown, Cawnpore, Amiens, Austerlitz, Khartoum.

12

5. Give an account of the Reform Bill of 1867, and the Education Act of 1870.

12

6. Sketch the campaign which ended in the Conquest of Canada.

12

7. What brought about the Constitutional Act of 1791? Give its chief clauses and note any defects.

12

8. When a measure is introduced into the Dominion Parliament, name the successive stages through which it passes before it becomes a law.

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