

MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION COMMITTEE



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HISTORY

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MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL

1974

THE CRUSADES

- 1) Mohammed was born at Mecca about 600 AD. He preached Islam (= submission to Allah)
 - 2) In the next four hundred years his followers conquered a great Empire including the Holy Land (Map). They forced conquered to accept their religion.
 - 3) In 1071 the Holy Land was captured by more warlike Mohammedans, the ILKHS; they interfered with Christian pilgrims and robbed and killed merchants using the trade routes.
 - 4) In the next two hundred years nine crusades were fought.
- A. Y^o free the Holy Land.
B. Y^o keep open trade routes to the East.
C. Many people went for booty and adventure.

The First crusade - Robert of Normandy
Jerusalem was captured 1099 and a
kingdom set up by the crusaders.
Many ports such as Acre, Jaffa, Tyre
and Sidon were also captured. But in
1187 Jerusalem was recaptured by Saladin
and remained in Turkish hands till 1492



THE THIRD CRUSADE - RICHARD COEUR DE LION

The third crusade failed to retake Jerusalem many other attempts were made but were unsuccessful. He quarrelled and on the way home was captured and held for ransom. The money was collected with great difficulty and he was released.

ORDERS OF SOLDIER KNIGHTS

Knight Templar - They became great and
 Headquarters - had buildings and lands
 Jerusalem - all over Europe
 Knights of St. John of Jerusalem - Headquarters
 Malta. Duty to protect
 pilgrims travelling to
 Jerusalem St. John's
 ambulate over hantake
 the sign now.

8

RESULTS of THE CRUSADES

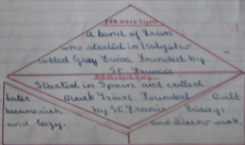
- 1) Crusaders stories → influent in other lands → TRAVEL.
- 2) Need for alternative safe route to the East to be found → great discoveries
- 3) Knowledge of medicine, Mathematics, Greek and Arab books. → Revival of learning in Europe.
- 4) Later scholars had to flee from Constantinople
- 5) Coffee, carpets, spices, jewels, sugar, silk-weaving glass-blowing - brought to Europe.
- 6) Many towns got charters of freedom from their feudal lords in return for money for crusades → beginning of freedom from overlord.

FRATERS

DEFINITION When monks became lazy and worldly a band of people asked permission from the Pope to become Fraters. These people travelled in ones and twos and when they came to a village worked in the fields and afterwards people offered themselves and a rough bed.

They travelled with no food, money and sometimes no shoes. They Baptised people and married them and blessed their death.

They travelled all over Europe.



↓
Nat. - England Victorious

- 1653 Cromwell became Lord Protector.
- ② He ruled with the help of a Council of State and one House of Parliament.
- ③ England was divided into 10 districts each under a Major-General.
3. Social life under the Commonwealth.
- ④ Religious Toleration for all but ~~Cath~~ Papists and Anglicans. These were three main Puritan sects, [Baptists, Presbyterians, Independents].
- ⑤ Puritan idea of Morals → theatres and ale-houses closed; ban on dancing, bear-baiting, cock-fighting, horse-racing; punishment of drunkenness and swearing; arrest of beggars and idlers.

N.B. Cromwell died 1658.

Reasons for the Restoration

1. No one to replace Cromwell.
2. People tired of strict Puritan rule.
3. Army could not get on with Rump Parliament.
4. A New Parliament decided to offer the throne to Prince Charles.

The Restoration
CHARLES II 1660-85

Character - clever - shrewd - indolent - fond of ease & pleasure: after 15 years of exile and poverty was determined to succeed. Going on his travels again - looked to his own interests first - kept hold on a share in government when without seeming to interfere.

Religion - Catholic at heart, but not obvious or factious about his views.

Declaration of Breda - Charles promised:

- ① A General Pardon.
- ② Payment of arrears to army.
- ③ Liberty of conscience.
- ④ Security of ownership to those who had secured land after the war.

N.B. These promises not all kept - King's supporters demanded revenge - those responsible for Charles I's execution were punished - Royalists got back their estates.

Religious Settlement

1. C. of L. parsons got back their living.
2. Act of Uniformity 1662 made use of revised prayerbook compulsory.

insurance (three gold coins, the symbol of
bonded money lender)
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Puritanism

Henry VIII had placed the Bible in every church
→ a new generation of Englishmen had grown up
in the habit of reading the Bible, and looked
to follow its teaching according to their own
interpretation (New way of thought). They believed
that religion was a personal between a man
and his God and they opposed anything that came
between



1. They objected to outward display i.e. pictures, statues, incense etc.
2. They objected to symbols and ceremony i.e. altar, kneeling, singing, communion service, surplices, vestments, etc.
3. They objected to clergy wearing special vestments - believed a priest was only an ordinary man.
4. They hated Bishops for their wealth and power.
5. At first Elizabeth had allowed freedom to both Catholics and Puritans: but by 1580 she realised that if Puritanism grew much stronger its attacks on the Bishops would as tend to attacks on Royal Supremacy over the Church - which it did → she began to persecute Puritans → moderate Puritans decided to conform:

extremists went to Holland and from there to America to worship as they liked.

JAMES I 1603-25

1. believed in the DIVINE RIGHT of the King to rule without interposures - the King above the Law
2. Very learned but careless and high backed

No. Merchants and country gentlemen were getting richer and wanted a larger share in ruling: The Tudors had known how to give way graciously when strongly opposed.

RELIGION

1. Catholics. James lifted the heavy fines on people who did not attend the Church of England Services → many more stayed away → Parliament (strongly Puritan) objected → fines re-imposed → Gunpowder plot 1605 → very hard laws against Catholics (e.g. not to hold public office, not enter learned professions etc.)
2. Puritans - Hampton Court conference → mixed

parliament to give Charles the money needed



C. Short Parliament 1629

- ① No money, all grievances readied. Disappointed strongly of Bishops & Jars dismissed in 3 weeks → Charles raised more illegal money to build up a new army.

1629-1630 was 1629

Scots, seeing English Parliament on their side, invaded England. Charles had to agree to demands of Long Parliament and to pay them £350 a day while they stayed in England, till a proper agreement was made.

Therefore Charles forced to summons a Parliament he could not dismiss.

2. Long Parliament 1629-30

[Pym - Hampden - Cromwell]

Began at once to pass Bills cutting down the King's power & Charles had to agree

- ① Strafford executed
- ② Laud imprisoned - later executed.
- ③ All Charles's ways of getting money declared illegal

- ④ Court of Star Chamber abolished.
- ⑤ Parliament to meet every 3 years, and not to be dissolved without its consent.
- ⑥ Pym drew up a list of Charles's illegal acts containing a plan of Church reform, called

THE GRAND REMONSTRANCE 1621
led to a split in Parliament

↳ Extreme Puritans determined to make King keep every promise, to stop him controlling prayer, to make Church stakes, abolishing Bishops & Prayer Book

↳ Charles felt enough had already been done to make the King more ~~democratically~~ did not want further change. Ready to go on King's side.

- Charles began to think of using force - plots with Pope's agents - tried to arrest the Five Members - showed: ① Charles would never respect the liberty of Parliament.
- ② Was was inevitable

THE CIVIL WAR 1629-50

King's Supporters	Parliament's supporters
Courtiers	London & large towns.
Great landowners.	Fleet.
Nobility	Extreme Puritans
The west and North.	Midlife class
Universities	Wealthy & more progressive areas.

The Reign of Henry III (1216-1272)

The last of the Yorkist kings Richard II was defeated and slain at a little town Bosworth by Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond. Henry did not have a good claim to the throne. Margaret Beaufort his mother was a great granddaughter of John of Gaunt a younger son of Edward III. He was of direct descent but it is usually the eldest in a family who claims the throne. The Yorkist children were descendants of two sons of Edward III one who was older than John of Gaunt. There alone was an argument that they had a better claim than the Lancastrians.

Richard the third left no children but his elder brother Edward III who reigned before him had two sons who were believed to have been murdered and a daughter Elizabeth. And it was thought that Henry III should marry Elizabeth and he did marry her.

There were still some unsatisfied people and there were rebellions in the early part of the reign.

There was a young Yorkist who had a better claim than Henry or Elizabeth to the throne. He was Edward Earl of Warwick, who was a nephew of Edward III and Richard III. A lot of people thought and said he was the rightful heir and Henry had him imprisoned in the Tower of London. He spent most of his life as a prisoner of Richard & Henry.

The Yorkist rebels wanted Edward King and found a very famous general and taught him to impersonate Edward and a rebellion broke out to support young Edward. It was a silly plan as the real Edward could easily be produced. The Yorkists then took Edward to Ireland where they were liked and they actually had a coronation in Dublin with Lambert Simnel.

Margaret Beaufort's sister a bitter enemy of Henry who lived in France sent German soldiers to help Simnel. Yorkist leaders with German and Irish soldiers came over to France where they then fought Henry at Tewkesbury here and he defeated them very easily. He captured Lambert Simnel but not the leaderless army escaped, he made Simnel a servant in his household instead of executing him. He worked for a while in the hot kitchens but after a while was promoted to one of the king's falconers. Hunting or falconry was very popular in the higher class in the 15th century.

He looks were kept for killing pigs and game. The next valuable were brought fromundy Ireland from N. Devon.

A few years later a new dangerous impostor, a Danish youth named Perkin Warbeck who was employed by a silk merchant. He wore his master's fine clothes so as to advertise them. When he was in Ireland a rumor spread that he was a Yorkist Prince and this year

3. Border Code (Acts against Ranters)

① Coignation Act: All rangers and magistrates had to be C. of E.

② Sheepsteal Act: No lock to be picked without government permission.

③ Commestible Act: forbade more than 4 persons to meet for worship except C. of E.

④ Five-mile act: The 2000 Puritan ministers who left their livings under the Act of Uniformity were forbidden to go within 5 miles of a town or parish where they had preached.

N.B. Puritans who would not conform to the Act of Uniformity were called secessants or seceders - many imprisoned (John Bunyan)

THE GREAT PLAGUE 1665

In December of 1665 a number of people died of the plague brought over from China and the East.

It was a "bubonic" plague and anyone who caught it died in about 4 days.

How rats have this disease and the fleas from the rats carry the germs and then bite a human and so pass it on.

The large towns, especially London, were filthy places in those days and rats and fleas were plentiful, this decided plague was greatest here.

When spring came then summer there were hundreds - hundreds more of course. Those who could left London and the Court and government fled.

People stayed indoors at first, thinking they would avoid it this way. Any house that had the plague in had to mark the door with a large cross and the words "Forseve mercy on us".

So many died that it was impossible to give each person a separate burial, so a cart went round and the people called out "Bring out your dead".

Later they found they did not avoid it by staying in so they roused the streets standing by fires thinking the air was pure there.

By December the disease had completely died off, never to return again.

THE GREAT FIRE

In the next summer it was very dry and the fire broke out in the Eastern part of the city. The old houses were made of wood and very close together and the fire spread quickly. Instead of trying to control

HENRY VII 1485-1509

Difficulties

To powerful Barons

Barons had private armies which could be used against the King -
Stone Castles - Judges & juries afraid to make them keep the law.

Imposts (taxes)

Lambert Simnel - pretended to be Earl of Warwick
Perkin Warbeck - pretended to be one of "Princes in the Tower"

Securing his Throne

He had won power by force. He had to make the throne safe from attack.

Foreign Enemies

Henry wanted to prevent anyone getting foreign help against him.

Trade

Money

Had suffered during long wars. Henry did not want to raise taxes - could not afford to risk angry people.

N.B. Henry VII died rich & powerful & left behind a strong enough to hold

How to deal with them

Statute of Distress & Mortmain forbade keeping of armies. Stone castles not to be built (gunpowder made them less important anyhow). Bout of Star Chamber set up to try great men who broke the law. Judges answerable only to King.

could be proved an impostor - ridicule

couldn't be proved an impostor - executed

He did this by marriage alliances:

- ① He married Elizabeth of York
- ② His daughter Margaret married James III of Scotland
- ③ His son Arthur married a Spanish Princess, Catherine of Aragon

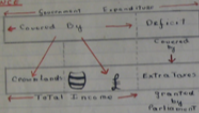
Made alliances for peace with Spain, Scotland, Netherlands.

(Spain Netherlands)

Henry began the building of a navy and made trade treaties with "by gifts and loans" (Portugal, York), by confiscation from rich estates by heavy fines. Worse where safe, by strict economy he amassed a fortune. His son a country "used to obedience"; only the out against the King.

for permission (to do without bishops
 } to do without Prayer Books.
 James refused: "No bishops, no king!"
 (Authorised Version of Bible 1534)

FINANCE



16. Tonnage = Tax on every barrel of wine imported
Bondage = Tax on every £'s worth of goods imported
 granted automatically to the King for his whole reign by his first Parliament

- James only summoned Parliament when he needed money and not consult it.
- James could not manage on his revenues, value of money had changed - he was as the merchant.
- He raised money by **monopolies** and **impositions** (taxes not granted by Parliament) - The law courts punished people who refused to pay



Guy Fawkes and The Gunpowder Plot
 The plot to blow up the King and the members of the Houses of Parliament was made by a few very staunch Catholics at the opening of Parliament 1605 by James I.

They thought this the only way to get rid of the severe laws against the Catholics and get a Catholic King on the throne.
 The leader of this plot was Robert Catesby who was helped by an old soldier spy, Yankee because he knew more about gunpowder than any one else.

They at first tried to dig through the foundations of the House of Lords, but then hired a cellar below it. They put the gunpowder down in this cellar and covered it with wood.

A few days before the opening on November 5th one of the plotters decided to warn his cousin who was a member of Parliament. He sent a letter to his cousin warning him not to go to the opening for his own good. Naturally this cousin was suspicious and he told people of highest authority and a search was

VI

THE STORY OF THE LAW

A Saxon Tithing (10)

- ① The Saxons settled down in families in a ville or tithing (place names - hamming, -tun, -bush) they governed themselves by an assembly "Tollmoot" in which action was taken according to the wish of the majority. Blood feud, or personal vengeance were usual.
- ② As kingdoms grew, Tollmoots were replaced by more official lawcourts:-

a. Hundred Courts or Courts

Each Hundred villas had their own justice in these courts. Blood feuds were gradually stopped (Alfred) and compensation or "wergild" paid instead. The method of trial was to call for proof-swearers on each side, the value of whose evidence was counted according to their wergild. Sometimes trial by ordeal was used; these was an appeal to God to show who was right. The members of each Hundred were responsible for "creating criminals" Hue & Cry.

③ Shire Court for unimportant cases outside power of Hundred Court. was presided over by:-

≡ alderman (State officer)	}	(Kings " "
Sheriff		
Bishop (Church " "		

and men of the shire.

D. Norman Times

a. Feudal Court was held by lord of the Manor: a reef might bring a case against everyone except the lord.

The lord had to see that the King's laws were obeyed as a duty in return for land; on the whole there was fair justice because a Manor was run on mutual good will.

b. Church Courts William I had granted the Church the sole right to try clergy (any educated person, i.e. brought up by church); rectors & solers Kings pledged their power to the Church; they said that the Church should only try clergy, like other people, for spiritual offences. Excommunication was the most punishment

1. Battle of Edgehill 1642 was indecisive, because King's infantry was strong weak but strong. Parliament's infantry was strong and cavalry weak.
2. Carolin Association was formed in counties round East Angles for providing training and equipment reinforcements and supplies.

The Ironsides were trained there.

3. Battle of Marston Moor 1644. Indecisive broke Charles's power in North.
4. New Model Army. Parliament trained a new army under Oliver Cromwell and Fairfax.

You were not put into position by what class you were, but by how you worked, anyone could be promoted to a high position.

This army was called New Model and the soldiers 'Redcoats' from the color of their coats. It was a very strong army and the effects were seen the following summer.

5. Battle of Naseby 1645 was fought in Northamptonshire and Oliver Cromwell and the 'Redcoats' won over Charles and captured every thing of the King's army.
The result was an overwhelming victory for Parliament.
6. 1646 Charles surrendered.

7. 1647. Quarrel between Parliament's New Model Army

- a. Parl. decided to disband the army
- b. " " " pay only 6 months of pay
- c. " " " make all officers take oaths

↓
Army marched on London

↓
Scott raised an army for King, defeated by Cromwell.

9. 1648 Pride's Purge. The army cleared out all Presbyterian M.P.s, leaving only 53 MP's → Rump.
10. 1649 Execution of Charles I.

THE COMMONWEALTH 1649-50

1. ENEMIES

- a. Scotland went on fighting - defeated at Worcester, Dunbar.
- b. Ireland - rebellion crushed cruelly by Cromwell: many peasants driven from homes and land given to English soldiers.
- c. War With Dutch. England and Holland had become trade rivals since Holland had built up a strong sea power and carrying trade. In 1651 a Navigation Act was passed saying: - goods brought to England must come on English ships or ships of the country which the goods



the Yorkists an idea. They took him to Margate of
Gloucester & had him carefully trained him and
then raised to war Richard, Duke of York the son of

Edward IV who had disappeared with his elder brother
in the Tower. Perkin declared his elder brother
had been murdered but his life had been spared,
and he had been living in Handover.

Many people believed Perkin's story and Henry was
worried. He went to Scotland after attempting to
attack England and James IV made him welcome
and married him to a beautiful lady of Royal
descent. He got Scottishmen to help him attack London,
but he got little support from other places and deserted
the barons and surrendered after staying in
a monastery. He was taken prisoner and put in
The Tower not the Earl of Warwick whose they plotted
and they were both were executed in 1499.

To many laws he made the Star Chamber
in Westminster where people could be tried fairly,
if they could not be tried locally.

Henry decided to make England richer by trade
so he insisted as to imported foreign goods
they had to trade with him and so he built
some larger ships and trading warehouses.

All this shipping was done to increase
England's sea power. England's Navy is now

later for granted but then it was a new idea.

Henry started by building new large ships. The
largest were the Regent and the Sovereign.

Henry was also interested in discovery and Henry
was interested in Cabot's discovery across the
Atlantic.

Henry helped Cabot with many of his surprising
discoveries.

Henry built many wonderful buildings. He built
a chapel at Westminster which is named after him
where he is buried. He also built St George's
chapel at Windsor Castle.

He established the Royal bodyguard the Yeomen
of the Guard.

The clothing ^{of the men} was light fitting hose with
short skirts and loose coats. The ladies
wore longer dresses with some veils.

the fire the people became panic-stricken and taking their belongings they fled to the Thames and got away that way.

A few people tried to check the fire but had to bring the water so far in buckets that it was rather hopeless.

The fire-alarm then was a peal of church bells rung backwards.

Some houses were pulled ^{down} to prevent the fire from spreading and finally the king took hand and soldiers pulled down houses and blew them up with gunpowder.

The fire at last burnt itself out ~~and~~ when it came to the east of pulled down houses.

There was little loss of life, and for the homeless people the king organised a great camp and provided food for them.

One result was that rent was very high & was still high 1664.

① Trade rivalry between England and Holland was increasing → colonies in America and factories in India.

② A second Navigation Act 1660 said that England's colonies were to trade only with England or other colonies → English Dutch trade shipping

↓
WAR

England won a sea victory (The first High Admiral was James Duke of York the King's Brother) and captured New Amsterdam → New York. In 1666 due to plague & fire there was a ruddle - fleet laid up for winter → Dutch sailed Medway and destroyed English Shipping → Peace 1667.

Secret Treaty of Dover 1670. (With France)

- ① Charles promised to declare war on Holland in return for £300,000
- ② Charles promised to declare himself a Catholic publicly in return for 600,000 and military help if necessary.

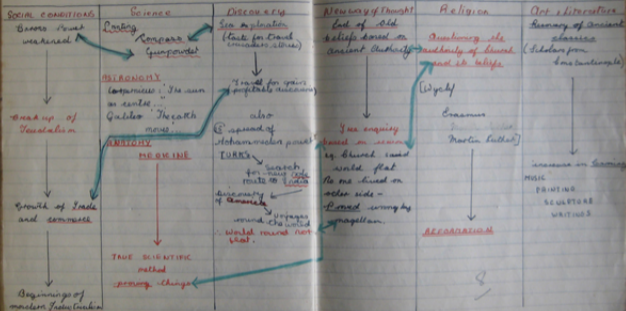
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- ① His reason for this dishonest Treaty was to get enough money to be independent of Parliament.
- ② The second part of the treaty was not shown to Charles's ministers except for 2 Catholics.

The English - French Treaty

THE RENAISSANCE

THE REBIRTH OF LEARNING



removed from top to bottom of the Houses of Parliament.

So on the night of the 4th of Gunpowder was discovered sitting by the barrels of gunpowder. He was taken to the Tower and tortured for information. The other conspirators were chased or caught, and the result of the plot was some very strict rules against the Catholics other than were passed in Elizabeth's reign. Catholics were not allowed to take up any profession or be a Member of Parliament and many other strict rules.



Parliament annoyed

JAMES II: FOREIGN POLICY

PEACE

- ⊙ Alliance with Holland (Protestant)
- ⊙ " " France (Catholic)
- ⊙ " " Spain (")

[attempted marriage alliance with Spain failed]
THIRTY YEARS WAR with GERMANY 1618
James son in law Frederick Charles Palatine

a protestant was down off the throne of Bohemia by Spain - Parliament wanted to help the protestants but James was hoping to arrange a marriage alliance with Spain [see 3 above] at the end of his reign 1624 James changed his policy, but England only met with disaster.

PEOPLE ANGRY WITH JAMES I

- PROTESTANTS: Disappointed - Dislike idea of alliances & marriage.
- CATHOLICS: Harsh laws & fines.
- MIDDLE CLASS: impostors
- MERCHANTS: Monopolies
- PARLIAMENT: Wanted a ruling government

CHARLES I 1625-49

Believed in Divine Right.

Married Catholic French Princess
continued war against Spain - Duke of Buckingham in charge.

1. Charles' first Parliament - suspicious - granted ₤ & for one year only → Charles insulted → dissolved Parliament.
2. Next Parliament wanted to impeach D. of Buckingham - dissolved

C. Forest laws were made very severe by Norman Kings - Poaching in the King's forest cost a man his lands or his eyes, or often his life

C. HENRY II and BARONS

Henry II came to throne at a time of great disorder - 1154 after 19 yrs civil war

He aimed ↓ at lessening the power of the barons, and increasing the power of King, to enforce his laws over them.

<u>SCOTAGE</u>	<u>ASSISE OF ARMS</u>	<u>ASSISE OF CLERGS</u>
The knights were to pay a tax instead of giving soldiers for 40 days a year. But slash private armies. Army loyal to King longer service possible (France).	Revised Saxon feudal peasant had to appear for training & inspection of their arms each year	Itanelling judges appointed by King 5 circuits a year started JURY system - A man to be tried by his "peers"

D. MAGNA CARTA 1215

laid down the principle that the King is not above the law. It checked the King's rule, though as yet only for the benefit of a few people e.g. the Barons must be consulted about raising feudal dues: justice was demanded but only for free men (serfs were the majority) there must be no arrest or imprisonment without trial: a man must be tried by his peers according to the laws of England.

The attitude towards

Paupers in the Middle Ages

If in the early Middle Ages if anybody saw a stranger lurking around looking for food he was ^{immediately} caught and flogged, because then the only people that would be homeless and unemployed would be the people that had committed some crime and had been sent away from his village.

But when there came a very lot of unemployment the people still thought the same to all the poor and it took very many years for the opinion to change.

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But when Elizabeth's poor law was given out it said that every parish should support its own poor, and every tramp should be flogged if he could easily go to his own parish.

Also that all the poor children should be apprenticed to some trade.

The people of the parish did not like this idea and thought that they were spoiling the poor and that they should give their food to the poor. But it was the first time the poor and unemployed were treated fairly. Because it was not their fault.