

MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION COMMITTEE



Moran Meadows

History Books

3 Books

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from Monica WAFFORD
(NE MEADOWS)

WAR WITH HOLLAND

The Dutch under William of Orange fought hard: the English distrusted France and therefore were against the war. In 1674 peace was made:

- ① England kept the navigation act.
- ② England kept New Amsterdam (New York)
- ③ James Duke of York's daughter, Mary, married William of Orange.

DECLARATION OF INDULGENCE 1672

Charles did not dare to declare himself a Catholic, but by this declaration he set all nonconformists (including Catholics) free from the acts against them i.e. from the Act of Uniformity and Clarendon Code. Parliament, suspecting his real intention, made him withdraw it and passed

THE TEST ACT 1673 by which no person could hold any official position unless he took Holy Communion in the Church of England.

The Duke of York gave up his position of Lord High Admiral → he to throne had openly declared himself a Catholic

THE POPISH ACT 1679

Taking advantage of the panic about Catholics, John Oates came forward with a lying story without any evidence that Jesuits were plotting to murder Charles II and put his brother James on the throne → many Catholics executed, hundreds imprisoned



The Exclusion Bill 1679-81

The Commons tried to pass a bill excluding James, Duke of York from the throne, and making the Duke of Monmouth Charles's illegitimate son the heir.



To stop this Charles dissolved Parliament.

Development of Parties

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1640 - Civil War | Parliamentarians { Puritans | { Royalists/ Anglicans |
| | ↓ | ↓ |
| 1673 Over-seer's Treaty War with Holland etc. | Country Party | Court Party |
| | ↓ | ↓ |
| 1679 Over Exclusion Bill | Petitioners (exclusionists) | Opponents |
| | ↓ | ↓ |
| 1680 - Terms of Abuse | WHIGS | TORIES |

JAMES II 1685-88

Had 2 aims { to be an absolute monarch
to restore Catholic religion

Made 2 promises { To uphold the law of England
To protect the Church of England

A Monmouth Rebellion

The Duke of Monmouth attempted to siege the throne with an army of Nonconformists and country people of Somerset & Devon.

James' army led by John Churchill, duke of Marlborough defeated Monmouth at Sedgemoor. At the Bloody Assizes, Judge Jeffreys meted out savage punishments to all who had helped.

B JAMES ATTEMPTS TO MAKE ENGLAND CATHOLIC

1. Ignored the Act of Uniformity, i.e. Put Catholics in high offices, allowed services to be held, dismissed Judges who punished

this law breaking.

2. Issued a Declaration of Indulgence to Catholics
 3. Threatened to use force against subjects who protested.
 4. Seven Bishops who refused to read the declaration were arrested and tried but acquitted.
- C 1. People ~~of~~ did not want another civil war:
James was not young;
His daughters were Protestant
↓
W. people were prepared to put up with James temporarily. BUT
2. James' second wife was a Catholic → a son was now born → blow to Protestant hopes. SO
 3. Messengers were sent to ask Mary's husband, William of Orange to bring an army and take the throne
-
- D. In what ways did James anger the people
A. He broke the promise he made to keep

England Church of England. He ignored Test Act by putting Catholics in all high positions, and allowed Catholic services to be held.

He also ignored the Act of Uniformity and ^{many} ~~all~~ Nonconformists were released from Prison.

He issued a declaration of Indulgence to Catholics and threatened to use force against all those who protested.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and six other Bishops refused to acknowledge this declaration and were arrested and put in the Tower.

They were tried but acquitted and people rejoiced and bonfires were lit.

He interfered with the law and judges who arrested Catholics were arrested and put into prison.

He also ruled without Parliament for they would not have agreed to the things he did.

He believed in the absolute rule of the king.

Q Why did they accept a Catholic king at all.

A The people made James king because they did not want another civil war as they were still suffering the effects of the last one.

He was old and they did not think he would reign long and then his ~~Protestant~~ daughter Mary would be Queen.

People were prepared to have James as king for a few years thinking afterwards Mary would be Queen, but James married again to a Catholic woman and he had a son. People knew he would be brought up a Catholic and began to look for another king, and asked Mary and William of Orange to come and be King & Queen.

15
20

Barker 8
10

Colonies and Overseas Trade

During 16th c. there were persistent efforts to further peaceful trade and to found colonies because:

- a. Need for

| | |
|---|--|
| { | spices, sugar, rum, tobacco (from the tropics) |
| | timber, hemp, pitch (from Scandinavia -- |
| | for Navy) fish |
- b. Unemployment → emigration
Reasons for unemployment ①
 1. Feudal Demise
 2. Sheep farming
 3. Dissolution of Monasteries
 4. Currency
 5. Commercial Instability.

East India Company 1600

A chartered Company - original object was to trade with Spice Islands - forestalled by Dutch (Amboyna 1602) → concentrated on Trade in India - "factories" at Surat, Madras, Calcutta - in 1660 Bombay given by Portuguese as part of Queen Catherine's dowry. (Import of tea after 1660 - rare and

valuable - was thence tea till 1713). The East India Company took sides in quarrels between Indian Princes → gradual spread of Empire.

Virginia

Women and children and Englishmen were sailing over to America and a great colony was formed called "Virginia".

The most interesting of the earliest colonists was John Smith. He was their leader but was captured & tied down to the execution stone when the chiefs slaughter threw himself on him and begged his father to save him. He was Pocahontas and later married one of the settlers. She went England but died.

The owners of land were getting impatient and were growing tobacco and then smoking was getting popular and Virginia prospered.

2) Maryland (Catholic)

Named after Henrietta Maria Charles I's wife. Given to Lord Baltimore and a town is called after ^{named} her.

4. Virginia. The Baltimore sailed over them for 50 yrs.

It was a great tobacco colony.

4. New England (Puritan) The "Mayflower" sailed in 1603 with a party of Puritans from Lincolnshire. They first went to Holland but found their sons growing up Dutchmen so decided to make a colony of their own. They went to Holland after the failure of the Hampton Court conference.

They went to America and were blown of course to Cape Cod. Called place Plymouth.

Products corn, furor, cattle.

5. Massachusetts (Puritan) 1629

Grew rapidly, no toleration to any other religion but Puritanism. They were on bad terms with natives.

6. Carolina named after Charles II. established early in his reign.

7. New York from Dutch in 1664 by James Duke of York. Was called New Amsterdam.

8. Pennsylvania a Quaker colony. It was given

to William Penn in payment for a debt.

General toleration with all religions. Fair treatment to Indians. Good progress.

WILLIAM and MARY 1689-1702

An assembly of 111 of Charles II's time with Mayor & Aldermen, invited William to call a convention Parliament which offered him the throne. This Parliament then passed:

The BILL OF RIGHTS 1689

1. The King might not set aside the laws of England.
2. The King might give permission to others to do so
3. The King might raise taxes without Parls permission
4. The King might keep an army without Parls permission
5. William + Mary to be succeeded by Princess Anne if they left no heir.
6. Every sovereign of England must be a member of the Church of England.

N.B.

1. No Divine Right
2. The RIGHT of Parliament to make a King.
3. No money granted for more than 1 yr. ∴ King had no power without Parl.
4. Parl. must be renewed every 3 yrs. → Triennial Act 1694

HISTORY PITT

1. Made a commercial treaty with France 1763 → mental lowering of taxes.
2. Lowered Reduced tariffs on essentials. That interest in Adam Smith's book.
2. a. To pay of the national debt by putting key £1 million a year. Worked out it would take 28 yrs.
2. b. Because of the loss Napoleonic Wars which then came a needed more money.
3. a. Because he was only part in as a stop-gap until France found some one else like North.
3. b. 1783-1801
4. India Act 1784. Made ~~laws~~ agreement together with Governor General to control all political activities of India in England.
7. East India com. allowed to elect civil and military leaders in India. and commercial activities.
5. a. Divided Canada into two zones: Canada (Quebec) Upper Canada or Higher Canada (including New England settlements).
- 2.

French Conquer
American

6. Because the 60,000 French Conquistadors who had helped England in American W. of Ind. expeditions were being persecuted and come up to Canada. Differences of basic language customs etc.

6. Act to Reform Parliament
Wrote out rotten boroughs and give seats to New Industrial towns. Tories interfered - dropped.

7. Act to reform trading laws used Ireland.

8. Trade between Eng. & Ireland great once strict trading laws failed again.

31/35 good move even better can be done.
LDF.

Row
1694
Oct

William III - Difficulties

[K.S. Holland already at war with France
- Louis XIV (Catholic despot) helping James II]

| A. SCOTLAND | B. IRELAND | C. FRANCE |
|---|---|---|
| Highland rising for James II - most had all chiefs called to take oath of allegiance → MacDonalds late → massacre of Glencoe. (by Campbell) | James landed with 6 French Army - Protestant Vets didn't join him - The Irish Catholics supported London Army - William forced them to leave He is supposed to have the French at the Battle of the Boyne 1690 | <u>Grand Alliance</u> England, Holland, Austria and German States. U.S. France. A long straggling war → St Albans William's escape was only temporary |

B.B. William, realising that the peace was only temporary and that he himself was too old and tired to campaign, recalled Marlborough who was soiled for plotting against him.



Queen Anne 1702-13

A. War of the Spanish Succession 1702-13

Cause

In 1700 the King of Spain died leaving all his lands to his great nephew Philip, grand-son of Louis XIV of France. If the heirs to the French throne died, it seemed likely Philip would inherit both kingdoms and be powerful enough to threaten English shipping, trade and colonies, and to replace the Stuarts on the English throne



Grand alliance drawn together again

1. Oudenarde 1708 tried to conquer Austria - Marlborough won a complete victory
2. Ramillies 1706 - by the French - Marlborough pushed the French back
3. Cudenarde 1708
4. Malplaquet 1709 to their own liking.
5. Spain the first expedition was successful - but the English were driven out.
6. The Navy 1709 English flag landed on Gibraltar (Columbalay above)

SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN QUEEN
ANN'S REIGN

TRAVELLING

The stage-coach was one of the few means the poor people who did not own a horse could travel by. There were no springs in the seats and as the roads were uneven and bumpy you did not travel in the lap of luxury.

To travel by boat on barge was certainly more comfortable if there happened to be a stretch of navigable river in the district.

In hilly districts pack horses were used to carry heavy loads along. In ordinary town streets sledges were used to carry loads.

The sedan chair was very commonly used for shorter distances. This vehicle was in use at the end of Charles II's reign

right up to the early 19th Century. The poles were detachable and the whole of the front was a door.

A SEDAN CHAIR



TEA & COFFEE

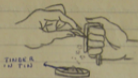
Tea and coffee were both on sale in London in 1660 but were very expensive.

There were hundreds of coffee houses in London, they were not like our cafés but

places where drinking of coffee was an excuse for meeting friends at a sort of club. There were papers here where people waited in turn to read them. Teapots were of silver or earthenware, cups had no handles and tea was taken the Chinese way with no sugar or milk.

LIGHTING

Methods of lighting fuel hardly changed at all. To get a light you had to use tinder and steel. The steel was shaped so as to be easily held in one hand. In the other hand was a suitable stone or flint. They were struck together to get a shower of sparks to fly down wards. You had to have tinder ready and a heap of logs and stick ready to catch alight. It would smoulder and you had to blow to get any fire.



STRIKING FLINT WITH FLINT & STEEL

3 TINDER

TREATY OF UTRECHT 1713

- Philip to be King of Spain but France and Spain never to be under one King.
- Austria to have Belgian part of Netherlands
- Britain to have Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Hudson Bay settlements, Gibraltar, Minorca
- Britain to have the right to trade in slaves with Spanish South American colonies and one ship a year ordinary trade.

Darien Scheme 1690-98. The Scots made a vain attempt to colonize Panama and their ruin were measure of

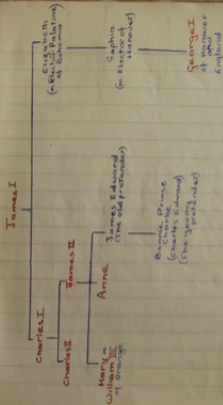
the prosperity England enjoyed.
The scheme failed - mosquitos
and Spaniards.

8. Union of England & Scotland 1707

England & Scotland declared to be one kingdom under the name of Great Britain: Scots gave up their Parliament: were to send £450,000 to the House of Commons. 16 peers to the House of Lords. England promised that everything should uphold the Presbyterian Church of Scotland.



1. Scotland could now share England's trade and prosperity.
2. There was less fear that the Scots would help the Stewarts back to the throne.



GEORGE I 1714-1727

1. End of Divine Right
2. Period of Whig Supremacy 1714-1721
 - ⊙ George dependant on Whigs who had put him on the throne → control of Crown
 - ⊙ Whigs had majority in House of Commons through "bribeage" and bribery in election → control of Commons.
3. The King's Ministers (Cabinet) now began to do most of the work of government - George did not understand the English language, laws - no constitution - beginning of the office of Prime Minister
- England became more involved in European - catholic affairs.

THE 'SEPTENNIAL' REBELLION (1715)

The 'Septennal' Rebellion was fought in favour of James Edward the Old Pretender.

The rebellion was fought in two halves:-

1. Scotland - led by Earl of Mar at Sheriffmuir - stalemate.
2. North England led by Porter was defeated by King's Troops at Preston. The reasons why it failed are:
 1. The two parts were kept separate owing to bad leadership.
 2. There was no help from France as Louis XIV was dead.
 3. Most people did not want a Catholic King.
 4. James Edward did not have a character which inspired personal feelings between him and his people.

1716 Septennial Act - Parliament to be re-elected every seven years. (5 years in 1911)

THE SOUTH SEA BUBBLE 1720

1. The South Sea Company was founded 1711 to trade with Spanish S. America. It was a sound company and when it offered to take over the National Debt, public confidence was won; Robert Walpole warned the country against an investing mania, but S.S. stock rose from £100 to £1000.
2. Many fraudulent companies started → some found out → panic among all investors.
→ S.S. stock slumped & thousands ruined.
3. Ministers were involved in government fell.
4. Walpole stepped into the leading place
→ sold assets of the company so that people got back half their losses.

ROBERT WALPOLE

Character a hearty ambitious man wanted all power in his own hands - used any means to gain his ends: believed "every man has his price": was a cynic i.e. had a low opinion of human nature: enjoyed distributing bribes to members of his party (Whigs)

Career Educated at Eton and Cambridge entered Parliament 1700; became Secretary for War; became Chancellor of the Exchequer 1715; after S.S. bubble 1720 he became Prime Minister.

FREE TRADE

Walpole was the first to try the idea of putting down import tariffs in order to encourage ^{trade} → Signalling of Free Trade Movement.

Excise Bill 1733

a scheme to check smuggling: the taxes

on spirits + tobacco were to be collected at shops and inns and not at the ports: a great outcry was raised, encouraged by the Opposition → Walpole abandoned the bill.

WAR WITH SPAIN 1740 (JENKINS EAR)

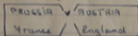
By the Treaty of Utrecht 1713 one British ship a year was allowed to trade with Spanish S. America. English merchant ships had long broken this rule → Spaniards angry → in a fight Captain Jenkins lost an ear → used as propaganda in Parliament to demand war with Spain. Against Walpole's better judgement war was declared → British expedition a failure → Walpole blamed

↓
Walpole resigned 1742

WAR OF THE AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION 1740-48

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Austrian Empire | { Austria, Silesia, Bohemia, Hungary, Milan, Netherlands. |
|-----------------|---|

The Emperor of Austria - Charles VI had no son to succeed him. He got the promise - PRAGMATIC SANCTION - of the European princes that his daughter Maria Theresa should succeed him. But when he died Frederick of Prussia seized Silesia.



N.B.

1. England was already at war with Spain ∴ France, Spain ally declared war on England
1. An English and Hanoverian army won a victory at **Dettingen** 1743.
2. Prussia could not be dislodged from Silesia.



3. England and France fought in their colonies as well, England capturing Louisburg in America, and France capturing Madras.

N.B. the Tories opposed the war which they said was being fought in the interests of that "despicable elect orate" Hanover.

TREATY of

AIX- LA CHAPELLE 1763

- ⊕ Prussia kept Silesia
- ⊕ France & England exchanged Louisburg & Madras.

Unsatisfactory because:-

1. Maria Theresa determined to regain Silesia.
2. France & Britain had not settled their colonial quarrel.
3. Rival trading rights had not been discussed.

The Forty Five Rebellion

It was in aid of Charles Edward the young Pretender Grandson of James II that the rebellion was fought.

He landed at Moidart with 7 followers but at Cullinstown they welcomed him with open arms. He got

more and more followed as he went on.
At Preston he gained a victory against
the English, and marched on to Carlisle,
Manchester and Derby. The reason they
marched through so easily was because the
English were not ~~ill~~ interested and did not
take notice.

At Derby they received news that the
Duke of Cumberland and a huge army
had just arrived from fighting abroad
and were marching up to fight.

Charles' adviser said it would be
best to return for the winter and come
back and fight in the summer.

Charles was not willing but did

The followers that before had been
a happy crowd as if on a Crusade, re-
turned into a rabble and looted
and rioted because they had had
no pay and the French army had not

lined up. They were disheartened.

Cumberland overtook them at Culloden
1706 and defeated.

Charles escaped by various disguises
and at last got onto a boat to Skye ('Speed
binny boat')

↓

RESULTS.

The rebellion put down cruelly by Cumberland
→ Tartan kilt, arms, bagpipes forbidden.

Clan system abolished → chiefs became
bad landlords (sheep farming) 30,000
Scots emigrated to America.

NB. Later William Pitt restored their
privileges to the Scots → in 1756 Scots
regiments fought loyally for George III.

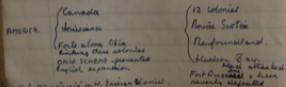
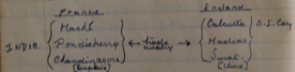
Character of Charles Edward.

A good personality did not think
himself better than his soldiers. People
liked him on sight.

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-63

WAR (cause)

1. Maria Theresa was determined to get back Silesia: she made alliances with France & Russia: Prussia made an alliance with England and conceded autonomy.
2. England had to join to defend HANNOVER, but had to be on the opposite side from France because:-
3. England & France were already quarrelling in their COLONIES, India & America



N.B. Ohio rivals in W. Indian Colonies.

A EUROPE

1. Years of Failure
1756 French captured MINORCA - Admiral Byng court-martialled and shot [Votéris "Dans ce pays-ci il est bon de tuer, de temps en temps, un amiral, pour encourager les autres"]
1757 HANNOVER lost to the French.
2. Success William Pitt, Earl of Chatham in power.

Policy

1. Navy reorganised - French Atlantic ports blockaded - (Great Yarmouth) - Chebony attached → SEA SUPREMACY
2. Sent subsidies to Prussia or England share of war in Europe to keep France busy
3. He concentrated English resources on colonial warfare
4. Assembled younger better commanders - Wolfe, Amherst.

• raised new regiments - some Scottish

1757 Prussia defeated France at Courtrai

1757 Anglo-Hanoverian army siege
at Munster → Hanover raised

1759 Sea Supremacy → British fleet defeated
by Hanks at Quiberon Bay; Yorke fleet by
Rowan at dogo [end of possible invasion
attempt]

[1760 George III become King]

1761 Pitt resigned because he was defeated in a
plan to attack Spain before she was ready to
attack England (Yorke ^{Command} attack)

Spain declared war

1762 English navy captured Havana, Manila,
Senegal, Martinique

3 NORTH AMERICA

1750 The French (Montcalm) captured
Fort du Rocher, the only English station on
the Great Lakes, but were prevented from
driving on to New York by other English

posts between.

1758 Successful British naval & military
expedition to Louisbourg (left the St Lawrence
open to attack).

1758 Fort Duquesne (abandoned by French)
was renamed Fort Pitt.

1759 Capture of Quebec. 170 ships carried
Wolf's army up the St Lawrence.

1760 British converged all attacks on
Montreal & captured it.



C. INDIA

[The French and English East India Companies had already been in conflict in S. India by taking opposing sides in wars between Indian Princes: As a result the British had control of Southern India.]

- 1756 Loss of Calcutta - and Indian ruler, Suraj-ah-dowla, captured the trading station and most of his prisoners died (Blackhole of Calcutta)
- 1757 Clive defeated Suraj-ah-dowla at Plassey: he enthroned Mirjaffa → control of Bengal
- 1760 Battle of Wandewash → control of Carnatic coast
- 1761 Pondicherry captured → end of French India.

1st TREATY OF PARIS 1763.

1. North America. France gave up all her land (Louisiana to Spain); Spain gave up Florida to England.
2. West Indies. England kept Grenada, Tobago, St. Vincent and Dominica: she returned other conquests to France and Spain.
3. India. England returned Goree and Pondicherry. But France was not to keep armed forces in India. → trade only.
4. Sicily. England regained Minorca: Prussia kept Silesia.

RESULTS of the WAR

1. England was now the chief colonial Power
2. England had sea supremacy.
3. France wanted revenge (→ joined in Am. War of Independence)
4. American colonists no longer resisted British Protection against French (→ Am. War of Independence)

5. Frederick of Prussia had been left in the lurch when George II cut off subsidies when he no longer needed Prussia's help, in keeping France busy → revenge later.
-

ROBERT CLINE 1751-1782

Robert Cline was born at Market Drayton in 1725 in Shropshire. As a boy he was always fighting and leading other boys into dare devil attacks. He would not settle down and study the "law" as his father wanted and begged to be sent out with the East India Company, for he wanted adventure. He was sent out as a clerk when he was eighteen.

While he was there working in an office he tended to become depressed as his adventurous nature wanted more than sitting in an office. Twice he tried to shoot himself but at both times the gun would not fire.

But later his talent for leadership showed itself when the French tried to capture Madras and afterwards he obtained a commission in the army.

after this his character changed completely and he became ~~been~~ and energetic and quickly won the confidence of those above him.

After this Clive lead many battles against the French and various Princes out there.

In 1763 Clive returned to England but returned in 1765 and was made Governor of Fort St David to the South of Pondicherry.

After more battles Clive again returned to England in February 1760 when he was made Baron Clive of Plassey in the Irish peerage where he remained till 1765.

After many troubles in India Clive was urged to return to India which he reluctantly did as Governor of Bengal in 1765.

Clive's health failed after this, and he had a great mental strain and in this state of mind in 1774 he ~~committed~~ suicide. In his life he did a lot to help the British in India.

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

The change from

A land of farmers & small villages with
→ A land of factories, iron works, machines.

1760

1820
← 1820 " of George III →

Factors why this change came in P.

SEE CHART:-

Growing markets for overseas trade, discovery of
growth of capital investment, cotton trade,
woollen trade (Empire) growing population.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

- W. 1. Key's Flying Shuttle 1731, Aim:- to enable
one weaver to weave wider cloth. The shuttle
ran on wheels through a groove instead
of being thrown from hand to hand. ∴
much quicker.

N.B. Spinners could not
supply yarn fast enough
→ spinning inventions

- S 2. Hasgreaves' Spinning Gannet 1767

Wound threads on several spindles at
once → a simple machine suitable for cottage
spinning.

- S 3. Arkwright's Water Frame 1769. Same idea
as the gannet but more powerful: driven
by a mill stream therefore needed
a factory to accommodate water
wheel and big machinery.

- S 4. Crompton's Mule 1779. Combined
Hasgreaves' and Arkwright's machines:
was the only one capable of spinning
the finer yarns required → became
standard type of factory machine.

- W 5. Cartwright's Power Loom 1785. Was not at
first successful but some kind of power
loom for weaving had become essential
now that the supply of yarn had so
greatly increased.

COAL AND IRON

From earliest times iron had been smelted with charcoal therefore the iron works were in hills & forest.
Now much more iron and steel required but at the same time timber was falling short due to more ship and house building

↓
therefore necessary to use coal for smelting - the sulphur fumes prevented the making of good steel.

↓
1709 Abraham Darby discovered how to make coke which produced better steel; this discovery kept secret for 50 years.

1734 Henry Cort discovered a better process known as Puddling i.e. destroyed the sulphur fumes by stirring the molten metal

with an iron bar. Many other improved methods followed.

(Bessemer; Siemens-Martin)

- ↓
A. great increase in iron production
B. Development of coal fields
C. Move of iron manufacture to coalfields

↓
1809 FOR IRON COAL - but deep mining not possible without pumping machinery.

↓
Newcomen's Steam Pump^{III} a very rudimentary engine in which a piston was moved up & down a cylinder by impulsion of steam.
1769 James Watt greatly improved Newcomen's design, transferring the piston's motion to the rotation of a wheel.
1785 Watt's Steam Engine began to be used as a source of power for cotton

1760 England a land of peasant farmers and village crafts.

Driving force

1. Growth of overseas trade & removal of trade restrictions
 ↓ Agents
 Colonial trade
 ↳ beginnings of free trade (Wolpole's treaties)
2. Prosperity (long peace) → CAPITAL for INVESTMENT
3. WOOLEN trade growing → Empire.
4. Industrial freedom — LAISSEZ-FAIRE (Adam Smith)
5. Cotton trade growing
6. Growing population

↓
Some products NOT possible under domestic system. So, machinery invented.

↳ the spinning machine

↳ Jethro Tull's engine assembled by many men.

INDUSTRIAL-REVOLUTION



spinning.



POSSIBILITIES OF PRODUCTION
AND THEREFORE OF WEALTH
WERE NOW ALMOST LIMITLESS
THE MATERIALS AND GOODS COULD
BE MOVED MORE QUICKLY AND
CHEAPLY GO.



DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT

- a. ROADS existing conditions were very bad. -
Rocks neglected since the Roman times -
No scientific knowledge of road building
Each parish responsible for own bit
of road: nobody's business. As a
result roads were full of mud and
not impassable in winter and
goods had to be carried by pack
horse or sea.

After 1700 TURNPIKE TRUSTS became

common i.e. private companies were
empowered by Act of Parliament to
keep a stretch of road in order, put
up toll gates and exact tolls for
maintenance of roads.

No bridges except in towns - shallow
shallow fords, ferries or stilts had
to be used.

18 Road Engineers.

1. Mellor (blind fact, blind from childhood
by smallpox). Built roads in the Pennines;
advocated the need for drainage: used 6 ft
thick of heathes - stone - mud rammed down
hard.
2. Telford Built the London to Holyhead
road: in 1806 built the suspension of
bridge over the Menai Straits.
3. Macadam improved surface by using
small pieces of stone coarsely crushed giving
a smooth and hard surface for modern towns
road lay - macadam.



↓

by 1815 there were nearly 30,000 miles of good roads in England; coach journeys are much more rapid (the Manchester to London coach took 4 days instead of 7-8 days); many new coach services were started.

B. Canals

1789-91 the Worcester canal constructed by James Brindley to carry the Duke of Bridgewater's coal from Worsley to Manchester, 7 miles away halved the price of coal in Manchester → Brindley was then hired to make many other canals mostly in the Midlands and other engineers helped to make a network all over England.

C. Railways combined the older ideas of

② Watts to simplify the running of horse drawn carts at the pithead and

① a stationary steam engine.

George Stephenson in 1825 built the first railway from Stockton to Darlington; in 1830 the Liverpool - Manchester railway commenced, people that railways were practicalities → rushed to invest in every private railway. In 1864 an Act of Parliament ordered that all new lines must have the same gauge (4' 8 1/2") → the boom in railway building gave much employment and helped to end the depression of the thirties & 40's

conditions for growth

Agrarian Revolution ⑧

1. Need for new methods

During the 18th the population had doubled itself, the population of iron dwellers rising enormously → great demand for all kinds of farm produce → very good prices. No increase in production

was possible under the old openfield system by which most of England was still farmed in 1700. The new machinery, experiments in crop rotation, manuring & fertilizing, specialisation in cattle breeding, could only be used on enclosed land. The example of what could be done on enclosed land (Tudor sheephouses now converted to arable, and these enclosures made by private agreement) led to a demand for more enclosures.

Reasons for Enclosures

1. Waste of land $\frac{1}{3}$ England & fallow
2. " " " - grass banks.
3. Waste of time - scattered strips
4. Spread of crop disease
5. Spread of cattle disease
6. No winter feed for cattle & no manure
7. No machinery possible.
8. No specialisation.

9. The experiments.

2. Making of Enclosures. After 1700, separate Acts of Parliament were passed in each case where the owners of the land wanted enclosures. A surveyor redivided the land so that each farmer got

A block $\frac{1}{2}$ in $\frac{1}{2}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the strips} \\ \text{the proportion of land} \\ \text{common waste} \\ \text{pastures} \end{array} \right.$

The surveyor had to be paid in expenses - his fees, and his fee (10 sh/day for about 6 weeks) and then the new fields had to be fenced, leached and ditched. The small farmer could not usually pay his share of the cost and had to sell out, becoming a hired labourer or factory hand. The cottages since he had no plough land got no share at all.

N.B. 1. Every one had no doubt their proportion of common rights of grazing, turf, timber, rabbits.

2. Selling out was encouraged because

very good prices were being offered for land by the newly rich factory owners. Because:

- (a) Raising land was a costly necessity,
- (b) essential to taking a share in government.



3. Economic Revolt

are very good! - During George III's reign 1760-1820 English agriculture improved beyond recognition: more corn, winter feed for cattle ∴ more meat specialisation in crops, cattle & sheep: experimenting.

4. a Jethro Tull's Seed drill¹⁷⁰¹ could now be used → a great improvement on old Biblical method of broadcasting:

It makes the channels, sows the seeds into them and covers them at the same time, with great exactness

5. Dorset Revolution of weaps

a four-year course - first "turnip" land and
caval: clover: caval: turnips.

this meant no more fallow land: provided winter feed for cattle: restored goodness in soil in turnip & clover years

- c. Stock breeding - by careful breeding Robert Bakewell produced sheep and cattle twice so heavy as before: the Colling brothers specialised in short horn cattle

J. Squire Coke of Molkham (later Earl of Leicester) made his estate into a model farm: by marling and manuring his sandy soil he made it into rich wheatland: the estate was visited by many people from Western Europe.

- c. Arthur Young - An unsuccessful farmer whose great interest in new farming methods led him to travel and study

new ideas at home and abroad: to
work very hard to spread his scientific
knowledge throughout England by means
of lectures, books or pamphlets: he helped
to start the new Board of Agriculture
1793 becoming its first Secretary
(his work was greatly helped by the rapid
spread of railways and formation of
Agriculture Societies)

GEORGE III 1760-1820

James O'Connell was an Englishman in tastes, manners,
language and feeling. "I glory in the name
of Britain." Had a genuine love of England,
and really intended to work for her prosperity.
His personal life was simple and good
and as James George, he won the affection of
his people. But he was very obedient: he
successfully opposed every reform suggested
during his long reign: (e.g. Parliaments;

reform: better understanding with Ireland;
emancipation for Catholics: abolition of the
slave trade: & hostile conciliation of
American colonists.) He was determined
by his upbringing ("George be a King?"),
and his character to be an absolute monarch
and break the power of the Whigs who had
ruled England for the past 50 yrs.

GEORGE III OWERS OF THE POWER OF THE KING

1. He took the patronage of the Crown into his
own hands → gave him a solid body of
personal supporters in the Commons → a
political party called the King's Friends.
2. At first chose ^{for} Pitt as his adviser → made
the Treaty of Paris behind Pitt's back →
enmity → hostility in England (John Wilkes)
→ resigned 1763
3. After several failures George found an
ideal Prime Minister in Lord North a strong
royalist and yet sufficiently respected to

held the leadership of the commons → joint
rule of King and North lasted from 1770-
1782.

AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE 1775-78

Long Standing Causes

① Economic System

Colonial markets were treated as a monopoly since the Navigation Act 1660 i.e. the colonials had to import woolen and iron goods from Britain only, and had to sell their coffee and sugar, rice, tobacco to Britain only. → Smuggling from Spain and France.

② Government

Laws were made at Westminster → delays:
Governors sent out from England; taxes imposed without consultation (the colonials were already self-governing in many ways and so chafed all the more at these restrictions).

③ There had always been some hostility to Britain since many colonists were religious and Irish scions I'm

Immediate Causes

1. Stamp Act 1765 Was to raise a half share of the expense of an army to defend the American Colonies against the French and Red Indians → great opposition since this was hardly necessary since 7 years war → the colonists refused to allow Westminsters to tax them without representation. The stamp Act was repealed but a Declaratory Act was passed insisting that Britain had a right to tax her colonies.

2. Customs duties 1767 a tax was levied on tea, glass and paper entering America → riots

3. Food Nothin' Tea Act 1773 Allowed the F. Govt to send tea direct to America; this halved the price of the tea but came too late and in any case it was the East India's compromise through which the colonists most resented.

4. Boston Tea Party 1773 A party of colonists boarded a tea ship and flung the chests overboard as a ^{gesture} protest of defiance etc.

East India Company

5. 1774 Port of Boston closed by British government and

Massachusetts Assembly suspended

6. Quebec Act 1774 Extended Canadian boundary to the Ohio and granted freedom of worship to French Roman Catholics → enraged Massachusetts Puritans
(to keep French Indians on British Side)

7. First Congress of Philadelphia 1774

The colonies (except Georgia) refused to trade with Britain till their wrongs were righted and demand a repeal of all recent Acts.

8. Blood was shed at Lexington: General Gage sent out red troops to prevent colonial raiding military stores.

↓
WAR.

George Washington appointed Commander in Chief American Army of 11,000 men:

was a Virginian - very strong willed and an inspiring leader - had served with British Army in seven years war.

General Howe - Commander in Chief British Army, sent from England with 19,000 new reinforcements: headquarters at Boston where 4,000 men already stationed.

1. 1775 Battle of Bunker Hill. Boston is connected with the mainland by a narrow neck of land dominated by hills: the American were driven off a good position on Bunker Hill (but not followed up → returned to seize another height).
2. 1775 Invasion of Canada. Colonists attempted to invade Canada up the Hudson-Lake Champlain route - reached Quebec but were beaten back (failure of this expedition decided the fate of Canada).
3. 1776 Evacuation of Boston. Washington

was bombarding the harbours - Howe withdrew by sea to Halifax.

1776 Declaration of Independence

"We hold these truths to be self-evident - that all men are created equal: that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights: that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed: that whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it."

1. 1776 Howe captured New York and Philadelphia (but did not pursue the routed colonists westward).
2. 1776-7 Washington's army wintered at Valley Forge - was halfstarved and insufficiently clothed.

(supplies incompetent). Cold sickness and desertions had halved the army → could have been easily wiped out if Howe had shown any initiative.

1777 Hudson Valley Campaign

The British plan was to split the area of resistance and to deal with New England (the centre of the revolt) first:

General Burgoyne was to advance down the river Hudson from Canada; General Howe was to advance north from New York to meet him.

Howe did not receive his orders and therefore went on fighting in the middle colonies →

Burgoyne had to surrender his army of 6000 at Saratoga



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1777 France declared war on Britain at the expense of Saratoga opposed Naval attack on West Indies:

hampered our communications made it possible for American privateers to attack British shipping (Paul Jones actually landed on coast of Scotland)

1779 Spain joined France

helped attack Britain in Mediterranean, besieging Gibraltar and Minorca: sent a fleet to attack British India.

1790 Holland joined Spain & France Britain had to ^{send} reinforcements to America.

1781 Southern Campaign

General Cornwallis had several battles but since he was not strong enough to hold the Southern colonies it was proposed to evacuate his army to strengthen the main British army further North. He advanced to Yorktown expecting a British fleet to French York Town blockaded by a French fleet (loss of sea power for Britain) and was being cut inland by Washington's army now reinforced by French troops → Cornwallis had to surrender 1781 - end of the war in America

1782 Treaty of Paris

(1782 recognition of the North → George III had to call the Whigs who intended to make peace)

1779-83 The Spanish Siege of Gibraltar at last beaten off by Sir George Blicke.

1782 Battle of the Saints, the French fleet in the West Indies defeated → British

sea supremacy in Atlantic restored

NB these two victories saved the remainder of the British Empire

1st TREATY OF VERSAILLES 1763

1. Britain acknowledged the independence of the American colonies → U.S.A.
2. The boundaries between Canada and U.S.A. fixed as Toronto (and not at Ohio as in 1774)
3. France got back Guyana and Senegal in West Africa and Yoruba and St. Lucia in West Indies.
4. Spain got back Florida (lost in 1767 and of Seven years war) and Minorca (lost 1713 Treaty of Utrecht)



- RESULTS
1. End of Mercantile Empire (old colonial system of Commercial competition and exploitation)
 2. Colonisation of Australia (1787 →)
 3. More freedom of Ireland → volunteers.
 4. French Revolution helped many landless peasants for freedom long to have his French colonies.

GEORGE III 1760-1820

In these 60 years profound changes took place in English life

| Economic | Political | Religious |
|--|---|--|
| <p>Social</p> <p>growth of overseas trade revolution industry - textile - found in trade & industry. capitalist revolution ↓ demand for more production ↓ Industrial Revolution ↓ growing population ↓ need for more food ↓ need for improved farming methods. ↓ Agricultural Revolution</p> | <p>Party politics steadily in force George III had played "little part", later rivalry between TORIES Whigs - George III reactionaries established Church not dissimilar Heterodoxism - "Royalists" ↓ George III aimed at increasing the last political power of king ↓ supported by Tories and by 1780 made him power W.P. King: Political Romance ↓ upper because of bad tenure on Tories ∴ no support from breakdown [King's friends and friends]</p> | <p>highest standard of morality - churchmen were - due to poverty + hardship - importance of the individual in factory system ↓ Methodist Revival Methodist religion - insistence on value of individual soul Tealge well out of the "depression" required warrior ↓ Prison Sunday schools Bible charity work Methodist Hills Catholics Catholicism</p> |

THE METHODIST REVIVAL

In the 18th cent the rise in beliefs in the power of reason came a fall in religious faith: - shown in lowered morals, immorality, idleness and and ecclesiastical religious toleration.

John (1703-91) and Charles Wesley.

Were sons of a Lincolnshire clergyman - formed a Prayer-meeting society at Oxford - the regularity of their observances gave the nickname, "Methodists". John became a Church of England clergyman - went to Georgia as a missionary 1735, but failed and returned 1737. Began to preach to the ordinary people at Kingswood near Bristol - first Methodist Chapel - travelled on horseback preaching - London Head quarters - held open air meetings to which thousands came; laid down rules and divided the country into

circuits, (Methodist ministers still travel from circuit to circuit every few years).

Wesley's doctrine was not different from Anglican doctrine but a breath such the C of E took place due to a difference of tone in Methodism is. the emphasis on the personal nature of religious faith made the priesthood less important and so also aided the creation of lay preachers Wesley did break many rules and traditions of the Church - (eg preaching several sermons a week - not confining himself to one parish - "the world is my parish" - going out to find his congregation) but in 1785 he began to ordain his ministers since the C of E Bishop would do it this was not compatible with membership of the C of E though he remained a member officially till he died

NB. by the end of the century (18th)
an Evangelical movement
started in the C. of E. itself,
inspired by Wesley's personal
religious call

THE CHANGE IN ECONOMIC THOUGHT

From Mercantilism { regulation of whole economic life of the country.

Developed out of Medieval Ages with growing national consciousness - Policy of Power.

The Mercantile System (old colonial system) - a series of laws directing the economic life of the country in to definite channels & government control of industry, trade & agriculture.

- AIMS
- 1 Stimulate export of manufactures
 - 2 Secure bullion
 - 3 Reduce imports (∴ tariffs)
 - 4 " sources of raw materials
 - 5 National self-sufficiency
 - 6 " markets for manufactures
 - 7 Contentment at home
- this is called for

- Goal: food supply - independent of other countries
- Naval strength
- Regulation of Industry - Statute of Artificers 1563. (labourers) and other laws.
- Regulation of Overseas Trade ∴ export of bullion. (chartered companies)
- Colonial Trade & Settlement - controlled - Navigation Acts ∴ economic dependence of colonies.

LAISSEZ-FAIRE { as little government - interference as possible in industry & trade

Stated in - Policy of Liberty

- The gradual abandonment by the state of controls - e.g. Toleration Act 1689 - (Religion)
- No censorship of press - 1695.
- Artificers Statutes allowed to lapse by 1750
- Chartered companies monopolies broke down by 1750

Adam Smith: 'Wealth of Nations' 1776

- 1 Assessed need for liberty, unobstructed competition in trade - prosperity
- 2 Free Trade between nations necessary argument - specialisation increases production BUT free exchange of commodities essential → FREE TRADE necessary.
- 3 Attacked mercantile fallacies about treasure ∴ showed that money is different from wealth increase in money alone does not mean increase in wealth but only a rise in prices.

THE IDEAL OF LAISSEZ-FAIRE

| | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Religious buildings | Hospitals | Transport | Export trade |
| Means of work | Public sanitation | Canals roads | |
| Wages | Sanitation | railways etc. | |
| any other condition | | | |
| Supply | | | |

THE YOUNGER PITT Ministry 1782-1801

Born 1759, educated and trained (Cambridge) for a political career: entered Parliament for a pocket borough 1782 → Chancellor of the Exchequer.

[after the American War of Independence George III found it hard to replace Lord North: In order to get back into power North made a coalition with Charles James Fox, a Whig, hated by the King for his opinions and his friendship with the Prince of Wales. George was able to dismiss Fox - North when Fox's India Bill was thrown out by the Lords. He then called in William Pitt, a Tory as a stop-gap measure till he could find someone like North. This mince pie ministry lasted 18 yrs for Pitt avoided a

general election till 1784 when he had shown what he could do, and gained a large majority.]

Pitt Peace Ministry 1783-93.

I National Finance

1) Beginnings of Free Trade

Pitt had been much impressed by Adam Smith's theory that less taxes would mean more prosperity. Therefore he reduced many taxes on essentials → cut down smuggling. He made a commercial treaty with France in 1786 which was very profitable i.e. avoided lowering of taxes

2) Sinking Fund 1786 Pitt set aside one million pounds (money) a year to pay off the National Debt - see calculated that the debt would be cleared in 28 yrs (but the Napoleonic Wars piled it up higher than before)

2) Pitt's India Act 1784 set up a Board of Control in England which, together with

The Governor General, was to control all political activities in India, leaving the East India Co. in charge of all commercial matters and appointment of civil and military officials.

3. Patri Canada Act 1791

Difficulties had arisen because 60,000 American (who had helped England during the war and were being persecuted) had migrated to Canada - there were great differences in language, religion, laws and customs between them and the French Canadians. This Act divided the country in Lower Canada (Quebec) and Upper Canada (including new English settlements) Each with its legislative assembly.

4a. attempt to Reform Parliament 1785

A Bill to abolish partially the Rotten Boroughs and to give seats to the new Industrial Towns → unpopular with Tories → dropped.

4b. Attempt to form Commercial union with

Ireland

The Injustice of existing trading laws of between England & Ireland was one of the chief causing causes of hatred.

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These two failures were on problems which nearly caused revolutions later on.



THE FRENCH REVOLUTION 1789

"France was all privilege and poverty," said by Arthur Young.

THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE The King Louis XVI was a despot who held all political power in his own hands. The French States-General had not met since 1614.

States-General { Nobility voted by estates
Clergy and not individuals or high estates
Third Estate (common) always outvoted

CAUSES OF THE REVOLUTION

1. Bankruptcy - long series of wars, culminating in the MARITIME WAR - embourgeoisment court (Marie Antoinette)
2. Taxes The nobility and clergy paid no taxes - The commons paid 7/8 of their income. Taxes were collected by financiers who paid a fixed sum to the state but collected as much as they could: the State received

only a fraction of money collected.

3. Privileges the nobles had lost all political power but kept feudal rights over peasants of whom more than a million were serfs. They were an idle class living on the work and tribute of their tenants (30% of income to lord, 50% to the state). They held their own law courts. The Church owned $\frac{1}{3}$ of the land, levied tithes and took revenues from their own lands, although paying no taxes. The real work of the Church was done by poor parish priests, sprung from the commons.

4. New ideas growing in Middle Class (3rd Estate) due to:-

① The writings of Voltaire who attacked the lack of Justice + the Church for persecuting men in the name of religion

② Writings of Rousseau who said the social contract (1700) that ^{rather} numerous of states had a contract

with their people - if they ruled badly the people had "the sacred right of insurrection". The book began, "Man is born free, yet he is everywhere in chains....."
→ borrowed in American Declaration of Independence.

③ The example of freedom won in American War of Independence. (French soldiers had helped Americans brought home ideas of freedom).

EVENTS

1. 5 May 1789. Louis XVI summoned the States General → the 3rd Estate asked that taxation should be shared evenly over all classes → no action taken by the King → 3rd Estate withdrew and formed the National Assembly inviting any members of the other Estates to join if they wished (the first

- revolutionary Act)
2. When Louis tried to overawe the Assembly with a show of force, → riot of Paris mob → the Bastille burnt down (a monument of Royal oppression (July 1789))
 3. August 1789. Declaration of the Rights of Man
(Men are born free and equal in rights: Sovereignty resides in the people: Law is the expression of the general will: No man must be molested for his opinions so long as his conduct does not injure the community)
 4. In the next few months:
 - a. Feudalism was abolished.
 - b. The King and Queen exiled to Paris by the mob.
 - c. The Church was made subject to the State — property confiscated.
 - d. Many nobles fled to England and Germany (Intrigues with German Princes — property confiscated.)

- e. King tried to escape → captured and made prisoner.
5. 1791 Austria and Prussia warned the revolutionaries not to harm Louis XVI and called on European States to help them restore him to power.
6. 1792
 - ⊙ France declared war on Austria Prussia to make the revolution safe.
 - ⊙ The monarchy was abolished.
 - ⊙ September massacres: thousands of royalty, priests and nobles were dragged from prisons and murdered in the streets — revolutionaries then marched to the frontiers.
7. Austrian and Prussian invasion defeated at Valmy 1792.
8. Louis XVI executed as a traitor January 1793.

[Danton "We fling down the gauntlet of battle — the head of a king"]

2 Reign of Terror 1793-94 Power now passed into the hands of extremists - Jacobins - and even those who had started the revolution were sent to the guillotine for being half hearted. Danton a wise yet relentless leader who had organised the revolution & he was sent to the guillotine by an even more extreme party lead by Robespierre. Robespierre himself executed.

REACTION IN ENGLAND

England had at first welcomed news of the revolution. Its ideals of democratic government were good.

Even Pitt was sympathetic. But as time went on many people changed their opinion. Edmund Burke a Whig orator and

writer had prophesied the execution of the King, the rise of a dictator and a long European war in his book "REFLECTIONS ON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION" 1790. The opposite view was taken by Tom Paine a Quaker who supported the revolution in his "RIGHTS OF MAN" 1791-92 but Burke's warning had frightened the ruling class in England, Paine had to flee to France, harsh and oppressive measures were taken against "Jacobins".

No. And this was hard in England - starvation wages long hours unemployment → Speenhamland System 1795. All this now made sense by Government fear of revolution spreading → harsh laws against reformers - Habeas Corpus suspended - Combination laws 1799-1800

REVOLUTIONARY WARS 1793-1802.

REASONS WHY ENGLAND ENTERED

1. Growing hostility to Revolutionaries because:-
 - Ⓐ Burke's "Reflections"
 - Ⓑ Edict of Viabundity 1792. (offer of help to any nation wanting to gain its liberty).
 - Ⓒ Execution of Louis XVI and reign of terror
2. The French overran the Austrian Netherlands (Belgium) and declared navigation of the river Scheldt open → Britain had signed a treaty giving control of it to the Dutch



1st Coalition

1793-96. England, Holland, Austria, Prussia, Spain
ENGLAND'S PLAN. Pitt planned to send money to maintain the European coalition which was to bear the brunt of land fighting; British naval power was to destroy French trade, seize her colonies and

attack her Atlantic and Mediterranean ports

EVENTS

1. In spite of a small allied army in the Netherlands France held Belgium and invaded Holland which changed sides 1794.
2. 1793 Admiral Hood entered the Yalony harbours at the invitation of opponents of the Revolution. The British fleet was forced to withdraw by Lieutenant Napoleon's guns.
3. In 1794 Lord Howe captured six French battleships. (Glorious 1st June)
4. 1795 Ceylon and the Cape of Good Hope were captured from the Dutch.
5. 1797 Trinidad and Demerara captured from Spain. (who had changed sides)
6. Between 1795-97 the first coalition broke up:-
 - Ⓐ Prussia made peace to attend to the subjugation of Poland, partitioned between Austria, Prussia and Russia

① Spain made peace and changed
sides.

② Quincy defeated and made peace.

7. 1797 Admiral Jervis (Nelson) second in comm
scattered Spanish fleet of Cape St Vincent

8. 1797 Mutiny in the Fleet - Nore and Spithead

Many justifiable grievances which had been often voiced but
ignored e.g. lack of shore leave, brutal punishment, no compensation
for wounded, little medical care, poor pay, bad food (scum)

A Spithead the mutiny appeared to be spreading to other fleets.
Government promised better conditions, better pay, dismissal of 69 espe-
cially brutal officers and a Royal pardon.

①. The Nore Mutineers refused to return when Spithead
did because they were not entirely won by the pardon or
because their most brutal officers, specially Bligh of the Bonny,
were not removed and because they wanted fair distribution
of prize money \rightarrow mutiny spread to British fleet \rightarrow was eventually
suppressed; 2000 sailors or could many others imprisoned
or flogged; 5000 others.

9. 1797 Dutch fleet anchored at Comperdown.