

WEDDING
Mr. Butterworth

HISTORY.

Julia Edwards
3B2.

12th January '77Napoleon attacks Russia.

Napoleon's friendship with the Tsar had cooled. Alexander declared all Russian ports open. Napoleon decided to demonstrate to Europe the fate of those who disobeyed him, and in June 1812 he led his army of many nationalities (no less than half a million men) into Russia. After Russia had been crushed, the Emperor would go on to India.

The Emperor crossed the frontier at the head of the finest army that ever marched in columns.

The Tsar's armies retreated into the many plains burning all the country as they went.

One hundred miles from the capital, his soldiers stood and fought bitterly at Borodino, here the French lost fifty generals in a day.

The Russians retreated again

and the French hardly shaken at all came on

In September the 14th the French entered Moscow and found that the Russian had left.

CONTINUED FROM ABOVE

12th Jan. 77

Home-Work

Now that the French had gone on into Moscow, there was no one there to fight and also no food. The city was now being set on fire, maybe by the Russians

For many weeks Napoleon waited among the blackened ruins for peace agreements from the Tsar. No word came, so the only thing to do was to march back the way they had come.

Now the winter had closed in on the endless columns. Russian troops attacked repeatedly along the flanks and at the back, where Marshal Ney fought his immortal battles. The snow and the wolves did all the rest.

The big and proud army became just a shamble of ragged men, who struggled forward with bowed heads. There was barely 40,000 who came back from the Russian plains, but, by that time their Emperor had long since deserted them, racing ahead by sleigh, to raise new armies before Europe realised the extent of the disaster.

ASS-WORK.

19th January '77

LETTER.

I ~~was~~ am writing this in the back of a cart. Men were lying everywhere some still with life in them and the others were dead. They were being used as pillars and the sight was terrible to see.

We were just passing by a band of men, when I heard some one up front shout we'll stop here for the night. A man who was sitting

beside me asked if I would like some meat. I was surprised as there wasn't any meat to eat. So I jumped at the chance and said "yes"

Homer-
Work. "Here you are" he said as he handed me a tin with a couple of slices of meat in it. I smelt it, the smell was absolutely revolting but I forced it down me as I was so ravenous. Only later was I told I had eaten part of my horse's hind leg.

I looked at the horse the blood from where the meat had been cut had sealed itself as it was so cold. I hated myself for doing that but it was the only way to survive.

It was 1814 April. Napoleon had abdicated this was said to be great news. He later surrendered. Paris fell, and the Emperor went abroad on an English frigate which

B+ ✓ carried him to exile on the island of Elba in the Mediterranean.
It was ^{now} March 1815.

Very good.

CLASS-WORK

January 25th.

The Hundred Days.

In March 1815 Napoleon escaped from Elba and he then entered Paris to be greeted as the deliverer of France from her enemies. He had raised an army of 130,000 front-line troops, very confident of themselves.

The Allied leaders at Vienna, once they had recovered from their astonished dismay, pledged themselves to overcome Napoleon once and for all.

For the moment, however, they could only muster a good Prussian army under Marshal Blücher and a mixed force of British.

Dutch, Belgian and Hanoverian troops assembled in Belgium. Wellington came

from Vienna to command this army;

Napoleon's aim was to occupy Brussels after he had smashed the two Allied armies.

On June 15th 1815 the Emperor attacked the Prussians at Ligny. Blücher was defeated, his army retreated under their fiery old general.

Blücher did not take the route which Napoleon considered must be his line of retreat, instead, he fell back upon Wavre towards Wellington, and not away from his ally.

Wellington brought his army south from Brussels to Quatre Bras where he withstood an attack by Ney.

He now fell back so that he could get nearer to Blücher and he took up his position on a ridge near the village, Waterloo.

Now Blücher had sent word from Wavre which was 12 miles away, that he would come to assist the Duke the

very next morning.

Napoleon was unaware of the Prussians' promise and high spirit, he still believed that their shattered forces were fleeing eastwards.

He sent Grouchy ^{along} with 35,000 men to look after any Prussians who might be at Wavre.

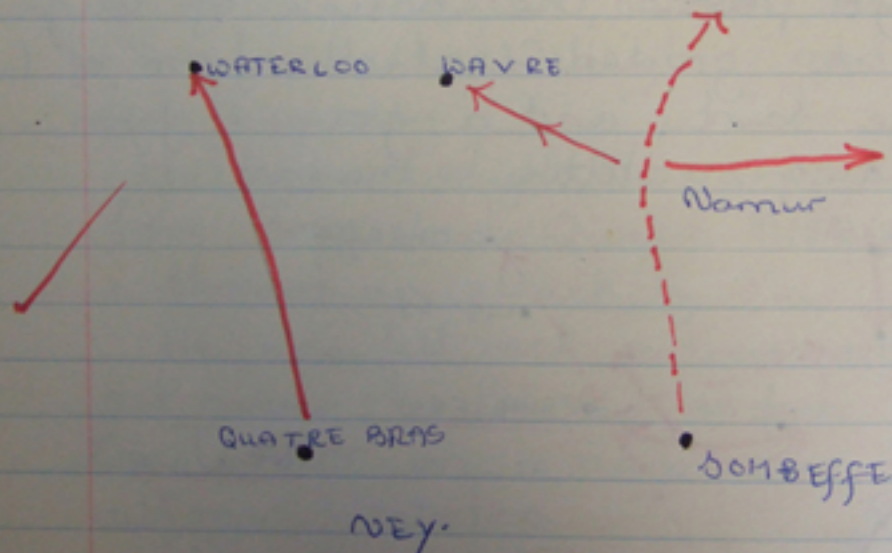
Wellington placed his main army behind the ridge to protect and conceal all his troops. He garrisoned three major points, the Château of Hougomont with its garden wall, the farm of La Haye Sainte and a group of farm buildings a little to the east.



Now the French would have to storm these outlying positions before they could get at the main army.

The Duke had 61,000 men of whom about 24,000 were British opposed the French's 71,000

Napoleon attacked at noon on June 18th. later than usually expected.



18th June

The Battle of Waterloo

Napoleon decided that they were to sleep the night in Brussels. He snapped at his staff and also to Sault "Because you have been beaten by Wellington you think him to be a great general and that the British are bad troops and that this will be a walkover."

The French troops had charged in columns, Wellington met them as he had in Spain. The waiting lines held their fire behind the ridge, then the bayonets advanced.

The British Guards held out among Hougoumont's broken walls

By late afternoon, when the British line was still holding out, they were very tired and fit to drop. A force was supposed to be seen approaching Bonaparte's right. They were Blücher's vanguard, the first units of his main army.

While Napoleon turned to meet this threat, he ordered Ney to overwhelm the British with French cavalry.

Napoleon had now ordered the Imperial Guard to attack.

Home-
Work

In the dusk, the majestic Imperial Guard advanced with Ney in front. Ney was riding at ~~first~~ first but later he ended up on foot walking with a sword in his hand.

As Napoleon's Guard fled, the Prussians broke through on the French right and the battle became a rout.

The Prussians pursued the enemy way out into the night. The British were too tired to be moved from the field, because it had been an extremely hard struggle.

Now Napoleon had reached Paris and there he fled to the port of Rochefort, where he surrendered himself to the nation which had defied him for so long.

There was no escape now and he

A ✓ was exiled to St. Helena in the South Atlantic, Napoleon died in 1821

Excellent account.

THE VIENNA SETTLEMENT.

(1814 - 1815.)

The Vienna Settlement

1814-1815



Europe in 1815

After the defeat of Napoleon in 1814, the victors met at Vienna to redraw the map of Europe. Napoleon had given a great deal of territory to the Continent - King had been overthrown, new states created, returning ideas had been spread - and the European powers tried to return Europe to the state it had been in before the French Revolution. The main principle was to restore the French Revolution.

- 1 Spain was returned to the former King, Ferdinand VII.
- 2 Southern Italy was returned to King Ferdinand.
- 3 Northern Italy was again divided into small kingdoms largely under the control of Austria.
- 4 The old Kingdom of Prussia was restored.
- 5 Belgium was given to Holland at the request of the Duke. It became independent in 1830.

- 6 Norway was joined to Sweden without her consent.
- 7 Eastern Europe more important than America like the Cape of Good Hope.

- 8 France asked all land she had gained since 1792.
 - 9 Prussia and Austria dominated the German states although a German Confederation was formed from most German speaking areas including parts of Russia and Austria. We now see a struggle between these two states for control of Germany lasting till 1870.
- As for the powers of the settlement, the victors had never created they refused to recognize the changes he had made.

The ~~Industria~~
Agricultural Revolution

Strip farming as been used since the Anglo-Saxon times it is when you have a village situated by a river. There are three fields one of wheat one of barley and one is left to rest this is called fallow. The next year all this is changed round so that the field that had wheat in is left to fallow, and so on.

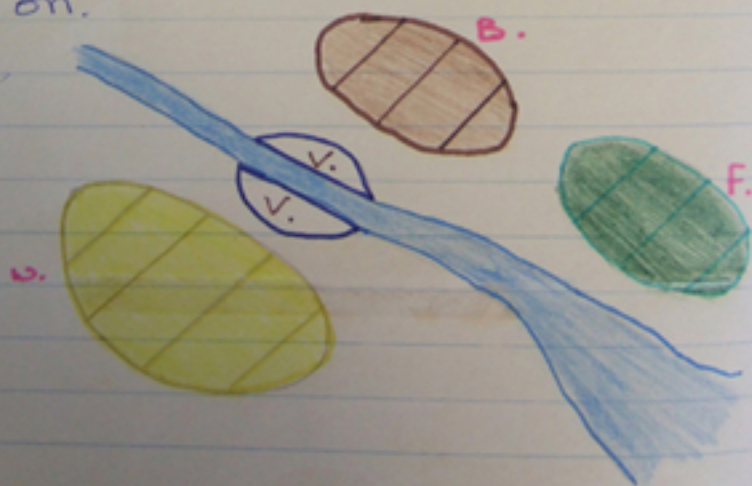
Key

V. = village

W. = wheat

B. = barley

F. = fallow



This system needed changing because it took them a lot of time going from field to field also they fields were very small and as the population was gradually growing ~~and~~ they needed more land.

Also
more
food needed
for a
growing
population

In 1780 the people started to enclose their fields. They owned about 80% of the land. One day the owner of all the land thought it would be better if he took the peoples three strips and put it on a farm so that all the people in the village had a farm each. Before this certain laws had to be passed in Parliament. Certain people had to prove that they owned the three strips and after they couldn't. The only alternative was to work with the owner of all the land or go to the towns

9th February 1977The Industrial Revolution

The industrial scene began with light work in peoples homes (cottages). The women would get raw wool from a man who ^{would} bring it round and the women had to spin it and weave in about 2 months. The power that they used was water, wind, and animal.

This change did not occur suddenly it ~~was~~ had been going on since Tudor times. Eventually there was a man who invented a shuttle that would weave the wool ~~it~~ instead of by ^{doing} hand.

This meant that the machines had to be taken to factories because they were too large for the cottages. Children were taken on at any age really and the conditions they worked in were really terrible.

they worked 15 to 16 hours a day with only a few breaks and even then they had to clean their machines in that time

CLASS-WORK

11th February '77

QUESTIONS

Richard Arkwright (1732-1792)

- 1) Arkwright was born in 1732 at Preston.
- 2) His Trade was a barber
- 3) His shop was in Bolton
- 4) His customers talked about someone trying to making a spinning-machine.
- 5) He built his machine in the parlour of a schoolhouse
- 6) It was called the Grammar School in Preston.
- 7) His machine passed yarn between rollers
- 8) He built his factories in Lancashire, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire.
- 9) He used water to drive his machines.

10) The difficulties he faced were that men disliked the new machines and some of them were burnt down.

11) We remember Richard Arkwright because he was the person that founded the factory system.

✓ 12) He died in 1792.

QUESTIONS. James Watt (1736-1819.)

1) James Watt was born in 1736

2) He came to London because he was to set up an apprenticeship with ~~the~~ John Morgan.

3) His job at University was to make mathematical instruments.

4) He was interested in the steam engine because he wanted to make it better.

5) Matthew Boulton was the owner of ~~the~~ Soho engineering works.

6) He helped Watt because he was interested in steam engines.

- 7) He patented his steam-engine in 1769.
- 8) He made his first real successful engine in 1776.
- 9) The engines were used to pump the water out of mines.
- 10) He made his rotary engine in 1785.
- 11) They were used in cotton mills.
- 12) George Stephenson was the pioneer of railways.

Home-Work

16th February '77

An account of Life in the factories.

Life in the factories was very hard. He was completely dependent on his master he knew nothing of freedom. The wages were extremely low. Men could barely keep their wives and families from starving. Childrens wages were even lower than an adults.

There was fear of unemployment, sickness and old age which tampered with

every workers mind. Their employer rarely felt responsible for natural disasters.

The workers were tough and brutal; their only few pleasures were to drink and blood-sports, from time to time they blew their tops, by smashing the machines and putting down the ~~the~~ factories.

Health in the towns was better than it had been for ages. There were commissions for paths and for street lights. There were people who had founded new medicines which helped to reduce a few deaths.

There was an increase in the population which meant there was more children to work in the factories.

Now things were looking up people were becoming skilled at their work: as shopkeepers and artisans, people were receiving proper wages etc.

β
✓ good

QUESTION.

1) Why was there discontent in England, after 1815?

There was discontent in England, after 1815, because nearly all the people disliked a **foreign secretary** man called Castlereagh. By 1820 all the government of Liverpool, Castlereagh and the Tories were disliked as much as any government in History.

There was no proper leader whom men admired, so order was not always kept.

A man called Prince Regent, son of George III in 1820 hardly dared to go out in the streets for fear of the jeers and abuse which was hurled at him. He became King George IV and married illegally Mrs Fitzbertbert.

Later he was married in the proper way to a lady called Caroline of Brunswick. She acted foolishly and was sent from the royal society. George IV asked for divorce.

9th March 1977.

Discontentment showed itself in many ways: In Eastern Counties barns were burnt, there were many riots in Lancashire in Wales and in Staffordshire where angry men ~~but~~ attacked shops, factories and ironworks. While some the 'Blanketeers' each carrying a blanket for warmth, marched towards the capital.

There was no police, but the soldiers were called out to arrest ringleaders.

On August 26 1819 a vast crowd, gathered in St. Peter's field in Manchester. The soldiers there got jostled by the crowd and they lost their heads and began to lay about with their sabres.

This was called the 'Peterloo Massacre'.

Reform of Parliament. (1832-1970)

By 1830 it was obvious that a change was needed in the voting system of this country. New Industrial towns like Liverpool, Manchester and Leeds had no members to represent them in parliament. 'job' places like Old Sarum near Salisbury with no houses could send ~~to~~ members to Parliament.

In 1831 Lord Grey the Liberal or Whig prime minister introduced his Reform Bill to change the situation. It took over a year to get it passed through the House of Commons and the House of Lords; riots broke out in Nottingham and Bristol in its support and the country seemed close to Revolution. From 1832 to 1970 several acts had been passed by determined men who wanted to extend the vote to all men and later women, but it was a long and difficult process. These are the main acts.

1832 Reform Bill. This act tried to redistribute the seats in England. 56 rotten boroughs were got rid of and 42 new seats were created mainly in the Industrial Midlands and North. Also about 217,000 ^{new voters} were made but these were rich farmers, factory owners, merchants and professional men.

1867 Reform Bill added nearly a 1,000,000 voters to the electorate and increased the number of seats in the industrial towns. It gave the vote to the householders in the town and the skilled workmen.

1872 Secret Ballot Act. Now an election was held in secret and the voter voted for his candidate without having to tell the poll clerk. He put a cross on his paper and put it into a sealed box.

1884 Reform Bill. About 2 million more men got the vote, including the householder in the country.

and the agricultural labourer
1918 all men over 21 and
all women over 30 were given
the vote. About 8 million voters
were added to the list of voters.
1928 The vote was given to all
women over 21, which increased
the electorate by 7 million
1970. All men and women over
19 were given the vote

class-work.

16th March 1977.

Queen Victoria (1837-1901.)

Victoria became Queen in 1837 20th
June. She met ^{the} Archbishop of Canterbury
and Lord Conyngham by herself.

Fraulein Lehzen helped to look
after Victoria <sup>when she
was a
child,</sup> who was known as
Princess Victoria. Victoria was taught German,
English, French and Italian.

She had to sleep in her mother's
bedroom, and Fraulein Lehzen

thought that she was a naughty and passionate child and that she had never known a child quite like her. At this time the British family weren't at all very popular. William IV was often called 'Silly Billy' because he was a sailor. He was the man that Victoria took over from.

He died when she was only 18 and everyone was surprised of how she accepted this, so well (being Queen)

She had no sisters or no companions of her own age. It was perhaps because of this that she listened to her ministers when they pressed her to marry.

In 1840, before she was 21 she proposed to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg.

Victoria loved her husband, she said "He was handsome, gentle and clever."

For quite a short while she clung to her position of being a Queen and working alone. Then gradually she began to rely upon her husband's advice. She had 8 children by 1853 and nine in all. She began to grow less interested in politics.

Prince Albert was much more intelligent than his wife and he worked hard to be a success in the career chosen. He helped his wife to be a constitutional monarch and at the end of his life, he almost certainly averted a war with U.S.

Hardly anybody liked Albert except for his wife. The British saw him as an interloper, who was trying to control their affairs. He died in 1861.

✓ 1861-1901?

23rd March.

The Queen and her Ministers.

Lord Melbourne was the one who taught the young Queen her duties. He was witty and easy going, and also a well known figure in society.

Melbourne would arrive in the mornings and stay an hour or two with her, explaining difficult matters. They would then, after lunch go for a ride in the park. For the Queen was a very good horsewoman. She trusted him as though he were her own father, he guided Victoria through until her marriage. Melbourne retired in 1841.

Home-Work He was succeeded by Sir Robert Peel. He was said to be a man of courage. He founded the 'Metropolitan Police' in 1830. He stood up to accusations that he and the Duke of Wellington had wrecked the Tory party. Peel's reduction of many imports

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unable to form a government, because many of the influential Whigs were great landowners and thus upholders of the Corn laws.

CLASSWORK.

30th March 1977

South-East Europe During The Crimean War



The Crimean War. (1851-1870)

The real cause of the war lay in what was known as "The Eastern Questions" which meant that most of the Powers of Europe, especially Britain and France, were frightened of Russia's ambition to expand right out into the eastern part of the Mediterranean.

Her way was barred by the Turkish Empire. From Constantinople, the Sultan of Turkey still misgoverned quite large area of south-east Europe known as the Balkan States.

As Slavs and Christians of the Orthodox Church, the Balkan people looked to Russia for help. Tsar Nicholas christened Turkey "the sick man of Europe".

It was obvious of Russia's movement to Constantinople in the Tzar's hands. There was nothing for it but to join France in preventing this calamity.

French Emperor, Napoleon III, was ready for a military adventure. His position was not very secure at home and he needed his so called "glory" to show the fact that he was nephew of the great Bonapart and also to win the support of Roman Catholics in France.

Napoleon III revived the Catholic claim, and in 1853 there was a riot in Bethlehem between some rival monks. This would give both sides the excuse that they needed.

Tsar had been looking for a quarrel with Turkey and now accused the Sultan of favouring the Catholics and allowing Orthodox monks to be murdered. He therefore declared himself protector in the Turkish Empire. He sent his troops to occupy two Turkish provinces which was at the mouth of the Danube.

April 6th 1977.The British Army in 1854.

The cavalry wore, outrageous clothes, such as cherry-red trousers, tallish bear skin hats often one foot high, blue and gold jackets which were full of lace braid.

Lord Cardigan took charge of these and they were often known as the "cherry bums".

Men had to pay their way into a good place in the army for a Lieutenant Colonel in the infantry of the line it was £4,500, Cavalry it was £6,175. and for foot guards £9,000

The cherry bums uniforms were of no use they were too tight and worn only for the looks.

THE PLAIN OF BATAKLAWA

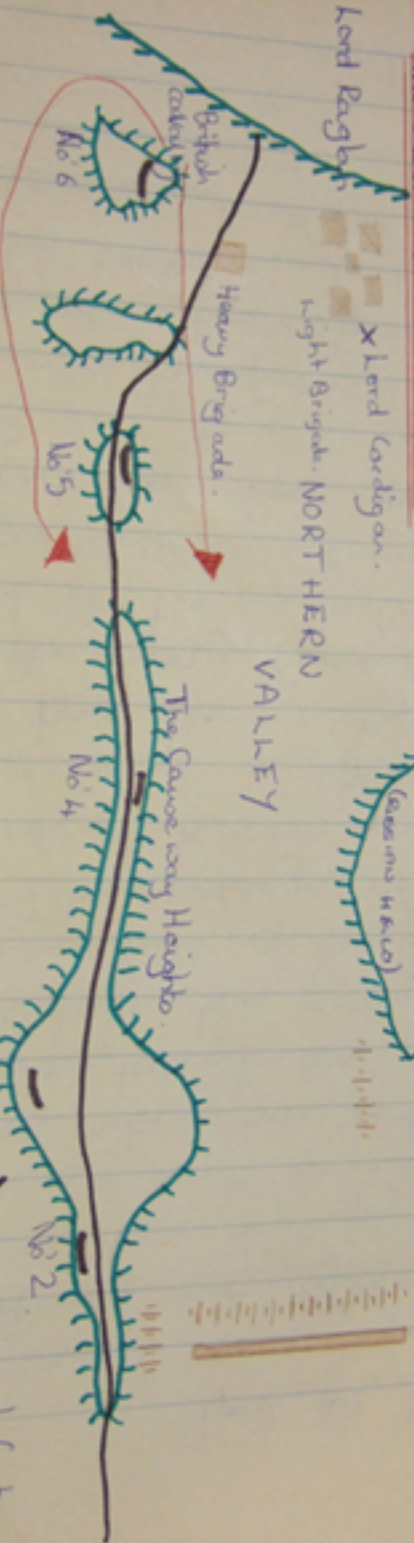
Lord Ragle

X Lord Cardigan.
Light Brigade. NORTHERN VALLEY

Fedientine Hills
(eastern hills)

VALLEY

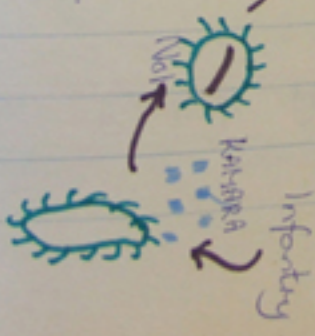
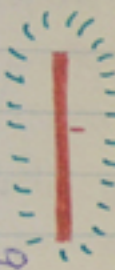
The Causeway Heights



SOUTHERN VALLEY

SCENE OF HEAVY BRIGADE CHARGE

93rd Highlanders



- Redoubts
- British Advance
- Russian Advance
- Water

To Bataklawa
2 1/2 miles

Novel Brigade (inner line of defense)

The Battle of Balaclava.

The English commander Raglan set sail to Sebastopol. On the 19th August they had arrived. On 19th September they began an eight mile march to the River Alma. Here they met their first opposition.

There was a battle on September 20th called the Battle of Alma. They were now ready to march to Balaclava.

In the opening months cholera broke out and many men died.

Campbell and his 93rd Highlanders were to keep guard of Woronzoff road.

Lord Raglan had a good position on a hill overlooking the 'Causeway Heights', where he could see the Russians attack.

Home-Work Scarlet was being rather stupid because just as Lucan was about to attack, he ordered his men to do

up all their buttons and to look tidy. While they were doing this Lucan obviously took his chance to advance upon them with his 300 men.

After the first half hour of the battle the Heavy Brigade and the 93RD Highlanders had pushed the Russians back.

Nolan ^{was wounded by} ~~had got~~ a piece of shrapnel in his heart, he died through this and as he fell to the ground it was said that he screamed like a woman, this may have been a warning to his men.

CLASS-WORK

Continued

10th May '27

November was the month in which the Russians tried to break the siege, but they were driven back at Inkerman.

Both sides then settled down for a very long siege. On the Allied side no

preparations were made for the winter in southern Russia.

Eventually when the public learned of the men who were starving and suffering from frost-bite there was an explosion of anger.

Many of the politicians, blamed the commanders, but Raglan had been pleading for stores.

With Palmerston Prime Minister, things took a turn for the better. Supplies ~~now~~ began arriving and the whole nation were thrilled with pride to learn Miss Nightingale and her party of nurses were bringing order out of the filth and muddle at Scutari. This was a military hospital 300 miles from Sebastopol.

The war ended with the Treaty of Paris, ~~in September 1855.~~ in 1856.

The results of the peace were as futile as the conduct of the war.

Turkey was to keep all her territories, yet the Danubian provinces soon formed

themselves into the kingdom of Rumania.

The Black sea was to be closed to all warships, but in 1871 the Russians were able to disregard this.

Finally, the war had been fought cr to check the expansion of Russia, but she turned her attention to Asia and was soon keeping the British on their feet about the safety of India.

Count Cavour, Prime Minister of the Piedmont in Italy, also made good use of the war. When Austria stayed Neutral, he sent troops to join the Allies and so he gained a seat at the Paris peace conference.

William Howard Russell was a correspondent for the newspaper "The Times".

Roger Fenton was the first ~~man~~ ^{man to} take photographs of the war.

Alexis Soyer was a cook. He went

out to the Crimea to improve the state of the food.

st

William Simpson was a ^{war} artist.

CLASS-WORK

18th May '77

Florence Nightingale.

Florence Nightingale was born in 1820. Her parents were disgusted with her, as she wanted to take up nursing as a career.

Her first chance to see a hospital property ^{was} in Germany. She stayed there for 3 months. She thoroughly enjoyed it but her parents and sister were furious.

✓ Her first really cleanish job was to become 'lady-superintendent' of a Hospital for sick Gentlewomen less than a year later. People opened their newspapers to discover that England

Continued at back of book.

4th May 1977Notes on The Indian Mutiny.

Only a year after the end of the Crimean War, the British people were dismayed to hear of the Indian Mutiny.

India was governed by the East India Company for the first half of the century. There was a great desire to increase the standard of life in the country.

The British had fought two wars against the brave Sikhs. Now Lord Dalhousie appointed John and Henry Lawrence to change the Punjab into a perfect province.

Dalhousie took over the Kingdom of Oudh in the Ganges Valley, after its ruler had refused to mend his ways.

The British had to push into the troublesome areas of the north-west in order to stop the Afghanisation.

from Russian attack.

In India itself the quickness of the change was too rapid for the people who had no faith in the Western progress.

Many of the Indians remembered an old prophecy that English would rule for only 100 years after the Battle of Plassey.

The mutiny began at Meerut, about 20 miles from Delhi.

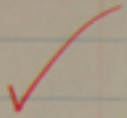
Home- There was a new cartridge issued
Work. it was coated with grease and some say it was the ~~grease~~ fat of the cow - a sacred animal.

At Meerut, a regiment with only one British soldier to eight sepoys, refused to handle these cartridges, they mutinied and killed their officers and headed for Delhi.

Lord Canning helped by John Lawrence's presence of mind in the Punjab, the mutiny was overcome.

Peace was restored to India and it

settled down to ^{the} rule ^{of} a handful of
Civil servants.


CLASSWORK

18th May 1977

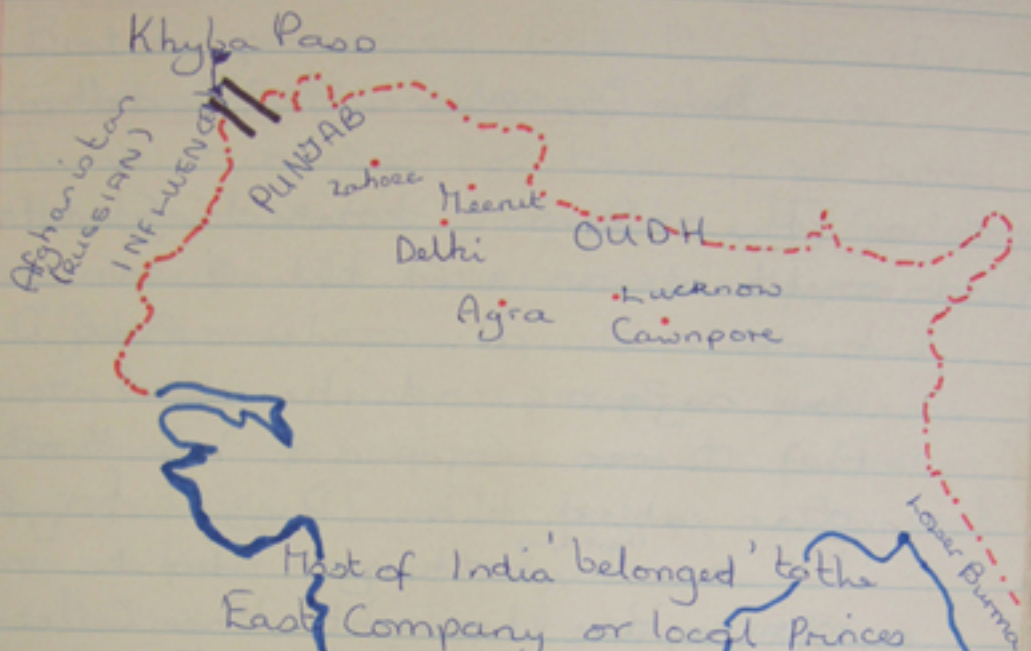
Florence Nightingale.

CLASSWORK

India in 1857

25th May 77.

opposite page.



Most of India 'belonged' to the East Company or local Princes were Subjects of that company
 The Mutiny was confined to the North of India in the Oudh province

CEYLON.
 (Sri Lanka)

1st June '77Ben Disraeli and Gladstone.

The Queen disliked Gladstone, he could never win the Queen over to him as Disraeli could. Disraeli was a Jew and he used to send the Queen copies of his books. She often called him "Dizzy" for short. He knew ^{hardly} nothing about money matters. He brought the Queen out of her shell when she had just lost her husband.

Gladstone could not compete. The Queen disliked him and he was ^{to} honest to flatter her. Once when she was feeling particularly cross, Gladstone said to a friend "The Queen is enough to kill a man". For her part she said "He ^{addresses} ~~talks~~ to me as if I were a public meeting.

As Chancellor, Gladstone had carried on Peel's work for free Trade ^{so} that, under his management

Britain prospered but the taxes fell.

In 1868 Disraeli became Prime Minister for the first time. He was soon succeeded by Gladstone much to the Queen's disappointment.

Gladstone was quite concerned with the Irish people's problems. He tried to help the small farmers by making landlords pay compensation for improvements.

It was in the foreign affairs that Disraeli won his triumphs. He gained control of the Suez Canal.

CLASS-WORK

29th June '77

The British Empire

Many of the colonies were poor and thinly populated. Businessmen could sell ^{British} goods almost anywhere in the world. The British Empire continued to develop. Many British

people left Britain to try to better themselves in other lands. They went mainly to Australia and New Zealand, United States and Canada.

Gibbon Wakefield had served in British embassies abroad before he was sentenced to three years in imprisonment for running away with a rich heiress.

Australia

Wakefield had influenced the work of Lord Durham and of his own son-in-law.

Australia was still thought of as a convict settlement founded by Captain Phillip in 1788. Not many people realised that most of the convicts after serving their sentences stayed on to prove themselves as free citizens. When rich land (pasture) was

discovered beyond the 'Blue Mountains', the colony of New South Wales began to get better.

Enthusiastic colonists came out to explore the land and many of them built ^{new} settlements.

The transportation of convicts stopped in 1840. All except Western Australia and Tasmania, where labour was scarce.

In the year of the 'Great Exhibition', when gold was discovered, the colonies were New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania and Victoria.

Home Work Wakefield had tried to make the British Government take a closer interest in Australia, but when George Grey reached South Australia in 1841 (as governor) land disputes led to the near bankruptcy of the colonies. Though under Grey it soon began to

flourish. The population of Victoria began to increase as ^{people} ~~the~~ discovery of gold.

By 1856 the four colonies were given self government, and Queensland was established in 1859

CLASS-WORK

July 6th '77

The Scramble for Africa

Africa 1875



AFRICA 1914

- British
- French
- German
- Italian
- Portuguese
- Spanish
- Belgian
- Independent.



CLASS-WORK

July 12th '77

In the early nineteenth century, ^{in Africa} British possessions were confined to forts and slave-trading stations along the west coast.

The factories in Europe were greatly improved because of the wealth which was being discovered

The people in Africa were powerless to resist this European invasion. They came along with their cannons and their ways of life trying to introduce them to the Africans.

✓ In 1875 only a tenth of the continent was governed by Europeans but in 1900 more than nine-tenths had been colonised.

The Gunpowder Plot.

NOTES

1603 (protestant) James I came to throne

Many different religions R. Cath.
Prot.
Purit-

1605 plan to kill James + leading ministers
leader was Robert Catesby
Guido Fawkes was expert at gunpowder plots

Rented a cellar underneath Houses of Parliament

Smuggled in 72 barrels of gunpowder

No. 4-5th Cellars were searched + gunpowder was found.

Fawkes was tortured to tell them of their plan

At ^{night} when everyone was settled, she would sit writing letters to the soldiers wives.

She was still not satisfied, so she crossed the black sea to visit hospitals of the Crimea. She travelled over rocky tracks in the middle of winter. Soon she became ill and nearly died.

When eventually the war had ended, and the hospital was empty she went home. She was very thin and pale. Queen Victoria presented her with a brooch.

9003 ✓ She was a very famous lady and she was known as the "Lady with the Lamp". She died in 1910 of old age.

and her nurses were rolling up bandages and sweeping floors. While she sat waiting, more and more sick and injured men came. Very soon the doctors were forced to take help from Florence. She not only brought nurses, but money. She bought all the necessary equipment e.g. knives, forks, blankets, baths and towels.

Until Florence Nightingale came the men had only washed seven shirts at Scutari. She hired 200 workmen to repair the badly destroyed building.

Soon things were beginning to look up. They now had better food, clean bedding and most of all careful nursing.

Miss Nightingale wore a black dress with white cuffs, collar and apron. She spent many hours dressing wounds. She always tried to stay beside a man who was dying and comfort him.

Continued from front of book

Florence Nightingale

was at war with Russia. The war was fought in the Crimea. As the Russian winter set in, the English soldiers found themselves suffering from the cold and of terrible wounds.

The British army was in a great muddle. Many men had to go around with no boots, ragged shirt, and filthy ~~words~~

Sidney

~~William~~ Herbert who was a friend of Miss Nightingale asked her if she would go out to the Crimea to improve the conditions that the soldiers were living in.

On the very same day she wrote to ~~William~~ telling him that she was going to Constantinople. Within a week she left London with thirty-eight middle-aged nurses.

The British army were in a great muddle. Most of the things that they needed were lost. When Florence arrived the men would not listen to her. Florence