

Berkshire County Council.  
Education Committee.



NAME *Muriel Longhurst*.....

SUBJECT *History*.....

## The Breach with Rome.

1489. Treaty of Medina del Campo - betrothal of Catherine and Arthur.
1502. Arthur died. Henry was betrothed to Catherine instead by the special dispensation of the Pope.
- 1509 Marriage of Henry and Catherine. But all children died except Mary (born 1516).
- Reasons why Henry wanted a separation from Catherine.
- 1) Because he wanted a son for his heir.
  - 2) He fell in love with Anne Boleyn.
  - 3) He thought that the marriage was not legitimate and so there was a curse on it.
- 1529 Court of Black Friars held to try the case but it was adjourned to Rome.

## John Calvin. 1509-1564.

Born in France. Educated as a lawyer and later a priest. He disagreed with Catholic teaching and therefore took refuge in Switzerland. There he wrote "The Institute of a Christian Life".

His chief ideas were:-

- 1) That those who were to be saved were chosen by God before they came into the world.
- 2) That priests were unnecessary because all were really priests.

# The Breach with Rome. 1529-47.

|      |                         |  |      |
|------|-------------------------|--|------|
| 1529 | REFORMATION PARLIAMENTS | Minor reforms. Consultation with universities.   | 1529 |
| 1530 |                         |  | 1530 |
| 1531 |                         |  | 1531 |
| 1532 |                         | Annates Act (provisional)  | 1532 |
| 1533 |                         | Appt of Cranmer as AoFC. Dunstable Judgement.<br>Birth of Elizabeth. Excommunication of Henry. | 1533 |
| 1534 |                         | Annates Act enforced. Act of supremacy. Succession)  | 1534 |
| 1535 |                         | Death of More and Fisher <sup>Ex of A.B.</sup> Death of Catherine. <sup>Act 3</sup>            | 1535 |
| 1536 |                         | Dissolution of the lesser monasteries. Pilgrimage of Grace <sup>Marriage to Jane Seymour</sup> | 1536 |
| 1537 |                         | Birth of Prince Edward. - Death of Jane.   | 1537 |
| 1538 |                         |  | 1538 |
| 1539 |                         | Six Articles.<br>Dissolution of the greater monasteries.                                       | 1539 |
| 1540 |                         | Marriage to Katherine Howard. Ann divorced.<br>Marriage to Ann of Cleves. Ex. of Cromwell      | 1540 |
| 1541 |                         |  | 1541 |
| 1542 |                         | Death of Katherine.  | 1542 |
| 1543 |                         | Marriage to Katherine Parr.  | 1543 |
| 1544 |                         | 1544   |      |
| 1545 |                         | 1545   |      |
| 1546 |                         | 1546   |      |
| 1547 |                         | 1547   |      |

3 The Church should be ruled by elders elected by the people and given very great power.

## Reign of Edward VI (1547 - 1553.)

Reign divided into 2 parts :-

1 1547-1549. Rule of Protector Somerset.

Conditions in England in 1547.

- 1 Restlessness over religion.
- 2 Monks were wandering round the country.
- 3 Enclosures.
- 4 High prices.
- 5 War with Scotland.

### Work of Somerset

War with Scotland. Somerset wanted to force Scots to agree to marriage of Mary Queen of Scots to Ed VI.

✗ B. Pinkie. But M. Q. S. was shipped to France and later married the Dauphin. Failure of Somerset's policy.

### 2 Religion

a) Confiscation of Church properties.

Several London churches destroyed.

Somerset House built.

Abolition of chantries. Some of the money used for Ed VI grammar schools.

1549. Peasants in the south east of England rebelled because of the enclosures for sheep farming. This meant that the peasants worked for wages instead of holding strips of land in return for their work and so many

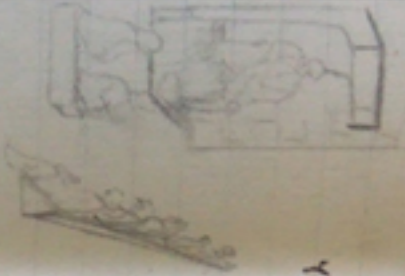
Helping the poor



Caring for the sick.



Education.



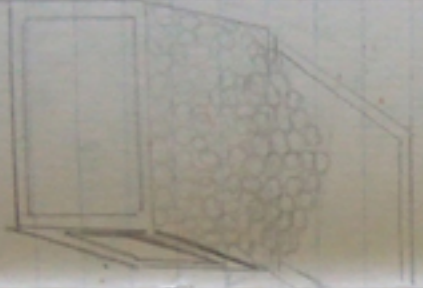
Destruction of Buildings



Sheep Farming



2. AFTER THE  
grown gained



DISSOLUTION

Prayers



Copying manuscripts



DISSOLUTION.

nuchweath

Poor were not cared for

Pilgrimage of Grace



✓  
Poor  
B+

were turned out of their homes. The leader of the rebellion, Robert Kett's gathered his army of 16,000 men on Mousehold Heath where they slaughtered many sheep but did no other damage.

A little later the rebels captured the nearby city of Norwich and as Somerset sympathised with them the Earl of Warwick put down the rebellion harshly.

The Earl of Warwick then accused Somerset of plotting against the council and Somerset fell from power.

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2. 1549-1553. Rule of Northumberland (E. of W). Somerset began to win back some of his former power.

1551. Duke of Northumberland had Somerset accused of treason.

1552. Somerset was executed.

### Reign of Mary Tudor 1553-1558

Aim. To make England R. C. by :-

- (1) People were not to use English Prayer Book.
- (2) Repealed Act of Supremacy.
- (3) Married Philip of Spain. (meant war with France and loss of Calais).
- (4) Turned Protestant priests out of their living.

## The Reformation under Elizabeth

1559. Elizabeth reinforced Act of Supremacy calling herself Governor of the Church.
1559. Act of Uniformity. Everyone was to use Edward VI second Prayer Book. 42 articles of religion were reduced to 39. Everyone was to go to church.
1559. Set up Court of High Commission to see that her rules were kept.

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## Summary of changes in Henry VIII reign

1529. Abolition of Pluralities and other abuses.  
Stopping of payments to Rome (Annates Act.)  
No appeals to the Pope.  
The Pope was not to appoint bishops or clergy in England.
1534. Act of Supremacy.  
Dissolution of the monasteries  
Use of English Bible in churches
1539. Act of Six Articles.

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Jan. 25<sup>th</sup>

## Mary Queen of Scots.

Mary's father died when she was only six days old leaving her as queen of Scotland. When she was five years old, her mother Mary of Guise, a French princess, sent her to France so that Henry VIII could not marry her to his son Edward and thus unite the two countries, England and Scotland.

During her absence Scotland was ruled first by her mother and later by the Lords of the Congregation.

When Mary was sixteen she married the Dauphin Frances and became Queen of France. She was left a widow at seventeen. She then returned to Scotland but her reign was not a success. One of the reasons why the Scots did not like her was that she was a Catholic and most of the Scots were Protestants under the leadership of John Knox. Mary was also disliked because of her marriage with Lord Darnley who was a Catholic. Mary would not let Darnley help in the affairs of state but she consulted her secretary David Rizzio. Darnley became jealous of Rizzio and ordered two of his friends to murder him. Mary never forgave Darnley for this and a little later when he was ill she had him moved to an old house outside Edinburgh. While she was at a ball the house was blown up and Darnley was found dead.

Mary's counsellor ~~was~~ the Earl of Bothwell was thought to have arranged for Darnley's death. While Mary was out riding Bothwell's men carried her off and Bothwell married her. The Scots were shocked at this and Bothwell had to flee from the Protestants who took Mary



prisoner. Mary had to give up her throne to her baby son James and the Earl of Murray. Mary's half-brother acted as regent.

Mary was imprisoned in Lochleven castle which was on a island in the Lake. She escaped however with the aid of a page of the household who stole the castle keys for her. She gathered a small army which was utterly defeated by the Earl of Murray and his friends.

Mary then fled to England for Elizabeth's protection. The English Catholics began to plot to put Mary on the throne and even appealed to Spain for help. Elizabeth's life was now in danger for she would not send Mary back to Scotland to be tried for fear that the French who loved Mary would attack England for sending Mary back to face death. She could not send her to France either in case Scotland should attack her for defending Mary.

At last Elizabeth's counsellor, Sir Francis Walsingham discovered a plot between Mary and a young Catholic named Anthony Babington, they had made plans to kill Elizabeth and so Mary was tried and found guilty. ~~So~~ in 1587 Mary, Queen of Scots was executed at Fotheringay castle.

## Elizabeth 1558-1603

### Reasons for war Between England and Spain.

1. Ph. wanted to make Eng. R.C.  
He married Mary Tudor and was refused by Eliz.
2. Ph. plotted to get Mary Stuart on the throne.
3. Eng. wanted share in New World trade.
4. Hawkins's slave trade.
5. Eliz sent help to Netherlands against Sp.
6. Drake and Hawkins plundered Sp. ships & towns.

### The Achievements of Elizabethian Seamen.

John Hawkins started slave trade.

Sir Frances Drake 1. Plundered Spanish ships and towns

2. Started Trade in New World.

3. Singed the King of Spain's beard

4. Defeated the Armada

Sir Humphrey Gilbert 1. Tried to found colonies in America

2. Tried to find North West passage.

Sir Walter Raleigh

1. Sent out expeditions to found colonies.

2. Explored Guiana

Sir Richard Grenville

Fought in the Revenge against a Spanish fleet in the Azores

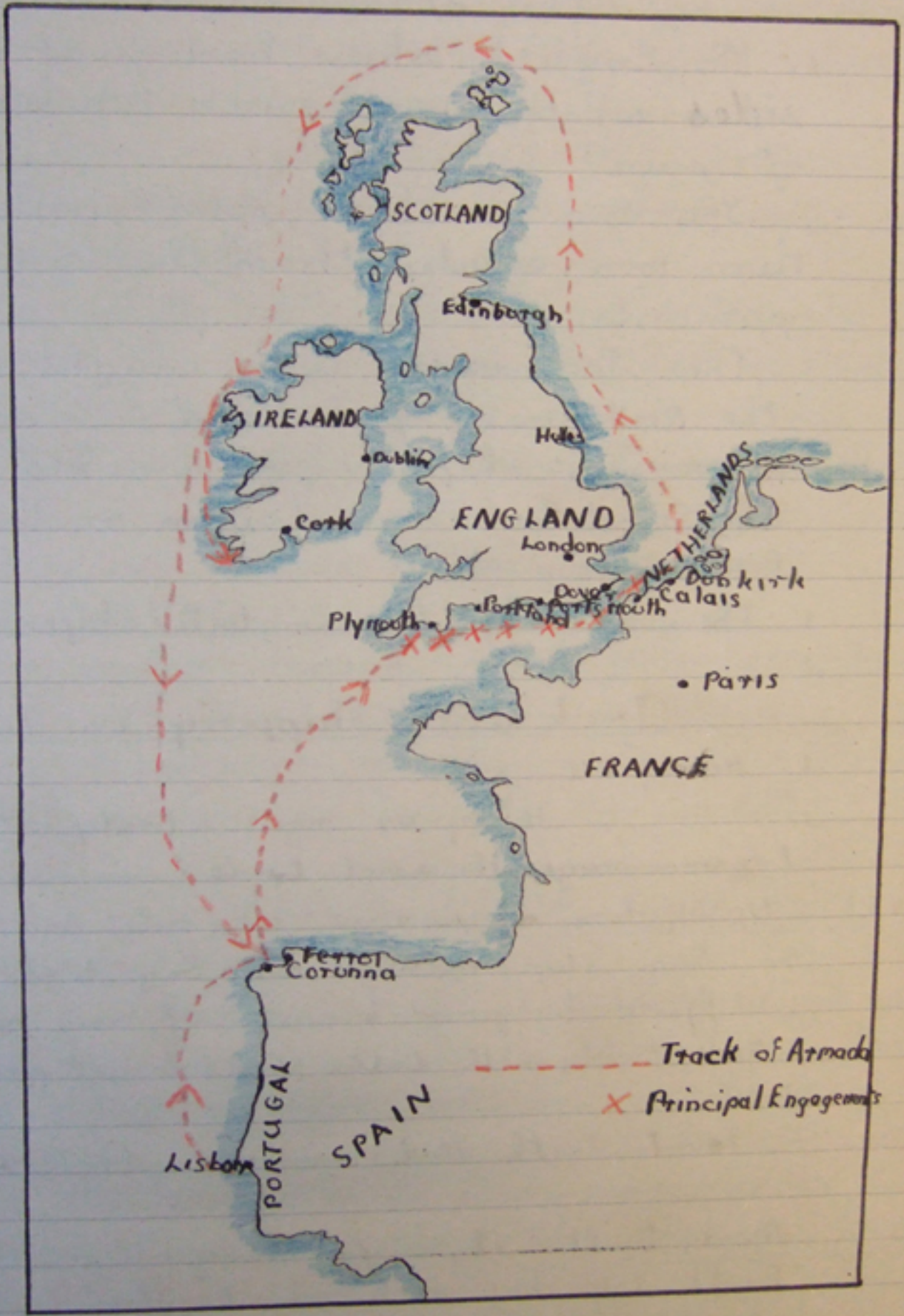
Sir Philip Sydney 1. Tried to sail with Drake.

2. Fought in battle of Zutphen

# THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

Feb. 8<sup>th</sup> 1950

A-



## Reasons for England's success against the Spaniards in 1588

1. The English ships had guns on their broad-sides which were much heavier than those of Spain.
2. The English ships were smaller and could turn more easily than their large unwieldy opponents.
3. The Spaniards were caught in storms off the North coast of Scotland.
4. Spanish ships were wrecked off the Shetland Isles and also on the Giant's Causeway.
5. The winds blew the English ships along.

## Trade and Shipping in Tudor Times.

### 1. Henry VII

Henry VII made a treaty with Flanders to encourage the wool trade.

- 1485
2. Navigation Act: ships were only to come to Eng. on Eng. ships manned by Eng. Welsh or Irish sailors.
  3. Offered to pay  $\frac{1}{4}$  cost of any new ship built.
  4. Made treaty with Baltic States to get control of Hanse trade.
  5. Treaties with Med. countries to obtain more trade there.

Henry built 2 ships for Navy only.  
Built 1st dry dock at Deptford

## II. Henry VIII

- 1 He built several new ships for the Navy.
- 2 Guns were put on the body of the ship and fired from the broadside.
- 3 He gave a charter to the Brethren of Trinity House for better looking after of the dockyards.

## III. Edward VI. Chancellor and Willoughby found the N.E passage and set up Muscovy Co. Elizabeth

- 1 Ships were faster and lower in the water
- 2 They were easier to manoeuvre.
- 3 The Ark Royal was built.
- 4 Eng. sailors learnt much from attacks on Spanish Main.
- 5 Development of slave trade
- 6 Drake's voyage round the world.

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## Countryside in Tudor Times

### Enclosures

Fencing in of peasants holdings and common land as well as lords own land for sheep as there was an increasing demand for ~~the~~ wool. Peasants were turned out by raised rents, disappearance of common land and the calling in of leases.

## Results of enclosures.

- 1 Unemployment.
- 2 Disappearance of yeoman farmers.
- 3 Rebellions

## Unemployment.

Causes 1 enclosures.

2 dissolution of the monasteries.

Elizabeth was the only one of the Tudors who tried to cope with the problem of vagrancy.

## 601 Elizabethan Poor Law

- 1 Each parish made responsible for its own poor.
- 2 Overseers of the poor in every parish
- 3 Overseers collected parish rent.
- 4 Sturdy Beggars to be punished, or sent to Houses of Correction.
- 5 Aged and infirm had ~~license~~ license to beg.
- 6 All children had to be apprenticed to a trade.
- 7 Sheep farming was discouraged by J.P.'s

## The Parish Councils

Each year the councils were elected. Some of the people on the councils were Hogwardens, Searchers, Surveyors of Highways, Petty Constables and Overseers of the Poor.

## The Elizabethan Parliament.

- 1 Parliament got stronger and defied Wolsey when he asked for money to make war on France.

2. Elizabeth would not allow Parliament freedom of speech.

P. 85 3. Parliament could only pass acts which Elizabeth had sent them.

P. 85-86 4. The House of Commons protested against the custom of granting monopolies and Elizabeth continued to grant them despite her promises that she would not do so, until she realised that Parliament was in earnest and then she gave way very gracefully.

### The Revolt of the Netherlands.

Neths under P. II, 7 northern states Protestants

2. 10 southern states R.C.

People. 1. Mainly peasant type

2. Hardy

3. Persevering

4. Many farmers.

5. Very adventurous

6. Very independent

1. Philip tried to force them all to become R.C.

2. He took away liberties from the southern states.

Rule of Margaret (P's sister)

Rebellion against Spanish rule. Many beautiful buildings destroyed.

P. recalled Margaret and sent out D. of Alba to quell the Netherlands.

D of A. set up Council of Blood.   
 William the Silent Made leader of the Dutch. Asked P. to stop persecuting Protestants.   
 Gathered army (helped by Eliz.) but was defeated.

Some of his followers took to the sea.   
 Siege of Leyden. Dykes were cut.

Southern States come to terms with Spain

1584

William ~~assassinated~~ assassinated

Philip gives in and the 7 northern states become independent

### The Stuarts

The Stuarts reigned in England from 1603-1714.

Two arguments through <sup>the</sup> ~~three~~ years of Religion.

b King or Parliament

#### The Reign of James I 1603-1625.

##### Character.

Set out determined to rule Eng. well. - a peace-maker, - sense of humour - believed in freedom of worship (toleration) - learned.

Inability to apply his knowledge to everyday life.

Firm believer in Divine Right of Kings (chosen by God)

##### Religion.

I Roman Catholic. Penal laws passed against Catholics were relaxed and then enforced again by James, this resulted in the Gunpowder Plot.



## II Puritans

- 1603 Presented James with Millenary Petition  
1604 Hampton Court Conference.  
1611 Authorised Version of the Bible.  
About 300 Puritan ministers were turned out of their livings.  
1621. Pilgrim Fathers set sail for America.

### James I's quarrel with Parliament.

- 1604 Quarrelled over money  
1614 Addled Parliament  
1621 —  
1624 —

### Causes of quarrel.

#### 1 Religion.

James supported Anglicans.  
Most of Parliament was Puritan.  
Charles married R.C. wife. C. was Anglican  
James appointed Archbishop Laud who was Anglican.

#### 2 Privileges of Parl.

J (x C) believes in D.R.K. Parl insists on privs.  
Freedom of Speech.

" from Arrest for M.P.'s

No taxes without consent.

#### 3 MONEY Stuarts very short of money.

They got it by illegal means or by asking  
Parl. Parl. insisted on privs. in return for supplies  
supplies

## Foreign Policy

Parl. want J to send expedition to help P's in 30yrs war. J. reluctant.

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## Charles I 1625 - 1649

### Events leading to the war.

1625. I 1st Parl.

E. and Parl. quarrelled over :-

a) Parl. would not grant E. enough money for war with Spain.

b) Parl. would not grant tonnage and poundage to C. for life but only for a year.

c) Religion. C. was a High Church man but Parl. was mainly Puritan. Parl. wanted laws against R.C.s strictly enforced.

1626 II 2nd Parl.

a) Raid on Cadiz failed and Parl. drew up articles of impeachment against Buckingham. C. dissolved Parl.

b) C. levied tonnage and poundage as before.

c) He demanded a forced loan from the people.

1628. III 3rd Parl.

a) THE PETITION OF RIGHT.

The Commons sent this to the King to try to make him keep the laws which

had been set out in Magna Carta.

The 4 main clauses were:-

a) No taxes are to be levied without the consent of Parl.

b) M. P.s should be free from arrest.

c) No soldiers are to be billeted on private citizens.

d) No citizen is to be tried by martial law.

1629. b. wanted to dissolve Parl but the Commons locked the door and held the Speaker down in his chair while they passed three resolutions.

### The King's Personal Government.

During this time the country was fairly well governed but after the first five years the King became short of money and the Charles found various illegal means of obtaining money

1 Landowners who had more than £40 a year ~~where~~<sup>were</sup> to become knights and pay the fees of honour or be fined for refusing.

2 Monopolies were granted for the sale of things like salt, soap and bricks in return for annual payments to the King.

3 Old documents were found showing

that certain estates had once been the property of the crown and the owners were forced to pay fines if they wished to keep their property.

### Ship Money

1634 Charles feared that France and Holland were about to combine in an attack ~~about~~ on Dunkirk so he asked for ship-money from the maritime counties and raised it successfully.

60  
1635 Charles again asked for ship-money, this time from the inland counties as well. John Hampden, a wealthy squire refused to pay but when the case was brought to court the judges decided in favour of the king and Charles continued to collect the money.

### Laud and the Puritans

Archbishop Laud offended the Puritans by issuing the Declaration of Sports. He also caused two men to have their ears cut off for their objections so in 1639, 2,000 Puritans emigrated to Massachusetts.

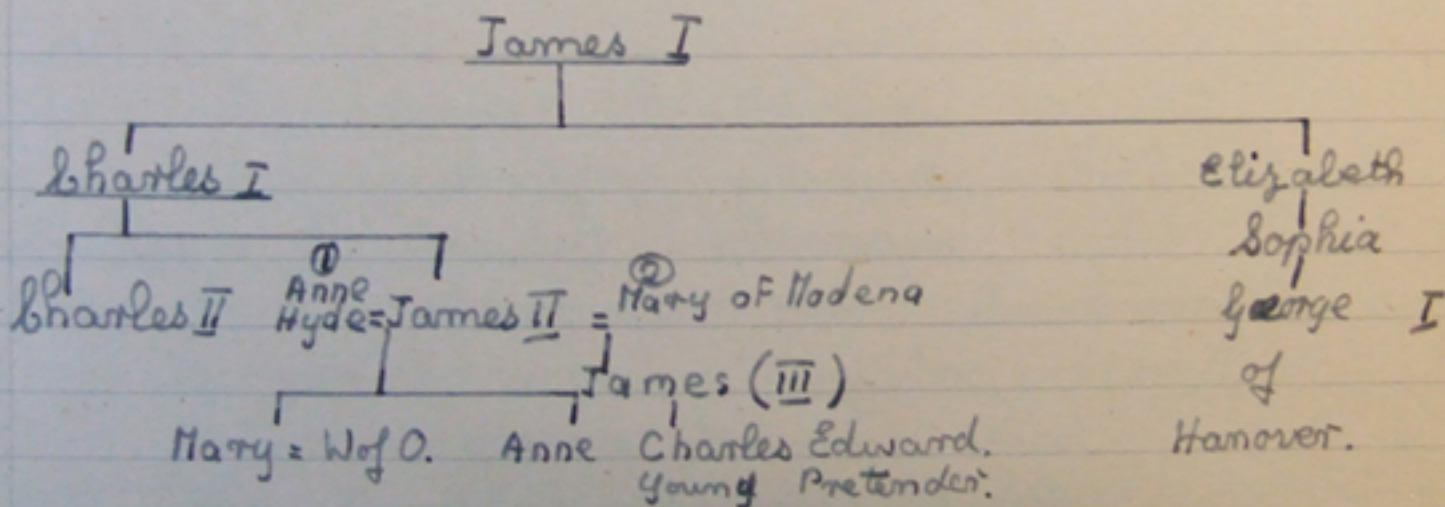
The Scottish Prayer Book. The Scots rioted when this was used so Charles raised an army against them.

1640. The Short Parliament. C. wanted money but Parl. wanted its wrongs put right and the war with Scots abandoned so Charles dissolved it after 3 weeks.

## The Long Parliament.

- 1 The impeachment and execution of Strafford and Laud.
- 2 Monopolies and ship-money illegal.
- 3 No tonnage and poundage without consent.
- 4 Courts of Star Chamber, and High Commission Councils of North and Wales abolished.
- 5 Parl. to meet every 3 yrs at least.
- 6 Parl not to be dissolved without its own consent.
- 7 Grand remonstrance drawn up.

## WHIGS and TORIES in 18



## The Act of Settlement

Passed by Whigs.

- 1 W. and M. were to have Eng throne.
- 2 A and her children.
- 3 S. and heirs. (Protest<sup>nt</sup>)

ly. of H. to be king. by Act of Parl. (Whigs)  
Whigs strongly supp.<sup>t</sup> Act of settle<sup>nt</sup>.

### Tories

Tories. wanted (Protestants) sup. Stuarts. believed in  
D.R of K's. BUT. they were. C of E.  
T's divided.

- 1 Strong C of E's not prepared to accept R.C. king.  
Will accept G of Hanover.
- 2 Divine Right. Jacobites. stood up for D.R.K.  
even if king was R.C.

### Gov.<sup>nt</sup> of Country.

Whigs supp. 1688 settlement and power of Parl  
Tories believed in power of king. He should  
rule with advised of Parl.

### Religion.

Tories. strong C. of E. supp. Test Act.

Whigs. supp. toleration for all except R.C. C. of E

Tories supp. by aristocracy. Squires and farmers.

Whigs supported by middle class wealthy  
merchants. non conformists

### Foreign policy

Tories wanted peace.

Whigs wanted foreign wars to extend  
the empire and to get more trade.

### Hanoverian Kings

1714. George Hanover came to Eng.

ly. did not want to rule Eng.

George II

George III

p. 260. T. p. 95G.  
1715

## Jacobite Rebellions

1715 and 1745

The object of these was to get the Stuarts back on the throne.

They were led by James II.

1st rebellion was to break out in Scotland, Lake District, Devon and Cornwall.

1 Scotland a) J. was Scotch

b) Disliked Act of Union

c) Scotland R.C.

2 L.D under Lord Derwentwater.

### Events

Started and faded out in north.

Scotland E. of Mar. marched South. to Skerries  
(Indessire)

to Preston Jacobites defeated.

### Results

Imprisonment of leaders.

1717

Septennial Act. Parl. to sit for 7 yrs.

### Reasons for Failure.

a) Lack of money and good leaders.

b) No proper organisation.

c) James was a weak leader.

d) The French sent too little help.

e) The Whigs had an army prepared.

1745

### Reasons for Renewal of War.

a) New leader, Bonnie Prince Charles.

b) Eng. def. by France at Fontenoy. L. XV sup. James.

## Events.

b.R. cap. Perth & Edinburgh.

Def. Sir John Cope at Preston Pans.

bap. Preston and Derby.

Returned reluctantly from Derby at his officers' wish as he had very little support from Eng. R.C.'s.

On the way back he cap. Sterling.

at Falkirk.

was def. at the battle of Bullcreek by Cumberland.

Was hunted for five months and fled to France.

## Reasons for Failure.

Insufficient money, arms and French support.  
Eng. Jac's did not want Stuarts as they were prosperous and they gave Ch no support.

Cumberland brought good army back from the continent.

## Results.

Jacobitism disappeared

blame dispersed. Highlanders forbidden to wear tartans

Highland regiments formed.

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## Robert Walpole

P.M. 1721 - 42.

### I Early Life and X ter.

Walpole was a Norfolk squire. Typical squire  
Happily & lucky, friendly man. Not well



aquainted with finer arts.

Would give his friends good positions and take bribes.

Very clever, especially at finance.  
Been to Etón and Cambridge.

1701 Became M.P.

1708. Sec. of state for war.

1709 Treasurer of Navy. (accused of corruption and was imprisoned in the tower for a short time)

1714 Chancellor of exchequer (loses his job soon)

1721 South Sea Bubble.

1721 Ch. of X. to put Eng. straight after S.S.B.  
Remained in power till 1742.

### His reforms

a) Finance and Trade.

Restored Eng. credit after S.S.B.

b) established Sinking Fund to pay off national debt.

c) Improved the system of taxation by increasing direct taxes and decreasing indirect taxes.

encouraging free trade.

Removed 108 export duties.

" 38 import " on raw materials

Reduced other duties. (Reduced smuggling)

Modified the Navigation Laws.

Made bonded warehouses for tea and coffee.

Tried to introduce the excise scheme but failed.  
Reduced land tax to help Tories.

### Walpole and the Constitution

Development of Cab. govt. (by I and II did not attend meetings)

1st. Prime Minister.

Insisted on unity in the cabinet.

Made the House of Commons more important than  
H of C.

Used bribery and corruption to keep himself  
in power.

### Foreign Policy

Eng must have peace.

Treaty with France.

" " Prussia against Austria and Spain.

" " Spain and Austria

Neglected Army and Navy

War of Jenkins's Ear.

1739.

## Wars of the Eighteenth Century

War of Spanish Succession 1700-1714. GB v Fr  
Treaty of Utrecht Aust Sp.

War of Jenkin's Ear. } 1739 GB v { Sp  
War of Austrian Succession } 1740-1748 Aust { Fr  
Treaty of Aix la Chapelle

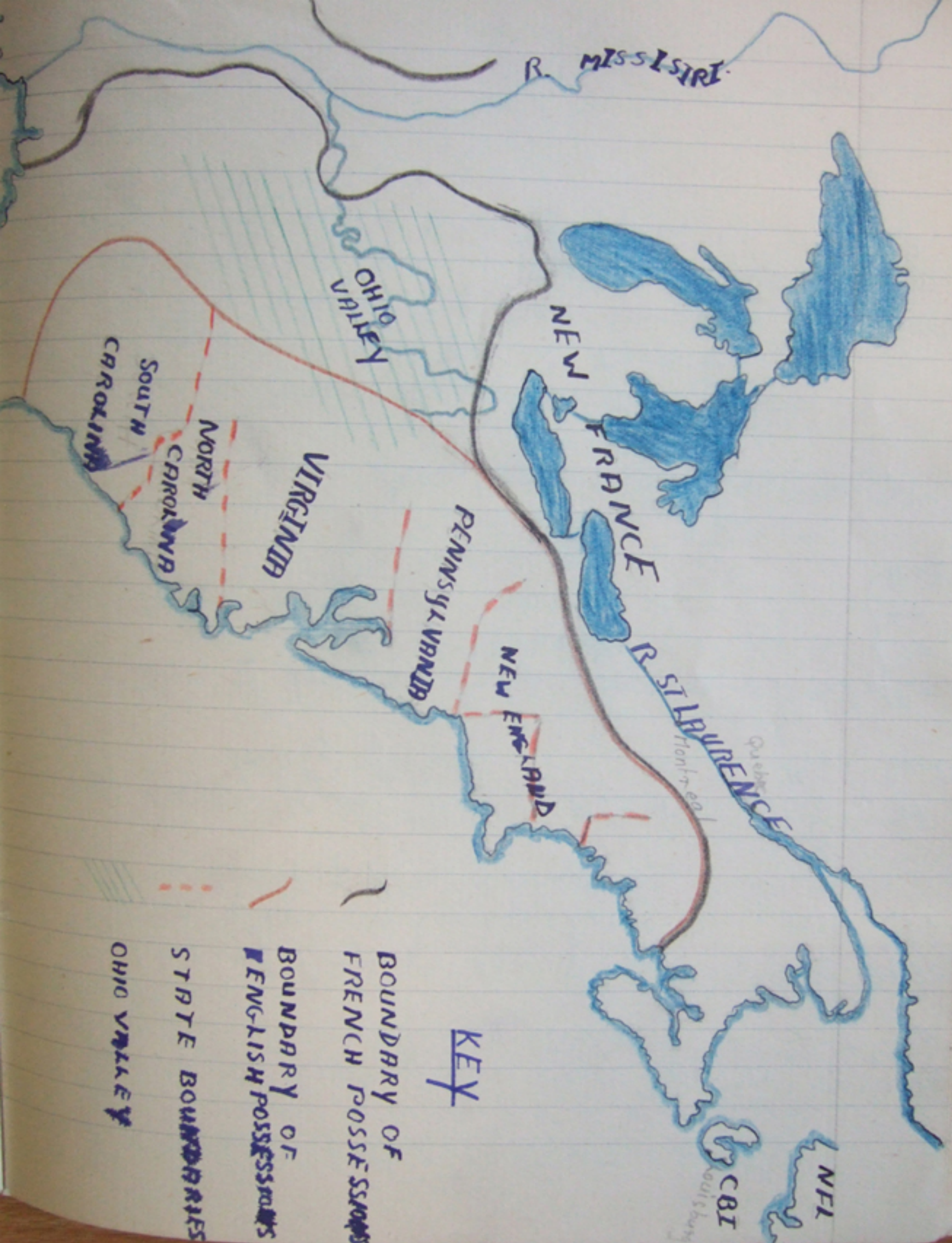
Seven Years War 1756-1763 GB v Fr  
Treaty of Paris Pr Aust

War of American Independence 1776-83 GB v Am  
Treaty of Versailles { Sp  
Fr  
Holl

### Seven Years War in America 1756-1763

#### Causes

- The French claimed all land round the Mississippi and the St Lawrence.
- Forts stopped Eng from spreading eastwards.
- French stirred up Indians to fight English.
- Both sides wanted possession of Ohio Valley.



R. MISSISSIPPI

OHIO VALLEY

NEW FRANCE

R. ST. LAWRENCE

PENNSYLVANIA

NEW ENGLAND

VIRGINIA

NORTH CAROLINA

SOUTH CAROLINA

CAROLINA

NEW YORK  
ALBANY  
NEW ORLEANS  
NEW YORK  
ALBANY  
NEW YORK  
ALBANY

KEY

BOUNDARY OF FRENCH POSSESSIONS

BOUNDARY OF ENGLISH POSSESSIONS

STATE BOUNDARIES

OHIO VALLEY

## Rulers of Prussia

Frederick William "The Great Elector." 1640-1688  
1688-1713

Frederick I

Frederick William I 1713 - 1740

Frederick II "The Great." 1740-1786

## Frederick the Great. II

Frederick was a cultured man and loved all manner of music, art and literature. His father disliked these things and forced him to live harshly and once said, "Fritz is a fiddler and a poet and will spoil all my work." By his treatment Frederick's father made him a hard cynical man.

I As an enlightened Despot,

He encouraged acting, music etc.

Founded Academy of Science in Berlin

Encouraged the speaking of French.

Encouraged French people to live. (Voltaire)

Built "Sans Souci" like Versailles.

Made Justice quicker and better.

Freed the Press from restrictions

Agriculture

Drained marshes.

Cultivated more land. (Prevention of famine)

Invited colonists to settle.

Kept stocks of wheat.

### Religion

#### Toleration

Jesuit teachers who were exiled from France.

#### Industry

He wanted Berlin to be the centre of industry  
All manufactures encouraged.

Especially porcelain. (Dresden.)

High tax on imports (to protect industries)

#### Finance

Introduced French system of tax farming  
Spends a lot on war.

A really enlightened despot would have made a greater effort to free serfs.

He acquired Silesia and Poland

### Catherine the Great of Russia.

Her work as an enlightened despot:

Encouraged literature, art, music, science etc.

Established university at Moscow.

Encouraged art galleries

Was first woman to be vaccinated for smallpox

#### Acquisitions

Baltic countries.

Poland

Crimia

Area round the Black Sea.

(more notes over page.)

Russia's acquisitions during Catherine's reign



# PARTITIONS OF POLAND

## I Difficulties (External)

Prussia, Russia, Austria, all want to expand and Poland is surrounded by them

Very little control over river mouths, Prussia holds them. One port Danzig

No natural frontier.

Scattered population

## (Internal.)

Infertile soil. Poor peasants.

Mixed races and religions, Protestants, Catholics, Jews, Greek Orthodox Church. Feudal system.

Peasants were serfs. Too many, too powerful nobles

got Elected king. Constant civil wars and foreign interference. Russia kept weak person on throne. King made concessions so he was weakened. Diet, meeting of nobles. Librum Veto. one noble could stop a law being passed.

## Steps towards Partition

Frederick wants West-Prussia (Polish Corridor)

Russia not anxious for partition. Has great influence. Austria would not agree unless F restored Silesia.

1772 First Partition. Austria has. Prussia, 3,000,000 Poles & Russians

F gets W. Prussia. R. gets White Russia, good land. All Russians.

1772-91 Revival in Poland. Education, culture etc. Attempted to reform constitution



1793 Second Partition

P. gets 1 1/2 m. Poles. Danzig, Posen & Thorn

R. gets 3,000,000 Russians. Ukraine.

A. got promise of support to change Bavaria for the Netherlands.

Poles, led by Kosciuszko, revolt after 2nd Partition

Russians sent an army to crush the revolt. Occupied Warsaw.

1795 Third Partition

Polish King forced to abdicate. Rest of Poland. Russia had twice as much as P & A.

Catherine.

Dealings with Turks. carries on Peter's work to get coast on Black Sea.

1774

Won to Tchesme

1775

Treaty of Kutchuk Kaimardji.

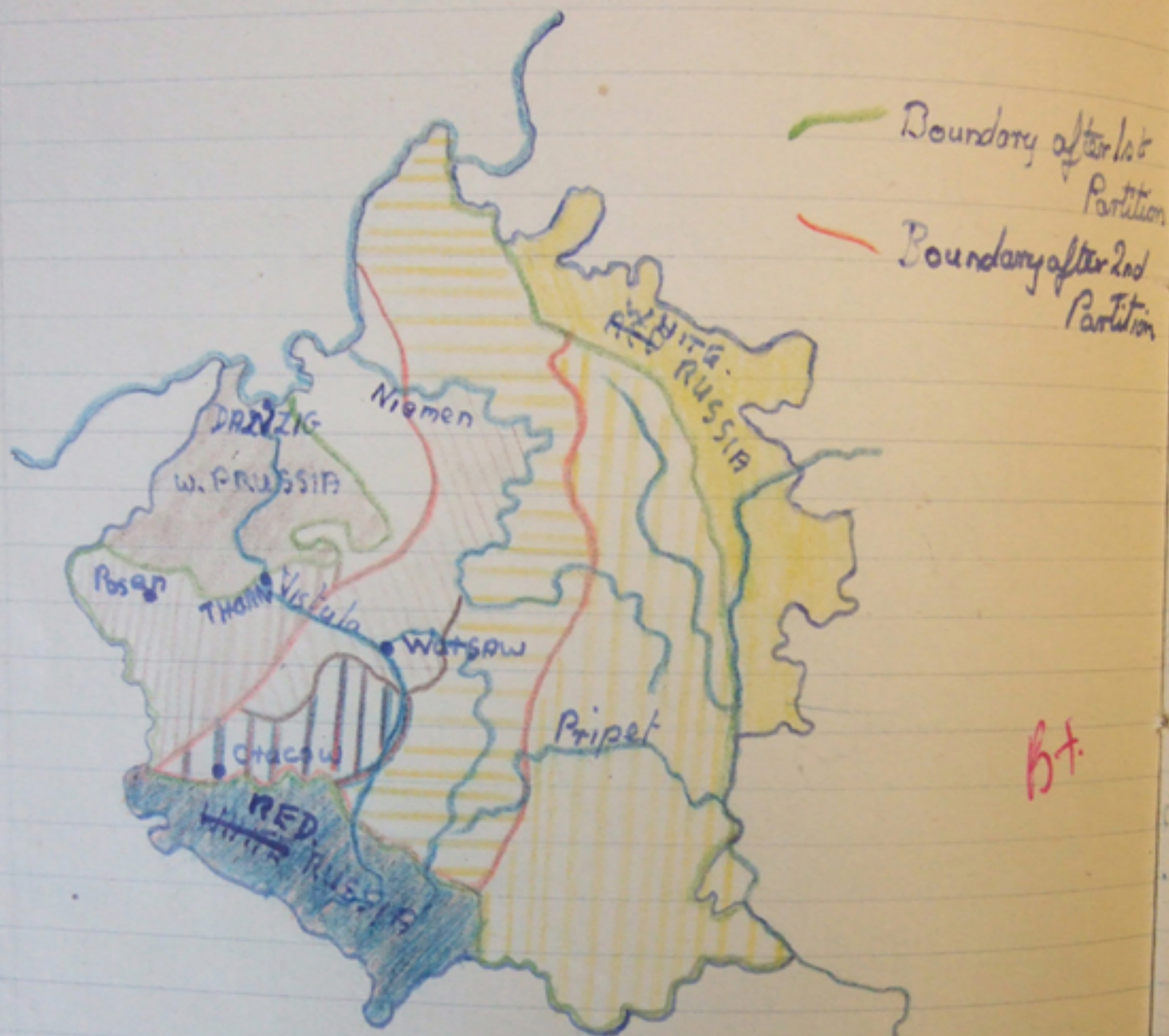
Terms 1. Sultan to give Russia north coast of Black Sea to Bessarabia

2. R. merchants allowed to use Black Sea.

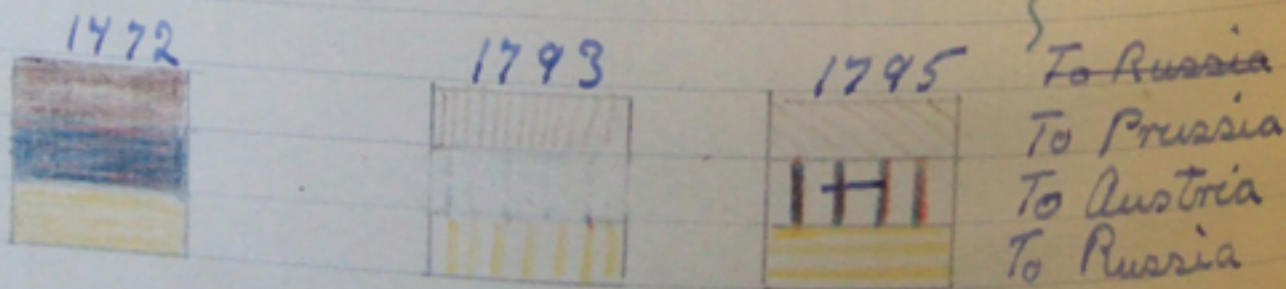
3. S. gave R. permission to protect Greek orthodox Christians in Constantinople.

4. Sultan to grant independence to Tartars of Crimea. Catherine wanted to revive old Greek empire with herself as Empress but she did not succeed.

# The Divisions of Poland:



bt.



## Home Policy.

- (i) Was influenced by French.
- (ii) Better education.
- (iii) Education for women.
- (iv) New law courts for different classes.
- (v) Church under state.
- (vi) Unkind to serfs.
- (vii) Gentry put Catherine on the throne.  
She made them idle, gave them privileges.

## George III 1760 - 1820.

### Reasons for his popularity. More than George's I & II

1. He was born and bred in England.
2. He wished to deprive Whigs of power and rule himself.
3. He had no interest in Hannover.
4. He liked farming. (Was called "Farmer George.")
5. He liked family life.
6. Loyal to E.
7. Was more handsome than his successors.

### Character.

1. Wanted to do his best for England.
2. Industrious.
3. Narrow minded.
4. Stubborn.

## The way in which he sets up his personal rule.

1. Break up Whig Oligarchy.  
a) Dismissed Pitt.  
b) " Newcastle who was powerful because of his money.
2. 1763 caused Treaty of Paris to be signed.
3. Insisted on writing own speeches.
4. Used bribery and corruption.
5. Built up a new political party. "King's Friends"
6. Took an active part in the persecution of Wilkes.
7. Lord North Prime Minister (1770-1782)
8. How far was George responsible for the loss of America.

When he appointed Pitt as Prime Minister his power gradually fell. (1782.)

BUT. a) He refused to appoint Fox as Prime Minister because he disliked him so much.

b) He refused to allow Pitt to pass Catholic Emancipation Bill.

N.B. He keeps within the rights of the constitution.

### The Wilkes Affair.

John Wilkes was a journalist for "North Briton"

1763. a) In 45<sup>th</sup> edition he attacked Bute & King.  
Held for seditious libel with others - acquitted - fled abroad.

1768. He returned to England. - stood as M.P. for Middlesex.

# The War of American Independence

## Old Colonial System.

- a) The colonies could only trade with Eng.
- b) Eng. regulated taxes. ∴ (smuggling)
- c) America could not manufacture her own goods
- d) They had Eng. governor in each state.

## Advantages.

- a) America has always an Eng. market for her goods. ~~for~~
- b) America always had protection of Eng. troops.
- c) Trading ships had protection of Eng. Navy.

## Government

- a) Each state ruled ~~them~~<sup>it</sup>self with the help of its government - each had own Parl.
- b) Americans have become apart from Eng. (more independant) i.e. After 7yrs war - no longer afraid of French and Indians.

## Events leading to War.

- a) Stamp Act. (cause - large national debt.) A duty to be paid on legal documents

Colonists were given a year to consider this Act.  
∴ Opposition to this act (had a right to make their own taxes) refused to pay because of Bill of Rights (No taxes without consent of Parl.)

1766 Stamp Act repealed.

1766 Declaratory Act (right to tax colonies) died out.

1767 Townshend duties (duties on tea, glass, paint-etc)

more riots - colonists refuse to import Eng goods.

1770 All taxes repealed except tax on tea.

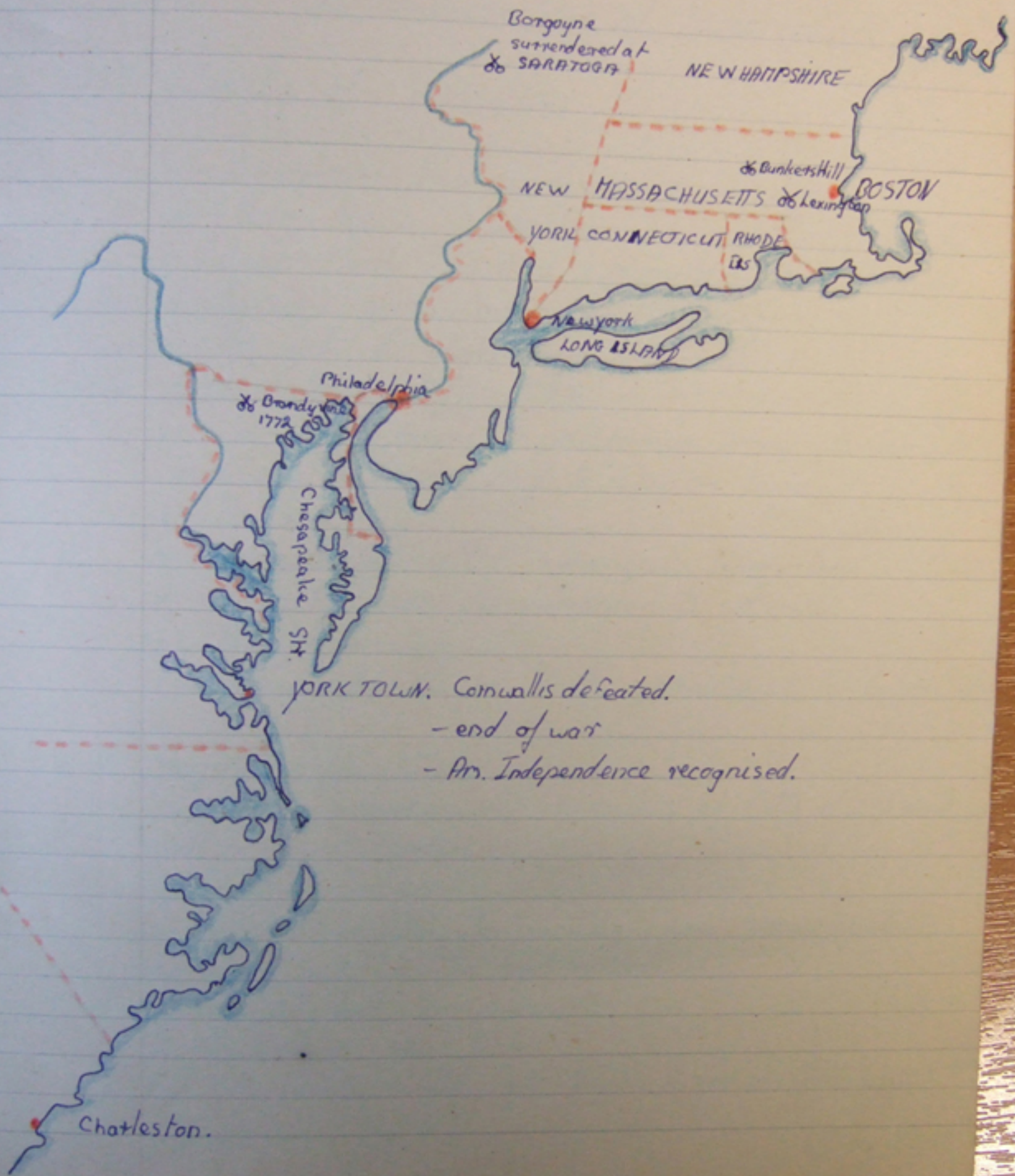
1773 Boston tea party.

1773 Boston massacre (snowballing of British Troops etc)

1773-5 Port of Boston - repealed - harbour closed  
- military governor sent out with forces.

Act to give for French freedom of religion  
- Puritans disagree.

1775 Battle of Lexington - beginning of the war.



- end of war
- Am. Independence recognised.

# The American War of Independence

1783. Treaty of Versailles.

- a) American Independence recognised.
- b) Eng. keeps Gibraltar.
- c) Spain had Minorca (from Eng) and Florida.
- d) Spain gives Louisiana to France.
- e) Fr. gets St. Lucia and Senegaul.

## I Washington's Difficulties

- a) Too little money to pay army. Army was small because farmers had to stay on land.
- b) No Navy.
- c) Colonies quarrelled amongst themselves.
- d) Defeats were discouraging to colonists.
- e) Insubordination
- f) Many colonists in South were loyal to England.

## II English Difficulties.

- a) Bad government because of Pitt's dismissal and poor statesmen.
- b) Lack of leaders.
- c) Difficult country for travelling and communications.
- d) Wars with Sp, Fr, and Holland.
- e) Colonies had Fr support
- f) Control of sea lost.
- g) Eng. people would not fight. German troops used.



## AGRICULTURAL REV<sup>n</sup>

### 1. Enclosures.

- a) A great deal of enclosures in 18<sup>th</sup>.
- b) Disappearance of the common land.
- c) Yeoman farmer nearly extinct.
- d) Unemployment.
- e) Land required largely for sheep farming.

### Advantages.

- a) Farmers had capital to improve farms.
  1. Drainage
  2. Machines
  3. Artificial manures etc.
- b) Cattle prevented from wandering.
- c) Experiments with crops possible.
- d) Saves time, money, and waste of land.
- e) Prevents spread of weeds.

Crops. Instead of 3 field system. 4 yr rotation.  
Largely because of introduction of turnips and clover.  
Food for cattle in winter.  
Introduction of new machines (Jethro Tull)  
Special treatment of soil (Marling)  
Thomas Coke of Holkham.  
Production increase necessary for increased population.

| DATE | Fr v { Aust<br>Russ                              | SEVEN YEARS WAR                              |  | Gb v France<br>in America                                    | WAR AT SEA                                     |
|------|--|--|--|--|--|
|      |  | Gb v Fr<br>Pr v Russ                         | Gb v Fr<br>in India                                |  |  |
| 1756 | Fdk takes Saxony                                 |  | B Hole of Gokul<br>Surajud Dowlah<br>seizes Bengal | Montcalm captures Eng. Forts                                 | Byng Fails to take Mincora                     |
| 1757 | Fdk takes Prague. wins at Rossbach, at Leuthen   | Fr occupy Hanover<br>T of Kloster Seven      | at Plassey<br>Blive secured Bengal                 | Fr position in Canada secured.                               |  |
| 1758 | Russians seize E. Prussia                        | Ferdinand of Brunswick defeats Fr in Hanover |  | Br take Louisburg & Pt Desquesne<br>Fail to take Ticonderoga |  |
| 1759 | Fdk defeated by Russians and Austrians           | Fr defeated at Minden by Ferdinand           | Fr fail to take Madras                             | Ft Niagara, Ticonderoga & Crown Pt. captured by British      | at Lagos (Boscawen)<br>at Quiberon Bay (Hawke) |
| 1760 | Russians & Austrians in Berlin                   |  |  | Sept. capture of Quebec.<br>Fall of Montreal                 |  |
| 1761 | Fdk in difficulties<br>Pitt resigns.             |  | at Wandewash (Br. win Carnatic)                    |  | Br. capture Belle Island                       |
| 1762 | Prussia & Russia make peace<br>T. of Hubertsburg |  | Br. win Pondicherry                                |  | Br. take Havana & Manila from Spain            |
| 1763 |  |  |  |  |  |

TREATY OF PARIS

## Revision

|  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| Jacobites x                            | Rise of Prussia         |
| Walpole x                              | " " Russia              |
| The Elder Pitt                         | (Catherine + Frederick) |
| Seven Years War                        | Partitions of Poland x  |
| George the 3rd.                        | John Wilks.             |
| American War.                          | India in @              |
| Agricultural + Industrial Revolution x |                         |
| Transport and Communications x         |                         |
| Home policy of Younger Pitt.           |                         |