

CASTLES IN THE

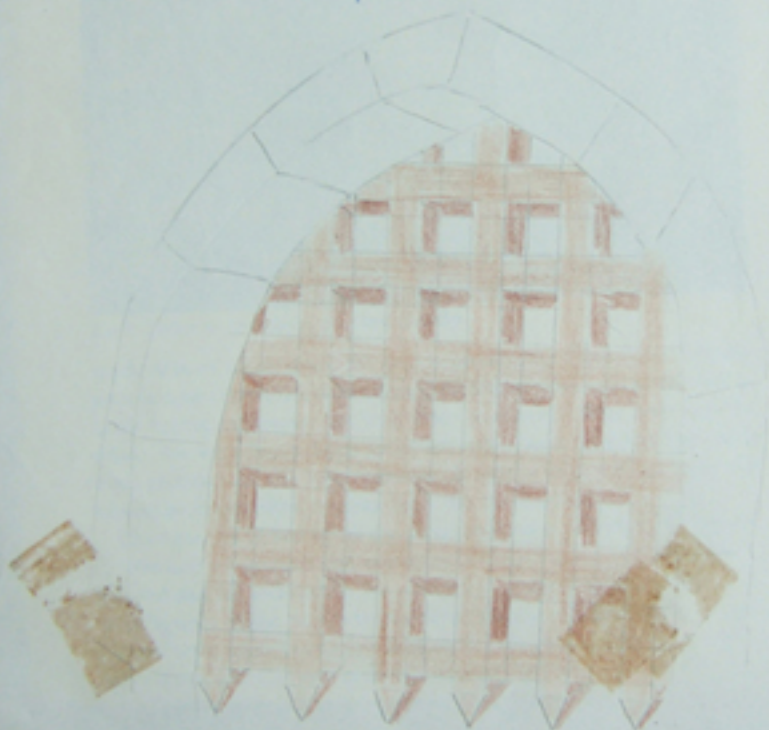


MIDDLE
AGES

A very early castle



A portcullis



Castles

When William the Conqueror invaded England in 1066 he built castles in England to keep the people in order. So, within 30 years of the Battle of Hastings, there were 85 new castles in England.

Most castles were very simple. They were made by throwing up earth from a ditch and building a wooden house inside a fence. The mound stopped horses charging up, and they made soldiers on foot too tired, and also kept archers a long distance away.

But the Norman lords did not want to live on top of the mound so they dug a ditch round a field and lived there. This was called the 'bailey.'

However, in a few places William wanted a stronger castle, so he built them of stone instead of wood. One place where he built a stone castle was in London to prevent the Londoners attacking. The 'keep' of the Tower of London is the oldest part and its walls are 20 feet thick.

There was a large, heavy gate at the main entrance of each castle, which was called a portcullis. The picture on the opposite page shows the big, dangerous spikes. And usually the main gate was well off the ground level with a flight of steps leading up to it. Usually there was no back door at all.

The ground floor was not used for living in, but the food was stored there. A very important thing was the well. It would be very deep in case the enemy

surrounded the castle. Also if this happened there would have to be plenty of flour and salted meat - as well as water - to last for several months.

The knights who went on Crusades brought back many ideas about stronger castles. When they went on Crusades they had to have very strong castles. So they made the walls of the bailey higher and thicker; but they could not fire at any of the enemy if they managed to reach the walls.

When the knights came back from the Crusades they used three new ways to build stronger castles:-

- a) They built another wall outside the main walls of the bailey. This enabled the shooters on the high main walls to shoot over the other wall; so there were two rows of archers.
- b) They built parapets hanging over the top of the bailey wall. Holes were made in the parapets so people could drop things on the heads of their enemy.
- c) Round towers were built, jutting out of the walls. In these towers narrow slits were made so that archers could shoot arrows at the enemy.

After a while these towers became as strong as the original keep so the enemy had to take all the towers and the keep before they could rule the castle.

Six Edwardian Castles



Rhuddlan



Harlech



Beaumaris



Flint



Caernarvon



Conway

Caernarvon Castle



Welsh Castles.

When Edward I had killed the most powerful Welshman called Llewelyn he started building castles in North Wales. These castles had to be very strong so that no Welshman could attack them. An expert from Switzerland planned the castles.

The castles all had to have towers standing out from the walls, as they had been taught on the Crusades. There would only be one entrance into each castle, and it would be very strong. The gateway would be guarded by soldiers who could raise the drawbridge; and they could lower a 'portcullis'.

These castles in Wales were built by English stone masons, carpenters and diggers. They also built small villages with a high wall surrounding it but only English people were allowed to live there; though Welsh farmers often went to the markets, to sell mutton, wool and cattle skins. — The largest tower at Caernarvon Castle called the Eagle Tower, was not finished in Edward I's lifetime.

Hedingham Castle.

Hedingham Castle was built in Essex during King Stephen's reign (between 1130 and 1152). The architect of the oldest parts was probably Archbishop Carboil. The walls of the keep are from 10 to 12 feet in thickness. They are built of irregular stones and flints, which are bedded in flint and faced with squared Ashlar Stone; this comes from the quarries at Barnack in Northamptonshire.

A tower was built on to the side of the keep to help protect the big, main door. Between the two towers was a wooden platform (similar to a drawbridge) which could be raised if the castle was attacked. This main door also had a large portcullis which was worked from a mural chamber above the archway.

Windsor Castle.

The oldest part of Windsor Castle is the Round Tower which William the Conqueror built on an artificial chalk mound. Though the keep is called the Round Tower it is a most peculiar shape.

King Edward III's Tower or Devil's Tower is very ancient but it has been altered quite a lot. In 1360 Edward III rebuilt the gateway guarding the entrance to the keep; but this too has been changed.

Many different ways of
attacking a castle.



History
Mrs. Wallis

Sarah Daniel
29.6.67

49/70

- 1 A Wessex ✓
- B East Anglia ✓
- C Hadrian's Wall ✓
- D Normandy ✓
- E Gaul ✓
- F River Tiber ✓
- G Mediterranean ✓
- H Athens ✓
- I Crete ✓
- J River Nile ✓

2 a) Caesar's assassination was on the Ides of March or March 15th 44 B.C. ✓

2 b) The death of Edward the Confessor was in the year 1066 A.D. ✓

2 c) The Synod of Whitby was in 664 A.D. ✓

2 d) The destruction of Pompei was on August 24th 79 A.D. ✓

2 e) The beginning of the Roman Empire was in the year 31 B.C. ✓

3 1. Danegeld was the price given to the dead man's family when he had been murdered. X

2. The Senate was a group of men who advised the consuls. There were about three hundred of these men. ✓

3. Archaeology is the structure and design of a building. X

15

4. ~~Arthur was a man~~

St. Patrick was a Roman Briton and also a Christian. When he was captured by the Irish he was taken to Ireland. In Ireland he spread all he knew about Christianity and he specially inspired a man called Columba who built a monastery on the island of Iona.

Phidias was a Greek man, and he was a very great sculptor. He was the man who designed the frieze for the Parthenon, which can now be seen in the British Museum where it is been since the 19th century when Lord Elgin bought it.

5. a) The Parthenon is the most famous Greek Temple. The frieze was designed by Phidias who was a very good sculptor. The frieze is now in the British Museum and is called the Elgin Marbles after Lord Elgin. The Parthenon was built after the wars with Persia.

5 b) A Greek Theatre was open air and ^{the stage was} round though not a complete circle. It started as a festival of singing and dancing in honour of Dionysus. Later on speakers were added and later still plays. The scenery was very simple and there were no curtains. The actors wore boots with heels to make them higher and masks. There was a chorus between the acts. Tragedies were written by Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides. Comedies were written by Aristophanes. 5
These plays are still acted today.

5 e) The Vikings came from the Scandinavian lands - Norway, Sweden and Denmark. First of all they raided Lindisfarne; killing the monks and burning what they could not take away. The people in Northumbria called them the 'Vikings' which means Pirates. They did not know where they ^{were} came from but we know they were the 'Norsemen' or 'Northmen'. 4 $\frac{12}{15}$

6 a)

b) The axe and bundle of sticks. 1

c) Zeus. ✓ 1

d) Poseidon. ✓ 1

e)

f)

g) Bold

h)

$$\frac{3}{8}$$

7 2 Alfred

Alfred was a very good king and leader. In the year 878 A.D. he beat King Guthrum of the Danes at the battle of Edington. In the same year as the battle they signed the treaty of Wedmore. They agreed that Guthrum would rule ^{over} of the Danelaw and Alfred would rule over Wessex. Also Guthrum was baptized as a christian, and they ^{agreed} that they would keep on their own piece of land, though occasional raids did take place.

Alfred introduced many new things to England. He formed a navy and an arrangement for the army. This was his arrangement: for six months half the village would fight while the other half looked after the farms and land, then they would change over. He also introduced schools and learning. He himself learnt Latin so that he could translate Latin books into Anglo-Saxon.

He introduced the candle clock. On the candle, ~~he~~ there were hourly marks. Each hour the candle burned down to the next mark. The candle was shielded by a glass casement so that the wind did not make it burn quicker. Also air was let in through the glass casement so that it would burn.

He wrote the Saxon Chronicle and this is why he always welcomed strangers so that he could learn more about things.

As well as all this he imposed laws throughout the whole of Wessex.

11/15

Sarah Daniel

4. 3. Gregory the Great was a Pope. He sent St. Augustine to England from France. He did this because he wanted to spread Christianity. 2 (8)

$\frac{60}{80} = 75\%$

Form II

History Summer 1968

Sarah Daniel

- Henry II 1154-1189 ✓
Richard I 1189-1199 ✓
John I 1199-1216 ✓
Henry III 1216-1272 ✓
Edward I 1272-1307 ✓
Edward II 1307-1327 ✓
Edward III 1327-1377 ✓
Richard II 1377-1399 ✓
Henry IV 1399-1413 ✓
Henry V 1413-1422 ✓
Henry VI 1422-1461 ✓
Edward IV 1461-1483 ✓
Edward V 1483 ✓
Richard III 1483-1485 ✓

8

- The First Crusade
Magna Carta
Model Parliament
The Peasant's Revolt
The Battle of Agincourt

5

- Veppers is the service in a monastery that the monks attend before they go to bed. ✓ / 1

When there was a war between England and another country each baron had to send up a certain number of people to fight. This was known as scutage and King John used it in his reign. ↵

The Renaissance was the re-birth of curiosity of mind. It was at the end of the 15th Century. |

The Reformation was the breaking of several Christians, called Protestants - from the Roman Catholic Church. It was at the same time as the Renaissance. |

The portcullis was the large, heavy, iron gate that lead the way into a castle. The mechanism above, allowed it to be dropped down. |

4/5

11. The Model Parliament.

The Model Parliament was ~~for~~ formed in 1295 by Edward I. Two knights from each town and two burgesses from each borough were summoned by the king. One clerk wrote at the bottom of the messages, 'What touches all, should have the consent of all.' This idea was copied from Simon de Montfort's idea after the battle at Lewes in 1264. |

Siege of Calais

Edward III was determined to capture Calais because ships from Calais were raiding the English ^{coast}. So they surrounded Calais and it looked like a small ^{town} because they had market days as well. The old people and children were allowed to go but the others starved and had to eat dogs, rats and nettles. But on some nights two Frenchmen managed to get food. At last Edward told them if six burgesses came ^{out} carrying the keys and with their shirts on and ropes around their necks he would spare the others. But his men pleaded Edward not to murder the burgesses, but not until his wife asked him did Edward give in. |

4. The Results of the Crusades

During the Crusades they met more advanced civilization than their own. They learnt about many things including - mathematics, attack and defense of walled cities, arabic numerals, windmills and paper. They also brought back different trades to Western Europe - spices, melons, citrus fruits, damasks, glass mirrors, figs, filigree.

$$\frac{102}{12}$$

5. Wat Tyler led the peasants from Kent in the Peasants' Revolt. He was eventually killed by Standish a squire.

Stephen Langton was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury during John I's reign. But John would not accept him.

William Caxton invented the moveable type. He was born in Kent in 1422 and he died in 1491.

Copernicus was the Founder of Modern Astronomy and he discovered that all the planets move round the sun.

Michael Angelo was a good artist, architect, sculptor and poet. The fresco - Delphic Sibyl is in the Vatican in Rome.

$$\frac{62}{10} = 6.2$$

6. Edward I had captured all of Wales except Gwynedd in North Wales. Llewellyn, the king of Gwynedd refused to do homage to him. So Edward captured Eleanor de Montfort who was Llewellyn's fiancée, so Llewellyn did homage to Edward but only to get Eleanor back.

Five years later in 1292 Llewellyn and his brother David rebelled but their food ^{supply} was cut off from Anglesey by Edward's navy. In this land fight the long bow was used which is better than the cross bow. Llewellyn and David were both killed.

killed.

Edward ~~the~~ put Gwenllian, Llewellyn's daughter in a convent in East Anglia. He also built castles around the Snowdon area and gave the Welsh his son to be prince because he was born in Wales.

Alexander III, king of Scotland at this time had no direct heir to the throne and one day he was drowned when he fell off his horse on top of a cliff. His grand-daughter, the Margaret of Norway came to Scotland to be queen and marry Edward I's son, but she died when she reached Scotland.

John Balliol was chosen out of thirteen barons to become king of Scotland but he was captured, so William Wallace rebelled and was defeated in 1298. In 1307 Robert Bruce was crowned king of Scotland. In 1314 Edward II was defeated at the Battle at Bannock Burn because the English were drunk. So Scotland was not united with England.

7. ~~In 1240 was the Battle of Sluys. This battle was a sea battle because the 'Christopher had been captured.~~

7. The English owned a lot of land in France and the French were trying to drive them out. There was a good wool trade with Flanders and Philip of Valois tried to stop this but the people in Flanders did not want to because the English wool was good. There was also a good wine trade with Gascony and the people from Gascony did not want to stop this because they got money and they wanted Edward III as their overlord.

The French and Scottish helped each other and so there was French influence in England. Also French ships raided the English coasts and although Edward was a more direct

7. heir to the French throne it was through a woman.

In 1340 was the Battle of Sluys - a sea battle. The 'Christophers' had been captured so the ships were pulled together with grappling irons and they fought hand to hand. Edward III also won the Battle of Cressy where the Black Prince won his spurs. It was fought on a muddy field and the French horses sank and the French had the sun in their eyes. He also gained Calais in the Siege of Calais.

Henry V resumed the war in 1415 because he was a great military leader and to occupy the powerful barons. They won the battle of Agincourt in 1415 and in 1420 the Treaty of Troyes was sealed by a marriage between Katharine of France and Henry V.

7

2. Thomas Beckett lived and worked with the Archbishop of Canterbury and later on he became Lord Chancellor and was great friends with the king. So Henry II made him Archbishop. But he changed his ways and he ate poor food and was whipped and he wore a hairy jacket underneath his silk shirt. So Beckett quarrelled with Henry II and he was sent on exile for six years. While he was on exile he met Henry in Burgundy so Henry told him that he could return to English England.

So he returned but he excommunicated many people including the de Broc family so Henry said "Can no one rid me of this upstart priest." So four people from his court including Richard le Breton crossed the sea to England when he heard him say this. There in the chapel

They tried to kill Beckett but he ran onto the steps and there they killed him. So he was called Saint Thomas Beckett and made a martyr because he died for his belief. Henry was very sorry and went through the streets bare-footed and was whipped. (6)

9. Joan of Arc was a farmer's daughter from Domremy and she thought she heard words from a God. So in 1412⁷ she appeared in the Dauphin's court and later that year the Dauphin was crowned king of France and at Chinon. Joan of Arc rescued Orleans but in 1429 she was captured by the Burgundians and sold to the English for 10,000 francs.

In February in 1431 her trial by the French clergy began but on May 20th she was burnt as a witch on the grounds that the voices came from the Devil and not from God. When she was burning in the market place one person cried "We are lost for we have burnt a Saint indeed!" (6)

And in the 20th Century Joan of Arc was canonized as a Saint.

48
12
6.0

Some persons
with
here
but section it could be better

- 1. The Execution of Sir Thomas More ✓
- The Death of Cranmer ✓
- The Battle of Worcester X
- The Murder of Darnley ✓
- The Death of James 1st X
- The loss of Calais X
- The Murder of the Duke of Buckingham X
- The Millenary Petition. X
- The Attempt to arrest the 5 M.P.'s.
- The Trial of the Seven Bishops. ✓

1/10

- 2. Huguenots are French Protestants who follow John Calvin. ✓
- A recusant is a R.C who refuses to go to church. ✓
- A Presbyterian is a Scottish Protestant who hates bishops and wants one church for the whole nation. ✓
- An Independent is someone ^{puritan} who does not want one church for the whole nation. ✓
- The Rump was the name given to the people who governed during the Republic, 1649-1653. _{imprecise definition, inaccurate} X

not

3+

- 3. a) John Hampden was a country squire from Buckinghamshire who refused to pay ship money during Charles I's reign. He went to Star Chamber and was imprisoned in the Tower of London. Many people followed his example. ✓
- b) The Duke of Monmouth was ^{NO} James II's illegitimate son. He led the Monmouth rebellion but he was warned to try not to take London as it was a great risk. ✓

1+

0

→ which?
b) Strafford took part in the Petition of Rights in 1629⁸ but later joined the king's Council. He was sent to the North of England where he was ~~very~~ kind to the poor and was then sent to Ireland. He ^{trained} raised an army which was dangerous because they were R.C. and they might have invaded England.

f) After the Great Fire of London in 1666 in which St. Paul's Cathedral was burnt, Christopher Wren designed the new cathedral which is still there today.

d) Colonel Pride led Pride's Purge during the 2nd Civil War.
or an explanation

4. a) The Petition of Right was made out by Parliament in 1628 and Charles I had to sign it to get some money. This document said that Charles must not impose forced loans, he was not allowed to bilter soldiers on private citizens, people had to have a trial before going to prison and that civilians could not be tried in a military court - by martial law. Charles I was rather disappointed because he did not get much money.

c) James I ~~stop~~ did not make people pay fines if they did not go to church but then he re-inforced them but the fines were much higher. This made the R.C. hate him and a certain group, led by Robert Catesby plotted against James I. They hired Guy Fawkes and rented a house near the Houses of Parliament. Then they dug through to the cellars of the Houses of Parliament and put barrels of gunpowder there. The idea was to blow up the Houses of Parliament while the king and his chief ministers were there. But one member of the group had a relation of who would have been killed, so he wrote a letter to him and when it was shown to the king, James had the cellars searched and Guy Fawkes was found. He was

3+
70

3+

forced to tell them the other members of the group and then he was killed. ✓ 4+

d) Elizabeth I tried to find a church that would suit almost everyone, one that was not too Protestant and not too R.C. She had the Act of Supremacy passed which said that she was the Supreme Governor of the Church of England. She made people pay a fine of 1/ a week if they did not go to church unless they had a reasonable excuse. This was really to see which people were R.C. After a while she put the fine up to £20, hoping that people who go to church and forget about the R.C. church. ✓ 3+

Both of Comm. Essay?

11+
15

6. There were quite a few reasons why England were at war with Spain, but the main reason was that England was a Protestant country and Spain was a R.C. country. When Phillip of Spain sent the Armada in 1588 he made the excuse that they had killed Mary but the Spanish had started building the ships eighteen months before Mary's execution. Another reason for the Spanish Armada was that English ships kept on raiding the Spanish trade ships and even though, Drake was still knighted. ✓

In the year before the Armada set out the Spanish ships were waiting in the port of Cadiz for their cannons etc. ~~While~~ While they were there Drake sailed up with a fleet of English ships that had not got their flags up. Because they had no flags up the Spanish thought they were Spanish trading ships. However when the English were within a gun's shot from them, they raised their flags and fired at the Spanish ships. So part of the Spanish Armada was sunk, ✓

but Phillip was not ^{→ better word} cross and said it was the will of God. A little further up the coast there was some special wood that was to be made into water barrels, so Drake burnt them and sailed back to England.

~~In 1588 the Spanish ships were ready a~~

The Spanish ships were re-built but Phillip's chief admiral died and Medina Sidonia had to take his place though he was very reluctant. Phillip's plan was that the Armada should sail up the English Channel, sinking ships as they went and then they were to meet the Duke of Parma, ^{in Holland} who was to have built a fleet of flat bottomed boats and to have had an army though this was risky as he was engaged in a war against the Dutch. Then ^{Parma's army} they ^{would} land in England while the Armada sunk the rest of the English ships. When the Armada left in 1588 Phillip called them the "The most Favourable ^{fortunate} and Invincible Armada."

But the voyage did not go as was planned. First of all they had to stop on the coast of Portugal for repairs. When they were sighted in Cornwall they looked very magnificent, ^{and fearsome} in their seven mile wide crescent. But their ships were big and clumsy and the cannons would not swivel. The English could not do much though they sunk two of the Spanish ships. Medina Sidonia was rather worried because the English ships were not going close enough to sink and he had heard that the Duke of Parma was busy, engaged in fighting.

Then the Spanish stopped in the port of Calais and anchored. The English sent in eight warships though the Spanish stopped two and the Spanish were panic stricken. They cut anchor and fled. The next morning they re-formed the crescent but the wind blew them against the shore. At the last minute the wind changed and they were blown before a gale.

They tried to stop on the coast of Scotland and again in

Ireland but they were driven away. Only 69 ships returned and they were very battered. ~~the~~

The English had the advantage that their ships were very manoeuvrable and their cannons could survive. Also the Spanish plans were not very good.

Good.

16r
20

4. The Parliamentarian side or the Roundheads had three hundred members of Parliament whereas the Royalists only had 195 members of the House of Commons. Practically all the Roundheads were Puritans and this side also had one-third of the gentry, thirty nobles and the lesser merchants. The Roundheads had the advantage that they had the navy so this cut off the Royalists supply of food from ~~the~~ abroad.

The Roundheads and the S.W. of England and part of the Midlands. This also was an advantage because London is in the S.E. of England and therefore there are more people.

In August 1642 the Battle of Edgehill was fought. It was a drawn battle because although the Royalists had an excellent cavalry, they were undisciplined. ~~At~~ In 1642 and 1643 the Royalists made two unsuccessful attacks on London. The next major battle was the Battle of Newbury which was also a drawn battle. After this battle Oliver Cromwell trained an excellent cavalry called the Ironsides. Because of this cavalry the next battle, the Battle of Marston Moor in 1644 was a Roundhead victory. Later in 1644 the New Model Army was formed and in 1645 they won the Battle of Naseby.

Two brief answers.

12r
20

10. a) Mary Queen of Scots.

Elizabeth I was afraid of Mary Queen of Scots because some R.C. might have supported her and tried to overthrow Elizabeth because Mary was the heir to the throne if Elizabeth had no children. Also Elizabeth was just jealous of Mary because she was pretty.

Mary married the Dauphin of France but he died in 1559 so Mary returned to Scotland. Elizabeth suggested that Mary should marry Robert Dudley but Mary would not because he was below her in rank and it was rumoured that he was Elizabeth's favourite. So she married Darnley; but he was always drunk and Mary did not like him. She often used to have supper with David Rizzio, an Italian who had been a court musician but was made into Mary's private secretary. One night, while they were having supper together Darnley broke in and murdered Rizzio while Mary watched. A few months later Mary had a son - James.

Then Mary fell in love with the Earl of Bothwell. He was a married Protestant but he got a divorce. He and Mary planned to kill Darnley but before Darnley's death he got smallpox and Mary nursed him. One night when ^{he} Mary was attending a wedding Darnley's house blew up though Darnley was found strangled in the garden.

Bothwell was accused but Mary produced false witnesses and a short time after Mary was kidnapped by Bothwell and they got married. After a while Bothwell fled abroad and Mary was imprisoned in Loch Leven castle while James, her infant son, was proclaimed as king.

Mary escaped and tried to raise an army but she was beaten so she fled to England. Elizabeth kept her in many castles though she was treated like a queen. In 1586 the Babington Plot was revealed to Elizabeth. Mary and Babington had been writing letters ^{about Mary?} Babington was tried and killed and then Mary. But

brick which black rats do not like. The brown rats like this so they killed the black rats.

Work well least hr facts not always explained with precision & nor always linked to question.

1. Account for the widespread distress and class hatred in Britain between 1815 and 1822, and show how Lord Liverpool's government failed to lessen this hatred. **WHY WASTE TIME WRITING OUT QUESTION**

There was widespread discontent in Britain by 1815 because of the Industrial and Agrarian Revolutions. These revolutions led to widespread poverty with only a few rich people who lived in luxury and elegance. The poor lived in slums and worked for many hours in bad factory conditions and very little pay. The Speenhamland system had previously been introduced to stop the poverty but it only made employers pay below living wages so that the employees became paupers living off the parish.

The ending of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815 led to more unemployment because soldiers were disbanded and factories providing military equipment shut down. There was also a large national debt owing, so purchase tax was introduced thus benefiting the rich and not the poor. So class hatred grew up. This was encouraged by the laws passed in Parliament benefiting only one class. The Corn Law was one of these benefiting the farmers who had saved Britain from starvation during the wars and now faced competition from foreign countries. This law stated that foreign wheat was not to be imported and English corn sold at eighty shillings a quarter. ^{The} Game Laws and the Penal Code were also introduced but to no avail; they just increased class hatred.

All these reasons led to ^{a series of} riots. There were the Luddite riots which ended in 1815. These were led by Ned Ludd Men, dressed as women, destroyed wool spinning and weaving machines which had put them out of work. In 1815 there were the

Employer War-time Income Tax which affected all rich some

Some avail - property was protected by these laws

Don't just reproduce your notebook - add your knowledge to needs of this particular question.

Spa Field Riots in London. 'Orator' Hunt spoke at a large meeting encouraging the people about the need of abolishing the Corn laws. He was an excellent speaker and the meeting ended in a riot with people raiding quinnits and advancing to make an attack on the Tower of London. The Tory government under Lord Liverpool brought out troops to suppress them and then suspended Habeas Corpus.

In 1817 the Prince Regent was stoned on his way to open Parliament. He was not killed but the government were frightened because the French Revolution had begun in this way. The March of the Blanketeers took place in 1817 when the working class again showed their hatred for the upper class. ^{→ this peaceful demonstration} Lord Liverpool sent out troops to stop them reaching London. They imprisoned the leaders and stopped the march but anger was aroused. This led to the meeting at Peterloo St. Peter's Field. Orator Hunt again spoke and the J.P.'s became frightened. They sent out ^{foot soldiers} troops to arrest Hunt but finally sent out armed troops who killed eleven and wounded many. This pleased Liverpool but ^{caused a loss of confidence in the govt.} angered the people.

All these riots led to the passing of the Six Acts. The four most important forbade the meetings of above fifty in number all of whom had to come from the same parish. It forbade military anywhere except in the army. It ^{also} enforced taxes on newspapers to stop news spreading.

But these acts did not lessen the hatred which was proved by the Cato Street Conspiracy in 1820. In this some men tried to kill leading members of the government. But although it failed it proved that the hatred had not decreased and the government had not achieved what they had wanted to. ✓
Second 1/2 answer needs to be more closely linked to question

5. Daniel.

4. In 1832

By 1832 there was a great need for the reform of Parliament. Only landowners could stand for election and they tended to introduce laws to benefit themselves. In 1815 they had introduced the Corn Laws and they introduced purchase tax to pay the debts owing from the Napoleonic Wars which made the poor suffer. The franchise was very restricted since ^{in counties} only forty shilling freeholders could vote. This was unfair because ^{the vast majority of} many people rented land. In boroughs the franchise varied from town to town. In some only the inhabitants of one street could vote, and in others all potwallopers could vote.

Also there were many corrupt boroughs such as Pocket boroughs, Rotten boroughs and Nomination boroughs. In Pocket boroughs the number of electors was so small that the person standing for election could easily bribe them. Rotten boroughs no longer existed; sometimes an important medieval town had disappeared in the Industrial Revolution and the man who owned the property where it had once stood became a member of Parliament. In Nomination boroughs there was often only one or two men who could vote so they elected themselves.

There were 329 constituencies and all of these were double member constituencies, but the constituencies varied considerably in size. In counties elections took place in the main town and in boroughs it took place in the market square but it was very open and everyone was open to bribery. The elections themselves continued for about a fortnight so there was plenty of time for bribery.

In 1832 the 1st Reform Act was passed. There had been

may
election

Section and how to consist

many previous attempts but finally both the House of Commons and the House of Lords passed it. This act abolished about fifty of the most corrupt boroughs and took one seat away from many less corrupt boroughs. The vacant seats were given to the new industrial towns and the larger counties and also Scotland and Wales.

rephrase
The time of elections was reduced to a maximum of two days and the franchise was extended. The franchise ~~was extended~~ was made uniform in all boroughs as well as all counties but in boroughs where potwalloper had previously had the vote they were deprived and this caused anger among them. In boroughs the vote was given to £10 a year ^{long} term leaseholders and £50 a year for short term leaseholders.

This extended the franchise but people were still not free to vote for whom they wanted so a government that was wanted by the majority of people had still not been established but it was an improvement.

Too concise: Inadequate on voting qualification for established by 1832 Reform Act.

10. The 1867 Reform Act.

You mean PARLIAMENT
No change had been made in the government since the 1st Reform Act passed in 1832. So by 1867 Disraeli felt that some change ~~ought~~ ought to be made in the government. At the time Disraeli was Home Secretary but he made the key decisions. ^{in short} Also he felt that if they Conservatives did not make a change the liberals would make a far more drastic change. He also hoped that in extending the franchise to the working class ~~that~~ they would appreciate it and vote for the Conservatives.

Why allow - 1/2 of House franchise
Disraeli proposed to extend the vote to poor people paying £1 a year in ^{franchise} rent and those who paid rates directly not through rent. The idea was greeted with enthusiasm ~~by~~ by the liberals, the

Irish M.P.'s and the younger Tories. However they wanted to make it much more drastic and having introduced the idea Disraeli had to agree. The law that was finally passed gave all male householders ~~any~~ and male lodgers paying ^{those paying} £10 a year in rent in boroughs and £12 a year in rent in counties the right to vote.

This was much appreciated by the working class but they still could not vote for whom they wanted. A general election had to be held but it did not achieve the result that Disraeli had wanted ^{what then happened?} so Gladstone became Prime Minister in 1868.

The Tolpuddle Martyrs.

John Doherty had formed the Grand National Consolidated Trades Union. He was aiming to get an eight hour day for all people so it received tremendous support. They had the advantage of having a large number ^{of supporters} so they had the power of a General Strike but they had the disadvantage of having fellow members in rivalry. This was formed in 1833 and in that year a man called George Loveless formed a branch of this Union ^{with other} with 6 farm labourers from Tolpuddle in Dorset. In the initiation ceremony they had to swear to be loyal ^{to} but in 1797 an Illegal Oaths Act had been passed stating that people could only swear ^{allegiance} to the king.

The local J.P.'s who were farmers took them to court ^{they were sentenced to} and gave them seven years transportation to Australia as a punishment. Many people were shocked at this and before the end of 1833 the Grand National Consolidated Trades Union had collapsed. Many people disagreed with this ^{what?} and in 1836 Lord Melbourne pardoned them but they had no way to get back to England so ^{why?} had to remain there. Facts not explained with precision

as a qualification to vote paying £10 a year in boroughs £12 a year in counties?

4/7

The Congress and Treaty of Berlin.

In 1877 the Bulgarians revolted against the Turks. The Bulgarians ^{were part of the Turkish Empire} ^{and} ^{they} wanted to gain their independence. Also they were Christians and the Turks ill treated them. The Sultan of Turkey sent the Bashis ^{the Bulgarians} Bascouks to suppress them in any way they liked. News of the Bad Bulgarian Atrocities reached England and the people were deeply shocked. Disraeli however supported the Turks because he believed that the Russians would use this as an excuse to overthrow the Turks. But he could do nothing because public opinion was against him.

In 1878 the Russo-Turkish war broke out. The Russians had always wanted to overthrow Turkey so they took this chance. The Tsar promised the Sultan ^{his crown - hardly likely} that he would not advance on Constantinople to try to seize the control of the Dardanelles. But he besieged Pleona where a small Turkish force held out against them for six months. Then when this fell they marched towards Constantinople. By this time public opinion had completely turned and Disraeli was able to send an army from India and the navy to Constantinople.

When the Russians ^{realized this - what?} they quickly drew up the Treaty of San Stefano. This created 'Big Bulgaria', ^{which ended the war with Turkey} ^{enlarged to} three times its previous size. It also gave Eastern Armenia to Russia and other land to various countries at the expense of Turkey.

Disraeli held a Congress at Berlin in which France, Austria, Italy, Britain, Turkey and Russia attended. Disraeli presided and his aim was to stop the Treaty of San Stefano. They said that if Russia did not agree Europe would go to war with her.

They drew up the Treaty of Berlin. This stated gave Macedonia to Turkey, made Bulgaria an independent state and made Moldavia and Wallachia join to form Rumania which

"Big" Bulgaria tripled

better word

3 sections of Bulgaria need to be analysed

5. Daniel.

was to be a self governing state of the Turkish Empire. Bosnia and Herzegovina were given to Austria, Cyprus given to Britain to form a naval base to protect Turkey and Russia kept Eastern Armenia. Also the Dardanelles were closed to all foreign warships.

This achieved what Disraeli had hoped ^{such as?} and it had strengthened Turkey, frustrated ~~Turkey~~ Russia and given land to countries thereby forming allies.

Again facts not explained with precision when it comes to analyzing terms of Treaty of Berlin. Facts very well learnt.

6. Gladstone had always believed that his mission was to pacify Ireland. In his first ministry from 1868 to 1874 he tried hard to achieve this.

There were three main problems in Ireland to overcome. These were the Land Problem, the Church problem and the Political problem. In Ireland most of the land was owned by English landlords and the Irish had to rent it ^{and tenants were frequently evicted} at very high ^{rates} rents. Gladstone tried to solve this by passing the Irish Land Act in 1870. This stated that tenants could only be evicted for non-payment of rents. Also compensation was to be given for improvements they had made and tribunals were set up to fix ^{the compensation} them. By this So landlords fixed even higher rents causing eviction and made them sign a Contracting -out clause so that they were not bound by this act. He made two sets of enemies namely the English landlords and the Irish peasants.

In Ireland 90 ninety per cent of the population were Roman Catholic but the State Church was the Protestant Church of Ireland. The Irish were compelled to pay one-tenth of their income in tithes. To solve this problem Gladstone passed the Disestablishment of the Irish Church Act in 1869. This stated that

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The Church of Ireland was no longer compulsory. The State Church and tithes were to be voluntary, not compulsory. Half of the land belonging to the church was to be used for worldly purposes. The Irish archbishops who had held a place in Parliament and the Anglicans who were frightened that the same would happen to them were annoyed.

~~In his second ministry~~

By the time he was Prime Minister again there was great discontent in Ireland because Disraeli had done nothing to prevent it. The Fenian Brotherhood, the Land League and the Home Rule Association had grown up and were bitterly opposing the English.

The Irish Coercion Act was passed suspending Habeas Corpus and sending an army to Ireland to help the police. Also searching a house without a warrant was legal. The 2nd Irish Land Act was passed granting the Three F's that the Land League had wanted. The Three F's were Fixity of Tenure, Fair rates and Free Sale of Leases. But Charles Stuart Parnell their English leader advised them not to accept on the grounds that ten thousands peasants were facing eviction before it came in force. He did this to keep them in a semi-revolutionary mood, demanding Home Rule.

Gladstone imprisoned Parnell in Kilmainham Castle in 1881. In 1882 they drew up the Kilmainham Treaty between them. Gladstone promised to pass the Arrears Act and Parnell promised to use his influence to accept the 2nd Irish Land Act. But the Irish had fallen under violent leaders and Parnell no longer had any influence.

Gladstone sent Lord Cavendish the Irish Secretary and O'Connell the under secretary to Ireland because they were sympathetic but the Invincible murdered them in broad daylight in Phoenix Park.

3. Daniel.

Dublin. This hardened the hearts of the British and a law was passed forbidding the use of a jury in Irish courts because they would be Irish and would not punish fellow citizens. (The judge would be English)

Further

Gladstone became Prime Minister for the third time in 1886 after a general election. In this election the Liberals had had eighty six more votes than the Tories and the Irish had had eighty six. The Tories had started negotiating with the Irish but Gladstone's son announced that Gladstone had believed that Home Rule alone would settle the Irish since 1882. So immediately the Tories

stopped negotiations and Gladstone felt he had to introduce a Home Rule Bill.

So he did this but it was defeated. He proposed to give the Irish a ^{PARLIAMENT} government of their own with no representatives in the English Parliament. But they were still to be a member of the British Empire and would pay one-fifteenth of the cost to run it. Also

the British government were to deal with defense and a few other matters in Ireland.

What happened to the bill?

In his 1892-1895 ministry he introduced another Home Rule the same as the first but having forty Irish representatives in the English government. This was defeated.

* They peasants etc demanded compensation for the improvements they had made.

Good except for final section.

LATE
SECTION
WORK

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1. After Castlereagh committed suicide in 1822 Lord Liverpool the Prime Minister re-organised his Cabinet. Into this cabinet he introduced some liberal Tories who were willing to make some ^{social} reforms. These liberal Tories included Peel as Home Secretary, Huskisson as President of the Board of Trade and also George Canning.

From 1822 William Huskisson began reforming the Navigation Laws. He reduced customs duties on raw wool and cotton entering England to encourage the re-opening of factories over the country which had been temporarily closed during the Trade Slump after the ending of the Napoleonic Wars. He also had Reciprocity Treaties signed with foreign countries saying that both countries would lower customs duties on articles imported from each other. This law provided Imperial Preference, reducing customs duties on items imported from the British Empire. Also from then on British merchants could import and export products in foreign ships. ^{advantage?} These laws reduced unemployment and also lowered the cost of living.

From 1824 onwards Peel reformed the Penal code. This code was the basis of criminal punishment in Britain stating ^{nearby all} the crimes that received the punishment of death or transportation. These crimes numbered about two hundred and twenty and many crimes were only small petty offences. ^{effect on justice & on crimes} Another fault in the system was the lack of judges which caused long imprisonments while waiting for a court. ^{FRONT} So Peel reduced the number of crimes receiving the death penalty by half and also made many more judges. From 1824 onwards jailers were paid by the government thereby not causing so great a financial strain on the prisoners' families. Also women prisoners were looked after by women jailers. This law helped Britain a lot.

by reducing the number of criminals because they knew they would be punished for small crimes.

In 1824 a radical called Francis Place wanted to have the Combination laws repealed. This law stated that Trade Unions were illegal. Peel backed him and so the Combination laws were repealed. However throughout the year 1825 there were many strikes so strikes were made illegal and trade unions were ^{remained} made legal.

One of the most important reforms during this period was Peel's introduction of the Metropolitan Police Force in London replacing the Bow Street Runners. When Peel was Secretary for Ireland from 1812-19 he had introduced an unarmed police force there. So in 1829 a police force was introduced in London. The ^{police force} men were run on semi-military lines, ^{pe, non} dressed in uniforms and armed with a truncheon. Unlike the Bow Street Runners they would act on suspicion so this reduced the number of criminals in London because they fled to other cities. However many people were angry because they thought the rates would go up and they thought the police would ruin their private lives.

The liberal Tories were also responsible for two religious reforms in this period. In 1829 the Test and Corporation Acts were repealed. Up till then Nonconformists had not been allowed to hold any public office but each year since 1730 Parliament had passed the Indemnity Act not punishing breakers of this law. Now the government had openly given equal citizenship to everyone except Roman Catholics although outwardly it made no difference.

~~In 1829 in a case~~

In Ireland nine-tenths of the population were Irish but they had to vote for Protestant leaders so in a bye-election in

County Clare in 1829 the Irish elected Daniel O'Connell a Roman Catholic. But he could not take his position. Peel and the Prime Minister, Duke of Wellington, saw the possibility of riots so they passed the Catholic Emancipation Act allowing Catholics to hold all positions except Regent, Sovereign, Sovereign's Consort, Chancellor or Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Irish were pleased but Peel was considered a traitor and Wellington had to resign in 1830 after other difficulties over Parliamentary reform

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16/20

Good

2. The Chartist movement was ~~to~~ originated in 1836 when it grew up out of political debates of the London Working Class Association. William Lovett formed this organisation and later he was one of the Chartist leaders. This movement was an attempt at letting the working class help in the governing of the country. They drew up The People's Charter or The Six Points which they wanted passed as law. The Six Points were voting by secret ballot, Parliamentary elections once a year, payment for Members of Parliament, ^{qualifications} no land _{needed} to become a Member of Parliament and ^{the right to} vote for all men. ^{constituencies?}

2+

4.

1/15 to
page 1
one fact
into one
sentence

The Chartists were led by two men, William Lovett a quiet, respectable, reliable cabinet maker; but he was no orator and so he ~~did~~ did not attract people. The second leader was Feargus O'

Use your
asked to
write a leader

Connor an unreliable, violent man who had once been a Whig Member of Parliament. This made him a good speaker so he attracted but he was not a good political leader. The differences in these two men was one of the main reasons for the failure of the Chartist movement.

In 1839 the Chartists collected many signatures for a petition to be sent to Parliament. Then ~~London~~ Chartist representatives met at the National Convention in London ~~to~~ in order to go take the petition to the government; but there were not many signatures so more signatures had to be collected before their second meeting up in ~~the~~ Birmingham away from the government spies. The petition was presented to Parliament but it was rejected and not made law.

The Chartists then began to lose supporters because of their violent response to the rejection of their Charter. Riots led by Feargus O'Connor took place and many factories were blown up in Birmingham by pulling plugs out of boilers. The Chartists also tried to attack Newport because John Frost a Chartist leader was imprisoned there. The Chartists had lost many followers but in 1842 they collected three million signatures for a second petition to Parliament. In this second attempt a General Strike was threatened but did not take place. The petition was completely rejected by Peel and the ~~For~~ Conservatives so more Chartist riots followed and more factories were blown up.

In 1845 the Chartists tried a Land Scheme. They bought land in Hertfordshire and sold it at low prices to Chartist supporters & in the hope of qualifying some men for the right to vote with forty shilling a year freeholders. But this too failed because of lack of financial backing.

In 1848 the Chartists arranged for a large meeting at Hyde

You're ready
reproducing
facts from
the book -
don't adapt
to question
what require
analysis of
most of it.

Park, but the Londoners panicked so the Hyde Park was railed off. The Chartists then arranged to meet on Kennington Common but the day arrived wet and dreary so only a few people turned up. Then only six people were allowed to take the petition to the House of Commons without all the hoped for ceremony. Only two million signatures had been collected out of the five and a half million they had hoped for and many of these were ^{foreign} fakes. Peel rejected the petition and Chartism never returned.

The main reasons for failure were the differences between the two leaders and the so violent methods by O'Connor. It was also unsuccessful because of the petitions which had no effect whereas discussions brought up in Parliament would have been far more successful; but their violent methods gained no support in the House of Commons. Another reason for failure was the lack of middle class support and the lack of money which was ^{shown} noticed by the failure of the land scheme. Also ~~the~~ higher wages, and longer hours of work meant far more to the working class than the right to vote so they tended to join the Anti-Corn law league. ^{Also} They were not united in aim and ~~the~~ some of their ideas were too revolutionary for the nineteenth century.

4. Work obviously known & understood but needs to be adapted more carefully to demands of this particular question.
Gladstone's mainly concentrated his reforms on Ireland but he also made some important reforms in England though during his ministry he gained many English and Irish enemies.

In Ireland there were three main problems; ~~the~~ the land problem, the political grievance and the religious grievance. Most of the Irish land had been owned by English landlords since

Cromwell's time in the seventeenth century, most of whom were absentee landlords. The Irish had to rent land from the English at very high rates and so they were frequently evicted. ^{Also peasants wanted compensation for improvements they had made.} To try to lessen this problem Gladstone passed the Irish Land Act in 1870. This stated that no eviction was legal except for non payment of rents. Also compensation fixed by tribunals had to be paid for any improvements the evicted peasants had made. But the landlords just raised rents higher to evict peasants and when ~~the~~ new peasants came to rent land they had to sign a Contracting out clause saying they were not bound by the Act. In this way Gladstone made enemies of the Irish peasants and the English landlords.

In Ireland the State Church was the ^{Protestant} Church of Ireland and all Irish had to pay one-tenth of their income in tithes every year. But most nine-tenths of the Irish population were Catholics. So Gladstone passed the Disestablishment of the Irish Church Act stating that the Church of Ireland was no longer the state church and tithes were voluntary not compulsory. Also half the land of the Church of Ireland was to be used for worldly purposes such as hospitals and schools. *

The political grievance in Ireland was that in 1800 the Irish Parliament was broken up and the Irish were under rule of the British Parliament which they did not like. They wanted their own Parliament but to remain part of the United Kingdom. Gladstone however did not try to solve this problem till his later ministries. I'd not waste time on this paragraph.

In 1870 he passed ~~the~~ Forsters Education Act. Up till then there were only Voluntary Schools providing education for under half of the population. Also by 1870 there were many machines and the working class had to know how to work them and also

S. Daniel.

many of them could vote but could not write. This education act allowed made each parish ^{with a school or} elect a committee of rate payers who were authorised to raise rates to build Board Schools. These schools were to educate young children. The Cowper-Temple clause stated that religion should be taught underministrally and also ^{by} the Timetable clause religious lessons had to be first or last lesson ^{The grant to voluntary schools was also increased} so that children could be withdrawn if required. This act made enemies of Anglicans who thought their religion should be taught as the State religion and Nonconformists thought that the grant to Voluntary Schools ought not be increased because most of them were Church of England. Atheists were angry because they wanted no religion.

In 1871 Cardwells Army Reforms were introduced abolishing the purchase of commissions and making life in the army better with shorter service, better pay and conditions. This angered the rich people who could no longer buy commissions and had lost money by previous purchases.

Gladstone's most important ~~act~~ reform was the Secret Ballot Act passed in 1872 making voting take place secretly thus reducing bribery. This was a very important act but it aroused the anger of rich people.

Gladstone also reformed universities allowing Nonconformists to hold all positions except Professor of Divinity; this made Anglicans angry because they did not want Nonconformists to have extra privileges.

Good as far as it goes.

15. Peel's Budgets 1842-1845

When Peel became Prime Minister in 1842 he wanted to introduce freer trade to make England more prosperous and ensure peace. So ✓
in the ~~B~~ budgets from 1842-1845 he draw^{then} up abolishing and reducing customs duties on many articles.

In the 1842 budget he abolished or reduced customs duties on about seven hundred and fifty articles and introduced heavier taxes on luxury goods. He simplified the methods of taxation by ✓
stating that 20% of the cost price of manufactured articles was to go in tax, 12% of the cost price of semi-manufactured articles to go in tax and 5% of ~~the~~ the cost price of raw materials to go in tax. Also in this budget he introduced income tax of 7d in the pound on property worth £150 or more for three years. Why?

In the 1844 budget he abolished customs duties on all raw materials except timber to encourage employment throughout the country. ~~and he also~~ In the 1845 budget he renewed the income tax for another three years.
↑
abolished rec tax on GM?

The 1867 Reform Act.

At this time Derby was Prime Minister but Disraeli was the man who took the big decisions and it was he who suggested this ✓
Reform Bill. He felt that franchise should be extended further

↓
What was the franchise by 1867?

but he also suggested this reform because he knew if he did not then the Whigs would make a more drastic reform and also he wanted to win the next election.

He ~~sugg~~ proposed that franchise should be extended to those paying £1 a year rent and those who paid ~~in~~ rates directly (the householders). He also proposed that if a shopkeeper owned a shop in one constituency and a house in another then he should have two votes and also two votes should be given to university degree holders. The Whigs and younger Conservatives welcomed this but they want to make many amendments. ~~A result~~ a drastically altered bill.

So the act finally stated that franchise should be extended to ~~£10 a year~~ householders paying ~~£10~~ a year rent in boroughs and in counties to all householders. Disraeli did not like this but as he had introduced it he had to agree but he did not win the following General Election.

NOT CLEAR

The Anti-Corn Law League.

The Corn laws were the basis of the Conservative party's beliefs but they made the price of bread much higher because they stated that English foreign corn could not be imported till English corn sold at eighty shillings a quarter.

Richard Cobden and John Bright two textile industrialists founded the league. They were both Christians and upheld the same views. The arguments of the league were that it was morally wrong to tax a basic food ^{so tax only a few} that benefited only a few. They said that it ^{was?} would make bread cheaper so wages could be reduced, articles

would cost less so Britain would become prosperous.

With the introduction of the Penny post in 1840 they sent pamphlets to all people with the franchise. They sent lecturers round the country repeating their visits several times to gain support. They bought forty shilling freehold estates for League supporters to qualify them for the vote. Also from 1841 onwards Cobden brought the question up in debates many times.

By 1842 Peel the Tory leader was converted and by 1845 one hundred and twenty five out of six hundred in the House of Commons were converted. In 1845 the potato blight in Ireland changed Peel's attitude so he tried very hard to abolish the Corn laws. In December 1845 he introduced the idea to the Cabinet who refused to back so he resigned. The Whigs tried and failed to form a government so William IV asked Peel to take over with a small group to back him. Then from January to June 1846 Peel tried to abolish the Corn laws finally succeeding but he was forced to resign the following day and the Tory party split and were unable to rule for twenty years.

You're not at your best with this type of question.

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