

SCHOOL. Laughton... County.... High.....

Name Sarah Daniel.....

Form. III.....

Subject. History.....

Division.....

Towards the end of September the English heard that the battered Armada had arrived in Spain so all was well. Also during the next ten years Philip had three more Armadas built but they were all wrecked in storms before they arrived in England.

A-

Very good

Elizabeth and the problem of Poverty

- ① Why there was so much poverty in Elizabethan England
 - a) Throughout her reign a lot of money was spent in defending the country against some of the Catholic countries e.g. Spain, France and Ireland.
 - b) During her reign there was more unemployment than at the beginning of the century because of the rising population. Also, an unemployed man received no money so he would have had to starve.
 - c) Sickness or old age meant there was poverty because no money came from the government. These people could no longer go to monasteries to get help as they had been abolished long before then.

Beggars

- a) Although some beggars were honest others got money by dishonest tricks. There were many different types of dishonest beggars which were:-
 - (i) Priggers of Prancers who stole horses by offering to

hold them and then riding away.

- (ii) Foysters who were pick-pockets. There was a school called Smarts Quay where people learnt to be Foysters.
- (iii) Nyppers who cut purses and took these bags away.
- (iv) Hookers who hooked things out of houses, during the night in spring and summer when the doors were open, with long poles.
- (v) Anglers were similar, but they hooked clothes off bushes in the country while they were drying, also using a long pole.
- (vi) Abram Men waited till the women were alone in the house and then went to the back door and pretended to be mad so that the women rushed out and they took various articles.
- (vii) Counterfeit Cranks painted themselves with sores and pretended to be in agony so money was given to them.
- (viii) Rufflers pretended to be soldiers who had fought for England so that money was given to them.
- (ix) Fresh water mariners were beggars who pretended to be disbanded sailors. They told wonderful stories about saving England from the Armada so that money was given to them.

③ Treatment of the Poor

a) For most of Elizabeth's reign the treatment was very

harsh because all beggars were assumed to be dishonest though some were not. Each time a beggar was caught begging he was punished according to the number of offences already committed. The punishments were:-

- 1st offence - branded ^{ed} by the Justice of Peace. A starting for vagabond, on the forehead or boxes in their ears.
- 2nd offence - Flogged ^{ed}.
- 3rd offence - Hanged.

These punishments were used throughout the 16th century.

- b) 1601 - The Poor Law.
- i) This law was tried for 3 years before passing it was passed and ~~then~~ the same law lasted till 1924.
- ii) The law was that every poor person had to return to the parish where he was born. Then ~~the~~ the people of the parish were responsible for him. While travelling to his parish a man would be given a licence to beg by the Justice of the Peace.
- iii) Everyone in the parish had to pay a tax called poor rate which varied with the size of property. The Justice of the Peace had to collect and use the money. He was helped by two overseers of the poor.
- iv) The old and sick who were unable to work and the children who were too young to work were housed in the parish workhouse.
- v) The other children were apprenticed while the

parish paid the fees.

- (vi) The able-bodied were provided with work, eg. spinning, weaving, farming, making things out of wood etc.
- (vii) The people who refused to work were sent to a house of correction where they were flogged and starved till they worked.

James I 1603-1625

1. Character

- a) James always looked very big because he wore quilted clothes. This was because he was afraid of being stabbed. He also looked very gruesome and ugly.
- b) He could not walk properly because his legs were very weak so he had to be helped along. Also his tongue was too large for his mouth which made it difficult to drink. Thought he was always drunk like his father.
- c) He hardly ever washed because he did not like water. He also hated wars because he thought they were a waste of time and money.
- d) He was very crafty and cunning and although he was well educated he did not have original ideas. He liked hunting, archery, banquets and theatres and also handsome young men. His first favourite was Robert Carr who was made Earl of Somerset but his most devoted young man was George Villiers who was made Duke of Buckingham.

The Reign of Charles II

The Disasters of the 1660's

I. The Great Plague of London

The Great Plague of London began in 1665 though it was not realised till June that there were going to be many cases of the Bubonic plague. The Bubonic plague was spread by the Black rats which came from the East on merchant ships in the crates of vegetables. It was the fleas that usually live on these rats that actually caused it, but they can live on humans, and they bite them. This disease is only occasionally spread by the breath of an infected person. The plague begins with a fever and sneezing and headaches; then a rash appears and enormous swellings under the armpits and in the groin of the leg. These swellings are discoloured and occasionally burst but even so after about 26 hrs the person dies.

The extent of the plague was fantastic, probably due to the very hot summers. In July the city authorities became alarmed and the King and his court left London to go to Oxford; which was a sign that it was serious. All the rich people left and also the people in authority though one of the royal family stayed and the Lord Mayor of London. In July, August and September it got worse and they tried to isolate households with the plague. The doors were barricaded and had a red cross painted on them, and armed watchmen guarded all the houses. No-one was allowed to leave the house till the last person with plague had been free for a month.

People tried to hide the plague and sometimes people were abandoned. They were only allowed a few pence each day and the watchmen had to get the food. Baskets were lowered on a rope from the windows and the provisions put in and pulled up again, because the only

Inside the fence

people allowed in were the parish nurses and doctor.

Large plague pits were built at Islington and St. John's Wood and every night carts toured the roads and bodies were flung out of the windows, because individual burials had been abolished. The carts were then taken to the pit and hundreds of bodies tipped out. Stacked lime was put on top and then a few inches of earth. The cart drivers very rarely died because they did not actually touch people but used pitch forks.

The streets of London were very empty during the plague and it was very eerie. People did not pass near to each other and rats fed on the corpses in the roads. It was believed that cats and dogs started the plague, so they were killed; this meant that the numbers of rats increased as there was no-one to catch them. The only work available was a cart attendants, watchmen, and plague pit attendants. Some carpenters went to villages to try to find work. Most ^{Anglican} priests had fled from London at the beginning of the plague but the Puritans stayed to comfort people. A number of religious fanatics were left so people were either found in churches or in public houses.

Winter began in November that year, so because plague flourished in hot weather the death numbers decreased. The court, clergy and other Londoners returned to London. Although 1666 was hot and dry there was only a little plague compared with the year before, probably because the people were immune. Early in September the Great Fire of London started which ended the plague. Afterwards London was rebuilt in stonebrick which black rats do not like though the brown rats do: so the brown rats killed the black rats and the Great Plague of London was ended.

A+ - Good.

SUMMARY OF HISTORY		SOVEREIGN		CHARACTER.	
		MAIN EVENTS IN BRITAIN		MANY EVENTS OVERSEAS	
GEORGE I 1714-1727	ANNE 1702-1714	1707 Union of England + Scotland 1708 Queen Anne became Queen of Great Britain 1712-1727 War of Spanish Succession 1713 Treaty of Utrecht 1714-1727 Jacobite Rebellion	1714-1727 Queen Anne English & did not help to govern Dr. The Prime Minister became the Head Cabinet Minister. He was honest + small and was very ill his reign. He liked gambling, cards, dice, music and ladies - 2 ladies were nicknamed The Elephant + the Mongoose. He was a querulous with his family.	1700-1702 Philip V of Spain became King of France 1702-1713 War of Spanish Succession 1713-1714 Treaty of Utrecht 1714-1727 War of Spanish Succession 1715-1716 Jacobite Rebellion	1700-1702 War of Spanish Succession 1702-1713 War of Spanish Succession 1713-1714 Treaty of Utrecht 1715-1716 Jacobite Rebellion
GEORGE II 1727-1760	GEORGE III 1760-1820	1727-1760 War of Spanish Succession 1740-1748 Seven Years War 1746-1748 William Pitt the Younger Prime Minister 1756-1763 French Revolutionary War 1759-1763 Battle of Quiberon Bay 1760-1763 War of American Independence	1727-1760 War of Spanish Succession 1740-1748 Seven Years War 1746-1748 William Pitt the Younger Prime Minister 1756-1763 French Revolutionary War 1759-1763 Battle of Quiberon Bay 1760-1763 War of American Independence	1740-1748 Seven Years War 1746-1748 William Pitt the Younger Prime Minister 1756-1763 French Revolutionary War 1759-1763 Battle of Quiberon Bay 1760-1763 War of American Independence	1740-1748 Seven Years War 1746-1748 William Pitt the Younger Prime Minister 1756-1763 French Revolutionary War 1759-1763 Battle of Quiberon Bay 1760-1763 War of American Independence
GEORGE III 1760-1820	GEORGE IV 1820-1830	1760-1763 War of Spanish Succession 1770-1776 American War of Independence 1776-1783 American War of Independence 1783-1784 Treaty of Paris 1789-1794 French Revolution 1793-1794 War of the First Coalition 1799-1801 War of the Second Coalition 1803-1815 Napoleonic Wars	1760-1763 War of Spanish Succession 1770-1776 American War of Independence 1776-1783 American War of Independence 1783-1784 Treaty of Paris 1789-1794 French Revolution 1793-1794 War of the First Coalition 1799-1801 War of the Second Coalition 1803-1815 Napoleonic Wars	1760-1763 War of Spanish Succession 1770-1776 American War of Independence 1776-1783 American War of Independence 1783-1784 Treaty of Paris 1789-1794 French Revolution 1793-1794 War of the First Coalition 1799-1801 War of the Second Coalition 1803-1815 Napoleonic Wars	1760-1763 War of Spanish Succession 1770-1776 American War of Independence 1776-1783 American War of Independence 1783-1784 Treaty of Paris 1789-1794 French Revolution 1793-1794 War of the First Coalition 1799-1801 War of the Second Coalition 1803-1815 Napoleonic Wars

SUMMARY OF

(18th) HISTORY

MAJOR EVENTS IN BRITAIN

Major Events of the 18th century
War of the Spanish Succession

Sovereign

Dates

SOVEREIGN CHARACTER

GEORGE I 1714-1727 George ruled England & Scotland
(from Hanover)
George had ill health, always gay, 19 pregnancies, 6 live births, his
wife died in childbirth. She brought it was a punishment from God for
leaving the Queen from her brother. She was a High Anglican. Religious
wars continuing she was anti-Catholic. She was married to Prince of Denmark.
Sarah Churchill (Hanoverian) had her birth in 1700 as Tong Princess (Hanoverian Queen)

GEORGE II 1727-1760 George ruled England & Scotland & helped to govern Pr. The Prince. Minister
became the last Catholic Minister. He was a hawk & could not understand
him enough. He liked gambling, cards, drinking wine and ladies - 2 ladies
were nicknamed "The Bawd & the Whiggate". He was a gambler
with his family.

GEORGE III 1760-1820 George English well and would therefore have more part in the
government. He was a harsh and domineering man. He influenced his family
negatively by Tolerant. Caroline, his wife, influenced him. He was
short & fat. He liked writing, addition and collecting military uniforms.
Hobbies in Hunting & Horseracing.

GEORGE III 1760-1820
(son of George II)
(Hanoverian)

1. 1770-1783 American Revolution 1775-1783 French War of Independence
2. 1793-1802 French Revolutions 1793-1799 French Revolution began
3. 1803-1815 Lord Liverpool 1790-1802 Revolutionary wars (Bolsheviks)
4. 1803-1815 Napoleonic Wars

O Level Work.

English History 1815-1939

European History 1918-1939

ENGLISH HISTORY

I CONDITION OF ENGLAND 1815-1830

A. Causes of Discontent in 1815 Social Grievances

① Legacy of Industrial and Agrarian Revolutions

- a) Low wages caused widespread poverty. A minority of people were rich.
- b) The majority of people lived in squalid conditions and only a few in luxury and elegance.
- c) Unemployment was on a large scale particularly for men.
- d) There were very bad working conditions in factories, coal mines etc.
- e) The Speenhamland system made farm labourers and factory workers paupers - living on money from the parish.

② This caused widespread discontent and there was almost a revolution.

③ Consequences of the ending of the Napoleonic Wars.

- a) Unemployment increased because the army was disbanded. Also ammunition factories shut down and more people were unemployed.
- b) During the wars income tax paid the money required took and the poor were not affected. But when the wars ended purchase tax was introduced to pay the debts ^{so} and the poor were suffered and the rich benefited.
- c) Britain entered a Trade Slump because the continental countries

could not afford British goods. ∴ factories closed down causing vast unemployment.

- d) 1815 - The Corn Law - no foreign corn could be imported till the English corn was sold at 80/- a quarter (large loaf 1/2). During the wars the farmers saved the English from starvation and then they feared competition from other countries.
also tax on
corn
for corn

Political Grievances

(i) Faults with Parliamentary system

- a) i) The right to vote (franchise) was strictly limited to people with land.
- b) ii) Corruption in the way M.P.'s were elected.
- c) b) Each constituency (area of England) sent a few people to represent Parliament.
- d) c) In 1815 only wealthy landowners could stand for Parliament and members of Parliament tended to introduce laws to benefit their own class.
- e) These laws were - Corn Law, change of taxation, enclosure acts, Combination Act (1800) which forbade trade unions. Game law enforced in 1815, punished any form of poaching including snaring of rabbits. The penalty for this law was death or transportation to Australia where they had to work for 7 yrs or for life. When the sentence was finished, prisoners could return to England, but the majority could not afford it.
- f) The Penal code was a code for the punishment of prisoners by death, flogging and long terms of transportation. Children and adults were hung in public. But this law increased crime instead of reducing it.
- g) A law usually benefited members of only one class.

Palmerston's Foreign Policy 1830-1851

A. The problem of Belgian Independence

① The Situation

- Since 1815 Holland and Belgium had been united to form the kingdom of the Netherlands. Britain, Prussia, Russia and Austria united them ~~never~~ together because they had greater strength when united and would be able to defend themselves from France.
- Dutch dominated the kingdom - official language was Dutch, more Dutch than Belgian M.P.'s, a Dutch king, they also disputed over religion; the Dutch were Protestants and the Belgians were Catholics. \therefore dissatisfaction and in 1830 Belgians rebelled.
- Austria, Russia and Prussia were v. conservative and were not prepared to use armies to force Belgium into the kingdom of the Netherlands.
- When Belgium rebelled they offered the crown to the Duke of Nemours, the son of Louis Philippe.

② Palmerston's attitude

- He sympathised with Belgium because it was a smaller country.
- He wanted to prevent France from getting power in Belgium.
- He wanted to establish a government in Belgium that was friendly to Britain.

③ Palmerston's actions

- 1831-1832 Conference of Great Powers in London
 - Austria, Prussia, Russia, France and Britain were present and they agreed to allow Belgium to have independence.
- 1832 Treaty of London
 - It gave Belgium independence.

- b) It gave the throne to Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, a German prince. He was the uncle of Princess Victoria.

3. Dutch attack on Belgium

- a) Palmerston arranged that for France to send an army to fight for Belgium.
- b) He also sent an English navy to block Dutch trade etc. ∴ the Dutch withdrew.
- c) France showed reluctance to withdraw army after the war so Palmerston threatened to send a navy so Louis Philippe withdrew his army.
- d) The French had lost lives and spent money but England had won respect and lost nothing.
4. 1839 Treaty of Belgian Neutrality.
- a) All Great Powers signed it agreeing to Belgian neutrality in any war.
- b) If any country attacked Belgium all the Great Powers would go to its aid.
- c) The Treaty was respected during the 19th but the rejection of it in 1914 led to the 1st World War.



B. The problem of Mehmet Ali The Eastern Question

① The Situation

- a) Mehmet Ali was the Pasha (viceroy) of Egypt, part of the Turkish Empire.
- b) Mehmet Ali had helped the Sultan of Turkey to suppress the Greek rebellion. He had been promised that he would be the independent ruler of Egypt but the Sultan lost and the promise was not granted.
- c) As a result Mehmet Ali rebelled in 1831.

② Main Events

- a) 1831 Mehemet Ali's ~~armies~~ rebels, rebelled; encouraged by France because they were planning an empire in N. Africa and they wanted friendly neighbours. Russia opposed Mehemet Ali.
- b) Mehemet Ali's armies swept through Syria led by Hassan Ibrahim and advanced on Constantinople.
- c) The desperate Sultan of Turkey turned to Palmerston but he gave no help (because he was absorbed in the reform of Parliament and in Belgium). He then turned to Russia who ^{did not} wanted a powerful Sultan.
- d) Mehemet Ali was forced to retreat and make peace in 1833, but he ruled Egypt and Syria.

2. 1838 Secret Treaty of Unkar - Skellos:

- a) Agreement between Russia and Turkey that the Dardanelles would be opened to Russian warships and closed to other countries at any requested time.
- b) By 1839 Palmerston had discovered the Treaty through a Turkish man who thought Russia would take over Turkey and England could help.
- c) Palmerston ~~did nothing~~ was angry but he could do nothing unless trouble re-occurred.

3. 1839 2nd War of Mehemet Ali and Turkey

- a) Sultan of Turkey made war on Mehemet Ali because he wanted to gain Syria.
- b) The Sultan was v. old and Turkey was weak so it was probably Palmerston who persuaded the Sultan to do this.

Events

- a) Mehemet Ali immediately started defeating the Sultan.

- b) Sultan died leaving a young feeble boy as heir ∴ there was grave danger.
- c) Palmerston aided Turkey because it may have been overrun. He sent the navy to bombard Beysant - the main store.
- d) France threatened to join Mehemet Ali so Palmerston threatened them with his army so they backed out.
- e) The Turkish army was victorious at the Battle of Nezik.
- f) Palmerston suggested peace which Mehemet Ali and the Sultan both wanted. 1840-41 Conference in London for Russia, Turkey, Egypt etc. to abolish the Treaty of Unkar Skelessi. The Treaty of London was drawn up to end the Eastern Question.
 - (i) Egypt was to be an independent kingdom with Mehemet Ali as Khaedive (King)
 - (ii) Syria and other territory once conquered by Mehemet Ali to be given back to Sultan.
 - (iii) Straits Convention - to abolish Treaty of Unkar Skelessi. It was closed to all foreign warships.
- g) Palmerston has frustrated Louis Philippe and Russia's hopes of expansion.

C. Attitude over Portugal and Spain

① Portugal 1834

- a) Ruled by Maria who favoured a liberal democratic government but she was faced ~~with~~ by a rebellion by reactionaries led by Dom Miguel (her uncle).
- b) Maria appealed to Palmerston who favoured liberal democratic governments. He sent the navy to Lisbon to overthrow Dom Miguel.

② Spain 1836

- a) Ruled by young Queen Isabella who also favoured liberal governments. Reactionaries led by Don Carlos (her uncle) tried to overthrow Isabella and establish a reactionary government.
- b) Isabella appealed to Palmerston who wanted to help but could not because Madrid was not on the coast and the navy could not help.
- c) Palmerston asked France to send troops who drove out Don Carlos.

③ Affair of Spanish Marriages 1846

- a) Spain fell under French influence since 1836.
- b) In 1846 Louis Philippe proposed a double marriage:- Isabella and the Duke of Cadiz (who almost certainly would have no child) and a French prince to the Infanta (Spanish heiress). ∵ he hoped to unite France and Spain in the future.
- c) Palmerston was horrified so he threatened war if the French prince and the Infanta married before an heir was born.
- d) Louis Philippe thought he was bluffing so the marriages took place.
- e) He had been bluffing but in 1848 the French Revolution drove out the French royal family and France became a Republic.

D. Chinese Opium War 1840-1842

① Situation

- a) China governed by emperor ~~and~~ ^{who was} anti-European because Europe dominated the world and introduced European standards. Chinese thought Europeans were greedy, aggressive and barbaric.
- b) Chinese government did its best to stop European trade and

settlement. i. China was isolated.

- c) 1839 - forbade sale of opium in China because it had a degradating effect and they had to exchange goods for opium from British merchants in India. British merchants lost trade so they began smuggling opium into China.

② Events

- a) 1840 - Chinese government arrested English merchants smuggling opium into China. Palmerston threatened war if they were not instantly released and compensated. Chinese refused.
- b) Navy sent to China to bombard the towns. Palmerston had to resign because the Tories won the election but the Chinese had been compelled to ask for peace.
- c) 1842 - Treaty of Nanking between Britain and China.
i) Peninsula of Hong Kong ceded to Britain.
ii) 5 Treaty ports in China opened to European merchants.
iii) British merchants could sell opium in China and the merchants were released and compensated.

* E. Don Pacifico Affair 1850

① Situation

- a) Don Pacifico was a Portuguese Jew born on the Rock of Gibraltar; a British subject. He lived in Athens in Greece.

MURKIN

② Events

- a) 1851 - Don Pacifico's house was destroyed in an anti-Jewish riot.
- b) He claimed £1/2 million compensation from the Greek government, who would not pay this amount but were willing to pay a lower