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.

Verwood

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.

2. Beggars
   a. Although some beggars were honest others got money by dishonest tricks. There were many different types of dishonest beggars which were:
      i. Pickers of Pranceys who stole horses by offering to
hold them and then riding away.

(i) Foysters who were pick-pocketers. There was a school called Smarts Away where people learnt to be Foysters.

(ii) Nappers who cut purses and took these bags away.

(iii) Hookers who hooked things out of houses, during the night in spring and summer when the doors were open, with long poles.

(iv) Anglers were similar, but they hooked clothes off bushes in the country while they were drying, also using a long pole.

(v) 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.

(vi) Counterfeit Cranks painted themselves with sores and pretended to be in agony so money was given to them.

(vii) Rufflers pretended to be soldiers who had fought for England so that money was given to them.

(viii) 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.

5 Treatment of the Poor

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 by the Justice of Peace. A brand was put on the forehead or bones in their ears.

2nd offence - Flogged.

3rd offence - Hanged.

These punishments were used throughout the 16th century.

b) 1601 - The Poor Law.

This law was tried for 3 years before passing it was passed and the same law lasted till 1924.

The law was that every poor person had to return to the parish where he was born. Then 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.

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.

The old and sick who were unable to work and the children who were too young to work were housed in the parish workhouse.

The other children were apprenticed while the
(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.
1. 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 24hrs 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
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 pits and hundreds of bodies hipped 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 pitchforks.

The streets of hondon 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 priests had fled from hondon 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 hondoners returned to hondon. 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 hondon started which ended the plague. Afterwards hondon was rebuilt in brick which black rats do not like though the brown rats do; so the brown rats killed the black rats and the Great Plague of hondon was ended.
Oxford 1532-1540. Professor in Britain. 1540-1542. Professor in England.
1542-1544. Professor in Germany. 1544-1547. Professor in France.
1547-1549. Professor in Italy. 1549-1551. Professor in Spain.
1551-1554. Professor in Portugal. 1554-1557. Professor in Scotland.
1557-1560. Professor in Ireland. 1560-1563. Professor in Austria.
1563-1566. Professor in Germany. 1566-1569. Professor in France.
1569-1572. Professor in Italy. 1572-1575. Professor in Spain.
1575-1578. Professor in Portugal. 1578-1581. Professor in Austria.
1581-1584. Professor in Germany. 1584-1587. Professor in France.
1587-1590. Professor in Italy. 1590-1593. Professor in Scotland.
1593-1596. Professor in Ireland. 1596-1599. Professor in Austria.
1599-1602. Professor in Germany. 1602-1605. Professor in France.
1605-1608. Professor in Italy. 1608-1611. Professor in Spain.
1611-1614. Professor in Portugal. 1614-1617. Professor in Austria.
1617-1620. Professor in Germany. 1620-1623. Professor in France.
1623-1626. Professor in Italy. 1626-1629. Professor in Spain.
1629-1632. Professor in Portugal. 1632-1635. Professor in Austria.
1635-1638. Professor in Germany. 1638-1641. Professor in France.
1641-1644. Professor in Italy. 1644-1647. Professor in Spain.
1647-1650. Professor in Portugal. 1650-1653. Professor in Austria.
1653-1656. Professor in Germany. 1656-1659. Professor in France.
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1683-1686. Professor in Portugal. 1686-1689. Professor in Austria.
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1601-1604. Professor in Portugal. 1604-1607. Professor in Austria.
1607-1610. Professor in Germany. 1610-1613. Professor in France.
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1619-1622. Professor in Portugal. 1622-1625. Professor in Austria.
1625-1628. Professor in Germany. 1628-1631. Professor in France.
1631-1634. Professor in Italy. 1634-1637. Professor in Spain.
1637-1640. Professor in Portugal. 1640-1643. Professor in Austria.
1643-1646. Professor in Germany. 1646-1649. Professor in France.
1649-1652. Professor in Italy. 1652-1655. Professor in Spain.
1655-1658. Professor in Portugal. 1658-1661. Professor in Austria.
1661-1664. Professor in Germany. 1664-1667. Professor in France.
1667-1670. Professor in Italy. 1670-1673. Professor in Spain.
1673-1676. Professor in Portugal. 1676-1679. Professor in Austria.
1679-1682. Professor in Germany. 1682-1685. Professor in France.
1685-1688. Professor in Italy. 1688-1691. Professor in Spain.
1691-1694. Professor in Portugal. 1694-1697. Professor in Austria.
1697-1699. Professor in Germany. 1699-1702. Professor in France.
1702-1705. Professor in Italy. 1705-1708. Professor in Spain.
1708-1711. Professor in Portugal. 1711-1714. Professor in Austria.
O Level Work

English History 1815-1939
European History 1918-1939

**English History**

I Condition of England 1815-1930

A Causes of Discontent in 1815

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 slum 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.

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

2. 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 back and the poor were not effected. But when the wars ended purchase tax was introduced to pay the debts. So 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.

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.

**Political Grievances**

1. **Faults with Parliamentary system.**
   a) The right to vote (franchise) was strictly limited to people with land.
   b) Corruption in the way M.P.'s were elected.
   c) Each constituency (area of England) sent a few people to represent Parliament.
   d) 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 7yrs 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 1820-1851

A. The problem of Belgian Independence
   1. The Situation
      a) Since 1815 Holland and Belgium had been united to form the
         kingdom of the Netherlands. Britain, Prussia, Russia, and Austria
         united them together because they had greater strength when united
         and would be able to defend themselves from France.
      b) Dutch dominated the kingdom - official language was Dutch, not
         Dutch than Belgian M.P.'s, a Dutch king; they also disputed over
         religion; the Dutch were Protestants and the Belgians were Catholic.
         As a result, in 1820 Belgians rebelled.
      c) Austria, Russia and Prussia were very conservative and were not
         prepared to use armies to force Belgium into the kingdom of the
         Netherlands.
      d) When Belgium rebelled they offered the crown to the Duke of
         Nemours, the son of Louis Philippe.
   2. Palmerston's attitude
      a) He sympathised with Belgium because it was a smaller country.
      b) He wanted to prevent France from getting power in Belgium.
      c) He wanted to establish a government in Belgium that was friendly to
         Britain.
   3. Palmerston's actions
      1. 1831-1832 Conference of Great Powers in London
         a) Austria, Prussia, Russia, France and Britain were present and they agreed to
            allow Belgium to have independence.
      2. 1832 Treaty of London
         a) 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) Many 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 Mehemet Ali The Eastern Question
1. The Situation
a) Mehemet Ali was the Pasha (viceroy) of Egypt, part of the Turkish Empire.
b) Mehemet Ali had helped the Sultan of Turkey to suppress the Greek rebellion. He had been promised that he would be the independent ruler but the Sultan lost and the promise was not granted.
c) As a result Mehemet Ali rebelled in 1831
Main Events

1831 Mehemet Ali's rebellion, encouraged by France because they were planning an empire in N. Africa and they wanted friendly neighbours, but Russia opposed Mehemet Ali.

Mehemet Ali's armies swept through Syria led by his son Ibrahim and advanced on Constantinople.

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 did not then turn to Russia who wanted a powerful Sultan.

Mehemet Ali was forced to retreat and make peace in 1833, but he ruled Egypt and Syria.

1833-35 Secret Treaty of Unkvar-Skelesi

Agreement between Russia and Turkey that the Dardanelles would be opened to Russian warships and closed to other countries at any requested time.

By 1839 Palmerston had discovered the Treaty through a Turkish man who thought Russia would take over Turkey and England could help. He did nothing but he could do nothing unless trouble re-occured.

1839 2nd War of Mehemet Ali and Turkey

Sultan of Turkey made war on Mehemet Ali because he wanted to gain Syria.

The Sultan was very old and Turkey was weak so it was probably Palmerston who persuaded the Sultan to do this.

Events:

Mehemet Ali immediately started defeating the Sultan.
b) Sultan died leaving a young weakly boy as heir. There was grave danger.

d) Palmerston aided Turkey because it may have been overrun. He sent the navy to bomb the port of Beirut - the main store.

e) France threatened to join Mehemet Ali so Palmerston threatened them with his army so they backed out.

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 Unkiar 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 khedive (ruler)

(ii) Syria and other territory once conquered by Mehemet Ali to be given back to Sultan.

(iii) Straits Convention - to abolish Treaty of Unkiar 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 with but was faced with 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 his son to overcome Dom Miguel.
Spain 1836

a. Ruled by Queen Isabella who also favored 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.

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 could 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.

Chinese Opium War 1840-1842

a. China governed by emperor who was anti-Europeans 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. China was isolated.

1939 - forbad sale of opium in China because it had a degrading effect and they had to exchange goods for opium from British merchants in India. British merchants lost trade so they smuggled 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.
   d) Peninsula of Hong Kong ceded to Britain.
   e) 5 Treaty ports in China opened to European merchants.
   f) 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.

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