The '45 was a far greater threat than the '15 because it was not an isolated rebellion but an essential move in a great continental war. It was backed by France, feebly at first owing to the destruction of the convoy - but with increasing funds and men after the first stages.

In '15 the Jacobites were disorganised by the accession and reign of Geo. I. and the Whigs were developing the commercial advantages of Utrecht. In '45 the national sentiment of Scotland was aroused - they had again the King's son at the head of social life in Edinburgh.
To Explain the Seven Yrs' War.

India:
1. In Elizabeth's days Englishmen were reaching India by land. (see E. India Co).
2. Dutch also trying for India (enemies of Spain till 1648).
3. Java, made peace with Spain and obtained the grant of trade at Surat in 1612.
4. Trade in E. India islands spoilt by Dutch (Amboyna 1623).
5. E. I. C. turned to mainland trade and developed 3 great centres.
   a. Madras (Chas I).
   b. Bombay (Chas III).
   c. Calcutta (Wm III).
6. After Anne's time, French interest became important. Du Buisson forms alliances with native rulers.
   1746. Captures Madras.
   1748. Madras restored by Treaty of

France:
1. English interested in commerce.
2. French interested in political influence in America.
3. Northern Colonies (see Tout p. 567).
4. 1720. French fortify Louisburgh.
5. 1743. Capture of Isthmus of Acadie.
6. 1746. Louisburgh captured by the English, but restored in 1748.
8. 1755. French (after many warnings) evacuated from S. Acadie.
10. 1753. Virginiuans cross Alleghenies and find French already there.
12. 1755. Sir L. Braddock, with regular and
colonial troops, badly defeated in attempting to take Ft. Duquesne.

Geo. III. Recovery of Personal Power.

George argued
I am an Englishman. I understand the work of Government. The Whigs use my name, my patronage and my money to control the Commons on my account. Why should I not do it myself? Hence the break in the Long Whig Rule (1714-1761).

NB. There were no laws to prevent the king resuming his authority, only the customs which had sprung up since 1702.

But: The "firm" had grown too large for one man's management.

Results:
1. Second-rate ministers.
2. Conclusion of War.
4. John Wilkes perceives the trend of the King's policy.

Importance of the Wilkes' Case.

5. Liberty of the Subject established (If Wilkes had lost his case, then the King, through the Secretary of State by the issue of a General Warrant, would have been able to arrest and detain on suspicion any person for an indefinite period).

6. Saved the King from the consequences of his own actions.
Maryland 1632: Catholics disappointed with Chas. breaking his marriage settlement.
Carolina 1663: Cavaliers rewarded in America by Chas. who could not restore their lost estates in England.
New York 1668: Dutch.

War of American Independence.

1 Distant Causes
   a. Colonies founded in discontent.
   Virginia 1607. Adventurers objected to
   James’ peace with Spain.
   New England 1630. Puritans objected to

2 The Years between 1763-65.
   a. The colonists had fought to clear
out the French.

(b) The Peace of Paris granted lands to the Indians, which the colonists took.

(c) 1763, The Rebellion of Pontiac, crushed by English regiments.

(d) Colonists expected to repay the expense of the garrison. Hence the Stamp Act, etc seq.

The actual War.

1775-7 A colonial war ending with

1777 Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga

(N.B. Lt. Gen. Germaine)

1778 France joins in - war becomes naval

1779 Spain continental (Gibraltar)

1780 The Armed Neutrality of Baltic states led by Russia.

Also the Dutch joined in

1781 Britain lost command of the sea.

1782 Rodney regains sea power.

Surrender of Yorktown by Cornwallis.

Battle of the Saints (Dominica).

1783 England, choosing between the colonies on the sea, concentrates on the sea. Peace of Versailles.

Losses, colonies and Minorca

Retain Gibraltar.

W. Indies.

India.

Sea power.

World-wide effects of the American War.

0 At home.

1778 Demand for enquiry into the King's influence and expenditure.

1780 Gordon Riots (religious) showed discontent with King's personal rule.
1782. Resignation of Lt. North.- Shelburne put in, outvoted by Fox & North (coalition) - they failed with their India Bill. - King sends for W. Pitt (younger).

2. Ireland:
   Denuded of troops. 70,000, volunteers take their place. They demand a separate Parliament (Grattan’s Parl.) (1778-1800)

3. France:
   Vast expense, Army, navy and ban to America.
   Writings of Voltaire & Rousseau receive proof of their practicability.
   (Note: 1789-1783 = 6)

4. India:
   1773 Under North’s Enabling Act. for India, Warren Hastings was appointed Governor. Act broke down, but Hastings

saved India by his own authority.

2. America:
   Free to trade with any country. Became richer. Sold their raw products everywhere, bought their manufactured goods from Britain.

   England and the French Revolution.

   In 1689, The Glorious Revolution in England was peaceful. Many Englishmen hoped the French Revolution would be similar and encouraged it.
   Fox - in favour.
   Pitt - anxious to keep peace for trade purposes.
   Poets - Wordsworth, Southey, Coleridge in favour.
   (For causes - see Mc. Grady).
   Burke - against F.R.
Note: Peasants in E. Europe far worse off. The Revolution broke out in France because there was a strong middle class which also wanted privileges.

1792 France raised armies to resist Austria and Prussia. Massacres (Sept.) of those favouring Austria and Prussia. Sept. Austria was repulsed at Valmy.

Nov. Jemappes (Austrian Netherlands overrun).

Pitt disturbed by the opening of the Scheldt to navigation (Utrecht broken).

1793 King is executed. France declares war on England.

The Revolutionary War at Sea.

1794-5 Fruitless land campaign against Dunkirk. The Brave old D. of York.

Col. Wellesley there.

1794 The battle of the "first of June".

The French plan:- England has 10 weak spots:-

1. her sea borne commerce.


1797 Triple plan of attack on Ireland - see diagram below - results in:-

St. Vincent.

Camperdown.

1798 The Irish left to themselves, rebel.

Vinegar Hill.

Second half of French plan tried.

(Mediterranean & Indian trade to be ruined).

Invasion of Egypt.

Battle of the Nile.
The Napoleonic War.

Napoleon's main idea: Crush England and the continental alliances will collapse."
"The army of England" 1804-5

Arrow indicate plans for 1797 campaign.
Dutch, Spanish, 4 French fleets to escort French Army.

Results:
Union with Ireland (1800). Pitt resigns.
French Directory badly shaken, Bonaparte assumes control as First Consul.
Treaty of Amiens 1802.

1. The Army of England
2. The French Fleets.
3. The rendezvous in the Atlantic.
4. The meeting in the W. Indies.
5. The return to the Channel, and Calder's action headed them off.
6. Trafalgar 1805.
7. Army marched against the coalition.
8. Austerlitz 1805
9. Zena 1806
10. Friedland 1807.
Trafalgar led to Napoleon's domination of Europe. It is treaty with the Czar (tsar) led to the
Continental System:
(a) All continent shun British Trade.
(b) England replied by orders in Council forbidding trade with Continent unless ships called at English ports.
The system breaks down.
Portugal 1807.
Spain 1808.
Russia 1812.
The Peninsular War 1808-13.
(The running sore)
Campaigns in the Peninsula:
1. 1808 Vimiero = the Convention of Cintra.
2. 1808-9 Corunna (Moore).
3. 1809 Talavera (Wellesley again).
4. 1810-11 Lines of Torres Vedras.
5. 1812 (Russia deserts the System & draws of many troops) Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, Salamanca
6. 1813 Final Advance, Burgos, Vitoria, Pamplona.
7. Toulouse.
The Collapse of the System

Suicides

English advance from Spain (1814)

Napoleon abdicates.

Allies

French

English

1813

Napoleon's next move

Battle of Nations

Henry 7th as a Statesman.

(Mem: he was the representative of the Lancastrian branch of the Plantagenets who had overthrown the Yorkist Kings at Bosworth 1485).

(i) He did not enter London as a conqueror.

(ii) He called a Parliament which recognized him as King.

(iii) Parliament resumed all Yorkist grants of lands, and Henry redistributed them.

(iv) Then, and not till then, parliament asked him to fulfill his promise and marry the Princess Elizabeth of York which he did, thus uniting the rival houses.

(v) Out of Simnel's rebellion, he obtains a firmer grip on Ireland.

(vi) Out of the war with France about
Brittany, he got a large sum of money and the expulsion of Warbeck.

(vii) Out of Warbeck's rebellion, he gained the Magna Carta Intercaesae.

(vii) From Philip's visit, he got the Malus Intercaesae.

(x) From his family he got diplomatic marriages.

(x) From troubles with nobles (Star Chamber), he got vast treasury (and lands to give away to friends) and broke their power.

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Wolsey's Diplomatic Career.

Anxious to serve his own ends as well as his master's. League of Cambrai (France-Pope friendly) gave him no chance. Holy League (1511) (France-Pope enemies) gave him the chance to make Hen. 8 like Hen. 5.

The Young Monarch (1515, 1517); Wolsey tried to preserve balance.

(a) So that England may be important
(b) So that the foreign cardinals may elect him as pope.

Breaks down (b) England's finance squandered

Wolsey too dominating for Charles.

At Home:

Wolsey must find money

"Amicable Loan" 1525, Wolsey takes the blame.

1527-1532 seq. Wolsey fails to get a divorce.

Summary

The most powerful figure of his time; but he has left scarcely a trace of his administration on either Church or State. He fell between rival ambitions.
Account for the greatness of Spain in the 16th Century

1. Marriage alliances of Ferdinand and Isabella made Spain a power capable of wide dominions.
2. He controlled the best ports in the Mediterranean, the richest manufacturing district in the world (Flanders).
3. Philip II inherited Spain, Netherlands, Naples, & the New World.
4. 1580, Philip seized Portugal, gaining best Atlantic harbours and the Portuguese African and E. Indian Trade.
5. The minerals of Mexico and Peru, to keep up supplies.
6. The Reformation Parliament: Henry puts Church in a false position, by asking Convocation to redress grievances.
   - Reply: Nothing to redress.
   - (See life of T. Cromwell)
8. 3rd: Move: Parliament is willing because: an attack on religion but only so wealth's foreign influence.
   - Henry has an ulterior motive - his divorce.

Economic Conditions 1547:
- Coinage debased
- Plentiful supply of Continental silver raises prices still more.
- The Dissolution of the Monasteries put land into the hands of greedier landlords seeking profit.
Results & Rise in rents.
(1) Enclosures for sheep-farming.
(2) Problem of poverty revealed.

**Ecclesiastical Conditions.**

Church Roman, but no allegiance to Pope. Reformers gain the Regency and turn this to Protestant, and proceed to destroy remaining institutions founded in Papal Times—

e.g. guilds, almshouses, schools, hospitals, chantries & much architecture.

**Mary's Failure (1554-5).** Proves the wisdom of the Old Learning party, who formed part of Hen. 8's plan for his son's regency. They retired, leaving it to Somerset (1524). Had they

Stayed in power, they would have been expected to,

(1) restore the Roman Catholic authority
(possible).

(2) restore the monastic property
(impossible as Mary feared to her cost).

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1577: Luther
1526: Welsey's small monasteries
1530: Dissolution
1533: Act of Appeals
1535: Act of Supremacy
1539: Act of Six Articles
1553: Mary's Accession
1556: Papal authority restored
1558: Elizabeth's Accession
1559: Act of Uniform
1570: Elizabeth's accession
Importance of Scotland to Elizabeth (1558-68)

1. Mary Q of S. was her rival, recognized by Pope as lawful Queen.
2. Mary was married to the Dauphin.
3. By the accident (after the treaty of Cambre), Mary became Queen of France.
4. By the same treaty, France had kept Calais.
   "The King of France bestrides the Kingdom."
5. The Council of Trent (1563) determined to win back lost Catholic lands.
   ...Elizabeth might expect invasion.
   But, she had paralysed French influence in Scotland, by helping the Reformers drive out the French Party (Treaty of Edinburgh 1560)

1565) Mary disgusts her subjects by marrying a worthless man.
1567) Rizzio, Bothwell etc. Elizabeth alarmed
1568) For Darnley was also a Tudor.

Elizabeth's Foreign Policy

- Raids on the Windies
-胎儿
- Netherlands
- Spain

To keep her enemies busy at home
James I. "Divine Right"

The Tudor despots always posed as leaders of public opinion and got their own way by pretending to fulfill public demands. James expected the nation to accept his opinion whether they agreed or not.

Divine Right not an idea (Eliz had it but kept it quiet) but it was strengthened and made public in England by

1. The break with Rome - no appeal above the king.
2. Henry 8th will - James' ancestor omitted - he was king by will of man.
3. James' opinion of his own ability. No one as capable of final judgment as he.

Colonies

Peace with Spain led to

- Outlet for adventure - profit without