

Name K. Kelsoy

Form YB

Subject History Notes

DATES

DARRELL'S 427

CHAPMAN'S

HUTTENRICH'S 432

APR 21
1944

19-11-27

Mary 1553-1558

Restoration of Papal Authority.
Persecutions.

Summary.

1553-4. Popularity caused by:-
Sympathy with early troubles.
Hated of gaudy "reformers".

1554-8 Unpopularity caused by:-
Fear of restoration of monastic
property.
Persecutions.
Loss of Trade.
Unsuccessful war.

2-12-1927

Reign of Elizabeth

Early difficulties.

1. Religion thoroughly upset.
2. Currency debased.
3. Piracy in the Channel.

- ② The king of France bestriding the realm, foot in Calais, the other in Scotland.
- ③ The navy decayed: no army.

How Elizabeth overcame these difficulties:

- ① She played off France against Spain.
- ② Made trouble in the lands of her enemies.
- ③ She lived as cheaply as possible.
- ④ She settled the Church question - High Church to please those who liked Old Ways
In English to please the Reformists.

⑤ All these gave England peace which renewed confidence and trade

Elizabeth (Summary).

- 1558-1569 Scottish phase.
At home established Church -
: Custom.
- 1568-87 Period of plots.
1578 The Armada.
1588-1603 No enemies to fear.
Puritans & Monopolies become important Problems

Elizabeth ruled cheaply.

① Her foreign policy was to stir up trouble in her enemies' lands.
Scotland, France, Netherlands, India, Spain.

② At home, lived on her landed gentry, and paid her officials often with monopolies.

This made it financially difficult for the next monarch.

The reign is famous for great characters.

1. In Scotland.

Mary the Queen, John Knox the Reformer, Moray the queen's half brother.

2. In France.

The 2 Guises (Duke + Cardinal) Uncles of Mary, leaders of the Catholics. Admiral Coligny, leader of the Huguenots - great explorer. Henry of Navarre next leader - became Henry IV.

3. In the Netherlands.

Philip (son of the Emperor Chas. V) inherited the land, but moved to Spain. Alva, Philip's general. Orange, Egmont, Horn, patriotic nobles.

4. In England.

1. Parker and Whitgift great archbishops.
2. Sir Thos. Gresham city merchant, built the Royal Exchange.

3. Statesmen:

William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, Elizabeth's

chief ministers.

Sir Nicholas Bacon, Eliz's chief law officer.
Rob^d Dudley, E. of Leicester, Eliz's favourite.
Sir Christopher Hatton, Eliz's Lord Chancellor.
Sir Francis Walsingham, Eliz's secretary, & secret service agent.

Elizabeth - Dates and Events.

1558-1603 Church of England finally established.

England resists the Counter Reformation.

a) in Scotland, b) against Plots
c) against Spain.

Summary

Revision of Tudors.

(1) By the Star Chamber Henry 7th destroyed the Feudal System.

This

(a) brought peace.

(b) destroyed the (feudal) navy & army.

(c) reduced the king's (feudal) income.

Henry restored (c) by fines.

Henry VIII.

As a young man anxious to cut a figure on the Continent.

Wolsey helped him, but spent the money.

Henry tried Parliament (Amicable Loan.) 1525 - ransomed the Church 1529 - 1539 and plundered the Monasteries

This together with debased coinage laid out Henry's reign

Edw VI. (too young for control) was obliged to let Protector's have their

way. Plunder of Chantries, hospitals and schools and guilds, if founded by Catholics benefactors. This found enough money but caused 2 rebellions.

By the reign of Mary there were no more convenient constitutions to rob. Mary, by her foreign marriage and persecutions, disturbed English trade. She did not live long enough to feel the pinch.

Elizabeth did. Her finance was very make-shift.

At first (as she had inherited such a disturbed Kingdom) she gave up all thoughts of Calais and made peace. This saved expense. Then she issued a real silver coinage. This restored confidence and trade returned. London became a commercial centre. (The Royal Exchange Persecution abroad established new industries.

Elizabeth's estates ∴ yielded more. For extra funds she

- ① lived economically.
- ② lived by visiting frequently.
- ③ payed her courtiers by monopolies.
- ④ encouraged piracy against Spain.
- ⑤ fostered combinations of merchants

(E.I. C. / 600).

Like many clever men James I was eventually lazy. After the death of his statesman (Salisbury, son of Lord Burleigh) James allowed favorites to dispense the Court patronage & favours. This brought the monarchy, "the fountain of honour," into disrepute.

The first favourite, Robert Carr, was made E. of Somerset. He and his wife got mixed up in a famous poisoning case. This did the crown no good. They were imprisoned and banished from court.

Carr was succeeded by Gea Villiers in

1616. James made him Duke of Buckingham and allowed Court patronage to pass through his hands. He became very proud and overbearing. He supported the plans for helping the Protestants in the 30 Yrs War, but as he had no organising ability, the funds were wasted. Then he went with Charles to Spain in support of James' "foreign marriage" plan. But he annoyed the Spaniards by his pride. The failure, however, pleased England, and for a time he was popular. Charles trusted him more than ever. He mismanaged an expedition to Cadix, the Commons quarrelled with him and tried to impeach him. The King shielded him by dissolving parliament. In 1628, whilst preparing an expedition against the French he was murdered in Portsmouth by an officer named Felton.

James I. 1603-25.

Rise of the Puritans

Thirty Years War

Summary. 1603-1610 Difficulties of Elizabeth's reign increase. Troubles about religion and finance - Hampton Court Conference, Gunpowder Plot. Great Contract, Impositions.

1610-1618 James plans to marry his children abroad. His daughter to the Elector Palatine (succeeds) His son to Spanish Infanta (fails).

1618-1625 The Thirty Yrs. War upsets James's Plans. He has no finances and his religious and political plans are discredited.

John Eliot born in Cornwall in 1592 was educated at Oxford. Here he made the acquaintance of Buckingham, and when the latter rose to Power, Eliot gained by his patronage the position of Vice-Admiral of Devon 1618. He was therefore a Buckinghamian till the ill-fated naval expedition to Cadiz. He then led the opposition to Buckingham on the grounds of mismanagement of public funds (this was in 1623). In 1626 he was the official leader in the Commons - all other foes to Buckingham having been made King's officers - and wanted to have Buckingham impeached, i.e. tried with Parliament as the Court. In 1629 (3rd parlⁿ 2nd session) he moved his famous resolutions (3 in number)

because the King had failed to keep his promises in the Petition of Right (1628)

the resolutions were

Anyone who paid tithes and purveyance without Parli. consent

who advised others to do so

who advised changes in religion was an enemy of the State.

For proposing this Eliot was arrested and the House closed for 11 yrs. He refused to plead and was fined £2000. He refused to pay and was imprisoned in the Tower. Here he caught consumption and died in 1632. Charles remained bitter to the last, and refused to allow his body to be buried in Cornwall.

William Laud born in 1573 was educated at Oxford. Here he learnt to admire the work and the early church and its writers. Hence he had no patience with the new teaching of the Puritans. Under James I he rose to favour in the Church and in 1628 - under Charles - he was made Bp. of London. In 1630 he was made Chancellor of Oxford. Here he did great work, by introducing better order in the colleges, better teaching a better libraries. In 1633 he was made Abp. of Canterbury. In this office he tried to do for the church what Strafford did for the State. He persecuted the Puritans by the Court of High Commission (fines, imprisonment, pillory) and

(turn over 2 pages)

Campaigns

1642 1st Campaign - dash on London
Turnham Green - retired to Oxford

1643 Triple Advance on London - Hull, Gloucester, & Plymouth saved the Parl^t

1644 Both seek allies. King (Irish), Parl^t (Scots) Parl^t sign Solemn League & Covenant, win Marston Moor.

1645 Parl^t form The New Model Army, properly paid and officered on the model of Cromwell's cavalry. They win Naseby.

1646 King surrenders to the Scots.

The "Second Civil War"

Charles (an honourable prisoner), realises that his enemies are divided:-

Scots who cannot get their

treaty fulfilled.

Parl^t who cannot fulfill their bargain because

The Army won't let them. He therefore makes offers to each party - particularly to the Scots, that he will give them the worship they desire.

1648 Scots invade England to help King

Fairfax refuses, (Cromwell accepts) command against them.

Battle of Preston

Col. Pride excludes members favourable to Scots and King.

The Remains (the Rump) form court of Justice

1649 King executed.

recommended to Ch. uniformity for
the Scots. This brought on the
Bishops Wars; which cost money.
Parl^t was recalled and the Long
Parl^t had Laud arrested 1641. He
was executed in 1645.

Thomas Wentworth born in 1593
was educated at Cambridge. He
opposed the extravagance of Buckingham,
son 1626. Charles made him
a sheriff to keep him out of the Council.
He was imprisoned for not paying the
forced Loan, but in 1628 after the
Petition of Right he went over to the King's
side. The fact is he objected to
incompetent advisers and talkers.
So after the Petition he argued that
the King needed one strong adviser -
naturally himself. He was President
of the Council of the North. The King
sent him over to Ireland as Lord
Deputy in 1633. His rule was
strong and stern. He reformed the
church, collected correct taxes, paid
an army, encouraged commerce,
founded the flax industry, put down

robbery and piracy. Yet he was not liked. He advised the recall of Parl^r to Chas. after the first Bishop's War. Short Parl^r refused payment. After the 2nd Bp's War, the Long Parl^r ordered his arrest. He was tried for treason but this could not be proved. He was therefore condemned by an act of Attainder. This Act required Chas's signature and, to his shame, he gave it. Strafford was executed in 1641. (1 constitutional point was established by his execution "The King's advisers are responsible to the people")

Oliver Cromwell, born in 1599, educated as a Puritan both at Huntingdon and at Cambridge. He married at 21 the daughter of a London merchant, and settled down at Huntingdon as a small squire. He became MP. for his town but only spoke in matters of ritual & religion. Little is known of him during the 11 yrs Tyranny. He is not recorded as paying the forced Loan, nor as taking up knighthood; yet he did not go to prison. He was M.P. for Cambridge in the Short and Long Parl^r, but he only spoke about the Root & Branch Bill. In 1642 he prevented the treasures of Cambridge from going to the King and led the local gentry in the famous Eastern Counties Association. From them Cromwell formed his

Cainy. (He was only their Captain).
As the War progressed the New
Model Army was formed on the
same plan (1645). By 1648 Cromwell
was army leader against the
Scots.

(NB. He was never the great
army commander against the King)

Commonwealth 1649-1660

Navigation Act

Alliance with France.

Cromwell, although the champion of
Parli, could never rule as a Parliament-
arian, because his plans were
only supported by a minority - the
Army.

Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of Clarendon,
was born in 1609. He was a lawyer
by profession and comes first to the
front in the long Parli. when trying
to form a party to guide the King
along legal lines. Chas. ruined this
by his attempt on the 5 members. When
the Civil War broke out, Hyde's legal
ability was not of much use. He went
abroad as guardian to the young
princes, and during the Commonwealth
acted as ambassador and chief
adviser for "Chas. II". In 1660 he
planned for Chas. the Declaration
of Breda - a promise influenced by
Monck and the city of London
in choosing the Restoration. In that
same year his daughter, Anne,
married the Duke of York. He became
chancellor and his name is (rather

unfairly) attached to the acts which persecuted the Puritans. During his term of office occurred the Great Plague, The Great Fire, and the Dutch invasion of Chatham. These things made him very unpopular. When the House of Commons desired his impeachment Charles suggested that he should go abroad. He did so and his exile was confirmed by Parl. He wrote abroad "The History of the Great Rebellion," & dying at Rouen in ~~1674~~ 1674 was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Christopher Wren born in Wiltshire in 1632. He studied at Oxford where he distinguished himself in applied mathematics; He became, in 1660, lecturer there in Astronomy. In May 1666 he was called up to submit plans for the restoration of Old St. Pauls which was very dilapidated. In September of the same year occurred the Great Fire. His great work then became the rebuilding of London, particularly the churches. St. Pauls was begun (above ground) in 1675, and completed in 1710. He died in 1723 having been President of the Royal Society 1681.

Charles II, 1660-1685
Blatendon Code
Colonial Expansion

Summary.

1660-1667 Cavalier Parlt. carries out revenge on Puritans (Blatendon Code).

Blatendon in Power, Dutch War, Plague & Tide.

1667-1673 Rule through the Cabal. Chas. (openly) agrees with Holland and Sweden & (secretly) signs the Treaty of Dover (pensionier of Louis XIV)

Favours Catholic Party but Parlt. passes the Test Act.

1673-1678. Rising fear against Catholics leads to Oates' Popish Plot - Shaftesbury uses it to bring

in an Exclusion Bill.

1679-1685 - Charles resists the Bill, the Whigs plan the Rye House Plot. Chas. scatters the Whigs and becomes almost despotic.

Isaac Newton born in 1642, became in 1669, professor of mathematics at Cambridge, and was, in 1672, elected to the Royal Society for his invention of a reflecting telescope. He discovered the fact that white light is composed of 7 colours. From Kepler (an astronomer) he obtained the hint which led him to formulate the Laws of Gravity. In 1685-6 he wrote his Principia (ie a book on the principles of Physics). In 1697 he was appointed master of the mint and restored the silver currency for Wm. III. He died in 1727.

The Long French Wars

- 1665 Alliance with France.
encouraged French ambition.
1670 Treaty of Dover, bribed Charles
to leave Holland alone &
help France (secretly).
1689 James II and his son in France
Wm. in England.

give Louis excuses to interfere in
our domestic affairs.
This died down in 1713. Treaty of
Utrecht

John Churchill, born in 1650,
became a page to James, D. of York,
and by his influence secured in 1667
a post in the Army and went with
the Guards to Tangier. He returned
in 1670 and in 1672 was part of a
force loaned to Louis XIV. under the
agreement of the Secret Treaty of
Dover (1670). At this time he served
under Turenne, the greatest captain of
the time. In 1678 he married Sarah
Jennings, whose influence with the
Princess Anne, afterwards helped him
much. In 1685 (although not
commander) he really won Sedgemoor
for James II. At the Revolution he sided
with James II and was made Earl of
Marlborough. William III however did not
trust him and preferred to
command the army himself. When

Anne succeeded, 1702 his chance came. He was put in charge of operations in the War of the Spanish Succession. Here he took the military power of Louis XIV. at Blenheim 1704, Ramillies 1706, Oudenarde 1708, and Malplaquet 1709. His enemies at home envied his power, and first they persuaded Anne to dismiss his wife and then recall him in 1710. The war languished on under the Duke of Comonde and closed at the Treaty of Utrecht 1713. Geo. I trusted him again but there was no more work for him to do. He died in 1722 (He was made D. of Marlborough), and given the Royal Mans of Woodstock, the palace of Blenheim & £270,000 for his victory at Blenheim. The Emperor made him a Prince of the Empire and gave him an estate to maintain the title).

The Glorious Revolution 1688, put on the throne a king by approval of Parlt (because he had to accept the declaration of Right and afterwards sign it as the Bill of Rights.)

This limited the Royal Power. But it took many more acts (& many more years) to plan out the new machinery of Government. eg. Mutiny Act. Toleration Act. Triennial Act. Act of Settlement. and the National Debt and Bank of England.

James II: a drift towards disaster.
King asks for repeal of the Test Act
- suspends the Test Act
- puts Roman Catholics in the Universities

James II 1685-1688

Monmouth's rebellion
Declaration of Indulgence.

King issues 2nd Declaration of Indulgence.
(was to be read in all the churches but clergy refused to read it)
has a son (Catholic line of kings will continue).
arrests 7 Bishops.

People send for William.

William III 1689-1697.

- (a) Reforms at Home.
- (b) Fighting Abroad.
- (a) Mutiny Act, Toleration Act, Triennial Act, National Debt, Bank of England, New Coinage.
- (b) Scotland, Ireland, Flanders, Peace of Ryswick.

1697-1702. Period of the Partition of Treaties.

(Subject; "What shall be done with Spain when her childless king dies?").

William III 1689-1702 (Mary 1689-90)

Bill of Rights

(Panama) Darien Scheme.

Robert Walpole, born in 1676, was the son of a rich Norfolk squire. At an early age he represented his father's borough of King's Lynn as a Whig. He was under Godolphin who managed his finances for the War of the Spanish Succession. He fell with the Whigs in 1710, but was restored to favour by Geo. I in 1711. He fell out with the official Whigs about foreign alliances and criticised their finance.

This brought him back to Bowes
after the South Sea bubble 1720.

From then till his fall in 1742,
he was leader of the Commons
chairman of the Cabinet and so
really our first Prime Minister. His
policy was "a united Cabinet at home
and peace abroad." A favourite was
"let sleeping dogs lie." He was a
great peace minister but was reluctantly
forced into war with Spain in 1729
(Jenkins Ear). He retired to the House
of Lords as Lord Oxford and died in
1745.

1938.

18th century. 1st half.

4 men: Addison (supported Whigs),

Swift (supported Tories),

Voltaire (French) resisted

Church oppression & sowed the seeds of the French Revolution.

Wesley, Church reformer.

His whole life was a protest against the materialism of Walpole who appointed Bishops because they were good Whigs.

The Treaty of Utrecht

(drafted by Tories).

closed the War of the Spanish Succession.

allied Gains.

Holland - safe frontiers.

Austria - southern Netherlands.

England - great commercial advtg.
(the Spanish Trade).

Enemy.

France - glad to be at peace.

Their candidate on the Spanish throne.

Spain - lost Netherlands, Naples, Sicily, and control of W. Indian trade.

The rise of England's naval power
since 1649.

O. Cromwell was the first English ruler to send a fleet into the

Mediterranean (nearest naval base
- Plymouth)

- ② Charles II fortified Tangier (but concentrated on military power).
Withdrawn.
- ③ Under Wm III the "Turkey or Smyrna fleet" suffered great losses.
- ④ Under Anne Gibraltar gave us a naval base 1704; therefore when Spain tried to recover Italy 1718 it was England who was expected to enforce the Treaty.

Growth of the Cabinet

Responsibility
of
Ministers: Under the Stuarts individual ministers were gradually held responsible for their advice to the King.
(eg. Bacon for James I,

Lord + Wentworth for Charles I,
Hythe + ^{anybody} ~~anybody~~ for Charles II.)
Gradual growth of small advice
- any body

Charles II seldom sought advice from his Privy Council (Powerful in Tudors Days) but relied upon advice of personal friends - the "babal"
Rise of Political Parties

Quareme and the Exclusion Bill (67-83) gives rise to Whigs and Tories
1688 Glorious Revolution. The call came to Am III. from both parties. His great difficulty was to find among his ministers (of both parties) how a majority could be secured in Parliament.
He found that impossible. Usually he

relied on the Whigs but still chose his own ministers - the Whig Junta - (Mrs. W.: Montague, Russell, Tories, and Wharton).

Anne inherited Wm's policy at home and a great war.

Not carrying on the war she relied upon, more and more, Marlborough, who in his turn relied more and more on the Whigs (Tories being Jacobites were more friendly to France). Thus we get Govt by party one in power & the other in Opposition.

1710. Trial of Sacheverell showed that Whigs no longer represented popular opinion. New election brought Tories to power. This enabled Anne to have Tory Ministers.

1714 The accession of Geo. makes the monarch no longer the chairman

of the ministers

(NB Since 1688 England had a foreigner a woman, and again a foreigner as monarch. This gave the great families a chance to rule the different offices with the minimum of royal interference.

Continental Affairs (1713-1714)

- 1713 Spanish humiliated by Treaty
30 years concession to England
1713 By this year Spain (if strong) might hope to recover her losses.
1739 Actual outbreak (Penguin's Cat).

A general principle:-

In this century, colonial

Parties: Austria + England

Prussia, France + Spain

Wars become European Wars.

1. Austrian Succession.
2. Seven Years' War.
3. American War of Independence.

This is a sign that the colonial power is becoming important to continental nations.

Much ~~more~~ inflammable material in Europe at the time (cf. 1914)

- a. England and Spain already at war in the colonies
- b. France and Spain have a private agreement (Family Compact)
- c. Emperor dies (France's chance to weaken Austria).

d. Frederick the Great becomes king of Prussia and attacks Austria

3. Sec II as elector of Hanover, prefers Austria to Prussia as leader.
4. Therefore keeps the Pragmatic Sanction but ~~later~~ ~~he~~ ~~tries~~ ~~to~~ ~~break~~ ~~it~~.

Charles VII

1740-1745

1740-1745

1740-1745

1740-1745

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1740-1745

Transcript of notes written on inside back cover

Charles' artfulness

- (1) Treaty of Breda – broken
- (2) Exiled Clarendon
- (3) S. Treaty of Dover and treats with Holland
- (4) Brought Army from Tangier to smash Whigs (probably)
- (5) Test Act. (Charles accepts it although Catholic)
- (6) Charles let Catholics be executed in Titus Oates Plot
- (7) Before he came to the throne Charles sent Montrose to Scotland to start rebellion but was executed by Campbells but Charles denied sending him