



Name



Form

2B (4)

Subject

History

Morecambe  
Grammar School.



# HISTORY

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The Reign of Mary Tudor 8.12.61

Mary came to power<sup>m</sup> 1553 and public ~~opinion~~ was with her, because while Northumberland had been in power, they had thought Protestantism was ruthless and money grabbing. She had Northumberland executed, and the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey was imprisoned. She intended to restore the Catholic faith, being the daughter of Catherine of Aragon. She released Gardiner and Bonner and put them back in power, and Protestant priests who had accepted the new prayer book were replaced. She cancelled the religious laws of Edward VI and restored the Latin Mass. She cancelled the Act of Supremacy, the Act of Annates, the Act of Uniformity and others. Parliament agreed to cancel these but refused to give back the church lands.

The question of the queen's marriage came up and people wanted her to marry an Englishman but Mary was attracted to Philip of Spain. She wanted this marriage for several reasons:-

1. To unite England with Catholic Spain and with her mother's family.
2. She wanted a child.

When people heard of this idea there was a loud protest which led to a rebellion to dethrone Mary and crown Elizabeth. This was because of the English dislike of foreigners.

1554 The rebellion started in Kent under Wyatt but because Mary stayed in London it was crushed. As a result of the rebellion, the leaders were executed <sup>and also</sup> Lady Jane Grey was executed. ~~and~~ Mary's suspicion of Elizabeth became acute. It also made Mary more passive that she should marry Don Philip, ~~and next~~



in line to the Spanish throne. Elizabeth was put in semi-captivity at Oxford.

In 1554 Mary married Philip but the marriage was unsuccessful and Philip returned to Spain, ~~and~~ returning only once more for a short visit. There were no children.

When Philip had arrived, so had Cardinal Pole, papal legate. On his advice the ~~De~~ Heretico Comburendo was revived, for Mary thought a few sharp examples would be enough. But she was wrong. Latimer and Ridley were first to suffer and Cranmer was forced to watch. His nerve broke and he signed a confession of ~~heresy~~ but Mary still said he should burn. At this he withdrew his confession and was burnt. This sent a wave of horror through the country. Everyone hated her

1558 and ~~when~~ she died hated and alone. She had burnt 300 protestants. Her husband, <sup>had</sup> deserted her.

The results of her reign were to drag England into a war with France it could not afford, to increase the protestant religion; for waverers had said 'if it is a religion to die for, it is a good one'. Although the suffering in England was great it can <sup>not</sup> be compared to the suffering abroad. In the war with France, Calais was lost.

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Homework

### Elizabeth and Religion 151861.

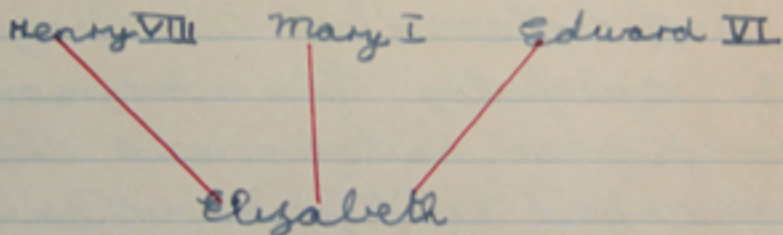
Elizabeth had to choose which religion England should have and there were several possibilities open to her:-

- 1. The Catholic policy of Mary, but this was undoubtedly unpopular.



- 2, There was her father's policy which was a position of moderate Protestantism
- 3, Also there was the religious policy of Edward which was towards extreme Protestantism, but this would be unpopular, for people still remembered Northumberland and his plundering.

At last Elizabeth decided to accept the second policy, that of her father. ~~She~~ with



~~made~~ a few changes.

Elizabeth made herself the 'supreme ~~Governor~~' by the Act of Supremacy in 1559 and worded it as 'governor' so that Catholics ~~would~~ think the Pope was head. In 1559 the Act of Uniformity

was passed which stated that the Prayer Book and had to be used and that people had to attend church or pay a shilling fine. The fine was not always enforced but when the war with Spain broke out they were strictly enforced by magistrates. Also the 39 Articles were passed by parliament and these enforced the beliefs of the English church. Elizabeth, who was very crafty in these matters, worded both the 39 articles and the Prayer book very carefully. This was, so that both Roman Catholics and the Protestants could interpret them in their own ways. Although there were Catholic problems there was also the problem of the Puritans. This sect would not accept the authority of Bishops and believed in a very simple kind of church. Elizabeth watched these for if they challenged



the Bishops power, they ~~may~~<sup>might</sup> challenge hers, and in later times they were dealt with.

Homework.

11.8.62

### The Character of Elizabeth I.

Before her coronation Elizabeth visited the common people in London and gained their support. She was crowned November 17th 1558 and accepted loyally. She showed her character well in the problem of marriage. She couldn't marry a foreigner or a British noble but she kept people thinking of the possibility of marriage. She could speak several languages and this meant she could deal with foreigners herself and therefore control the coun<sup>oil</sup>. She was intelligent, strong personality, determined but she would take advice.

Her judge of good characters was shown in the choice of her first advisor who was William Cecil who she picked straight away. He was honest and spoke his own mind.

Homework

Elizabeth and Scotland

13-1-62

6th Civil War in Scotland

Scotland was ruled by Mary of Guise, who was acting as regent for the daughter, Mary Queen of Scots. Mary of Guise was unpopular because she was French and a Roman Catholic and therefore the nobles organised themselves into a group called the Lords of the Congregation and followed John Knox. They attacked Mary of Guise and the French troops but soon asked for Elizabeth's help for they were losing. This was a tricky situation for Elizabeth :-



- 1) It was dangerous to encourage rebellion
- 2) Elizabeth could not afford it and the risk of war with France.
- 3) But it was a good way to get the French out of Scotland.

So characteristically me she helped by secretly sending them money. But finally she had to send the fleet and an army to prevent French reinforcements landing. When Mary of Guise died the French surrendered and in 1560 the Treaty of Edinburgh was agreed on, on the following terms:-

- 1) All French were to leave Scotland
- 2) Mary queen of Scots was to give up her claim to the English throne
- 3) In her absence (Mary Queen of Scots) Scotland was to be ruled by a council

## Mary Queen of Scots and Scotland

19-1-62

When in 1560 Mary's first husband, Francis II, died she fell from power and at 19 years of age she returned to Scotland. She was attractive, vain, artful, unreliable, ruled by her heart and not her head. She made rash decisions and was a Catholic. She had lived most of her life in France and therefore she was more French than Scottish. She married Lord Darnley, her cousin, in 1565 against Elizabeth's will, for she had suggested Robert Dudley. The lords hated him because he was a Catholic but Mary disliked him because he was jealous, spoilt, ill tempered and fickle. The marriage was unsuccessful and Mary despised him. Rizzio, a court musician became Mary's adviser and she became under his influence. But on the 9th March 1566 (a Saturday) Darnley and Rutherford



went up to the supper room, and while Darnley held Mary, Ruthven dragged Rizzio into the audience chamber and stabbed him to death. Mary then fled to Craigniller castle, and near there is a tree planted by her. She returned to Darnley (after planning his murder) and seemed to reconcile with him. She gave birth to a child, James, and nursed Darnley through an attack of smallpox, but on the 9th of February 1567 she remembered she had to attend a masque and left him almost alone. That night the house blew up and Darnley was found strangled in the garden. Three months later she married Bowell (who was suspected of Darnley's murder) and this caused a rebellion by the lords who were urged on by the clergy. Bowell fled to Norway where he was imprisoned and went mad,

2 and Mary was captured and imprisoned in Loch Leven Castle. With letters from her to Bowell she was blackmailed into giving the throne to her son, James; but until he was of age, <sup>the throne was under</sup> the Earl of Moray. The lords wanted her to be executed but Elizabeth desuaded them. Then Mary escaped from Loch Leven castle and after a courageous escape over the Solway Firth she came to England.

### Elizabeth and the Problem of Mary Queen of Scots

On Mary's arrival to England it set Elizabeth a problem. There were various possibilities:-

- 1) Restore Mary on the Scottish throne but it would mean war with the Scottish Nobles.
- 2) To allow Mary to go to France and their organise an attempt to restore



her to throne in Scotland. But this would mean that French troops were again in Scotland and making it dangerous for Elizabeth.

3) To keep Mary in England for the Elizabeth would know what Mary was doing.

She chose No. 3 with the excuse the Mary's innocence of Ravelley's murder was not proved. Mary soon became the centre of plots to depose Elizabeth and most of which had the backing of Spain.

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HOMEWORK  
17/62.

### The Rising of the Northern Earls. 1569

Only once in Elizabeth's reign was there an open rebellion as in 1569 by the Northern earls. These earls wished to be behind the throne and therefore proposed that the Duke of Norfolk would marry Mary. The Duke

although for them, did not wish to be a traitor but, found himself <sup>to force</sup> in the plot to get out. The earls did not wish to depose Elizabeth, but to make her, make Mary her <sup>heir</sup> ~~heir~~ <sup>heir</sup>.

Their reasons were :-

- 1. They would have power over the queen.
- 2. They would have a catholic queen.

But their plans were ruined when Elizabeth's spies discovered the plot and Norfolk (who was not brave) was summoned to court. Here his nerve broke, he confessed and was imprisoned. Later Northumberland and Westmorland were summoned to court. Instead of going to court, they marched their army of 3500 south to rescue Mary. But loyal supporters gathered in the Midlands and the rebellion <sup>was</sup> ~~was~~ crushed (they did not get help from Spain).

sla



Catholic Plots Against ElizabethThe Pope excommunicates Elizabeth

In 1570 the pope declared Elizabeth a heretic and from this moment on to Roman Catholics she was no longer lawful queen. Moreover, it was their duty to overthrow her.

- - -

1571 The Radolfi plot

This was a plot organised by Radolfi, an Italian banker living in London to marry Mary to Norfolk, depose Elizabeth, with the help of 6,000 Spanish troops from the Netherlands. Mary was to be queen and England to be Roman Catholic. The plot was discovered and after much persuasion Elizabeth agreed to allow the execution of Norfolk.

The Catholic Effort in England

From 1580 to 1585 Catholic

colleges at Douai in Flanders and at Rome sent a steady stream of Catholic missionaries to England. In 1580 the Jesuits took over this work and a secret mission arrived led by Edmund Campion and Parsons. Despite very heavy punishment these men carried on their work and in 1581 Campion was arrested and sentenced to death. This may sound cruel but it must be remembered that these men were sent by the Pope to harm Elizabeth and put Mary on the throne.

Homework

25-1-62

### Walsingham and the Babington Plot.

In 1585 Walsingham arranged what seemed to be a secret <sup>way</sup> for Mary of smuggling letters to and from the place she was kept. <sup>This was</sup> in the weekly delivery of beer. Walsingham intercepted the letters, deciphered them, copied them and sent them.



In the August of 1585 he had full evidence of a plot led Balvington. The leaders were rounded up and one day when Mary <sup>hadn't been invited</sup> was ~~was~~ out hunting her secretaries were arrested and her papers seized. Now there was full proof that Mary was behind the plots and in October she was taken to Totheringay Castle where she was tried. She defended herself vigorously but was found guilty. Although it was in October <sup>when</sup> she was found guilty the death warrant was not signed by <sup>Elizabeth</sup> ~~her~~ until 18 months after. But on February 8 1587 Mary, after <sup>leaving</sup> declaring Philip of Spain her claim to the throne she was beheaded.

## England and Spain

### The Rise of Spain

By the late 15th and early 16th centuries Spain was the greatest colonial power in Europe. Spain had a fortunate geographical position for it faced the Atlantic. The early voyages made many important discoveries eg. Columbus and Magellan had given Spain a lead in Central and South America. At that time England was busy with France and Scotland, and tended if anything to concentrate on the North American coast. France was split in religious strife and Portugal tended to concentrate on the Indian Ocean and Africa, although there were colonies on the East coast of America.

So Spain built up a Great Empire in Central and South America based on the discovery of Gold and Silver in Mexico and Peru.



Homework 17.2.61. The causes of the War with Spain

War broke out with Spain for many reasons which were:-

- 1) Both countries hated each other and many English wanted to crush Spain's power.
- 2) All seamen wanted revenge on Spain because when Drake and Hawkins were in the ~~harbour~~ of San Juan d' Ulloa (Vera Cruz) Spanish ships, (after making a treaty), had entered the harbour and ~~then~~ they attacked the English ships. Only Drake's and Hawkins' ships got away.
- 3) The English were envious of the possessions and riches of Spain and this led to piracy with the queen's consent.
- 4) When the Netherlands were fighting for their independence from Spain England sent the Earl of Leicester with an expeditionary force. This

turned out to be useless.

- 5) The Spanish were Catholics and the English were Protestants.
- 6) Mary had left her claim to the English throne to Philip of Spain.
- 7) The Spanish helped the Irish rebels.

### Homework

26.2.62.

### The Life of Drake up to the time of the Armada

Francis Drake was born in Devon in 1545 but the Drakes were driven out of their home in 1549 at the time of the rebellion in the west.

Francis Drake grew up near Chatham and his great knowledge of the sea is owed to his cousin, Hawkins.

Drake and Hawkins made many slave voyages but on one of these voyages, the Spanish cunningly and ruthlessly attacked the traders in the harbour San Juan d'Ulloa. Luckily Drake and Hawkins escaped and they swore vengeance <sup>of</sup> of the Spaniards. In 1571 he made a voyage to the Caribbean to



gain information and to find a base. In 1572 he made another voyage to the Caribbean and ~~they~~ attacked Nombre de Dios but found no gold. On this raid Drake was wounded, but he saw the Pacific also. By attacking ~~canaries~~ in the hills they gained some gold which made the voyage.

Mumsey.

In 1577, (against the wishes of Burghley) Drake set out on his most famous of voyages. He sailed S. W to the Magellan Straits but on the way two of the 3 ships, (the Swan and the Marigold) had to be scrapped. He passed through the Straits after dealing with mutiny led by Thomas Doughty. (who was sentenced to death.) After passing through the perilous Straits he changed the name of his ship to the Golden Hind so as to bring him luck. He raided the port of Valparaiso & seized Lima. At

Lima he heard that the Cacafuego galleon (a treasure ship) had just left for Panama. He captured the galleon and used the gold and silver for ballast. He then sailed ~~off~~ the Californian coast to San Francisco hoping to find a N.W. passage but at San Francisco he decided to go S.W. to the Spice Islands where he made a treaty with the chief. He passed through the Indian Ocean, round the cape and thus back to England. It was 1580 when he got home and he was not sure of his reception <sup>when in</sup> ~~at~~ port the queen dined with him onboard the ship and she knighted him. He had brought home ~~a~~ treasure worth £2,000,000. In 1586 he made another voyage to the Larrabeean where he did alot of damage.

was leading

Exp



## Drake's Voyage Round the World 1577-80



Homework

### The Spanish Armada 23.2.62.

E. The Spanish Armada was started to be built in Cadiz in 1586 but to prevent the Armada sailing Drake, in 1587 sailed to Cadiz with 6 fire ships. He burnt 18 ships and for 3 weeks he cruised along the coast and sank 24 more ships. This raid upset Philip's plans and the invasion was postponed till the next spring. In 1588 there was another setback to Philip. Santa

Feb. 1588.

Cruz, Spain's greatest Admiral died. was replaced by the Duke of Medona Sidonia. It was a bad choice for Sidonia was inexperienced with the sea and was reluctant to take command. He delayed the sailing of the Armada. May 1588 and <sup>he</sup> left the port with 130 ships. Before they had gone very far there was a storm and the Armada had to put into Corunna for repairs. When news of this delay reached England, Drake at once wanted to attack again. This idea was turned down, the reason being that if Drake failed there would be no navy to protect England. Meanwhile other means of protection were being carried out in England. Troops had been raised in the south and had been gathered at Tilbury so as to protect London. The Armada plan was to meet Parma's forces and <sup>then</sup> escort them <sup>to Britain</sup> so therefore England had to watch two sea-routes.



A The route of the Armada. This was to be met by the main fleet at Plymouth.

B Parma's force in the Netherlands. This was met by Lord Thomas Seymour. Unlike Medonia Sidonia the English were ready for a fight.

¶ In July the Armada set sail again and was sighted of the Lizard on July 20th. and if Sidonia had gone straight

to Plymouth as his captains had advised for the English fleet had to be towed out of harbour. That ~~night~~ <sup>course</sup> the

English fleet crossed ~~that~~ of the Spaniards and then travelled South East so as to position them <sup>silver</sup> behind the Spanish. <sup>During</sup> the next <sup>week</sup> day several attacks took place —

A off Plymouth.

B off Portland

C off the Isle of Wight.

None of these were <sup>was a</sup> decisive battles but in the first battle 2 Spanish

followed the Spanish as far as the Firth of Forth where they had to turn back. The Spanish knew faced there worst ordeal. They went round the Orkneys and faced the full force of the Atlantic. Many ships were wrecked on the Scottish coast and Irish coast. Sidonia returned to Spain and <sup>having</sup> had lost 64 ships.

f. A good effort. — but watch your expression.

### The War After the Armada.

The war did not finish with the defeat of the Armada. The struggle carried on to the end of Elizabeth's reign. In the Netherlands, in France, in Ireland and at sea the war with Spain was fought.

In the Netherlands there was an English force (from 1585) to help the Dutch gain their independence and <sup>valuable</sup> assistance was given in the struggle.

In France Henry III had been



murdered and had been succeeded by Henry of Navarre the Huguenot leader. As a result civil war broke out and as a result the Roman Catholics allied with Spain and so Elizabeth helped Henry even after he had become a Roman Catholic.

At sea a lot of money was on an unsuccessful attempt ventures eg. attempt to free Portugal from Spain. This cost £60,000 and 8,000 men. There <sup>was an</sup> English fleet based at Holywell to intercept treasure ships. In 1591 Sir Richard Grenville fought his heroic struggle in the revenge. In 1596 Hawkins and Drake set out again to the Panama Isthmus but this was a failure. Hawkins died on the way and on the 27th January 1596 Drake died and was buried at sea in Nombre de Dios bay.

The Irish Problem and Essex 1562

In 1585 the Irish people were stirred up to a rebellion and as a leader they had a powerful Ulster chief; Tyrone. When Philip heard that Elizabeth had few troops to spare and off the rebellion in Ireland he sent a force there to help the Irish and then he could go straight for England. In 1596 he sent a fleet but this failed because of the weather. If this had succeeded it might have driven the English out completely. Although Elizabeth had few troops she decided to send the

1598 Earl of Essex (Robert Devereux). He was given great power, forces and command of the situation. He was handsome, daring, spirited and one of Elizabeth's most dashing courtiers. He was a favorite <sup>on</sup> site of Elizabeth and was admired by the people but he was also rash, conceited, jealous and



selfish. His enemies were Raleigh, Cecil and other court members one of which was Bacon. He went to Ireland hoping to defeat Tyrone and get Elizabeth's favour for ever.

He found it hard to subdue Ireland and he kept putting off attacks on Tyrone (who had a large army) to make a raid to the south which did no good. Elizabeth sent letters to tell him to get on with the war and he answered by asking for more troops. He seemed interested in making a loyal party <sup>out</sup> ~~off~~ his officer and he knighted some. (ofcourse he had no right to do this) He did not want to risk defeat, for he knew that he would lose Elizabeth's favour, and that his enemies would make the most of it. He therefore made a truce with Tyrone leaving him nearly the complete control of Ireland. He returned to England and tried to force Elizabeth

1601 to take his orders. He rode with 200 men into the city and hoped to excite the Londoners to rebellion but this failed. He was arrested and tried, the prosecutor being Bacon. He was found guilty and after some hesitation Elizabeth signed his death warrant. He was executed in 1601.

His successor in Ireland was Mountjoy and he was one of the greatest soldiers of the time. In 1602 he routed the Irish and Spanish troops at the great battle of Kinsale. This was the last success Elizabeth would see for on 24th March 1603 Elizabeth ~~did~~ died. James ~~II~~ succeeded her.

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## Life in Tudor England

It is important to remember that life did not suddenly change with the accession of Henry VIII in 1485. Tudor life developed only very gradually and the same gradual development was still going on well into the Stuart period.

Fortunately for historians men were beginning to travel around the country, recording their impressions of what they saw: and among the first of these was John Leland.

Leland noticed three types of ruins:

- 1) Firstly he noticed that many "lofty towers" were down-towered, and that there were the remains of feudal strongholds, keeps and castles which also had been 'down-towered' because there was no longer any need for defence. No one wanted to go on living in the dark keeps and castles. People now built their houses with

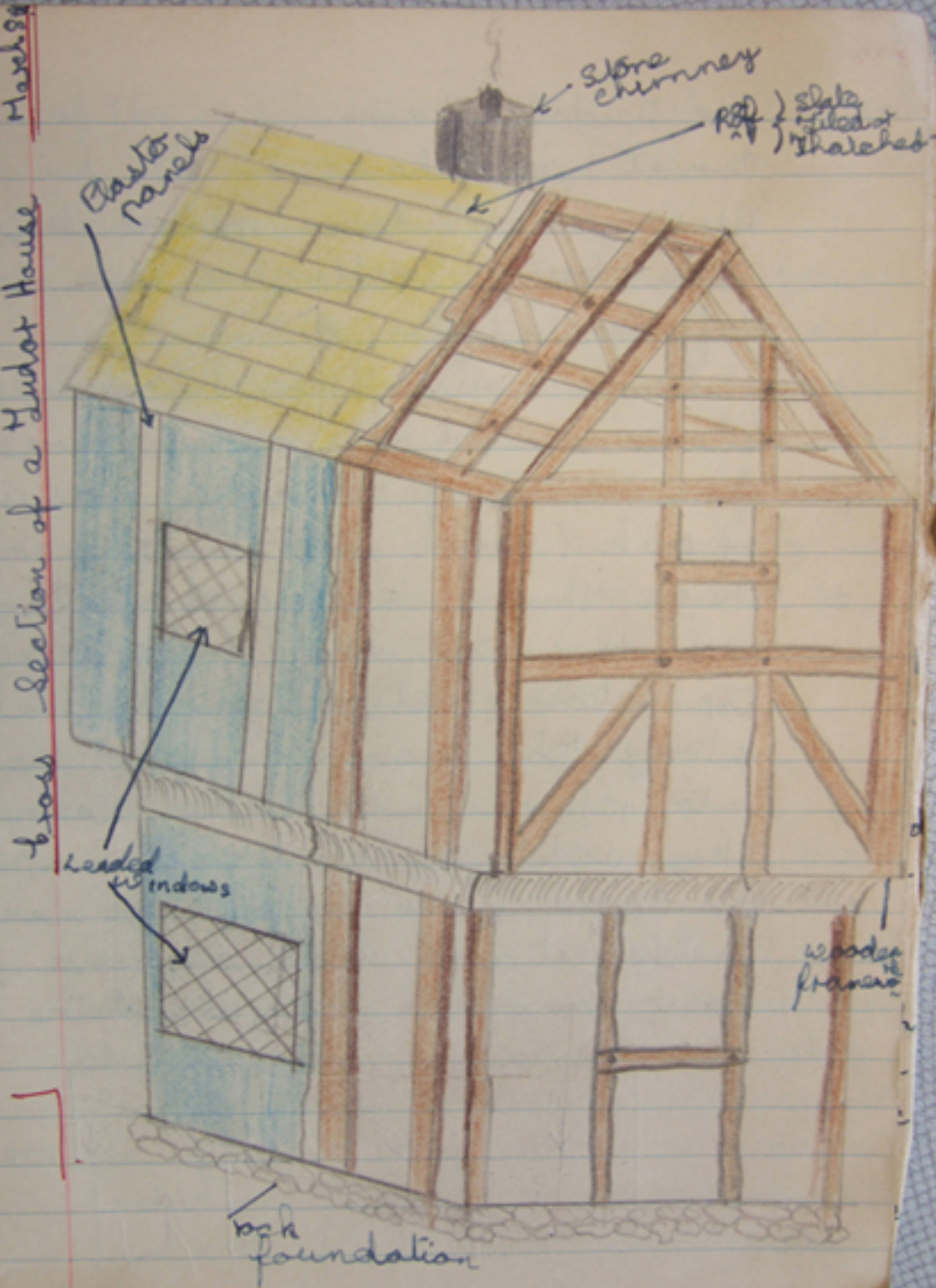
large windows instead of arrowslits. At Chastley in Staffordshire, Leland found the castles in 'ruine' and a goodly man built a flite shot away.

- 2) He noticed that the walls round the towns were crumbling because they were no longer of any use. The only places where they were used were on the border towns eg Berwick-on-Tweed. They were no longer used for defence and towns were spreading well beyond the walls eg. Chester.
- 3) He noticed that the third kinds of ruins were very recent. They were the monastries. They had been standing since 1540 silent and roofless, except for the odd monastries which had been altered and occupied by the men who had bought them as well as the land from the King.



March 89

cross section of a Tudor House

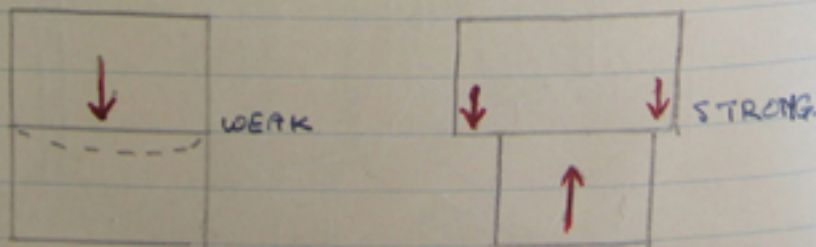


## The Tudor House.

Normal type of house

During the Tudor period a lot of houses were being built. There were a lot of different styles. #

Some houses were being built of stone instead of wooden panels. The framework of the house was usually of oak. (Wood was plentiful and quite cheap, they were designed to be strong and this was done by making the top storey project over the bottom storey. The men who cut the logs into planks were called sawyers. They used to dig a pit and suspend the wood over the pit. One man got in the pit and held one end of the saw, the other man held the top





of the saw. The men who smoothed the wood were called carpenters and they used an adze.

The spaces between the frames were filled with white plaster or red bricks. At the ends of the roofs the gables were decorated. The windows had to be leaded because rains of glass would not fit the large windows. The roofs were either tiled or covered with slates and the chimneys were richly decorated.

Homework Inside The Tudor House

14-3-62

In most of these houses the main room was the Hall. Around the hall is a gallery where people can walk and musicians can play on it. In the hall the dominating features are the decorated staircase and the fireplace. Logs are placed in an iron basket ~~and~~ to allow air into the fire. Walls were either panelled or had tapestries

on them. The door posts, sideboards, and staircases were all beautifully carved. The ceilings were decorated with plaster which was made into different shapes. Some houses had carpets but they used to put them on the tables or hang them ~~from~~ <sup>on</sup> the wall. The reason for this was the high price.

The floors were either made of stone slabs, wooden blocks or tiles. They were sometimes covered with rushes and lavender was added to remove the smell.

In some houses the main room was the gallery. Here children were taught and played and women walked on it when the ground was wet. The furniture was now more comfortable and less comfortable than

There were no longer trestle tables but were now solid with carved legs.

There were a few chairs and some even had arms. In the house also were decorated chests and stools. The houses were usually E shaped and would seem very bare to us. For example let us



	take the contents of Sir Henry Paker	
	2 chairs	five savel and tong
cl	9 stools & forms	6 glasses
es	2 square tables	6 plates for fruit
	a pair of plane tables	a basin of rueter
	12 bedsteads with trimmings	a jug of rueter
	3 great chests	6 rueter plates for karts
	7 cupboards	1 stool of black velvet for his lady.
	3 carpets	
	13 candlesticks	

Homework.Hudon Looking and Eating 16. 8. 42

The Hudons ate large meals lasting for several hours. Breakfast was only a snack and consisted of a jug of beer and a slice of bread. Dinner was served at 11 o'clock

**E** And in the evening they had supper. In big houses supper was like a banquet. People dressed up, danced <sup>all about</sup> mimers (mimers) entertained them and <sup>celebrating</sup> they lasted long into the night. Meat was eaten much more than

Not clear

than it is ~~now~~ for vegetables were considered an ~~inferior~~ food. To keep the meat it either had to be dried or salted.

E

The Tudors had ~~a~~ very big larders ~~compared~~ to ours. The meat was cooked or roasted on spits which were turned by scullion boys or it could be placed in an iron box and placed in ashes to cook it. New foods introduced at this time were - almonds, dates, spices (~~cinnamon~~, pepper and ginger) and potatoes. Bakes, jellies and sweets of all kinds were popular and Elizabeth was said to have bad teeth because she ate so many ~~suffits~~ (sweets). Of course sugar was not used <sup>was</sup> widely as yet and to replace it ~~honey~~ and this was poured on meat. Drinks of the time were - ale, cider ~~and~~, petty (pears) and ~~flower~~ wine. At the time tea and coffee were almost ~~it~~ unknown. Each was a wine drunk from a cup half filled with sugar. The potatoes which were brought from South America ~~by Raleigh~~ were a great delicacy and a little sugar

Mistaking



was being brought from the New World. Silver and ~~plate~~ plates replaced the wooden platters or trenchers and some crockery (earthen wear) came from Holland. Silver and ~~plate~~ cups were used by the rich people and some even had glasses from Venice (Italy.)

The commoners used leather mugs and horn mugs. In all houses guests were expected to bring their own knife and spoon.

6.

Unnecessarily careless.

Homework  
22.3.62

### The Village Under the Tudors.

Village life was gradually changing during the Tudor and Stuart periods.

Firstly the status and position of the villagers had changed and there were

3 definite levels—

#### 1. The cottager.

The cottager's house was the humblest in the village and his house and living conditions were unlikely to be

improved. He did not own any land and therefore had to work for the lord. In return he was allowed to use of land on which he kept a few animals eg. pig, geese, hens and possibly a few sheep. He grazed these on the common land.

### 2. The Copyholder.

The copyholder was better off than the cottager and his was called a copyholder because he held a copy of a parchment the lord kept which proved he ~~held~~<sup>owned</sup> such a piece of land.

He was in fact just a villain but instead of ~~paying~~<sup>doing</sup> labour for the lord he paid a tax. When a freeholder died he had to ask the lord's permission to take over the land and the tax usually rose.

### 3. The Freeholder.

The freeholder payed a small fixed rent and he was better off than both the copyholder and cottager and if the freeholder died he inherited the land if he payed the small tax.



The Spread of Enclosure 23.3.62A Why Enclosure Increased in Tudor Times

Enclosure increased in Tudor times because of —

- a. The increasing prices because of the influx of gold and, more food was needed for the <sup>growing</sup> population.
- b. Sheep became popular because the influx of gold reached the continent before England. Therefore our prices were lower and the wool was in great demand. Also sheep cannot be kept well using the strip system.
- c. Although the strip system had <sup>not</sup> worked well for several hundred years men were finding many faults with it and this new idea of enclosure appealed to the farmers.

B. The Affect on Farming and the People

In the Tudor times farming became more efficient and prosperous. Sheep

farming became popular and the <sup>wing</sup> growth of root crops decreased. The farmers wanted more land and produced more food than they needed. The reason for this was so that they could sell the surplus food. The landowning classes depended on the terms in which the land was held, ~~if~~ if they had freeholders on their land they had a fixed income, if they had copyholders and cottagers on their land they could <sup>inc.</sup> raise their income. The freeholders, with their fixed income, could bring a lot of money in and only pay a little out. ~~The~~ <sup>copy</sup> copyholders and cottagers lost their land and were driven into poverty. They had to go to the towns for employment, of which there was little and a lot were unemployed. The men owning land became hungry for more



24/5  
land. But with enclosure came troubled times and there were several rebellions.

### The Government's Attitude to the Poor and Unemployed.

In Henry VIII's and Edward VI's reigns enclosure increased and therefore the amount of unemployed increased. These people were treated as criminals and were branded and beaten. This caused a a problem which was solved in 1601. The attempt to solve the problem was the Elizabethan Poor Law, and as a result —

- 1) The helpless, old, young, and sick were ~~to be~~ cared for.
- 2) Poor children became pauper apprentices and taught a trade.
- 3) Able bodied men were found work and a distinction was made between the can't works and the

won't work: the latter being punished.

- 4) Money to support these schemes came from <sup>parishes as</sup> a special tax levied on the householders. Justices of the Peace were made responsible for the collecting of the money and overseers were appointed to see to the working of the act.

One great disadvantage was that the poor could not seek work in other parishes because the rates might then rise.

The system eventually broke down because too great a number of people were <sup>un</sup>employed. but this did not happen for 200 years.



# The City of London

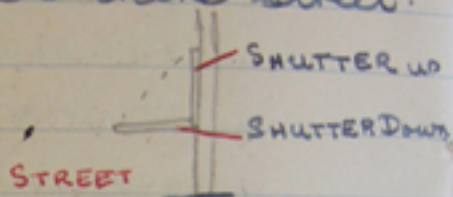
## The Appearance of the city

By Tudor and Stuart standards London was a large city and it had a population of 150,000 which was 10 times more than the population of Norwich. Around the city there was still a wall penetrated at 7 places by a gate. These gates were - Aldgate, Ludgate, Newgate, Moor-gate, Cripplegate, Aldergate and Bishops gate. However by 1600 the wall was in a state of bad repair and the 200 feet wide moat which was last cleaned in 1569 was now a muddy dike.

The streets inside the city were narrow and were either earthen <sup>streets</sup> or cobbled <sup>streets</sup>. They were often very dirty because people threw their rubbish into them, and they were only cleaned by a storm or for a royal visitor.

The houses on the streets were closely packed and they often overhung the street making it dark. The shops

were small with wooden shutters which when let down were counters for goods <sup>and</sup> which were in the street.



The London shopkeepers were not only salesmen but were also craftsmen for they made their own produce.

The dangers of these streets were-

- 1) From the falling rubbish
- 2) From the apprentices and their games of football and their brawls.
- 3) From the numerous number of thieves and vagabonds which were particularly to be watched for at night, for the streets were very dark and the only houses with lights outside were the taverns.





### OLD LONDON BRIDGE

8

#### London at Play.

Londoners in Tudor times were not without entertainment. Apart from the usual markets and processions varying from the magnificence of the Midsummer eve "marching watch" to the simple processions on May mornings. Londoners had other amusements in the streets and in open places — football, hockey, archery, wrestling, dancing, these were enjoyed by many <sup>and</sup> people and the richer folk, includi<sup>ng</sup>

Henry VIII and James VI of Scotland played an earliest form of tennis known as 'real or royal tennis'.

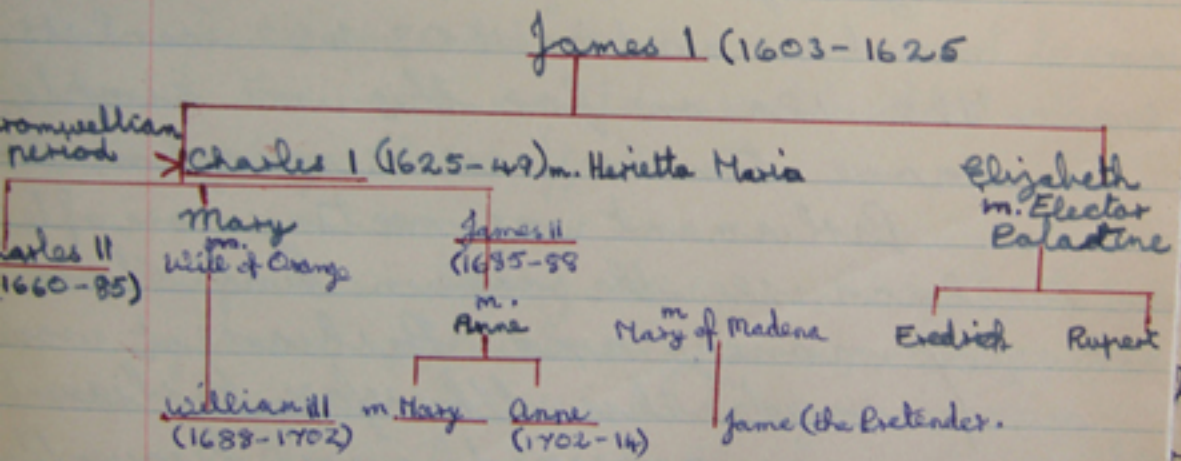
Plays of various kinds were also very popular and were performed either by craft guilds on special occasions or by groups of strolling players, or by players employed by great noblemen. The earliest theatres were inn yards with spectators crowding the galleries and the pit. Because the town authorities objected to the rowdy behavior at these performances, the players tended to move outside the towns and it was there that the first theatres were built. These theatres, of which the most famous was the Globe theatre were not unlike the inn yards they replaced being open to the air and surrounded by the galleries. It was in theatres such as these that Elizabethans and subjects of

Cro  
naclar  
(166)



James I watched some of the greatest plays written in this country, written by such men as Christopher Marlowe, Ben Jonson, Thomas Dekker, and William Shakespeare. The plays which these men wrote were not based solely on religious themes but covered all aspects of life and Death.

The House of Stuart



Romwellian period

Charles II (1660-85)

## Why Parliament Increased in Power in Elizabeth I's

### Reign

Under the Tudors Parliament was used more often than before, eg. to give the Royal policy legality - eg. Henry VIII's break with Rome was backed in each stage by <sup>an act of</sup> Parliament.

As Parliament was used more and more it began to realise its own importance and power.

By now Parliament was much larger for in 1559 there were 398 members and in 1603 1662 members.

The reason for this was simple; more towns were sending members.

Parliament was meeting more often, because the crown was short of money and Parliament would provide this. Therefore Parliament was summoned more frequently. Parliament realised it could object to the Royal Policy and sometimes get it's way with



work

## Why Elizabeth was so Successful in Handling Parliament

There were 3 main reasons -

- 1) Elizabeth was a woman of great ability and she kept in touch with the affairs in the country. She realized that if she gave Parliament its own way on small points, they would not challenge her on more important issues.
- 2) Besides having ability Elizabeth had a dominating personality and thus she dominated the Commons and because of this she could scold them without losing their affections.
- 3) After a long reign Elizabeth had gained popularity and prestige. Also many members had never known another ruler and therefore she could not be compared to any others.

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## Why Parliament Increased in Power in Elizabeth I's Reign

Homework

10.562

### James I and his Problems

1 Parliament was becoming more important than ever before and as it grew in power it thought it could discuss anything and Elizabeth had trouble over this point. It began to feel it should be consulted much more often. Elizabeth had the advantage of her popularity <sup>prestige</sup> over Parliament and of course James lacked this advantage. Also Parliament was determined to state its position at the start of the reign.

### 2 The Problem of Finance.

Elizabeth had trouble with money but she overcame this by being thrifty, which; was to her ~~thrifty~~ natural. The crown was needing money because the prices were



~~raising~~ and the royal income was fixed. James was not thrifty and also he had a large family. The only way he could get the money was by

- a/ Asking Parliament for it. But this would mean that Parliament would ask for more power.
- b/ Taxing the people. But this would cause unpopularity especially in Parliament.

3: The Problem of Religion

In England there were 3 main parties, the Roman Catholics, the Anglicans and the Puritans.

- 1) The Roman Catholics were a difficult group to ~~access~~ <sup>assess</sup> because officially they were not tolerated. They were very strong in the North and West and expected help from James because his mother was Mary, Queen of Scots.
- 2) The Anglicans expected James to maintain the Elizabethan Settlement

- 3) The Puritans were a small but influential group and were particularly dangerous, because they challenged authority. They were strongly represented in Parliament. They wanted to reform the Church of England and to cut out the pomp and ceremony. They expected James to help them because he came from Presbyterian Scotland. Non of these groups <sup>was</sup> prepared to tolerate the others.

7  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

### James I 1603-25

#### James - the man

Physically he was not imposing and he suffered from rickets. This affected his walking and he shuffled along. He was small <sup>and</sup> slight and also his speech and eating habits were unattractive because he had an over large tongue. He looked less imposing because he wore heavily padded clothes.



to avoid assassination

Intellectually he was not partic<sup>ully</sup> gifted but he was extremely learned. This made him think he was wise and liked to be called the British Solomon. Unfortunately he was a bad judge of character and he was very easily flattered. As a result his advisors apart from Cecil were chosen for the willingness to flatter rather than their ability.

1604 While James was under the influence of Salisbury he signed a peace with Spain. This peace was <sup>un</sup>popular but it was necessary and also very honour<sup>able</sup>.

Homework.

12.5.62

### James and the Roman Catholics

The Puritans and the Roman Catholics both expected something from James for his mother was Catholic and he had been brought up in Presbyterian Scotland. He did not please either of the two parties and in 1605 a plot was made by the Catholics

to kill him. This was the gunpowder plot. It was a conspiracy ~~the~~ <sup>to</sup> blow up the Houses of Parliament on November 5th; which was the time James I was to open Parliament. Gunpowder barrels had been planted in the cellars, and on the day of the opening they were to be set alight. Fortunately for James, <sup>Wresham</sup>, one of the conspirators wrote a letter to his friend Lord Monteaagle to save him from the destruction. Monteaagle told James, and this led to a search of the cellars in which Guy <sup>Fawkes</sup> was captured. The rest of the conspirators fled but were soon rounded up and put to death. The leader of this conspir- <sup>acy</sup> was Cateby.

### James and the Puritans

As soon as James entered this country he was met by Puritan clergy who presented him with the Millenary Petition. This suggested certain changes in both the Prayer book and the Service.



James <sup>was</sup> delighted at this opportunity to show his wisdom and as a result he called ~~the~~ a conference at Hampton Court, to which he invited both Puritan and Anglican ~~clergy~~ clergy. At first things went smoothly and then a Puritan suggested the reduction of <sup>the</sup> power of <sup>bishops</sup> priests. At this James flew into a rage and declared "No bishop, no King", also he announced that if ~~the~~ unless the Puritans conformed their was 'he would herry them out of the land'. As a result of this James made many enemies, particularly in Parliament

Homework

17.5.62

James and his Parliament

James believed that the king was God's personal representative and that he was above any rules or laws. He said that "as it is blasphemy to deny God so it is sedition to dispute what the King may do", and this he told Parliament. But disputes immediately

over religion and moreover on money. James had a large problem because he had a fixed income and prices were constantly becoming higher. It had taken Elizabeth all her time to keep on top of this problem by being thrifty but James was not thrifty, he had a large family to support, and spent a lot on favorites.

James decided to get money outside Parliament and he did this by increasing customs duties. Parliament opposed this but the judges supported him for he appointed and dismissed them. Because Parliament stuck to their opinion he

1611. dismissed them and also he dismissed

1614 his second almost as soon as it met. This Parliament became called the "addled" Parliament.

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James, Buckingham and Foreign Affairs

After the death of Cecil in 1612, James acquired a new adviser; the Duke of Buckingham, George Villiers. He was chosen for purely for his looks, James's affection for him and he was not chosen for his ability. Villiers was selfish, irresponsible, very ambitious and exceptionally fickle.

He suggested (due to the shortage of money) an expedition, which was to be led by Raleigh, to capture Spanish gold. Before Raleigh sailed he was given impossible orders i.e. to get the gold without any fighting. Raleigh set sail in 1617 and he failed. He returned to face execution on the old charge of treason.

The Spanish Match and the Walcheren Expedition

In 1618 war broke out between ~~and~~ the German Protestants and

Austria and Spain. The Austrians and Spanish drove James's daughter and his son in law, ~~Edrick~~ <sup>Edrick</sup> of their land. Of course Edrick asked for help from James. This war broke out <sup>when</sup> James was still in urgent need of money and therefore he summoned his 3rd. Parliament. The Commons demanded war with Spain but James had a more peaceful idea i.e. to marry his son Charles to the Spanish Infanta (princess). James forbade Parliament to discuss the Foreign Policy and when they passed a resolution to discuss anything, James flew into a temper, dismissed them and ripped the resolution from the records.

Meanwhile Spain did nothing about the marriage and James decided to send Buckingham and Charles to Madrid. They travelled incognito through France but when they got to Madrid they broke nearly every rule of etiquette and as a result they returned to England without a Roman Catholic



bride. This made Buckingham popular and seizing his opportunity he asked James to make war on Spain. James consented to this and Parliament passed him money and the expedition was sent to the <sup>Dutch</sup> island of Walcheren. The expedition got no further, half of the men died of fever or of lack of food: the others returned. As a result Buckingham lost his popularity. Meanwhile James died in March 1625.

### Homework

Charles I (1625-1649) 24.5.62

### Charles and his quarrels with Parliament

- 1) Charles was a man of good taste and encouraged artists like Van Dyck and architects like Inigo Jones. He was much better than his father but possessed his father's ideas i.e. that the King had supreme power and <sup>was</sup> beyond <sup>all</sup> laws. This of course caused trouble in Parliament.
- 2) Charles married the 15 year old sister of Louis XIII who was called Henrietta

marriage. Buckingham had not called Parliament before the marriage and they objected at not being able to object. Also Charles' wife was a Roman Catholic and in the conditions of the marriage the French had made Charles promise to give the Roman Catholics more <sup>liberty</sup> power. Because Henrietta was a Roman Catholic, Parliament saw that the children of the would also be Catholics.

3) Parliament greatly disliked Buckingham but Charles was very fond of him. Buckingham led Charles into an expedition

1626 Expedition to Cadix, this was a failure. England had gone to war against France because Charles had not carried out the terms of the conditions of marriage.

1627 Also he led Charles into an expedition to help the French Huguenots at La Rochelle, this was a failure also. ~~to~~ In

1628 Buckingham was preparing another expedition to La Rochelle when he was murdered by an unpaid officer



called Melton. This was at Portsmouth. as a result of his <sup>Buchingham's</sup> death Charles got blamed for all his failures.

4) Money was as much a problem to Charles as it was to his father and as Parliament would not give him money he used his own methods i.e. forced loans and forced billeting. Parliament objected violently and presented him with the Petition of Right. This made it illegal to raise taxes without Parliam<sup>ent</sup> permission, to imprison people without a trial, to compell anyone to take in soldiers (except for inn keepers, who should be payed), and to put and civil <sup>ign</sup> under martial law.

Charles had to agree to this, on the hope that he would get some money but he didn't get any. At this time Charles came under the influence of Archbishop Laud who had the same beliefs as Charles. He wanted more pomp and ceremony in the service. Parliament of-

course (being pro puritan) argued over this. They started to argue over religion and Charles sent a message ordering <sup>them</sup> to adjourn. The speaker ~~to rise~~ to bring the debate to an end but he was held down. The commons voted that and one who 'brought in new ideas' was a danger to the country. As a result Parliament was dissolved and the leaders were imprisoned <sup>but most</sup> and <sup>of them</sup> soon got out. However one man, Sir John Eliot died of T. B. in the Tower because he refused to admit he had done anything wrong.

### (1629-40) The Eleven Years of Personal Rule

For 11 years Charles ruled without any parliament and during this time 2 men became his chief advisors — Sir Thomas Wentworth and William Laud.

#### Wentworth

Wentworth was an able and efficient



man who believed that strong government was only possible under a strong king. He therefore did all in his power to increase the strength and efficiency of Royal government. Most of his best known work was carried out in Ireland when he became Lord Deputy. There he brought law and order and good rule to a wild country but his methods earned him the title of "Black Tom the Tyrant".

Homework.

### William Laud

25.5.62.

William Laud who was first Bishop of London and then a A of C. was Charles' advisor in religious matters. Laud was a sincere but intolent little man who was convinced that without ceremony there could be no sincerity. The puritans believed the Laud was trying to bring back Roman Catholicism but this was entirely wrong for Laud refused two Cardinalships. He urged Bishops

to inspect their bishoprics and deal with any clergy who carried out the service wrongly. Bishops who disobeyed were punished in the court of High Commission and laymen in Star Chamber. These courts dealt out heavy punishments to any one who spoke or wrote against these ideas. The Puritans complained of persecution and some fled to America.

### Charles and His Solution to Finance.

Charles solved this problem in several ways —

- A) Forced loans, which of course he had agreed not to do in the petition of Right.
- B) He revived the Norman Forest Laws which made people pay fines if they had enclosed any of the Royal Forests.
- C) He also brought back a law of Edward III which made anyone owning a certain amount of land a knight, because they had to pay for the honour or pay a fine for not accepting



The last two laws had never been repealed and were strictly speaking illegal.

- D) Charles' most important money raising idea was 'ship money'. It had King withheld the right to collect ships or money from the sea ports in time of danger. Charles <sup>was</sup> sincerely ~~was~~ collecting money for the navy. During the Tudor and Stuart the Navy had been neglected and the coast was in danger from the French and Dutch fleets and pirates. For this reason he began to charge the ports and in 1635 he began to charge the whole country. One of the leaders of the last Parliament, James Hampden refused to pay and was put on trial. The decision of the trial was that the King was right. Charles may have gone on ruling without a Parliament but Laud started a religious war in Scotland

The Quarrel with Scotland

Scotland was a strongly Presbyterian country and James I had realised it was impossible to change their religion. However Charles and Laud believed it possible to enforce the English Prayer book on the Scots. Attempts were made but it led to riots in Edinburgh and the formation of the National Covenant. It also led to the first Bishops' war in which there was no fighting, because Charles had no army. He agreed to the Treaty of Berwick which was <sup>only a temporary</sup> ~~ally~~ <sup>truce from Ireland.</sup> Charles recalled Wentworth and made him Earl of Strafford. Strafford advised Charles to call Parliament and Charles did this in 1640. The Short Parliament met but was ~~soon~~ dissolved <sup>as soon as</sup> ~~when~~ Charles realised that Parliament was not prepared to help him. The Scots then invaded the North of England and Charles was forced to agree that the Scots





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Act. However Charles had promised Strafford that not a hair of his head would be touched and Charles had to sign the Act to make it law. But outside the palace there was a mob and after 24 hours Charles signed it. He had signed because he genuinely feared for his family. Strafford was beheaded on Tower Hill on the 10th May 1641, dying bravely.

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### The Approach of War

The Commons made its position safer more secure. They started by destroying the Prerogative Courts, and also all Charles' methods of raising money. Also they made their position more permanent by the Bill of Rights. So far, so good, but trouble rose over religion and two parties were formed. The trouble came over the Root and Branch bill which attempted to dissolve the



Church of England. The two parts were

- a. Roundheads, these were extreme Puritans.
- b. Cavaliers, these were moderate men and the future royalists.

Trouble arose in Ireland where there was a rebellion. In order to gain control over <sup>an</sup> the army would have to be raised. Parliament passed the Grand Remonstrance and the Militia Bill and this gave them control of the <sup>army</sup>, at this Parliament Charles attempted to arrest the 5 leaders of Parliament including Pym and Hampden, but they got away. 'The birds had flown'. Now preparations began for war.

## The Civil War

### The Spirit of the war

Most people were reluctant to fight and few were really keen. They fought either because they were forced to fight or they followed the local lord or to protect their homes from plunder.



and very simple

Approximate Grouping of Allegiances in the Civil War



THE MARQUESS OF MONTROSE CAMPAIGNING IN SCOTLAND



UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE



THE ANGLO-IRISH AND THE CATHOLICS



THE DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS



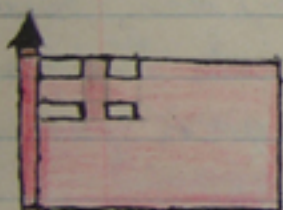
THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND



THE ARISTOCRACY AND TENANTRY

ON THE MAP THE WHITE AREA REPRESENTS SUPPORT OF THE KING. LEEDS WAS HELD FOR PARLIAMENT.

ON THE MAP THE RED AREA REPRESENTS SUPPORT OF PARLIAMENT. OXFORD WAS HELD FOR THE KING.



THE NAVY



THE CITY OF LONDON AND THE MERCHANT INTEREST



CROMWELL



THE PRESBYTERIAN KIRK OF SCOTLAND



THE PURITANS AND DISSENTERS



THE YEOMEN FARMERS

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

USE ONLY AS A BASIS



The divisions cut across families and friendships eg. Waller and Holton were great friends. The war tended to be less barbaric than continental wars although both sides plundered everywhere and fought viciously in Ireland.

### The Strength of the 2 sides.

- 8/5/62

The strongest of the two sides was the parliament side. They were strong in the S.E and also in London. London was a great advantage to Parliament because -

- A It contained a tenth of the population and would serve parliament with men.
- B. It was the centre of trade.
- C Parliament could easily raise money from the Londoners.
- D London also had the only force of trained soldiers - the train bands. Parliament also had the navy (apart from one ship) and <sup>most of</sup> ~~all~~ the seaports.

eg Hull, Bristol and Plymouth.  
This made it difficult for Charles to get help from abroad and enabled Parliament to protect its shipping.

Charles was supported in the N.W. and by the universities. Men from the border formed the Newcastle's White-coat and it was probably the best infantry division on either side. Charles, being in the N.W., found it hard to get money and the loyal families to the king and universities handed over their money to the king. Charles found it more difficult to equip his troops and had to scatter them in small garrisons. Thus weakening his army and getting the cavaliers a bad reputation, for they plundered and looted houses.



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Homework

## The War Itself 1642

pg. 62

1642

The war really began in 1642 when Charles attempted to take Hull but he couldn't take it. He set up his standards in Nottingham but moved nearer Wales to collect more troops. His army grew stronger and in the October he marched on London. The Earl of Essex was sent out to repel him and this led to the first real battle of the war, the battle of Edgehill. In this battle neither side won but Charles gained the advantage and kept going on to London, which would be a great asset if he took it. He marched as far as Turnham Green (on the outskirts of the city) and then turned back and stayed at Oxford which became his headquarters.

1643

Meanwhile an army had been raised in the north by Newcastle and in the west by Hopton. <sup>63</sup> Chaz

278  
made up a plan for a tripartite attack on London: but this failed miserably. Newcastle was held up because he besieged Hull; Hopton beat some Roundheads at Roundaway but besieged Plymouth; and Charles dare not leave Gloucester~~shire~~. Parliament sent Essex to relieve the town and another battle was fought at Newbury. This again was a draw but Essex gained the advantage.

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At the end of 1643 Charles seemed to be winning and Pym played his last card to secure victory. In the September he signed the Solemn League and Covenant with the Scotch by which they were to send an army of 2,000 men. In exchange for their help Pym promised a Presbyterian church in England. This later led to arguments for many men in the army ~~and~~ were Independent (very strict puritans).



At the same time Charles signed the Cessation (a treaty with the Irish) to gain their help in England, but this failed.

In 1644 the Scots invaded the towns of the north eg. Newcastle, Hull and York. Prince Rupert was sent to recapture these towns and passed through Lancashire where he sacked Bolton and relieved Lathom house. His main objective was to relieve York but at Marston Moor the Scots staged a surprise attack and the Royalists were outnumbered. The Royalists lost the north despite the limited success of Montrose in Scotland.

In Parliament's Army a need for change was obvious particularly among the half-hearted leaders. In December Parliament passed the Self Denying Ordinance. All M.P.s had to resign commissions eg. Essex and Manchester. Fairfax was now Com

in Chief. Cromwell was the commander of the Cavalry and the New Model Army was created.

### 1645 and The End of the War 1646

By the summer of 1645 the New Model Army was in fighting trim and its first opportunity came in this year. The King, undecided as to whether to join Montrose in Scotland or to protect Oxford was caught at Naseby by Fairfax and Cromwell. Charles' Army was crushed by the efficiency of the N. M. A. and the war was now decided. The last Royalist army was now defeated at Laugbottle in Somerset and in Scotland Montrose was defeated. The mopping up operations went on until the surrender of Oxford in June 1646. A few days earlier Charles had left Oxford and surrendered ~~the~~<sup>to</sup> the Scots at Newark. A few months later in return for Charles they payed the war expenses.



## The Second Civil War

After the end of the Civil War it became obvious that Parliament and the army were not in agreement. Parliament wanted Presbyterianism whilst the Army wanted Independance. To prevent Parliament and the king coming to a truce; the army siezed the king and offered him terms, but the king was negotiating with the Scots and in 1648 the Second Civil War began.

Royalist risings broke out and the Scots invaded the N.W. The risings were put down and the Scots were defeated by Cromwell at Preston and at Warrington. The Second Civil War was over.

## The Death of the King.

The Army now felt that only the death of the king would bring peace. To make this death more legal Parliament to be "persuaded" to agree. This was done in December 1648 by Colonel Pride

who expelled the Presbyterians from Parliament in "Pride's Purge" leaving the "Rump". The Rump now set up a court to try the king and he was found guilty.

He was executed on January 30th 1649

Jan 30th  
1649 king  
Executed

at Whitehall



# BOOK 4

## DIAGRAMS.

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