

HS  
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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Form 3A

Subject HISTORY

Morecambe  
Grammar School.



## James II and the Revolution 1688

### Why James was Unpopular

James was unpopular for 2 main reasons.

1. Firstly he was a Roman Catholic and it was feared that he would destroy Protestantism in England.

2. Secondly, after the birth of James Edward it was realised that there would now be a long line of Catholic Kings.

### Invitation is sent

In the summer of 1688, and after the acquittal of the 7 bishops an invitation was sent by 7 leading men to William of Orange to come and rule.

### The Invasion of William

William had carefully avoided interfering with England because he had to protect his country from Louis XIV. William invaded Britain because it would provide him with a good army.



to protect Holland with. He was not able to sail until -

- a/ Louis<sup>XIV</sup> attacked the Palantine
- b/ ~~that~~ there was a S.E wind (known as the Protestant wind)

William landed at Torbay on Nov 5th. with an army of mixed nationalities. Meanwhile James tried to change his policy but it didn't work.

William marched slowly on London for several reasons -

- a/ To play on James' nerve
- b/ To not give the impression of foreign invaders.

He rode with the English at the head of his army and himself behind. James sent an army to repel him but after John Churchill and most of the army changed sides, James saw he was lost. He left in England but was brought back because it was thought he was a Jesuit. He was imprisoned in a house at Richmond but on

the 22<sup>nd</sup> December he escaped from Britain never to return.

Homework.

How the choice of King was Made. 1689

with a threat of lawlessness in England and a possibility of civil war in Scotland and Ireland a government would have to be set up.

Before Christmas a convention was called which decided who the monarchy would be. In the convention were 2 parties -

a/ Whigs - who wanted Parliament to rule supreme and the Law of Divine Right done away with

b/ Tories, - who believed in Divine <sup>Right</sup> but most of all wanted Divine ~~Reg~~ to uphold the Anglican church.

They had to ~~choose~~ choose between a Catholic King or his Protestant Daughter and it was decided <sup>that</sup> William and Mary should rule ~~jointly~~. With Mary a Protestant and a ruler appointed by Parliament, both Parties were satisfied.



The conditions.

In William and Mary's reign it was declared that no ruler could be Roman Catholic

- 1689
- 1) The Declaration of <sup>Rights</sup> bills was passed making James' laws illegal
  - 2) All office holders and heads of state had to swear allegiance to ~~whom~~ the crown.

HOMEWORK

14.9.62

Powers kept by the King.

William did not want to become an implement of parliament and he was allowed to -

- a Control the army
- b Have the power to veto all bills either from Commons or Lords.
- c Control foreign policy
- d Appoint his own ministers

## Limitations on the crown.

Parliament made 4 big limitations on the crown and they were —

### 1) The Mutiny Act.

An annual Mutiny Act had to be passed to legalize Courts Martial. If this did not happen the army would become a ruthless and lawless sect.

Parliament also passed the bill as an insurance that ~~they~~ would be summoned at least once a year.

### 2) The Civil List.

dealt  
dealt  
dealt

This ~~dealt~~ with the problem of finance. It was decided that the king <sup>was</sup> no longer expected to pay the services. The crown was given a fixed income annually and the money was spent on what parliament said it was to be spent on.

This also meant Parliament had to be

Triennial  
Triennial  
Triennial

called annually.

### 3) The Triennial Act.

To stop the king bilking Parliament the ~~Triennial~~ Act was made. This stated that



a General Election had to be held every 3 years.

#### 4) The Judges

Parliament appointed the judges for life and made it so that the crown could not dismiss them.

### The Toleration Act 1689.

It was obvious to the Tories that they had to reward the Non-Conformists for refusing toleration under James II. Although they had <sup>been</sup> promised toleration, when it came it was very mild. Toleration Act of 1689 was proposed by the Earl of Nottingham and it was granted.

The non-conformists were allowed

- a Freedom to worship and
- b freedom to educate their children but they were not allowed to hold civil or military posts (although this was ~~James~~ William's will) So Toleration came but in a very gauding form.

## The Scottish Settlement.

In the 16th and 17th century relations between England and Scotland were very hostile although they were ruled by the same king. Yet there were good reasons why both sides should be united —

1) Scottish viewpoint — It would improve their economical position and give them a share in England's trade.

2) English viewpoint — Union meant that it would stop James II remaining on the Scottish throne and would remove the dangers of a Franco-Scottish alliance.

The Scots were determined to get good terms and they got this because of the arrival of James II in Ireland.

In the Claim of Rights they got —

- 1) A Presbyterian Church i.e. no bishops.
- 2) An independent Scottish Parliament.



Rebellion in Scotland.

Before the Scottish Settlement was completed James' supporters in Scotland started a rebellion. It was led by Claverhouse but when he died at Killiecrankie the rebellion died with him.

a Glencoe Massacre.

Two years after Claverhouse's rebellion unrest could be seen in the highlands. It was thought that a French landing was to take place and bribery was used to pacify the clans. Also, all <sup>suspected</sup> chiefs had to swear allegiance to William before New Year's Day 1692. Only one did not turn up on that day and that was Macdonald of Glencoe. He had gone to the wrong place and arrived late. An order (signed by William) to punish the clan was sent out and soon 100 soldiers of the Campbell clan, were quartered in the <sup>valley</sup> camp of Glencoe. They lived amicably with the Macdonald clan and then one night in a snow-storm they killed the

chief and 37 others. The rest escaped over the hills. Little was done to persecute the offenders.

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### The Darien Scheme 1698-99

This was a scheme to found a colony on the isthmus of Darien. This was in the Panama Isthmus and there were 3 main reasons why it failed -

- 1) The climatic conditions were not very healthy or agreeable.
- 2) The Spaniards showed great hostility
- 3) The English could have supported the scheme but didn't.

As a result of this failure many families were ruined financially. The scheme collapsed completely in 1700 making the bitterness between England and Scotland ever greater.

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## Final Union

England wanted a union with Scotland because of the out-break of the European War in 1702 with France; and Scotland wanted ~~war~~ union because of their bad economical position.

1703 negotiations took place, and were speeded up when the Scottish parliament threatened on the death of Queen Anne, to choose their own king, instead of the Hanoverians, whom had been decided on in the Act of Settlement 1701. Complete union came in 1707, the terms were as follows-

- 1) The Scottish were allowed to have 45 MPs and 16 peers.
- 2) Scotland was allowed to share England's economical prosperity
- 3) ~~So~~ Scotland could keep its own church and law system.

Both countries gained from the alliance.

William in Ireland. 29.9.62

During James II's reign the Irish Roman Catholics welcomed a king of their own religion. When the English in Ireland rebelled they were dealt with by James' Deputy in Ireland, the Earl of Tyrconnel. In the March of 1689 James landed at the head of a French Army. This led the Irish Catholics to force the Protestants into the 2 strongholds of Londonderry and Enniskillen. Then a newly summoned Catholic Parliament declared that all ~~Irish~~ English Colonies were open to Irish Trade. William could not ignore this outrage and left for Ireland. In August 1689, the Mountjoy, broke through the boom across the river Foyle to relieve the 100 days siege at Londonderry. Three days later the garrison at Enniskillen defeated superior odds at the Battle of Newtown Butler.

William landed in Ireland and  
marched



towards Dublin. On the 11th of July 1690 he defeated James II at the Battle of the Boyne and James fled to France. Continuing the work of William, Churchill captured Cork and Kinsale and in the next year a Dutch General named Ginkel completed the work. The Irish finally surrendered in the autumn of 1691 in the Treaty of Limerick. Under the conditions of the treaty -

- a. Any Irish soldiers could join the French army (William did this to lessen the danger of another war)
- b. The Roman Catholics were allowed the same freedom of worship as in Charles II. reign.

However the Irish Parliament did not see the point in the latter paragraph and many restrictions were made on the Roman Catholics i.e. -

- a. They were excluded from both army and navy
- b. They were not allowed to vote or enter Parliament

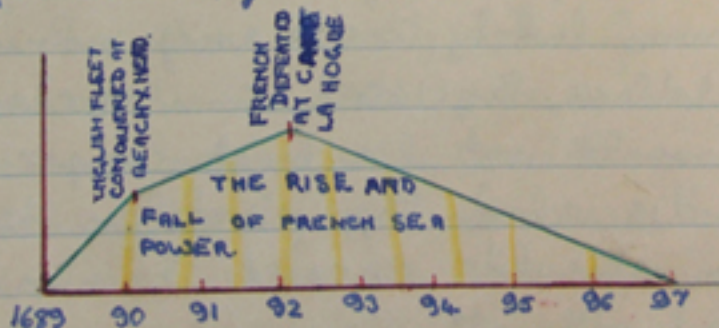
- c. They were not allowed to teach  
 d. They were not allowed to hold land on a large scale.

As a result of this there was much poverty and bitterness in Ireland.

### King William's War or the War of the League of Augsburg.

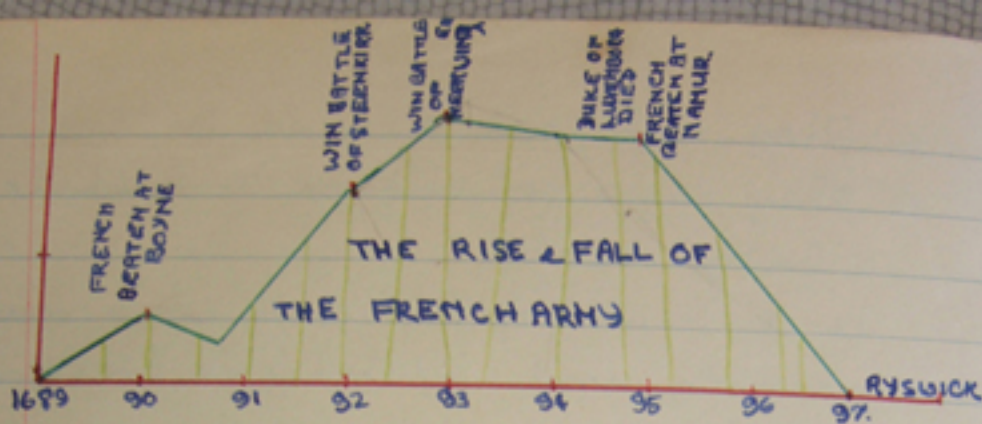
At first the English did not regard Louis XIV as a distinct danger not only to Holland but to all Europe. William found it difficult to break down the English insularity. But eventually even the English recognised that if Louis XIV was successful he would probably restore the Catholic Stuarts,

Homework.



2.10.62.





In 1697 the Treaty of Ryswick, <sup>was made</sup> the terms being —

- ① The Dutch got barrier fortresses against the French in the Netherlands.
- ② Louis XIV was made to recognise William as king of England and to promise not to help the Stuarts.

### The Problem of Spanish Succession

This problem was a result of the weakness both physical and mental of Carlos II. He was likely to die any moment and childless. By 1687 it was clear that it would not be much longer before he did die and the problem arose of who should succeed him and how, if at all, the empire would be

divided.

- 1) Britain: were interested because they wished to preserve trade with Spanish America.
- 2) Holland: were also interested in trade and also in who would occupy the Spanish Netherlands.
- 3) France ) Each had a claimant to the throne  
and each were determined that  
4) Austria ) the other should not gain the  
whole of the Spanish Empire

In 1698 England, France and ~~Austri~~ Holland signed a Partition Treaty. Without asking the Spaniards they gave the empire to a Bavarian Prince named Otto and a compensation in land to France and Austria. Also it safeguarded English and Irish trade. However the Prince died of Smallpox in 1699.

Another treaty was formed on the same terms but the Austrians refused to admit except the land <sup>to be held</sup> ~~owned~~ by Charles. When the Spaniards heard <sup>this</sup> there was a dramatic result. The Spaniards wanted to preserve all their empire and they

PREP.  
5.10.62.

why  
him?

II.



didn't care who was king.

Before Carlos died, <sup>in 1700</sup> however, he wrote a will leaving all the empire to the Duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIVs but declared that the crowns should not be united. By doing this he made sure of war in Europe. Louis threw over the Partition Treaty and proclaimed his <sup>grand</sup> son Philip V of Spain.

### Louis Makes War Inevitable

In three ways Louis made war inevitable:—

- 1) Firstly his troops moved into the barrier towns and expelled the garrisons from the fortresses. This was breaking the Treaty of Ryswick.
- 2) Secondly he excluded England and Holland from Spanish Trade.
- 3) Thirdly, when James II died, he recognised James Edward as the rightful king of England.

William however, died of a fractured collar bone in 1702 but before he died he made John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough.

Homework 3.10.62

John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough

John Churchill was born in 1650, the son of a <sup>not</sup> west country squire named Sir Winston Churchill. He got in to court but decided not to be lazy but to train as a soldier in Germany under the French General Turenne. In 1678 he married Sarah Jennings for love, and she was a great friend of the Queen Anne to be. All the time he kept near to James but in the Revolution he changed sides and thus prevented Civil War. Maybe he did this because he had plans for his future. He first served for William in Ireland under the Dutch General Ginkel. Although Churchill was loyal to William he kept in close contact with the Stuarts and because of this William never really trusted

gained



him. However William realised Marlborough had the political ability to keep the Grand Alliance together and also that he ~~had~~ was a military genius.

### The Character of Marlborough

Marlborough was a good looking man of medium height. His mind was keen and subtle, and a very clear and sound judgement. He was clever with both a quick and deep insight. He could speak and express himself well and although he was bad at French he could make it agreeable. He was well-mannered and kept himself tidy. He was also courageous and an excellent soldier.

However he was greedy, self-centred and crafty. He could speak frank but conceal the real idea of what he was saying.

his avarice?

1702-13. The War of the Spanish Succession

The outstanding figure in the war was Marlborough the C in C of the English and Dutch Armies. He achieved his success despite two major difficulties -

- 1) The Tories in England were never keen on the war and gave Marlborough very little support.
- 2) The Dutch were loath to risk anything which would leave Holland in DANGER.

Despite these difficulties however Marlborough carried out a series of brilliant campaigns mostly in the Netherlands. The outstanding battles were Ramilles, May 1706; Audenarde, July 1709; Malplaquet, Sept. 1709; Blenheim, Aug 1704.

In 1711 after the Tories had come to power the year before Marlborough was dismissed.

The war was also fought in Spain, in Italy, and on the sea.

The Allies attempted to Establish



02 "Charles III" as king of Spain but this attempt failed despite gallant efforts of the Catalands. In Italy Prince Eugene, the Austrian commander fought the French and in 1706 at Turin he defeated the French and Louis XIV withdrew his armies.

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### The Treaty of Utrecht 1713

- ① Philip of Anjou was recognised as King of Spain. Here the allies had no choice.
- ② The Spanish Netherlands and the Spanish part in Italy went to Austria with the exception of Sicily which went to Savoy.
- ③ The Netherlands gained a barrier (the Austrians) against the French.
- ④ Great Britain was given Gibraltar and Minorca and Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. It also received the 'Asiento' right the import slaves into South America and the right to send one ship

King and Parliament

Prep.

The Act of Settlement

19.10.62

The Revolution Settlement made Parliament so confident over ~~this~~ its hold over the King that it accepted this great loan and guaranteed to pay the interest. An important fact at that time was, that men who had invested in government loans would fear the return of the Stuarts because they might cast off all debts of any government of William's. Therefore a class of men grew up dependant on Revolution Settlement.

The last years of William's life were embittered by the hostility of the Tories. They never had much loyalty towards him and when Mary died this loyalty weakened even more. It was a shock to him when, in 1698, the Tories got in by a majority. However he did not dismiss his Whig ministers and he ~~at~~ was attacked by the ~~Tory~~ Tories for this. The Tories showed their dislike



to William's foreign policy by insisting that the army be reduced to 7,000 men and most of all they showed their hostility in the Act of Settlement (1701).

The act came about because of the death of the Duke of Gloucester (the last son of Anne). This made it almost certain that William and Anne would die childless and it was therefore urgent to make out who would be the successor, if James II and his descendants ~~if~~ were to be kept from the throne. Fortunately in 1701, the Tories were eagerly awaiting the accession of Anne who was a Tory herself, and they did not want to listen to ~~Tory~~ Jacobite Schemes. The two parties therefore decided that, after the deaths of William, Anne and their descendants if there were any, the throne would go to the Electress Sophia of Hanover and her descendants. She was the granddaughter of James I and the sister of Prince Rupert. It was by virtue of this act that George I became king on the death of Anne in 1714.

Queen Anne 1702-1714.

Anne succeeded William in 1702. She was a very ordinary person and did not have a forceful personality. She was not particularly regal nor was she particularly intelligent. She suffered <sup>from</sup> serious gout. Most of her attentions were focussed on -

- a) The Church
- b) Her husband (George of Denmark)
- c) The Marlboroughs. H

Her friendship with Sarah Churchill meant, for a while at least, that the Whigs were in favour and so war continued.

In 1710 however the Whigs fell because

- a) Sarah had been replaced by Abigail Hill (Mrs Masham)
  - b) The Whigs had, unwisely prosecuted a Holy parson, Dr Sacheverell, thus antagonising ~~the~~ public opinion.
- Therefore Marlborough and Godolphin were replaced by Harley and St. John



The 18th century was the foundation of political writings. It was at this time that the English people became politically minded and pamphlet warfare began. Both parties had got authors, for authors could not live on their writings but pamphlet writing was a full time job. Two great propagandist campaigns were (for the Whigs) Wharton author of Lillibullero and (for the Tories) Harley.

- Some of the best Whig pamphlet and article writers were; Joseph Addison and Richard Steele of 'Spectator' fame. Some of the best Tories were; Daniel Defoe, Matthew Prior and the best of all, Jonathan Swift who was an Irish Dean. In 'The Conduct of Allies' (1711) Swift published a scandalous indictment on Whig policy. Such controversy could be found in the 'Daily Courant' which was founded in 1702, and of the 8 other provincial newspapers.

of indictment

The Quarrel Between Harley and St. John.

The two leaders of the Tory party were very different men. Harley, the older and more experienced man, was unreliable, a moderate as a result of indecision rather than policy and was becoming an alcoholic. St John his great rival was younger and less experienced, probably more able, certainly without principals and intensely jealous of Harley. The quarrel between these two men, ruined the Tories hope of unity and led to a lack of policy regarding the succession.

The Whigs were firmly committed to the Hanoverians and had established very <sup>good relations</sup> friendly with them. The Tories on the other hand were wavering between supporting the Act of Settlement (i.e. The Hanoverians.) and supporting the Stuart claimant, James III. They were still undecided when in July August 1714 Anne died. Anne died. Bolingbroke (St John) had sieged

August 1st  
1714 Anne  
died.



power from Oxford (Harley). By now it was too late and George I was accepted by everyone as king.

## England in the 18th Century

### General Features

Most of our evidence of 18th Century England comes from writers of the time who were also travellers, and among the most famous of these was Daniel Defoe.

<sup>1/2 of</sup> ~~1/2 of~~ England at that time was still either forest, marsh, moor, and most of the land which was cultivated was still open fields (3 field system). Enclosure was still the exception and found mostly in the South and West.

About  $\frac{1}{2}$  the population were still directly concerned with agriculture and the largest industry, the cloth industry, was also connected with the land.

To travel beyond the nearest market town was exceptional. The one place which was not typical of these features was London, with its overgrowing population, its world wide trade, its financial centres, its political life, and its fashionable society.

### Late 17th and Early 18th Roads

No improvements to roads in England had been made since Roman times, and since then, as traffic increased the roads had become more and more inadequate. Particularly in the (South and South East) between London and the Midlands and especially in winter the roads were appalling. This was because this area was a clay belt.

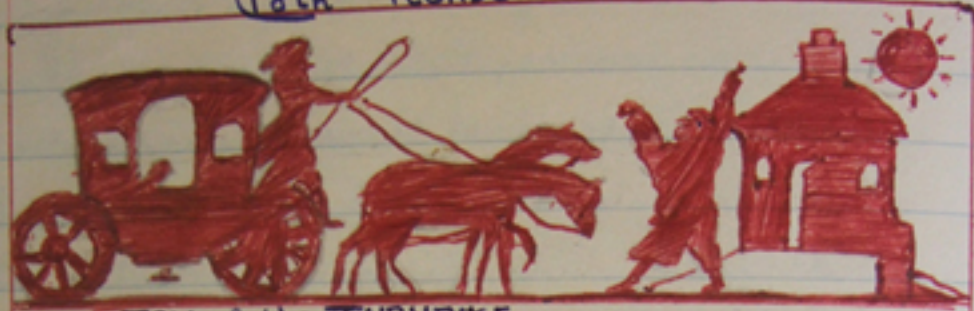
Roads were the responsibility of the local authorities who were usually loath to improve them because.

- a. It was very expensive
- b. It was other people who would benefit



18th ROADS

6.11.62



The TOLL of the TURNPIKE LAWFUL.



A One-Day  
Coach-Journey  
Undertaken - About  
THE Year 1700



The TOLL of the TURNPIKE. UNLAWFUL.

7 1/2

A new method of controlling the roads was the Turnpike Trust which was a private company. It took over the responsibility of the roads, including improvements, and was allowed to levy a tax on the road users by using a Toll Gate or Toll House. It was not always popular but it was more efficient than other methods.

Still, however, long journeys were uncomfortable, tedious, and sometimes dangerous. It was an unusual feature of <sup>the</sup> 18th, that the measured mile got longer as one went further North. For although the standard mile (1760 yds) had been introduced in the South, the North still kept a mile of 2428 yds. Around London roads suffered a great deal because they were used by cattle and poultry on the way to slaughter in London.



## Late 17th and 18th Waterways.

In the 18th it was almost impossible to transport goods by road and therefore waterways <sup>were</sup> made. It must be remembered that in the 18th most <sup>large</sup> towns were either sea ports or river ports. The rivers were deepened, widened and cleared. Also some boats used horses to pull them and therefore tow paths had to be made. The Mersey was made navigable as far as Warrington, the Douglas as far as Wigan, the Aire to Leeds and the Thames to Lechdale and by 1720 a thousand miles of navigable rivers covered England's countryside. Many industries depended on the waterways eg. The coal trade at Tyneside transporting coal to London, the Cheshire cheeses from Cheshire and another was to go <sup>by road</sup> from the Potteries, to Burton and then by the River Trent to North Staffordshire. The produce was sent to Willington on the Trent. The Great Ouse served the Eastern Counties very well.

## Agriculture in the Early 18th.

Most of the Midlands and the North at this time were still open fields. Farmers tended to live, in these areas, in villages rather than on isolated farms. But it was becoming obvious that if the new and growing markets of London and the large towns were to be exploited, then the old methods would have to change. This meant new crops and new methods of farming.

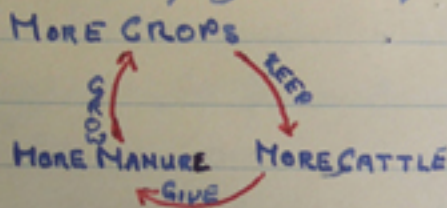
One of the biggest problems was how to keep animals, particularly cattle, during the winter. Viscount Townshend (Turnip) who had retired from politics after a quarrel with Walpole, and Jethro Tull a Leicestershire gentleman, were two of the early Pioneers.

Tull realised the value of having round crops and invented a seed drill the use of which made this possible by sowing the seed at



regular intervals and at a uniform depth.

Townshend concentrated on producing root crops which would enable animals to feed throughout the winter. Townshend developed the 'four-course' rotation of crops - wheat, root crop, barley, clover. This started a new type of farming lasting 2 centuries. By providing enough winter crops it started a beneficial circle of good farming



Of course Townshend's and Bull's ideas could not work on the open fields, and slowly the farming community realised that enclosure would have to come in the end. Land could be enclosed by the consent of every member of the village but if some were against it parliament was asked to sanction the land by a special act. 350,000 acres were inclosed by Parliament and it was more by the end of the century.

In the 18th there were several classes of people:-

received received received  
- tenant tenant tenant

1, The Landowner

This class received high <sup>rents</sup> rates from their ~~tenants~~ and government support in the form of the Corn Laws. They also got a bounty for exporting goods. They could receive political influence from the land in the form of their tenants' votes. By now landowning on a big scale was becoming fashionable and therefore expensive.

2, Freeholder

E || The Freeholder class held its own land, but as this was usually only very small they were not always prosperous.

3, Copyholder

This class was very much like the Freeholder class, the difference being that they held a document, proving their right to hold the land. This class also was not very prosperous.

the century.



### Tenant Farmers.

There was an increasing number of this class. They rented land from the landowner and were often wealthier than both Freeholders and Copyholders.

### Squatters

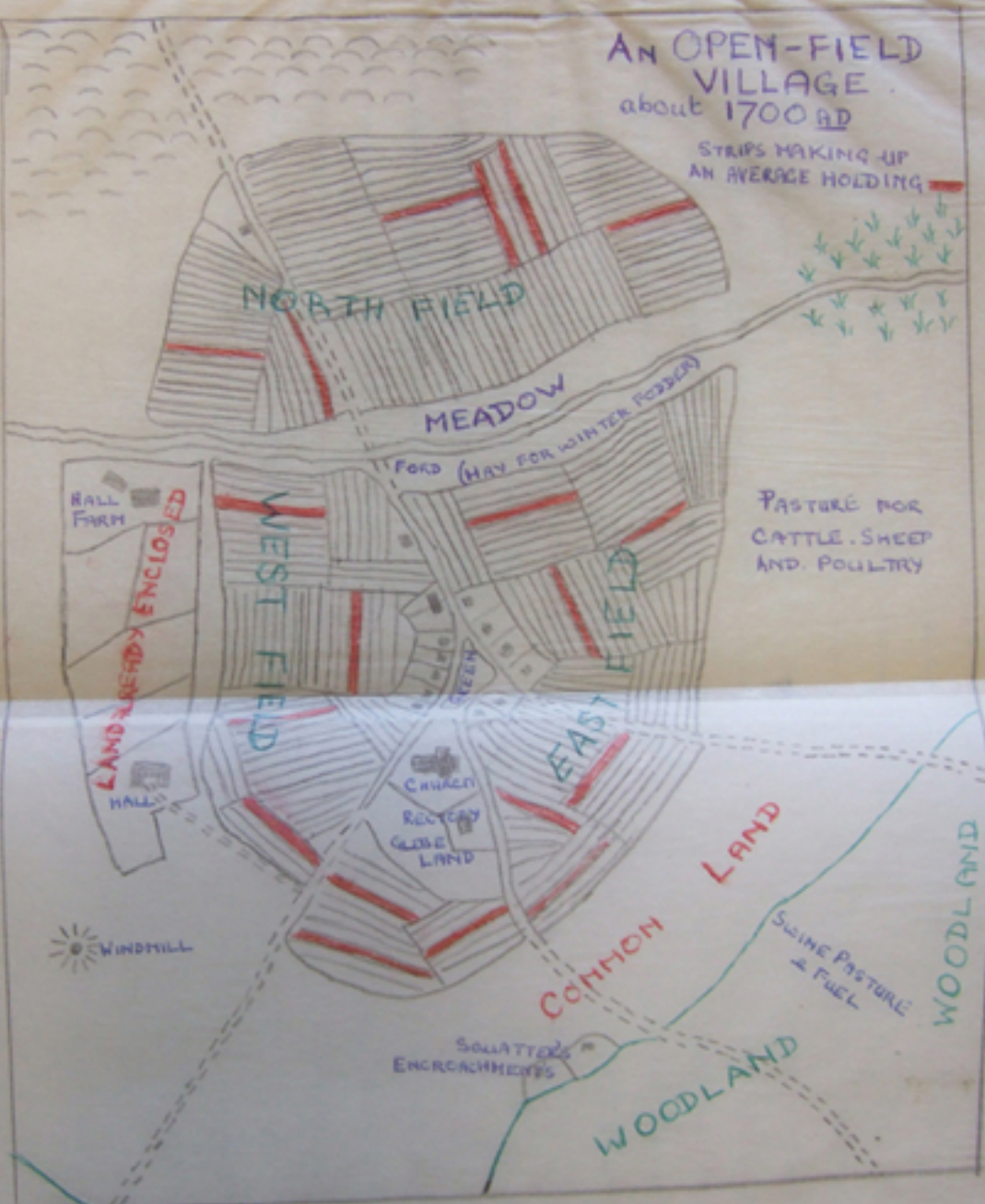
These people settled down and cultivated common land. This was legally wrong and they could be turned off it.

### Wageless Labourers.

This class was of an increasing number. They lived in small cottages or huts. They received low wages and lived mainly on cereals and meat, sugar and tea were luxuries. Fuel was a problem and near Peterborough cow-dung was used. They were often out of work and could not seek employment in other towns because of the Act of Settlement (1662). They often added to their income by spinning and when it was wet the man even helped.

# AN OPEN-FIELD VILLAGE about 1700 AD

STRIPS MAKING UP  
AN AVERAGE HOLDING



PASTURE FOR  
CATTLE, SHEEP  
AND POULTRY

HALL FARM  
LAND ALREADY ENCLOSED  
HALL

CHURCH  
RECTORY  
GROVE LAND

COMMON LAND

WINDMILL

SQUATTERS  
ENCROACHMENTS

SWINE PASTURE  
& FUEL

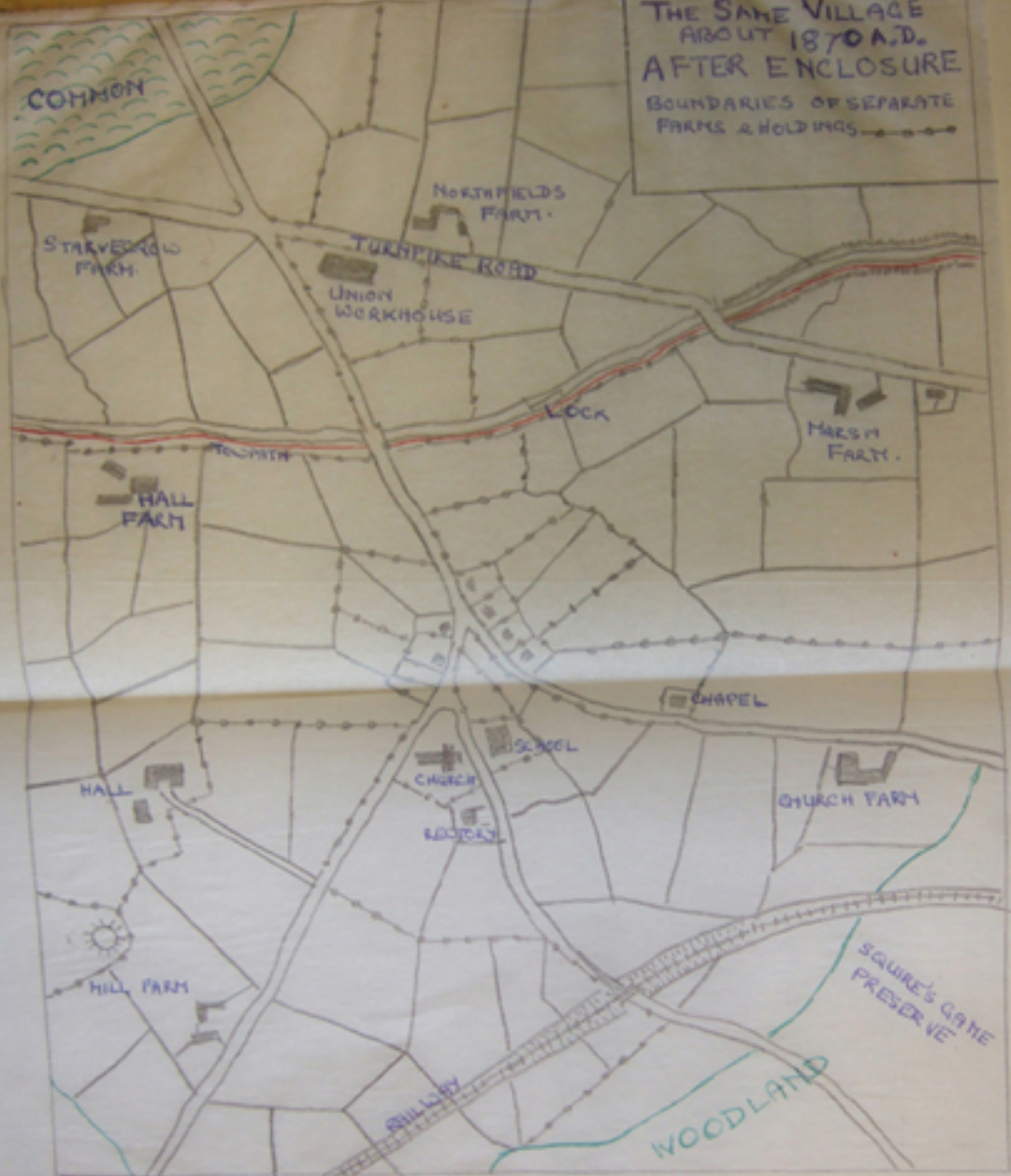
WOODLAND

WOODLAND

21  
5.1.10



THE SANE VILLAGE  
ABOUT 1870 A.D.  
AFTER ENCLOSURE  
BOUNDARIES OF SEPARATE  
FARMS & HOLDINGS



## Industry in the Early 18th.

1. The Master Craftsman. This was a 'one man firm'. He bought the raw material, made something from it and then he sold it to the general public. Some had a few assistants who helped them in their work.

EXAMPLES. Staffordshire Pottery, Birmingham hardware and Sheffield cutlery.

2. The Domestic System. This system was particularly suitable to the cloth industry. The man at the centre of this system was the clothier who provided the capital, and bought the raw material which was wool, and distributed it to craftsmen, weavers etc. After the product had been made he collected it, possibly improved it, and then sold it. This system was also used for <sup>the manufacture of</sup> cotton, lace, hosiery, and leather goods. In all of these the process depended on the skill, the energy



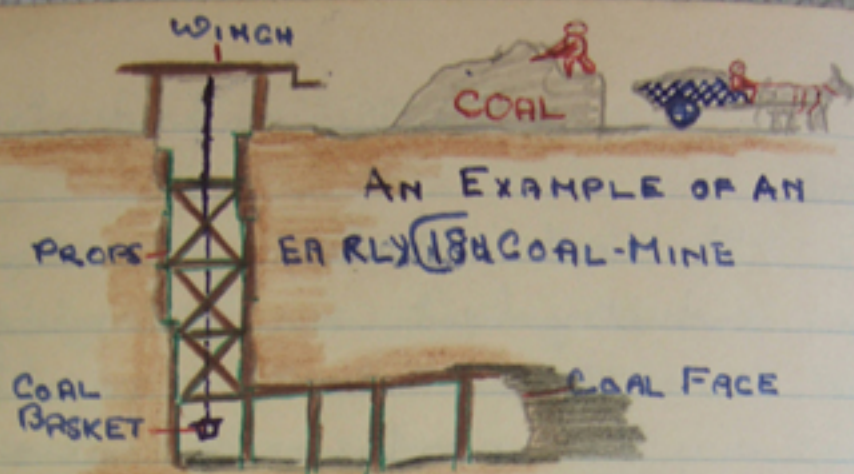
and the capital of the employer.

- 3/ The Factory System. The best example of this system was the silk industry. This started in Italy, and was gaining so much money, that the machinery was kept secret. However in 1734 John Lombe smuggled out some machinery and founded a factory on an Island on the River Derwent. The work was done in a factory rather than by domestic labour because silk was very expensive and of-course the process was secret. It was also done in a factory because machinery made the silk produce finer and better. Because John Lombe smuggled in the machinery he was poisoned by the people he had got the secret off. However his brother continued on the process.
- 
-

The Mining IndustriesCoal.

The coal industry was not a very important industry but was becoming more and more important. More people were realising the importance of coal as a fuel and the Newcastle-London coal trade was the main coal route. The coal seams near the surface were soon exhausted and to sink a shaft meant several problems which could only be solved by expensive equipment eg. The pumping engine devised by Thomas Newcomen 1712. to stop flooding. It was risky for a man to invest in coal-mining even more than in textiles etc and therefore miners protect<sup>ed</sup> themselves from needless loss from competition. In the Newcastle area the coal-miners or 'HOSTMEN' agreed on wages and prices.





Iron.

In the 18th there was a great demand for iron because of wars etc. but the furnaces could not supply the demand. The big problem was fuel, <sup>(mainly charcoal)</sup> and several smaller furnaces had ceased to exist. In 1739 only sixty firms producing 17,000 tons a year existed. They employed hundreds of workmen and some times ~~see~~ coalminers.

Second Class+ Skilled Artisans

1. The Tradesman. There were a number of Trades needing less skill such as weaving. The men formed into trade-clubs but this was illegal. However the government overlooked them unless a national trade-club was formed and then they interfered. The trade-clubs were formed for the purpose of collective-bargaining for wages or to make the J.P.'s fix wages in accordance with the Elizabethan statutes. This class did not stand a chance of rising as the previous class did.

Third Class1. Unskilled Labourer

There was big gap between this class and the other two. This class was the <sup>scum</sup> dregs of the earth. They lived a precarious life and lived in the slums. They were completely uneducated.

2. The Miners lived in out of the way places, away from civilisation, and



OpenTop ClassPeople in Industry

1. The Great Merchants, Capitalists and coal- and iron- merchants stood apart from the other classes. They were well educated but were not very numerous.

E | 2. Skilled Workers. This was one of the larger classes of a similar social position, with an education and outlook. Many skilled workers who had gone through apprenticeship stood a chance of becoming Master Craftsmen working wholly or partly as an independent producer.

3. Shapemen, were almost the same as skilled workers. They had to polite in everyway and very well manneied.

4. Clerks. These were the clerks of the Great Merchants but belonged to the same class. They were solid, law abiding, educated and of some standing.

no attempt was made to educate them: Life was cheap in the mines and such conditions bred rough, desperate men.

7  $\frac{1}{2}$

### The Early 18th Attitude to Trade

The current economic theory in the Early 18th was mercantilism i.e. Export more than you import. They did this to build up a store of gold which could be used in an emergency e.g. a war. To make this scheme work a country must be self sufficient and rely on the colonies to deal trade with rather than other countries.

The woollen industry was ideal for mercantilism because: it was

- 1, The raw material came from England
- 2, It didn't cost much to make
- 3, But because it was in demand it sold for a high profit
- 4, ~~Gold~~ was sold abroad.

Wool was so highly valued that



several laws were made to stop anything that could compete with it (the cotton and silk trades). In 1721 clothes made completely of cotton were forbidden and therefore clothes had to be made of cotton and linen; these were called 'fustians'. Cotton was bad because:-

- 1// Cotton was expensive
- 2// The Raw material had to be bought from abroad.

Another law was made that said that one had to be buried in a shroud of wool.

Trade was good with Portugal because they bought a lot of woollen goods but we didn't buy a lot of port.

Trade was bad with France because they wanted to sell us their luxury goods but didn't want to buy our woollen goods.

The colonies supplied things that we couldn't produce. They didn't compete but supplemented things.

They got the goods that we made in return. We discouraged them from Textile Industries and encouraged them to provide things that were necessities, eg. naval supplies - timber glass etc.

### The Prosperity of the Ports.

The prosperity of Trade was reflected in the way booming ports. London was the chief of these and into this port flowed goods from almost every <sup>town</sup> coast in the world. These goods were loaded from the boats onto litters and then transported to probably to one of the great London markets eg. Blackwell, Covent Garden.

2.12.63

Prog.

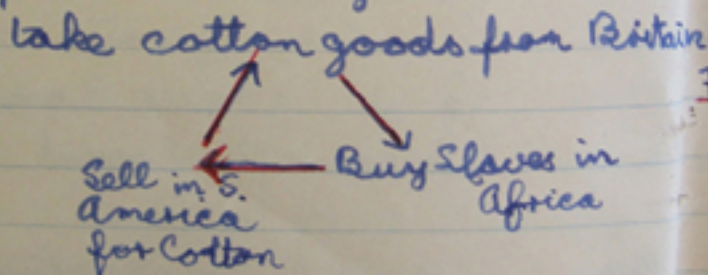
### Prosperity of Trade

Bills and credits were becoming more and more popular and more and more business transactions took place using these. The 'Bill of London' became a normal



method of payment and in this way London came to hold the 'purse strings' of the country. The Bank of England became the centre of the finance world.

Liverpool was one of the most striking examples of the expansion of British Overseas trade. It is known that Liverpool nearly doubled its trade between 1690 and 1725 and that Liverpool merchants, with their trade to nearly all parts of the world, became 'universal merchants'. Liverpool's most striking trade was the 'slave trade'. This trade formed a most profitable triangle



The expanding market for British Goods was to stimulate manufactures, to increase production, and some of the profits were to finance technical improvements in industry.

George I

George I ~~lands~~ became King of England at the age of 54. He arrived on the 29th September 1714 in a very thick fog.

He was unattractive, he spoke virtually no English and he was not careful in his appearance. He didn't have much ability and was unfaithful. His friends and mistresses were all German. He didn't show much interest in British Politics because he considered them to be too complicated and he was content, at least at first, to leave politics to the Whigs.

PREP

The 1715 Rebellion. 11.12.62

If James Edward was to recover the throne he had to do it before George became accepted and settled down but it was not going to be easy.

He needed to have two rebellions, one in England, and 1 in Scotland because he saw that riots (of which there were many and caused the Riot Act (1715) which



gave the magistrates more power] would never persuade George to give up the throne and go back to Hanover.

He needed a man capable of rising the Jacobites in England and the only man was Ormonde [Marlborough's successor] but he had fled to France. Another blow for the Stuarts was the death of Louis XIV, who supported James Edward. The Duke of Orleans became regent and did not want to get involved with foreign troubles and also James Edward would not give up his Roman Catholicism and this ruined his cause. While James Edward was trying to solve his problems England was constantly informed by a French ambassador in Paris and preparations with the army and navy calmly took place.

There were 3 actual rebellions: -

- 1) Ormonde led 2 invasions from France to Devonshire but on finding no support he retired in disgrace.

2] The next rebellion was led by a country squire called Thomas Forster who, with English and Scottish Jacobites, reached Preston. However their eyes became fixed on the women and the town was left unguarded, allowing the town to be attacked from the south and on the 13th November the town was routed.

3] In Scotland the rebellion was led by the Earl of Mar, who was dethroned by his followers. He fought, on the same day as Forster (13th Nov), the indecisive battle of Abermunt. He won on his front and chased the enemy <sup>for</sup> so long that he allowed the enemy to take the rest of his force.

Then James came to England but could do nothing than encourage his followers to seek the best terms for themselves and then he returned to France. The 1715 rebellion was over with the Stuarts on the losing side.

The government dealt wisely with the prisoners by giving them lenient sentences.



so as not to make martyrs of them.

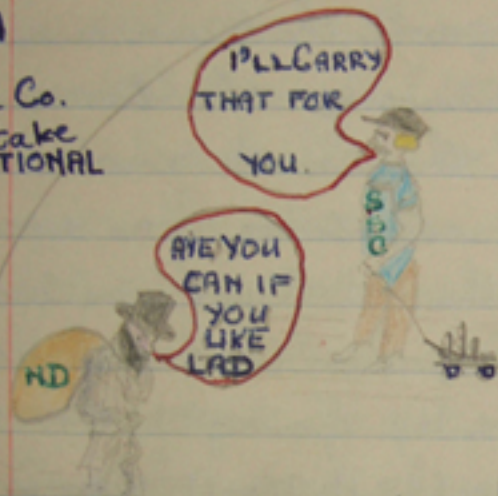
The South Sea Bubble.

8.1.63

Jan - Oct. 1720

PHASE 1

South Sea Co.  
offer to take  
over NATIONAL  
DEBT.



JANUARY SALE  
SHARES

PHASE 2.

Rush to buy  
shares of  
all companies



PHASE 4  
RUIN



PHASE 3

Rush to Sell Shares

## Sir Robert Walpole 1676 - 1745

His Early Life Walpole was born in 1676 into a family of Norfolk country squires and it was a politically minded family. He went to Eton and King's College Cambridge, and when his brother died he was taught how to manage an estate. He entered Parliament in 1700 <sup>and in</sup> ~~as~~ <sup>1792 became</sup> the representative of King's Lynn. He was this till his resignation in 1742. He was a staunch Whig, and had ~~ever~~ suffered in the last years of Ann's reign (he'd even been sent to the Tower) but on the accession of George, and the Whigs (1714) and he got the job of Paymaster. In 1721, because of the South Sea Bubble, he had gained a leading position in the Government.

### His Character.

He had been trained to be on easy and familiar terms with his fellow men.



as well as to drive a shrewd bargain. He conducted the affairs of Houghton and the affairs of State in exactly the same manner and was mainly among the same kind of men. He was a heavy drinker and was devoted to hunting and shooting. He had no use for sentiment and didn't think much of high ideals. He was a shrewd judge of character and alarmed the friend and foe alike were moved by the same commonsense as he was. He had few illusions about his contemporaries after cut and thrust from both business and parliamentary bargaining. He bribed people and it is largely true that he lowered the tone of political life. He had been brought up to believe that a business was run by one man not a committee and he used this method for parliamentary business. He was a great House of Commons man. As a proof of his success it is shown by the attitude

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of the English in the 1745 rebellion. He believed that to stop people turning jacobite he had to make them content with their lot under the Hanoverians and in the 1st years of his ministry left foreign affairs to Townshend, his

Walpole and the National Debt.

by Walpole makes England more Prosperous

In 1714, Walpole suggested that a fund should be set up, and this was set up by Stanhope. The aim of the fund was to set aside money for paying off the National Debt. Although Walpole developed this plan, he often used money from it in emergencies. However the national debt was lowered from £3 1/4 million to £2 million.

Walpole and Trade

Walpole encouraged industry and commerce. He removed export duties off goods in high demand abroad and import duties off dyes, glass, raw silk etc. which were needed for home manufacture. He overhauled



40 the whole system of customs and made 3  
a simpler one. He waged constant  
war on the ceaseless activities  
of smugglers which meant a loss  
to the exchequer. In 1723 Walpole set  
up 'bonded warehouses' at all ports.  
Here goods from abroad could be  
stored while awaiting re-export, and  
no duty was charged. Goods going  
to home markets ~~were~~ only paid  
duty as they were sold. At first  
this plan only covered tea, coffee,  
coconuts, and chocolate but it  
was clear that it was a most  
efficient method and Walpole  
planned to extend it.

In 1733 Walpole tried to propose  
his new 'excise scheme' in the  
House of Commons. This intended  
to set up warehouses for wine and  
tobacco from which he expected  
to get enough revenue to abolish  
the land tax. However he failed

because his rivals were in the oppos-  
 ition and by 1733 resistance to  
 Walpole's schemes had grown to a  
 very high pitch. The scheme, although  
 good was attacked mainly on the  
 grounds that it would result in an  
 increase of inquiring officials. Walpole  
 withdrew the bill seeing it was the  
 only way to keep himself in power.  
 Despite this set-back Walpole succeeded  
 in making the country more prosperous

Walpole and Foreign Affairs.

In 1730 Townshend retired from politics  
 after a quarrel with Walpole, who <sup>then</sup>  
 became responsible for foreign affairs.  
 He was not suited to the task, not interested  
 nor was he particularly able. His  
 policy degenerated to "PEACE AT ANY PRICE"  
 This policy was soon stretched to the  
 maximum firstly:- by the War of the Polish  
 Succession which he rigged out of.  
 Secondly, and even more important, by



the Anglo-Spanish relations on the high seas. Walpole was eventually pushed into war. In 1739 the 'War of Jenkins Ear (The Spanish War)' was fought to protect British trading rights to the New World.

In 1740 Walpole was dragged into the War of the Austrian Succession to defend the rights of Maria Theresa (Empress<sup>ess</sup> of Austria). In 1742 Walpole resigned and 3 years he died. In that time he took no active part in politics.

Prep

The 1745 Rebellion

10.1.63

Charles Edward (Bonny Prince Charlie) was 25 when he, on his fathers behalf, made a final attempt to regain the English Throne. Most of the British troops were in Europe and it was a fine time for a rebellion. Charles Edward was aptly suited to lead a rebellion. He was handsome, full of spirit <sup>and</sup> adventure, noted for golf, great charm of manner, a power to arouse wild enthusiasm and passionate loyalty among his countrymen. It was later found that he was such a good leader.



Extract from Charles Mac-Beth's Diary.

[One of Charles's followers who came with him from France.]

July 22<sup>nd</sup> 1745

On board a boat talking us home.

July 23<sup>rd</sup> 1745

Landed on Eriskay. Landed West Coast,  
Mountainous

July 25<sup>th</sup> 1745

Landed on Main-land at Moidart. Nearly turned back. Charles insisted I went on. Low on money.

August 19<sup>th</sup> 1745

Charles raised Standard at Glenfinnan.

August 31<sup>st</sup> 1745

Supporters gradually growing. Started to move Eastward.

September 16<sup>th</sup> 1745.

Arrived at Edinburgh. Couldn't take castle. Laid siege to castle.

September 17<sup>th</sup> 1745.

Charles held court at Holyrood. Held a Ball.



September 21st. 1745

Moved East for 9 m<sup>is</sup>. from Edinburgh. Glashed with Sir John Cope's forces at Prestonpans. It was a glorious victory. 30 men lost.  
70

October 3rd. 1745

Crossed the border into England with 2,000 men. Got as far as Carlisle.

October 5th. 1745

Marched to Kendal. Didn't gather many supporters

October 16th. 1745

Got to Lancaster. Seems we'll be here a few days

October 19th. 1745

Left Lancaster. Forced-marched for Bolton

October 20th. 1745

Got to Bolton

October 22nd. 1745

Reached Wigan. May stay here a while to collect supplies and rally supporters.



November 10<sup>TH</sup>. 1745

Left Wigan. Reached Manchester.

December 4<sup>TH</sup>. 1745

Entered Derby. Now only 150 M<sup>NS</sup> from London.

December 5<sup>TH</sup>. 1745

Charles held a 'council of war'. Lord George Murray advised him to return. Most of the officers wouldn't stay with him unless he went back.

December 6<sup>TH</sup> 1745 Friday.

Charles started his retreat to Scotland, on a 'Black Friday'.

January 15<sup>TH</sup>; 1746

Reached Falkirk. Turned to face British Vanguard led by the Duke of Cumberland and George II's son. There was a glorious battle and Charles came out on top.



This is the last extract from Mac-Beth's Diary. Written on the dawn of the 16TH OF APRIL.

April 16TH. 1746

Made camp on Culloden Moor. Cumberland is very near. Today may prove a memorable one for all Scots.

Q<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>. The Diary does not continue because Charles Mac-Beth fell foul to a British sword. The Rebellion was over. *Splendid effort!*

The defeat at Culloden Moor meant the end of the '45. 'Mopping Up' operations took several months but they were bound to succeed and it was only with great difficulty that Charles Edward, who had a price of £30,000 on his head, escaped to France.

The 2 main effects of the '45 Rebellion were :-

- a. The building of a system of roads in the Highlands, and as a result, the further securing of the Hanoverians on

the throne. The roads brought prosperity to the Highlands and it was not long before the Highlanders became loyal subjects to the crown.

15.1.18

## Social Evils of the Early 18th

Keep

### 1. Drinking

Drunkenness was common in all ranks. Gin was replacing small-beer and was becoming the principal drink. In 1750 11 million gallons were of spirits were consumed to  $\frac{1}{2}$  million in 1684. A magistrate said "that if the consumption of this poison went on that in the next 20 years there would be few people left to drink it". It was true that many people died from alcoholic poisoning. In 1751 Parliament took action against the sale of spirits. ~~It~~<sup>was</sup> made a law which confined the sale of spirits to licencies.

Not clear.

### Gambling

This evil was confined mainly to the upper classes who had the money. They betted on



the most ridiculous things and enjoyed expending their money.

### Callousness

The people of the Early 18<sup>th</sup> loved cruelty and horrors. The heads of Jacobins executed after the 1745 Revolution were impaled on Temple Bar, and one could look through a telescope to see more closely the ~~grosse~~ sight. They used to follow executions and equally popular for all classes was to watch the chained lunatics outside Bethlem Hospital. Also they were delighted by the Cock fights, and other such things which were regularly held on the outskirts of London.

Clumsy

### Physical Qualities

Duels were a ~~modern~~ popular thing in this age. Certain <sup>young</sup> aristocrats terrorized the London streets with ~~results~~ on defenceless citizens. They used Red-Indian tactics and were called Mohocks

349  
5 The Class Difference

In the 13th the existence side by side of luxury and poverty was a great evil. In London the contrast was striking and in other towns, in which industry was developing, had the same problem. Town mobs were notorious for their violence and the most violent and barbarous mobs came from mining towns.

Unnecessarily careless.

Weaknesses of the Church of England

The Church of England far from combating social evils was involved in social evils

- ① The Church appointments were too closely connected with the Government and therefore, the because appointments were often very lucrative, much intrigue was behind scenes before appointments were made.

eg. A letter to the Prime Minister, Newc<sup>ast</sup>, referring to the Bishopric of Worcester.

- ② Church salaries varied enormously and high



350 were paid very highly whereas a Missionary <sup>35</sup> for the Society of the Propagation of the Gospel only received £30 annually. Pluralism was very common among clergymen.

③ Because of the Resignation of Pevitan an High Church officials i.e. - extremists had left; the church was now too moderate. Enthusiasm was regarded ~~as~~ as dangerous.

eg. troubles of 17th

④ The Clergy were too aristocratic in outlook. They were either aristocratic themselves or employed by by them. They therefore tended to emphasise the rightness of inequality which was in fact wrong. They stressed that ~~the fact~~ <sup>it</sup> was wrong to change ones station. <sup>the</sup> Behavior within churches reflected this. The fact that richer people had private news and behaved virtually as they wanted

⑤ The training of clergy in the 17th was highly inadequate. All they had to do was to take an easy oral exam at either Oxford <sup>or</sup> Cambridge. Most clergy were country gentlemen who were kind etc. but would not preach

in the ~~cities~~ cities. There were hardly any churches in the big cities.

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### John Wesley

He was born into a clerical family and his mother, Susanna, who had a very strong will, exercised a rigorous discipline over her 18 children. She also kept a strong religious discipline of over them. John went to Oxford and was joined by his brother Charles. They stood out for their amazing piety attracted people to them and they came to be known as the 'Holy Club', 'Bible Moths' or 'Methodists'. John became a clergyman in the Anglican church but he was still not convinced of his salvation. He found his salvation in 1738 at a Moravian meeting house: he was then 35. This convinced him that God, to save not only him but everybody with his help. He spent the rest of his life helping people. However Wesley had no intention to quarrel with the Anglican church but



because they considered his preaching dangerous, they did not let him preach in the churches. Wesley therefore started preaching in the industrial areas, but was still very careful not to combat the Anglican church. Methodist preaching was very emotional and Wesley and Whitefield were able to draw tremendous audiences. However, sometimes public opinion would be against them and they would be lucky to get away 'in one piece!' They couldn't expect mercy from the J.P's who after egged the mob on. Charles Wesley, John Wesley's brother, wrote many emotional hymns (eg. Soldiers of Christ Arise). The sermons had a great emotional value and this new faith appealed to the poorer sect. The advancement of this new sect didn't please the leaders of the Anglican church or the Aristocracy. They didn't like the idea of all men being equal in the eyes of God.

The break with the Anglican church came in 1784 when Wesley ordained his

353 own ministers. In the very same year 356  
Methodist chapels had been constructed.  
The money for these chapels came from  
a 'society' which had previously been  
a 'class'.

Lay preachers were carefully pick<sup>ed</sup>  
by Wesley and although these men may  
not have been very clever they had  
had a vocation for the post and were  
endowed with a great understanding of  
the Scriptures.

Wesley set up the foundations of a  
new faith and he made perfectly sure  
that it would not crumble away when  
he was gone. However Wesley ruled  
his organization on his own which is a  
bad thing for any organization. His  
word was law, and it is no wonder  
he got the nickname 'Pope John':

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## The Struggle between England and France in America

Close the  
War

In 1744 the number of British colonists in America easily surpassed the number of French colonists but on the other hand there was little or no unity between the British colonies who were jealous of anything which threatened their independence, and they were reluctant to join together in action for their own defence. The British didn't bother to enlist the help of the natives and as a result the Indians went over to the side of the French who had a great power of organization. Without British troops the colonies would have been helpless.

the Breaks

War broke out in 1744 and it was New England and not the government which took the initiative. Shirley, governor of Massachusetts launched an attack on Louisbourg to give Britain

entrance of the  
 control of the St. Lawrence. It was a  
 glorious ~~de~~ victory owing to :-

- a) The presence of a British Fleet which prevented French reinforcements from landing.
- b) The courage and determination of the colonists (although they lacked military skill).

It was a surprise to everyone when they heard of the capture of Louisbourg but still no assistance came from the government and Nova Scotia was only prevented from being lost by Shirley's efforts. In 1748 at Aix-la-Chapelle Louisbourg was surrendered to the French in exchange for the evacuation of Madras and Flanders. The colonists were furious by this move for it could be seen that the struggle for the mastery Canada would be not far off.

Soon after this France started to link its colonies in Canada to



its ~~own~~ colonies at the mouth of the Mississippi by a chain of forts. Because of this the Mississippi and the Ohio became very important. Neither of British or French colonies were short of room to expand for there was plenty of land to spare, but if English <sup>eastern</sup> colonies were ~~not~~ to be strangled it was essential to push westwards through the Alleghenies to the Mississippi Plains and also to ensure that the route to Canada via the Hudson River and Lake Champlain, was not closed. If the <sup>French</sup> forts succeeded the British would be hemmed in behind the Alleghenies and then pushed into the sea. This made war inevitable and in no way dependant on affairs in Europe.

The first thing that British colonists had to do was to recapture Fort Duquesne at the juncture of the Allegheny and Monogahela rivers which had been captured and greatly developed by the French. In 1754 George Washington made a good

57 attempt but failed. The prime-minister of England, Newcastle, decided to send help although England and France were at peace. In 1755 troops under General Braddock were sent to Virginia <sup>and then</sup> sent to recapture Fort Duquesne. He failed. He was ambushed in the forest by the French who, with their <sup>help of their</sup> Indian guides, <sup>had become</sup> were very good at fighting behind cover. The British, ~~to~~ attempted to fight in parade ground precision. The soldiers panicked and in the confusion, <sup>that followed</sup> Braddock was killed. As a result Virginia and Pennsylvania were in great danger.

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Place built on <sup>site</sup> of Fort Duquesne was Pittsburg.



Prep  
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The Rise of William Pitt and the Widenning  
Struggle

In 1756 the 7 Years War broke out and British affairs were conducted by the woolly-minded Newcastle. When this war broke out it meant <sup>that</sup> there was almost a world war being waged. In 1756 Britain was awaiting a French invasion and the final blow was the capture of Minorca by the French, which was due to the caution of Admiral Byng. Byng was court martialled and executed on his own ship the Monarque. Only one man could save Britain and that was - Pitt.

Pitt was born in 1708 and went to Eton and Trinity college, Oxford. The only outstanding member of the family was Thomas Pitt, his grand father. He was Governor of Madras and a wealthy, private Indian merchant in India. So wealthy that the East India Company had to go into partnership with him. He got a commission <sup>William Pitt</sup> into a cavalry regiment and devoted much time to reading about the art of warfare. In 1735 he entered Parliament as a member of OLD SARUM.

Pitt helped all schemes he felt could succeed and if they failed they were not through lack of energy. Pitt attempted to reassure England that France could never take England. Pitt saw that Britain had to be supreme at sea so she could send reinforcements to America and India and to prevent France from doing the same. The French wasted their efforts on attacking British Colonies. Pitt's ally in Europe was Frederick the Great and Pitt kept this all to stop a stalemate. Pitt helped Frederick in 2 ways.

- 1) Money paid to Frederick to keep his armies fighting.
- 2) By Commando Raids on the French Coast.

There were never any use but they did distract many French troops to protect the coast. Pitt's conception of war, was a world-wide war ~~with a single~~ <sup>as a single hold.</sup> ~~usage~~ of Pitt's energy was the <sup>one</sup> only reason which put his policy into effect.

Exp  
Summary  
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Unusually Clumsily written.



In his maiden speech, 1736, he attacked the king and in this way he gained George II's dislike but gained the friendship of the Prince of Wales. During 1736 to 1746 he tried to push himself into power. George II was against <sup>him</sup> and this policy failed. Pitt was given the unimportant but lucrative post of Paymaster General [1746-1755] of the forces. In 1754 he married Lady Hester Grenville. In 1755 he was sacked from the Post after an attack on Newcastle and after the 7 years war started it was seen Pitt was right.

In 1756 George II was forced to accept Pitt as Secretary of State. However Pitt couldn't control the party and he was dismissed in 1757 and for 3 months there was no government. In 1757 Pitt joined with Newcastle, who controlled the party. Pitt directed war

Pitt had a very strong personality but suffered from gout. He was very sombre. He was a great orator and a statesman, <sup>who</sup> ~~and~~ was the first person to address a speech direct to the public. He got the title the 'GREAT COMMONER' but unwise! forfeited this by taking the title Earl of Chatham.