James II and the Revolution 1688

James was Unpopular

James was unpopular for two main reasons:

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

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

An 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 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 did not work.

William matched 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
on the 22nd December he escaped from Britain never to return.

Homework. How the choice of King was made. As with a threat of lawlessness in England and under 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 Whig — who wanted Parliament to rule supreme and the law of Divine Right done away with, a Tory — who believed in Divine Right, but most of all wanted Divine Right to uphold the Anglican Church.

They had to choose between a Catholic King or his Protestant Daughters and it was decided William and Mary should rule jointly. With Mary a Protestant and a ruler appointed by Parliament, both Parties were satisfied.
The conditions.

In Williams and Mary’s reign it was declared that no ruler could be Roman Catholic.

Rights

1689 a) The Declaration of Rights was passed making James’ laws illegal.

b) All office holders and heads of state had to swear allegiance to whom the crown.

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——


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.

This dealt with the problem of finance. It was decided that the king 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 called annually.

To stop the king disabling 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 promised toleration, when it came it was very mild. The Toleration Act of 1689 was proposed by the Earl of Nottingham and it was granted. The non-conformists were allowed freedom to worship and 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 ghouging 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**—Unison 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 Palaim 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.

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 artillery was used to pacify the clans. Also, all 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 camp of Glencoe. They lived amicably with the MacDonald clan and then one night in a snowstorm they killed the
chief and 37 others. The rest escaped over the hills. Little was done to persecute the offender.

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 even greater.
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. 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) Scotland could keep its own church and law system.

Both countries gained from the alliance.
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 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 she 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's reign.

However, the Irish Parliament did not see the point in the latter paragraph and many restrictions were made on the Roman Catholics:
a. They were excluded from both army and navy.
b. They were not allowed to vote or enter Parliament.
They were not allowed to teach and 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.

2.10.02.
In 1697 the Treaty of Ryswick was made, 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. 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 and each had a claimant to the throne and each were determined that the other should not gain the whole of the Spanish Empire. In 1698 England, France and Austria 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 owned by Charles. When the Spaniards heard there was a dramatic result. The Spaniards wanted to preserve all their empire and they
didn't care who was king.

Before Carlos died, however, he wrote a will leaving all the empire to the Duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XI, 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 grandson Philip V of Spain.

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Louis Makes War Inevitable

In three ways Louis made war inevitable:

1) Firstly his troops moved into the border 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 recognized 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.

John Churchill was born in 1650, the son of a 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
him. However William realized Marlborough had the political ability to keep the Great Alliance together and, also that he had been 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 a 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 frankly 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; Oudenarde, 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
Charles III as king of Spain, but this attempt failed despite gallant efforts of the Catalans. In Italy Brindisi Eugene (Eugen) the Austrian command 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 right to import slaves into South America and the right to send one ship...
The Revolution Settlement made Parliament so confident over 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 'Tory'. They never had much loyalty towards him and when Mary died this loyalty weakened even more. It was a shock to him when in 1695, the Tories got in by a majority. However, he did not dismiss his Whig ministers and he 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 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 Shames. 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 Sophie 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 from serious gout. Most of her attentions were focussed on—

a) The Church
b) Her Husband (George of Denmark)
c) The Marlboroughs. 

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

In 1710 however the Whigs fell because a) Sarah had been replaced by Abigail Hill (Mrs Masham)
b) the Whigs had, unmercifully prosecuted a Holy person, Dr Southewell, 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 propagandists were (for the Whigs) Wharton, author of Lilliblulero 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 Tory 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 sardonic 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.
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 friendly relations 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 a few days after Bolingbroke (St John) had seised
From Oxford (Harley). By now it was too late and George I was accepted by everyone as king.

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**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.

In England at that time, was still the 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 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 ever-growing population, its worldwide trade, its financial centres, its political life, and its fashionable society.

Late 17th and Early 18th Century 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

The Toll of the Turnpike Lawful

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

The Toll of the Turnpike, Unlawful
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'.

However, 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 the 18th century that the measured mile got longer as one went further North, for although the standard mile (1760 yards) had been introduced in the South, the North still kept a mile of 2,428 yards. 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 were made. It must be remembered that in the 18th most 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 Ouse to Leeds and the Thames to Teddington. 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 by road and another was to go 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 17th Century

Most of the Midlands and the North at this time were still open fields. Farmers tended to live in the three 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 Diònniers.

Tull realised the value of rotating 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.

\[ \text{More crops} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{Keep}} \quad \text{More manure} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{Give}} \quad \text{More cattle} \]

Of course, Townshend's and Hull'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 enclosed by Parliament and it was more by the end of the century.
People on the Land

In the 18th there were several classes of people:

1. **Landowner**
   
   This class received high 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**
   
   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 write to hold the land. This class also was not very prosperous.
Tennant Farmers.

There was an increasing number of this class. They rented land from the landlord 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.

Handless 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

North Field
Meadow
Ford (hay for winter fodder)
West Field
East Field
Common Land
Squatters encroachments

HALL FARM
HALL
Church
Rectory
globe land

Windmill

Woodland
Sulphur pasture & fuel
THE SAME VILLAGE
ABOUT 1870 A.D.
AFTER ENCLOSURE
BOUNDARIES OF SEPARATE FARMS & HOLDINGS
Industry in the Early 1800s.

The Master Craftsman. This was a one man firm. He bought the raw material, made something from it and then 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.

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 cotton, lace, chiffon and leather goods. In all of these the process depended on the skill, the energy
and the capital of the employer.

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 prosecuted by the people he had got the secret off. However, his brother continued on the process.
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 e.g. 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 themselves from needless loss from competition. In the Newcastle area the coal-miners or ‘HOSTMEN’ agreed on wages and prices.
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, and several smaller furnaces had ceased to exist. In 1739 only sixty firms producing 17,000 tons a year existed. The employment hundreds of workmen and sometimes over coalminers.
Second Class

1. Tradesmen. They 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 I.P.'s fix wages in accordance with the Elizabethan statutes. This class did not stand of a chance of rising as the previous class did.

Third Class

1. Unskilled labourer.

There was a big gap between this class and the other two. This class was the serum 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
People in Industry

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

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. Shopmen, were almost the same as skilled workers. They had to polite in every way and very well mannered.

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 tough, desperate men.

The Early 18th Century Trade

The current economic theory in the Early 18th century 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 its colonies to deal trade with rather than other countries.

The woolen industry was ideal for mercantilism because:
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. Sold well 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 woolen 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 woolen 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, e.g., naval supplies, timber, flax, etc.

The Prosperity of Trade

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 coast in the world. These goods were loaded from the boats onto cifters and then transported to probably to one of the great London markets e.g., Blackwell, Covent Garden.

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:

- Take cotton goods from Britain
- Buy slaves in Africa
- Sell in S. America for cotton

The expanding market for British goods was to simulate manufactures, to increase production, and some of the profits went to finance technical improvements in industry.
George I

George I landed 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 semi. 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.

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 censured the Riot Act (1715) which...
gave the magistrates more power I would need 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 preparation
with the army and navy calmly took
place.

There were 3 actual rebellions:
1) Armonde left 2 invasion from France
to Devonshire but oh finding no
support he retired in disgrace.
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.

In Scotland, the rebellion was led by the Earl of Mar, who was defeated by his followers. He fought on the same day as Forster (13th Nov), the indecisive Battle of Sheriffmuir. He won on his front and chased the enemy so long that he allowed the enemy to take the rest of his force.

Then James came to England, but could do nothing but 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 loosing 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.**

Jan-Oct. 1720

**Phase 1**
South Sea Co. offer to take over National Debt.

**Phase 2**
Jan Sale Shares
Rush to buy shares of all companies.

**Phase 3**
Rush to sell shares.

**Phase 4**
Ruin
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 and in 1792 became the representative of King's Lynn. He was this till his resignation in 1742. He was a staunch Whig, and had even suffered in the last years of Anne'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 an 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 admired the friend and foe alike were moved by the same common sense 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
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.

In the 1st years of his ministry, he left foreign affairs to Townshend, his principal cabinet minister. Walpole makes England more Prosperous.

In 1719, Walpole suggested that the 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 ½ million to £2 million.

Walpole encouraged industry and commerce. He removed export duties off goods in high demand abroad, and import duties off dyes, flax, saw silk, etc., which were needed for home manufacture. He overhauled
the whole system of customs and made 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 propound 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
became his rivals were in the opposition 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 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 wriggled 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 Teresa (Emperor of Austria). In 1742 Walpole resigned and 3 years he died. In that time he took no active part in politics.

The 1745 Revelation

Charles Edward (Bonny Prince Charlie) was 25 when he, on his father's 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 and 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' followers who came with him from France.

July 22nd, 1745
On board a boat taking us home.

July 23rd, 1745
Landed on Friskay. Landed West Coast, mountainous.

July 25th, 1745

August 19th, 1745
Charles raised Standard at Glenfinnan.

August 31st, 1745
Supporters gradually growing. Started to move Eastward.

September 16th, 1745
Arrived at Edinburgh, couldn't take castle. Layed siege to castle.

September 17th, 1745
Charles held court at Holyrood. Held a Ball.
September 21st, 1745

Moved East for 9 ms. from Edinburgh. Blasted with Sir John Cope's forces at Prestonpans. It was a glorious victory. 30 men lost.

October 3rd, 1745

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

October 15th, 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 march 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 10th, 1745
Left Wigan. Reached Manchester.

December 4th, 1745
Entered Derby. Now only 150 miles from London.

December 5th, 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 6th, 1745 Friday
Charles started his retreat to Scotland on a 'Black Friday'.

January 15th, 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.

The Diary does not continue because Charles Mac-Beth fell from 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:

- 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.

Social Evils of the Early 18th Century

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; ½ 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 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.

ballsness

The people of the Early Rich 'loved' cruelty and horrors. The heads of Jacobites executed after the 1745 Revolution were impaled on Temple Bar, and one could look through a telescope to see more closely the gruesome sight. They used to follow executions and equally popular for all classes was to watch the chained lunatics outside Bethlehem Hospital. Also they were delighted by the Cock Fights, and other such things which were regularly held on the outskirts of London.

Physical Cruelties

Duels were a modern popular thing in this age. Certain young aristocrats terrorized the London streets with attacks on defenseless citizens. They used Red-Indian tactics and were called Mohocks.
In the 19th 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, New, referring to the Bishopric of Worcester.

2. Church Salaries varied enormously and high
were paid very highly whereas a Missionary for the Society of the Propagation of the Gospel only received £30 annually. Pluralism was very common among clergymen.

Because of the resignation of Puritan and High Church officials i.e. extremists had left, the church was now too moderate. Enthusiasm was regarded as dangerous.

eg: troubles of 19th

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 was wrong to change one's station. Behaviour within churches reflected this. The fact that richer people had private pews and behaved virtually as they wished.

Training of clergy in the 19th was highly inadequate. All they had to do was to take an easy oral exam at either Oxford and Cambridge. Most clergy were country gentlemen who were kind etc. but would not preach.
in the 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 rigorous discipline over her 18 children. She also kept a strong religious discipline of them. John went to Oxford and was joined by his brother Charles. They stood out for their amazing piety and attracted people to them and 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 saved 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 Anglician 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 often egged the mob on. Charles Wesley, John Wesley's brother, wrote many emotional hymns (e.g. 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 Anglician church or the Aristocracy. They didn't like the idea of all men being equal in their eyes. The break with the Anglician church came in 1784 when Wesley ordained his
own ministers. In the very same year 1856
Methodist Chapels had been constructed.
The money for these chapels came from
a 'society' which had previously been
a 'class'.

Said preachers were carefully picked
by Wesley and although these men may
not have been very clever they had
had a vocation for the post and were
edowed 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.'
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.

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 gloriuous victory owing to:
1. The presence of a British fleet which prevented French reinforcements from
landing.
2. 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
Islanders. The colonists were infuriated
by this move for it could be seen
its the struggle for the mastery Canada
would be not far off.

Soon after this France started
to link its colonies in Canada to
its colonies at the mouths 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 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 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 dependent on affairs in Europe.

The first thing that British colonists had to do was to recapture Fort Duquesne at the juncture of the Alleghany and Monogahela rivers which had been captured and greatly developed by the French. In 1754 George Washington made a good
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 and then sent to recapture Fort Duquesne. He failed. He was ambushed in the forest by the French who, with their Indian guides, were very good at fighting behind cover. The British had attempted to fight in parade-ground precision. The soldiers panicked and, in the confusion, Braddock was killed. As a result, Virginia and Pennsylvania were in great danger.

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Place built on site of Fort Duquesne was Pittsburgh.
The Rise of William Pitt and the Widening 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 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 Monarch. Only one man could save Britain and that was — Pitt.

Pitt was born in 1708 and went to Exeter 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 into a cavalry regiment he 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 at stop a stalemate. Pitt helped Frederick in 2 ways.

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

These 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 issue of Pitt's energy was the only reason which put his policy into effect.
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 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 a mutiny 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 three months there was no government. In 1757 Pitt joined with Newcastle, who controlled the party.

Pitt failed again.

Pitt had a very strong personality but suffered from gout. He was very combative. He was a great orator and a statesman, and was the first person to address a speech direct to the public.

He got the title 'The Great Commoner' but unwisely forfeited this by taking the title Earl of Chatham.