OWN WORK
on HENRY III (1216-1272)

His after he had disposed ROBERT DE BRUNO, ERNEST VON KYTELE
with varied his foreign enemies.

A new man made himself java of BOURBON, he was
the King's brother-in-law. SIMON DE MONTPERT was a very wise man.

Oxford known folks.

Was killed at Battle of Evesham, 1265.

Whom Smithsells
English people of the past.
Edward I (1242-1307)
The conquest of Wales and Scotland.

Wales

Llewellyn the Great was the first to make Wales almost independent. He lived in the time of Richard.

His grandson also called Llewellyn and his brother David rebelled against Edward. Llewellyn was killed in battle, but David was captured and hung.

Edward I gave Wales her first Prince of Wales.

No further attempt was made by Wales to recover independence until the fifteenth century, that is for three hundred years when
Owen Glendower in the reign of Henry IV rebelled but was defeated.

In spite of its conquest Wales has retained her own language and customs and famous men eg. Mr. Lloyd George and a famous weapon the hongbow.

**Conquest of Scotland**

Scotland has always been a mixture of races eg. Picts, Scots, Britons and Danes.

In 843 Kenneth Mac Alpin the king of Scots became King of Picts as well. In 1018 the King of Picts and Scots defeated Northumbrians. Same year Strathclyde became under his rule.

**David I (1124-1153)**
gave special care to gardening

His daughter married Henry I.

Organized land according to Norman ideas.

Between death of David 1153 and that of Alexander 1286. But after death of Alexander, a crisis came.

The heir to the throne then was a girl of three. Edward I hoped to unite England and Scotland by letting his eldest son marry her.

Finally, friction led to war between England and Scotland. Edward captured Berwick in a few 8,000 citizens.
Edward then marched to Scotland when John Balliol appeared before him with a white rod, a token of submission.

Wallace freed Scotland for a short time, at the battle of Scotland.

Was beaten at Falkirk 1298. Few years later Bruce beat the English, Irish, Welsh forces of Edward

Robert Bruce

Story of our Government

How Edward I governed

Improved laws, a law court

Kept in touch with all classes
of people through his government.

First thing to appoint Justices of peace, these were to try the people who had performed small crimes.

He encouraged towns & their trade.

Rearranged law courts
Steps to prevent crime.

No dyke, tree or bush whereby a man could do hurt was allowed within 900 feet of the road.

That in each town or village the gates were to be shut from sunset to sunrise and that twelve men should be on guard to stop any stranger passing them.
Own Work

Edward I made all the Jews leave England in 1290.

Their money-lending was then taken up by Italians.

After twenty years of Edward's reign, he made his Model Parliament.

In this barons, clergy, and commons were represented.

Some of Edward's barons refused to follow him to war until he signed the great charter, was killed at the Battle of Bannockburn.

English people of the past.
Life in Middle Ages

Charters

3. A charter was a written promise saying that a certain town could have certain rights.

3. In 1327 the citizens claimed rights to use mills for fuller cloth.

3. Three years later all towns lost all those charters. Guilds, Markets, Fairs, and Pack horses

No man could sell and buy anything or with anyone.

3. A man could only make and purchase or sell as long as he kept his rules of his society or guild.

3. No man can belong to a
Guild without passing through an Apprentice or proper training for his work.

Most trade of town was done on market days.

Could not be held without a charter.

Traders paid rent for permission to work in the stalls or booths.

Fair

Only thing could grant rights to hold a fair.

A fair was a great source of profit.
Was a very messy scene
Pack Horses

Were used as luggage trains
Sold by a pedlar to carry goods over the country

OWN WORK
On Edward the First

PACK MULES AND COUNTRY CART

EDWARD I

BOWMORE TO KING EDWARD'S ROOM SURREY CASTLE.
The Hundred Year War:

The Causes

1. There were many causes about English and French Seamen

2. Trying to stop England and Scotland from uniting

3. Chief cause of the war was because the French King was trying to take away English possessions, but English wouldn't let him, and he would take the ones he lost also

4. Caused also because of Flanders which is now Belgium

Battles on sea and on land. Edward the third's first battle was fought at sea off the coast of Flanders at Sluys (1340). The famous Norman
A fleet attacked Southampton; it had taken Edwards's ships, the Christopheres.

The next attacker, the Christopheres was re-captured, and most of all the Great Norman fleet was destroyed.

On hand.

Six years after the sea-victory at Sluys, a great victory at Brezay (1346) was won.

The battle started at night.

The Black Death.

The war between England was stopped by a terrible plague. (The Black Death) it spread from Asia to Europe and then to England.

The plague carried off nearly one third of the population of England, which was about four million.
OWN WORK.

Hundred Years War

1. Was caused by the people of Flanders trading with Lorraine and they were robbed of their wealth. Consequently they could not trade with England any more.

At Crecy Edward won a great victory over the French. Edward was closer the shore of the sea than the French, they got wet and could not stand firm any more.

2. He sent after enough men to ensure victory over France.

At Poitiers

3. Edward made peace with France with a crown on the Punjab.

Edward III.

From New Historical Reader

Author: Longman

THE BATTLE OF CRECY.
MAP OF FRANCE
TO ILLUSTRATE THE HUNDRED YEARS' WAR IN THE TIME OF EDWARD III
Richard II (1377-1399)
(The Peasants Revolt)

causes

1. The country peasants who were villanous wanted to be free.

2. The labourers were bitter against the monasteries.

3. In 1381 everybody had to pay the poll-tax: this was the cause of the rising.

leaders:

1. John Ball was driving the people into revolt; he preached in the streets.

2. Wat Tyler was the man who captured the Dukes, and killed the Archbishop.

3. Jack Straw was also a leader: he was...
a friend of Wat Tyler
Chief Event.

The chief revolt was in Essex, the rebels marched to Mile End, demanding the end of villeinage.

People who listened to John Bull's famous speeches, sacked Lambeth Palace, and the Archbishop died.

Richard said to the people: "Ah, ye good people! Is your king what he was?" and they said: "We will that ye make us free for ever!"

The Lord Mayor of London attacked Wat Tyler and struck him down because he was rude to the King.
The crisis was over as far as London was concerned.

Money wages became more general. Nearly all ill-men become freemen.

Conclusion

The War of the Roses

Henry VI (1422-1461) Edward V (1462) Edward IV (1465)
Richard III (1485)

Causes

People said they had a claim to the throne, and this started war.

Great Barons lived in castles and had servants called 'knaves'.

The wars of families of Lancaster and York are called the war of the War...
OWN WORK.

THE BLACK DEATH AND THE PEASANTS

1. The men who returned from France after fighting found it hard to live without extra money. They paid people to do their work.

2. The Black Death carried off half the population of England.

3. After this people's work was worth twice as much as it was before.

4. Rich people who did not wish to pay twice the wages made a law called the Statute of Labourers, by which many labourersному but a higher wage could be promised.

5. When Edward died, Richard III was made king. He wanted more taxes to pay for the wars. But this caused a rebellion.

6. A large band of peasants, with Wat Tyler leading them, went to London. They held the Archbishop. Richard went out to meet them. Wat Tyler spoke insolently to the King, whereupon the Lord Mayor or sheriffs Richard promised to free them so the revolt ended.

From NEW HISTORICAL READER

AUTHOR: LONGHAH
LONDON IN THE TIME OF THE PEASANTS' REVOLT.
Roses because the Yorkists wore a white rose and the Lancastrians wore a red one.

1. For thirty years the wars went on, many battles were fought as at St Alban's (1455)

2. Northampton, Wakefield (1460), Tewton (1461), Barnet and Tewkesbury (1471), Bosworth (1485)

   Results

3. Edward, Duke of York, won the crown after Tewton and became King Edward III (1461-1483)

4. But the war did not end. Edward had great trouble with his barons, the greatest being Warwick known as King's Peter.

5. An Edward's death his little son should have been king. But was murdered with
His little brother by Richard III who became king.

But Richard's reign was not a long one, he was defeated at Bosworth (1485).

**Henry III** (1453-1509)

His character and rule

His mother was Margaret Beaufort of the House of Lancaster.

He was a very clever boy at youth and grew up to be "a comely personage."

He was a little above stature well and strong limbed, cold in manner, hard at heart, and too fond of money.

6. Was called Solomon of England, his personal position was not very secure.

7. Had a enemy. Margaret of Burgundy, was always making trouble in England.

8. Strengthened his position by series of marriage.

9. Put a new law through Parliament known as Statute of Hering and Maintenance, which forbade barons to have retainers. Special committee of the King's council was set up, known as Court of the Star Chamber.

10. His chief policy was to keep peace with France.
Great Inventions

1. Until 1400 every book was wrote by hand. Then Caxton printed the first book in English.

2. Gunpowder - used in firearms

3. Mariners Compass - helped sailors a great deal

Great Discoveries

1. Christopher Columbus found the Gulf of Mexico and America.

2. John Cabot discovered Newfoundland.

3. Portuguese and Spanish found Brazil.

4. Magellan founded the S. of Magellan.
OWN WORK

HENRY VII (1485-1509)

First sovereign of the race of Tudor

United Yorkist and Lancastrians as marrying Elizabeth

Wound at Battle and was proclaimed King

Married his eldest daughter to James IV of Scotland

There was no war in Henry's reign.

Ralph Smeath personated the Earl of Warwick

Of his rebellion was defeated at Stoke 1494

Perkin Warbeck whose rebellion commenced in 1497 was taken at Boulogne Abbey 1497

Perkin Warbeck was executed in 1499

Court of Star Chamber was revived in this reign.

Columbus discovered America

Sebastian Cabot discovered New Foundland 1492

Vasco de Gama doubled the Cape of Good Hope 1497

Book: The British Encyclopedia
FURTHER DATES

1919  UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

1914  GREAT WAR

1938  REAPPRaisal

1920  LEAGUE OF NATIONS

KINGS AFTER 1901

EDWARD VII  1901 - 1910

GEORGE V  1910 - 1936
THE BRITISH EMPIRE

THE STUART KINGS

James I d. 1625; Charles I d. 1649; (The Commonwealth 1660); Charles II d. 1685; James II d. 1689; William III d. 1702; Anne d. 1714

James I d. 1625

The Union of the Crowns of England and Scotland

1. James I became King of England and Scotland because;

2. Henry's VIII children all died, so did Henry's VII except Margaret, one of his daughters

3. Margaret the only successor married
James IV of Scotland, who became James I of England as well.

First successful colonies of the British Empire were made by the Pilgrim Fathers who established New England in North America.

Our first island was Barbados in the Caribbean.

East India Company opened its first factory at Surat in India.

Sir Walter Raleigh tried to find a colony in Virginia.

The Gunpowder Plot was a plot by Roman Catholics to obtain a Catholic king.

Catholic leader was Robert Catesby.
Gunpowder was to be set off on the fifth of November.

Guy Fawkes was found before he was to let off the gunpowder.

The Authorized Version of the Bible

It was published in James I reign.

Was translated into English by 41 bishops.

 Took two years to complete.

Execution of Sir Walter Raleigh.

James's son was going to marry the daughter of the King of Spain.

There was fighting between Spaniards and Sir Walter Raleigh.
The King of Spain said Raleigh must die, otherwise he would not let his daughter marry.

He died without any feet.

The Plantation of Ulster in North Ireland.

There was a rising in N. Ireland headed by the O'Neill's and O'Donnells.

They were beaten by Lord Mountjoy.

The English seized their lands, and it was given to various English and Scotch settlers.

They and their descendants in time made Ulster.

6/10
OWN WORK

JAMES I

James, son of Mary, Queen of Scotland
His childhood was spent under the direction of the Earl of Moray.
He married Princess Anne of Denmark, 1584
A notable event of his reign was the Gunpowder Plot.
In 1566, he established Episcopacy in Scotland.
In 1581, his daughter Elizabeth was married to the Elector Palatine, an alliance which helped bring the present royal family to the throne.
He wanted his son, James, to study in Spain, but this project failed.
So war was declared against Spain.
The army, however, died soon after, in 1625.
James, though possessed of good abilities, good heart, was marred by defects as ruler.

Book 1: Cyclopaedia

By: Blanks
Charles I (1625-1649)

Charles and his Parliament

His ideas about Parliament:

1. "The King and supporters said government was a king's affair."

2. "The King said 'You must not meddle with the main points of government, that is my affair.'"

3. "The King said he was ruled by Divine Right, that was, responsible to God alone."

Why he quarrelled:

1. Was against Parliament's demands for greater control.

2. Elset tried to prosecute the Duke of Buckingham, a great friend of the King, so
Charles would not let Eliz prosecute the Duke of Buckingham.

Other disputes were raised about taxes and the imprisonment of certain people.


During this time, Thomas Wentworth and Archbishop Laud were the King's advisers.

Wentworth opposed the King, but later joined up with him, and was sent to govern Ireland. He was very efficient.

Charles had difficulty in getting enough money.
1) "The Long" Parliament

In 1640 Charles was obliged, much against his will, to summon Parliament once again. The 'Short' Parliament as it is called lasted three weeks.

2) Charles quarrelled with the 'Short' Parliament and had to call another, called the 'Long' Parliament.

3) Men of 'Long' Parliament were noted men of that time.

4) Leader was a Somersetshire squire, John Pym who attempted to arrest 'five Membirs' of the Assembly.

The King suspected that some leaders in the House of Lords were arranging help from the Scots.
The King went to arrest the five members.

He went to arrest five members but found that they had gone.

Civil War (1646-1649)

The Opponents

The Roundheads were against the King. After a time they found a leader in Oliver Cromwell.

The other side the Cavaliers were with the King.

The Chief Battles

The two armies met at Edgehill. Prince Rupert led the King's forces. The battle was indecisive.
1. In 1644 the Scots came to the aid of Parliament and helped it to win the battle of Marston Moor.

2. In 1645 came the battle of Naseby.

3. By this time Parliament had a well-trained army called the New Model, leader Fairfax.

4. In the battle Parliament's cavalry was led by Oliver Cromwell.

5. The C Parliament won the battle.

War with Ireland

Commonwealth (1649-1660)
Causes

1. In Ireland parties combined to oppose Cromwell.

2. Because Cromwell went there.

Events

1. Cromwell took two strongholds Drogheda and Wexford.

2. He treated the Irish, but they still hated him.

War with Scotland

Causes

1. After death of Charles Scott,supported his son, who one day would be king.

Events

1. Cromwell routed Scot at Dunbar 1650 and at
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35/50 Satisfactory
Worcester, 1651. The war continued.

Later on Scotland was put under control of General Monck.

War with the Dutch.

That all goods coming to England must come in English ships.

We wanted Dutch to salute our ships in the narrow seas.

War broke out between England and Holland.

The two leaders were Robert Blake and Martin Tromp.

These two admirals met in many combats.
Peace was made on terms which satisfied both armies.

Cromwell's Parliament

The new parliament was called Barebone's Parliament

She divided England into eleven districts

Each district was under a Major General

Cromwell's Character.

She was a great soldier & statesman

She made England respected all the world over
Charles was fond of bowls, hunting, and hawking.

The Restoration

Charles II (1660-1685)

Charles in exile was imprisoned, and eventually escaped from England disguised as a servant.

He lived for nine years on the continent.

He reigned for twenty-five years.

The Restoration Settlement

Crown lands and church lands and estates of Royalists taken by Cromwell were restored.

Part of the New Model Army was kept.
Taxes could no longer be imposed except by vote of Parliament.

Elizabethan Prayer Book was restoring high Church direction, and all services to be in accordance with it.

Over 2,000 clergy would not agree to this settlement were turned out of their living and were forbidden to come within five miles of it.

The Great Plague and Fire

The great Plague started in 1665 from the East of Europe.

A great many people died.

A house in which there was a case of Plague, painted a red cross on the door.
Famous Men

1. Christopher Wren, the greatest of all architects, rebuilt St. Paul's Cathedral and 51 other churches.

2. John Milton from age of ten was a great poet.

3. John Bunyan was a Puritan preacher in the Commonwealth, wrote "Pilgrim's Progress".

4. Sir Isaac Newton greatest of all mathematicians.

5. A year after the Plague came the Great Fire of London.

6. It was the Great Plague.

7. Before the five houses were built of
wood and after the fire they were built of brick.

What he believed in

1. Was a Roman Catholic, anxious to make England a Roman Catholic.

2. Was a king believed in the absolute rule of kings.

3. Wanted as much power as "French King".

4. Why he became unpopular.

5. A king in the West in favour of Duke of Monmouth, who claimed the throne.
He was beaten, Judge Jeffreys tried the people connected with it.

300 people were hung, and 500 transported across the sea.

Before long all classes turned against James.

The Declaration of Indulgence

He issued a Declaration of Indulgence to help Catholics.

All laws against Catholics were suspended.

Catholics were given all important positions.

Trail of Seven Bishops

Archbishop of Canterbury and six other bishops petitioned the King not to compel them to sign the Declaration.
William III (1688-1702)

In the year when William came to the throne, Louis started persecution of Protestant subjects.
THE ABDICATION OF EDWARD VIII

I. EDWARD, THE EIGHTH OF GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, AND THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, KING EMPEROR OF INDIA, AS HEREBY DECLARE MY INREMOVABLE DETERMINATION TO RENOUNCE THE THRONE FOR MYSELF AND FOR MY DESCENDANTS, AND MY DESIRE THAT EFFECT SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THIS INTRAVENUE OF ABDICATION IMMEDIATELY.

I'M T 1936 WHEREOF I HAVE WARRANT TO SET MY NAME THIS TENTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1936, IN THE PRESENCE OF THE WITNESSES WHOSE CONSTITUTIONAL OATH I SIGNATURES ARE SUBSCRIBED

(Signed) EDWARD, R. I.
France invaded Holland.

William was King of Holland has well England, so has Louis hated Holland he hates William and England also.

The Landing of William III

If William was made King of England, alliance of England and Holland instead of England and France.

William landed at Torbay and came to London

He was offered no resistance, has some had become unpopular.

Why the change was called "The Glorious Revolution"

No blood was shed as there was no fighting.
It was a battle for civil and religious liberty.

**William's Character**

- He was small in stature, weak in body and thin.
- He could talk in four languages.
- Was a good brave soldier.
- Died from head injuries, what he received when he fell from his horse.

**Mary's Character**

- Was very popular, fond of dancing and talking.
- Liked needle work.
- Had a good knowledge of geography.
Anne's Character

1. On William's death Anne became queen.
2. She had a large appetite.
3. Was an active woman and fond of hunting.

Rebellion in Scotland

1. Campbell's and Western Lowlanders support William.
2. Highlanders support James II.
3. They fought a battle at Killiecrankie; Highlanders won.
THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Massacre of Glencoe (1692)

1. Clans had to surrender by a certain date to their greatest religion leader's boy.

2. 120, men were quartered in the valley of Glencoe.

3. Suddenly they were treacherously attacked and thirty eight were butchered.

Progress of Scotland

1. Schools were built in every parish.

2. Presbyterian religion was made state religion.

3. Act of Union was passed.

Rebellion in Ireland

Seige of Londonderry

James landed in Ireland and laid siege...
at Londonderry and Enniskilla.

People were starving until a boat brought food.

**Battle of Boyne (1690)**

William came to Ireland and fought the battle at Boyne. Just before the battle, James and his troops were defeated.

The **Broken Treaty of Limerick**

Limerick submitted to William III.

Government refused to carry out treaty. It was known as the **Broken Treaty**.

Limerick
The British Empire

India

1. Buddha lived 500 years before Christ, was India's greatest religious teacher.

2. Mohammedans say all followers of Mohammed are equal.

3. Hindus say no man can escape from the 'caste' he is born, Hindu caste have always refused to mix with another caste.

4. Akbar, most famous Mughal (1556-1605) ruled at the same time as Queen Elizabeth.

5. Shah Jahan (1628-1658), known as 'head of the world'. He built Taj Mahal in memory of his wife.

6. Aurungzeb (1658-1707), last of great rulers of
Mogul dynasty could not prevent the gradual break up of his empire.

East India Company (1600) and its trading posts.

It is the largest trading company in the

world of the 20th century.

Chief trading stations were - Swat (1661),
Mactas (1639), Bombay (1661), and Ceylon.
Dupleix was a brilliant Frenchman
who made governor general of French
possession in India.

His aim was to drive British and the
trade from India.
Clive. Duplex's failure was owing to Clive.

When he was an officer of twenty-six, he captured Arcot (1751) with only 500 men.

In 1757 Clive marched with an army of 3,000 and 8 guns against Nabob's capital. Nabob met him with 50,000 men and 40 guns, but Clive won the battle.

Mr. Jafir joined forces with Clive.

He was placed on the Indian throne by British who brought a treaty (1757) that:

Swaraj Dowlah.

Swaraj Dowlah, the Nabob, ruler of Bengal, said British should not fortify Calcutta.
Conquest of Canada

French Explorers (Cartier)

- Discovered the estuary of the St. Lawrence (1535)
- Landed at what is now Quebec
- Explored the St. Lawrence River
- Founded town of Quebec (1608)
- La Salle

- Went Southward beyond the Great Lakes
- Sailed (1673) first down the Illinois River and then down the Mississippi
- When he arrived at Gulf of Mexico, took possession of the country, called it Louisiana
British Colonies: Southern

- Most important colony named by Sir Walter Raleigh
- New York, founded by Dutch (1626)
- Pennsylvania, founded by William Penn

Middle

- Oldest colony, New Plymouth, started by Pilgrim Fathers (1620)

Northern

- William Pitt took charge of affairs in London
- Designed schemes which saved America from French

William Pitt

- Charles Wolfe
His genius was discovered by Pitt.

Wolfe after a great fight won Quebec for the French.

Died in battle from wounds.

Montcalm

Was Wolfe's opponent at Quebec.

Died after battle from wounds, was glad he died before seeing Quebec taken by Pitt.

Went on board a French fleet in a November gale into Quebec Bay; they went on board as soldiers.

Won a great victory against 

Your book is nearly finished!
United of United States of America
Bolstered Colonies Broke Away

paid and payed two-thirds of cost of English army
America, and the colonies one-third, colonies would not agree

not paid not pay taxes opposed by London
by current by but by these Parliament
with War with Colonists

taxed taxed colonists on tea and paper
and by governed by our parliament said Ed English
our parliament could not oppose taxes
Pence and Parsons.

closed in closed Boston

the war battle won on Bunker Hill 1775 was won by
British British
3. Declaration of Independence was signed at Philadelphia 1776

4. English surrendered at Saratoga (1777)

5. George Washington was Commander-in-Chief of American forces

6. English surrendered to Americans at Saratoga (1777)

End of War

Results

9. Peace of Versailles was signed 1783

9. Thirteen colonies were made an independent republic
South Africa

Early Discoveries

1. Bartholomew Dias, first European to see the Cape.

2. Table Bay was founded by some Dutch sailors that were wrecked there.

Early Settlers

1. Dutch farmers (Boers) gradually settled on the land behind the coast.

2. French Huguenots fleeing from persecution settled there.

Why we kept the Cape

3. Britain paid £6,000,000 for it.

4. Many British settlers went out there, but one hour did not agree with them.
Boers

Description

We were Puritans and were very religious.

We were used to a hard, isolated life.

Why we quarreled with them.

They disagreed about the ways the natives were treated.

They felt that British would have been glad to do away with their indistinct life.

The Great Trek.

New Colonies

Several Dutch farmers moved north.

They set up two colonies: The Cape, Deel State and Transvaal Republic.
Why they still remained friendly

natives exported the rhino horn.

They remained friendly because of the danger of the natives going for ivory.

Discovery of gold brought wealth to the gold fields.

(a) Places

were born by local native groups and become administrative centers.

Their in Transvaal, and in Johannesburg and Pretoria were born.

(b) Effect on British

Build large towns with electric light, theater and large buildings. Boers told.

So they went to both influences.

Many Britishers went. Then Boers started complaining and were dealt with.

Feeling towards each other gradually grew worse and worse.

Outlanders

Who were they?
Boers called all strangers Outlanders.

Many of them were British. Why they were badly treated.

Because they were on Boer land. Because Boers did not like the Boer War.

(a) Chief Events.

War started in 1899.

Boers were fine horsemen, could make attack, and ride away so as phần were left behind.

More troops were sent out.

Boers were gradually driven back, their republics were conquered.
Chief Leader

He followed the Zulu, Zazulus, and Zouaves.

Paul Kruger, President of Transvaal was the Boer leader.

English were led by Lord Roberts assisted by Lord Kitchener.

Peace was made 1902, when Transvaal and Orange Free State came under British rule.

In 1906 they had the right to govern themselves.

The Union of South Africa was formed.

In 1909 the four colonies joined up, forming the Union of South Africa.

One day South Africa may become one great state.
Natives

(a) Rebellion

Natives were always fighting white folk

(b) States

They killed about four hundred towns

Some coloured races such as Zulus, Kafirs live in South Africa

Others live in such states as Bechuanaland and Basutoland

Livingstone

1. Born in Glasgow 1813,

2. He educated himself

3. Went to Africa as a missionary and explored 1841-5
1. He followed the Zambezi River, right across the continent.
2. Discovered Lake Nyassa, Victoria Falls, and River Luangwa.
3. Died in the middle of Africa, 1873.

Rhodes:
- Was born and bred in an English plantation.
- Resided in various parts of the interior.
- Diamonds were found in Bechuanaland, he gradually made all companies into one.
- Founded British South Africa Company.

4. His idea was that the British Empire would stretch from Egypt to India.
5. When he died in 1902, Rhodesia was named after him.
Mungo Park

1. He started exploring in 1795.
2. Went within 900 miles of Timbuktu.
3. Then live for eight years in Scotland.
4. He discovered nearly all the course of Niger.
5. Died when natives attacked the boat.

George Goldie

1. In bringing new discoveries.
2. He united all companies on Niger, and brought out the French.

1. Royal Niger Company ruled up stream the river 1855.
5. Nigeria was made a protectorate.
Australian

writing needs improvement

She was a steward.

She sailed right through the South Pole, New Zealand, and Australia.

She discovered an island off the coast.

She discovered a whale off the coast of Australia.

Dundee is the capital.
New Term

April 1937
Australia

1. Was a Spaniard

2. Sailed right through the strait that divides New Zealand and Australia

Dutch History

1. Was a Dutchman

2. Discovered an island off the West coast

Tasman

1. Discovered an island off the South of Australia

2. Named it after himself Tasmania
Captain Cook

- Captain of Royal Navy
- Born in Yorkshire
- Proved that New Zealand consists of two islands
- Discovered Botany Bay

Phillip

- Britain started sending prisoners to Australia, to Botany Bay
- Was captain of three ships carrying prisoners
- Started a settlement in New South Wales
Sailed eight sand Australia

Named many bays and islands after his officers

Discovered Rivers Darling 16.28

Started out from Adelaide and went to Coopers Creek were he broke down

Journeyed from Adelaide (1841) along shores of the great Australian Bight

Reduced to such strait for water that he depended on a change soaked with dew
MacArthur

Left Adelaide 1862, and travelled North.

Saw Indian Ocean.

Books some sheep to sheep to Aus.

One sixth of world's sheep from Australia.

Responsible for the first practical gold-mining done 1851.

Made thousands of men go to Australia.
Australian Colonies Act

1. Colonies demanded home government.

2. Was granted 1850 by Australian Colonies Act.

Canberra

New federal parliament house opened 1927 in Canberra, south west of Sydney.

New Zealand

Books Voyages

1. Tasman discovered Eastern New Zealand.

2. Afterward books made five voyages there.

3. Book possession of the island, named
nearly all places himself.

When settlers first came the found natives, Maoris, in possession of the land.

They lived on pig, dog, rats and shads.

A very fine race physically, strong, good fighters.

Settlers increased, were given self-government.

Later became a self-governing Dominion 1907.

French Explorers.

British flag was actually hoisted 1840, few days before a French man-of-war arrived intending to hoist the French flag.
There are some careless mistakes.

Indian Empire

The Indian Mutiny

William Hastings


2. Was sent to India as a clerk.

3. In 1774 was made first governor-general.

Wellesley

4. Was made governor-general at the Battle
As a boy, made George III at his speech

Won two notable victories

Lord Dalhousie

While he was Governor-General (1848-1856)

of India made great strides

Railways, ports, irrigation, telegraph, cotton, silk, tea, and education, etc., were introduced.

Causes of the Mutiny (1857)

Natives thought these changes affected their religion

A new rifle was used in India which took ground cartridges.
4. A rumour went round that pigs and cow fat was used.

7. To the Mohammedans the pig is unclean, and to the Hindu the cow is sacred.

Chief Events

4. Sepoys refused to use rifles, so were imprisoned.

2. At Delhi, the garrison revolted, every European was killed.

3. At Bareilly, a garrison surrendered and we all killed.

4. The mutineers were led by Rana Sahib.

5. Delhi was won back by Sir John.
1. By Indian Council Act (1909) Indians were given seats on council of India.

2. Mutiny resulted in the end of East India company.

3. Railways, schools, and newspapers have helped to develop the people.
THE IRISH SETTLEMENT

Religious Divisions

1. North East Ireland became largely Protestant

2. Rest of Ireland remained Catholic

Influence of French Revolution (1789)

3. The revolution was spreading itself felt all over the empire

4. Ireland wanted to break all connections with Britain
Wolfe Tone and Robert Emmett

1. Tone was leader of a society called the United Irishmen (1791).
2. Wanted to break all connections with British-like American colony. Headed as
   United Irishmen. Wolfe Tone went to France to arrange for an invasion of
   Ireland.
3. For his help in the rising Robert Emmett was hung.

This time Ireland had a Parliament of its own consisting of Protestants.
4. Pitt and others took pity on Catholics.
3. When the act of Union was passed, Parliament ceased to exist.

The Act of Union 1800

1. Britain wanted to unite Ireland as well as Scotland.

2. Act of Union was passed after much bargaining.

3. Ireland sent its representatives to Parliament at Westminster.

The land question

1. Landlords were mostly Protestants, and did not live in Ireland.

2. Landlords did not provide houses, farms, etc.

4. Act of Union was just to help poor people.
Corn Laws

Potatoes were the chief food. In the "Black Year" 1846, the potato crop failed.

There was a terrible famine, peasants starved.

Sir Robert Peel defeated the Corn Laws after

Home Rule

Walter continued to agitate for home rule.

Gladstone brought in a bill, it did not pass Parliament.

Liberal brought in a second bill, but before it was passed, the Great War broke out.
Ireland was divided, the north being known as Ulster.

Had its own parliament for private affairs.

Paid some taxes as English and sent members to British Parliament.

Sinn Fein.

During war an extreme party got on known as Sinn Fein.

 Tried to make Ireland a separate nation.

Irish Free State.

South Ireland is being called the Free State.
a king added Ireland to his empire.

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Writing, spelling, and handwriting to be careless.
EGYPT

AND

SUDAN.

NAPOLEON

1. He said "France must be the masters of Egypt to destroy England."

2. His aim in Egypt was to destroy our road to the East.


De Lessers
GENERAL GORDON

SUDAN

1. Was a great French engineer cut the Suez Canal (1869)

2. Sudan rebelled against Egyptians

3. General Gordon was sent out

4. Was shut up in Khartoum

5. The troops that went to his relief suffered greatly

6. Was slain before they arrived

LORD KITCHENER

7. Went to carry on Gordon's work
of Boat Derrich at Omdurman 1898.

He made all the Nile under British Control

Lord Cromer

was the maker of modern Egypt

Found Egypt faced with bankruptcy and
left it with credit

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70

Carlines writing again
THE GREAT WORLD WAR
(1914-1918)
Causes.

1. Powers of Europe gradually formed two rival alliances
   (a) The Triple Alliance (1882) Germany, Austria, and Italy
   (b) The Dual Alliance of France and Russia (1875)

2. Hatred against the Austro-Hungarian Empire was instilled by Serbs

3. Germany in order to attack France invaded Belgium.

Chief Persons and Events.

(a) On land.

1. Britain and France attacked at Battle of Marine, Germans forced to retreat.

2. Peace fighting was around 14 Nov. 1918.
5. General Foch was commanding allied forces.

6. Battle of Amiens was a black dog for Germans.

7. In Palestine Lord Allenby had captured Jerusalem.

8. German fleet met British at Jutland, July 1916, British were commanded by Lord Jellicoe.

9. Most deadly peril to British was the submarine, sunk 1000s of merchant shipping

2. Germany became a republic
3. Austrian Empire was shattered
4. Russia was seized by Communists
5. Egypt became an independent state.

OWN WORK

THE GREAT WAR
(1914-1918)
BARBED-WIRE DEFENCES AS NOW CONSTRUCTED: ENTANGLEMENTS WITH IRON POSTS
BEHIND A BRITISH FRONT-LINE TRENCH.
WITH ITS GUNS Firing AS IT WENT INTO ACTION: A TANK PLOUGHING ITS WAY OVER THE SHELL-FOSS BATTLEFIELD.
CHANCES IN TOWN & COUNTRY.
AGRICULTURE

Enclosures:

1. Were fields enclosed with hedges.

2. They were carried out because:
   a) There was difficulty in draining the land.
   b) If the neighbour was an idle farmer the seeds of his weeds would blow over another farmer's land.
   c) Cattle fed on the same land so disease spread.

3. They were ordered to be done in parish by Act of Parliament.

4. The land was more productive.

Jethro Tull.
It is used everywhere today, it sews in a straight line.

Baker was really responsible for making us see the use of the drill, roots and hoe.

Bane well was a lawyer, but loved farming.

He was a famous breeder of animals.

People bought large sums of money for his animals.

The breed sheeps that were three times the weight of those a hundred years before.
Charles Cowling

1. Bed some cattle in Durham, called "Shorthorns"

2. They were prized for milk and beef

Thomas Cowe

1. Was a Norfolk squak

2. Hovek the land and lived on it

3. Was ready to half a tenant who went to town

Changes in town

Kaw.

1. The father left him a cotton factory in London

2. He invented the "lying shuttle"
James Hargreaves

that almost doubled the rate of working
3. Both could be woven much wider

Hargreaves

4. Invented a spinning "jenny" or engine
5. With it one person could work several
   spinning wheels at once

 Arkwright

6. Invented a better machine called the
   spinning frame.

6. Introduced Boulton and Watt's steam engine into his mill at Nottingham.

Crompton

7. With use of both inventions he made
a machine called the 'Mule'.

Cotton was spun finer and stronger than ever before.

COAL & IRON.
James Watt

1. Became interested in Newcomen's engine
2. Invented the first steam engine, which saved coal and worked faster

Wilkinson

1. Set up the first blast furnace
2. Made the first iron barge
3. Kept an iron coffin in which he hoped to be trenched buried in

Abraham Darby

1. The problem was to get oxygen away from iron without the use of charcoal
2. He did it by using coke
Johann Wedgwood

1. Produced first pottery
2. Was the father of pottery
3. Was appointed Queen's potter

[Red ink] Two short
CANALS
AND
ROADS
Brimley (1716-1772)

1. Was engaged by Duke of Bridgewater to make canals.
2. They were to carry coal barges up and down from his collieries at Worsley to Manchester.
3. He built over 365 miles of canals in England.
4. Was very clever at getting water out of difficult places.

Somers (1724-1792)

1. Made the Forth and Clyde canal.
2. Built bridges and constructed third Bridge-stone light house.
3. There was soon 3000 miles of canal and only 1810 miles of railway.

4. Showed England proper way to make roads by using a foundation of large stone with small stones on top.

5. Until Macadam roads were in a terrible estate.

6. In wet months they were a mass of mud.

7. Coaches began to carry mail. (1784) were called mail coaches.

8. Parish had to keep their portion of road in good condition so made people pay toll.
STEAMSHIP & RAILWAYS
Early Steam Boats

1813 First steam boat to trade with regularity appeared on Clyde.

1838 Two boats 1/0 and 1,200 crossed Atlantic in 19 days by steam power alone.

Guerrant

Murdock

MURDOCH, MARSHALL

TREYTHICK

A Cornishman, Murdock, made one in 1786.

Could travel and carry steam for short, power and tongs.

Made a great advance by using
steam at high pressure

in 1804, made first engine to run on a railway

Made a travelling engine for a colley

drew a load of 30 tons

in 1825, one of his engines took 34 minutes
the speed of 15 m.p.h.

First Locomotive

To Stephenson's engine a coach was added which carried 26 passengers

It was the first line to carry passengers

Why Railways were necessary

It relieved the pressure on the
Liverpool - Manchester canal

2. Was quicker by rail, and it increased trade.

Why construction was not delayed?

1. Companies to make new lines were formed.

2. Many companies failed before their lines were finished.

First British Railway

1. First British railway was from London to Birmingham.

2. Soon England became covered with railway.

Financial Results of Railways Construction

1. When different companies failed, people
who had borrowed money to buy shares were ruined

**Railways**  
**Fares**

1. 1846, Parliament made a law that third class passengers must be carried at the rate of penny a mile.

**Results of Railways**

1. Meant a vast increase in iron furnaces and engineering works.

2. Some towns like Manchester, Birmingham grew into large cities.

3. Railways required more coal so coal mines grew bigger.
THE ADVANCE OF SCIENCE