John
a bad king
3 quarrels
1 With the King of France we lost our French possessions
2 With the Pope over Stephen Langton
3 John gavin
4 With the barons who forced John to Magna Charta 1215

Chief clauses:
1 The Church shall be free
2 The king must only take the usual taxes
3 No freeman must be kept in prison without trial
4 Foreign merchants not to be taxed
5 All weights and measures to be the same
Henry III and Simon de Montfort

Henry was a good man but a bit of a cheat. The Barons gave the power to Simon de Montfort who is famous because he was killed in battle with Prince Edward (13th century).

July 16

Famous Men
1200-1300

St Francis of Assisi, who loved men, birds, and beasts. He founded the Friars.
Roger Bacon

Roger Bacon, a great English scientist, invented gunpowder and leisure spectacles. He foretold more.
cars and aeroplanes.

Marco Polo great Genoese explorer. Reached Cathay and saw Kublai Khan. Wrote a book of his travels which Columbus read in later years.

Edward I and Wales
He conquered Wales and gave his son to be the first Prince of Wales.

Edward I and Scotland
He tried to conquer Scotland, but failed; he was called 'The Hammer of the Scots'.

Scottish heroes were:
1. William Wallace
2. Robert Bruce.

Edward II was defeated by Bruce at Bannockburn 1314.
The Hundred Years War

1350-1453

against France
Great English Leaders
1. Edward III
2. Black Prince (trency)
3. Henry V (Agincourt)
French Hermitage
soon of age (sins)
The English most everything
because. There was trouble and
infection at home.
France was left united and strong.

Life in the Middle Ages

Most people lived in villages
where there was one shop.
They bought goods at fairs and
from peddlars.
In towns small boys became
This is a page of an old book which not only shows some of Chaucer’s pilgrims but the kind of writing in use in the fourteenth century.
On it are these words:

"Here is the message of many

Cones you will find the name of many

which killed Britain have produced. In fact

You must never forget that one of this chain

was not intended for the good of the people,

in Britain's time. These are the people's words of a king

he overthrew. He overthrew him because he could.

Now I think we understand the meaning

of ground is the bigger brother that can be paid

bleddle

apprentices to learn trades (1380).

These were for each trade

with strict rules about fair

pay and good work.

Chaucer (died 1400) describes the

people of this time in his

Canterbury Tales.

The end of the Middle Ages

about 1500.

Many things helped to

bring this about:

1. Black Death and Peasant

Revolutions helped to free the

villains

2. Hundred War and Wars of Roses

killed many powerful

barons

3. Gunpowder made castles

Castles and Armour useless.
Prologue to the Canterbury Tales
By Geoffrey Chaucer
(The Prioress)
She was so chantable and so pitous
She wolde wepe, if that she saugh a man
Bought in a trap, if it were deed or blinde
THE VOYAGES OF THE GREAT EXPLORERS

- Columbus 1492
- Vasco da Gama
- John Cabot 1497
- Magellan 1519-1522

Joan of Arc was Maid of Orleans

The Relief of Orleans by Joan of Arc
Great People in the Hundred Years War.

Christopher Columbus - 1492
sailed to the West Indies.

Vasco da Gama - 1498
sailed to India.

John Cabot - 1497
sailed to Newfoundland.

Ferdinand Magellan - 1519 - 1522
sailed round the World but
died before he reached Spain.
And of course, LITTLEWOODS is TO-DAYS WONDER

This huge organisation uses the most modern equipment and operates by a highly trained staff, every week dealing with the individual requirements of millions of clients. Each operation calls for the maximum of personal attention from all, the whole system built over nearly 30 years of experience, runs smoothly and efficiently to give Littlewoods clients the finest Pools service.

This illustration shows some of the 2,000 of the 11,000 Littlewoods employees, in one of the 20 departments of which the total floor space exceeds half-a-million square feet.

1. It would need over 2,000 journeys of the Queen Mary to carry all Littlewoods last season's winners as passengers across the Atlantic. At the rate of one crossing each week this would take more than 38 years.

2. Addressing the Dividend Envelopes sent to last season's Littlewoods winners would take one man 16 years working a 44 hour week.

3. If one clerk had to mark one week's entry of Littlewoods Pools, working a 44 hour week, it would take her more than 20 years.

4. If all members of the Littlewoods "Happy Circle" joined hands they would form a line extending from London to New York and back.

WALTON - OLDHAM PL. - BIRKENHEAD - HEADQUARTERS - LIVERPOOL - OLD HALL ST. - BOOTLE - GLASGOW
Henry VII

1. Restored order after the War of the Roses.
2. By the Statute of Livery and Maintenance, nobles were forbidden to keep retainers.
3. The Court of the Star Chamber was set up to punish those whom ordinary courts feared to punish.

- Henry strengthened himself by:
  1. Powerful marriages:
     - Himself - Elizabeth of York
     - Daughter - King of Scotland
   - Son (Henry) - Katherine of Aragon
  2. Making himself rich, e.g., Mortons Fork.
3 NEW INVENTIONS

THE GREAT AWAKENING
ABOUT 1500

Magazines compass enabled voyages of discovery to be made.

Cannon gunpowder made castles walled towns and armour of no use.

Printing press books made people learn and think (Copernicus 1496)

THE GREAT SCIENTISTS
Earth

Copernicus
Said the Earth moved round the Sun 18 miles per second.

Sir Isaac Newton
Discovered the force of gravity.

THE GREAT AWAKENINGS
ABOUT 1500
THE GREAT PAINTERS

SKETCHES BY LEONARDO DA VINCI

1. Raphael
2. Michelangelo
3. Leonardo Da Vinci

THE GREAT SCHOLARS

SIR THOMAS MORE
DEAN COLET

THE GREAT AWAKENINGS
THE GREAT AWAKENING

The Renaissance was a great re-birth or revival of learning which took place in Europe in the 16th century. In 1453 Turks captured Constantinople. Scholars fled to Italy with their manuscripts and taught there.

Pages numbered 1 to 4 illustrate different aspects of the New Learning.

Martin Luther, German monk who disagreed with the Pope over the selling of indulgences. He gained many followers who were called...
Protestants. He began the Reformation to make the Church better.

The Reformation in England

Henry VIII

Chief Minister: Thomas Wolsey

Archbishop of York

Cardinal of the Church

Interested in foreign affairs

Balance of power between Francis I of France and Charles V of Spain.

Wolsey was disgraced because he failed to get the Pope to grant Henry a divorce from Catherine of Aragon.

Henry VIII became Supreme Head of the Church.
A monastery before Henry VIII's time

The dissolution of the monasteries
in Henry VIII's reign

The same monastery today

Henry VIII had six wives

A Henry the Eighth Privilege

A privilege granted by Henry VIII to the Archbishops of Canterbury was exercised by Dr. Dnna Lant when he conferred the distinction of Doctor in Divinity (Lambeth) on the Rev. R. L. Macauley, vicar of Mapledurham near Reading at Lambeth Palace yesterday. The Lambeth degree must be the degree of the Archbishops own university.

Dr. Macauley, who is a younger brother of Sir Lyndon Macauley, leader of the Parliament, was appointed vicar of Mapledurham last February. The degree was conferred with the approval of Oxford University, of which Dr. Lang is a graduate.

WOLSEY SILK STOCKING
To topple Henry Tudor's crown
Two young imposters tried,
But Simeon he took to help his cook,
And Warbeck at Tyburn died.
A HENRY VIII HAD SIX WIVES

A HENRY THE EIGHTH PRIVILEGE

WOLSEY SILK STOCKING

Shakespeare at the Age of Twelve.
QUEEN ELIZABETH AND LADY FAGET.
(From the picture by H. Fradelle.)

There is an old story to the effect that Raleigh once wrote on a window with a diamond the following words:

"If thy heart fail thee, do not climb at all."

It is said that when Elizabeth read the line she wrote beneath it: "I fear to fall."

THE GLOBE THEATER AT SOUTHWAKE.
(From a drawing in the British Museum.)

This theatre was built on the site of an older one in which Shakespeare, perhaps, first appeared as an actor.

Shakespeare WROTE
"As you like it"
The English church 1529
Sir Thomas More executed.

Dissolution of the Monasteries
How Henry was a strong cruel king, but he made England important.

Edward VI
a boy king -10-16 years
3 Important events
1. Destruction of images, windows etc. in churches, done by the Reformers.
3. Rebellion of Peasants in Eastern England led by Jack Copef because the nobles enclosed the common land.
Mary, a Catholic Queen married Philip of Spain.

Important events:
1. Execution of Lady Jane Grey
2. Marriage with Philip of Spain
3. Loss of Calais
4. Execution of the Forty Protestant Martyrs
5. Burning of many martyrs (e.g., Cranmer, Latimer, Hooper, Ridley)

Queen Elizabeth was the "Virgin Queen" of England.

Elizabeth's character was vain and selfish, deceitful but a true lover of England and very clever.

Settlement of the Church (see illustration)

Drake played bowls on Plymouth Hoe,
But in the Spanish Main
He'd play all day at ducks and drakes,
With treasure ships of Spain.

Execution of Mary Q of Scots:
2 War in Holland - Sir Philip Sidney dies there.
3. Drake's voyage round the world 1577-1580 dumping Spanish treasure ships.
4. Singing the song of Spain's lord.
5. Defeat of the Spanish Armada 1588.
The GLORIOUS REIGN of GOOD QUEEN BESS

The Queen Who Made England a Protestant Country—The Defeat of the Spanish Armada, and the Dawn of a Great New Literature

ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND (1533-1603).

The long reign (1558 to 1603) of the "Virgin Queen" proved to be one of the most important in the annals of English history. Elizabeth established England as a Protestant kingdom, she saw the country well on the way to become mistress of the seas, and in that period occurred the greatest burst of literary activity the world has seen since the days of ancient Greece.

Elizabeth, the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, was born in 1533. Brought up under the cloud of her mother's execution and her father's dislike, she was finally recognized in his will as heir to the throne after her half-brothers Edward and her half-sister Mary.

During the Catholic reaction under the latter, Elizabeth's known friendship for Protestants caused her to be thrown into the Tower, and she was charged with a plot against the unpopular Mary. She survived this danger, however, and at the age of 25, on the death of Mary, was summoned to the throne amidst the rejoicings of the Protestants and of many moderate Catholics.

Elizabeth possessed rare natural qualities which had been sharpened by hard schooling in the world of men and books. In her puzzling and contradictory character may be seen her mother's vanity and uncertainties of temper, the reaction and prudence of her grandmother, but her sense for the world of men and books. In her puzzling and contradictory character may be seen her mother's vanity and uncertainties of temper, the reaction and prudence of her grandmother, Henry VII, the pride and charm of manner that early made Henry VIII irresistible, and the lack of feeling of the whole line of Tudors.

In her youth Elizabeth was striking and attractive. Her figure was tall and well proportioned, she had a broad, commanding brow, a fine olive-tinted complexion, hazel eyes, and a wealth of auburn hair. She had also a strong physical vigour, could hunt all day, dance or watch theatrical plays and pageants all night, and when necessary apply herself to official duties. She was masculine in her coarseness of word and action, and carried singleness to the extreme. Carefully trained under the best teachers of the day, she spoke French and Italian with ease. She knew some Greek, and could speak with an ambassador in Latin if necessary. She was an accomplished musician, though she cared little for poetic and dramatic literature.

Elizabeth's first step as queen was to restore the reformed Church practically as it had been under Henry VIII and Edward VI. For the next 30 years, aided by well-chosen councillors, she struggled to maintain England's independence from foreign control, and to compromise religious settlement. While everybody was compelled to attend the services of her 'Established Church,' or pay a fine, Elizabeth made it as easy as possible for both moderate Catholics and Protestants to attend her Church without offending their consciences.

She thus succeeded in winning the favour of the majority of her subjects.

Yet a large Catholic party in England plotting to put Mary Queen of Scots, regarded as the rightful queen, on the throne in

Riding in State to Westminster

SOME SAYINGS OF SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.

1. Speaking of the poet he says —
   "He cometh unto you with a tale which holdeth children from play and old men from the chimney corner."

2. "I never heard the old song of Percy and Douglas that I found my heart moved more than with a trumpet."

3. "They are never alone that are accompanied with noble thoughts."

4. "Knitting and withal singing, and it seemed that her voice comforted her hands to work."

5. "Scoffing cometh not of wisdom."

6. "Who shoots at the midday sun, though he be sure he shall never hit the mark, yet as sure he is he shall shoot higher than he who aims at a bush."
The Stuarts

James I

1603 - 1625

Charles

1625 - 1649

(The Commonwealth)

1640 - 1660

1660 - 1685

Guy Fawkes

Had a plot

1605

England and Scotland under one

Guy Fawkes (Puritans) failed to

 unpopular plot - Catholics failed 1605

authorised version of the Bible 1611

4 plantation of Ulster by English and

Scottish settlers. Irish turned out.

Punishment for rebellion
The execution of Raleigh + 6 pic

S. 3. 31

**KING**

**against**

**PARLIAMENT**

After the Great Awakening (or Renaissance) during the time of the Tudors the people had been growing up. They now wanted to look after their own affairs through Parliament.

The Stuart kings did not understand this. They thought they ought to be able to rule as kings of old, so there was trouble and **WAR**
Milton at the Age of Twelve.

Diagram to Illustrate how the
Parliamentarian Army won
The Battle of Naseby
1645.

Charles I: a good husband, father, friend but an unhappy king. He quarrelled with the Parliament over the right to tax and imprison.
For eleven years he ruled without Parliament, aided by Archbishop Laud and Earl Strafford. During this time John Hampden refused to pay SHIP MONEY. 4 to 5 judges said he must pay. War with Scotland forced Charles to recall Parliament. Strafford and Laud (Charles ministers) imprisoned. Strafford executed. Charles attempted to arrest 5 Puritan Members. Parli. so angry that Civil War began.

The Civil War 1642 - 1649. was fought to decide who should rule King or Parliament.
When Charles the First lost his head
Cromwell ruled the land instead;
But such a killjoy was he reckoned,
The people welcomed Charles the Second.

1. Parliamentary won
2. It had a great general C. Cromwell
3. It had more money

[See illustration back three pages]

The Commonwealth
Charles surrendered — was tried
by the Rump (Tall and) Parliam.
—
Comet condemned and executed 1651
Parliament ruled

1. Cromwell was sent to crush Ireland
2. War with Dutch Eng won
3. Spain
4. Abroad, England was great

At home, people hailed the street and
salute of the Puritans
When Cromwell died, Charles the son
was called to be king
The Restoration 1660

Charles II

The kingdom had learned that
Parl must rule
Parl had learned that English
people wanted a king.

(Dual treat [see illustrations]).

Treat them

James II

a Catholic king

offended his people by
permitting Judge Jeffreys to punish
heavily those who had joined
Monmouth's rebellion

Issuing a Declaration of Indulgence,
suspending all laws against
Catholics and Puritans

Seven Bishops refuse to read

John Bunyan

Pointing the Way

269 Bunyan, Prisoner and Dreamer.
A humble orange vendor
Who went upon the stage,
At Drury Lane, in Charles's reign,
She soon became the rage.

The Fire of London

The Declaration. They were imprisoned
and declared not guilty.
The birth of a son caused the
people to invade over William of Orange.
He came, James fled.
This is called “The Glorious Revolution”

[Handwritten note]

William and Mary
signed the Bill of Rights giving
more power to Parliament.

Jacobite Rebellion in Scotland
B. of Killiecrankie
Massacre of Glencoe (MacDonalds)

Jacobite Rebellion in Ireland
B. of Boyne. James defeated.

War with Louis XIV of France to prevent
Louis XIV from swallowing Holland.
Anne

was not a great queen like Elizabeth but some important things happened in her reign.

Here are illustrations to pages forward.

Note

The war with Louis XIV was to prevent France and Spain being united under one King. It was useless to us.

George I

a German unable to speak English. Therefore the king lost more power. A Prime Minister like Robert Walpole was appointed to take charge of Cabinet meetings. He was Prime Minister for 21 years. He made England prosperous to keep peace, but he took bribes.

Queen Anne

James II

The Glorious Revolution

William III and Mary

Anne
### THE LATER STUARTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>King</th>
<th>Reign</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William III</td>
<td>1698-1702</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anne</td>
<td>1702-1714</td>
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### THE HANOVERIANS

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>King</th>
<th>Reign</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George I</td>
<td>1714-1727</td>
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<tr>
<td>George II</td>
<td>1727-1740</td>
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<td>George III</td>
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<td>1760-1780</td>
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<td>William IV</td>
<td>1780-1793</td>
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<tr>
<td>Victoria</td>
<td>1795-1810</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edward VII</td>
<td>1801-1810</td>
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### HOUSE OF WINDSOR

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<tr>
<th>King</th>
<th>Reign</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George V</td>
<td>1910-1936</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edward VIII</td>
<td>1936-1972</td>
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<tr>
<td>George VI</td>
<td>1937-1952</td>
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John Wesley

A great eighteenth century preacher who with his brother Charles and his friend George Whitfield founded the Methodist Church. He did a great deal to make the people of England honest, sober and kind. A life today owes much to his...
About the last of the Stuarts,
There’s little to be said:
She lived in an Augustan Age,
And now—Queen Anne is dead!