WAR WITH HOLLAND

The Dutch under William of Orange fought hard; the English distrusted France and therefore were against the war.

In 1674, peace was made:

1. England kept the navigation act
2. England kept New Amsterdam (New York)

DECLARATION OF INDULGENCE 1672

Charles did not dare to declare himself a Catholic, but by this declaration he set all nonconformists (including Catholics) free from the acts against them i.e. from the Act of Uniformity and Clarendon code. Parliament, suspecting his real intention, made him withdraw it and passed

THE TEST ACT 1673 by which no person could hold any official position unless he took Holy Communion in the Church of England.
The Duke of York gave up his position of Local High Admiral to the throne had openly declared himself a Catholic. The Popish Plot 1672.

Taking advantage of the panic about Catholics, Titus Oates came forward with a lying story without any evidence that Jesuits were plotting to murder Charles II and put his brother James on the throne, many Catholics executed, hundreds imprisoned.

The Exclusion Bill 1679-80. The Commons tried to pass a bill excluding James, Duke of York, from the throne, and making the Duke of Monmouth Charles's illegitimate son the heir.

To stop this, Charles dissolved Parliament.

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<td>1673 - Over Seizer Treaty</td>
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<td>Court Party</td>
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<td>War with Holland etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1679 - Over Exclusion Bill</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petitioners</td>
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<td>Obstructors (or exclusionists)</td>
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<td>1680 - Terms of Abuse</td>
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<tr>
<td>WHIGS</td>
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<tr>
<td>TORIES</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
James II 1685-88

Had aims:
- to be an absolute monarch
- to restore Catholic religion

Had 2 promises:
- To uphold the law of England
- To protect the Church of England

A. Monmouth Rebellion

The Duke of Monmouth attempted to seize the throne with an army of Nonconformist and country people of Somerset and Devon. James's army led by John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, defeated Monmouth at Sedgemoor. At the Bloody Assizes, Judge Jeffreys meted out savage punishments to all who had helped.

B. James attempts to make England Catholic

1. Ignored Test Act and Act of Uniformity, i.e. put Catholics in high offices, allowed services to be held, dismissed judges who punished...

C. Issued a Declaration of Indulgence to Catholics

1. Threatened to use force against subjects who protested.

2. Seven Bishops who refused to read the declaration were arrested and tried but acquitted.

3. People did not want another civil war.

James was not young:

His daughters were Protestant

W. People were prepared to put up with James temporarily. BUT

1. James's second wife was a Catholic → son was now born → blow to Protestant hopes. SO

2. Messengers were sent to ask Mary's husband, William of Orange, to bring an army and take the throne

A. In what ways did James anger the people

1. He broke the promise he made to keep
England Church of England. He ignored Test Act by pulling Catholics in all high positions and allowed Catholic services to be held. He also ignored the Act of Uniformity and many Nonconformists were released from prison.

He issued a declaration of Indulgence to Catholics and threatened to use force against all those who protested.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and six other Bishops refused to acknowledge this declaration and were arrested and put in the Tower.

They were tried but acquitted and people rejoiced and bonfires were lit.

He interfered with the law and judges who arrested Catholics were arrested and put into prison.

He also ruled without Parliament for they would not have agreed to the changes needed.

He believed in the absolute rule of the King.

Why did they accept a Catholic king at all?

The people made James king because they did not want another Civil war as they were still suffering the effects of the last one.

He was old and they did not think he would reign long and then his Protestant daughter Mary would be Queen.

People were prepared to have James as King for a few years thinking afterwards Mary would be Queen, but James married again to a Catholic woman and he had a son. People knew he would be brought up a Catholic and began to look for another King, and asked Mary and William of Orange to come and be King & Queen.

Books 5 & 10
Colonial and Overseas Trade

During these persistent efforts to further peaceful trade and to found colonies because:

- Need for spices, sugar, rum, tobacco (from the tropics)
- Timber, hemp, pitch (from Scandinavia - for Navy) fish

D. Unemployment = emigration

Reasons for unemployment:
1. Barren farms
2. Sheep farming
3. Dissolution of Monasteries
4. Currency
5. Commercial Instability.

East India Company 1600

A chartered Company - original object was to trade with Spice Islands - foes killed by Dutch (Ambrose 1621) = concentrated on trade in India - factories at Surat, Madras, Calcutta - in 1660 Bombay given by Portuguese as part of Queen Catherine's dowry. (Import of tea after 1660 - rare and valuable - was Chinese tea till 169).

The East India Company took sides in quarrels between Indian Princes = gradual spread of Empire.

Virginia

Women and children and Englishmen were sailing over to America and a great colony was formed called 'Virginia'.

The most interesting of the earliest colonists was John Smith. He was their leader but was captured and tied down to the execution stone when the chief's daughter threw herself on him and begged her father to save him. She was Beawentos and later married one of the settlers. She went England but died.

The use of land was getting prosperous and more growing tobacco and then smoking was getting popular and Virginia prospered.

Maryland (Catholic)

Named after Henriette Maria Charles Est's wife, named given to find Baltimore and a town is called after...
6. Carolina named after Charles II established early in his reign.
6. Pennsylvania a Quaker colony. It was given to William Penn in payment for debt.
General toleration with all religions. Fair treatment to Indians. Good progress.

New England (Puritan) The Mayflower sailed in 1603 with a party of Puritans from Lincolnshire. They first went to Holland but found their sons growing up Dutchmen so decided to make a colony of their own. They went to Holland after the failure of the Hampton Court conference.

They went to America and were blown of course to Cape Cod. Called place Plymouth.
Products corn, fur, cattle.

Massachusetts etc. (Puritan) 1629
Grew rapidly, no toleration to any other religion but Puritanism. They saw on both terms with natives.

Rhode Island is a tobacco colony.

1. The Baltimoreans ruled over them for 50 yrs.
It was a great tobacco colony.
An assembly of M.P.s of Charles's time with Mayors and Aldermen, invited William to call a Convocation Parliament which offered him the throne: this Parliament then passed:

**The Bill of Rights 1689**

2. No King might make a Business or Treaty without Parliament's permission.
3. No King might raise taxes without Parliament's permission.
4. No King might keep an Army without Parliament's permission.
5. William and Mary to be succeeded by Princess Anne if they left no heir.
6. Every sovereign of England must be a member of the Church of England.

---

**History Pitt**

1. Made a commercial treaty with France 1765. Neutral footing of taxes.
2. Expanded trade and reduced duties on essentials.
3. Took interest in Adam Smith's book.
4. To pay of the national debt by putting key £1 million a year. Worked out it would take 28 yrs.
5. Because of the Anglo-Napoleonic Wars, which then came a needed more money.
6. Because he was only put in as a stop-gap until George found some one else like North.
7. 1783-1801, India Act 1794. Made India British together with Governor General to control all political activities of India in England.
8. East India Co. allowed to elect civil and military leaders in India and commercial activities.
9. Enlarged Canada into two towns (Canadá, Quebec, Upper Canada or Hudson Canada) including New English settlements.
b. because the 60,000 French Condorcet who had helped Johnson in America was not approved and came up to Canada. Difference of laws and language customs severe.

6. Act to Reform Parliament
   Wipe out rotten boroughs and give seats to New Industrial Towns. Votes unlimited - dropped.
   Act to reform voting towns much Ireland.

Agg between Eng. & Ireland great over strict trading laws, failed again.

3.1/35 good move, better can be done.

1648

William III - Difficulties

[As Holland already at war with France
- Louis XIV (catholic despot) helping James II]

A. Scotland
B. Ireland
C. France

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Scotland</th>
<th>B. Ireland</th>
<th>C. France</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Highland rising for James II - must be put down</td>
<td>James landed with the French Army - Protestant Party disintegrated</td>
<td>England, Holland, Austria, and German States.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- William fought them to make the Scottish defeat at the Battle of the Boyne 1690</td>
<td>- William had no chance, was only temporary</td>
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</table>

A long exhausting war
- St Albans
- William had no chance, was only temporary

W.B. William, realising that the peace was only temporary and that he himself was too old and tired to campaign, recalled Marlborough, who was still for plotting against him.
Queen Anne 1702-14

A. War of the Spanish Succession 1702-13

Cause

In 1700 the king of Spain died, leaving all his lands to his great nephew Philip, grandson of Louis XIV of France. If the heir to the French throne died, it seemed likely Philip would inherit both kingdoms and be powerful enough to threaten English shipping, trade and colonies, and to replace the Stuarts on the English throne.

Grand Alliance drawn together again

1. Oudenarde 1701: tried to conquer Flanders - Marlborough won a complete victory.
2. Ramillies 1706: 100,000 - Marlborough pushed back the French back.
3. Oudenarde 1707: 100,000 to their own advantage.
4. Spain: the first expeditions were successful.
5. The navy: 1704 - English fleet landed on Gibraltar (Collins, 'Anzac')
Social Conditions in Queen Anne's Reign

TRAVELLING

The stage-coach was one of the few means the poor people who did not own a horse could travel by. There were no springs in the seats and as the roads were uneven and bumpy you did not travel in the lap of luxury.

To travel by boat or stage was certainly more comfortable if there happened to be a stretch of navigable river in the district.

In hilly districts pack horses were used to carry heavy loads along. In ordinary town streets sledges were used to carry loads.

The sedan chair was very commonly used for shorter distances. This vehicle was in use at the end of Charles II's reign.

The sedan chair was detachable and the whole of the front was a door.

A Sedan Chair

Tea and coffee were both on sale in London in 1660 but were very expensive. There were hundreds of coffee houses in London, they were not like our cafés but...
places where smoking of coffee was an excuse for meeting friends at a sort of club. There were papers here where people waited in line to read them.

Teapots were of silver or earthenware, cups had no handles and tea was taken the Chinese way with no sugar or milk.

LIGHTING

Methods of lighting fuel hardly changed at all. To get a light you had to use tinder and steel. The steel was shaped so as to be easily held in one hand. In the other hand was a suitable stone or Flint. They were struck together to get a shower of sparks to fly downward. You had to have tinder ready and a heap of rags and stick ready to catch light. It would smoulder and you had to blow to get any fire.

STRIKING FLIGHT WITH FLINT STEEL

9 TINDER

TREATY OF Utrecht 1713

a. Philip to be King of Spain but France and Spain never to be under one king.

b. Austria to have Belgian part of Netherlands

c. Britain to have Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Hudson Bay settlements, Gibraltar, Minorca

d. Britain to have the right to trade in slaves with Spanish South American colonies and one ship a year ordinary trade.

Parian Scheme 1690-97. The Six_Acts made a vain attempt to colonize Panama and thus gain some measure of
8. Union of England & Scotland 1707

England & Scotland declared to be one kingdom under the name of Great Britain: Scots gave up own Parliament, were to send £45,111. 8s. 4d. to the House of Commons. 16 peers to the House of Lords. England promised that everything should upheld the Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

1. Scotland could now share England's wealth and prosperity.
2. There was less fear that the Scots would help the Stuarts back to the throne.

Diagram:

```
   George I
    /        
Sophia  (in Elector of Hanover)  Elizabeth (in Elector of Hanover)
       /            
James I
      /               
James II
     /               
Anne
    /               
Charles II
   /               
James Edward (the old pretender)
  /               
Bonnie Prince (Charles Edward) (the young pretender)
```

the prosperity England enjoyed. The scheme failed — mosquitoes and Spaniards.
George I 1714-1727

1. End of Divine Right

2. Period of Whig Supremacy 1714-1761
   a. George dependent on Whigs who had put him on the throne → control of Crown
   b. Whigs had majority in House of Commons through "partitionage" and bribery in elections → control of Commons

3. The King's Ministers (Cabinet) now began to do most of the work of government — George did not understand the English language, laws, or constitution; beginning of the office of Prime Minister

4. England became more involved in international affairs.

The Fifteen Rebellion (1715)

The Fifteen Rebellion was fought in favor of James Edward, the Old Pretender.

The rebellion was fought in two phases:

1. Scotland — led by Earl of Mar at Sheriffmuir — Stalemate

2. North England led by Porter was defeated by King's troops at Preston. The reasons why it failed are:
   a. The two parts were kept separate owing to bad leadership.
   b. There was no help from France as James was dead.
   c. Most people did not want a Catholic King.

3. James Edward did not have a character which inspired personal feelings between him and his people.

Mid September Act — Parliament to be re-elected every seven years — (5 years in 1715)
1. The South Sea Company was founded 1711 to trade with Spanish N. America. It was a sound company and when it offered to take over the National Debt, public confidence was won. Robert Walpole warned the country against an investing mania but S.S. stock rose from £100 to £1060.

2. Many fraudulent companies started - some found out -> panic among all investors. S.S. stock slumped 9 thousand ruined.

3. Ministers were involved - government fell.

4. Walpole stepped into the leading place - sold assets of the company so that people got back half their losses.

Robert Walpole

Character: a hearty ambitious man wanted all power in his own hands - used any means to gain his ends; believed "every man has his price." Was a cynic i.e. had a low opinion of human nature; enjoyed distributing bribes to members of his party (Whig).

Career: Educated at Eton and Cambridge, entered Parliament 1708; became Secretary for War, became Chancellor of the Exchequer 1715; after S.S. bubble 1720 he became Prime Minister.

Free Trade

Walpole was the first to try the idea of cutting down import tariff in order to encourage Beginning of Free Trade Movement.

Excise Bill 1732

A scheme to check smuggling: the taxes
on spirits & tobacco were to be collected at shops and inn's and not at the ports; a great outcry was raised, encouraged by the opposition. Walpole abandoned the bill.

War with Spain 1739 (Jenkin's War)

By the Treaty of Utrecht 1713 one British ship a year was allowed to trade with Spanish S. America. English merchant ships had long broken this rule. Spaniards angry in a fight Captain Jenkins lost an ear. He used propaganda in Parliament to demand war with Spain. Against Walpole better judgement was declared. British expeditions a failure. Walpole admitted.

War of the Austrian Succession 1740-48

Empire - Netherlands.

Empire - Austria, Silesia, Bohemia, Hungary, Milen.

The Emperor of Austria - Charles VI. Had no son to succeed him. He got the promise - Pragmatic Sanction - of the European princes that his daughter Maria Theresa should succeed him. But when he died Frederick of Prussia sieged Silesia.

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<tbody>
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<td>England</td>
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N.B.

1. England was already at war with Spain.

1. France, Spain ally declared war on England.

1. An English and Hanoverian army won a routay at Dettingen 1743.

1. Prussia could not be dislodged from Silesia.
TREATY OF AIX-LE-CHAPELLE 1748

1. Russia kept Silesia
2. France and England exchanged Tournois and Maastricht.

Unsatisfactory because:
1. Maria Theresa determined to regain Silesia.
2. France and Britain had not settled their colonial quarrel.
3. Rival trading rights had not been discussed.

The Forty Five Rebellion
It was in aid of Charles Edward the Young Pretender, grandson of James II, that the rebellion was fought.

He landed at Moidart with 7 followers but at Helingsborough they welcomed him with open arms. He got...
more and more followers as he went on.
At Preston he gained a victory against
the English, and marched on to Carlisle,
Manchester and Derby. The reason they
marched through so easily was because the
English were not enthusiastic and did not
take notice.

At Derby they received news that the
Duke of Cumberland and a huge army
had just arrived from fighting abroad
and were marching up to fight.

Charles advised said it would be
best to return to the winter and come
back once fight in the summer.

Charles was not willing but did.

The followers that before had been
a happy crowd as if on a cruise
are turned into a Rabble and looked
and sounded because they had had
no pay and the French army had not

lined up. They were disarmed.

Cumberland overtook them at Culloston
Drove and defeated.

Charles escaped by various disguises
and at last got onto a boat (Skeg (Speedy
boating boat))

RESULTS.
The rebellion put down cruelly by Cumberland
– Irish killed, arms, bagpipes forbidden.

 Clan system abolished – chiefs became
 head landlords (sheep farming) 30,000
 Scots emigrated to America.

Mr. Later William Pitt restored their
privileges to the Scots in 1756 Scots
regiments fought loyally for George III.

Character of Charles Edward.
A good personality did not think
himself better than his soldiers. People
liked him on sight.
THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-63

WAR (causes)

1. Maria Theresa was determined to get back Silesia; she made alliances with France, Russia: Prussia made an alliance with England and invaded Saxony.

2. England had to join to defend HANOVER, but this had to be on the opposite side from France because:

England & France were already quarrelling in their colonies, India & America.

France:
- Macta
- Pondicherry
- Chandernagore
- Canada
- Minorca

England:
- Calcutta
- S.I. Cey.
- Mauritius
- Swat
- Cilinc

INDIA:
- Pondicherry, Dupleix
- Chandernagore, Clive

AMERICA:
- Canada
- Minorca
- Nova Scotia
- Newfoundland
- Hudson Bay
- Nine fortresses attacked: Quebec, Nova Scotia, Oswego, New York, Detroit, Fort Duquesne (never captured)

N.B. Also invaded in N. Indian colonies.

1. Year of Britain
- 1756 French captured MARENGO - Admiral Byron, courtmartialed and shot [Voltaire: "Dans ce pays sii il est bon de tuer, il en temps en temps, un amiral, pour encourager les autres."

1754 Hanover lost to the French.

2. Success William Pitt, Earl of Chatham

Policy

- Navy reorganised - French Atlantic ports blockaded - Cheveley attacked - sea supremacy
- Sent subsidies to Prussia & Englands share of war in Europe to keep France busy
- He concentrated England's resources on colonial warfare
- Appointed younger, better commanders - Wolfe, Amhurst.
Raised new regiments - some Scottish
1757 Prussia defeated France at Rossbach
1759 Anglo-Manevarian army victorious at Minster - a Hanoverian success
North Sea Supremacy - Great fleet defeated by Hanover at Quiberon Bay: Yarmouth fleet by
汉诺威 at diego [end of possible invasion attempt]
[1760 George III became king]
1761 Pitt resigned because he was defeated in a
plan to attack Spain before it was ready to
attack England (literally attack)
Spain declared war
1762 English navy captured Havana, Manila.
Senegal, Martinique

A NORTH AMERICA
1756 The French (Montcalm) captured
Fort Oswego, the only English station on
the great lakes, but were prevented from
attacking or to New York by other English

1758 Successful naval military expedition to Lewisboro (left the St Lawrence open to attack)
1759 Capture of Quebec. 170 ships carried
Wolfe's army up the St Lawrence.
1760 British converged all attacks on
Montreal & captured it.
C. INDIA

The French and English East India Companies had already been in conflict in S India by taking opposing sides in war between Indian Princes. As a result, the British had control of Southern India.

1756: Siege of Calcutta and Indian rebel, Suraj-ah-dowlah, captured the trading station and most of his prisoners died (Black Hole of Calcutta).

1757: Clive defeated Suraj-ah-dowlah at Plassey; he enthroned Mir Jafar, control of Bengal.

1760: Battle of Wandewash — control of Carnatic coast.

1761: Pondicherry captured — end of French India.

1st TREATY OF PARIS 1763:

1. North America: France gave up all her land (Louisiana to Spain); Spain gave up Florida to England.

2. West Indies: England kept Grenada, Tobago, St Vincent and Dominica; she returned other conquests to France and Spain.

3. India: England returned Gori and Pondicherry, but France was not to keep armed forces in India; trade only.

4. Europe: England regained Minorca; France kept Sicily.

RESULTS OF THE WAR:

1. England was now the chief colonial Power.
2. England had sea supremacy.
3. France wanted revenge (joined in American War of Independence).
5. Friedrich of Prussia had been left in the lurch when George III cut off subsidies when he no longer needed Prussia’s help, in keeping France busy → revenge later.

Robert Clive 1725-1773

Robert Clive was born at Market Drayton in 1725 in Shropshire. As a boy he was always fighting and leading other lads into dangerous attacks. He would not settle down and study the "laws" as his father wanted and begged to be sent out with the East India Company. He wanted adventure. He was sent out as a clerk when he was eighteen.

While he was there working in an office he tended to become depressed as his adventurous nature wanted more than sitting in an office. Twice he tried to shoot himself but at both times the gun would not fire.

But later his talent for leadership showed itself when the French tried to capture Madras and afterwards he obtained a commission in the army.
after this his character changed completely and he became keen and energetic and quickly won the confidence of those above him.

After this Clive led many battles against the French and various Princes out these.

In 1763 Clive returned to England, but returned in 1765 and was made Governor of Fort St. Daniel to the South of Pondicherry.

After more battles Clive again returned to England in February 1760 where he was made Baron Clive of Plassey in the Irish peerage where he remained till 1765.

After many troubles in India Clive was urged to return to India which he reluctantly did as Governor of Bengal in 1765.
THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

The change from:

A land of farmers → A land of factories, towns, and cities daily working with new machines.

1750-1820

Reason why this change came in:

SEE CHART:

Growing market for overseas trade, desire for growth of capital investment, cotton trade, and the increase in population.

TEXTILE INVENTIONS

1. Kay's Flying Shuttle 1733. Aim: to enable one weaver to weave twice as much as before.

2. Hargreaves' Spinning Jenny 1767

3. Arkwright's Water Frame 1769. Same idea as the Jenny but more powerful. Driven by a mill stream, therefore needed a factory to accommodate water wheel and big machinery.

4. Cromford Mule 1779. Combined Hargreaves' and Arkwright's machines. Was the only one capable of spinning the finer yarns required, thus becoming a standard type of factory machine.

5. Cardwright's Power Loom 1765. Was able to produce a more efficient and accurate loom, fulfilling the need of the supply of yarn to be greatly increased.
From earliest times iron had been smelted with charcoal. Therefore, the iron rocks were in desert, distant places. How much more iron and steel required, but at the same time timber was falling short, due to more ships andforests, cutting.

Therefore, necessity to use coal for smelting— the sulphur formed prevented the making of good steel.

1709: Abraham Darby discovered how to make coke which produced better steel: this discovery kept secret for 50 years.

1784: Humphry Davy discovered a better process known as 'spiritfurnace' which destroyed the sulphur formed by stirring the molten metal.

With an iron beam, many other improved methods followed:

(Bessemer, Siemens-Martin)

A great increase in iron production:

1. Development of coal fields
2. Move of iron manufacture to coalfields

Need for more coal, but deep mining not possible without pumping machinery.

Newcomen's Steam Pump: a very rudimentary engine in which a piston was moved up and down a cylinder by improvised steam.

1769: James Watt greatly improved Newcomen's engine, transferring the piston's motion to the rotation of a wheel.

1785: Watt's steam engine began to be used as a source of power for cotton.
possibilities of production and therefore of wealth were now almost limitless. Materials and goods could be moved more quickly and cheaply.

Development of Transport

Roads existing conditions were very bad. Roads neglected since the Roman times.

No scientific knowledge of road building. Bush finish responsible for own bit of road: nobody'S business. As a result roads were full of mud and rut impassable in winter and goods had to be carried by pack horse or sea.

After 1760 Turnpike Trusts became common i.e. private companies were empowered by Act of Parliament to keep a stretch of road in order, put up toll gates and exact tolls for maintenance of roads.

No bridges except in towns—shallow ford, ferries or stills had to be used.

Road Engineers:

1. MacNaught (blind pack, blind from childhood by smallpox). Built roads in the Pennines; advocated the need for drainage; used six-foot trench of heather—stone—mud and rammed down hard.

2. Telford. Built the London to Holyhead road in 1825. Built the suspension bridge over the Menai Straits.

3. Macadam improved roads by laying small pieces of stone easily crushed giving an smooth and hard surface modern tarmac road (an overlay).
by 1815 there were nearly 19,000 miles of good road in England. Coach journeys were much more rapid than horse or foot. Railway construction was under way (albeit slowly), and many new coach services were started.

B. Canals
1759-61 the Worsley canal constructed by James Brindley to carry the Duke of Bridgewater's coal from Worsley to Manchester. This early canal reduced the price of coal in Manchester. Brindley was then hired to make many other canals. As a result, many workers in the Midlands and other areas were hired to make a network across England.

C. Railways continued the older ideas of.
D. Railways simplified the meaning of 

drawn carts at the pithead, and

D. A stationary steam engine.
George Stephenson in 1825 built the first railway from Stockton to Darlington. In 1830, the Liverpool-Manchester railway convinced people that railways were practical and needed to invest in many more companies. In 1844, an Act of Parliament ordered that all new lines must have the same gauge (4 ft 8.5 in) as the London and Birmingham line. This helped to end the cupidity of the 1840's.

Agrarian Revolution $\&$
1. Need for new methods
During the 1830s, the population had doubled itself, the proportion of export-oriented, rice-growing regions increased, great demand for all kinds of farm produce at very good prices. An increase in productivity.
was possible under the old open-field system by which most of England was still formed in 1780. The new machinery, experiments in crop rotation, manuring and fertilising, specialisation in cattle breeding, could only be used on enclosed land. The example of what could be done on enclosed land (such as sheep enclosed now converted to arable, and these enclosures made by private agreement) led to a demand for more enclosures.

### Reasons for Enclosures
1. Waste of land & England Yellow
2. " - grass commons.
4. Spread of crop disease
5. Spread of cattle disease
6. No winter feed for cattle, sheep.
7. No machinery, possible.
8. No specialisation.

2. Making of Enclosures. After 1760, separate Acts of Parliament were passed in each case where the owner of land wanted enclosures. A surveyor measured the land so that each farmer got a block of the proportion of land common waste portrayed.

The surveyors had to be paid his expenses, his keep, and his fee (about 10/-dor 20/- a day). After the new fields had to be fenced, hedged, and ditched. The small farmer could not usually pay his share of the cost, and had to pull out, becoming a hired laborer on factory land. The cottages since he had one plot of land got no share at all.

*N.B.* Everyone had no share in the common rights of grazing, turf, timber rabbit.

2. Selling out was encouraged because
very good prices were being offered to land by the newly rich factory owners. Because:
(a) farming land was a social necessity
(b) essential for taking a share in government.

3. Economic Reforms
1760-1820 English agriculture improved beyond recognition: more corn, winter feed for cattle; more meat specialisation in crops, cattle, sheep: experimenting.
(a) John Tull's Seed drill" could now be used - a great improvement on old Biblical method of broadcasting:
"It makes the Shannon, sows the seeds into them and covers them at the same time, with great exactness.
(b) Norfolk Rotation of crops.

a four-course - turnip, tansy, turnip, clover, clover, turnips.

This meant no more fallow land: provided winter feed for cattle; restored goodness in soil in turnip + clover years.
(c) Stock breeding. By careful breeding Robert Bakewell produced sheep and cattle twice as heavy as before: the Cotling brothers specialised in short horn cattle.

Squire Coke of Holkham (later Earl of Leicester) made his estates into a model farm: by marking and measuring his sandy soil he made it into rich wheaten land: the estate was visited by many people from Western Europe.

d) Edward Young. An unsuccessful farmer whose great interest in new farming methods led him to travel and study...
new ideas at home and abroad; to work very hard to spread his scientific knowledge throughout England by means of lectures, books, and pamphlets; he helped to start the new Board of Agriculture in 1793, becoming its first Secretary.

His work was greatly helped by the rapid spread of railways and the formation of Agricultural Societies.

**George III 1760-1820**

Character: An Englishman in looks, manner, language and feeling. "I glory in the name of Britain." Had a genuine love of England, and really intended to work for her prosperity. His personal life was simple and good. as "King George," he won the affection of the people. But he was very obstinate; he successfully opposed every reform suggested during his long reign. (e.g. Parliamentary reform: better understanding with Ireland; emancipation for Catholics; abolition of the slave trade; possible reconciliation of American colonists.) He was determined by his upbringings ("George be a King!") and his character to be an absolute monarch and break the power of the Whigs, who had ruled England for the past 50 years.

**George III Guards of the Power of the King**

1. He took the patronage of the Crown into his own hands – gave him a solid body of personal supporters in the Commons – a political party called the King's Friends.
3. After several failures, George found an ideal Prime Minister in Lord North – a strong royalist and yet sufficiently respected to
Hold the leadership of the Commons joint rule of King and North lasted from 1770–1782.

American War of Independence 1775–93

Long Standing Causes

1 Economic System
Colonial markets were treated as a monopoly since the Navigation Act 1660 i.e. the colonists had to import wooden and iron goods from Britain only, and had to sell their coffee and sugarcane, rice, tobacco to Britain only. → Smuggling from Spain and France.

2 Government
Laws were made at Westminster → delays. Governors sent out from England; taxes imposed without consultation. Constituents were already self-governing in many ways and so resented all the more at these restrictions.

3 There had always been some hostility to Britain since many colonists were religious and Irish as well.
Immediate Causes

1. Stamp Act 1765: was to raise a half-share of the expense of an army to defend the American Colonies against the French and Red Indians. This was met with great opposition since this was hardly necessary since 9 years war. The colonies refused to allow Westminster to tax them without representation. The stamp act was repealed but a 2nd Declaratory Act was passed insisting that Britain had a right to tax the colonies.

2. Customs duties 1767: tax was levied on tea, glass, and paper entering America. Britain claimed it was to send tea direct to America: this halved the price of the drink and came too late and in any case it was the East India Companies monopoly company, which the colonies most resented.


4. 1774: Port of Boston closed by British government and

Massachusetts Assembly suspended

5. Quebec Act 1774: extended Canadian boundary to the Ohio and granted freedom of worship to French Roman Catholics; hence Massachussetts Fruition (to keep French inhabitants on British side).

6. First Congress of Philadelphia 1774

The colonies (except Georgia) refused to deal with Britain but their concerns were rightly and demand a repeal of all recent acts.

7. Blood was shed at Lexington: General Gage sent out his troops to prevent colonists raising military stores.

↓

WAR.

George Washington appointed Commander in Chief American Army of 7,000 men.
was a Virgnian - very strong willed and an inspiring leader - best served with British Army in seven years war.

General Howe, Commander in chief British Army, sent from England with 19,000 men reinforcements: headquarters at Boston where 4,000 men already stationed.

1. 1775 Battle of Bunker Hill. Boston is connected with the mainland by a narrow neck of land dominated by hills: the Americans were driven off a good position on Bunker Hill (but not followed up) returned to seize another height).

2. 1775 Invasion of Canada. Colonists attempted to invade Canada up the Hudson-Falls Champs de la route - reached Quebec but were beaten back (failure of this expedition decided the fate of Canada).

3. 1776 Evacuation of Boston. Washington was bombard by the harbour - Howe withdrew his men to Halifax.

1776 Declaration of Independence

"We hold these truths to be self-evident - that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it .......

5. 1776 Howe captured New York and Philadelphia (but did not pursue the routed colonists and westward).

6. 1776-7 Washington's army retired at Valley Forge - was half fed, starved and insufficiently clothed.
(supply incompetent). Cold sickness and desertions had helped the army and could have been easily wiped out if Howe had shown any initiative.

1777 Hudson Valley Campaign

The British plan was to split the area of resistance and to deal with New England (the center of the revolt) first.

General Burgoyne was to advance down the river Hudson from Canada. General Howe was to advance both from New York to meet him.

Here he did not receive his orders and therefore went on fighting in the middle colonies.

Burgoyne had to surrender his army of 2,500 at Saratoga.

1778 France declared war on Britain at the request of Saratoga opened naval attack on West Indies.

1779 Spain joined France

1780 Holland joined Spain hence freed Britain hands to free supplying munitions to America.
1781 Southern Campaign

General Cornwallis declared several battles but since he was not strong enough to hold the Southern colonies it was proposed to evacuate his army to strengthen the main British army further North. He advanced to Yorktown expecting a British fleet. He found York Town blockaded by a French fleet (loss of sea power for Britain) and was besieged instead by Washington's army reinforced by French troops = Cornwallis had to surrender (1781) - end of the war in America

1783 Wall of Minories

(1782 evacuation forced North)

George III: had to call the Whigs who intended to make peace.

1799-1805 The Spanish siege of Gibraltar at last beaten off by Sir George Elphinstone.

1792 Battle of the Saintes, the French fleet in the West Indies defeated = British

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sea supremacy in Atlantic realised

NB: these two victories saved the remnants of the British Empire

1ST TREATY OF VERSAILLES 1783

1. Britain acknowledged the independence of the American colonies = U.S.A.
2. The boundaries between Canada and U.S.A. fixed as 160° (and not at Ohio as in 1774)
3. France got back Goree and Senegal in West Africa and Tobago and St. Lucia in West Indies
4. Spain got back Florida (lost in 1762 and 7 Seven years' war) and Minorca (lost 1713 Treaty of Utrecht)

↓

RESULTS 1. End of Mercantile Empire (old colonial system of commercial competition and exploitation)
2. Colonisation of Australia (1787-7)
3. More freedom for Ireland = volunteers.
4. French Revolution helped: bankruptcy; ideas for freedom brought home by French soldiers.
George III 1760-1820

In these 60 years profound changes took place in English life.

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<th>Social</th>
<th>Political</th>
<th>Religious</th>
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<td>Industry, capital investment</td>
<td>Poor policy in power</td>
<td>Church reform, growth in number of Methodists, Reformation of the Church of England</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agrarian Revolution</td>
<td>Famine, population</td>
<td>Industrial Revolution</td>
<td>Socioeconomic changes, increased wealth</td>
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THE METHODIST REVIVAL

In the 18th and the 19th centuries, there was a rise in religious faith—shown in increased moral uprightness and increased religious education.

John (1703-1788) and Charles Wesley.

They were sons of a dissenting clergyman. They formed a prayer-meeting society at Oxford. There was the regularity of their observances and the nickname, "Methodist". John became a Church of England clergyman. He went to Georgia as a missionary in 1735 but failed and returned in 1737. He began to preach to the ordinary people at Kingswood near Bristol—first Methodist Chapel—travelled on foot and back from preaching to London. He travelled to all parts of the country. The emphasis was on the personal nature of religious faith. The priest-hood was less important and so also did the creation of lay preachers.

Wesley did break many rules and traditions of the church—by preaching several sermons a week—not confining himself to one parish. The world is my parish—going out to find his congregation. But in 1788, he began to ordain his ministers since no C of E Bishop would do it. This was not compatible with membership of the C of E. Though he remained a member officially till he died.
No. by the end of the century (c. 1831) an Evangelical movement started in the C. of E. itself, inspired by Wesley's personal religious call.
THE CHANGE in ECONOMIC THOUGHT

From Mercantilism (regulation of whole economic life of the country) with growing national consciousness - Power

Developed era of PROTECTORATES - Policy

Laissez-Faire (as little government interference as possible in industry and trade)

The Mercantile System (old colonial system) = a series of laws directing the economic life of the country in to definite channels - government control (industry, trade, agriculture)

Aims

- stimulate export of manufacturing
- secure division
- reduce imports (tariffs)
- sources of raw materials
- national self-sufficiency
- markets for manufactures
- exploit at home

- build up Mercantile Marine (add colonies)

Good food supply - independent of other countries

- naval strength

Regulation of Industry - Statutes of Artificers 1563.

Regulation of overseas trade - export of bullion

Colonial trade settlement - controlled - navigational benefit independence of colonies.

The gradual abandonment of the state of controls -
- Toleration Act 1689 (religion)
- No censorship of press - 1695
- Chartered Companies allowed to operate by 1750

Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations 1776

- Assessed need for liberty unhampered competition in trade - prosperity
- Free trade between nations necessary argument specialisation increases production. By free exchange of commodities essential to FREE TRADE necessary.

- Attacked Mercantile fallacies about treasure, it showed that money in different from wealth increase in money alone does not mean increase in wealth itself, as is the case with foreign exchange.

The spread of TARIFFS - FREE.

- Foreign trade
- Home building
- Housing
- Transport
- Festive trade
- Roads
- Woods
- Ventilation
- Sanitation
- Sewage
THE YOUNGER PITT Ministry 1783-1791

 Born 1759, educated and trained (Cambridge) for a political career; entered Parliament for a pocket borough 1782 → Chancellor of the Exchequers.

[... after the American War of Independence George III found it hard to replace North: In order to get back into power North made a coalition with Charles James Fox, a Whig, hated by the king for his opinions and his friendship with the Prince of Wales. George was able to dismiss Fox - North when York's Indictable Bill was thrown out by the Lords.

He then recalled William Pitt, a Tory as a stop-gap measure till he could find someone like North. His 'minor' pacific ministry lasted 18 yrs for Pitt avoided a general election till 1784 when he had shown what he could do, and gained a large majority.]

Pitt's Peace Ministry 1783-93.

1. National Finance

5. Beginnings of Free Trade

Pitt had been much impressed by Adam Smith's theory that less taxes would mean more prosperity. Therefore he reduced many taxes on essentials → cut down smuggling. He made a commercial treaty with France in 1786 which was unprofitable i.e. increased levying of taxes.

6. Sinking Fund 1786 Pitt set aside one million pounds (money) a year to pay off the National Debt. It was calculated that the debt would be cleared in 80 yrs (but the Napoleonic Wars placed it up higher than before).

2. Pitt's India Act 1784 set up a Board of Control in England which, together with...
The Governor General, was to control all political activities in India, leaving the East India Roy. in charge of all commercial matters and appointment of civil and military officials.

8. **Pettie Canada Act 1791**

- Difficulties had arisen because 60,000 American (who had helped England during the war and were being persecuted) had migrated to Canada - there were great differences in language, religion, laws, and customs between them and the French Canadians. This Act divided the country in two: Canada (Upper) and Upper Canada (including new English settlements). Each rich its legislative assemble.

9. **An attempt to Reform Parliament 1885**

- A Bill to abolish parasitical, the rotten boroughs, and to give seats to the New Industrial Towns unpopular with Tories was dropped.

10. **Attempt to form commercial union with Ireland**

Indians

- The injustices of existing trading laws between England and Ireland was one of the chief causes of hatred.

Therefore, two failures were on problems which nearly caused revolution later on.
THE FRENCH REVOLUTION 1789

"France was all privilege and poverty," said by Arthur Young.

THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE

The King Louis XVI was a despotic who held all political power in his own hands. The French States-General had not met since 1614.

States-General

- Nobility
- Clergy
- 3rd Estate

CAUSES OF THE REVOLUTION

1. Bankruptcy - long series of wars, culminating in the MARITIME WAR - enlivened by a court of Marie Antoinette.

2. Taxes - the nobility and clergy paid no taxes, the Commons paid 7/10 of their income taxes, and all collected by financiers who fixed a sum to the state but collected as much as they could; the state received...
only a fraction of money collected.

3. Squire the nobles had lost all political power but kept feudal rights over peasants of whom more than a million were serfs. They were an idle class living on the work and tribute of their tenants (30% of income to lord, 50% to the state) they held their own law court. The church owned 5 of the land, levied tithes and took revenues from their own lands, although paying no taxes. The real wall of the church was done by priestly priests, sprung from the commons.

4. New Ideas growing in Middle Class (3rd Estate) due to:
   a. The writings of Voltaire who attacked the lack of justice in the state for persecuting men in the name of religion.
   b. Writings of Rousseau who said the social contract (1760) that members of states had a contract with their people — if they ruled badly the people had, "the sacred right of revolution." He took the theme of "Man is born free, yet he is everywhere in chains ......."
   c. Borrowed in American Declaration of Independence.
   d. The example of freedom women in American War of Independence (French soldiers had helped Americans fought home ideas of freedom).

**EVENTS**

1. May 1789: Louis XVI summoned the Estates General. The 3rd Estate asked that tax burden should be shared equally over all classes — no action taken by the King. 3rd Estate withdrew and formed the National Assembly, inviting any members of the other estates to join if they wished (the first
2. When Louis tried to suppress the Assembly with a show of force, → riot of Paris mob → the Bastille burnt down [a monument of Royal oppression (July, 1789)]

3. August 1789. Declaration of the Rights of Man

"men are born free and equal in rights; sovereignty resides in the people; law is the expression of the general will; freedom must be protected for his opinions so long as his conduct does not injure the community"

4. In the next few months:
   a. Feudalism was abolished.
   b. The King and Queen escaped to Paris but the nobles...
   c. The Church was made subject to the state — property confiscated.
   d. Many nobles fled to England and Germany (intrigues with German Princes — property confiscated.)

5. 1791 Austria and Russia warned the revolutionaries not to harm Louis XVI and called on European States to help them restore him to power.

6. 1792

- France declared war on Austria and Russia to make the revolution safe.
- The monarchy was abolished.
- September masses: thousands of royalty, priests and nobles were dragged from prisons and murdered in the streets — revolutionaries then marched to the frontier.

7. Austrian and Russian invasion defeated at Valmy 1792.

8. Louis XVI executed as a traitor January 1793.

[Deton: "We fling down the page of battle — the head of a King"]
9. Reign of Terror 1793-94. Power now passed into the hands of extremists - Jacobins - and even those who had started the revolution were sent to the Guillotine for being half-hearted. Danton a wise yet relentless leader who had organised the revolution the war was sent to the Guillotine by an even more extreme party lead by Robespierre. Robespierre himself executed.

REACTION IN ENGLAND
England had at first welcomed news of the revolution. Its ideals of democratic government were good. Even Pitt was sympathetic. But as time went on many people changed their opinion. Edmund Burke, a Whig writer and writer had prophesied the execution of the King, the rise of a dictator and a long European war in his book 'Reflections on the French Revolution' 1790. The opposite view was taken by Tom Paine a Quaker who supported the revolution in his "Rights of Man" 1792. But Burke's warnings had frightened the ruling class in England, Paine had to flee to France, harsh and oppressive measures were taken against "agitators".

N.B. Conditions very hard in England - starvation wages, long hours, unemployment, Speenhamland System 1795. All the new mode was by Government fear of revolution spreading, harsh laws against reforms - Maltusian laws suspended - Combination laws 1799-1800.
REVOLUTIONARY WARS 1793-1802.

1. Growing hostility to Revolutionaries because:
   a. Burke's "Reflections . . . ."
   b. Edict of Fraternity 1792 (offered help to any nation wanting to gain its liberty)
   c. Execution of Louis XVI and reign of terror

2. The French overran the Austrian Netherlands (Belgium) and declared navigation of the rivers Schelt open — Britain had signed a treaty giving control of it to the Dutch.

1st Coalition

1793-96. England, Holland, Austria, Russia, Spain.

ENGLAND'S PLAN. Pitt planned to send money to maintain the European coalition, which was to bear the brunt of land fighting: British naval power was to destroy French trade, seize her colonies and attack her Atlantic and Mediterranean ports.

EVENTS

1. In spite of a small allied army in the Netherlands, France held Belgium and invaded Holland which changed sides 1799.
2. 1793 Admiral Hood entered to Yoldo harbours at the invitation of opponents of the Revolution. The British fleet was forced to withdraw by Lieutenant Napoleon's guns.
3. In 1794 and have captured six French battleships. (Glorious 1st June)
4. 1795 Ceylon and the Cape of Good Hope were captured from the Dutch.
5. 1797 Trinidad and Demerara captured from Spain (who had changed sides).
6. Between 1795-97 the first coalition broke up.

Russia made peace to attend to the subjugation of Poland, partitioned between Austria, Russia and Prussia.
6. Spain made peace and changed sides.
7. 1797 Admiral Jervis, Nelson, second in command, Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent.
8. 1797 Running in the fleet - More and Spithard
   Many justifiable grievances which had been often voiced but ignored, e.g., little shore leave, brutal punishment, no compensation for wound, little medical care, poor pay, bad food (scroungy).
   Spithard's mutiny apparently be spreading to other fleets, government promised better conditions, but no pay, discharge of 100 especially brutal officers and a loyal pardon.
9. The crew, mutineers refused to return when Spithard died, because they were not entirely certain by the pardon or because their most brutal officers, specially Bligh of the Bounty, were not removed and because they wanted to distribute prize money, mutineers to Irish Sea fleet, eventually suppressed, 200 rebels executed, many others imprisoned or flogged, nevertheless.
10. 1797 Dutch fleet smashed at Copenhagen.