

25.8.22

Prehistoric Britain

The first (of) people in Britain were the Old Stone Age. They were savage people who lived in caves; their food was the flesh of wild animals which they hunted. When they discovered fire, they also discovered the want for clothing and made rough clothes from animal skins. Their weapons were made from bone, flint and horn.

The New Stone Age did not live in caves, they were farmers and lived on the hill-sides, growing grain and rearing animals.

The Celts came next, some of them were artists, as found by (car) carvings and pictures on walls of caves. The Celts were tall, fair haired people and are called Ancient Britons.

Next came the Britons from which

Britain had its name, they now invaded the country and were the race that lived in Britain in the Prehistoric Times. ^{time of the Romans}

31-8-42 Corrections: Old Stone Age Men. The want of clothing. As we know by carvings and pictures, ancient ancient



A Reconstruction of the Neolithic Age Stone Circle at Stonehenge, Salisbury Plain

8-9-42 Ancient civilisation

In the time when Britain was not civilized there (country) countries that were. Greeks was a civilized people at that time.

noted for their love ^{for} beauty, their
inquiring minds, they also had a
beautiful language.

The Egyptians also were early
civilized, as is found out by relics
which have been found in the
pyramids of the desert. ^{not enough to say}



REMAINS OF EGYPTIAN TEMPLE

22-9-42 corrections: countries countries

countries. The Greeks were a civilized people
In the time when Britain was not civilized
there were countries that were

29-9-22 The Romans in Britain
Julius Caesar was the first

Roman to come to Britain. The Romans first came to Britain in ~~55 A.D.~~ 55 B.C. They went back and told their people about Britain, the Romans then sent an army to conquer Britain but they did not ~~conq~~ conquer it all at once.

In 43 A.D. Claudius, who was at that time Emperor of Rome, sent more men to Britain. They had victory at last though it was many years in coming for at that time Britain was divided into many tribes and first one then others would rise up against him. Two tribes are well known, one was led by Caractacus in South Wales and ^{the other by} Boadicea in the East. ^{their} weapons were poor things compared with the

CLAUDIUS

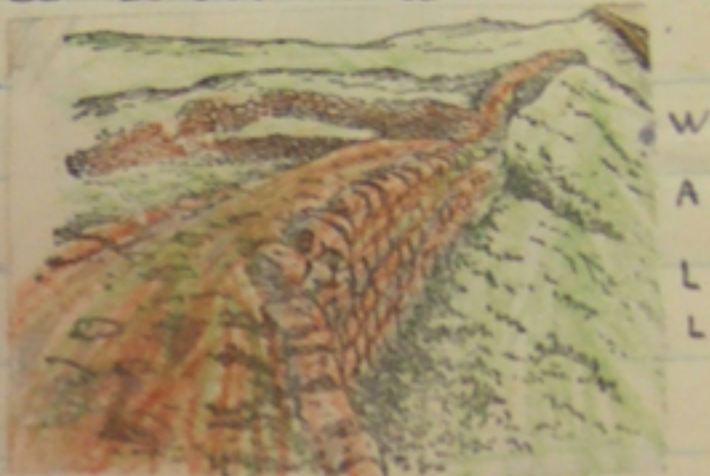


BRITISH CHARIOT

Romans

One great man from Rome ~~was~~ in Britain whose name was Hadrian found out that the Pikes and Scots who came from the north troubled the Britons. Therefore he built a wall which reached from Newcastle to Carlisle. The wall was called Hadrian's Wall.

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In 410 A.D. almost all the Romans left Britain. They had been called back to Rome as it was in trouble, but the Romans had done much for Britain. They had built houses and bridges, walls too, but the thing they are remembered



ROMAN BRITON



ROMAN BRITON

for most is the roads they made. 92

conquests: conquer, conquer, conquer. Their weapons were poor things compared with the Romans. Picts picts picts bridges. bridges. bridges. Picts - a proper noun

6. 4. 4. 3 William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare was born at Stratford-on-Avon at the end of April 1564. The exact date is uncertain. William was the third child in the family. The town had a Free Grammar School in it, to which he went, and learned, as his friend Ben Jonson put it, "Small Latin and Greeke."

When William was eight he wooed and won Anne Hathaway, although she was years older than he was. 1586, he left Stratford for London.



Globe Theatre

teen

eight
in

People said it was his unhappy (mago) marriage for he was unhappy and some people said he was in some trouble with the Magnate Lucy. He walked all the way from Stratford to London.



Queen Elizabeth, 1558-1603

In 1592, a playwright, on his dying bed, said to his friends, "Beware of Shakespeare, he is a jack of all trades." This was in a way true, first he was an errand boy and then he took small parts in plays. When William was twenty-eight he roused up envy among his fellow associates. He probably acted before Queen Elizabeth.



The Birthplace of William Shakespeare, Stratford-on-Avon.
A typical Tudor cottage still well preserved.

He soon found out he could write plays and wrote for the company he worked for. William Shakespeare wrote roughly to plays a year.

He wrote these in blank verse

There were four periods in Shakespeare's career covering about twenty years from 1591 to 1611. First he wrote plays that were never published. Romeo and Juliet was the first play which showed his full powers. The plays he wrote ~~on~~ ⁱⁿ the second period were histories and comedies. In 1600 he began to write more solemn plays. The last ² period came in 1608.

He was ~~then~~ getting rich now and went home to Stratford. The last six years of his life he spent going between Stratford and London. He died in 1616 at the age of fifty-two.

His friend Ben Johnson said, "He is not for an age but all time." 99

corrections: playwright playwright playwright probably
probably probably among among among. Shakespear
wrote roughly two plays a year.

13.5.12

The Pilgrim Fathers



James VI. of Scotland and I. of England,
1603-25. Founder of the Stuart Dynasty.

It was 1603 when James I became king of England. The three different kinds of church in England each hoped that James would favour them. They were the Roman Catholics, the Anglicans and the Puritans. James favoured the Anglicans, and the Puritans were treated very

badly. They were ~~spy~~^{upon} spied by others and they decided to leave England and find a country where they could worship in their own way.

They set out in a ship called the Mayflower and went to Holland. The Dutch people were very kind to them but they could not rest and came back to England.

There more Puritans were waiting for them. The 'Speedwell' and the 'Mayflower' started on a journey to America. On the way the 'Speedwell' had to go back.



The 'Mayflower' in which the Pilgrim Fathers voyaged to America, 1620.



The Pilgrim Fathers land in Cape Cod Bay, Massachusetts, 1620, and found the New England Colonies in North America.

to England; all the people on the 'Speedwell' crowded on the 'Mayflower' which continued its journey alone. When the Pilgrims, Fathers landed in America they called the

place they landed at New Plymouth. It was winter when they landed and the (Puritan) Puritans suffered severely. Half of them died but the rest of them struggled on bravely and founded the New England Colonies in North America. 9

31-5-49. connections journey journey journey severely severely

1-6-49 The Plague and the Fire of London
The Plague of London broke out in 1665. It had not newly arrived but had been in London for a while. In 1665 it however spread very quickly that year



Portrait of a woman, 1665-1700
A woman's portrait



The English Flag, with
St. George's Cross

{ The Scottish Flag
St. Andrew's Cross }

First Union Jack
St. George's and
St. Andrew's Cross

Henry VII

James IV of Scotland m Margaret m Earl of Angus

James V

Mary Queen of Scots m Lord Darnley

James VI of Scotland I of England
James descent from Henry VII

and conditions helped it

In London the streets were narrow and the
bedrooms jutted out over the street so that leaning
out of the window you could touch the people



Charles II., 1660-85. His reign was notable for Colonial expansion and the progress of Parliament.

across the way. People threw their sops into the streets and as there was no drains to carry them away they were left to rot. Also the summer had been very dry, the plague spread. The rich people gathered their belongings together and left for the country carrying infection with them. The country people were afraid to take them in. Many thousands of the people died. Men came round with carts crying out. "Bring out your dead."

In 1666 the Great Fire of London began in Pudding Lane at the baker's: it slowly began to spread. The wooden houses burnt easily no one attempted to stop it they just thought of saving their own belongings. Samuel Pepys a diarist at the time from whom we get most of the history of the time from, was in the fire of London he went and told the king that if



A London Street in the time of the Great Fire, 1666.



Sir Christopher Wren, 1632-1723. The famous architect who designed St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

the houses in the way of the fire were not pulled down the fire would keep spreading. The fire raged for three days and ^{then died} down but the fire

had done ~~one~~ two good things. It had almost got rid of the plague and new and healthy houses had to be built in place of the old ones

Sir Christopher Wren was the architect who designed Saint Paul's Cathedral. He had made plans for London itself but they were not ~~accepted~~ if the had have been London would have ~~been~~ healthy. Wren, however designed many of the churches, he gave them ~~very~~ ^{accepted} elaborate steeples.

8-6-43 corrections: slops slops slops, as there were no drains. The rich people gathered their belongings. ~~accepted~~ ~~accepted~~ ~~accepted~~ elaborate elaborate elaborate

29.6.43

Short Answers

1. Bible
2. Julius Caesar
3. Hadrian
4. Caractacus
5. Boadicea
6. Build roads & baths
7. -
8. William the Conqueror
9. Wars for the Holy Land
10. Canterbury
11. Henry VIII had the monasteries sacked
12. Drake and Raleigh
13. People fighting under Cromwell against the King
14. Cromwell
15. "There all thought they could not do any thing wrong"
16. Magna Carta (1215)
17. William crowned king (1666)
18. Great Fire

17.8.43

An Appreciation of Sir Robert Walpole

Sir Robert Walpole was born in the year 1676. He was a land owner in Surrey and owned much land. When he entered Parliament he thought more of his land and farming than of his country but he tried his utmost to do his best for his country.



George I, 1714-27. Founder of the Hanoverian Dynasty. Succeeded under the Act of Succession, 1701.

George the first was king at



Sir Robert Walpole
Prime-minister 1721-
1742

that time and as he could only speak
German and he ~~can~~ could not speak
to ^{big ministers} ~~them~~ or understand them he soon
gave up attending Parliament at all

The government of the country
was slowly passing more and more out of the hands
of the king in to the hands of Parliament. Some
of the more important ministers formed a cabinet
Walpole was head of the cabinet and really he was
the first Prime Minister though he dare not call
himself that. He was Prime Minister from 1721-
1742

In 1711 as the country was poor men bought
ships and began to trade in the South seas to
get money they sold shares to the people
telling them that they would soon
become rich on the profit of the
company. Walpole saw that even if the
company progressed it would be a
long time before the shares were worth



Charles Edward Smith, 17th
Earl, the Young Pretender
grandson of James II &
leader of the Jacobites, 1745

enough to make any one rich. He told the people
but they would not listen and many put all their
their savings and more into the South Sea Company.
The people waited until 1720 for the profit on
the shares but no news came of it. At last the
people discovered it had been a failure, many were
ruined. It was called the 'South Sea Bubble'. After
this disaster the people turned to Walpole for help.

The British people started to trade
with the colonies and for before very little
trade had been going on in England
because everything entering and leaving
the country was taxed. England began
to trade with Spanish colonies and
Spain in return began to sink England's



A London Merchant for whom
the Hanoverian Succession
opened a new era of prosperity.

ships. The people in England wanted to make
war upon Spain. Walpole tried to stop them
but at last he said "You can have your war
on Spain but I will not manage it for you."
Walpole resigned from Parliament in 1742. In

1745 an effort was made by the Roman Catholics to get the Young Pretender, Bonnie Prince Charlie back on the throne but it did not succeed.

In the same year Walpole died, three years after his resignation from Parliament. ✓ ¹⁹/₂₀ Credit

A clear account-

Corrections: England's ships England's ships ✓



James Wolfe, 1727-59. Founder of the British Empire in Canada.

7-9-40 Causes and events of the War of American Independence

England had thirteen colonies in America and these were greatly troubled by the

red Indians who had such a strong ~~feeling~~^s

against them they some times raided a colony.

England said they must put a standing ~~and~~ army in the colonies. The people of Britain were all ~~ready~~^{already} paying heavy taxes to pay for the Seven Years War and said the colonists must pay taxes to keep the army and were not going to pay heavy ~~taxes~~^s taxes, for already windows and ~~minerals~~^s were



Joseph Duplex, 1697-1763.
French Governor in India
and Chief opponent of
Robert Clive

taxed.

Chancellor

Exchequer

One year the ~~Minister~~ of the ~~Exchequer~~ said the colonies must be taxed of tea and glass and paper. The New England colonies resented this and made up a slogan "No taxation without representation" But England was just as sure they should pay the tax. Then they said well you taxed not pay it on paper and glass but you have got to pay it on tea.

Tea was shipped to England by the East India company. If the tea was four shillings a pound it had to have a tax on it when it came to the country and it would be four and six, then it was shipped to the colonies and would be taxed then and would be five shillings a pound instead of four shillings.

A merchant ship made its way across the Atlantic and arrived at the port of Boston. The colonists had dressed themselves as red Indians. They were on board and the ship's cargo of tea, etc.

three hundred chests into the sea. For this ~~Parli-~~^s
~~ment~~ wanted to close the port of Boston but
the rest of the states sided with Boston. Then
the War of American Independence ~~had~~ began.

Britain did not do very well in the war
but she did better on the sea (than on the sea)
than on the land. One instance of war on the
sea was when Admiral Rodney was surround
by ships and he with only a few ships fought
his way out of them. A crushing defeat of
on land was when in America two generals
were to meet at a certain point. One general
arrived at the point but the other general did
not come. He had not ~~never~~ received his orders.
The general who had, fought hard but was
outnumbered four to one. England was right
down and more countries joined in against
her. She signed peace and was glad enough
to but she lost her American colonies. The
few colonists who had remained faithful to

Britain were so badly treated they went to
Canada who were more loyal, but from that day
to this Britain has never regained her colonies
in America. ✓ $\frac{18}{20}$ Credit

19-10-43 The events leading up to the French Revolution.
The French poor people had helped the colonists
in America to win their freedom. They themselves were
very heavily oppressed by their masters the aristocrats
and were forced to pay heavy taxes, more
even than the aristocrats. The king Louis XVI
was a weak man and the Estates General had not met
for one hundred and sixty-four years.

Rousseau a writer wrote a book which told
the French people what it would be like if they
rose up against the aristocrats and overthrew them.
The people got together and stormed the Bastille
a large prison house in Paris. They had the king
in their power, they made him promise to
reduce the taxes for they were so heavy.

people were starving because they had not enough money with which to buy bread. The people for a while all were satisfied but nothing happened nothing was done about the taxes, the States General did not meet the people began the revolution in earnest. Many aristos and the king and Marie Antoinette were guillotined.] $\frac{16}{20}$

Only the first part is about events leading up to the Revolution.

26-10-43 Short Questions

- 1. England, Netherlands, Spain. They would not unite's. They each wanted their own leader. They thought their allies ^{spoils of the war that they were} were trying to get more.
- 2. They sent troops to the West Indies to stir up the natives against England. ^{admiral} General Howe had a victory at sea but let the food ships escape. They had not got enough to eat. Their leaves were not long enough. Admiral Howe put his ship out of line and fired out at the

French ships without orders ✓ 12

Corrections earnest earnest earnest guillotined
guillotined guillotined

27-10-23 The War of the French Revolution

In 1793 France, not satisfied with by bringing a bloody revolution upon her self began to ~~threaten~~ the Netherlands with invasion. If the French succeeded in installing her armies ⁽ⁱⁿ⁾ in the Netherlands it would be an ~~excellent~~^S stepping stone in to England itself. Realising their danger, England declared war on France, becoming the Netherlands' allies.

Other countries near France were in danger of invasion ^G ~~to~~ and became England's allies. These countries were Austria, Spain, Sardinia and the Netherlands and Prussia. As ~~an~~ allies these countries should have worked to-gether but they would not. Each country wanted its own leader and

was jealous of the other countries. ~~France~~^{France} with so many foes should have lost but France knowing it was fighting for its life fought as one and gained many land victories. One by one the allies were beaten and dropped out of the war until England was fighting alone. England had not been prepared from the start.

(E) Inside England the situation was rather serious too. France had sent spies into England and they were trying to stir up the people against their leaders to rise up and overthrow them like they themselves had done.

An important sea man of the time was Lord Howe and he had a victory at sea that was named the 'glorious first of June' ^{ships} Howes met a convoy of French ships in the Atlantic. They attacked them and scattered them and sank some but the ships carrying grain got through to France so it was not such a

great victory after all. Our ships ^{were} supposed to be guarding the French ports to see nothing came in or went out but one day a large French fleet left one of the ports to sail for Ireland ✓
B+

3-11-23 Corrections: Seeing their danger, England declared war on France, becoming the Netherlands' allies. Other countries near France were in danger of invasion too and became England's allies. Our ships were supposed to be guarding the French ports to see nothing came in or went out but one day a large French fleet left one of the ports to sail for Ireland threaten threaten threaten excellent excellent excellent France France France ✓

9-11-23 'Admiral Nelson'

Nelson is one of our greatest seamen if not the greatest.

In the Napoleonic Wars British ships set up a blockade at the French ports and would not

let any ship pass in or out of France To do this
they pounced on any ship French or neutral and
if a neutral ship was taking goods into France
they would take the goods for England. The neutral
countries ~~rebelled~~ against this sort of treatment and
threatened to enter the war. Three countries, Sweden,
Denmark and Russia formed an armed neutrality
and said if Britain interfered with their shipping they
would fire at our ships. One day Nelson was in
Danish waters with some ships but there was an
admiral over him. He said that the Danish fleet were
at Copenhagen. He asked ~~Jessy~~ ^{Parker} if he could take
some ships and teach the Danes a ~~lesson~~. ^{Parker} ~~Jessy~~
let him take half his fleet. Nelson sailed in to
the port and there began a battle which lasted
for a long time. ~~Jessy~~ ^{Parker}
could see neither side
seemed to be winning and
he thought England
would ~~lose~~ ^{lose} as much as



Death of Nelson at the Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.

she would win. He ~~signaled~~^s to Nelson to come away but Nelson did not want to. He had lost an eye in a sea battle before and he put his blind eye to the telescope and of course he could see nothing. He stayed there and fought and won a great victory for England. In Russia the old Tsar died and a new one came and Russia was more kindly disposed toward England. The armed neutrality disappeared so England had nothing ~~afar~~ from those countries.



H.M.S. Victory, Lord Nelson's Flag Ship at Trafalgar.
A Typical "Wooden Wall" of Old England.

England put Nelson in charge of the Mediterranean sea. Napoleon ~~decided~~^s to go to Egypt and he got ready to sail across the sea to invade it. Nelson did not know

where Napoleon was going but he guessed it was Egypt. He set off sailing as fast as he could to Egypt. Napoleon was sailing to Egypt ~~so~~^{so} from another direction. ✓ A - Credit

8-12-43

Short Questions

2. 1789 - The noble men of France - Rousseau ✓

He led the military affairs in Copenhagen in Denmark
Begin to build ships to invade Britain with.
Trafalgar & Spain. -x Wellington. -x He set off
for Russia. His men had not enough to eat. They had
no shelter. 18. Elba 18. Waterloo 19 St Helena. no 1815

11-12-13

Short Questions

1. (Revolution) Industrial Revolution. They stopped ships bringing cotton over ready made into garments in Lancashire. Enable the weavers to weave more cloth in a shorter time and make it broader. They would not use it because if some worked faster there would not be enough work for others. He make it so they could weave several colors one after the other and not change the bobbins. -x
His wife upset her spinning wheel and the spindle spun into an upright position. There was lots of spindles spinning together. Arkwright as a barber. He travelled selling wigs and saw it. It sounded as if the devil was playing.

his long pipes [✓] had the thread ready for ^x ~~use~~

^x $\frac{13}{16}$

Short Question

11-1-44

1. Hargreaves [✓] 2. Charcoal [✓] 3. Coke [✓] - ^x 4. Watt ^x 5. People took more [✓] 6. Canals were made [✓] 8. People worked in factories instead of doing it at home [✓] 9. Many [✓] people moved to Lancashire to work the cotton mills [✓] 10. Children worked at the factories and mines at the age of four [✓]
11. There was no windows to open in factories [✓] 12. People were made to live in bad houses [✓] 13. - $\frac{10}{13}$

Short Questions

18-1-44

1. The Great Western Railway [✓] 2. Because the price of the article was increased so much [✓] 3. They said people would get soft [✓] 4. Die hard [✓] 5. Canals [✓] 6. Saw thick ^x 7. 12 miles per hour [✓] 8. Cows would not give milk [✓] 9. Flying Scots [✓] 10. Macadam [✓] 11. 21 days [✓] 12. Wilson ^x $\frac{10}{12}$
13. -

19-1-44

Transport through the ages
Before ~~1750~~ - 1800 the only means of

transport was mules and waggons. the roads were bad and had huge ruts in them. A ~~bus~~^{hushel} of coal at the ~~colony~~^{colliery} was twopence halfpenny and after travelling ten miles cost eightpence. Cheaper means of transport were ~~essential~~^{essential}. A man who was a duke asked for power to make canals between towns there was no river between. People at first thought him mad but he kept on and made his canals. This almost ~~halved~~^{halved} the cost of transport sent by canal.

The Stagecoach was invented to carry people by land but the diehards said it would make the men ~~feminine~~^{effeminate}. Travellers thought otherwise, there ~~was~~^{was} no springs in the coaches and every time it went over a rut the ~~passengers~~^{passengers} were jolted. When locomotives were invented the Diehards had many objections. It will stop the cows from giving milk they said but it did not. When internal combustion engines were invented men had to walk in front with

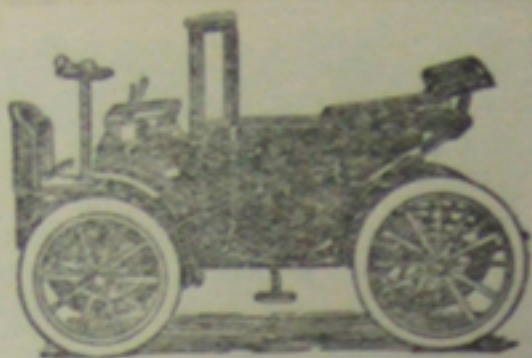
a red flag ✓ ¹⁷/₂₀ 1P

1-2-4-6 Corrections: bushel bushel bushel colliery
colliery colliery essential essential essential halved
halved halved effeminate effeminate effeminate
passengers passengers passengers.

People thought him mad but he kept on and made
his canals. This almost halved the cost of transport
they were no springs in the coaches. ^{up}It will stop
the cows from giving milk. they said there were
no springs in the coaches ✓

3-2-4-6 Short Questions

1. Newtown ✓ 2. George III ✓ 3. Blacksmith and made harnesses ✓
4. sermons ✓ 5. Drapery stores ✓ 6. Cotton manufacture. ✓ 7. People
are not born with character but have them formed
by their surroundings and masters. He open shops
which sold the goods very cheaply. He ^{paid} ^{high} ~~paid~~
them full wages on condition they would ^{keep} ~~keep~~
the machines clean. He wanted to know what



An early Motor Car. The first internal combustion engine was designed in 1885 by Gottlieb Daimler, a German inventor.



9. RICHARD TREVETHICK'S RAILROAD
EUSTON SQUARE, 1809



The "Comet," built in 1812 by Henry Bell, the first passenger steamer to run on the Clyde.



42

George Stephenson



Robert Owen

the people behaved like 11. A school 12. Everything ought to be pooled and people know what they wanted. 13. They said if people drew from the common ~~store~~ they would not work and every one would get poor 14. No 15 Co-operative Society.

8.2.21 Corrections: character character character. paid paid paid stock stock stock. He opened shops which sold the goods very cheaply.

29.2.21 Robert Owen

Robert Owen was born in Newtown Montgomeryshire. His father was a blacksmith and made harnesses. Robert liked to get to school and he was always in a hurry to get there in the morning. He always asked his mother to have his breakfast ready which was a kind of ~~porridge~~. One morning when he thought his ~~porridge~~ was cool he began to eat it quickly but it was very hot and after that he had to be careful what he ^{ate} ~~eat~~. ^{Therefore} he formed an

^S ~~opinion~~ that people's ^G characters ^S ~~a~~ formed by their surroundings and are not born in them.

As he grew up he began to write sermons for they were a popular form of literature at the time. His first job was a draper's assistant at a London store but the hours were to long for Owen who though he liked work thought this getting up at three o'clock and closing at eleven at night too much of a good thing.

Later he became interested in cotton manufacture and went in to partnership with some other men but he treated the people kindly and his partners thought he was not getting enough money for them. They put the mill up for auction meaning to buy it for them selves but Owen bid higher than they and bought the mill for himself.

He found that the people were given to pilfering small goods from the factory so that there would be no need for them to do this he set up stores which sold things very cheaply.



Florence Nightingale was born in 1820 in Florence in Italy.
Her favourite game when small was to run a doll's hospital.
When she grew up she wanted to be a nurse. Her parents forbade ^{her} ~~her~~
~~Propose~~ ^{to} her parents she became matron of a nursing home in Mark
Street where she improved condition very much. When the Crimean
War broke out Florence went with thirty nine other nurses to
tend the wounded. She put the death rate down from
forty-two per cent to two per cent. ✓ Credit



The first flag of the USA had thirteen stars and stripes because there were only thirteen states



Abraham Lincoln became President of USA in (16th) 1861. He abolished slavery during the American and kept the Northern and Southern in one union.

The hands stopped ~~stealing~~^s. Owen soon had a model factory. He set up^a model school in his factory for the children of his ^{work} hands and the people liked him. ✓

7-3-44 Short Questions

1. Senate ✓ 2. House of Representatives ✓ 3. Federal Government ✓
4. They were not very ~~prosperous~~^s and had heard that inland was very ~~fertile~~^s. 5. Bible ✓ 6. Aesop's Fables ✓
7. Pilgrim's Progress ✓ 8. New Orleans ✓ 9. A postoffice he worked at stopped working and some money was left with its money. Several years after he was poor a man asked for the money and Lincoln still had it. ✓ 10. He told them they could have money if they gave up slaves. ✓
11. Uncle Tom's Cabin. ✓ 12. They had a better navy. ✓ 13. They had more railways. ✓ 14. Gettysburg ✓ 15. Grant ✓ 16.

9-3-44 Corrections: porridge porridge porridge opinion
opinion opinion are are are stealing stealing
stealing representative representative representative
prosperous prosperous prosperous fertile fertile fertile

peoples' characters too long ✓

16.3.1846 Short Questions.

1. Chatham ✓ - Arabian Nights ✓. They got into debt and Dickens's father was sent to prison ✓.
2. Pasting labels on blacking bottles ✓. Parliament
ary reporter ✓. 3. By learning short hand ✓. 4. By people
wanting Parliamentary reform ✓. 5. New Poor Law ✓.
6. By writing short hand ✓. 7. Sketches by Boz ✓. 8. Pickwick
Papers ✓. 9. Oliver Twist ✓. 10. David Copperfield ✓.
11. Nicholas Nickleby ✓. 12. They helped to get the
Education Bill passed ✓.

29.3.1846 Short Questions

1. In Spain ✓. 2. Napoleon ✓. The Cross of the Legion
of Honour ✓. 3. Jean Joseph Pasteur ✓. 4. Tanning hides ✓.
5. Paris ✓. 6. thirty miles ✓. 7. A chemist ✓. 8. He knew if he
was to help stop them suffering he must watch
the operations ✓. 9. The silk worms were taken
ill and died ✓. 10. He spent a long time finding out



9.5.16

A map
showing
some of the
states which
helped to
make Bismarck
Germany



Bismarck, and the German Empire

Otto Von Bismarck was born in Prussia. He was very ambitious for his country. Holstein and Schleswig were small states were really independent but the Danish king ruled them. When he said he would take more ^{power} over them Bismarck said Prussia would fight Denmark for them. Britain offered to help Denmark and the Danes went to war but Britain could not help Denmark and she lost the two states and had to pay Prussia money. Prussia next attacked Austria and conquered them. Austria had to give Prussia Hanover. Next Prussia under Bismarck, attacked France. This began the Franco-Prussian War in 1871. France lost ~~Alsace~~ and Lorraine. The other small states gave up to Prussia without fighting.

what was the matter with them and cured them
12 he proved there ~~was~~ ^{are} microbes that got in the
blood stream and gave us colds. 13 Dr Lister 14.
He made doctors and nurses wash everything in
disinfectant before an operation. 15. They got some
germs in their blood from the dog and got hydra-
phobia. 16 vaccination 17. Pasteur Institutes 18. Louis
Pasteur. ✓

18. 9-1-18

Corrections

Chatham Chatham Chatham Nicholas Nicholas
Nicholas Nicholby Nicholby Nicholby passed passed
passed legion legion legion operation operation
operation there were microbes ✓

20. 4-1-18

Louis Pasteur.

. Louis Pasteur was born in the small village of
Dole in France. His father had fought for Napoleon in
Spain and had won the 'Cross of the Legion of
Honour'. When Napoleon had been defeated he had

returned home and worked in a tannery.

The masters at the school Louis went to as a boy did not think him brilliant but he worked very hard. When he was sixteen years old his father sent him to a school in Paris. Louis got home sick and his father had to fetch him home. Next Louis went to a school only thirty miles from home. Here he made friends with a boy who had the same interests as he himself had.

He told his father he wished to become a chemist. Not only did he become a chemist but he also passed his doctor's degree. Pasteur hated to see any one hurt but he forced himself to watch the doctors perform operations which caused people pain for he knew if he was to help nature that he must watch the doctors.

In a part of France the people lived by keeping silkworms. One year however the silkworms all caught a disease and died. The people asked Louis Pasteur to come and see if he could cure them.

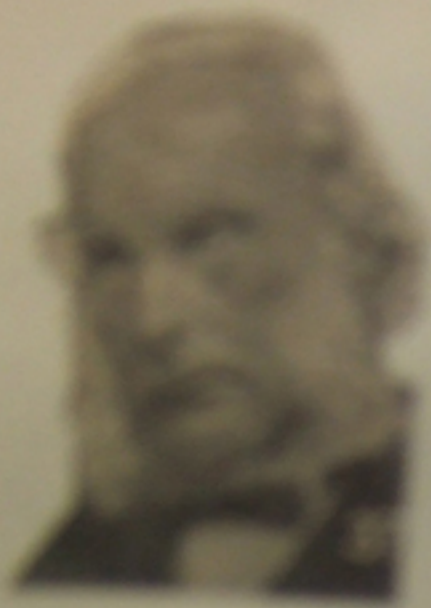


Professor Fleming, scientific adviser to Neta Pain's programme, seen in his laboratory at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington

MICROBE is more a popular than a scientific term. It is applied to the lowest forms of plant life, bacteria (including viruses), yeasts and sometimes moulds, although very often it is used to include microscopic animals such as the malarial parasite or the trypanosome of sleeping sickness.

Microbes have been seen for some 250 years. In the seventeenth century Leeuwenhoek, a Dutch linen draper, made a microscope sufficiently powerful to see them, and he described many forms of 'animalculae' widespread in nature. But it was not until Louis Pasteur's work in the middle of last century that their importance and significance were appreciated. It is to Pasteur that we owe the science of modern bacteriology. Pasteur showed that certain fermentations were due to specific living micro-organisms. Next, he was able to settle the problem of an infective silkworm disease, and he laid the foundations of our present knowledge. It was this work that induced Lister, then Professor of Surgery at Glasgow, to introduce his antiseptic technique and revolutionise surgery—a great achievement.

This man is continuing the great work of Louis Pasteur.



worms. Louis went to them and worked, he found out what was making the worms ill and he was able to cure them. While he had been working on the worms he had found out a wonderful thing that there are tiny microbes which get into our blood stream and make us ill. A man named Lister was helped very much by what Pasteur had found out and he wrote them a letter.

One day a small boy was brought to Pasteur. The boy had been bitten by a mad dog, and his friends were afraid he would get hydrophobia. Louis gave him a treatment which was very like vaccination. The boy was cured. This ⁵ent if people went in time for this treatment no one need die of hydrophobia again. ✓ Credit

23.5.24

Corrections

Bismarch Bismarch Bismarch knew knew knew
meant meant meant ✓

23.5.1894

Cecil Rhodes

Cecil Rhodes set out from England when he was quite a boy with the intention of consolidating British power in Africa. At the time the Cape Colony and Natal were British. The Orange Free State and the Transvaal were Dutch. Matabeleland was occupied mostly by natives and Portuguese East Africa belonged to the Portuguese.

It was then that settlers began to flock to Kimberley. Diamonds had been discovered there. Cecil Rhodes left his farming and went to ~~Kimberley~~^S. The ground was mined in small claims. Rhodes began to buy up the ~~separate~~^S claims and he started a company with some business friends who had capital. After buying up another company Rhodes' company was in sole ~~possession~~^S of the mine fields.

Rhodes decided to continue his education at Oxford. He went back and forth from Africa to England as regularly as his affairs and health would allow^(d).

Gold was discovered at Johannesburg. White settlers rushed to try to get it. Kruger who was Dutch treated them badly. He made them pay heavy taxes and forced them to fight the natives. Kruger opened a port in Delagoa Bay, ships went there to discharge their cargoes and the ports on the Cape had no work. Dutch people were working at the Cape ports and they were inclined to come over to the British side. Rhodes had put a small army on the frontier of the Transvaal, of which Doctor Jameson was in charge to relieve the settlers at Johannesburg. Rhodes changed his plans at the last moment but Jameson made the raid. It was a dismal failure he lost his way and was defeated. The Dutch who were at the Cape ports went against the British and the Boer War broke out. Cecil Rhodes died at the end of it in 1902. His last words were "So little done, so much to do." He had no cause to say it for the British now had Rhodesia, the Transvaal, the Orange Free State and more besides. ✓ Credit

Marie Curie

30-6-22

Marie Curie's maiden name was Marie Sklodowski. She was born in Poland in Warsaw in the year 1867. When Marie went to school the Russians invaded Poland. Marie hated the Russians they would walk into any school and demand to see the school books the children were reading for the Russians had ~~so~~ issued the schools with books written in Russian and said the children were to learn to speak ~~it~~.

Marie was very bright at science and she went to Sorbonne in Paris. She went was very poor and also she was so engrossed in her lessons she had very little to eat. To save coal she often forgot to light the stove in the attic in which she lived. Marie soon became ~~very~~ ^s ~~anemic~~ and had to have a rest.

Marie met a man called Pierre Curie who was a scientist. They fell in love and were married.

Marie Curie, as she now was, began to think that there was something in some old rocks called pitchblende. She thought that the rays of the sun which had beat down on the rocks millions of years ago had been bottled up in these old rocks and she set herself to get it out so it could be of use to the world.

~~Pierre~~^S and Marie Curie hunted for a laboratory in which to begin experimenting but they could not find one. At last they found an old hut. The roof leaked and it had no floor but it had to do. ~~Pierre~~^S and Marie had tons of pitchblende sent to the old shed. They smelted it down and let it ~~crystallize~~^S. They kept doing this, purifying the pitchblende for four years. The time came for the final crystallisation. Out of tons of rock Marie and ~~Pierre~~^S got one tiny bit of pure radium - stored up sun shine.

They did not like the publicity which the people gave them. They told any one who wanted

to know how to make radium.

A short while after ~~Pierre~~^S Curie was killed in an accident. Marie at first thought she could not go on without him but she resolved to go on living for others as he had done.

In the World War of 1914-1918 Marie drove about in a rickety old car with an ~~see~~ X-ray unit. It saved soldiers' lives and tray was only made possible by radium.

Marie Curie died in 1934. Doctors are still giving their lives for radium trying to find more ways to turn it to the public good. ✓ 2 points

The name was Pierre

The growth of the Co-operative Society 1844
At Rochdale twenty eight men decided to open a shop. It was not to be run on the principles of other shops. All the goods were to be sold at market prices and at the end of each year the profits were to be shared out among the buyers.

according to how much they had spent.

The men saved two pence or three pence each every week and when they had a capital of twenty eight pounds they opened a shop in Todd Lane Rochdale ^{in 1844}. As the members each had a share in the profits the members were interested in the ^{W W} ~~manager-~~ ~~ment~~ of the business and as the goods were cheaper than other shops they had many ^S ~~customers~~. for the little shops could charge what they liked for goods.

After a while the one small room in Todd Lane had to be replaced by a large three storeyed building. The branches were opened up in other parts of Rochdale and in other towns until the Society had shops all over England and now there is a Co-operative Society in also every town in the British Isles ✓

Autumn Term 1944

The Twentieth Century

From Bicycle to Aeroplane 12.9.44

People first rode bicycles in Victoria's reign. The first sort was the penny-farthing, which had a large front wheel and small back one and was mounted by two steps. Safty bicycles came after these with wheels of equal size.

When petrol engines were first brought out they were fixed to the cycles, but in 1887 Daimler invented the first car. These had the steering wheel fixed behind the passengers and the only covering was a round umbrella or awning, or no covering at all.

In 1900 the first steerable air balloon was made. It was cigar shaped and had two petrol engines fastened to it.

In 1903 the Wrights made the first

aeroplane. Bleriot crossed the channel in one
in 1909 and a year later Rolls flew to
France and back. Colham flew to Australia
and back ^{in 1928} and in 1930 Amy Johnson flew
to Australia alone in a second hand Moth
machine.

During the war many improvements
have been made to planes. Planes can
now go so fast they can be in London
at breakfast time and at Moscow during
dinner. They can fly farther to. Planes all
have wireless now, and can speak to other
planes.

Corrections

15.9.24

umbrella umbrella umbrella bicycle bicycle

bicycle bicycle bicycle bicycle bicycle

Australia Australia Australia

They can fly farther too.

The Women's Suffrage Movement 24.12.11

During Queen Victoria's reign the women of Britain were educated only to become wives and mothers and they could not see the newspapers as it was considered unlady like.

Some women however felt how unfair this was and they decided to start a movement which would enable women to get votes in the government. Mrs Pankhurst became the leader of this at first small movement. It was at first called the Women's Social and Political Union. Women would go to legal meetings and in the middle would stand up and ask, "When can we women have votes?"

The movement grew and was called the Suffrage Movement. and paper was started called "Votes for Women".

Some Suffragettes, determined to have
votes at any cost, chained them-
selves ~~the~~ ^{to} the railings outside No. 10
Downing ^{Street}, they went on hunger strikes and
even set fire to post boxes and buildings.

Emily Davison on Derby Day threw
her self in front of the King's horse
carrying "Votes for women". She was killed
and given a grand funeral.

It was not these things which
gained women the vote however but
the wonderful work they did in the
First World War. Women were given a
vote when they were thirty, but later
the voting age was brought down to
twenty-one the same as men.

Corrections

27.10.16

legal legal legal meeting meeting meeting
government government government were
were were

17.11.44

Short Questions on the Great War 1914-18

1. Germany wanted to win more lands so that the German people could live in them as Germany ~~its~~ self was crowded.
2. Britain had a great Empire across the seas.
3. She built a ~~big~~ large navy.
4. Bismarck.
5. Food has to come by sea from other countries.
6. Other countries can not get men and arms across the sea very easily.
7. The ~~king~~ ^{Emperor} of Austria was assassinated in Bosnia by a Serb.
8. Turkey, Austria.
9. She had been preparing for many years and we were unprepared.
10. The Old Contemptibles.
11. Will Britain go to war over a scrap of paper?

Sent soldiers over to Britain to fight and
released the British soldiers guarding their
frontiers
America

✓

14

V. Good

1700 1710 1720 1730 1740 1750 1760 1770 1780 1790 1800 1810 1820

Luina

George I

George II

George III

George IV

George V

George VI

S. Sec. Bubble

Sir Robert Walpole

Bonnie P. Charlie

Seven Yrs War

Boston Tea Party

War. American Indp

Colonies Indp.

French Revol.

War of French Revol.

Battle of Waterloo

Six Acts

(W of A)
(C of A)

Victory IV William

Queen

Victory

1st Prison Act

Reels Babbles

Stephenson's Rocket

1st Reform Bill

Dickens, Sh. by Box

1st Cotton Factory Act

1st Mines Act passed

Heath's Birmingham

Crimean War

Disraeli's rise to power

American Civil War

Death Abraham Lincoln

1st Education Act

Trans. & Russian War

First Motor Car

1st Education Act

Break of Beer War

Tombston raid in S. Africa

1st Education Act

1st Education Act

1st Education Act

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1st Education Act

Judrey Bennett

Form IIIA

History

Judrey Bennett

Form IIIA.

History