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 Belegs came next, some of them were artists as found by (car) carving and pictures on walls of caves. The Belegs were tall, fair haired people and are called Ancient Britons.?
Britain had its name, they now invaded the country and were the race that lived in Britain in the Prehistoric times.

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 civilized. Then (country) countries that were ancient 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.

Remains of Egyptian Temple

19-9-22

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 completely 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 Boudicca in South Wales and Boadicea in the East. Their weapons were poor things compared with the British chariot.
Romans

One great man from Rome or 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.

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.
for most is the roads they made

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, in it, to

have been put. Small children and
lyricism. When William was eight,

he was in school, as the friend

of his. Shakespeare, when he was

years old than he was.

1585, left Stratford for London.
People said it was his unhappy (nago) 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.

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.

He soon found out he could write plays and wrote for the company he worked for William Shakespeare wrote roughly to plays a ye
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 in the second period were histories and comedies. In 1600 he began to write more solemn plays. The last period came in 1605.

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 for all time." 94

Corrections: playwright playwright playwright probably probably among among among Shakespeare wrote roughly two plays a year.
The Pilgrim Fathers

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 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 were more Puritans waiting for them. The Speedwell and the Mayflower started on a journey to America. On the way the Speedwell had to go back.
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 future Puritans suffered severely. Half of them died but the rest of them struggled on bravely and founded the New England Colonies in North America.

15-5-46. connections: journey journey journey severely severely severely severely

15-6-46 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.
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 Scotland m. Lord Darnley

James VI of Scotland, I of England

James descendant from Henry VII

and conditions helped it

In London the streets were narrow and the bedrooms jutted out over the street so that beds out of the window you could touch the pea...
Charles II, 1660-85. His reign was notable for Colonial expansion and the progress of Parliament.

across the way. People threw their slops 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 (0) people dead. Men came around with carts crying out. 'Bring out your dead.'

In 1666 the great Fire of London began in Pudding Lane at the Bakers; 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 it...
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 good thing. 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 plague had not been London would have been healthier. Wren however designed many of the churches, he gave them very elaborate steeples.

- long corridors: slopes slopes slopes, as there were no drains. The rich people gathered their belongings accepted... accepted elaborate elaborate elaborate.
Short Answers

29.- 6. - 12
1. Bible, Julius Caesar, Hadrian, Caractacus, Boadicea, Build roads, Wells, William the Conqueror, Wars for the Holy Land, Canterbury.- Henry VIII, had the monasteries sacked.

10. Drake and Raleigh: People fighting under Cromwell against the King. - Cromwell. They all thought they could not do anything wrong.

12. 15. Magna Carta (1216) - William crowned king, 1666 Great Fire.

17.- 8. - 13

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 the first was king at
that time and as he could only speak
English and had come could not speak
high German he aministered things as all
the government of the country
by ministers in the hands of Parliament some
- who was in the hands of Parliament some
of the more important ministers formed a
- himself at first he as prime minister from 1721

1711 as the country was poor men bought
- ships and began to trade in the south
- selling and even the profit of the
- company became rich on the share of a
- long time before the share of a

Sir Robert Walpole
Prime Minister 1721

Kalkoffe was the first prime minister who
1742
enough to make any one rich. He told the people
but they would not listen and many put all they
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 more 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 Spain's colonies and
trade in return began to sink. England

A London Merchant, for whom
the Transvaal Sovereigns
opened a new era of prosperity.

The people in England wanted to make
an upon Spain. Walpole tried to stop them but at last he said: "You can have your wiki
Spain, but I will not manage it for you.

Walpole resigned from Parliament in 1742."
1745 an effort was made by the Roman Catholics to put 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. 

A clear account

Corrections: England's ships, England's ships

1745-1763 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 against them. They sometimes raided a colony.

England said they must put a standing army in the colonies. The people of Britain were all ready 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 British taxes for already windows and

already
One year the Treasurer of the Exchange said the colonies must be taxed and so made up a slogan. "No taxation without representation." But England was just as sure they should pay the tax. Then they said well you need not pay it on paper and glass but you have got to pay it in 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 declared then and would be four 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 and stood on board and the ship's rigging of tea.
three hundred chest into the sea. For this Parli-
ment wanted to close the port of Boston but
the rest of the states sided with Boston. Then
the War of American Independence began.

Britain did not do very well in the war but
she did better in 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 if
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 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

The events leading up to the French Revolution

The French people had helped the colonists in America to win their freedom. They themselves were heavily oppressed by their masters, the aristocrats, and were forced to pay heavy taxes, more even than the aristocrats. The king Louis XIV was a weak man and the States 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 aristocrats and the king and Marie Antoinette were guillotined. Only the first part is about events leading up to the Revolution.

26-10-43
Short Questions

England, Netherlands, Spain. They would not unite. They each wanted their own leader. They were not afraid of the war then though others allies who were trying to get more. They sent troops to the West Indies to stir up the natives against England. Admiral 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 ships out of line and fired at the
French ships without orders.

Sometimes earnest earnest earnest guillotined
guillotined guillotined.

27-10-19 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 the Netherlands it would be an excellent stepping Stone into England itself. As seeing their danger England declared war on France, becoming the Netherlands allies.

Other countries near France were in danger of invasion and became England’s allies. These countries were Austria, Spain, Sardinia and the Netherlands and Prussia. As allies these countries should have worked to gather but they would not. Each country wanted its own leader and
was jealous of the other countries. 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.

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'. Howe's fleet met a convoy of French ships in the Atlantic. They attacked them and scattered them and each one, 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 so nothing came in or went out but one day a large French fleet left one of the ports to sail for England.

3-11-143 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.

France France France

9-11-143 ‘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 allow any ships to enter or leave.
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 objected 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 if he could take some ships and teach the Danes a lesson. He let him take half his fleet. Nelson sailed in to the port and there began a battle which lasted for a long time. One day he could see neither side seemed to be winning and he thought England would lose as much as Parker.
she would win. He appealed to Nelson to come away.

Nelson did not want to. He had lost an eye in a battle before and he put his blind eye to the breech 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. She and neutrality disappeared as England had nothing to fear from those countries.

England put Nelson in charge of the Mediterranean sea. Napoleon who wanted to go to Egypt and get 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 in that direction. A - Credit

8-12-43

Short Questions

1789. The noble men of France - Rousseau
He led the military affairs in Copenhagen in Denmark.

Begin to build ships to invade Britain with 8.

Trafalgar: Spain x

Wellington: x

He set off to invade Russia. His men had not enough to eat. They had no shelter. Elba 1800, Waterloo 1815, St. Helena 1815.

13-12-143

Short Questions

1. (Revolution) Industrial Revolution. They stopped ships bringing cotton over ready made into garments. Lancashire. Enable the weavers to weave more cloths 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. We make it so they could weave several colors one after the other and not change the loom.

2. His wife upset her spinning wheel and the spindle was spun and ran up upright position. There was lots of spindles spinning together. A knight as a barber 18. He travelled selling wigs and saw it 18. It sounded as if the devil was playing.
Short Question

11.1.44

Hargrease, Charcoal, Coke, Watt. People made more. Canals were made. 8. People worked in factories instead of doing it at home. Many people moved to Lancashire to work the cotton mills. Children worked at the factories and mines at the age of four. There were no windows to open in factories. 12. People were made to live in bad houses.

18.1.44

Short Questions

1. The Great Western Railway. 2. Because the price of the article was increased as much. They said people would get soft. 3. Dickins 5, Canals 7, Cows thick 7, 12 miles per hour. 8. Cows would not give milk. 9. Flying Scotsman. 10. Macadam 21. damp 12. Wilson.

19.1.44

Transport through the ages

Before 1750-1800 the only means of
transport was mules and wagons. The roads were bad
and had huge ruts in them. A bushel of coal
at the colliery was two shillings halfpenny and after
travelling ten miles cost eightpence. Cheaper
means of transport were essential. A man who
was a duke asked for power to make canals betwee
en towns where was no river between. People at
first thought him mad but he kept on and made
his canals. This almost 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 effeminate. Travellers thought
otherwise, there was no springs in the coaches
and every time it went over a rut the passen
gers 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

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 canal. This almost halved the cost of transport.
          They were no springs in the coaches. "It will stop
          the cows from giving milk," they said. There were
          no springs in the coaches.

Short Questions

   People are not born with character but have them formed
   by their surroundings and masters. He opened shops
   which sold the goods very cheaply. He nego-
   them full wages on condition they would
   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.

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

George Stephenson
the people behaved like ... A school is everything ought to be pooled, and people know what they wanted. They said if people drew from the common stock they would not work and everyone would get poor. No 10 Co-operative Society.

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

29.2.11. Robert Owen

Robert Owen was born in Newtown, Montgomeryshire. His father was a blacksmith and made harnesses. Robert liked to go 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. There fore he formed an...
opinion that peoples' characters are 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 too long for Owen who 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 into 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 themselves 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 favorite game when small was to run a doll's hospital. When she grew up she wanted to be a nurse. Her parents forbade her. Despite her parents she became matron of a nursing home in London. When the Crimean War broke out Florence went with thirty-nine other nurses to nurse 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 (16/8) 1861. He abolished slavery during the American Civil War and kept the Northern and Southern states in one union.
The hands stopped stealing. Owen soon had a model factory. He set up a model school in his factory for the children of his hands and the people liked him.

7.3.41. Short Questions

- Senate
- House of Representatives
- Federal Government
- They were not very prosperous and had heard that inland was very fruitful. Bible
- Aesop's Fables
- Pilgrim's Progress
- New Orleans
- 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. He told them they could have money if they gave up slaves.
- Uncle Tom's Cabin
- They had a better navy. They had more railways. They had a better navy.

9.3.21. Corrections: porridge porridge porridge opinion opinion opinion are are are stealing stealing representative representative representative representative prosperous prosperous prosperous fertile fertile fertile
peoples characters too long

16.3.14 Short Questions

Chatham Arabian Nights. They got into debt and Dickens father was sent to prison.
By people wanting Parliamentary reform. New Poor Law.
Nicholas Nickleby. They helped to get the Education Bill passed.

29.3.14 Short Questions

Paris. Thirty miles. A chemist. He knew if he was to help stop them suffering he must watch
the operations. The silkworms were taken ill and died. He spent a long time finding out.
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 we now consider independent, but the Danish king ruled them. When he said he would take more over then 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 let 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. He proved there was microbes that got in the blood stream and gave us colds. Dr. Dister. He made doctors and nurses wash everything in disinfectant before an operation. They got some germs in their blood from the dog and got hydrophobia. "vaccination." Pasteur Institutes. Louis Pasteur.

18.9.1916

Corrections

Chatham Chatham Chatham Nicholas Nicholas Nicholas Nicholas Nicholas Nicholas Nicholas Nicholas Nicholas passed passed passed legion legion legion legion operation operation operation there were microbes.

20.9.1916

Louis Pasteur.

Louis Pasteur was born in the small village of Arbois 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 shed
returned home and worked in a farmery.

The masters at the school Louis went to 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. 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 had to see anyone hurt but he forced himself to watch the doctors perform operations which caused people pain for she knew if she was to help nature she 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 see if he could save them.
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 microorganisms. Next, he was able to settle the problem of an infective silk-worm 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 bloodstream and make us ill. A man named Pasteur 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 meant if people went in time for this treatment no one need die of hydrophobia again.

28.5.24 Corrections
Bismarck Bismarck Bismarck knew knew knew knew meant meant meant meant
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. He bought up small claims. Rhodes began to buy up the separate claims and he started a company with some business friends who had capital. After buying up another company, Rhodes' company was in sole possession 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.
The Jameson Raid
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 Docto r 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. 

Crisis
Marie Curie

Marie Curie’s maiden name was Maria Sklodowska. 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 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 very poor and also she was so engrossed in her lessons she had very little to eat. It was cold coal she often forgot to light the stove in the attic in which she lived. Marie soon became bored 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 energy 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 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 and Marie had tons of pitchblende sent to the old shed. They smelted it down and let it crystallize. They kept doing this, purifying the pitchblende for four years. The time came for the final crystallization. Out of tons of rock, Marie and Pierre got one tiny bit of pure radium—stored up sun shine.

They did not like the publicity which the people gave them. They told only one who wanted.
to know how to make radium.

A short while after Pierre 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.

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

Marie Curie died in 1934. Doctors are still using their clivert radium trying to find more ways to turn it to the public good.

The name was Pierre.

The growth of the Co-operative Society.

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 Toad Lane, Rochdale. As the members each had a share in the profit, the members were interested in the management of the business and as the goods were cheaper than other shops they had many customers, so the little shops could change what they liked for goods.

Later, while the one small room in Toad Lane had to be replaced by a large three-storied 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 almost every town in the British Isles.
Autumn Term 1946
The Twentieth Century
From Bicycle to Aeroplane 12.9.41

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

When petrol engines were first brought out they were fixed to the cycles, but in 1886 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. Boham flew to Australia and back, and in 1930 Amy Johnson flew to Australia alone in a second hand Moth machine.

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

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 21/10

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 illegal 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 finally was started called 'Votes for Women.'
Some Suffragettes determined to have votes at any cost chained themselves to the railings outside No. 10 Downing, they went on hunger strikes and even set fire to post boxes and buildings.

Emily Davison on Derby Day threw herself in front of the king's horse, crying, "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: 27/10/19
legal legal legal legal meeting meeting meeting government government government were were were were
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 itself was crowded.

2. Britain had a great Empire across the ocean.

3. She built a large navy.

4. Bismarck

5. Food has to come by sea from other countries.

6. Other countries cannot get men and arms across the sea very easily.

7. The king 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 crop of paper?
Sent soldiers over to Britain to fight and released the British soldiers guarding their frontiers.

America

14

Very good
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event/Comment</th>
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<td>1910</td>
<td>Victoria</td>
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Additional information not legible in the image.
Audrey Bennett
Form III A.
History