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Two history exercise books 1965-66

Two A level exam papers June 1970
Francisco Drake was born in the West country in 1547 but a fight broke out and he went to live in Chatham. His first voyage was with his cousin John Dawkins in a slave ship. Just before this England had lost some ships to the Spanish and Drake and Dawkins decided to get revenge. Hawkins was made Keeper of English ships. Drake went on a journey round the world. He intended to capture Spanish ships, this would mean war. The Queen did not want war so she sent a message saying not to go, but Drake had expected this, so he sailed before he was due to, and so did not get the message. He had 5 ships the biggest was called Pelican, he lost 3 small ones. He captured a few small ships, then heard about a treasure ship and captured it.
The Quarrel between England and Spain

1) There were two main reasons that England and Spain quarrelled about. The religion. Spain was a Roman Catholic country. England used to be a Roman Catholic country but a lot of the people were now Roman Protestants. 2) Drake. When Drake had been on voyages he had raided a lot of the Spanish treasure ships and took them home to England. This angered Philip a lot. When Drake got home, Philip expected Mary to be angry with Drake, but instead she knighted him for bringing so much money home.

2) Another reason why Spain was not friendly with England was because Spain was trying to capture Holland. Elizabeth sent troops to the Dutch to help them to keep off the Spanish.

3) When Mary was plotting to get the throne of England, Spain helped her in this because England would be a Roman Catholic country if Mary ruled. After Mary was executed in 1587, Philip, being a relations kind, said he should have the English throne but he
did not get it.

and took it home. Spain did not like this and prepared for war. Drake went to Spain and sunk a lot of the ships, and patrolled from Cadiz to Cape Vincent for 3 weeks. He captured another Spanish ship, and then went home to a grateful Queen who knighted him. Then started the wait for the Spanish Armada to come.

19-2-54

Spanish Armada

In 1588 after Santa Cruz died, Medina Sidonia was made admiral of the fleet. When the Spanish Armada set sail it was given orders by Philip to sail up the English Channel where it should meet up with the Duke of Parma’s fleet. His fleet had come from Holland where the Spanish were fighting, and from there to go to England where it was to wreck the English fleet. The Spanish were also told to look out for the English Fleet. The Spanish first sighted them near Plymouth where the battle started. Drake took some five ships with him, which when it got very hot with all the firing the gunpowder would go off even though...
there were no people on board. Drake used these when the Armada was just off Calais. After the Armada was defeated the ships went right round the top of England past Ireland, where a lot of ships were wrecked, and the home to Calais with no water and only a few ships.

3-3-65

James Ist

When James the VI of Scotland became King of England the religious question was one of the first things with which he had to deal. The R.C.'s hoped he would favour them because his mother had been a Roman Catholic. The protestants thought he would favour them because he had been brought up as a protestant in Scotland.

When James ruled, although he did not do anything, the Roman Catholics, they wanted to do something to try and get a Roman Catholic King on the throne. They tried to blow up parliament. The leader of this band was Robert Catesby, but Guy Fawkes tried to blow it up underground. But this plan did not work because somebody gave it away.
A plotter wrote to his brother-in-law, this is what he wrote:

"My lord out of the love I bear to some of your friends I have a care of your preservation (persecution) therefore I would advise you as you a, lend your left to devise some excuse to shift of your attendance at the parliament." After this people feared and hated the Roman Catholics and James never granted them anything.

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Pontefract Castle during the Civil War

When King Charles was on the throne there was a young man called Morris who joined the Royalists but he found they were not for him ambition enough, so he rejoined the Roundheads. Soon the war finished and he was very sorry he had joined the Roundheads. He decided to do something to please the Royalists. Near where he lived was a castle called Pontefract (Pomfret) which was held for the Roundheads. He got very friendly with the soldiers and governor and one night attacked the castle and...
The Stuart Kings and Queens of England and Scotland

1605 - 1610
1610 - 1620
1620 - 1625
1625 - 1630
1630 - 1635
1635 - 1640
1640 - 1645
1645 - 1660
1660 - 1665
1665 - 1670
1670 - 1675
1675 - 1680
1680 - 1685
1685 - 1690
1690 - 1695
1695 - 1700
1700 - 1705
1705 - 1710
1710 - 1715

- James I
- Charles I

1642 - Battle of Edgehill
1643 - Cromwell's New Model Army
1645 - Battle of Marston Moor
1648 - 2nd Civil War - Siege of Oxford
1649 - King Charles I executed
A Map of England and Wales, and the People who supported the King and those for Parliament.

The King

Parliament

The universities

Nobility and house hold

Large land owned

Church of England

Those appointed to high positions by the King

Church of Scotland

The Scottish church

The Traders

The Navy

The yeomen farmers

The Puritons

Held for Parliament

Held for the King

Wales should be green.
Pontefract Castle 1648

Cromwell heard about this and was furious. Many rebellions were being started for the King, but these were soon subdued, only one remained under the leadership of Sir Nathaniel Langdale.

Nortons heard that Langdale had been captured so he went to Doncaster to kidnap Colonel Rainsborough as a hostage in exchange for Langdale. But they have to kill him. They then go back to Pontefract Castle. Cromwell hear about this and sends General Lambert to capture the castle by means of starving the people inside. They have to live in earth works outside the castle because the people would not let them in the castle. General Lambert got fed up with waiting for the 6 people he wanted to come out so he said

'Give up the 6 I want and the rest of you will go free'. But the people in the castle would not betray their friends and they said
Gave us 6 days in which to get the 6 people out, if we do not get them out you may have them. They got 4 out by battles. Then on the 6th day they put the last two in the walls of the castle. When the days were the armies went into the castle and asked the 6 men to own up. When told they were not in the castle, the castle was searched. So once again the castle went back to the Roundheads. The other two escaped later.

Cromwell's problems after the execution of Charles 1st

Ireland

Ireland was a nuisance to Cromwell because they were Catholics. This meant they supported the king. He sent an army to Ireland, this went to different parts of the country including the town of Drogheda. Here he killed and slaughtered many of the people, also destroying the town.

Scotland

The Presbyterian had already proclaimed Charles the second king, on one condition that Charles killed the Duke of Montrose a staunch Catholic (who had supported the late King). This was awful as he had supported Charles's father. Charles decided to try and conquer
England. First of all he tried to conquer Edinburgh but did not succeed. The he met Cromwell's army in Worcester, they fought in the streets, Charles escaped and fled to France.

The Parliaments

1) The Rump. Cromwell got rid of this straight away. This was just the last few people of the long Parliament.

2) The Barbone. This was not chosen by the country but by the Independent Congregation. But this was no good as it tried to get more power.

3) The next was a Parliament of Army leaders with Cromwell as Lord Protector, but this too was no good.

4) Next the country was split up in districts ruled by Major Generals. They made themselves hated by the people.

5) The next offered him title of King but he refused this. Those too tried to get too much power.

6) The last few years of his life he ruled the country himself.

War with Holland and Spain.

Holland

1) Navigation acts.
Cromwell said that any imports coming into Britain must come on a boat from England or a boat from the port where the goods come from, e.g. France. The goods had to come on a French or English boat no other kind of boat. This left Holland very mad because they had been bringing the goods from other countries to England. Also, the British said that the Dutch ships should curtsy to English ships, thus made the Dutch declare war against England. The two admirals were Blake and Von Tromp. The English ships kept destroying the Dutch merchant ships in the Channel, so the Dutch made peace in 1654.

b) Spain.

The Spanish didn’t agree to what the English were doing to the Dutch, lowering their flags to curtsy etc. Another reason was that the English were stealing the treasure ships of the Spanish. At this time Spain and Holland were at war with France. France asked England for the help of the naval army; they said they would help. All the armies met at Dunkirk where a great battle took place. Because the royal army had been so well trained they won, and this battle is normally known
as the Battle of the Dunes.

**His Successor**

When Cromwell was dying he was aloud allowed to chose his own successor. He chose his eldest son Richard. Richard liked the country better than a high position but he had to accept it because he needed the money. Cromwell died on the 3rd September 1658.

After Richard left the position of Lord Protector, the land was in confusion, leader followed leader and at one time the Rump came back.

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**A Summary of the Struggle between the King and Parliament**

1625. Parliament only granted a limited supply and for one year
1626. Charles short of money
1629. Petition of Right presented to Charles by Parliament (pg 141)
1629-40 Charles ruled without a parliament. Made peace with France and Spain, he was careful with money
1638 Lord and Charles tried to impose the English Prayer Book on the Scots. The Scots were ready to fight.
1640 Stafford received from Ireland, advised Charles to summon Parliament. Parliament refused King money, so he dissolved it. Charles had to get money to fight Scotland so he had to call Parliament (The Long Parliament).
John Pym, leader of the House of Commons, aimed at making the Commons the rulers of England in place of the King. They feared Strafford and charged him with treason. Charles gave him up when the Puritan Mob threatened his wife and children, he was executed on Tower Hill.

The Puritans introduced the 'Root and Branch Bill' which would abolish the Bishops from those who supported it and those who opposed it: grew up the two parties the Roundheads and the Cavaliers.

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**The Grand Remonstrance**

The Grand Remonstrance Bill was when Parliament drew up a bill against what they thought were the wrong doings of the King. The King thought this very rude and rejected it straight away. Next day almost John Pym drew up the Militia Bill which gave the Parliament charge of the army instead of the King. The King went into the Parliament but couldn't find the members who had drawn up the bill. He cried to arrest five members. They escaped and the speaker would not reveal their whereabouts. The Commons went to the Guild Hall where they were protected by the London Trained Band (army) Charles came to York and each side started to raise an army.
Advantage for the King and Parliament

The King

The wealthy families provided the King with cavalry, they also provided him with skilled horsemen. The universalists melted down their silver and gold to pay the King's men and to buy them food. The King's army was best prepared for a short war.

The Parliament

The Navy was on Parliament's side as it captured many of the most important ports, e.g., Hull, Plymouth. If Charles was to get any help, it would come from, but of course, the French Navy couldn't land. Parliament held London, which had 10% of the population. The people had quite a bit of money left, so Parliament raised taxes to buy food, etc. Parliament got a greater advantage as the war went on.

The Main Events of The Civil War.

1642
At the battle of Edgehill neither side won a victory, but the Earl of Essex (for Parliament) could not prevent Charles continuing towards London.
At the battle of Turnham Green, the London Petite forced Rupert to turn back.

1643
From his hq. at Oxford, Charles planned a combined attack on London from the North, the
West country and Oxford. The Royalist armies were however unable to capture the fortresses of Hull, Plymouth and Gloucester so the plan failed. In the same year Pym treated with the Scots they were to provide 20,000 thousand men to help the Roundheads. If Parliament promised a Presbyterian Church in England.

1644
Cromwell had seen the need for trained soldiers and had raised his own army. The Scots invaded the North. Prince Rupert was sent to join the Duke of Newcastle at York at the battle of Marston Moor. They were defeated by Cromwell and the Scots then lost the North for the King.

1645
Parliament decided to raise a New Model Army on the lines of Cromwell's horsemens. It was well trained and well disciplined. By Summer the King was in the Midlands hesitating between marching North to Montrose or South to defend Oxford. He met the New Model army at Naseby and was defeated after a hard struggle. June 1645. By this date Oxford had surrendered. Charles had surrendered to Scots who had demanded £1000 00 for him and had returned to Scotland. This was the end of the first civil war.
1648

The King refused to accept Parliament's terms for his peaceful return to the throne. In Kent, Essex and Wales there were Royalist uprisings planned to coincide with an invasion from Scotland (the Scots R.C. supported the King). The New Model Army defeated the Royalists all over the country (siege of Pontefract took place at this time).

The King was brought to trial for making war on his people and executed on the 30th of January 1649. Oliver Cromwell was responsible for his death, seeing it as the only way to achieve peace in the country.

2-7-66.

Charles the 11th

The Restoration 1660

Following the death of Cromwell there was such confusion as to who should rule, that General Monk summoned the convention parliament which sent an invitation to Charles to reclaim the throne of England. Parliament made him agree to several conditions before he left Holland these left him with much less power than his father had had.
Parliament told Charles, he had to allow the people freedom of worship. Also the King could not impose taxes on the people of England without Parliament's permission.

He also had to pardon all the poor people who had fought against his father, but those that had executed his father would be executed.

The getting rid of the army and the giving back to the cavaliers their land was to be left to Parliament to deal with not to be dealt by by the King.

Also the Acts of the Long Parliament to remain in force.

The courts of Star Chamber and High Commission to be abolished.

Work of the Convention Parliament

1) The army was payed off and the soldiers returned to civilian life.
2) The act of Indemnity and Oblivion was passed which pardoned all those who had fought against the King except the Regicides.
3) The Convention settled the King's income at £1,000,000.

This was not enough to cover Charles's expenses and it meant that he was always short of money and could not raise any without the consent of Parliament that Parliament was in a very strong position.
West Street
London
13-7-1665

Dear Henry,

You've not heard from me for a long time. The last time I wrote to you London was quiet peaceful, this time as you will have heard London is not a peaceful city at all.

It all started like this. As you know mosquitos are very common, and when they have bitten you the bitten part swells up slightly. Well we were just walking along a street and suddenly we heard a great deal of weeping and wailing, we went into the house and on all the occupant's arms were great purple swellings just like mosquitos bite but on a much larger scale. We realized this was the plague and after trying to help we left the house. As we went down the street weeping and wailing was still coming from different houses but we didn't enter any.
more. This was a few weeks ago.

Now many of the rich people have left London seeking houses in the country as to get away from this terrible disease. People hardly go out now as most of them have either contracted the disease or stay indoors hoping to keep all omens away. Nearly everyday we can see bonfires being burnt to the Goddess of Disease hoping that she will take the terrible disease away. If you do go out all you see is in big red letters on the doors is 'Lord have mercy upon us' and a big red cross. This shows that at least one member of the family has contracted this disease. If only one member has got the disease all the house is boarded up and all the people locked inside it. People called the searchers wear white clothes and if they think any person has got the disease that is what happens to them. Many people have their 'ill cases' for the disease even the King, but none seem to do any good.

The Lord Mayor has given many orders out telling the people what they
must do. Our family has been lucky enough not to have contracted the disease. Nearly one third of the population of London has died from this terrible disease. Very soon we hope to be moving out of London then there is only a slight chance of us catching the disease, so in the near future we may be seeing you, hoping you are keeping well.

Charleo.

A dress of the year 1642.
3rd Year James II

James came to the throne after his brother, he was a Roman Catholic. He was not as clever as his brother but he was very obstinate. When James came he was married, his eldest daughter was Mary who married William of Orange. Mary was James' heir to the throne, unless a son was born.

The Monmouth Rebellion June 1685

Monmouth was the illegitimate son of Charles, he hoped when he landed in England to secure the throne from his uncle James. Monmouth landed around the Dorset coast, while he was there he started gathering an army mostly farm hands with hoes etc as weapons. He met the King's army at the battle of Sedgemoor where he was defeated, he was captured by the King's army and later executed as an example to the people. Later on the King sent Judge Jefferys down south to try all the people who had fought against him, most of the people were executed or sent abroad as slaves to the West Indies etc.

How James lost his throne

The Test act was really the reason why he lost his throne, it said no Catholics could be appointed.
to an official position e.g. Mayor, but James started to appoint people to official positions. Also his second wife gave birth to a son and the English could see a long succession of Roman Catholic Kings. He also favoured the R.C.'s a great deal.

The Glorious Revolution 1688.

Eight of the most important people in England sent a letter to William of Orange asking him to be King of England and pleding their support. William accepted because he needed the English army and navy to help him in his fight with Louis XIV of France. He was expected to land at Yorkshire where a rebellion was planned but he landed at Brexham in Dorset.

The English army was much bigger than William's but one of the leading officers John Churchill changed sides and went to join William, because of this the other officers followed and there was nobody left to lead the army. James and his family fled to France where they lived in exile, it is called the glorious revolution because they were hardly any blood shed.

The Revolution Settlement

A convention parliament was summoned to establish who was to be King and how they were to rule, they decided to offer the crown to William
and Mary as joint King and Queen, and the new position of the crown was worked out over the next few years.

1) No Roman Catholic or anybody married to a Roman Catholic could be married to a Roman Catholic.

2) A list of the fundamental laws of the country, many of which had been broken by James II, was drawn up, this was called the Declaration of Rights and became law as the Bill of Rights, 1689.

3) All office holders in Church and State were called upon to take an oath of allegiance to the new Sovereigns.

4) The power of the crown was limited in four important ways.
   1) The army was only kept together one year at a time, but the military act had to be passed. This meant the soldiers had to be maintained discipline.

5) The King and Queen were allotted a certain amount of money every year this was called the civil list.

3) If the King sacked a member of Parliament, he had to recall them every three years because there had to be an election every three years.

4) If the King didn't agree with a verdict of a judge he could not get rid of the judge unless both houses of Parliament agreed.

5) The Toleration Act. This removed some of restrictions on
non-conformists. They could hold their own services, teach in their own schools and vote but they could not hold civil or military posts. Roman Catholics were still restricted because of possible rebellion.

1) The last important part of the revolution settlement was not passed until 1701. It was designed to ensure that on the death of William there was no chance of James III coming to the throne.

**The Act of Settlement 1701.**

William was succeeded by Anne who had had 17 children who all died under the age of 11. When Mary died William was without heirs; he would be succeeded by Anne who was most unlikely to have any more children, so the Act of Settlement was passed in 1701. This settled that Anne should succeed William and that she should be succeeded by her nearest Protestant relation. This was Sophia, a cousin of James II who was married to Elector of Hanover. Either she or her son would come to the throne on the death of Anne.

![The Defence of the Settlement.](image_url)

Scotland.

The Scots offered the throne of Scotland to William.
The Claim of Rights.

a) The Scottish would agree to the claim of rights if the English would restore the Presbyterian Church to Scotland and get rid of the English Bishops.

b) Scotland wanted an independent Parliament ruled by William, but by no English men. William readily agreed to this because in Ireland James had landed and because most of the Irish were Roman Catholic's they were likely to support James, therefore William needed all the help he could get.

The Massacre of Glencoe.

William was not at all sure the Scottish clans were loyal to him so he made them take an oath of loyalty to him, they had to take it by a certain day. By mistake the chief of the clan of Glencoe arrived late. The English soldiers then went back to Scotland with
them to the valley of Glencoe where they stayed with the men for a year and a week, on the last night the English soldiers got up and murdered all the Scottish men.

The Settlement in Ireland.

James got a great deal of support in Ireland because he was a Roman Catholic and so were the people of Ireland. The Protestants were forced to flee, and they all lived together in two Ulster towns Londonderry and Enniskillen. The Protestants had to hold out a hundred days against James's army before the English could get through to them. William met his father-in-law James at the Battle of Boyne in which William defeated James.

The Peace of Limerick.

This act said the Irish could have two things:

1) Freedom of worship and that if the Irish soldier wanted to they could go and join the French, which many did.

Once the Irish had been subdued England didn't see any need to keep this promise and no Irish man could vote, teach or join the navy etc.
The Defence of the Settlement in Europe

1. King William's War

King William's war was with Louis XIV of France. Louis wanted to conquer the Netherlands which William ruled. It was a very long and tedious war going on for about nine years. The English agreed to fight because if they didn't, Louis would conquer Europe and the Stuarts would come back to England. But the English and Dutch eventually captured two important garrison towns and Louis had to ask for peace.

The Treaty of Ryswick

Peace was on these points.

1. That Louis would accept William III as King of England, and not any Stuarts

2. That Louis would not fight in the Netherlands again, but if he did, armies would be there to stop them advancing

The War of the Spanish Succession

Before the death of Charles II, King of Spain, who had no heirs, France, England, and Holland had agreed on a partition of the Spanish Empire. The Spanish people wanted to keep their empire intact, and just before his death, he made a will leaving his whole empire to Louis XIV's grandson who with his grandfather's approval became Philip Vth of Spain. The nations
of Europe were not anxious for war, but for three reasons Louis made them.
1) He moved his troops into towns granted to the Dutch.
2) He excluded England and Holland from Spanish trade.
3) Louis recognized James's IInd son as true King of England.

Grand Alliance:
These countries were Holland, England, Austria, Prussia, Portugal and Denmark.

Alliance of France: France, Spain, and Bavaria.

John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough.

Character:
John Churchill was a very good soldier, he was very greedy for money. He easily told lies and he was very ambitious. He spoke very well in public and was very good at lying. He appeared to be frank and outspoken and he knew a lot about people.

In his early life he was a soldier in James IInd's army but when William arrived in England he changed sides. William appointed him commander of the Grand Alliance although he did not trust him. This was justified because Churchill kept in touch with James and army in case the Stuarts came to the throne again.
Marlborough’s March to the Danube 1704

- Oudenarde 1708
- Ramillies 1706
- Malplaquet 1709
- Ulm
- Donauwörth
- Blenheim (1704)

The route of the Grand Alliance armies

- Marlborough’s victories.
When France and Spain declared war on the countries of the Grand Alliance they set out to conquer Vienna. The army didn't want this army of Grand Alliance so Churchill set out to put a stop to this. It was over 200 miles and he had only 6 weeks in which to cover it. His army was very well armed and before they reached any town some men would go ahead and order food and clothes for them. He had an army of 50,000 men. They eventually reached the Danube in time and met the other army at a village called Sichelheim. Churchill had victory of the other.

Churchill had three other great victories over the French and Spanish armies, Ramilles and Oudenarde in which he pushed them out of the Netherlands and Hal-lauchet which pushed them over the border. These were the most important battles in his life.

**The Peace of Utrecht 1713**

1. Philippe of Anjou was recognized as King of Spain
2. Austria gained Italy and the Netherlands with the exception of Sicily. These had originally been Spanish possessions.
3. Britain gained a foundation on which her empire rested in 1800.
by The 'Asiento' allowed Britain to import slaves which were needed in Spanish America, and a ship was sent annually to Porto Bello to trade. Political Parties at the beginning of the 18th century

The Tory

Tory is believed to derive from 'toirdhe' which is an Irish word used to describe the Irish supporters of the House of Stuart.

Whig beliefs were founded by the Puritans. They upheld Parliament and the crown were the

The Whig

Tory principals originated with the Cavaliers. The church of England and the crown were the
Tory
main byallies and
the
Manor and the Parish
provided the
main adherents.

Whigs

Whig government favoured expansion of trade and empire at the risk of war.

Tory government favoured
insularity and the
avoidance of continental war.

Both Parties were aristocratic in leadership.

B. Some of your symbols are rather meaningless. Is the Manor
looks like a college - and the world like ?

Aspects of Early 18th century life

In the eighteenth century coffee houses were very popular. They sold coffee, tea and chocolate mainly.
Sometimes beer etc. was sold. These were places where political news was talked about a great deal. Newspapers were bought, read, and discussed. Here many business deals were made. Until 1717 only men were allowed into the coffee houses. All types of people used to go in these. These were a sign of a free country. They first started in the reign of Charles II. The coffee houses were usually on the ground floor. Sometimes they were not very well furnished and not very clean.

An entry in my diary

17-11-65

Never never never shall I take another long ride in a coach. I was going on a long journey from my home town of Knottingley to Hull. I had heard how tumble these coaches were but I never imagined they would be anything like they were. As I stepped into the coach I sat down expecting a nice comfortable seat but it was wooden covered with a little material but the thing was it had no springs in it. As we set off, we were going pretty quickly and it was quite uncomfortable when suddenly I could hardly keep my seat. We were joggling up and down madly. My fellow passengers and I grabbed things that might help us not to shake so much. I felt as
though every bone in my body was shaking. I wondered how long we would have to stick this.

Two hours later we were still going. I knew if we kept going much longer I would have to complain to the driver. But then suddenly it stopped, we had arrived at an inn called 'The Jolly Crown.' I had heard all about this place and I hoped it would live up to my expectations after my ride.

It did, I nearly forgot about the remainder of the journey that lay ahead. We stayed here over night and when I woke up in the morning the road hardly looked passable because it had rained so much during the night. After breakfast the driver told us we were going on as he had an important package to deliver. If yesterday's journey was bad it was heaven compared with today's. We passengers seemed to spent half the journey pushing the coach out of holes which it got stuck in.

When I arrived at my destination I vowed I would walk home rather than suffer that again.
Monarch | Events at home | Events abroad
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George I | 1st Jacobite Rebellion | Peace of Utrecht 1713
1714-1727 | John Wesley began preaching (1738) | 2nd Jacobite Rebellion
George II | 1727-1760 | 7 years war began in 1756
Peace of Paris 1763 | American War of Independence (1775)
George III | 1760-1820 | Treaty of Versailles (1783)
1775-1820 | | 1815-1820
George IV | 1820-1830 | |
The Jacobite Rebellions 1715 and 1745

The '15
The Jacobites wanted the Stuarts back on the throne. The new king was to be James IIId. They hoped for support in 1715 because the English didn't like their new king, King George. He would not learn the English language and he had favourites all of whom were German. But the English preferred George to a Stuart king who would most likely support the few Roman Catholic's.

The Leaders
The Earl of Mar. The Earl of Mar collected his army in the highlands of Scotland. He met the English at Sheriffmuir but he failed to win. His nick name was 'Bobby John' because he kept changing sides.

Thomas Forster
Thomas Forster gathered his army in the North. He started towards London, but was defeated by a small force at Preston. This was because he could not get his army away from the pretty girls of Preston.

Earl of Ormonde
The Earl of Ormonde lived in Ireland. When
The 1715 and 1745 Jacobite rebellions

- Indicates the way to London
- Indicates the retreat to Scotland

These are the routes taken by the Jacobite army led by Bonnie Prince Charlie in the 1715 and 1745 uprisings.
heard that a possible rebellion was planned he raised a small army and landed in the south where he hoped to raise an army but he could not so he then went back to Ireland.

Why the '15 failed

1) James was not a good leader, he was very shy and very learned
2) He would not change his religion of being a Roman Catholic
3) There was not enough support for the Stuarts in England.

1-12-65

An imaginary report by one of the Kings spies in 1746

1) From Edinburgh after Bonnie Prince Charlie landed.

Today July 23 1746 Bonnie Prince Charlie has landed at Inverary and he has raised his standard. Many of the Highlanders flocked to support him, looks a typical Stuart leader.

Edinburgh immediately after John Cope’s defeat.

When he raised a big army he marched on Edinburgh where he met John Cope’s army, their main weapon was a cudgel, easily defeated Cope’s army just one garrison held out.

Reply from London.

The Highlanders must be stopped! London is in chaos.
All the people are leaving and everybody is turning against us the government. They must all be stopped at all costs.

**Scottish army turning back**

After nearing London they turned back because they knew a large army was waiting for him after London. They made a quick retreat and after the battle of Culloden with Duke of Cumberland his army left him and went home. But Bonnie Prince Charlie is not to be found. 

I shall be returning to London in two days.

It will take you longer than that to get to London!

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4-12-65

**The Reasons the '45 failed**

By this point the English people were set in their ways and they did not want to risk a civil war by joining Bonnie Prince Charlie; however much a good leader he was.

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The Seven Years War 1756-1763

Britain and France were rivals for power in Europe and for colonial possessions and trade all over the world in Europe.

Britain had one great ally in Europe in the 1700s.
The American colonies

- Quebec
- Lake Ontario
- Lake Erie
- T. Ohio
- Lake Huron
- T. Michigan
but in the year 1756 Austria changed sides and became an ally with France. This made all of Europe except Prussia, allies with France. England knew that it had not one big ally in Europe.

America (an area of conflict)

Britain had thirteen colonies around the Eastern seaboard of America. The French had colonies in Canada around the St. Lawrence river, they also had some around Louisiana near the Mississippi. The French hoped to join these two settlements up so that England could not get any more land than that of the eastern seaboard.

India.

In India, both England and France had trading interests and both wanted all the trade to make goods cheaper. This then was an area of conflict.

West Indies.

This was an area of conflict again both wanted monopoly of trade. The trade was that of sugar.

The Mediterranean.

Here was an area of conflict because both wanted naval power. England had a great advantage because she had Gibraltar the entrance
to the Mediterranean, England also held Minorca. But
the French held Toulon, which was an important port.
War eventually broke out in America because of
the colonies in Canada. England. The seven year
war was England and Prussia against France, Spain
and Austria.

William Pitt 1708-1778

Early Career
William Pitt was born in 1708. He came from a wealthy
Dorsetshire family. William Pitt was educated at
Exon and Trinity College, Oxford. His father made
their name famous because he went to East India
and became a very rich merchant trader. Pitt entered
Parliament as a member for old Sarum. He became
very famous for his speeches, at last these were
against Walpole and his leaders. In 1746 Pitt was
appointed Paymaster General of the forces. He was great
success from the start. He married Lady Hester Grenville.
He tried to manage with Newcastle a leader in
the House, but could not. 1756 George II appointed him
Secretary of State. 1757 he was dismissed. He also
became a partner with Newcastle. He was greatly like
by the public. In 1766 became the leader of House of
Commons.
Pitt's plan for the Seven Years War

He saw the war as a world-wide and planned it accordingly.

1. **Supremacy at Sea.**
   - He planned to build up the navy, he spend a lot of money building big ships with the best ammunition and good leaders for the men.
   - He blockaded the French fleets in at their two main bases, Brest and Toulon. This meant the French could not get ammunition to the colonies.

2. **He planned to prevent the French winning victories in Europe.**
   - Frederick II leader of Prussia was an ally of England, this was an up and coming nation with a very good army. Pitt build up the English army so they could support Prussia's army.
   - He sent a few little ships to land on the French coast and intervals, sometimes a week interval, this meant the French had to patrol the coast all the time in case two ships suddenly developed into the whole navy.

Choosing the best men to command the army.

Usually the leaders of the government chose people for their leaders who had rich families, but Pitt was different he chose people regardless of rank or money.
James Wolfe and the capture of Quebec

Pitt planned to capture Quebec by sending troops in two different sections. One to be commanded by Wolfe, these were to land and capture Louisbourg and then by boat he was to go down the St. Lawrence and capture Quebec. Amhurst was to lead the other section straight to Quebec and meet Wolfe up the River.

Wolfe was a very weak man, he had always some kind of illness, when he arrived at Quebec he was nearly dying of some illness.

Wolfe successfully captured Louisbourg and then set off down the St. Lawrence, thus a diagram of his plan.

[Diagram showing the plan of attack with labels for Town of Quebec, French troops, French troops after the English had landed, marshy ground, English fleet, and cliffs.]
The French did not guard here as did not think possible to get up cliffs.

The Wolfe sent off troops in longboats and landed climbed up a very steep cliff. When the got to the top they assembled in battle order, by this time it was daylight and the French had assembled. A battle took place, the English won but with loss of their leader Wolfe, the French also lost their leader and they then captured Quebec. They waited a year for the other section to arrive because he had met a lot of opposition. The navigator for the English was Captain Cook.

Some random mistakes.

21-1-66

The life of Robert Clive up to the Battle of Plassey.

Clive lived in the small town of Market Drayton, Shropshire. He was only young but he was always getting into trouble he used to bribe the shopkeepers so that he would not break their windows. When he was about fifteen he became a clerk but he found this work very boring. His family got so fed up with him he was send off to India to work for the East India company, but at this time there was a lot of trouble in India. He arrived in 1742 when the French and English were fighting for supremacy in trade. Duplex was the leader of the French forces he was a very wily man, he eventually tried to take Madras which
British possessions in India by 1769.

British possessions in India by 1759.

- Delhi
- Oudh
- Bengal
- Calcutta
- Battle of Plassey
- Bombay
- Mysore
- Madras
- Pondicherry
- Ceylon
Clive was a British stronghold, Clive was working here but he managed to escape he led a few miles. He reached to the next British stronghold, Madras was later handed over to the British. The French then tried to capture Madras which was a French English fort. Clive decided not to try and attack first, they were very brave so the wages gained was the French capital, he only had a small force but by selling salt he managed to capture it and the French had to leave. Clive became leave in a city to go to Port. Duplex was sent home as an ally of death in disgrace in the year 1754, during this year Clive provision went home and spent a lot of money, he tried to buy himself out with monies Parliament, but he couldn't. The war started when Clive got again, and Clive was recalled because Grey and Doolas back to England had put 120 people in a small hole and in the morning he was very only a few came out alive. When Clive went to fight much hated him at the battle of Preecey Clive was the winner. It is true men can you could do good work. He became an administrator.

The people that went out to India were fools and he commi- the East India Company were going for one reason led suicide, in to make their fortunes quickly. Clive changed this in the ways 1774.

Warren Hastings

Warren Hastings was the governor of Bengal, but Britain wanted to rule Bengal or just have a say in matters.
He was soon made Governor General after his good service with the East India Company which he had served from 1760. He was a good leader of Bengal as he was interested in their language and character. Hastings had the job of trying to help the British take over Bengal. Philip Francis was appointed to help him, but these two were bitter enemies. Francis also tried to turn his other members away from him, this was sometimes easy as Hastings often hurt people’s feelings, apart from this he had a very high opinion of himself.

When he was given the job of being Governor of Bengal in 1772 the government was buried down by debts, but in 1776 they had more money than ever before. In 1779 Britain went to war against France and it was Hastings’ job to help defend India. This was hard as often he could not control Bombay and Madras. In 1779 Bombay interfered with a neighbouring state, this could have been disastrous, but Hastings sent in an army and the west was saved. In 1785 he was sent back to England, he never went back to India because, although he was a rich man he had offended many powerful people and was put on trial but he was acquitted but he lost his fortune and he became powerless.
Part of a map of Australia.

The part of Australia that Cook managed to chart.

Northern Territory

Queensland

New South Wales

Victoria

Botany Bay

The States did not exist when Cook charted the coast.
James Cook was born in North Yorkshire in 1728 to the son of a labourer. He had worked in a green grocers. His employer was very pleased with him, but he knew that Cook wanted to be a sailor, so he introduced him to one of his friends. It was at Whitby that he first became a sailor, his first journey was from Whitby to London and back. He got a good grounding, because in the winter months he lived with his master and taught himself maths and navigation. The Seven years war began, and this was Cook's chance. He was transferred to another coastal division, but at first he had nothing really to do at all, then people began to notice his skill and knowledge and he was soon promoted.

He became a navigator and in 1759 sailed to Quebec up the St Lawrence with Wolfe. After this he went on a few more journeys to different countries. Britain now wanted to discover more land, so an expedition was arranged and Cook was chosen as captain. On the 25th August 1768 the Endeavour left the Thames, it had 11 officers and sailors, 12 men and 12 landmen. It was feared many of them would die of scurvy on the way there, but Cook had thought up a new way of helping.
He discovered Australia for the British.

siders, he landed at different countries on the way to Australia and bought fresh vegetables and lime juice. He also made his crew clean out their living quarters, this they hated but only one man died on the journey and this was not through scurvy. They rounded Cape Horn and then landed at Tahiti. They were welcomed there and stayed there three months. When they set off again, they came to New Zealand, they made a map of New Zealand, they set off and landed at Australia and charted part of the coast line. But a little later the ship ran aground on the coral reef, they managed to get off and arrived home in July 1771.

A second journey was planned and this time the ship went between Asia and America into the Arctic Sea, but they had to turn back because of ice. They eventually landed at Hawaii, the natives were very friendly and gave them gifts. They set off again but a storm drove them back, this time the natives were not friendly and they tried to steal a boat, so Cook took a small party on to the island to capture the native chief but the natives fought them and Cook was killed. He was only fifty when he died and had been sailing twenty-three years, he died at the height of his career.
The American War of Independence - 1775-1783

a) The background to the war

There were thirteen colonies in America. There were two main estates, the North and the South. It was very hot in the South and only black workers were employed down there, not so much as workers but as slaves. The people that owned the estates that the black people worked on were the upper class type of people that lived in Britain. In the North, people lived there were equal to the middle class type of people in Britain.

They had two common enemies, the Indians and the French. The French were always provoking the Indians to fight the colonists, but the English troops stayed in America to protect them until the Peace of Paris was signed in 1763. In this it stated that the French had handed over their colonies to the British.

It was then decided the British troops were not needed anymore. The settlers came from all walks of life. Some were ship builders, droppers but mostly they were mostly small farmers with a little land.

The British attitude to the colonists annoyed them very much because the British looked on the colony's as somewhere to get cheaper trade from, but
they would not let the people sell goods that the English sold in case they exports lowered. Also, any thing they wanted to trade abroad had to be sent to England first and so trade was greatly limited.

Events leading to the war.

The British government's policy of imposing taxes on the colonists made them increasingly unpopular. In 1764, the Sugar Act imposed a duty of threepence a gallon on raw molasses (their black substance like treacle) because they needed money to pay for the upkeep of British garrison in the colonies.

1765. The Stamp Act. Imposed a duty on all legal documents, licenses, walls, and newspapers. This was instantly attacked and the newspapers appeared carrying skulls and crossbones. The Stamp Act congress met at New York and the representatives of nine colonies passed a resolution that the British government had no right to tax them without their consent.

The Boston Tea Party 1773

Lord North allowed the East India Company to send their tea directly to the colonies, it therefore was very cheap. This made the colonists angry because they smuggled Dutch tea into the colonies and it was
Cheaper than the tea that the English sent. The colonists then decided they must do something about this. All night, a lot of the colonists dressed up as Indians boarded the English ships that had the tea on board. They broke into the chests and threw all the tea into the harbour, making sure they did not throw any other kinds of goods into the harbour. This was in reply to what Lord North had done. Also, the merchants that had been making a good profit in the flush tea could not now.

The Start of the American War of Independence

The Intolerable Acts 1774

This stated that the port of Boston would be closed until all the tea that the Americans had thrown into the harbour was paid for. Boston was one of the most important ports for the colonists so this struck them hard. Also, in the state of Massachusetts the government was changed so the British could rule this troublesome state more easily. The thing the Americans really disagreed with was that the state of Quebec, was extended into America and the land which the Protestants had developed was handed over to the Catholics.
Paul Revere

Two small villages had in them a great deal of ammunition; this ammunition was going to be used by the colonists to fight against the British. The British found out about this and decided to go one night and attack the two small villages of Concord and Lexington, and try and get the ammunition.

This plan would have been alright but the colonists found out about it and set up a special for many nights until the British attacked, this was their system.

Between the villages and the place where the British were was a stretch of water. The quickest way to the villages was across the water. The colonists had to make sure that they got to the village to warn the men to get armed to fight the British. On the night the British were going to try to get the arms the colonists were ready. They flashed a light from the church tower which was flashed to Paul Revere. When he saw this light he rushed to Concord and the arms were quickly rushed away. By the time the British arrived at Lexington all the villages from both the villages were hidden and ready to attack the British. The British eventually had to return.
because they had been taken by surprise. It was there at Lexington that the first shots of the American Civil war took place.

George Washington

George Washington came from a very rich family that lived in Virginia. When he joined the army he took off to fight abroad for his country in such places as India. But he also fought for his own colony and while he was fighting here against the British, he realized how stupid they were in fighting battles and their lack of good leaders. He was quite a good soldier, but many were better. He excelled in such things as being able to keep himself and his soldiers calm in battles and when things were going wrong, and it was mainly because of this and his other qualities that all the other colonies appointed him leader of their army.

When he first arrived at Boston he was not at all impressed with his soldiers because none of them were trained, many were farmers. They would join the army and be kept by the country the when it came to wars they would desert the army. Washington had to manage as best he could. At first the British won all their battles including
The second continental congress chose George Washington as their leader (1776). If they had not chosen him and got a worst leader they may have lost the war.

2) The Americans declared independence in 1776. Jefferson spoke to the colonists telling them exactly what they were fighting for e.g. their own independence. His speech inspired the colonists a great deal.

3) In 1777 Burgoyne, a general of the British army was defeated at the battle of Saratoga. This brought the French into the war because they could see the Americans were going to win and they wanted to be on the winning side, also they had a chance of beating the English whom they hated.

4) At York Town, the French managed to cut off the British army by land and by sea. This meant the British could not get supplies through and they had to surrender. This was the last real important battle of the American Independence war, although the war continued, the English had no much power left.
The Treaty of Versailles

This stated that the thirteen colonies had got their independence and it was recognized by the rest of the world. The British gave the Americans land westward to the Mississippi but Britain still kept Canada.

The Classical Movement and Social Distinction

Wealth and leisure was increasing for the rich, many famous houses of today were erected during this period e.g. Hartwood House. These usually contained good paintings, sculpture and china. There were not many industries and this period was called 'The golden age of craftsmen'.

The gulf between the poor and the rich people is now greatly on the increase. Schools were now not so popular, but with the wealthy everybody took a course in classics. Because of this people believed the home of culture was Rome. Many young men with wealthy parents were sent to Italy and round the world for a year with a tutor; this was to see 'The home of culture' and it was supposed to give them valuable background for when they were older.
Dr. Samuel Johnson

Dr. Johnson was born in 1709 and he died in 1784. He was the son of Michael Johnson, who was a bookseller and a magistrate at Lichfield. He is reputed to have had a bad temper but a good heart. When he was sixteen he went to court and was introduced to Queen Anne who gave him a gold sovereign. He was very interested in Latin and he made up many poems in Latin, some of these he sold.

His family was a poor one, but because he was very clever at Latin and other lessons he was sent to Pembroke College Oxford. He was supported by a rich neighbour who thought a great deal of him.

But he was not a success at college and stayed for only two years. Not long after his father died, and left him only twenty pounds. During most of the next thirty year he lived in great poverty.

He then became very ill, he was a little insane and he nearly died. Many times he would have killed himself but he was frightened of death. When he had recovered he became an usher at Leicestirshire at a grammar school. It was here that he met Elizabeth Porter a small, fat, rich woman who later
When Johnson was twenty eight he went to London and was engaged on a London magazine called 'The Gentleman's Magazine'. Because of many of the writings he did in this magazine he became quite famous. But the book that really made him famous was 'Dictionary of the English Language'. This was published in 1755. He then bought control of a magazine called 'The Rambler'. This was very popular but soon after his wife died. This distressed him a great deal and he began to work even harder. He went to the wild parts of Scotland in 1773 and wrote a book about it, this impressed many people.

He wrote many more famous things including 'Lives of the Poets'. When he reached the age of 72 he became very ill, many of his friends wanted him to go abroad but he would not. 1784 was his last winter and he died on December 13th. He was laid to rest in Westminster Abbey with many other famous people including Addison and Prior.
Music

As the standard of living was raised, music became a great deal more popular. But England was lacking in musicians in this time, Purcell had died and no one had filled in the gap, until Handel came to England from Germany. At this time Germany was leading in the field of music and Handel was not too popular.

At the early part of the eighteenth century public concerts were on the increase, these resembled those of today. Musicians that did not make the grade met at taverns and coffee houses, which were coming increasing popular. In 1713 a dancing master called Thomas Hickford opened a music room which mostly held formal concerts, these proved very popular, but in 18th century London Italian opera was very popular although some English opera’s were well liked especially those by Purcell. By now reports were appearing in newspapers about concerts that were being put on in London.

Two bars from ‘The Firework’ music by Handel
At first only nobility and gentry attended these functions, but gradually people from lower classes started to attend.

Handel became popular in this country by the operas which he wrote. His operas were popular because they were not too highbrow and everybody could understand them. Most of his operas were about legends, and he wrote a lot of oratorios. The best work Handel ever did was 'The Messiah'. This was first heard at Dublin, where it was extremely popular. In 1742 a new pleasure appeared orchestral music played in pleasure gardens in London, all classes of people attended these. This gradually spread to other big cities.

Until the late 18th century music was very expensive at about two guineas. Pianos becoming popular. Ballad operas were on the way in especially in 1750 'The Beggar's Opera' by Gay. This was first heard in Lincoln's Inn Fields theatre. Music concerts in churches began to be heard in churches to raise money for some found. The biggest of these was Handel's Commemorative service held at Westminster Abbey. Another famous English composer of these days was Dr. Arne.
Pottery was quite popular in some parts of the country, it depended how good the craftsmen were. In the early eighteenth century there were hardly any industries and it therefore depended how good the local craftsmen were to how much
pottery was produced in this country. This was very different from continental countries who had potters, in these countries the government financed the building of potters. Because of this England tended to follow all the designs of these continental countries so when Wedgwood started using creamware and doing intricate designs on the pottery it was something revolutionary.

The first English pottery ever found was from barrows and grave mounds.

One of the first famous potters of England was D wrought, who built a factory in approximately the 16th century. It fell down in 1864 and behind the wall was a great deal of his pottery was found.

Another famous potter of this time was Thomas Whieldon who was born in 1719, he started a factory and made ornaments out of two popular materials of this time 'agate' and 'tortoise shell ware'. In 1754 he entered partnership with undoubtedly the most famous potter of those times Josiah Wedgwood. This soon dissolved (1759) because both had totally different ideas about design's.
Derby porcelain was now well known, they now had a new idea, using water power to help grind substances, e.g. frit.

When Wedgwood was born, his family had always been potters and he carried on the family traditions. Creamware was still very popular, soon Wedgwood built a new factory called ‘ETURIA’ after the Italian Etruscan pottery. ‘WEDGWOOD’ The trade mark that appeared on pottery of Wedgwood.

Jasper was now becoming a popular metal, to make things out of, medallions, cameos and small plaques were very popular now. Some of these are still in existence today. Sculpting was becoming very popular, the man who was good at this was John Flaxman, he sold a lot of his works to royalty. Doulton stoneware manufacturing was now very popular, as well as copper.

A few potteries were now beginning to appear in Leeds, Newcastle and Sunderland. The biggest of these was Dixon’. Pirotins (to 18th century) Pottery is still as popular nowadays as it was in the 18th century.
Art at this time was more popular in France than anywhere else, this is why the few English painters there were at this time copied the French style of things. Even if English gentry wanted anything done they commissioned French artists to do it until St Paul’s Cathedral was built. They asked James Thornhill to do the decorations for the interior of the cathedral. He was a great success and from now on in England art became very popular, they even began to open art schools.

The most famous painter of this time was William Hogarth (1697-1764). Sport was one of the most popular aspect of painting, horse racing and fox hunting were extremely popular. Hogarth came from the North, most of the painters of these days came from the South. In Hogarth’s paintings you could still see signs of French influence.

The rich people of this time were always having their portraits painted, some of these paintings by Hogarth can now be seen in the Tate Galleries. Nobody bothered about the middle class of people until Arthur Devis (1711-89) began to draw them, he also liked doing outdoor paintings which
were becoming more popular. Thomas Gainsborough was another famous painter of his time, he was perhaps the most famous poetical painter of these times.

Thomas Chippendale

Thomas Sheraton, Adams and Thomas Chippendale were the most important designers of furniture of this time, but Chippendale was perhaps the best.

He was born in Otley, Yorkshire in 1718 but soon went to London where there was more scope for him. He first set up shop in Conduit Lane long Ago, but from 1753 until his death, he had premises in St. Martin's Lane which must the most important part of London for designers. He had a great many influential clients, but he never managed to make anything for the Queen, he was beaten by two people in this field—William Vile and John Cobb.

Chippendale wrote many books on furniture, he became especially famous after writing 'A Gentleman's and Cabinet Maker's Director.' This was devoted entirely to furniture, he did the drawings and everything else in it himself. Curved patterns on furniture was becoming very popular, it was called Rococo, a little later Chinese traditions became very popular
Chippendale followed this a lot in his later designs. He could design anything, but especially cabinets, though now a new idea was formed a fur screen on tripod legs with a movable screen to keep the heat away. He married Catherine Redshaw but she died and in 1777 he married Elizabeth Davis.

Chippendale's trade sign was a chair. At one time he owned three houses, he loved publicity. Before he made the actual furniture he made models. He furnished many big houses including Harewood House. In April 5th, 1755 he was asked to join the Society for the encouragement of Arts manufacture and commerce. This is still in existence but it is now called The Royal Society of Arts. He died in 1789.

Lancelot (Capability) Brown

Brown was born in 1716 and he died in 1783. He got his nickname 'Capability' because whenever he was asked to plan a garden for a big house he would say, 'I see great capability' here.

He was born in Northumberland. He first began as a gardener on the
Kirkohart estate of Sir William Lorraine. He went south in 1739 and he was employed at Wotton in Buckinghamshire, he later moved to Stowe where the big grounds were being changed. This was supposed to be under supervision of William Kent, but he only visited the gardens infrequently and the responsibility fell more and more on Brown's shoulders. Kent died in 1743, the garden was uncompleted so he had to finish designing it.

He began to get a good local reputation and his next job was designing a lake for Wakefield Lodge, Northamptonshire. He soon moved to London, he was very popular and was soon classed as the leading landscape gardener of his time, as well as being quite a good architect.

His usual plan for gardens were, a generous plantation, a serpentine river or lake, beach rides following the park, and a group of oak or chestnut trees near the house. He was very good at creating valley's that were not put there by nature.

His greatest achievements were at Comme Court Worcestershire, a picture gallery and other rooms at Corsham Court Wiltshire as well as parks for all these.
Perhaps his best known works were at Blenheim Oxford (belongs to Churchill family) where he dammed a stream to form some great and beautiful lakes.

He also did the lay outs for 'Castle Ashby' Northamptonshire, 'Longleat' Wiltshire, and one nearer home 'Harewood House' Yorkshire.

In 1769 he designed a new home for Lord Clive at 'Clarmont' Surrey, he was assisted by Henry Holland. He was appointed surveyor to his majesty's Gardens and Waters at 'Hampton Court', here he supervised the planting of great vines which still flourish today.

19 3 66

The Early Life of John Wesley

John Wesley was the son of Samuel, who was a clergyman. Samuel Wesley was a poor man, but he was related to an Irish land-owning family, who later on became very well known.

Susanna Wesley was the mother of John Wesley, she had much more influence of the family than did the rector. Susanna Wesley was a woman of deep religious mind and she had a stern
character, she was also a woman who believed in discipling her family.

John Wesley's later education was at Oxford, and he later became a clergyman. John's younger brother Charles also went to Oxford at this time, and these two boys became well known in the university town for their loose living. While at Oxford the two Wesley boys formed a society for members who wanted to lead a life of work, prayer and doing good deeds for others. Other members of the college gave this society several different names including Methodist. This was because they lived methodical lives.

John Wesley went to America for two years, but he was a failure and he returned to London. In 1738 John Wesley was said to have heard God's call and he knew exactly what he must try to do.

Society and the Church of England.

The chief evils in society at the time of John Wesley were drinking, gambling, cruelty and violence and being able to buy yourselves high positions in the government etc.

At this time in British History drinking
was one of the worst evils of society, especially the drinking of gin, which was at this time very cheap. One doctor was even supposed to have said.

'If drinking in such quantities did not stop soon there would not be many common folk in England left to drink.'

A great deal of money was wasted away in gambling. This would not have been too bad if only the rich people who could afford to gamble did it, but the people who did, were mostly the common people whose families were left in poverty because of the waste of money.

Games played at this time were often cruel e.g. bearhugging, cock fighting. There was a great deal of fighting going on in the streets, usually because of drunkenness. People that had plenty of money could get anything they wanted, even if they were not particularly clever they could buy high positions.

When Wesley began his real work, he travelled thousands of miles preaching