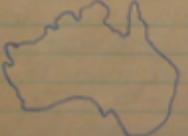


R. Andrews. U IV A

H I

R. C. (Ray) Andrews

The History of the English Speaking Peoples.



## Chapter I

16 Sept 55

### The First English Settlers Abroad

In 1578 Sir Humphrey Gilbert obtained of Queen Elizabeth's permission to take possession of N. Heathen lands. But he had to give up ~~1/2~~ of the price to the crown ~~1/2~~ of the profits so obtained. This voyage proved to be unsuccessful.

In 1583 he tried to find the N.W. Passage. After trying unsuccessfully to locate it, he turned back but unfortunately he fell into the bed on the way back to England and was drowned.

In 1584 Raleigh sailed to N. Virginia and took possession of it for England, and in the next year he took 100 settlers to Roanoke Island.

Page 5  
Roanoke

In 1586 he took provisions to the settlers, but he found no one there, because they had found the life too hard and Drake had taken them back to England. Raleigh was very unlucky because although he took other settlers they all failed. Therefore Elizabeth through no fault of her own was the only monarch up till then that didn't possess any territory other than the British Isles.

James I

During James I reign colonies were formed, but mostly by people trying to get away from troubles in their home land, i.e. Religious Troubles.

It wasn't therefore the government's policy to form

these colonies.

The people who founded these colonies were mostly chartered companies, who were interested only in trade and profits. They used to put up adverts for settlers offering them shares in the company's profits if they went to certain colonies.

In 1606, the Virginia Company was formed. Their first voyage was deemed very successful because the voyage took only 4 months, and out of the 120 men who sailed in 4 ships, under Captain Newport, only 16 men died.

In the next 18 years that is up till 1624 over 5000 settlers went to these colonies, but in 1624 only 1095 were still alive in the colonies.

17 Sept 3 They were unfortunate, because they built their town, called Jamestown, on a malaria infected swamp, and it had to be abandoned in 1609. Fortunately they had a very good leader and eventually they found a profitable product, the Indians called it tobacco and the name stuck.

The British didn't like the local type of tobacco, so the colonists imported some seed from the West Indies. This seed flourished in Virginian soil to the extent, that in 1616 2900 lbs of tobacco were exported to England, and 50,000 lbs were ~~exported~~ exported in 1618.

James I did not like this new habit although it had ~~to~~ become very fashionable among the those people who could afford it. He thought that it was

harmful to the lungs, the brain  
and other organs. ~~He did not stop his subjects from smoking, so~~  
But he did not stop his sub-  
jects from smoking, so  
Virginia was saved.

### Maryland 1639

Unlike Virginia Maryland was founded by an individual, Lord Baltimore. It was intended as a catholic colony but it never had a catholic majority.

### The West Indies

These Islands appealed to settlers more than the mainland because the climate was hot tropical and so were sources of livelihood were plentiful. St. Kitts was founded in 1624, and Barbados in 1625. Sugar was grown and exported in great quantity so these colonies rapidly became prosperous.

### New England Colonies

These colonies owed their origin to puritanism. i.e. The pilgrim fathers this band of people left England and went to Holland to get freedom of worship. After some years in Holland they found themselves in danger of losing their British nationality, so they came back to England and prepared to go to America.

They landed at Cape Cod on 11<sup>th</sup> November 1620. Unfortunately they landed at the beginning of winter and being unprepared half of them died during the winter. The Indians stored ~~the~~ friendly and taught them how to grow corn and to fish. A year later the Fortune brought the colonists provisions and a thanksgiving service was held, which to

is held on the last Thursday  
in November.

21 Sept 55 ~~First~~ At first their settlement  
was called the Plymouth colony.  
1629 The Massachusetts  
Bay Company was formed. It transferred  
itself wholly to Massachusetts  
with almost a 1000 men and  
women in 1630, and they founded  
Boston.

The Puritans kept emigrating  
in large numbers until 1642, when  
the Civil War began.

It stopped then because  
Puritanism began to be favored  
during the Civil War. But in the 22  
years from 1620-42 a great many  
people had emigrated from England  
to the New World as it was  
then called.

There were now 4 colonies in  
New England, namely Massachusetts,  
New Hampshire, Rhode Island

and Connecticut. These colonies now  
governed and looked after themselves.  
Pen and another Admiral went  
to try to capture Hispaniola, this  
expedition failed, but on the same  
voyage they captured Jamaica.  
This was the only addition to  
England's Empire during Cromwell's  
reign.

1660 Restoration Charles II  
~~the son of~~ Charles II came  
to the throne a war was started  
with Holland. In 1664 ~~the~~  
England beat the Dutch and as  
the result of a treaty, England  
acquired New Amsterdam, New  
Jersey and Delaware. New  
Amsterdam was renamed New  
York after the king's brother  
Prince of York.

Carolina was founded during  
Charles II reign, but it didn't  
split into N. and S. Carolina

until 1679.

Pennsylvania was founded by William Penn who was a Quaker. He got the ~~money~~ by reminding the Duke of York that he owed his father, Captain Admiral Penn £16,000. As payment the Duke of York gave William Penn a large piece of land in America.

He landed in 1682 and Quakers from every race went there. He called this colony his Holy Experiment.

1732 Georgia was founded. It was first founded by an individual namely General Oglethorpe. He founded this colony for the benefit of debtors. This colony had more publicity than any of the other colonies.

At this time debtors were thrown into prison until they paid their debts, not having

20 21.

much chance to pay their debts while in prison they had to stay there.

When these debtors heard of this colony they went there and were given 50 acres of land on which to earn a living for themselves, their wives, and their children. At first they weren't allowed to have rum or slaves, but these restrictions had to be relaxed, because rum was needed to fight malaria and slaves were needed to help work their land. Georgia was the last of the thirteen colonies to be founded, and it was also the weakest of the thirteen.

Newfoundland was founded by English and French fishermen. The fishermen used to fish off the coast of Newfoundland, then land to dry their fish, but they always

went back to their home country.  
St. John's was founded by fisher-  
men who landed on Newfoundland  
and stayed there longer and longer  
until gradually they settled  
there for good and so founded  
a town called St. John's.

6  
10

### Connections

Heather. Heather. Heather.  
Debtors. Debtors. Debtors. Debtors.  
Benefit. Benefit. Benefit.  
Penn. Penn. Penn.

Debtors. Debtors. Debtors. Debtors.  
Debtors. Debtors. Debtors. Debtors.  
Debtors. Debtors.

### Chapter II

#### The Thirteen Colonies Colonial life and people

The majority of the colonists  
in America were English but some  
were Dutch, French and German.

They had an English character.  
Irish went to the colonies and a  
lot of Highlanders after the forty-  
five. But English was the spoken  
language so everybody had to learn  
it.

There were no classes, no nobles or  
rich & people went to the colonies  
and no English peasants, although  
some foreign ones went. The  
colonies were colonised chiefly by  
the English middle class towns  
people.

Those that couldn't pay their fare  
had to work for the company that  
took them, and were called indentured  
servants. There was some convict labour  
in the southern plantations.

Nobody could make the Indians  
work on the plantations, they would  
would rather die, so a lot of the  
Indians did die, rather than  
work for the planters.

## Religion

In ~~E~~ the colonies the people were mostly non-conformists, but Virginia and one or two of the southern colonies were Church of England.

Most of the colonies had a separate religion i.e. Maryland was Catholic and Pennsylvania Protestant. Pennsylvania was for Quakers.

## Education

Every township of 50 ~~or more~~ households should have a school master to teach reading and writing.

In every township of 100 households there had to be a grammar school.

1636 In Cambridge Mass. the first university was founded called Harvard.  
1701 Yale was founded in Connecticut. This was the 3<sup>rd</sup> university, the second was in Virginia, called William and

Mary college, founded in 1693

The Southern colonies didn't have schools, because the planters were rich and their children went to school in England.

There was quite a lot of transatlantic travel then.

Between 1713 and 1763, 13 colonists became fellows of the Royal Society, that showing that the colonies were very up to date.

But there were differences between the colonies and England and as time went on they grew bigger.

Anybody who went to the colonies had to be strong and prepared for work so there was no place ~~is~~ for an invalid.

## Colonial Groups

The 4 New England colonies were small but very important. Their soil was barren and they had cold winters, so they soon became

seafaring people.

The 4 middle colonies had good soil and the farming was very much like English farming.

In the south were the 5 main colonies. These colonies were larger than the other 8 put together. And these colonies produced the goods which Europe couldn't produce herself.

### Government Affairs

Major Colony had a representation. Every colony had an elected legislature. In the case of voting no colony allowed everybody the right to vote, to vote one must own a certain amount of property. Every colony became a Royal Colony, that is, the Governor of the colony was appointed by the King. Any law the English Parliament did not approve of was not passed.

The Governor was not paid

a fixed salary but given a grant every year, so if he became unpopular his grant would be small. In this way the people had a hold on their Governor.

During his short reign James II put forward a plan to join the four New England Colonies into one called the Dominion of New England (1686) but when James' reign ended so did the Dominion of New England.

The Colonists finally sent a representative to a meeting to decide whether or not to join the colonies into one. Benjamin Franklin said, "We must hang together or hang separately."

### Commerce and Industry

All the trade of the colonies was regulated by England. In fact

England bought most of the colonies exports.

In 1651 the Navigation Act was passed.

2) All trade imports from the colonies into Europe, except certain perishable goods, must pass through England.

This was done because England wanted the revenue on the goods.

1) All trade between England and the colonies must be conducted in English ships.

During these years the colonies grew very prosperous. Instead of paying the revenue on the goods the colonists often evaded it by giving rum to the New Foundland fisherman to take the goods to Europe.

In 1733 the Molasses Act was passed. Any molasses going into

the colonies were taxed heavily. Molasses were used in the making of rum, which in its ~~so~~ times stopped Ireland. This taxation came down heavily on the industry but the colonists got round it by smuggling.

In 1775 the thirteen colonies were making as much pig iron and bar iron, as England herself.

#### Currency

The thirteen colonies did not make precious metal and therefore they could not make any currency for themselves. England would not transport coins to the colonies. The colonists got round this difficulty by using any countries coins. The commonest was the Spanish Dollar or piece of eight as it was sometimes called.

After the colonies had got

their independence they picked on the Dollar for their currency. The colonies used paper money although forbidden by England.

### Chapter III Colonial Wars

1689 War with France.

1689 - 1697 War of the League of Augsburg

1702 - 1713 The King William War.

1702 - 1713 War of the Spanish succession.

1739 - 1743 The Seven Years War.

1744 - 1748 War of the Austrian succession

The French began to follow up Cabot's discovery. Jacques Cartier in May 1534 sailed up the St Lawrence river. In 1608 Quebec was founded by Samuel de Champlain.

The exploring open country was very easy. Before the English could get past the Appalachian

Highlands the French had reached as far as Detroit. In 1763 another French explorer, La Salle sailed down the Mississippi. The French explored westwards and southwards eventually the English began to explore it west.

The two countries met in open

country and so there was a clash. The French were very strong. Their King was Louis XIV. The French made friends with and so obtained the Indians help, while the English had no help in this way.

Navy Supremacy belonged to England. As she was an Island, she was usually able to avoid land fighting and was able to concentrate on sea battles. In population England had a big advantage. The French colonies were poorly populated. In the 13 American colonies belonging to England there were 300,000 people.

7<sup>th</sup> War. The Spaniards were in Florida and attacked South Carolina, so England burnt down the Spanish capital. All through the wars the New York colony remained neutral as she wanted to carry on trading with Europe. The town of Port Royal was captured in 1789. A large Spanish expedition was

sent to capture Quebec and failed. The See expedition ran aground. The peace which ended the war was the "Peace of Utrecht". During this war we captured a colony from the French and named it Nova Scotia, but to the east of Nova Scotia the French kept Cape Breton Island on which they built fort Louisburg.

Just War. The French raided the New England Colonies, while England raided their territory. They attacked New Hampshire. We captured Port Royal, but was handed back when the war ended. We kept Port Royal, and, what was most important our Sugar Rights.

The Asiento Treaty said the British should have a monopoly to supply slaves to America. It is also said that Britain should have one ship a year to trade with the Spanish Main.

the England did not strictly keep to this treaty. Spain wanted to supply her colonists with the things they wanted. The British trade as they like British goods more than those of Spain.

### The War of Jenkins ear

The Spanish ill-treated all British smugglers caught. Captain Jenkins was one of three, and the Spanish cut off Jenkins ear and put it in a bottle.

Napole did not want a war, but had to give way to public opinion and war was declared in 1789. This was known as the war of Jenkins ear. The chief exploit of this war was the voyage round the world of Captain Arnon.

Another was Captain Vernon. One of the American leaders was Washington's brother, George Washington.

Then fighting started between Spain and Georgia. Scots in their ranks frightened the Spanish. This was in the Austrian Succession.

Louisburg captured. This capture was very important. It was captured entirely by New England 'yeomen' who had no proper weapons, only knives and farm tools. They frightened Louisburg's governor so much that he surrendered without a fight.

The Peace of Aix la Chapelle. This peace ended the War of the Austrian Succession. In 1748 Louisburg was given back to the French. They gave us Madras in exchange.

Nova Scotia had been in English possession for 35 years. The French wanted it back. They had Louisburg so now they had a good chance. Nova Scotia has British but we left it alone. Trouble was stirred up among the French in Nova Scotia, so a British town called Halifax was founded. England decided to transport all the French inhabitants, 8,000 in all to either England or French colonies. They were

treated better in English colonies than in the French ones. The transportation took place in 1755.

The French kept on building forts. They completed Fort Duquesne.

General Braddock attacked Fort Duquesne in 1755 but failed. They had marched over two hundred miles of rough country through forests and over mountains. His equipment had to be carried. Finally he was ambushed in a valley by a combined force of French and Indians. Braddock was killed. England attacked two other French forts, but both attempts failed. In 1756 fighting started in England but also in France. In the fighting in Europe there were great losses.

William Pitt, Earl of Chatham. His policy was to make an all out effort against the French and he chose young and energetic generals. Two of these were

Anthonst +1 and Wolfe aged 31. His first success was in 1758. They captured Louisburg with the aid of Boscawen. The next year we captured Montreal and Fort Duquesne, and Fort Pitt, which is now called Pittsburgh.

### 1759 "The Year of Successes"

Frederick the Great began to get many victories. Clive won a victory at Plassey. The greatest victories in 1759 were Minden and Quiberon Bay. We also captured an Island - Guadeloupe. In N. America we captured Fort Niagara and Crown Point and Ticonderoga. To crown a year of successes, Wolfe captured Quebec.

The end of French power in America was brought about in 1760 when we captured Montreal. Having finished with the French we now had Spain starting war on us. So now it was no longer possible to capture provinces,

as they no longer had any. We set about capturing Spanish ships. We captured Caverilla in the Philippines.

The Peace of Paris 1763 ended the Seven Years War. Britain didn't want to keep both Canada and Guadeloupe, only one. The value of the Guadeloupe was its sugar. The Canada of those days was only around Quebec, but England decided to keep Canada, and gave back Guadeloupe. A Frenchmen, Vergennes, said "They will soon lose the American colonies now". He was right. We had captured nine West Indian Islands, but we kept four and gave back five. We allowed the French to keep St Pierre and Miquelon in the Gulf. In Africa we gave back Goree and kept Senegal. In Europe we exchanged two colonies. We kept St Lucia and gave them Manila and Havana. We made French France give Spain Louisiana.

The war was a great victory for

England. England was now now proved to be one of the greatest powers in Europe.

King William's war King William's war.

Cabots Cabots Cabots

Naval Naval Naval

Louisburg Louisburg Louisburg

The Seven years war. The Seven years war

The Seven years war.

[discovery]

Cabot's discovery. Cabot's discovery. Cabot's Friends. Friends. Friends.

#### Chapter IV The Quarrels Between England and Her Colonies

The American colonies had reached a stage of development where British influence or help was not wanted any more. They were encouraged by England to help themselves, so now they

wanted to break away from England altogether.

Courses that could have been taken

- 1) let them be entirely independent.
- 2) let them have their own government but let them still belong to us though out sovereign.
- 3) keep them down by force.

If the best statesmen (e.g. Pitt) were in power then, these quarrels might have been settled. But Lord North Prime Minister at the time and George III King at the time did not adopt the best method (properly to make them into dominions) but tried only half-measures.

The colonists were loyal to the King. He liked the colonists, but George II was very obstinate.

Very important was the fact that there were no French in Canada, so the colonies did not really need

England to defend them

Colonization was a new & imitation. And when the Stamp Act was passed their riots all over the colonies. The people who disliked the riots, and were rather on England's side were called Tories.

Samuel Adams and his cousin John Adams were the chief agitators. They lived in Boston Massachusetts.

The Colonists were determined to get rid of British control. In 1766 Franklin was asked to give an explanation and causes of these troubles in the colonies. Washington was not concerned with all troubles.

The American Revolution or the War of Independence

Each of the causes of this war were only causes, but each of these put together was more important in causing

a war.

A scheme of Colonial Taxation was put forward by Walpole but because of his motto 'let sleeping dogs lie' he did not want to cause trouble and so quickly forgot about it.

Just after the 7 years war an Indian chief attacked the colonies. Grenville prime minister at the time introduced a stamp act which said that all legal documents must bear a stamp. The money was to be used to provide the colonies with a defence force. This was in 1761, and Grenville gave a year's notice, and if anybody thought of a better idea he said it would be adopted.

The Molasses Act was now due for renewal. In 1765 the stamp act was passed. There were riots and outrages in all the American colonies. Not everybody was in favour of these riots. There were Loyalists and Tories.

There were two kinds of taxation, internal and external. In internal taxation, the customs duties were to regulate trade, the money raised was incidental. The colonies wanted to be represented in the British Parliament, but they couldn't because they were so far away. There were many arguments on this point.

In 1766 a Declaratory Act was passed by Rockingham who was Prime Minister. It said that Britain had a right to tax her colonies. The stamp act was stopped and there was peace.

1 year later, Townsend Chancellor of the Exchequer, put a tax on tea entering the colonies. The money raised was to be used to pay the Governors a fixed salary. There was objection. Massachusetts sent a circular letter to all the colonies. Britain ordered them to withdraw it but they refused.

Bernard, the governor of Massachusetts, asked for British soldiers to be

sent there. The soldiers were joined  
at and in December 1770 there was  
the Boston Massacre.

## Chapter 5. Independence

In the spring of 1775 the British General Gage took 800 troops to put down a small uprising in Lexington. He also put down one at Concord, where the colonists were collecting arms and ammunition. There was a sharper fight at Bunker Hill.

The Second Continental Congress, was held in Philadelphia in the autumn of 1775. The people were against independence, but as time went on, more people became in favour of it. They couldn't be in the Empire without obeying the laws. The colonists wanted French help to fight Britain, they knew the French wanted revenge, but countries don't help rebels.

An Olive Branch Petition was sent to George III, Britain had stopped all trade to the colonies.

A man called Paine wrote a pamphlet in Jan 1776 denouncing the British government. It was widely read in the colonies.

On the 4th July 1776, Tom Jefferson, later the third president of the United States, wrote the American Independence, the paragraph of which said

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

abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

In the United States loyalty to England was now treason. Everybody had to take an oath. Many Tories were traitors. 10,000 of them probably less than half fled. The rest had to give way or suffer.

55 years later in 1820 there were still some old ladies in New York who put up the shutters on Independence Day, but celebrated the King's birthday.

We paid German soldiers to fight for us in America. There were a few British troops guarding 2,000 miles of coast. All our supplies came across the Atlantic. This

proved difficult when the French came. It took 5-12 weeks to get across the Atlantic and many soldiers died on the way, the rest were usually weak when they arrived. The position was said to be hopeless. General Howe who succeeded Braddock had sympathy for the Americans and never took any advantages. For instance, in August 1776 Washington was beaten and never followed, and in the winter of 1777 his camp was at Valley Forge. This was a few miles away at Philadelphia yet he never attacked the British whose men were deserting because they got no pay. Burgoyne and Clinton generals were not very good. The former was not brilliant, while the latter was only good

on his own. Both British equipment was unsuitable in America, there were no roads, close order was no use.

The colonials fought with guns that they formerly had used for shooting game. Washington had a good army to start off with but gradually decreased. The farmers sold their gold produce to the English because we gave them cash, they used to get paper money worth nothing. This is how he saying, Not worth a continental came into use.

Some colonies had their own army which would not fight outside its own colony. Virginia offered £60 or 300 acres and a sound negro for a man. American generals had no experience of fighting on a large

scale. Washington was paying the men out of his own pocket.

In 1778 the French came into the war. They could hinder us without doing anything. If they put a fleet somewhere we would have to put one there to watch it. Lafayette was a great french general.

New York a royalist colony was supplying more troops to us than to Washington.

The colonists had nobody to govern them, the central Congress could not pass laws. There was no money in the colonies only continental currency - paper money worth nothing.

In the last few years of the war Britain was said to be in a bad position. In 1779 Spain came in against us, and in 1781

we declared war on Holland, Russia, Sweden and Denmark. Formed the Armed Neutrality - they armed their ships to resist search by British sailors. Formerly we had searched them to see if they were taking war supplies to our enemies.

In 1781 the war stopped in America. Cornwallis had pressed by Washington and Lafayette re-located to Yorktown. No other french army was there so he had to surrender. The war struggled on for 2 years more.

Warren Hastings was successful against the french in India. In Canada Sir Guy Carleton resisted American Invasion. The french in Canada fought for us because they had a good government.

In 1789 Spain seized Gib-

victor Against 10,000 men  
and a fleet Gibraltar held out  
for 3 years and 5 months  
until the end of the war,  
and was not taken. The  
commander was Elliot.

In the West Indies Rodney  
beat the French fleet at the  
battle of the Saints.

In 1783 the Treaty of Ver-  
sailles brought about a reasonable peace.  
Britain recognised the  
American Independence and  
gave them the land from the  
Great Lakes to the Mississippi,  
all the Ohio region - far more  
than they ever dreamed of. They  
didn't get Florida, it became  
Spanish. France got Senegal.

After the war England  
hadn't really been beaten. We  
commanded the sea and ports  
but Washington was all in.

In the Treaty of Versailles  
Spain got Minorca. We told the  
Americans that the Loyalists  
were not to be punished or  
persecuted. The Americans promised  
but they didn't keep their  
promise.

Summary of the War:  
Lexington and Concord, skirmish-  
ing between General Gage's troops  
and Colonial Militiamen.

American invasion of Canada  
repulsed at Quebec by Governor  
Carleton.

Bunker Hill costly British  
victory.

1776 Washington occupied Dorchester  
heights overlooking Boston. One  
of Gage's successor evacuated to  
Nova Scotia. Washington

moved to New York. Howe landed on Long Island and forced him to turn back, but failed to follow up.

Trenton and Princeton small victories for Washington.

Brandywine. Howe defeated Washington and occupied Philadelphia.

Washington at Valley Forge. Meanwhile Burgoyne was advancing down Hudson Valley.

Howe failed to meet him and he surrendered at Saratoga.

1778 France declared war on Britain. Clinton who succeeded Howe fought an indecisive battle at Monmouth with Washington.

1779 Spain declared war on Holland. Laid siege to Gibraltar and Minorca.

1780 Britain declared war on Holland. French tried to cut British communication in India.

Nussia, Sweden and Denmark formed Armed Neutrality.

The war in the colonies extended to the south, and Charlestown was captured.

Bronwallis was besieged in Yorktown by Washington a French army, and French fleet

Surrender of Yorktown

Fall of Minorca. Battle of Saints. French fleet defeated by Rodney in West Indies.

1783 Treaty of Versailles.

## Chapter 6.

### The Beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> British Empire

After the loss of the American colonies people decided that it was better not to have colonies. But now Britain began to acquire overseas possessions almost willy nilly.

During the Napoleonic Wars, lots of country was captured. But to Napoleon's surprise most of it was given back. But so the 2<sup>nd</sup> British Empire just grew.

The biggest part of the empire was Canada 1763, and a problem was how to rule the French in Canada, but at this time the problem was not thought very great. 1763 a proclamation dismembering the French colony, so at first it was made into part of Britain.

The Quebec Act (1774) was passed with the idea of keeping the French in Canada on our side. This was termed one of the intolerable acts. It guaranteed to them, their customs, institutions and language, and it restored to Canada the Ohio regions. French

law and Catholicism were allowed. This satisfied the French and they helped us repel America.

This situation didn't encourage British people to emigrate, but Canada got a lot of Loyalists from America.

These people were not pioneers, they were mostly middle aged and professional i.e. (Doctors, Parsons and lawyers).

So for 30 years or more after we acquired Canada, she was nearly always restless.

James Cook was the son of a farm labourer, and at the age of 15 he ran away to sea and joined a collier. When he was 26 he joined the Royal Navy. He was a very good navigator, and he piloted Wolfe's expedition up the St Lawrence.

In 1762 a Dutchman named Tasman, sailed right round Australia without knowing it. He set out from

the Dutch East Indies and after changing direction several times, he struck land which he called Van Diemens Land, then he carried on eastwards and landed on New Zealand, then he sailed north then west so arriving back at the Dutch East Indies.

1688 Dampier visited Australia, and again in 1689.

At this time there were rumours of a great Southern Continent, but nobody ~~know~~ ~~whether~~ really knew whether it existed.

1718 An Expedition was sent to Australia.

Cook was very much in favour of the idea of colonising Australia.

In Britain, all the jails and Hulls were full, so convicts were a nuisance. Loyalists from America were also. It was decided to send the convicts to Australia.

1787 Captain Phillip set out for Australia, he had 1100 men, 750 of them

were convicts. He looked upon himself as going to found a colony, not as a prison governor.

He got no help from Britain, but he carried on. Unfortunately after four years he had to retire because of bad health.

He landed 26<sup>th</sup> January 1788, (still celebrated as Australia Day). He first went to Botany Bay but he didn't like it so he sailed on and found a fine harbour which he called Sydney.

200 of the worst he put on Norfolk Island. With the rest he established a farming community.

After the next ten years his good work was undone, the sale of ~~some~~ alcohol was now allowed.

Hunter, King and Bligh were governors after Captain Phillip, they ruled as absolute Monarchs, they were very severe. Some of the convicts settled down, some of the prison officials did so also.

By 1808 10,000 people dwelt in Australia.

John Maccaulay, experimented with sheep and the type he found best suited to the Australian conditions were Merinos.

Macquarie, an Army officer governor, looked upon N.S.W. as a great reformatory. He wanted only convicts and ex-convicts in Australia.

1821 N.S.W had 30,000 inhabitants. Van Diemens Land had 10,000

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W

### Conclusions

Beginning. Beginning. Beginning.  
Dismembering. Dismembering. Dismembering.  
Beginning. Beginning. Beginning. Beginning.  
Beginning. Beginning. Beginning. Beginning.  
Beginning. Beginning. Beginning. Beginning.  
Beginning. Beginning.

### Chapter 7.

#### Democracy in North America

##### I The United States

Their independence was recognised in 1783, and they now had to stand on their own feet. We had allowed them to manage a good deal of their affairs while we ruled them, so they had some idea of what to do.

The 13 colonies were separate. During the war the only sort of government they had was the congress, and that couldn't pass laws. Then they were united in war, but now there was no common cause to unite them.

The Spanish closed the mouth of the Mississippi, so affecting American trade. There was no coinage or currency. Georgia went to war with the Indians. Congress still sat.

After 2 or 3 years, a confederation was called to settle trade. It had no success, but they called a convention. In 1787, this convention sat for the first time - at Philadelphia. From this evolved the present American Constitution. Delegates never numbered more than 55. Only

It signed. George Washington presided, and the men who did the most talking were James Madison and Alexander Hamilton. John Adams and Tom Jefferson were away on foreign missions. They tried to get a new government. The chief difficulty was to arrange a balance between the 13 states and a central government. If the government was made too strong, the states would not join; if it was made too weak they would be not better off.

There was a division between the large and small states. The small states wanted representation by states, the large ones wanted representation by population. It was decided to have a two chambered legislature - the Senate and Commons - in which one was represented by states, and the other by population. Both of them together were called Congress, and the two were called the House of Representatives (by population) and the Senate (by states), 2 people per state.

Now there are 100 senators and 435 representatives. In representation by pop-

ulation it was decided that  $\frac{3}{5}$  of the Negroes could be counted. The representatives would be elected every two years. The senators would be selected every six years, but  $\frac{1}{3}$  of them would be elected every two years.

From 1787 to 1913 the senator was chosen by the state legislatures, but now he is elected by the people.

An Executive was then set up. In England it is the Cabinet. There were bad communications in those days, so a President could not be elected by the people. If one state put forward a candidate, in another state they would never have heard of him. To overcome this difficulty an Electorate College was to be set up, and every state was to have as many members as they had senators and representatives. This college would choose the President. This is still followed to-day, but now it is a farce, there are now Democrats and Republicans. Each state elected a man who would vote for a certain man whom the people ~~wanted~~ that elected the

first men wanted for President.

The President chooses a Cabinet, but he does not have to follow its advice.

Members of our Cabinet have to be in Britain, but in America they need not be members of Congress.

A Judicature was set up. Judges were to hold commissions for life, they could not be dismissed because of a judgement.

If anybody disputed a law it could be brought to the Supreme Court. They would then decide if the law was constitutional or not.

In 1932 Roosevelt became president. The country was bankrupt after the slump of 1929. In the United States there were 11,000,000 unemployed. Roosevelt had the idea of a new deal - to pass a lot of laws through Congress. But the Supreme Court declared them unconstitutional.

The number of judges in the Supreme Court should be 9, appointed by the president for life. Roosevelt was a Democrat. The Republicans had been in power a long time before him, and naturally they had chosen Republican judges, who would agree with Roosevelt. He

P.G. Andrews.

The American colonies began to feel that they no longer needed Britain's help. Britain had always encouraged her to look after their own affairs and now that there were no French in Canada she felt she could govern herself.

Britain could had three ways to decide this question: (a) she could have let America break away; (b) she could have held them down by force; (c) she could have let them govern themselves but still belong to Britain through the King; make them a Dominion as was Canada in later years.

The first statement was not in power at the time and those in power did not want it. No one measure was adopted, although 10 measures.

Grenville made a new grievance, in 1765. Grenville introduced the stamp act. The money was to be used to pay for a defense force, but he gave a year's notice, and said if anybody thought of a better idea it would be adopted. When this was passed in 1765, there

were riots and outages all over the colonies. The people in favour were called Tories.

They said the Americans said they did not mind external taxation i.e. customs duties, but this was internal. They said no taxation without representation. There were many arguments on this point.

In 1765 Rockingham passed the Declaratory Act, which said that Britain had the right to tax her colonies even if she didn't actually tax them. This was after the Stamp Act was repealed, see and was an example of a half measure.

Another ~~inner~~ invitation was the Tea Act. Although this act actually made tea cheaper for the American consumers, they didn't like it.

In 1770 was the Boston Massacre. There was a great deal of fuss made over this although in fact it was no massacre at all as only four men were killed.

At this the port of Boston was declared closed.

couldn't do anything about it.

The Supreme Court had strengthened the union between the state and the Federal Government. The latter getting stronger at the expense of the former.

The United States is a Federal Republic whereas Great Britain is a Democratic Constitutional Monarchy.

Congress could collect taxes, duties, imports, excises, and tonnage money, naturalise citizens, regulate customs, coin money, grant patents and copyrights, establish a postal service, create Federal courts, and wage war and maintain armies. All other powers belonged to the states.

Because of this the states were different. The standard of education was generally good, but in some states it was very poor. Divorce is very easy in some states, but in others it is harder than in Britain. Again the punishment for crime is different; in some states there is no death penalty, in others, the penalty is death for a number of crimes.

The constitution was to come into force as soon as 9 states agreed to join it. Some small states joined right away. Rhode Island and Virginia joined after it had started.

On the 30th April 1789 George Washington, the first president of the United States, took office. The first capital was fixed by Washington in 1790. Maryland and Virginia gave up some land for it. It was not in a state. The name given to it is Washington D.C. (District of Columbia). Because it was not in a state, the people there were not represented in Congress.

~~Jefferson~~ was the second president to live in the book office in 1801; he was the 1<sup>st</sup> president to live in the capital, and even then it was at only a muddy town. It is not on a very good site because it is not near the centre of the United States.

There have been 21 amendments to the Constitution, 10 of them were really additions to it, for they were made immediately after it was brought into

force.

## II Canada

The Quebec act passed in 1774, did not give the French in Canada a Representative Government. They were fairly content. The British in Canada were not content however, and Pitt's Canada Act passed in 1791, divides into two provinces - Upper and Lower Canada. This was done because most English were in what is now Upper Canada, and most French in were in Lower Canada. Each had a Lieutenant Governor, a Council, and an Assembly was elected by the people.

This idea was not altogether satisfactory since there were some French in Upper Canada and some British in Lower Canada. There were Nationalist ideas among the French who were influenced by the French Revolution.

Before these ideas grew too much, war broke out. In 1812 America declared war on Britain. This was towards the end of the Napoleonic Wars. British sailors searched American ships to see if

that were carrying supplies to Britain's enemies. Napoleon's Continental System Affected Canada's trade as well. But American crews were searched as well by the British to find deserters from the R.N., so America decided to declare war on Britain. This was ended in 1814.

There was another reason for America declaring war on Britain. The frontier people, who were traveling westward, saw before them vast treeless plains, which looked infertile, but which we now know were very fertile. Just across Lake Ontario was the Lakes Province, which took very open and fertile and also had great woods, but this land belonged to Canada.

The Americans attacked Canada three times in the years 1812, 1813, and 1814, but each time the Canadians under Governor Colborne drove the back. The British advanced to Washington and set fire to the President's house. After the war it was painted white to hide the burns, and since then it has

been known as the 'White House'.

During the war there was some fighting on the Great Lakes between the British and American fleets.

After the war there were disputes over land in Upper Canada. In 1837 there was a rebellion in the whole of Canada, but it was soon put down.

Britain sent Lord Durham to Canada and with him went General Wellesley. Durham was not in Canada very long, because he banished the ring-leaders of the rebellion to Bermuda. When he was recalled to England he wrote his famous Durham Report, which is one of the most famous documents of British Commonwealth History.

Durham said that Quebec and Ontario should be reunited and so form the people's nationalist ideas of making forming a national Canada. He also advocated for responsible government. Before this ministers were appointed by the governor. He wanted them appointed by the people.

The British Government passed the  
Responsible Government Act in 1840. They did not allow  
responsible government. But within ~~six~~ six  
years responsible government was  
obtained.

7/10

## Chapter 8

### The Frontier

In Canada, The Hudson Bay Company had  
been given charters to all the land  
that drained into Hudson Bay. They  
did not try to colonise this area. They  
were only interested in the furs of the main  
wild animals in this district.

In 1757 the North West Fur Company  
extended into trade with the Hudson Bay company.  
Sir Alexander Mackenzie explored the  
Rocky mountains in 1793. He also crossed to the west  
coast of Canada and painted some words on a rock.

"Alexander Mackenzie from Canada by land 1793"  
This was the first crossing of the continent by a  
white man, although the coast was known by some  
settlers and fishermen who had settled there.

Rivalry between the two companies became very  
severe and The Hudson Bay Company tried to get Lord  
Selkirk to colonise the area. Finally the Companies  
amalgamated in 1821.

Cook had visited the west coast on his voyages. A small British settlement was founded at Nootka  
Sound. Spain also tried to claim Nootka Sound but  
gave up this claim in 1790.

The whole W. coast of Canada was charted  
by a man named Lieutenant Vancouver.

Spain was rapidly losing territories and in  
1820 all lands between 46°N and 54°N were  
either belonging to America or Britain.

In 1818 a frontier between America and Canada  
was made along the 49<sup>th</sup> parallel from the great lakes to  
the Rockies. This left the E and W. coastal strip  
boundaries to be made. The Ash Burton Treaty settled  
the East. Oregon was in dispute but in 1846 the 49<sup>th</sup>  
parallel was extended right to the east coast by the

## ~~Oregon Treaty 1846~~

Canada unlike America was not settling in the center of their territory. Hudson Bay Company owned all this land and were not interested in Colonising it.

In 1867 Canada became a dominion and brought out the Hudson Bay Companies Charter.

## II The Frontier of America

Until 1850 America had a moving frontier in the West. There were many pioneers who had fights with Indians. The frontier like the men who were independent Americans who really lived by being "Quicks on the draw". There were the fugitives from the law who fled to where there was no law. There were three distinct frontier classes; Hungry and Drapery, Dutch German farmers and all the other men who make up a civilization.

The Mexican Purchase was a huge tract of land running from the mouth of the Mississippi to the 49<sup>th</sup> parallel. Napoleon who had bought it from Spain, needed no use for it and sold it to the U.S.A.

Florida was bought from Spain for 5 million dollars in 1819, at the same time Spain gave up claim to Oregon.

With American expansion westward there had to be a law by which a state could join. It was decided, when a territory 5000 inhabitants it had a legislature and when it had 60000 inhabitants it was made a state. The sequence of states was not even. Mississippi was made a state before Missouri which is west of the river Mississippi.

The Trails. There came to be some recognisable trails across America. These trails were not properly roads only tracks. One of these was the Overland trail. The Oregon trail lead from Independence to Oregon. The Santa Fe trail lead from Mississippi to Santa Fe. Another trail branched off from Santa Fe to California.

The Waterways of America. In 1811 Nicholas Roosevelt ran a steamer from Pittsburgh to New Orleans via the Mississippi. The Erie Canal was built from Lake Erie to the Hudson River. This means that anyone could get from New York to the End of Lake Superior by boat.

Oregon became a state in 1850. The people who settled here had to travel across large deserts. There were some missionaries amongst them.

of which were the Mormons who settled first in Missouri but ~~suscept~~ owing to unpopularity moved to a place which was found to be very fertile on the edge of the Salt Lake. Their leader was Joseph Smith. But Brigham Young took over later, and ruled as a despot.

Texas was originally part of Mexico, but the Mexican rule was so bad that in 1835 the Texans rebelled and formed the Texan Republic. In 1845 Texas was annexed by America, many Americans wanted to annex California as well. California was Spanish, and Spain did not think of selling it to Great Britain.

War broke out between America and Mexico. America won easily and took all the land from Texas, west to the Pacific in 1848.

In 1849, gold was discovered in California. Thousands of people went there and San Francisco sprung up overnight. In 1850 it was admitted to the union.

In the south, on the border around El Paso, The Gadsden Purchase was made.

### III Australia.

Exploration was carried on by Flinders and Bass. These were doctor and midshipman respectively on the ship which took Governor Hunter out to Australia. They did not return with the ship, instead they started exploring — mostly in vessels. Many places were named after these two: the George River, after George Bass, — and the Bass Strait.

In 1801, Flinders charted the whole of the south coast. In 1803, he circumnavigated the whole of Australia, so proving that New Holland and New Zealand and South Wales were part of the same continent.

But so far, very little was known about the interior of Australia. In 1813 the

Blue Mountains were crossed. Blaxland led the party that did this. On the other side of the mountains they saw rich pastures. There were many rivers, all flowing south-west, which were hard to follow.

1827 Cunningham crossed the mountains and turned North, so discovering the Liverpool Plains and the Darling Downs. He then turned eastwards, and arrived at the coast where Brisbane now stands.

Hovell and Hume crossed the mountains and turned southwards, so discovering the Murray River, which ran into the sea at Encounter Bay. Sturt found this out during the years 1828/30.

In the next 40 years many explorers crossed the continent from south to north, but in 1870 Sir John Forrest crossed from West to East. He was the first man to do so.

At this time there was only one colony, namely New South Wales. Victoria during the 1830's many people crossed to Australia from Van Dieman's Land. They found fertile

land, and for a few tickets, the natives parted with vast amounts of it. They did not want to be part of New South Wales because they thought it had a criminal touch. So, in 1839, it was made a separate state called Victoria.

Queensland. Transportation of convicts ceased in 1840, and it became a state with with Brisbane as its capital.

~~Van Dieman's land~~. Transportation stopped in 1840 and it was renamed Tasmania.

West Australia. In 1821 Captain Stirling found land suitable for settlement near the River Swan. Many emigrants arrived. The first to arrive got huge amounts of land for nothing. The people who arrived later had to go many miles inland to obtain land. This was a failure because nobody knew who his ~~possessions~~ land was, and there was nobody to work for anybody else. In the end most of them left, leaving a few who did manage to make a [living]

Gibson Wakefield wanted to found a colony. He said that if he could be given a free hand, he could avoid all the previously made mistakes. He said that there should be no convicts and no land would be given away, but sold. Nobody could afford a great amount of land so there would be no dispersal. The money got for the land would help others to emigrate. There would also be a labouring force to work for the landowners.

The government fixed the price of land at 12/- per acre.

Wakefield said that it was not nearly enough, and he wasted his hands of the whole prospect.

Because of this the colony had a very bad start, and Mr George Grey was sent out. He brought the colony round and put it on its feet.

#### IV New Zealand

In 1769 Cook circumnavigated the whole of New Zealand and made charts and maps.

The North Island became the home of a few escaped convicts, from Australia and some whalers. Maori wars were frequent. In 1814 Samuel Marsden established a mission on North

Gibson Wakefield decided to force the government to act. In 1839 1200 immigrants were sent out. He knew that the Government always protected British subjects wherever they were. Do the government now protect those in New Zealand.

France was thinking of taking over New Zealand, so we decided to annex it. There were many Maoris, and these were intelligent, vigorous and warlike.

The settlers needed land, so some of them got hold of a Maori chief, gave him some drink, and got him to sign away a lot of land.

In 1840, Captain William Hobson, the 1<sup>st</sup> governor, made the Treaty of Waitangi. He said that:-

- 1) The Maoris submitted to the authority of the Crown.
  - 2) They were guaranteed possession of their land, and
  - 3) If they wanted to sell their land, the Crown should have the right to buy it.
- This was not satisfactory, because if the Maoris didn't want to sell their land they needn't. The settlers went back to use unscrupulous methods again. The natives got angry and fighting began.

Sir George Grey was sent out. He had the right to act on his own initiative and tell the government after he had done a thing.

When he got there, he found the Maoris rising for a full scale war. But he put it down very soon, then he treated them well and so gained their confidence.

(Cont'd) in next book