The History of the English Speaking Peoples
Chapter I

The First English Settlers Abroad

In 1578 Sir Humphrey Gilbert obtained permission from Queen Elizabeth to take possession of the heathen lands. But he had to give up a third of the profits so obtained. This voyage proved to be unsuccessful.

In 1583 he tried to find the North-West Passage. After trying unsuccessfully to locate it, he turned back but unfortunately fell into the sea on the way back to England and was drowned.

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

In 1586 he took provisions to the settlers, but he found no one there. Because they had heard 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 though no fault of her own was the only monarch to possess any territory other than the British Isles.

James I

During James I's reign colonies were founded, but mostly by people trying to get away from troubles in their home country, i.e., religious troubles.

It was not, 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 adventure 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 170 men who sailed on 3 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 1895 were still alive in these colonies.

17th Sept. 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 on Virginia soil and to the extent that in 1616 2900 lbs of tobacco were exported to England, and 50,000 lbs were exported in 1618.

James I did not like this new habit although it had become very fashionable among those people who could afford. He thought that it was
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 11th November 1620. Unfortunately they landed at the beginning of winter and being unprepared half of them died during the winter. The Indians proved 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.

At first their settlement was called the Plymouth colony.

1629 The Massachusetts Bay Company was formed. It transferred itself wholly to Massachusetts with almost 1,000 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 favoured during the Civil War. But in the 70 years from 1620-92, 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 Channal 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

By 1660, as Charles II came to the throne a war was started with Holland. In 1664 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 Duke of York.

Carolina was founded during Charles II's reign, but it didn't split into N. and S. Carolina.
Pennsylvania was founded by William Penn who was a Quaker. He
bought the money by reminding the Duke of York that he owed his
father, 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 not 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
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 run or
slaves, but these restrictions had
to be relaxed because arms 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. Its
fishermen used to fish off the
cost of Newfoundland, then land
to dry their fish, but they always
went back to their home country. St. Johns was founded by fishermen who landed on Newfound-land and stayed longer and longer until gradually they settled there for good and so founded a town called St. Johns.

Connections


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 rather die, so a lot of the Indians did die, rather than work for the planters.
Religion

In 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. Maryland was Catholic and Pennsylvania Quaker. Pennsylvania was for Quakers.

Education

Every townships of 50 or more households should have a schoolmaster 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 3rd 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, 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 for an invalid.

Colonial Groups

The New England colonies were small but very important. Their soil was barren and they had cold winters, so they soon became
The middle colonies had good soil and the farming was very much like English farming.

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

Government Affairs

Each 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 laws the English Parliament did not approve by was not passed. The Governor was not paid.

A fixed colony 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 the 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 (1756) 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 1659 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 exceeded it by giving rum to the New Found land 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 turn stopped Malaga. 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 tar 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 country's 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 poll tax 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 third William War.
1702-1713 War of the Spanish succession.
1756-1763 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.

Exploring open country was very easy. Before the English could get past the Appalachian Highlands the French had reached as far as Dakota. In 1783 another French explorer, La Salle sailed down the Mississippi. The French explored westward and southward eventually the English began to explore the 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 so able to concentrate on sea battles. A population England had a big advantage. The French colonies were poorly populated. In the 13 American colonies belonging to England they were 300,000 people.

2nd War. The Spaniards were in Florida and attacked South Carolina, so England burnt down the Spanish capital. All through the war the New York colony remained neutral as she wanted to carry on trading with both. The town of Port Royal was captured in 1789. A large Spanish expedition was sent to capture Quebec and failed. The Sea 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 west 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 trading rights.

The Assiniboine Treaty said the British should have a monopoly to supply furs to America. It is also said that Britain should have one ship a year to trade with the Spanish Main.
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's Ear

The Spanish ill-treated all British smugglers caught. Captain Jenkins was one of these, and the Spanish cut off Jenkins's ear and put it in a bottle. Walpole 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's Ear. The chief exploit of this war was the voyage round the world of Captain Argoon. Another was Captain Vernon. One of the American leaders was Washington, the brother of George Washington.

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

Louisburg captured. This capture was very important. It was captured entirely by New England 'yankels 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 an Island 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 was 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 other English at 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. He 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 Indian Braddock was killed. England attacked two other French forts, but both attempts failed. In 1756 fighting started in England with allies in Russia. 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 Amherst 41 and Wolfe aged 31. His first success was in 1758. They captured Louisburg with the aid of Creachere. The next year we captured Montcalm 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 at Guadalupe. In America we captured Fort Niagara and Crown Point and Skenandoa. To crown a year of successes, Wolfe captured Quebec.

The End of French Power in America was thought about in 1760 when we captured Montreal. Having finished with the French we now had to arm against them so now it was no longer possible to capture provinces.
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 Frenchman, Verneaux, 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 Florida and gave them Louisiana and Harford. We made French France give Spain Louisiana.

The war was a great victory for

Chapter IV

The Quarrels Between England and Her Colonies

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

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

King William's war. King William's war.
Cabots, Cabots, Cabots, Cabots, Cabots.

Naval, Naval, Naval, Naval.
Louisburg, Louisburg, Louisburg.
The seven years war. The seven years war.
The seven years war. [discovery]
wanted to break away from England altogether.
1. Courses that could have been taken
   a. Let them be entirely independent.
   b. Let them have their own government but let them still belong to us
      though still subject.
   c. Keep them down by force.

If the best statements (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 (protections to make them
into dominions) but tried only half-
measures.

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

Very important was the fact
that there were no French in Canada
so the colonists did not really need
England to defend them.

Treason was a new irritation. And
when the Stamp Act was passed there
risotto all over the colonies. The people
who disliked the act and were
rather on England's side were called
Tory's.

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 explana-
tion and causes of these troubles
in the colonies. Washington was not
concerned with all troubles.

The Red Revolution or the War of Indepen-
dence

Each of the causes of this war were
only excuses, but each of these put
together was more important in causing
A scheme of Colonial Taxation was put forward by Walpole but because of his motto, "It sleeping dogs lie," he did not want to cause trouble and so quickly forgot about it.

Just after the 1760s, a 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 defense force. This was in 1765, and everybody thought it would be adopted.

The Molasses Act was now due for renewal. In 1765 the stamp act was passed. There were riots and outrage in all the American colonies. Not everybody was in favor of these fields. There were loyalists and rebels.

There were two kinds of taxation, internal and external. In internal taxation, the custom 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 too far away. There were many arguments on this point.

In 1766, a Repeal 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 feared at and in December 1770 there was the Boston Massacre.
Chapter 5

Independence

In the spring of 1775 the British General Gage took 400 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 deploring 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 governed. 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 loyal to England was now forbidden. 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.

557 years later in 1830 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 3-12 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 Gage, had sympathy for the Americans and never took any advantages. For instance, in August 1776 Washington was hungry and never followed, and in the winter of 1777, his camp was at Valley Forge, now was a few miles away at Philadelphia, yet he never attacked. Washington, 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 former sold their gold produce to the English because we gave them cash, they used to get paper money which was nothing. This is how the saying, Not worth a continental came into use. Some colonies had their own army. which would not fight outside its own colony. Virginia offered 200 at 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 1780 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 retreated to Yorktown. Whether the French army was there so he had to surrender. The War struggled on for 2 years more.
Warten Hastings was successful against the French in India. In Canada Sir Guy Carver resisted American invasion. The French in Canada fought for us because they had a good government.
In 1789 Spain seized Gib-
1913 Against 10,000 men and a fleet Bofradian 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 1983 the Treaty of Versailles 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.

Summary of the War

Lexington and Concord. The mismatching between General Gage's troops and Colonial Militiamen. American invasion of Canada repulsed at Quebec by Governor Carleton.

Dunker Hill costly British victory.


1780

Britain declared war on Holland. French tried to cut British communication in India. Russia, Sweden and Denmark formed armed neutrality. The war in the colonies extended to the South, and Charleston was captured. Cornwallis was besieged in Yorktown by Washington a French army, and French fleet. Surrender of Yorktown.

1781

Surrender of Yorktown.

1782

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

1789

Spain declared war on Holland. Laid siege to Gibraltar and Minorca.
Chapter 6.

The Beginning of the 2nd 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 only fully.

During the Napoleonic Wars, lots of country was captured. But to Napoleons surprise most of it was given back. But so the 2nd 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. 1765 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, intuitions and language, and it restored to Canada the Ohio region. 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 50 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 1642 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 Diemen’s Land, then
the carried on eastwards and landed
on New Zealand, then he sailed north
then west to arriving back at the
Dutch East Indies.

In 1688 Dampier visited Australia,
and again in 1689.

At this time there were rumours
of a great Southern Continent, but no-
obody really knew whether it
existed.

1778 An Expedition was sent to
Australia.

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

In Britain, all the jails and Hulks
were full, so convicts were a nuisance
Esquires 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
punishment 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 26th January 1788, (still
celebrated as Australia Day), he first went
to Botany Bay but he didn’t like it so
he sailed to 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.

In the next ten years his good
work was undone, the sale of rice
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 Macarthur experimented with sheep and he found they were best suited to the Australian conditions. He brought merinos.

Macquarie, an Army officer governor, looked upon N.S.W. as a great penal colony. He wanted only convicts and exconvicts in Australia. In 1827 N.S.W. had 30,000 inhabitants. Van Diemen's Land had 10,000.

**Corrections**


Chapter 7

Democracy in North America

I. The United States.

Their independence was recognized 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 conference 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
29 signed. George Washington presided, and the men who did the most talking were James Madison and Alexander Hamilton. John Adams and 23 on 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 state, the large ones wanted representation by population. It was decided to have a two-chambered legislature - like our House and Senate - 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 96 senators and 435 representatives in representation by pop...
first man, wanted for President.  

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

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

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

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 1929-31. 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.  


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

Britain could had three ways to tackle 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, i.e. make them a Dominions as was Canada in 1763.  

The best statement was: Pitt were not in power at the time and those in power did not understand. No one measure was adopted, only top measures.  

Greville introduced the stamp act. He wanted to not only tax for a defense force, but he gave a year notice, and said if anybody thought of a better idea it would be adopted. When this was passed in 1765, there
were riots and outrages all over the colonies. The people in favour were called Loyalists. They said they didn't mind external taxation i.e. customs duties, but this was internal. They said '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, and was an example of a half measure.

Another important act was the Tea Act. Although this act was not actually made 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.

Mr. John Hancock of Boston was declared dead.

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, and import, excise, custom and duties, maintain armies, regulate commerce, coin money, grant patents and copyrights, establish 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 White House in 1801. He was the 1st president to live in the capital, and even then it was 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 thought 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, divided 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 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 ships were searched as well by the British to find deserters for 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 through their vast tracts plains, which looked fertile, but which we now know were very fertile. Just across Lake Ontario was the future Pennsylvania, which was very green and fertile and also had green woods, but this land had belonged to Canada.

The Americans attacked Canada three times in the years 1812, 1813, and 1814, but each time the Canadians under Governor Carleton 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 burn, 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 1827 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 Gilbert Wakefield. 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 nationalist ideas of making Somers a national Canada. He also advocated for responsible government. Before this ministers were appointed by the governor. He wanted them appointed by the people.
Chapter 8

The British Government passed the Reunion Act in 1860. They did not allow responsible government. But within six years responsible government was obtained.

The Frontier

I Canada. The Hudson Bay Company had been given a charter to claim all the land that drained into Hudson Bay. They did not try to colonize this area. They were only interested in the furs of the wild animals in this district.

In 1789 the North West Fur Company entered into trade with the Hudson Bay Company. Sir Alexander Mackenzie explored the Mackenzie River in 1829. He also crossed the western coast of Canada and painted some words on a rock.

Alexanda Mackenzie from Canada by land 1835. This was the first crossing of the continent by a white man. Although the coast was known to some settlers and fishermen, it had not been settled there.

Rivalry between the two companies became very keen, and the Hudson Bay Company tried to get Lord Selkirk to colonize the area. Finally, the companies amalgamated in 1821.

Cook had visited the west coast on one voyage. A small British settlement was founded at Neotsu Sound. Spain also tried to claim Neotsu 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 territory and in 1820 all lands between 46° N and 54° N either belonged to America or Britain.

In 1818 a frontier between American and Canadian was made along the 49th parallel. From the great lakes to the Rockies, they left the E and W coastal strip boundaries to be made. The John Barton party settled the East. Oregon was in dispute but in 1846 the 49th parallel was extended right to the coast, east by the
Oregon Treaty 1846

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

In 1867 Canada became a Dominion and bought out the Hudson Bay Company Charter.

II The Frontier of America

Until 1850 America had a moving frontier in the West. There were many pioneers who had fought with Indians. The frontier life bred men who were independent and who really liked being 'quick on the draw.' There were the fugitives from the law who fled to where there was no fixed law. There were three distinct frontier classes: Hunters and Trappers, Scotch-Irish farmers, and all the other men who make up a civilization.

The Louisiana Purchase was a huge tract of land running from the mouth of the Mississippi to the 49th parallel. Napoleon who had bought it from Spain found 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 claims to Oregon.

With America's expansion, there had to be a law by which a state could join. It was decided when a territory had a 5000 inhabitants, it had a legislature and when it had 60000 inhabitants it was made a state.

The acquisition of states was not easy. Mississippi was made a state before Missouri which is east of the river Mississippi.

The Trails. There came to be some recognized trails across America. These trails were not properly mapped only tracks. One of these was the Cumberland Road. The Oregon Trail lead from Independence to Oregon, the Santa Fe Trail led from Missouri to Santa Fe. Another trail branched off from Santa Fe to California.

The Waterways of America. In 1811 Nicholas Roosevelt ran a steamship from Pittsburgh to New Orleans on the Mississippi. The Erie Canal was built from the St. Lawrence 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 1860. The people who settled there had to travel across large deserts. There were some missionary settlements.
of which were the Mormons who settled first in Missouri but 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 Texas Republic. In 1845 Texas was annexed by America, many Americans wanted to annex California as well. California was Spanish, and Spain didn't 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 springing 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 Hindees 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 Bass Straight.

In 1801, Hindees charted the whole of the South coast. In 1803, he circumnavigated the whole of Australia, proving that New Holland and New 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. Blackland 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.

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

In the next 60 years many explorers crossed the continent from south to north, but in 1818 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 Diemen's land. They found fertile land, and for a few trinkets, 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 Brisbane as its capital.

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

West Australia. In 1821 Captain Sturt 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 their northern neighbour 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.
Gibbon 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 way, but sold. Nobody could afford a great amount of land so there would be no disputes. 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 £1 2s. per acre. Wakefield said that it was not nearly enough, and he washed his hands of the whole prospect.

Because of this the colony had a very bad start, and Sir 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. Māori wars were frequent. In 1814 Samuel Marsden established a mission on which Gibbon 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. So the government now protected those in New Zealand.

France was thinking of taking over New Zealand, so we decided to annex it. There were many Māoris, and these were intelligent, vigorous and warlike. The settlers needed land, so some of them got hold of a Māori chief. He gave him some drink and got him to sign away a lot of land.
In 1840, Captain William Hobson, the 1st 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.
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 wouldn'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 being for a full-scale war. But he put it down very soon, then he treated them well and so gained their confidence.

(Cot) in new book