Berkshire County Council.

Education Committee.

NAME: Muriel Longhurst

SUBJECT: History
The Breach with Rome.


1502. Arthur died. Henry was betrothed to Catherine instead by the special dispensation of the Pope.


1. Because he wanted a son for his heir.
2. He fell in love with Anne Boleyn.
3. He thought that the marriage was not legitamite and so there was a curse on it.

1529. Court of Black Friers held to try the case but it was adjoined to Rome.

John Calvin. 1509 - 1564.

Born in France. Educated as a lawyer and later a priest. He disagreed with Catholic teaching and therefore took refuge in Switzerland. There he wrote "The institute of a Christian Life".

His chief ideas were:

1. That those who were to be saved were chosen by God before they came into the world.
2. That priests were unnecessary because all were really priests.
### The Breach with Rome. 1529-47

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1529</td>
<td>Minor reforms. Consultation with universities.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1530</td>
<td>Annates Act (provisional)</td>
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<td>1531</td>
<td>Appoint Cramner as AofC. Dunstable Judgement.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1532</td>
<td>Birth of Elizabeth. Excommunication of Henry.</td>
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<td>1533</td>
<td>Death of More and Fisher. Death of Catherine.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1534</td>
<td>Dissolution of the lesser monasteries. Pilgrims' Progress.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1535</td>
<td>Marriage to Jane Seymour.</td>
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<td>1538</td>
<td>Six Articles.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1539</td>
<td>Dissolution of the greater monasteries.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1540</td>
<td>Marriage to Katherine Howard. Ann divorced.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1541</td>
<td>Marriage to Ann of Cleves. Ex. of Cromwell.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1542</td>
<td>Death of Katherine.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1543</td>
<td>Marriage to Katherine Parr.</td>
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<td>1544</td>
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<tr>
<td>1547</td>
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3. The Church should be ruled by elders elected by the people and given very great power.
Reign of Edward VI (1547 - 1553.)
Reign divided into 2 parts:
1. 1547-1549. Rule of Protector Somerset.
   Conditions in England in 1547
   1. Restlessness over religion.
   2. Monks were wandering round the country.
   3. Enclosures.
   4. High prices.
   5. War with Scotland.

Work of Somerset
War with Scotland. Somerset wanted to force Scots to agree to marriage of Mary Queen of Scots to Ed VI.
@d & Pinkie. But M.Q.S. was shipped to France and later married the Dauphin. Failure of Somerset's policy.

Religion
a. Confiscation of Church properties.
   Several London churches destroyed.
   Somerset House built.
Abolition of chantries. Some of the money used for Ed VI's grammar schools.

1549. Peasants in the south east of England rebelled because of the enclosures for sheep farming. This meant that the peasants worked for wages instead of holding strips of land in return for their work and so many
were turned out of their homes. The leader of the rebellion, Robert Kett’s, gathered his army of 16,000 men on Mousehold Heath, where they slaughtered many sheep but did no other damage.

A little later the rebels captured the nearby city of Norwich and as Somerset sympathised with them, the Earl of Warwick put down the rebellion harshly. The Earl of Warwick then accused Somerset of plotting against the council and Somerset fell from power.

2. 1549-1553. Rule of Northumberland (E. of W). Somerset began to win back some of his former power.
1551. Duke of Northumberland had Somerset accused of treason.
1552. Somerset was executed.

Reign of Mary Tudor 1553-1558

Aim. To make England R. C. By:

1) People were not to use English Prayer Book.
2) Repealed Act of Supremacy.
3) Married Philip of Spain. (meant war with France and loss of Calais).
4) Turned Protestant priests out of their livings.
The Reformation under Elizabeth

1559. Elizabeth reinforced Act of Supremacy calling herself governor of the Church.

1559. Act of Uniformity. Everyone was to use Edward VI second Prayer Book. 42 articles of religion were reduced to 39. Everyone was to go to church.

1559. Set up Court of High Commission to see that her rules were kept.

Summary of changes in Henry VIII reign

1529. Abolition of pluralities and other abuses.
      Stopping of payments to Rome (Annates Act).
      No appeals to the Pope.
      The Pope was not to appoint bishops or clergy in England.

1534. Act of Supremacy.
      Dissolution of the monasteries.
      Use of English Bible in churches.

1539. Act of Six Articles.

Jan. 25th.

Mary Queen of Scots.

Mary's father died when she was only six days old leaving her as queen of Scotland when she was five years old, her mother Mary of Guise, a French princess, sent her to France so that Henry VIII could not marry her to his son Edward and thus unite the two countries, England and Scotland.
During her absence Scotland was ruled first by her mother and later by the Lords of the Congregation.

When Mary was sixteen she married the Dauphin Frances and became Queen of France. She was left a widow at seventeen. She then returned to Scotland but her reign was not a success. One of the reasons why the Scots did not like her was that she was a Catholic and most of the Scots were Protestants under the leadership of John Knox. Mary was also disliked because of her marriage with Lord Darnley who was a Catholic. Mary would not let Darnley help in the affairs of state but she consulted her secretary David Rizzio. Darnley became jealous of Rizzio and ordered two of his friends to murder him. Mary never forgave Darnley for this and a little later when he was ill she had him moved to an old house outside Edinburgh. While she was at a ball the house was blown up and Darnley was found dead.

Mary's counsellor was the Earl of Bothwell who was thought to have arranged for Darnley's death. While Mary was out riding Bothwell's men carried her off and Bothwell married her. The Scots were shocked at this and Bothwell had to flee from the Protestants who took Mary
prisoner. Mary had to give up her throne to her baby son James and the Earl of Murray. Mary's half-brother acted as regent.

Mary was imprisoned in Lochleven castle which was on an island in the lake. She escaped however with the aid of a page of the household who stole the castle keys for her. She gathered a small army which was utterly defeated by the Earl of Murray and his friends.

Mary then fled to England for Elizabeth's protection. The English Catholics began to plot to put Mary on the throne and even appealed to Spain for help. Elizabeth's life was now in danger so she would not send Mary back to Scotland to be tried for fear that the French who loved Mary would attack England for sending Mary back to face death. She could not send her to France either in case Scotland should attack her for defending Mary.

At last Elizabeth's counsellors, Sir Frances Walsingham discovered a plot between Mary and a young Catholic named Anthony Babington, they had made plans to kill Elizabeth and so Mary was tried and found guilty. In 1587 Mary, Queen of Scots was executed at Fotheringhay Castle.
Elizabeth 1558-1603

Reasons for war between England and Spain:
1. Philip wanted to make Eng. R.C.
   He married Mary Tudor and was refused by Elizabeth.
2. Philip plotted to get Mary Stuart on the throne.
3. Eng. wanted share in New World trade.
4. Hawkins's slave trade.
5. Elizabeth sent help to Netherlands against Spain.
6. Drake and Hawkins plundered Spanish ships and towns.

The achievements of Elizabethan Seamen:

John Hawkins
- Started slave trade.

Sir Frances Drake
- plundered Spanish ships and towns.
- Started trade in New World.
- Singed the King of Spain's beard.
- Defeated the Armada.

Sir Humphrey Gilbert
- Tried to found colonies in America.
- Tried to find North West passage.

Sir Walter Raleigh
- Sent out expeditions to found colonies.
- Explored Guiana.

Sir Richard Grenville
- Fought in the Revenge against a Spanish fleet in the Azores.

Sir Philip Sidney
- Tried to sail with Drake.
- Fought in battle of Zulphen.
THE WAR WITH SPAIN

Feb. 8, 1950

[Map of Europe with marked routes and major cities]

- Track of Armada
- Principal Engagements

Countries and Cities:
- Scotland
- England
- Ireland
- France
- Portugal
- Spain
- London
- Edinburgh
- Cork
- Plymouth
- Calais
- Lisbon
- Paris

A
Reasons for England’s success against the Spaniards in 1588

1. The English ships had guns on their broadsides which were much heavier than those of Spain.
2. The English ships were smaller and could turn more easily than their large unwieldy opponents.
3. The Spaniards were caught in storms off the north coast of Scotland.
4. Spanish ships were wrecked off the Shetland Isles and also on the Giant’s Causeway.
5. The winds blew the English ships along.

Trade and Shipping in Tudor Times.

1. Henry VII

   Henry VII made a treaty with Flanders to encourage the wool trade.

   2. Navigation ships were only to come to England on English ships manned by English, Welsh, or Irish sailors.

   3. Offered to pay 1/4 cost of any new ship built.

   4. Made treaty with Baltic States to get control of Hanse trade.

   5. Treaties with Hindu countries to obtain more trade there.

   Henry built 2 ships for Navy only.

   Built 1st dry dock at Deptford.
Henry VIII

1. He built several new ships for the Navy.
2. Guns were put in the body of the ship and fired from the broadside.
3. He gave a charter to the Brethren of Trinity House for better looking after of the dockyards.

Edward VI, chancellor and Willoughby found the N. E. passage and set up Muscovy Co.

Elizabeth

1. Ships were faster and lower in the water.
2. They were easier to manoeuvre.
3. The Ark Royal was built.
4. Eng. sailors learnt much from attacks on Spanish Main.
5. Development of slave trade.
6. Drake's voyage round the world.

Country Life in Tudor Times

Enclosures

Fencing in of peasants' holdings and common land as well as lords' own land for sheep as there was an increasing demand for the wool. Peasants were turned out by raised rents, disappearance of common land and the calling in of leases.
Results of Enclosures

1. Unemployment.
2. Disappearance of yeomen farmers.
3. Revolts.

Unemployment.
Causes of enclosures.
- Dissolution of the monasteries.

Elizabeth was the only one of the Tudors who tried to cope with the problem of vagrancy.

Elizabethan Poor Law

1. Each parish made responsible for its own poor.
2. Overseers of the poor in every parish.
3. Overseers collected parish rent.
4. Sturdy beggars to be punished or sent to Houses of Correction.
5. Aged and infirm had license to beg.
6. All children had to be apprenticed to a trade.
7. Sheep farming was discouraged by J.P.'s.

The Parish Councils

Each year the councils were elected. Some of the people on the councils were highwaymen, surveyors of highways, petty constable and overseers of the poor.

The Elizabethan Parliament

Parliament got stronger and defied Wolsey when he asked for money to make war on France.
2. Elizabeth would not allow Parliament freedom of speech.

P.85 3. Parliament could only pass acts which Elizabeth had sent them.

The House of Commons protested against the custom of granting monopolies and Elizabeth continued to grant them despite her promises that she would not do so, until she realised that Parliament was in earnest and then she gave way very gracefully.

The Revolt of the Netherlands

People
1. Mainly peasant type
2. Hardy
3. Persevering
4. Many farmers.
5. Very adventurous
6. Very independent

1. Philip tried to force them all to become R.C.
2. He took away liberties from the southern states.

Rebellion against Spanish rule. Many beautiful buildings destroyed.
P. recalled Margaret and sent out D. of Alva to quell the Netherlands.
I of A. set up Council of Blood. II
William the Silent Made leader of the
Dutch. Asked P. to stop persecuting Protestants.
Gathered army (helped by Eliz.) by but was
defeated.
Some of his followers took to the sea.
Siege of Leyden. Dykes were cut.
Southern States come to terms with Spain.
William assassinated
Philip gives in and the 7 northern states
become independent.

1584

The Stuarts

The Stuarts reigned in England from 1603-1714.
Two arguments through these years are Religion.
6 King or Parliament

The Reign of James I 1603-1625

Character
Set out determined to rule England well - a
peace-maker, sense of humour - believed in
freedom of worship (toleration) - learned.
Inability to apply his knowledge to
everyday life.
Firm believer in Divine Right of Kings (chosen by God)
Religion.
1 Roman Catholic. Penal laws passed against Catholics
were relaxed and then enforced again by James, this
resulted in the Gunpowder Plot.
Puritans

1603 Presented James with Millemary Petition
1604 Hampton Court conference.
1611 Authorised Version of the Bible. About 300 Puritan ministers were turned out of their livings.
1621 Pilgrim Fathers set sail for America.

James I's quarrel with Parliament.

1604 Quarrelled over money
1614 Addled Parliament
1621 —
1624 —

Causes of quarrel

1 Religion.
   James supported Anglicans.
   Most of Parliament was Puritan.
   Charles married R.C. wife. C. was Anglican
   James appointed Archbishop Laud who was Anglican.

2 Privileges of Parl.
   T (x) C. believes in D.R.K. Parl. insists on privs.
   Freedom of Speech.
   " from arrest for M.P.'s
   No taxes without consent.

3 MONEY Stuart's very short of money.
   They got it by illegal means or by asking Parl. Parl. insisted on privs. in return for supplies.
Foreign Policy
Parl. want I to send expedition to help P's in 30yr's war. I reluctant.

Charles Ist 1625 - 1649

Events leading to the war.

1625. I
1st Parl.
E. and Parl. quarrelled over:
 a) Parl. would not grant E. enough money for war with Spain.
b) Parl. would not grant tonnage and poundage to E. for life but only for a year.
c) Religion. E was a High church man but Parl was mainly Puritan. Parl wanted laws against R.C.'s strictly enforced.

1626 II 2nd Parl.
a) Raid on Cadiz failed and Parl drew up articles of impeachment against Buckingham. b) dissolved Parl.
b) b) twined tonnage and poundage as before.
c) he demanded a forced loan from the people.

1628 III 3rd Parl.
a) THE PETITION OF RIGHT.
    The Commons sent this to the king to try to make him keep the laws which...
had been set out in Magna Carta.
The 4 main clauses were:
y No taxes are to be levied without
the consent of Parl.
y P. s should be free from arrest.
y No soldiers are to be billeted
on private citizens.
y No citizen is to be tried by
martial law.

1629: I wanted to dissolve Parl but the Commons
took the door and held the Speaker
down in his chair while they passed
three resolutions.

The King's Personal Government.
During this time the country was fairly
well governed but after the first five
years the King became short of money and
the Charles found various illegal
means of obtaining money

1 Landowners who had more than £40 a
year were to become knights and
pay the fees of honour or be fined
for refusing.

2 Monopolies were granted for the
sale of things like salt, soap
and bricks in return for annual
payments to the King.

3 Old documents were found showing
that certain estates had once been the property of the crown and the owners were forced to pay fines if they wished to keep their property.

Ship Money

Charles feared that France and Holland were about to combine in an attack about on Dunkirk so he asked for ship-money from the maritime counties and raised it successfully.

Charles again asked for ship-money this time from the inland counties as well. John Hampden, a wealthy squire refused to pay but when the case was brought to court the judges decided in favour of the King and Charles continued to collect the money.

Saud and the Puritans

Archbishop Laud offended the Puritans by issuing the Declaration of Sports. He also caused two men to have their ears cut off for their objections so in 1639, 2,000 Puritans emigrated to Massachusetts.

The Scottish Prayer Book. The Scots rioted when this was used so Charles raised an army against them.

The Short Parliament. Is. wanted money but Parl. wanted its wrongs put right and the war with Scots abandoned so Charles dissolved it after 3 weeks.
The Long Parliament.
1. The impeachment and execution of Strafford and Laud.
3. No tenurage and poundage without consent.
4. Courts of Star Chamber, and High Commission Councils of North and Wales abolished.
5. Parliament to meet every 3 yrs at least.
6. Parliament not to be dissolved without its own consent.

Grand Remonstrance drawn up.

Whigs and Tories in 16

James I

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<thead>
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<th>Charles I</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sophia</td>
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<td>George I</td>
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Charles II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anne Hyde</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James II</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary of Modena</td>
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James (III)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mary = Wof O. Anne Charles Edward. Young Pretender.</th>
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<td>Harro.</td>
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The Act of Settlement
Passed by Whigs.
1. W. and M. were to have King throne.
2. A. and her children.
3. S. and heirs. (Protestant)
8th of H. to be king by Act. of Parl. (Whigs)
Whigs strongly supp. Act. of Settlement

Tories
Tories, united (Protestants) sup. Stuarts, believed in
D.R. of K.'s. BUT. they were. Cof. E.
T's divided.
    Will accept C of Hanover.
2. Divine Right. Jacobites, stood up for D.R.K
    even if king was R.C.

Gov't. of Country
Whigs supp. 1688 settlement and power of Parl
Tories believed in power of king. He should
rule with advice of Parl.

Religion
Tories, strong C. of E. supp. Test Act.
Whigs. supp. toleration for all except R.C. Cof. E.
Tories supp. by aristocracy, squires and farmers.
Whigs supported by middle class wealthy
merchants. non conformists

Foreign policy
Tories wanted peace.
Whigs wanted foreign wars to extend
the empire and to get more trade.

Hanoverian Kings

1714. George Hanover came to Eng.
By did not want to rule Eng.
George II George III
The object of these was to get the Stuarts back on the throne.

They were led by James II.

1st rebellion was to break out in Scotland, Lake District, Devon and Cornwall.

- Scotland a J. was Scotch
- b) Disliked Act of Union
- c) Scotland R.C.

2 L.D under Lord Darnwellwater.

Events

- Started and failed out in north Scotland
- E. of Mar. marched South to Skirmish

26 Preston Jacobites defeated.

Results

- Imprisonment of leaders.

1717

Septennial Act. Parl. to sit for 4 yrs.

Reasons for Failure.

- a) Lack of money and good leaders.
- b) No proper organisation.
- c) James was a weak leader.
- d) The French sent too little help.
- e) The Whigs had an army prepared.

1745

Reasons for Renewal of War.

- a) New leader, Bonnie Prince Charles.
- b) Eng. def. by France at 
- c) Fontenoy. L.KV sup. James.
Events.

Def. Sir John Capes at Preston Pans.
Bap. Preston and Derby.
Returned reluctantly from Derby at his officer's wish as he had very little support from Eng. R.C.'s.
On the way back he cap. Sterling.

St. Falkirk.
Was def. at St. of Balladen by Cumberland.
Was hunted for five months and fled to France.

Reasons for Failure.
Insufficient money, arms and French support. Eng. Fac's did not want Stuarts as they were prosperous and they gave Ch no support.
Cumberland brought good army back from the continent.

Results.
Jacobitism disappeared.
Plans dispersed. Highlanders forbidden to wear tartans.
Highland regiments formed.

Robert Walpole
P.M. 1721 - 42.

I Early life and X ter.
Walpole was a Norfolk squire. Typical squire happily go lucky, friendly man. Not well.
acquainted with finer arts.

Would give his friends good positions and take bribes.

Very clever, especially at finance.

Been to Eton and Cambridge.

1701
Became M.P.

1708
Sec. of State for War.

1709
Treasurer of Navy. (accused of corruption and was imprisoned in the Tower for a short time.)

1714
Chancellor of Exchequer (loses his job soon)

1721
South Sea Bubble.

1721
B.h. of X. to put Eng. straight after S.S.B.
Remained in power till 1742.

His reforms

by Finance and Trade.

Restored Eng. credit after S.S.B.

b. established sinking fund to pay off national debt.

c) Improved the system of taxation by increasing direct taxes and decreasing indirect taxes.

Encouraging free trade.

Removed 10% export duties.

" 8% import " on raw materials

Reduced other duties. (Reduced smuggling)

Modified the Navigation Laws.

Made bondage warehouses for tea and coffee.
Tried to introduce the excise scheme but failed.
Reduced land tax to help Tories.

**Walpole and the Constitution**

Development of. Bab. govt. (Guy and II did not attend meetings)

1st. Prime Minister.

Insisted on unity in the cabinet.

Made the house of commons more important than H of C.

Used bribery and corruption to keep himself in power.

**Foreign Policy**

Eng must have peace.

Treaty with France.

“’’ Prussia against Austria and Spain.

“’’ Spain and Austria

Neglected Army and Navy

War of Jenkins’ Ear.

1739
Wars of the Eighteenth Century

War of Spanish Succession 1700-1714. GB v Sp
   Treaty of Utrecht
   Aust Sp.

War of Jenkins's Ear. 1739
   GB v Sp

War of Austrian Succession 1740-1748
   Aust Fr
   Treaty of Aix la Chapelle

Seven Years War 1756-1763
   GB v Fr
   Aust

War of American Independence 1776-1783
   GB v Am
   Sp Fr
   Holt
   Treaty of Versailles

Causes

a) The French claimed all land round the Mississippi and the St Lawrence.
b) Forts stopped Eng from spreading eastwards.
c) French stirred up Indians to fight English.
d) Both sides wanted possession of Ohio Valley.
A hand-drawn map showing regions and boundaries:

- **North Carolina**
- **South Carolina**
- **Virginia**
- **Pennsylvania**
- **New England**
- **New France**
- **St. Lawrence River**

**KEY**

- **State Boundaries**
- **Boundary of English Possessions**
- **Boundary of French Possessions**
- **Ohio Valley**
- **Mississippi River**
Rulers of Prussia

1688-1718
Fredk. I
Fredk. Willm. I
Fredk. II "The Great." 1740-1786

Fredrick the Great. II

Fredrick was a cultured man and loved all manner of music, art, and literature. His father disliked these things and forced him to live harshly and once said, "Fritzi is a fiddler and a poet and will spoil all my work." By his treatment Fredrick's father made him a fast cynical man.

I As an enlightened Despot,
He encouraged acting, music etc.
Founded Academy of Science in Berlin
Encouraged the speaking of French.
Encouraged French people to live. (Voltaire)
Built 'Sans Souci' like Versailles.
Made Justice quicker and better.
 Freed the press from restrictions

Agriculture
Drained marshes.
Cultivated more land. (Prevention of famine)
Invited colonists to settle.
Kept stocks of wheat.

**Religion**
Tolerance
Jesuit teachers who were exiled from France.

**Industry**
He wanted Berlin to be the centre of industry.
All manufactures encouraged.
Especially porcelain. (Dresden.)
High taxes on imports (to protect industries.)

**Finance**
Introduced French system of tax farming.
Spends a lot on war.

A really enlightened despot would have made a greater effort to free serfs.
He acquired Silesia and Poland.

---

**Catherine the Great of Russia.**

Her work as an enlightened despot:
- Encouraged literature, art, music, science etc.
- Established university at Moscow.
- Encouraged art galleries.
- Was first woman to be vaccinated for smallpox.

**Acquisitions**
- Baltic countries, area round the Black Sea.
- Poland
- Crimea (more notes over page.)
Russia's acquisitions during Catherine's reign

Russia

Moscow, Old Capital

Frontier of 1689

Frontier of 1795

Catherine's Acquisitions

Sweden
Baltic Sea
Poland

Black Sea
Caspian Sea
PARTITIONS OF POLAND

I Difficulties (External)

Russia, Russia, Austria, all want to expand and Poland is surrounded by them. Very little control over river mouths, Russia hills them. One port, Danzig. No natural frontier. Scattered population.

(Internal)

Infertile soil. Poor peasants. Mixed races and religions. Protestants, Catholics, Jews, Greek Orthodox Church. Feudal system. Peasants were serfs. Too many, too powerful nobles. Aristocratic system. Constant civil wars and foreign interference. Russia kept weak person on throne. King made concessions so he was weakened. Diet, meeting of nobles. Librum Veto. One noble could stop a law being passed.

Steps towards Partition

Fred wants East Prussia (Polish Corridor). Russia not anxious for partition. Has great influence. Austria would not agree unless F restored Silesia.

1772 First Partition: Austria has Red Russia, 3,000,000 Poles, Russia East of Russia. A. gets W. Russia. B. gets White Russia, good land. All Russians.

1772-91 Revival in Poland. Education, culture etc. Attempted to reform constitution.
1793  Second Partition
    P. gets 1/4 m. Poles. Danzig, Posen
   + Thorn
    R. gets 3,000,000 Russians, Ukraine.
   A. got promise of support to change
   Bavaria for the Netherlands.

   Poles, led by Rosinski, revolt after 2nd
   Partition
   Russians sent an army to crush
   the revolt. Occupied Warsaw.

1795  Third Partition
   Polish King forced to abdicate. Rest of Poland
   Russia had twice as much as P & A.

   Catherine
   Dealings with Turks. Barries on Peter's work to
get coast-on Black Seas.
   Won Tchesme'

   Treaty of Kutchuk Kainardji
   Terms: 1. Sultan to give Russia north coast of
   Black Sea to Bessarabia
   2. R. merchants allowed to use Black Sea.
   3. R. gave R. permission to protect Greek orthodox
      Christians in Constantinople.
   4. Sultan to grant independence to Tartars of Crimea
   Catherine wanted to revive old Greek empire
   with herself as Empress but she did not succeed.
The Divisions of Poland.

- Boundary after 1st Partition
- Boundary after 2nd Partition

Map showing regions and dates of partition:
- 1472
- 1793
- 1795

Legend:
- RED/
- WHITE/
- RUSSIA

Cities:
- Cracow
- Warsaw
- Tholm-Viskia
- Pripet
- Pinsk
- DRANZIG
- W. PRUSSIA
- ROSAN
- Niemen

Legend for dates:
- To Russia
- To Prussia
- To Austria
- To Russia
**Home Policy.**
(i) Was influenced by French.
(ii) Better education.
(iii) Education for women.
(iv) New law courts for different classes.
(v) Church under state.
(vi) Unkind to septs.
(vii) Gentry put, Catherine on the throne.
She made them idle, gave them privileges.

---

**George III 1760 - 1820.**

**Reasons for his popularity. More than George I & II**

1. He was born and bred in England.
2. He wished to deprive Whigs of power and rule himself.
3. He had no interest in Hanover.
4. He liked farming. (Was called “Farmer George.”)
5. He liked family life.
6. Loyal S. of E.
7. Was more handsome than his successors. **Character.**
   2. Industrious.
   3. Narrow minded.
   4. Stubborn.
The way in which he sets up his personal rule

1. Break up Whig Oligarchy.
   a) Dissolved Pitt.
   b) Newcastle who was powerful because of his money.

2. 1763 caused Treaty of Paris to be signed.
3. Insisted on writing own speeches.
4. Used bribery and corruption.
5. Built up a new political party, "King’s Friends".
6. Took an active part in the persecution of Wilkes.
7. Lord North Prime Minister (1770 - 1782)
8. How sure was George responsible for the War of America.

When he appointed Pitt as Prime Minister his power gradually fell (1782).

BUT, he refused to appoint Fox as Prime Minister because he disliked him so much.

b) He refused to allow Pitt to pass Catholic Emancipation Bill.

N.B. He keeps within the rights of the constitution.

The Wilkes Affair.

John Wilkes was a journalist for "North Briton"

a) In 45th edition he attacked Bute & King.
1769. Held for seditious libel with others - acquitted - fled abroad

1768. He returned to England. - Stood as M.P. for Middlesex.
The War of American Independence

Old Colonial System.

a) The colonies could only trade with Eng.
b) Eng. regulated taxes. i.e. (smuggling)
c) America could not manufacture her own goods
   d) They had Eng. governor in each state.

Advantages.

a) America has always an Eng. market for her goods.
b) America always had protection of Eng. troops.
c) Trading ships had protection of Eng. Navy.

Government

a) Each state ruled itself with the help of its governor - each had own Parl.
b) Americans have become apart from Eng. (more independent) i.e. After 7 yrs war - no longer afraid of French and Indians.

Events leading to war:

a) Stamp Act. (cause - large national debt.) A duty to be paid on legal documents
Colonists were given a year to consider this act. Opposition to this act (had a right to make their own taxes) refused to pay because of Bill of Rights (No taxes without consent of Parl.)

1766 Stamp Act repealed.
1766 Declaratory Act (right to tax colonies) declared.

1767 Townshend duties (duties on tea, glass, paint etc.)

more riots - colonists refuse to import Eng goods.  

1770 All taxes repealed except tax on tea.

1772 Boston tea party.
1773 Boston massacre (snowballing of British Troops)
1773-5 Ban blander - repealed - harbour closed - military governor sent out with forces.

Act to give for French freedom of religion - Puritans disagree.

1775 26 April Lexington - beginning of the war.
YORK TOWN. Cornwallis defeated.

- end of war

- American Independence recognised.

Charleston.
The American War of Independence

1783. Treaty of Versailles.

a) American Independence recognised.
b) Eng. keeps Gibraltar.
c) Spain had Minorca (from Eng) and Florida.
d) Spain gives Louisiana to France.
e) Fr. gets St. Lucia and Senegal.

I Washington’s Difficulties

a) Too little money to pay army. Army was small because farmers had to stay on land.
b) No Navy.
c) Colonies quarrelled amongst themselves.
d) Defeats were discouraging to colonists.
e) Insubordination.
f) Many colonists in South were loyal to England.

II English Difficulties.

a) Bad government because of Pitt’s dismissed and poor statesmen.
b) Lack of leaders.
c) Difficult country for travelling and communications.
d) Wars with Sp, Fr, and Holland.
e) Colonies had for support.
f) Control of sea coat.
g) Eng. people would not fight. German troops used.
AGRICULTURAL REFORM

1. Enclosures.
   a) A great deal of enclosures in 18.
   b) Disappearance of the common land.
   c) Yeoman farmer nearly extinct.
   d) Unemployment.
   e) Land required largely for sheep farming.

Advantages.
   a) Farmers had capital to improve farms.
      1. Drainage
      2. Machines
      3. Artificial manures etc.
   b) Battle prevented from wandering.
   c) Experiments with crops possible.
   d) Saves time, money, and waste of land
   e) Prevents spread of weeds.

Crops. Instead of 3 field system, 4yr rotation. Largely because of introduction of turnips and clover. Food for cattle in winter. Introduction of new machines (Jethro Tull) Special treatment of soil (Marling) Thomas Coke of Holkham. Production increase necessary for increased population.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1756</td>
<td>Prussia takes Saxony</td>
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<tr>
<td>1757</td>
<td>Principe wins Prague, wins Rossbach, T of KlostercSeven, Prussian-General</td>
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<tr>
<td>1758</td>
<td>Russians seize Prussia, Brunswick, defeated in Hanover</td>
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<tr>
<td>1759</td>
<td>Prussians defeated by Russians at Minden, to take Ticonderoga, Ft. Niagara, Ticonderoga</td>
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<tr>
<td>1760</td>
<td>Russians &amp; Austrians in Berlin</td>
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<td>1761</td>
<td>Spain enters the war</td>
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<tr>
<td>1762</td>
<td>Francetakes Havana from Spain</td>
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<tr>
<td>1763</td>
<td>Treaty of Paris</td>
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Revision

Jacobites  
Walpole  
The Elder Pitt  
Seven Years War  
George the 3rd.  
American War.  
Agricultural + Industrial Revolutions  
Transport and Communications  
Home policy of Younger Pitt.

Rise of Russia  
" " Russia  
(Peterine + Frederick)  
Partitions of Poland  
John Wilks.  
India in @