

By K. KENNY.

Subject HISTORY.

From 1870 to 1880.

Raine's Schools



1880

HISTORY HOMEWORKS

Undated	The Whig Ascendancy – Geo I
19.09.38	Untitled, but similar to the above
26.09.38	The Rise of British Naval Power in the Mediterranean
03.10.38	The Rise of the Cabinet System
08.10.38	Foreign Affairs (1713-1740)
15.10.38	The Influence at Work in India and America which made the Seven Years' War a World-wide Struggle
24.10.38	The Immediate Results of George III's Accession
28.10.38	The Importance of the Wilkes' Case
07.11.38	The Distant Causes which made America bitter towards England
14.11.38	The Effects of the American War upon the Rest of the World
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23.01.39	Wolsey's Home and Foreign Policy
30.01.30	The Reformation Parliament
06.02.39	Tudor Rebellions
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15.05.39	James II's Share in his Downfall
20.05.39	The Legislative Steps by which the Principles of the Glorious Revolution were put into Action

[Typed transcript of uncorrected pencilled draft homework, final essay now missing.]

The Whig ascendancy - Geo I

Act of Settlement
German King - Ministers of State & the Cabinet
Treaty of Utrecht
State of Europe

As by the Act of Settlement, passed towards the close of the reign of Wm III 1701 it was provided that none but a Protestant should succeed to the throne it followed that on the death of Anne 1714, Geo, Elector of Hanover was the next candidate of Royal blood. The Tories, however, favored the Old Pretender who was a Catholic. This put them in the wrong as concerned the Law and made the Whigs the champions of the Law and of the Protestant Succession. To be a Patriot, therefore, one had to be a Whig.

The new monarch was German by birth & training & could not speak English. This gave the statesmen who supported him, viz the Whigs, a very strong position not only in court but in the offices of State, for the King could not govern without their advice. This state of affairs led to Geo absenting himself from the Council. A Chairman became necessary & this led on to the final establishment of a Cabinet with the Prime Minister (a new office) as Chairman.

All this helped to place the Whigs in a very strong position, for any one who wanted to be thought a Patriot, or who wished to gain office either in Church or State, joined their party.

Further although the Tories had negotiated the Treaty of Utrecht 1713, yet under these circumstances, it was the Whigs who had the task of carrying it out. England had gained many commercial advantages, particularly in the Spanish colonial trade, and the Dutch had finally dropped behind in merchantile expansion because, in the late War (Spanish Succession), their recourses had all been reserved for land defence. Therefore, the Whigs gained the credit of the increased business which followed upon the Treaty. One side of this business led to the South Sea Boom which was a sign in the first place of increasing prosperity, for people had money to invest.

On the continent some nations were anxious to keep to the Treaty of Utrecht. Others particularly Spain were anxious to break it. Of course, the Whigs were anxious to keep commercial supremacy so they were pro-Treaty. This enabled them to pose as peacemakers, which helped their cause still further, for in Anne's reign they had been accused of being warmongers.

Thus with the King on their side, the chief Offices of Church & State in their hands, all Court Patronage coming to their friends & family relations, & the merchant classes in favour of keeping the T of Utrecht the Whigs were in an impregnable position throughout the reign of Geo.I.

The Whig ascendancy - Sec I.

~~Act of Settlement~~

~~German King - ministers of state & the cabinet~~

~~Treaty of Utrecht~~

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~~State~~

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K. Kelsey

19-9-38

History

George I (1714-1727), being a German, was ignorant of English and English politics. He therefore left his political work to his Whig Ministers. These ministers were prominent men, but no one of them was as superior to his colleagues as to be Prime Minister.

Lord Townshend was secretary of State, with Lord Stanhope as his associate. Sir Robert Walpole was Paymaster of Chelsea Hospital, then Paymaster General, and in 1715, First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. Marlborough was re-appointed Captain-General, but he was of no political

importance.

Their first move was to take vengeance upon the Tories. Against Bolingbroke & Osmond, Acts of Attainder were passed. Harley was impeached & put in the Tower.

Although there was a Whig majority in Parliament, the Tories might easily have gained power at the next election. Under the Triennial Act no Parlt. could last more than three years, so the Whigs took the unusual step of passing the Septennial Act (1716) enabling them to remain in power for seven years.

The European position was far from satisfactory. The Treaty of Utrecht (1713) had left Great Britain isolated and her former

allies indignant. Holland was dissatisfied, the Spirit was angry because Philip was made King of Spain, France might begin a war of revenge, and the Whigs were so dissatisfied that they thought of renewing the war. Wiser counsels prevailed, however, and their policy ^{heretofore} was based on the Peace of Utrecht.

In 1719 the Peerage Bill was brought forward which was easily passed in the House of Lords, but was met with fierce opposition from the Walpolean Whigs in the House of Commons. The Bill proposed that 6 new English Peers & 25 new Scottish peers should be appointed. They would, of course, all be Whig ministers, thus enabling the Whigs to dig

themselves well in, so that they would keep in power. It would also have strengthened the Lords at the expense of the Commons. The Bill was, of course rejected.

After the conclusion of peace with Spain, Walpole & Townshend resumed office. The first Whig schism was thus healed and the party once more became reunited. Before the end of 1780, the fall of Stanhope, in consequence of the South Sea Bubble, left Walpole and Townshend at the head of the Government.

8
This has thus all helped the Whigs to keep in power

K. Kelsey

8
26.9.1938.

The Rise of British Naval
Power in the Mediterranean

- ① Cromwell first sent fleet to Mediterranean. ✓
- ② Charles II. Tangiers. troops. ✓
- ③ Wm III. too busy. suffered losses. ✓
- ④ Anne. Gibraltar. ✓

In the middle of the seven-
teenth century, pirates made
themselves a nuisance in the
Mediterranean Sea, and as the
British merchants were suffering
heavy losses, Cromwell sent a
fleet there to subdue them. Here,
he was faced with a disadvan-
tage - we had no naval base
nereby. So that if a ship needed

repairing or refitting, it had to go to Plymouth, as this was our nearest base.

When Charles II came to the throne he did not care a scrap about a Mediterranean fleet, but to make himself powerful he fortified Tangiers. Near the end of his reign, soldiers were needed in England, so Charles recalled his troops, and blew up his fortifications. ~~But~~ Britain's naval power was no further established by this, and William III did not help it in any way.

When he came to the throne he was busy with international affairs to support the fleet in the Mediterranean. Thus the

fleet suffered heavy losses.

In 1704, however, Gibraltar was taken with very little resistance, and we then had a naval base. When Spain tried to take it they were easily beaten at the Battle of Cape Passero (1705). We were now a naval power in the Mediterranean.

Thus it took four reigns to establish a naval ~~base~~ power in the Mediterranean. Cromwell's, who could not without a base - Charles's and William's, who were too busy - and Anne's, who finally succeeded.

K. Kelsey

3-10-1938

The Rise of the Cabinet System

- ① Responsibility of ministers under the Stuarts
 - ② The Cabal
 - ③ Whigs & Tories ✓
 - ④ William & "Mrs. W." ✓
 - ⑤ Sacheverell ✓
 - ⑥ Sec. I alters rule concerning chairman of ministers ✓
- Summary: foreigner, woman, foreigner

The cabinet was not a thing that was organised in a day. It grew up very gradually, and took seven reigns in which to be finally established.

James I was intelligent, but not

in the sense that he knew what to do when a political situation arose, so he relied upon Bacon for advice. All the other Stuart sovereigns did likewise, Charles I obtaining his information from Lord and Wentworth, and Charles II from Hythe and Danby.

Charles II, however, did not rely so much upon his ministers as he did upon the Cabal, a mnemonic name formed from the initials of its members - Blifford - Arlington - Buckingham - Ashley - Cooper and Lauderdale. These men had no official standing, but were just favourites of the King. They never met together to discuss business but were asked individually. It was through them that the

Secret Treaty of Dover (1670) was negotiated.

Three years later Titus Oates invented a "Popish Plot", thus turning the public against the Roman Catholics. Shaftesbury (né Ashley-Cooper) used this scare to bring forward an Exclusion Bill, which proposed that nobody who was a Roman Catholic could become king. Charles resisted this because he was a Roman Catholic secretly, and because the heir to the throne, his brother was a Roman Catholic as well. Thus, two parties were formed, the Whigs and the Tories. The Whigs favoured the Bill, and the Tories opposed it. The Whigs were scattered and the Bill was never passed.

After the Glorious Revolution (1688) so called because there was no blood shed, William III was called upon to rule by both parties. Thus he had to choose one to rely upon, and displease the other. Finally he chose the Whigs, but still had his own ministers: Montague, Russell, Somers and Wharton. Montague looked after the Bank of England; Russell, the Navy; Somers, the Law; and Wharton was advisor where the House of Commons was concerned.

Anne kept this policy at home, but abroad she was busy with the War of the Spanish Succession. She left this mainly to Marlborough, however, and as the Tories were friendly towards France (being

Jacobites), Marlborough relied upon the Whigs. Thus one party is in power, and the other in opposition. The Trial of Dr. Sacheverell (1710) showed Anne that the Whigs were not all powerful, and a general Election brought the Tories to power.

George I, being a German, was not able to be chairman of his ministers. Thus, the ministers met with no royal interference, and did as they thought fit. This is what we today call the Cabinet.

Through all these reigns, the king has relied upon somebody to advise him, and when two parties were formed he had to rely upon one party. So, whichever party is

in power, the king relies upon
their advise.

L. Kelley

8-10-1938

Foreign Affairs (1713-1720).

1. Trade Concession to England ✓
2. Jenkin's Ear. ✓
3. Colonial Wars - colonies important ✓
4. Pragmatic Sanction ✓
5. War of A. Succession ✓

One clause in the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) stated that one British ship should be allowed to trade with the natives of Spanish America each year for thirty years. It is obvious that this ship made ^{use of} advantage of this, and brought me back as much as possible, and it is equally obvious to see that the Spaniards did not agree with this. So after the thirty years were passed (1743) Spain, if strong

enough, would go to war with Britain in order to compensate her losses.

The actual outbreak of war was 1739, and was partly caused by the cutting off of a British Seaman's ear. As his name was Jenkins, the war is sometimes alluded to, as the War of Jenkins's Ear.

During this century England, or her colonies, became involved in many wars, among which were the War of the Austrian Succession (Austria and England v Prussia, France and Spain), the Seven Years' War, and the American War of Independence. This denotes that the colonies were becoming important. England and Spain

were at war in the colonies, when Charles VI died (1740). Before he died he drew up a Pragmatic Sanction which declared that the Austrian dominions should never be broken up, and that his elder daughter, Maria Theresa, should succeed to all of them. He persuaded nearly ^{all} of the European powers to guarantee this, but they nearly all broke it after he died.

The lead was taken by Frederick the Great, who was then King of Prussia, who attacked Austria. George II preferred Austria to Prussia, and so he became allied to Austria. France and Spain joined Prussia. George personally commanded an army

and won a victory over France at Dettingen (1743). This was followed by the Battle of Fontenoy, which stunned the French for a time, but they countered the blow by starting a Jacobite revolt in Scotland in 1745. This compelled most of the English troops to withdraw.

The capture of fortresses, then became easy for the French, but at last peace was declared in 1748.

George II's reign, therefore was not a peaceful one, for even if England herself was not at war, there was trouble in the colonies.

H. Halsey

15-10-1938

The Influences at work in India
and America which made the 17th Wat a world
wide struggle.

India:

- ① C. J. Co^g.
- ② James I. makes peace with Spain: Surat.
- ③ Dutch spoil E. I. Trade.
- ④ E. I. C. develops 3 great Centres.
- ⑤ Duplax captures Madras, but is restored 2 yrs later.

America: (N.C.)

- ① Louisburg & Acadie fortified
- ② .. captured but restored 3 years later.
- ③ Halifax made naval base.
- ④ Fr. evacuate Acadie.

America: (S.C.)

- ① Virginians cross Alleghenies

- ②. Ft. build Ft. Duquesne.
③. Genl. Braddock's defeat.

The seven years' War took a long time to ripen. To trace the beginning one has to go back to Elizabeth's reign. In 1600 the East India Co^{ty} was founded, and although England held the supremacy of the sea, the English were still reaching India by land. The Dutch were also trying to reach India by land, for they were Spain's enemy, and so they could not pass Spain by sea.

In James' reign peace was made with Spain, and James obtained the grant of trade at Surat, ^{in the} Bombay province. The Dutch, however, spoilt trade in the East Indian islands, and in

Amboyna, a small is. with a trading post. All the
traders murdered, killed. hours, in fighting of a
rough battle

1623 we took up arms against them
at Amboyna, one of the Molucca islands
in the Indian Archipelago.

after this the East India Coy.
turned to mainland trade, and
three great trade centres were
developed; Madras, 1639; Bombay,
1661, and Calcutta, 1690.

In 1746 Madras was captured
by Joseph Duplex, a French
leader in India, but it was restored
in 1748 by the Treaty of Aachen.

In America, the French were
being harassed by the English and
the colonials. So much so, that
they fortified Louisburg in 1720, and
the Isthmus of Acadie in 1743. Louis-
burg was captured by the English
in 1745, but it was restored in 1748,
the same date that Madras was

restored to the English. In 1749
Halifax was made a naval and
military base by England, so that
supplies and repairs would be
near at hand. After many
warnings the French thought it
fit to evacuate Acadie, and the
English took possession of it.

In the Southern States of
America the Virginians tried
to expand, so they crossed the
Alleghenies, only to find the
French were already there. This
was in 1753, and in the next year
the French built Fort Duquesne,
now called Pittsburg after Pitt,
to stop them from expanding.
This angered the English, and so
General Braddock, with English
and colonial troops tried to take

it, but was heavily defeated, 1750.

K. Kelsey

10

24th Oct 1938

The immediate results of George III's
accession

1. ~~1. George's 'policy', and its disadvantages~~
- ~~2. Effects on old Whig families.~~
- ~~3. King's friends - America - end of war.~~
- ~~4. John Wilkes.~~

Every king in the Hanoverian succession relied upon his ministers - except George III. He decided that he was better off without ministers. He was an Englishman, unlike his forefathers, and as such he understood the work of the Government, and did not like the Whigs using his name, patronage and money to control the Commons on his account. So he disbanded the Whigs.

and drove Pitt from office (1761). George now relied upon the advice of his mother, Augusta, Princess of Wales, and of a Scottish nobleman, John, Earl of Bute. Both were ignorant of politics. George was perfectly within his rights to govern, but there was one great drawback. As yet, one person had looked after, the navy, somebody else the army, another the colonies, and now George was planning to oversee the whole lot. It was a great effort, but doomed to failure from the start.

The great Whig families who had hitherto been sure of a good sine-cure for their sons were now faced with the proposition of finding jobs for them. The Whigs had dug themselves in to such an extent that unforeseen difficulties like this were never dreamed of. The only

7. way to find their sons jobs was to
cringe around the king.

Many people did this and were successful; and were called the "Kings friends." Their only policy was to agree to what the King said. They had no idea of politics, but they backed George to the last ditch, just to keep jobs. England looked in a pretty bad state with Bute as chief minister and the others all ignorant.

Some good things were done, however, one being that peace was agreed to in 1763. The Peace of Paris, as it is called, gave England a great deal, but not as much as it expected. By the treaty, France ceded Canada and Cape Breton to England, but was allowed to keep shares in the Newfoundland fisheries. This was a

foolish move for England, for the French used the fishing ^{grounds} as a training school for cadets. The reason they gave for wanting to keep shares, was that as they were Roman Catholics, they had to eat fish.

The Americans were dissatisfied at the expulsion of the French from Canada, and the result was that the thirteen colonies no longer needed English protection. Things became worse when Grenville passed the Stamp Act, which stated that all legal documents and formal acts were to be written on stamped paper, the proceeds of the duty going to the Imperial Exchequer. The Americans caused such a row over it, that it was repealed altogether. Townshend then made them bitter again, by imposing duties on glass,

3. colours, paper and tea, exported to America. This infuriated the Americans, and in 1770 there were riots in Boston. Some British soldiers fired into the mob and shot several of them. This was denounced as a bloody massacre and made the colonists very bitter indeed.

At home, one John Wilkes, had perceived the trend of George's policy, and abused the ministers in his paper "The North Briton". This was first started as a propagan^{da} against Bute, but when he resigned in 1763, Wilkes continued it against his processors. Success

In no. 45 of the newspaper, Wilkes said, "The ministers put a lie into the mouth of the King," referring to the King's speech. This

infuriated George, because he liked
the public to know he made his
own speeches. Wilkes and everybody
concerned, were arrested, but released
later with heavy damages, because
of a false arrest. Later he fled to
France to avoid arrest because of
a filthy poem he published.

~~affair that Wilkes~~
circulated except in MS. which is a
publication.

H. Nelson.

29.10.1938.

The importance of the Wilkes' Case.

1. Liberty of the public established
2. Saved the King from the responsibility of his own actions.
3. Prevented the House of Commons from making a serious constitutional blunder.

Although John Wilkes had a bad character, he did, indirectly, a lot for the good of the people through his case. Briefly, the facts of the case are that in the 45th issue of his paper, the "North Briton", Wilkes stated that the King's ministers had put a lie into his mouth. George III. was

grieved at this statement, not
because of the lie, but because
he wanted everybody to think that
everything that he did or spoke
was his own work. He had a
general warrant issued for every-
body concerned with that case,
and had them arrested for an
indefinite period, because he had
not sufficient evidence. An outcry
was caused by this, and Wilkes
was awarded heavy damages
and released. Because Wilkes
won his case the King was no
longer able to issue general warrants.

The King having lost his
case, everybody now knew that
the ministers made his speech,
and that the King did what
the ministers told him. Thus,

when we lost America it was not the King's fault, and so none of the responsibilities rested upon him. If they did, he might have met the same fate as Charles in 1649, or James in 1688. So the King, although he did not know it, really had to thank Wilkes for retaining the throne for him.

There was a great clamor on the part of the British people

before Wilkes' case, the party in power in Commons prevented any new members in opposition from taking their seats. Thus, Commons was not the voice of the people. After the case, Wilkes was a candidate for Aylesbury and elected but he was rejected by Commons. There was a re-election, and again Wilkes was elected and rejected. In all, he was rejected.

four times before he was admitted.
This ended the House of Commons
old policy, and after that it was
the voice of the people that was
heard.

Wilkes then, is a very important
personage in history. Summing up
his case, he established public
liberty; he saved the King from
losing his throne; and he prevent-
ed the House of Commons from
making a grave constitutional
Blunder. Besides his case, Wilkes
was sheriff of London and Middle-
sex 1771; Lord Mayor of London 1774,
M.P. for Middlesex 1774-90; and
city-chamberlain until he died in
1797.

H. Kelsey.

10th Nov. 1938

The distant causes which made America bitter towards England.

1. Colonies founded in discontent.
 2. No interference from England before 1760. ✓
 3. Geo. III thought America was a state like Hanover, and tried to rule it such. ✓
- Summary ✓

The Declaration of Independence was signed by the members of the Congress on July 4th 1776, but to find the causes of it, one has to trace back to 1607 in James I's reign.

When James made peace with Spain, there were among the population of England, people who

objected to it. These people then organised an unofficial party and migrated to America. They named the State where they landed Virginia, after Queen Elizabeth.

In 1620 James dissatisfied the Puritans with religious concerns. They migrated and founded New England.

Charles I disappointed the Catholics in 1632, and they founded Maryland. And so it went on. More States were founded in discontent.

The people in these States went there to avoid trouble and strife, and they did — until 1760.

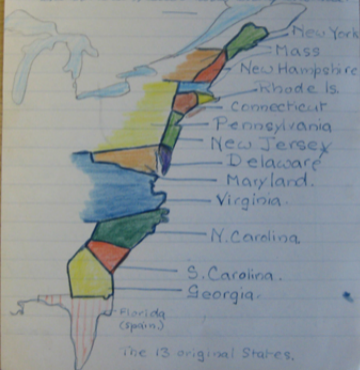
In 1765 Grenville passed his Stamp Act, and Townshend taxed tea, colours, glass and paper imported in America. Lord North withdrew all

these duties except that on tea!
This infuriated the Americans, and
when in 1770, there were riots in
Boston, their blood was properly up.
The Navigation Act was ignored in
Chatham's ministration but Geo^{III}
revived it.

Geo. thought that America was
Hanover, and he tried to rule it as
such, but their different states had
different views, and could not be ruled
over by one person. On July 4th, 1776
The Declaration of Independence
was proclaimed.

Geo^{III} should not be blamed for
the loss of America, because from
1607 the kings reigned; all helped
to anger America by one way or the
other. The inhabitants of the 13 states
came to their respective states, to avoid

...stife, and when they received it instead
the obvious result was independence.



K. Kelsey

9th Nov 1958

The Effects of the American War
upon the rest of the World.

The effect upon:-

1. England. ✓

2. Ireland. ✓

3. France. ✓

4. India. ✓

5. America. ✓

Summary. ✓

The American War not only had an effect upon England and America, but upon nearly every country in Europe, and others.

The hardest smitten country was England. The North Ministry was unable to cope with such a struggle, and the Whig opposition was falling to bits, and when Lord North attempted to help

7. the Roman Catholics, a series of riots broke out in London (1780); led by the fanatical and half mad, Lord George Gordon they burnt Catholic chapels, opened the prisons, and plundered the town, and were at last put down by the soldiers after a serious loss of life. These religious riots, showed that the people were dissatisfied with George's personal rule.

To add to the trouble in England, Lord North resigned in March, 1782. Rockingham put in in his place, but he died soon after, and George, who was eager to get rid of the Whigs, appointed Shelbourn in his place. His first job was to recognize the independence of America. He also signed the Treaty of Versailles in September 1783.

3. Being a "king's friend", Shelburne was disliked by both the Tories under North, and the Whigs under Fox. As the two were powerless to do anything singly, the two parties united to drive Shelburne from office. He did so, and George was forced to accept the ministry that he bitterly hated, but waited for a chance to put them out of office. His opportunity came when Fox's India Bill was passed through the Commons. He exerted an extreme amount of pressure on the House of Lords, and the Bill was stopped. The two combined parties were then put out of office, and the Younger Pitt was made Prime Minister by the King in 1783.

In Ireland, the people there were very bitter. The troops had been

4

1782
1782

taken away, but seventy thousand
civilians took their place. They demand-
ed that they should have a party
parliament of their own, and that
Catholic gentry should be allowed to
sit in it. Pitt agreed to this, so as
to make no more trouble, and in 1782
this parliament was formed. As Grattan
was the Chief Minister it is known
as Grattan's Parlt.

1789

In France the writings of Voltaire
and Rousseau were being felt. Voltaire
attacked the religious powers, and
Rousseau attacked the social standing.
Of the two, Rousseau was the more
powerful, and he brought the people
up to a fever pitch by saying that
all governments were unlawful and
did not rely upon the Sovereign.
In 1789 the Revolution broke out.

5.

The Revolution can not be called an immediate effect of the American War as the American War had been ended six years before the Revolution broke out, and the actual bloodshed did not come until ten years after.

Under North's Enabling Act (1773) the East India Cord was given political power. Warren Hastings was appointed Governor, but the Act broke down. The French took advantage of this to try to regain their influence in India. A French admiral, de Suffren, obtained mastery of the Indian Ocean, but Hastings, after a fierce struggle, regained the British supremacy.

The only country to be at peace after the War was America. She was free to trade with any country and so

6.

became richer. The irony of it was that she bought her manufactured goods from England.

And so you see, that the American War of Independence was not a struggle between America and England but a world-wide struggle, leading to the Gordon Riots, the French Revolution, and other bloodshed.

X. Kelsey.

12-12-1938.

The course of the Peninsula War.

Campaigns:-

1. Vimiera 1808. ✓

2. Bussaco 1809. ✓

3. Talavera 1809. ✓

4. Torres Vedras 1810. ✓

5. Salamanca, Vittoria. ✓

Portugal had remained Britain's faithful ally throughout the Napoleonic War, and stood alone in resisting the Continental System. For this reason, Napoleon tried to invade Portugal. As this could not be done by the sea, the French had to march over the Pyrenees through Spain. While they were doing this, the royal family of Portugal were shipped to Brazil, and Sir Arthur Wellesley of Indian fame, was left in charge.

He beat General Junot at Vimiera

1808, but he was superseded by Buxard, a senior officer, who made all fighting cease. The French then underwent negotiations with Buxard, and he agreed to let the French evacuate Portugal and go to France. When this news reached Britain, all officers concerned were recalled, but Wellesley was exonerated from all blame and allowed to return.

The Spaniards did not like the idea of French soldiers feeding on their land, so they joined the British forces. Napoleon, however, crushed them on the Ebro, and marched on to Madrid.

General Sir John Moore conducted a masterly retreat from Sahagun to Corunna. Here, his troops were to have embarked on British ships and be exported, but when he reached there the ships were not there. Soult and Ney, who were left in charge by Napoleon, here met

him, but were defeated by Moore at the battle of Bonora, though Moore himself fell in the field.

When Wellington returned to Portugal, he drove Soult from Oporto, and marched on to Madrid. At Talavera he defeated the French under Victor and Joseph, in spite of the lack of support from the Spanish troops under Beresford. Soult, however, threatened his rear, and with great difficulty he managed to return to Portugal.

Waltham and Blakeney were sent to head the Walcheren Expedition, but it was a failure owing to malarious swamps and lack of promptitude.

To Wellington's relief, Napoleon did not cross the alps again, but he sent Massena to drive the British from Portugal. Wellington, although he beat the French at Bussaco, was forced to return to Portugal. At Lisbon he constructed the triple defence line of

loses of Navas. Against this defence, the
fleets of Messina were in vain, and worn
out by hunger and disease, and disappointed
in the hope of reinforcements from Seville in
Andalusia, the French returned across the
pyrenees into Spain. Two months later, they
suffered a further loss at Fuentes d'Onoro.
Messina was replaced by Marmont, but
the conquest of Portugal was a failure,
35,000 lives being lost.

In 1812, Wellington took the offensive
and beat Marmont at Salamanca. He
marched into Madrid, but the French
concentrated all their forces, and he was
forced to return to Portugal.

In May of the next year, Wellington
advanced to Valladolid and thence to
Vitoria where he defeated Joseph and
fourteen. Joseph abandoned the straggle
and fled. Napoleon hastily sent his
troops, but it was too late - the great

country had been lost. The Iron Duke
pressed the French back, through the
Pyrenees, and invaded France. He defeated
Soult at Orthez and took Toulouse.

Throughout the whole war, it was
no easy task for Wellington: he had
several difficulties, namely:-

He had insufficient support from
Britain: (40,000 men were wanted on the
Walcheren Expedition).

The Spanish Army did not co-
operate such as at Talavera.

All the fortresses were in the hands
of the French, and had to be recaptured.

And the French outnumbered the
British considerably.

Wellington also had many advantages.
He was used to rough country. The
French generals were jealous of one another.
Spain had to be crossed by the French in
order to reach Portugal, and the French

often lacked food. And finally, although
a very great asset to the British,
Napoleon did not leave one man in
complete charge. and so it is seen that
the Peninsula War was not won and
lost on only fighting.

H. Kelsey

10

Jan^o 16th 1939

Henry 7th's ability as the first
great English Statesman.

1. He obtained throne by descent, and not conquest.
2. Yorkists deprived of their lands.
3. He joined the two rival houses.
4. He turned his troubles into good fortunes.
5. He married his family into foreign royal families.

The hereditary claim of Henry VII was of the slightest kind. His mother was a descendant of John of Ghent, and his father was a Welsh squire. Yet it was with this line of descent that he claimed the throne of England. He did not claim it by

right of conquest at Bosworth, because the citizens would be apt to say he had no legal right to the throne. Instead, he made Parliament, who were mainly Lancastrians, proclaim him as the rightful heir to the throne. There was no person living, therefore, who had, according to Parliament, a better claim than Henry. This was Henry's first sign of statesmanship.

His next act was to look through all the documents of Edward II and Richard III. He noted all the ~~same~~ ^{same} Yorkist gentry who had land granted to them, and deprived them of it. ~~He did not exile or execute them, for he would gain nothing by that.~~ ^{He did not exile or execute} He then redistributed the land among the Lancastrians, thus making them anxious to help him.

The next step was to join the rival houses, York and Lancaster, by marrying Elizabeth of York. He was in no hurry about this, in case the public would accuse him of owing the throne to his wife. He made Parliament ask him to graciously fulfil his promise to marry the lady Elizabeth. This he did in 1486.

Elizabeth's aunt, Margaret, the dowager Duchess of Burgundy, was bitter towards Henry, for murdering her brother, Richard, at Bosworth. She was bitter against Elizabeth, also, for marrying a murderer. It was for this reason that she was willing to help anybody that would like to dep^{ose} usurp Henry. Her first "charge" was Lambert Simnel, a boy of twelve, who alleged he was Edward of Warwick,

the son of the ill-fated Clarence.
Henry soon stopped the plot by taking
the real Edward, out of the Tower. The
Yorkists, however, landed in England,
but were easily defeated at Stoke.
Simnel was given a job in the royal
kitchen. The Irish, who helped the
plot, were weakened, and Henry
had a firmer grip on them.

Besides Margaret, Henry had an
enemy in Charles, King of France. To
counter this hostility, Henry made an
alliance with Francis of Brittany. In 1488,
however, Francis died, leaving one daugh-
ter, Anne. The French overran Brittany,
and Charles married Anne. Henry
levied an army and landed at France,
but on being paid a nice sum of
money, he returned home. He also
gained the expulsion of Perkin Warbeck,

3.

an impostor claiming to be Richard, son of Edward IV.

Warbeck went to Flanders, but Henry counteracted this by stopping the wool trade between the two countries. Maximilian was exceedingly anxious to stop this, and so he expelled Warbeck and signed the Magnus Intercursus, ^{no price was paid for the wool, but in the name of the Duke} by which England's trade was increased. Ten years later, 1506, Maximilian's son, Philip, was forced to take refuge in an English port, because of the bad weather. Henry received him cordially, but would not let him resume his journey until he signed the treaty known as the Malus Intercursus.

Henry was regarded as a newcomer to the throne of England, and so he had to marry his family into other royal families to make his position stable.