

OWN WORK  
of HENRY III (1216-1272)

1. Henry after he had deposed ROBERT OF BURGUNDY, became friends with KING OF FRANCE. FRENCH FAVORITES.
  2. A NEW KING TOOK HIMSELF NAME OF CARREAS, HE WAS THE KING'S BROTHER IN LAW. SIMON DE MONTFORT EARL OF LEICESTER.
  3. SIMON DE MONTFORT WAS A VERY WISE MAN.
  4. COVERED HIS OWN COSTS.
  5. WAS KILLED AT BATTLE OF BURNHAM 1265.
- WHICHER SMITCHELL  
ENGLISH PEOPLE OF THE 13TH.



HENRY III

6  
70



SIMON DE MONTFORT

Edward I (1272-1307)

The conquest of Wales and  
Scotland.

Wales

1. Llewellyn the Great was the first to make Wales almost independent, he lived in the time of Richard I.
2. His grandson also called Llewellyn and his brother Davies I rebelled against Edward, Llewellyn was killed in battle, but Davies was captured and hung.
3. Edward I gave Wales her first Prince of Wales.
4. No further attempt was made by Wales to recover independence until fifteenth century, that is for three hundred years when

Owain Glendower in the reign of Henry IV rebelled but was defeated

- 3 In spite of its conquest Wales has retained her own language and customs and famous men of Mr Llyod George and a famous weapon the longbow.

### Conquest of Scotland

- 1 Scotland has always been a mixture of races eg Picts, Scots, Britains and Danes
- 2 In 844 Kenneth Mac Alpine the King of Scots became King of Picts as well. In 1018 the King of Picts and Scots defeated Northumbrians. Same year Strathclyde became under his rule

David I (1104-1163)

1. gave special care to gardening
2. His daughter married Henry I.
3. Organized land according to Norman  
ideas
4. Between death of David 1153 and that of Alexander 1206. But after death of Alexander a crisis came
5. The heir to the throne then was a girl of three, Edward I hoped to unite England + Scotland by letting his eldest son marry her
6. Finally, friction led to war between England + Scotland, Edward captured Berwick + slaw 8,000 citizens.

7. Edward then marched to Scotland when John Balliol appeared before him with a white rod, a token of submission.

8. Wallace freed Scotland for a short time, but the battle of ~~Scotland~~

9. Was beaten at Falkirk 1296. Few years later Bruce beat the English, Irish & Welsh forces of Edward

## 10. Robert Bruce

6  
10

### Story of our Government How Edward I Governed

1. Improved laws & law courts

2. Kept in touch with all classes

MAD OF  
SCOTLAND



6  
20

of people through his government.

5. First thing to appoint Justices of peace, these were to try the people who had performed small crimes

6. He encouraged towns & their trade

5. Rearranged law courts  
Steps to prevent crime

1. No dyke, tree or bush whereby a man could do hurt was allowed, within 200-feet of the road

6. That in each town or village the gates were to be shut from sunset to sunrise and that twelve  
10 men should be on guard, to stop any stranger passing them.

## Own Work

Edward I made all the laws base England in 1290

The money-lending was then took up by Italian

After twenty years of Edward's reign he made his Model Parliament

In this barons, Clergy and Common were represented.

Some of Edward's barons refused to follow him to war until he signed the great Charter, was killed at the Battle of Bannockburn

*Edward I was not killed*

ENGLISH PEOPLE OF THE PAST  
WHICHER & MITCHELL.

5  
10



## Life in Middle Ages

### Charters

1. A charter was a written promise saying that a certain town could have certain rights
2. In 1327 the citizens claimed rights to use mills for fulling cloth.
3. Three years later all towns lost all these charters.  
Guilds, Markets, Fairs and Pack horses
4. No man could sell and buy anything or with anyone.
5. A man could only make and purchase or sell as long as he kept his rules of his society or guild.
6. No man can belong to a

Guild without passing through an  
Apprentice or proper training for  
his work

### Markets

1. Most trade of town was done on  
market days
2. Could not be held without a  
charter.
3. Traders paid rent for permission to  
work in the stalls or booths.

### Fairs

1. Only King could grant rights to  
hold a fair
2. A fair was a great source  
of profit

2. Was a very messy seen  
Pack Horses

1. Were used as luggage trains

3. Utilised by a pedlar to carry goods over the country.

7

10

### OWN WORK

On Edward the first



\* PACK MULES AND COUNTRY CART



EDWARD I

6  
10



\* DOORWAY TO KING EDWARD'S ROOM BERKLEY CASTLE.

## The Hundred Year War.

### The Causes

1. There were many causes about English and French Seamen
2. Trying to stop England and Scotland from uniting
3. Chief cause of the war was because the French King was trying to take away English possessions, but English wouldn't let him, and he would take the ones he but also
4. Caused also because of Flanders which is now Belgium.

### Battles on Sea and on land

1. ~~Edo~~ the third first battle was fought at sea off the coast of Flanders at Sluys (1310). The famous Norman

fleet attacked Southampton; it had taken Edwards ships the Christopher.

- The next attacker, the Christopher was recaptured, and most of all the Great Norman fleet was destroyed.

### On Land

- Six years after the sea-victory at Sluys, a great victory at Bury (1346) was won.

- The battle started at night.

### The Black Death

- The war between England was stopped by a terrible plague, (the ~~black~~ ~~death~~) it spread from Asia to Europe and then to England.

7

10

- The plague cost off nearly one third of the population of England, which was about four million.

# OWN WORK.

## Hundred Years War

1. Was caused by the people of Flanders revolting with Edward and then being restored to them, which convinced they could not stand with England any more.
2. At Crécy Edward scored a great victory over the French. Edward was brave the strength of the bows of the English men was not met and could not shoot terribly.
3. In 1380 after Edward had secured victory over France at Poitiers.
4. Edward II made peace with France when a crown on the Point of entry to which a large part of France was given to him.

from  
British

NEW HISTORICAL RECORD  
LONG MAN



EDWARD III.



THE BATTLE OF CRECY.

6  
10

*not well written out*



1  
20

Richard II (1377-1399)  
(The Peasants Revolt)

Causes

1. The country peasants who were ~~villains~~ <sup>villains</sup> wanted to be free.
2. The labourers were bitter against the mon-  
astries.
3. In 1381 everybody had to pay the poll-tax this was the cause of the rising.

Leaders

1. John Ball was driving the people into revolt, he preached in the streets.
2. Wat Tyler was the man who captured the Dover, and killed the Archbishop.
3. Jack Straw was also a leader he was



a friend of Wat Tyler  
Chief Events

1 The chief revolt was in Essex, the rebels marched to Mile End, demanding the end of villainage.

2 People who listened to John Ball's famous speeches, sacked Lambeth Palace, and the Archbishop live.

3 Richard said to the people "Ah, ye good people I am your King: what lack ye?" and they said "We will that ye make us free for ever."

4 The Lord Mayor of London attacked Wat Tyler and struck him down because he was rude to the King.  
Results

1 The crisis was over as far as London was concerned.

2 Money wages became more general. Nearly all ~~inlets~~ become freemen.

6  
10

### crisis

### The War of the Roses

Henry VI (1422-1461) : Edward V (1461) : Edward IV (1461)  
Richard III (1485)

### Causes

1 People said they had a claim to the throne, and this started war.

2 Great Barons lived in castles and had serants called retainers.

3 The wars of families of Lancaster and York are called the war of the War.

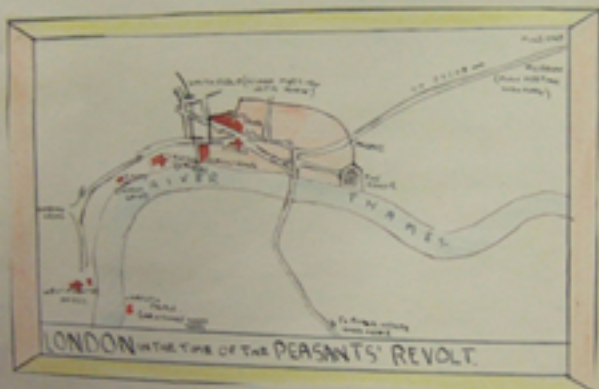
## OWN WORK.

### THE BLACK DEATH AND THE DEBTS

1. THE MEN WHO RETURN FROM FRANCE AFTER FIGHTING FOUND IT HARD TO LIVE WITHOUT EXTORTIONERS. THEY PAID PEOPLE TO DO THEIR WORK.
2. THE BLACK DEATH CARRIED OFF HALF THE POPULATION ENGLAND.
3. AFTER THIS PEBBLES WORK WAS WORTH TWICE AS MUCH AS IT WAS BEFORE.
4. RICH PEOPLE WHO DID NOT WANT TO PAY TWICE THE PRICE MADE A LAW CALLED THE STATUTE OF LABOURERS, AS WHICH ANY LABOURER SHOULD TAKE A WAGER WAGE COULD BE PAID.
5. WHEN EDWARD DIED RICHARD III WAS MADE KING. HE ~~LAID~~ WOULD TAKE TO PAY FOR THE WORK. BUT THIS CALLED THE Peasants Revolt.
6. A ~~LARGE~~ GROUP OF PEASANTS, WITH WAT TYLER LEADING THEM, GATHERED UNDER, AND KILLED THE ARCHBISHOP. RICHARD WENT OUT TO MEET THEM. WAT TYLER SPoke INSULTS TO THE KING, WHERE AND THE LORD HAS OR SLAY HIM. RICHARD PROMISED TO FREE THEM SO THE REBELS ENDED.

NEW HISTORICAL RECORD  
LONGMAN

6  
70



hand

Roses because the Yorkists wore a white rose and the Lancs Lancastrians wore a red one.

### Events

1. For thirty years the wars went on, many battles were fought as at St Albans (1455)
2. Northampton and Wakefield (1460) Towton (1461) Barnet and Tewkesbury (1471) Bosworth (1485)

### Results

1. Edward, Duke of York won the crown after Towton and became King Edward IV (1461-1483)
2. But the war did not end. Edward had great trouble with his barons, the greatest being Warwick known as King's Ruler.
3. On Edward's death his little son should have been King. But was murdered with

his little brother by Richard III who became King

But Richard's reign was not a long one, he was defeated at Bosworth (1485)

7  
10

### Henry VIII (1491-1509)

#### His character and rule

• His mother was Margaret Beaufort of the House of Lancaster.

• Was a very clever boy at youth

• Grew up to be "a comely personage"

• Was a little above stature well and straight limbed, cold in manner, hard at heart, and too fond of money

5. Was a great builder built Henry's VIII chapel in Westminster Abbey
6. Was called Solomon of England, his personal position was not very secure
7. Had a enemy Margaret of Burgundy, was always making trouble in England
8. Strengthened his position by series of marriages
9. Put a new law through Parliament known as Statute of Livery and Maintenance, which forbade barons to have 'retainers'.
10. Special committee of the King's council was set up, known as East of the Star Chamber
11. His chief policy was to keep peace with France

## Great Inventions

1. Until 1477 every book was written by hand then Caxton printed the first book into English
2. Gunpowder - used in firearms
3. Mariners Compass - helped sailors a great deal

## Great Discoveries

1. Christopher Columbus found the Gulf of Mexico and America.
2. John Cabot discovered Newfoundland.
3. Petogese and Shanish found Brazil
4. Magellan founded the S. of Magellan



# OWN WORK

## HENRY VII (1485-1509)

1<sup>ST</sup> SOVEREIGN OF THE RACE OF TUDOR

UNITED YORKIST AND LANCASTRIANS BY MARRIAGE ELIZABETH

UNITED RICHARD AT BATTLE AND WAS PROCLAIMED KING

MARRIED HIS ELDEST DAUGHTER TO JAMES IV OF SCOTLAND

THERE WAS NO WAR IN HENRY'S REIGN

AMBERT SIMNEL PERSONATED THE EARL OF WARWICK

AT HIS REBELLION WAS DEFEATED AT STONE 1497

PERKIN WARBECK WHOSE REBELLION COMMANDED IN

1492, WAS TAKEN AT BOWLING NOBLE'S OF 1497

PERKIN WARBECK WAS EXECUTED IN 1499

COURT OF STAR CHAMBER WAS REVIVED IN HIS

REIGN

COLUMBUS DISCOVERED AMERICA

SEBASTIAN CABOT DISCOVERED NEWFOUNDLAND 1492

VASCO DE GAMA DOUBLED THE CIRCLE OF GOOD

HOPE 1497

BOOK: THE BRITISH ENCYCLOPEDIA



LIME

QUARTZ  
GNEISS

SECTION IN THE MOUNTAINS  
OF THE MOUNTAINS

SECTION OF THE MOUNTAINS



QUARTZ

QUARTZ  
GNEISS

SECTION IN THE MOUNTAINS  
OF THE MOUNTAINS



CENTURY



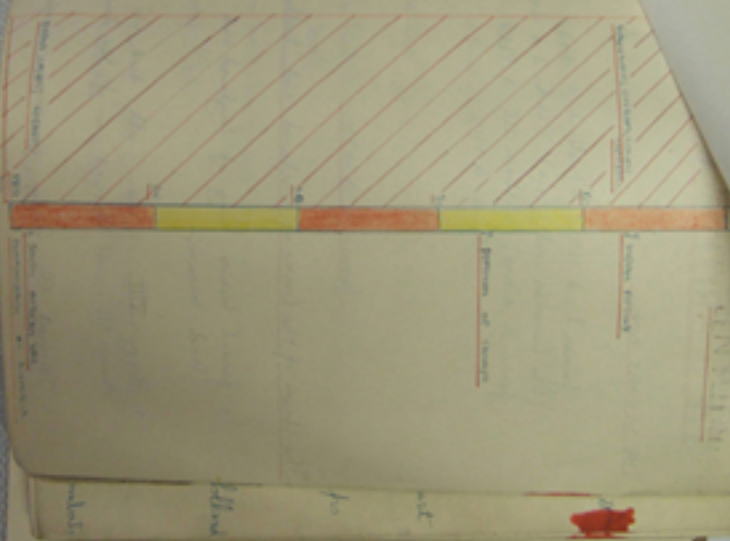
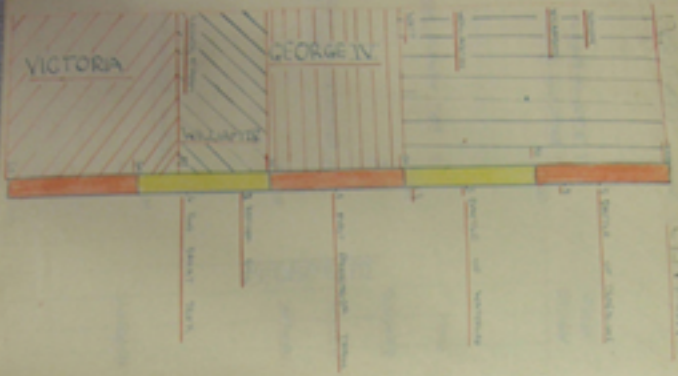
CENTURY

1. Matrix of Plate of  
2. Matrix of Plate of

3. Matrix of Plate of

4. Plate of Plate of

5. Plate of Plate of



FURTHER DATES

1909 UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

1914 GRAND WAR

1918 ARMISTICE

1920 LEAGUE OF NATIONS

KINGS AFTER 1901

EDWARD VII 1901 - 1910

GEORGE V 1910 - 1936

# THE BRITISH EMPIRE

## THE STUART KINGS

James I d. 1625; Charles I d. 1649;  
(The Commonwealth 1660); Charles II d. 1685  
James II d. 1689; William III d. 1702.  
Anne d. 1714.

## James I d. 1625

### The Union of the Crowns of England and Scotland

1. James I became King of England and Scotland because;-
2. Henry's VIII children all died, so did Henry's VII except Margaret one of his daughters
3. Margaret the only successor married

James IV of Scotland, who became James I of England as well.

### First Successful Colonies of the British Empire

1. Was made by <sup>the</sup> Pilgrim Fathers who established New England in North America.
2. Our first island was Barbados in the W Indies.
3. East India Company opened its first factory at Surat in India.
4. Sir Walter Raleigh tried to find a colony in Virginia.

### Popocate Plot

1. Was a plot by Roman Catholics to obtain a Catholic King.
2. Catholic leader was Robert Catesby.

3 Gunpowder was to be set off on the fifth of November

1 Guy Fawkes was found before he was to set off the Gunpowder

### The Authorized Version of the Bible

1 It was published in James I reign

2 Was translated into English by 47 bishops

3 Took two years to complete

### Execution of Sir Walter Raleigh

1 James son was going to marry the daughter of the King of Spain

2 There was fighting between Spaniards and Sir Walter Raleigh



- King of Spain said Raleigh must die, otherwise he would not let his daughter marry.
- He died without any feat.

### The Plantation of Ulster in North Ireland.

1. There was a king in N Ireland headed by the O'Neills and O'Donnells.
2. They were beaten by Lord Mountjoy.
3. The English seized their lands, and it was given to various English and Scotch settlers.
4. They and their ~~descendants~~ in time made Ulster.

6  
70

# OWN WORK.

## JAMES I

1. Othello son of Mary Queen of Scotland
2. His childhood was raised under the direction of the Earl of Mar
3. He married Princess Anne of Denmark 1589
4. Example given as his reign was the Gunpowder Plot
5. In 1606 he established Episcopates in Scotland
6. In 1603 his daughter Elizabeth was married to the Catholic King James VI of Scotland, and followed him to Scotland, bringing the present royal family to the throne.
7. He wanted to marry his son to the Spanish Princess, but this proposal failed.
8. So war was declared against Spain
9. The king however died soon after in 1625
10. James' father possessed of good abilities, good heart, and many defects in rule

Book: Cynopedia

By: Oliver



## Charles I (1625-1649)

### Charles and his Parliaments

#### 1) His ideas about Parliaments

1. The king and supporters said government was a king's affair.
2. The king said "You must not meddle with the main points of government, that is my affair."
3. The king said he was ruled by Divine Right, that was, responsible to God alone.

#### 2) Parliament why he quarrelled.

1. Was against Parliament's demands for greater control.
2. Elton tried to prosecute the Duke of Buckingham, a great friend of the king, so

Charles would not let Eliot prosecute the Duke of Buckingham

Other disputes were rised about taxes and imprisonment of certain people

10 He ruled without Parliament

11 Charles ruled eleven years without Parliament

12 During this time Thomas Wentworth, and Archbishop Laud were the King's advisors

13 Wentworth opposed the King, but later joined up with him, and was sent to govern Ireland, he was very efficient.

14 Charles had difficulty in getting enough money to govern with

(2) 'The Long' Parliament

- 1. In 1640 Charles was obliged, much against his will to summon Parliament once again 'The Short' Parliament as it is called lasted three weeks.
- 2. Charles quarrelled with the 'Short' Parliament and had to call another, called the 'Long' Parliament.
- 3. Men of 'long' Parliament were noted men of that time.
- 4. Leader was a Somersetshire squire John Pym

The attempt to arrest 'Five Members'

- 1. The King suspected that some leaders in the Houses of Commons were arranging help from the Scots.

~~The King went to arrest the five members.~~

1. He went to arrest five members but found that they had gone.

## Civil War (1646-1649)

### The Opponents

1. The Roundheads were against the King. After a time they found a leader in Oliver Cromwell.

2. The other side the Cavaliers were with the King.

### The Chief Battles

1. The two armies met at Edgehill 1642. Prince Rupert led the King's forces. The battle was indecisive.

- 2 In 1644 the Scots came to the aid of Parliament and helped it to win the battle of Marston Moor.
- 3 In 1645 came the battle of Naseby.
- 4 By this time Parliament had a well trained army called the New Model, leader Fairfax
- 5 In the battle Parliament's cavalry was led by Oliver Cromwell
- 6 The G Parliament won the battle

6  
20

### Commonwealth (1649-1660)

War with Ireland

## Causes

6

1. In Ireland parties combined to oppose Cromwell
2. Because Cromwell went there.

## Events

1. Cromwell took two strongholds Drogheda and Wexford
2. He beated the Irish, but they still hated him

## War with Scotland

### Causes

1. After death of Charles Scots supported his son, who one day would be King

### Events

1. Cromwell routed Scots at Dunbar 1650 and at



MARKLIST

NAME N. ROPER

CLASS T3.

LESSON

CLASS  
MARKOWN  
WORKEXTRA  
MARKS

MONS II

7

7

MONS II RBC

6

6.7

EDWARD I

7

6

TOMI

6

6

MONS II

6

6

EDWARD I

6

5

EDWARD I RBC

6

LIFE IN THE THICK WOODS

7

6

WINDY WOODS

7

6

WINDY WOODS

7

EDWARD I RBC RBC

6

6

WINDY WOODS

7

-

EDWARD I RBC RBC

6

-

TOTALS

84

61

GRAND TOTAL = 14535  
50Satisfactory

Worcester, 1651.

1. Later on Scotland was put under control of General Monk.

### War with the Dutch

200

1. That all goods coming to England must come in English ships.
  2. We wanted Dutch to salute our ships in the narrow seas.
- t
1. War broke out between England & Holland.
  2. The two leaders were Robert B. Blake and Martin Tromp.
  3. These two Admirals met in many combats.

- 4 Peace was made on terms which satisfied both armies.

### Cromwell's Parliament

- 1 The new parliament was called Barebone's Parliament
- 2 He divided ~~the~~ England into eleven districts
- 3 Each district was under a Major General

### Cromwell's Character.

- 1 He was a great soldier & statesman
- 2 He made England respected all the world over.

6/2  
He was fond of birds, hunting & hawking

The Restoration  
Charles II (1660-1685)

Charles in Exile

- 1 He escaped from England disguised as a servant to Jane Lane
- 2 Lived for nine years on the continent
- 3 He reigned for twenty five years

The Restoration Settlement

- 1 Crown lands & church lands and estates of Royalists taken by Cromwell were restored
- 2 Part of the New Model Army was kept

- 5 Taxes could no longer be imposed except by vote of Parliament
- 6 Elizabethan Prayer Book was revised in a slight Church direction, and all services to be in accordance with it.
- 5 Over 2,000 clergymen would not agree to this settlement were turned out of their living and were forbidden to come within five miles of it

### The Great Plague and Fire

- 1 The great Plague started in 1665 from the East of Europe
- 2 A great many people died
- 3 A house in which there was a case of Plague, painted a red cross on the door.

## Famous Men

1. Christopher Wren, the greatest of all architects, rebuilt St. Paul's cathedral and 51 other churches.
2. John Milton from age of ten was a great poet.
3. John Bunyan was a Puritan preacher in the Commonwealth, wrote "Pilgrim's Progress".
4. Sir Isaac Newton greatest of all mathematicians and natural philosophers.

## The Great Fire

1. A year after the Plague came the Great Fire of London.
2. It stopped the Great Plague.
3. Before the fire houses were built of

wood and after the fire they were  
built of brick.

6  
20

James II (1685-1702)

What he believed in

1. Was a Roman Catholic, anxious to make England a Roman Catholic
2. Was a strong believer in the absolute rule of Kings.
3. Wanted as much power as French King

Why he became unpopular

1. A rising in the West in favour of Duke of Monmouth, who claimed the throne

2. He was beaten, Judge Jeffreys told the people connects with it.

3. 500 people were hung, and 600 transported across the sea.

4. Before long all charges turned against James.

### The Exclusion of Catholics

1. He issued a declaration of Exclusion of Catholics.

2. All laws against Catholics were suspended.

3. Catholics were given all important positions.

### Death of Queen Anne

1. Archbishop of Canterbury and six other bishops petitioned the King not to compel them to accept the Exclusion.



- They were summoned before court
- They were found not guilty and were free

Why William III became King

- Whole nation was against James
- Many eldest daughters of James, were Protestant
- The married William, the ruler of Holland who was also a Protestant

6  
70

the greatest enemy William III (1688-1702)  
Louis XIV

- In the year when Louis XIV James came to the throne Louis started persecuting his Protestant subjects

THE ABICATION OF EDWARD VIII.

I, EDWARD THE EIGHTH OF GREAT BRITAIN,  
IRELAND, AND THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND  
THE SEAS, KING EMPEROR OF INDIA, AS HEREBY DECLARE  
MY IRREVOCABLE DETERMINATION TO RENOUNCE THE  
THRONE FOR MYSELF AND FOR MY DESCENDANTS, AND  
MY DESIRE THAT EFFECT SHOULD BE GIVEN TO  
THIS INSTRUMENT OF ABICATION IMMEDIATELY

I HAVE TAKEN WHEREOF I HAVE HERETO SET  
MY HAND THIS TENTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1936 IN  
THE PRESENCE OF THE WITNESSES WHOSE CONSTITUTIONAL  
FUNCTIONS

SIGNATURES ARE SUBSCRIBED

(SIGNED) EDWARD. R. I.



7  
10

France invaded Holland.

William was King of Holland has well as England, so has Louis hated Holland he hates William and England also.

### The Landing of William III

If William was made King of England, alliance of England and Holland instead of England and France.

William landed at Torbay and came to London.

He was offered no resistance, his former had become unpopular.

Why the change was called "The Glorious Revolution"

No blood was shed as there was no fighting.

1. It was a battle for civil and religious liberty.

### William's Character

1. He was small in stature, weak in body & thin.
2. He could talk in four languages.
3. Was a good brave soldier.
4. Died from head injuries, what he received when he fell from his horse.

### Mary Character

1. Was very popular, fond of dancing and talking.
2. Liked needle work.
3. Had a good knowledge of geography.

## History Anne's Character

1. On William's death Anne became queen
2. She had a large appetite
3. Was an active woman and fond of hunting

## Rebellion in Scotland

### Williecrankie (1689)

1. Campbells and Western Lowlanders support William
2. Highlanders support James II
3. They fought a battle at Williecrankie  
Highlanders won.

# The British Empire

## Massacre of Glencoe (1692)

1. Glens had to surrender by a certain date
2. 120 men were quartered in the valley of Glencoe
3. Suddenly they were treacherously attacked, and thirty eight were butchered.

## Progress of Scotland

1. Schools were built in every parish.
2. Presbyterian religion was made state religion
3. Act of Union was passed.

## Rebellion in Ireland

### Siege of Londonderry

1. James landed in Ireland and laid siege

at Londonderry and Enniskillen

- 1 People were starving until a boat brought food

### Battle of Boyne (690)

- 1 William came to Ireland and fought battle at Boyne.

- 2 James and his troops were defeated

### The Broken Treaty of Limerick

- 1 Limerick submitted to William III

- 2 Government refused to carry out treaty

7  
20

- 3 Was known as the Broken Treaty of Limerick

# THE BRITISH EMPIRE

## India

1. Buddah - lived 500 years before Christ, was India's greatest religious teacher
2. Mohammedians say all followers of Mohammed are equal
3. Hindus say no man can escape from the 'caste' he is born, Hindu caste have always refused to mix with another caste.
4. Akbar most famous ruler (1556-1605) ruled same time as Queen Elizabeth
5. Shah Jehan (was another famous Emperor (1628-1658), known as 'hand of the world')
6. He built Taj Mahal in memory of his wife
7. Aurang-Zeb (1658-1707) last of great rulers of



Mogul dynasty. Could not prevent the gradual break up of his Empire.

East India Company (1600) and its trading posts.

1. It is the largest trading company in the world.

2. Chief trading stations were - Surat (1601), Madras (1639), Bombay (1661), and Calcutta (1757).

3. French also formed a East India Company.

1. Dupleix was a brilliant Frenchman.

2. Was made governor general of French possessions in India.

3. His aim was to drive British and the odds from India.

Clive Duplex failed owing to Clive.

When he was an officer of twenty six, he captured Arcat (1751) with only 500 men.

- In 1757 Clive marched with an army of 3,000 and 8 guns against Nabob's capital. Nabob met him with 50,000 men and 46, but Clive won the battle.

### Mir Jafir

- Mir Jafir joined forces with Clive.
- He was placed on the Indian throne by British.

### Suraj Daulah

Suraj Daulah the Nabob, ruler of Bengal said British should not fortify Calcutta.

## Conquest of Canada

### French Explorers (Cartier)

1. Discovered the estuary of the St Lawrence (1535)

2. Landed at what is now Quebec

### Champlain

3. Explored the St Lawrence Lawrence 1600

4. Founded town of Quebec 1608

### La Salle

5. Went Southward beyond the Great Lakes

6. Sailed (1682) first down the Illinois River and then down the Mississippi

7. When he arrived at Gulf of Mexico, he took possession of the country, called it Louisiana

British

Middle

North

William

Charles

## British Colonies Southern

1 Most important Virginia, named by Sir Walter Raleigh

## Middle

1 New York, founded by Dutch (1624)

2 Pennsylvania founded by William Penn

## Northern

1 Oldest colony, New Plymouth, started by Pilgrim Fathers (1620)

## William Pitt

1 William Pitt took charge of affairs in London

2 Devised schemes which saved America from French

## Charles Wolf

1. His genius was discovered by Pitt
2. Wolfe after a great fight won Quebec for French
3. Died in battle from wounds.

### Montcalm

1. Was Wolfe's opponent at Quebec.
2. Died after battle from wounds, was glad he died before seeing Quebec taken by Brits.

### Baillon

1. Followed French fleet in a November gale into Quebec Bay, they went on shore on rocks.

1/20 2. Won a great victory against French

Your books are untidy!

United States of America  
Colonies Broke Away

payed and payed two-thirds of cost of English army  
a, and America, and the colonies one-third, colonies  
could would not agree

at first not pay taxes imposed by London  
by law, by but by their Parliament  
without with Colonists

taxed taxed colonists on tea and paper

ed by governed by an parliament, said but English  
i. courtment could not oppose taxes  
Persons and Persons.

closed the closed Boston

the war battle was on Bunker's Hill 1775 was won by  
Brit: British

3 Declaration of Independence was signed at Philadelphia 1776

4 English surrendered at Saratoga (1777)

5 George Washington was Commander-in-Chief of American forces

6 English surrendered to Americans at Saratoga (1777)

### End of War Results

1 Peace of Versailles was signed 1783

2 Thirteen colonies were made an independent republic

## South Africa

### Early Discoveries

1. Bartholomew Diaz, first European to reach Cape
2. Table Bay was founded by some Dutch sailors that was settled there

### Early Settlers

1. Dutch farmers (Boers) gradually settled on the land behind the coast
2. French Huguenots fleeing from persecution settled there

### Why we left the Cape

1. British paid £6,000,000 for it
2. Many Dutch settlers went out there, but the Boers did not agree with them.



## Boers

### Description

1. Were Puritans and were very religious
  2. Were used to a hard isolated life
- Why we quarrelled with them
1. They disagreed about the ways the natives were treated
  2. They felt that British could have been glad to do away with their isolated life

### The Great Trek

#### New Colonies

1. Several Dutch farmers moved North
2. They set up two colonies the Cape of Good Hope and Transvaal Republic

## Why they still remained friendly

- 1 They remained friendly because of the danger of the natives

## Discovery of Gold

### (1) Places

- 1 1886 in Transvaal, and in Johannesburg, and Pretoria

### (2) Effect on British

- 1 Built large towns with electric light, theatres and big buildings
- 2 Many Britishers went there, Boers started complaining
- 3 Feeling towards each other gradually grew worse and worse.

## Outlanders

### Who are they

1 Boers called all strangers Outlanders

2 Many of them were Batal  
Why they were badly treated

1 Because they were on Boer land

2 Because Boers did not like them

Boer War

(a) Chief Events

1 War started in 1899

2 Boers were fine horsemen, could make  
attack, and ride away so no foot  
were left behind

3 More troops were sent out

4 Boers were gradually driven back  
these republics were conquered

## Chief Leader

1. Paul Kruger - President of Transvaal was the Boer leader

2. English were lead by Lord Roberts assisted by Lord Kitchener

## Boer Settlement

### Peace Terms

1. Peace was made 1902, when Transvaal and Orange Free State came under British rule.
2. In 1906 they had the right to govern themselves.

## Union of South Africa

1. In 1909 the four colonies joined up, forming the Union of South Africa.
2. One day South Africa may become one great state.

## Natives

### (a) Rebellion

1. Natives were always fighting white people
2. They killed about four hundred ~~more~~

### (b) States

1. Some coloured races such as Zulus, Xhosas live in South Africa.
2. Others live in such states as Bechuanaland and Basutaland.

## Livingstone

1. Born in Glasgow 1813,
2. He educated himself.
3. Went to Africa as a missionary and explorer 1840-5,

- 4) He followed the Zambezi River right across the continent.
- 5) Discovered Lake Nyasa, Victoria Falls and River Zambesi.
- 6) Died in middle of Africa 1873.

### Rhodes

- 1) Was born and bred in a English parsonage.
- 2) Diamonds were found in Bechuanaland, he gradually made all companies into one.
- 3) Founded British South Africa Company.
- 4) His idea was that the British Empire would stretch from Egypt to
- 5) When he died in 1902, Rhodesia was named after him.

## Mungo Park

- 1 He started exploring in 1795.
- 2 Went within 200 miles of Timbuktu
- 3 Then lived for eight years in Scotland.
- 4 He discovered nearly all the course of Niger
- 5 Died when natives attacked the boat

## George Goldie

- 1 He united all companies on Niger, and bought out the French.
- 2 Royal Niger Company ruled up & down the river 1895.
- 3 Nigeria was made a protectorate

7  
10

Writing needs improvement

... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..

11/12/1910

... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..



New Term

April 1937

# Australia

## Torres

1. Was a Spaniard
2. Sailed right through the straits that divide New Zealand and Australia

## Dutch History

1. Was a Dutchman
2. Discovered an island off the West coast

## Tasman

1. Discovered a island off the South of Australia
2. Named it after himself Tasmania

## Captain Cook

1. Captain of Royal Navy
2. Born in Yorkshire
3. Proved that New Zealand consists of two islands
4. Discovered Botany Bay

## Ph. III

1. Britain started sending prisoners to Australia, to Botany Bay
2. Was captain of three ships carrying prisoners.
3. Started a settlement in New South Wales

## Hindes

1. Sailed right round Australia
2. Named many bays and islands after his officers

## Sturt

1. Discovered River Darling 1828,
2. Started out from Adelaide and went to Cooper's Creek where he broke down

## Lyre

1. Journeyed from Adelaide (1831) along shores of the great Australian Bight
2. Reduced to such straits for water that he depended on a sponge soaked with dew

Stuart

- 1. Left Adelaide 1862, and travelled North
- 2. Saw Indian Ocean

Mac Arthur

- 1. Took some sheep to sheep to New  
Zealand and started the world's great  
sheep industry
- 2. One sixth of world's <sup>one</sup> sheep from  
Australia

Hargreaves

- 1. Responsible for the first practical gold-  
mining done 1851
- 2. Made thousands of men go to  
Australia



M - 9 No

## Australian Colonies Act

1 Colonies demanded home government.

2 Was granted 1850 by Australian Colonies Act

### Canberra

1 New federal parliament house opened 1927 in Canberra, south west of Sydney

## New Zealand

### Cook's Voyages

1 Tasman discovered ~~Australia~~ New Zealand

2 Afterward Cook made five voyages there

3 Took possession of the island, named

nearly all places, himself.

### Natives

1. When settlers first came the found natives, Maoris, in possession of the land.
2. They lived on pigs, dogs, rats and sharks.
3. A very fine race physically, strong good fighters.

### Dominion

government

1. Settlers increased, were given self-government.
2. Later became a self governing Dominion 1909.

### French Explorers

1. British flag was actually hoisted 1840, few days before a French man-of-war arrived intending to hoist the French flag.



7  
20

There are some careless  
mistakes

### Indian Empire

#### The Indian Mutiny

#### Robert Clive

4 Born at Churchill 1732.

9 Was sent to India as a clerk

3 In 1774 was made first governor-general

#### William Pitt

Was made governor-general at  
1785

1. As a boy made George III <sup>was</sup> at his speech

2. Won two notable victories

Lord Dalhousie

1. While he was Governor General (1838-49)

2. India made great strides

3. Railways, ports, irrigation, telegraph, cotton, silk, tea & education, etc were introduced

Causes of the Mutiny (1857)

1. Natives thought these changes affected their religion

2. A new rifle was used in India which took greased cartridges.

2. A rumor went round that pigs and cow  
fat was used.

3. To the Mohomedans the pig is sacred,  
and to the Hindu the cow is sacred.

### Chief Events

1. Sepoys refused to use rifles, so were im-  
prisoned.

2. At Delhi the garrison revolted, every European  
was killed.

3. At Barrackpore, a garrison surrendered and  
were all killed.

4. The mutineers were led by Nana Sahib.

5. Delhi was won back by Sir John

Lawrence

Chief changes

1. By Indian Councils Act (1892) Indians were given seats in ~~the~~ Council of India.
2. Mutiny resulted to the end of East India Company.
3. Railway, schools and newspapers have helped to develop the people.

7  
10

# THE IRISH SETTLEMENT

## Religious Divisions

1. North East Ireland became largely Protestant

2. Rest of Ireland remained Catholic

## Influence of French Revolution (1789)

1. The revolution was making itself felt all over the <sup>continent</sup> empire

2. Ireland wanted to break all connections with Britain

## Wolfe and Robert Emmett Emmett

1. Wolfe was leader of a society called the United Irishmen (1791)
2. Wanted to break all connections with Britain like American colony.
3. A rising took place 1794, Wolfe Tone went to France to arrange for an invasion of Ireland.
4. For his help in the rising Robert Emmett was hung.

### Parliament of Ireland

1. This time Ireland had a Parliament of its own consisting of Protestants.
2. Pitt and others both pety or Catholics.

- When the act of Union was passed Parliament ceased to exist

### The Act of Union 1706

- Britain wanted to unite Ireland as well as Scotland
- Act of Union was passed after much delay
- Ireland sent its representatives to Parliament at Westminster

### The Land Question

- Landlords were mostly Protestants, and did not live in Ireland.
- Landlords did not provide houses, farms
- Act of Union was just a self-interest

## Corn Laws

1 Potatoes were the chief food, In the "Black Year" 1845 the potato crop failed.

2 There was a terrible famine, peasants starved.

3 Sir Robert Peel repealed the Corn Laws a year after

## Home Rule

1 Ulster continued to agitate for home rule

2 Gladstone brought in a bill, it did not pass Parliament

3 Liberals brought in a second bill, but before it was passed the Great War broke out



## Ulster

1. Ireland was divided, Ulster north being known as Ulster

2. Had its own parliament for private affairs

3. Paid same taxes as English and Scots

4. Sent members to British Parliament

## Sinn Féin

1. During war an extreme party got up known as Sinn Féin.

2. Tried to make Ireland a ~~separate~~ nation  
Irish Free State

3. South Ireland is being called the Irish Free State

King added Iceland to his empire?

7-1  
/ 10

Writing spelling exercises to be  
careless

---

# INDIA

1st time 165



# INDIA

AFTER THE PARTING  
1953



# EGYPT

AND

# SUDAN.

## NAPOLÉON

1 He said "France must be the masters of Egypt to destroy England"

2 His aim in Egypt was to destroy our road to the East

3 Nelson and others thwarted him

## DE LESSERS

- 1 Was a great French engineer cut the Suez Canal (1869)

### GENERAL GORDON

- 1 Sudan rebelled against Egyptians
- 2 General Gordon was sent out
- 3 Was shut up in Khartoum
- 4 The troops that went to his aid suffered greatly
- 5 Was slain before they arrived

### LOD KITCHENER

- 1 Went to carry on Gordon's work

1. Beat Dervishes at Omdurman 1898.

2. He made all the Nile under British Control  
Loos Cromie

3. Was the maker of modern Egypt

4. Found Egypt faced with bankruptcy and  
left it with credit

7-1

To

Caroline writing  
again

---



THE GREAT

WORLD WAR

< 1914 - 1918 >



## CAUSES.

1. Powers of Europe gradually formed two rival alliances  
(a) The Triple Alliance (1882) Germany, Austria and Italy  
(b) The Dual Alliance of France and Russia (1894)
2. Host to Austro-Hungarian Empire was made by Serbs
3. Germany in order to attack France invaded Belgium.

## Chief PERSONS AND EVENTS.

### (a) ON LAND.

1. Britain and France attacked at Battle of the Marne, Germans were forced to retreat
2. First fighting was around Ypres, Belgium

3. General Jock was commanding allied forces.
4. Battle of Amiens was a black day for Germans.
5. In Palestine Lord Albaty had captured Jerusalem.

at the Sea

1. German fleet met British at Jutland July 1916, British were commanded by Lord Jellicoe.

2. Most deadly peril to British was the submarine, sunk → tried to sink off merchant shipping.

CHANGES IN EACH COUNTRY.

1. France regained Alsace - Lorraine.

2. Germany became a republic
3. Austrian Empire was shattered
4. Russia was seized by Communists
5. Egypt became an independent ~~at~~ high.

DOWNWORK

7 V9  
10

THE GREAT WAR  
(1914-1919)



BARBED WIRE DEFENCES ARE NOW CONSTRUCTED; ENTANGLEMENTS WITH IRON POSTS  
BEFORE A BRITISH FRONT LINE TRENCH.

THE DESTRUCTION OF A GERMAN TORPEDOER BY TWO U.S. DESTROYERS; THE AMERICAN BOATS CHASING, HOUNDING AND PUMPING TORPEDOES INTO THE BREAST.





WITH ITS GUNS FIRING AS IT WENT INTO ACTION: A TANK PLOUGHING ITS WAY OVER  
THE SHELL-TORN BATTLEFIELD.



80  
WITH "CATERPILLAR" WHEELS. A FRENCH GUY NEAR THE GERMAN FRONTIER.

CHANGES

---

IN

TOWN

---

&

COUNTRY.

---

*Send your book*



## AGRICULTURE

### ENCLOSURES-

1. Were fields enclosed with hedges
2. They were carried out because:-
  - (a) There was difficulty in draining the land
  - (b) If the neighbour was an idle farmer the seeds of his weeds would blow over another farmer's land
  - (c) Cattle fed on the same land so disease spread
3. They were ordered to be done in parish by Act of Parliament
4. The land was more productive

### JETHRO TOWN

1. Invented a sowing machine called a "dill"

Is used everywhere today, it saw in a straight line

1870 Town Square

Was really responsible for making us see the use of the drill, roots and hoe

Was a lawyer, but loved farming

1870 Barnwell

Was a famous breeder of animals

People paid large sums of money for his animals

He bred sheep that were three times the weight of those a hundred years before

CHARLES GOWING

1. Bred some cattle in Durham, called "Shortborn"

2. They were prized for milk and beef

THOMAS COLE

1. Was a Norfolk squire

2. Loved the land and lived on it

3. Was ready to help a tenant who wanted  
to lease

CHANGES IN TOWNS

KNOX

1. His father left him a woolen factory in Essex

2. He invented the "Flying Shuttle"

HARRIS

ARROWOOD

CRAMPTON

that almost doubled the rate of working

3. Cloth could be woven much wider

### HARGREAVES

1. Invented a spinning "jenny" or engine
2. With it one person could work several spinning wheels at once

### ARKWRIGHT

1. Invented a better machine called the spinning frame
2. Introduced Boulton and Watt's steam engine into his mill at Nottingham.

### CROMPTON

1. With use of both inventions he made

a machine called the 'mule'

- 2, Cotton was spun finer and stronger than ever before

7  
20

COAL

&

IRON.

## JAMES WATT

1. Became interested in Newcomen's engine
2. Invented the first steam engine, which saved coal and worked faster.

## WILKINSON

1. Set up the first blast furnace
2. Made the first iron barge
3. Kept an iron coffin in which he hoped to be buried in.

## ABRAHAM DARBY

1. The problem was to get oxygen away from iron using the use of charcoal
2. He did it by using coke.

Joseph Warran

1. Produced first pottery
2. Was the father of pottery
3. Was appointed Queen's potter

6  
20

two short

CANALS

---

AND

---

ROADS

---



BRINDLEY (1716-1772)

- 1 Was engaged by Duke of Bridgewater, to make canals
- 2 They were to carry coal luges, at 2/6 and from his colliery at Worsley to Manchester
- 3 He built over 365 miles of canals in England
- 4 Was very clever at getting water over difficult places.

SMEATON (1724-1792)

- 1 Made the Forth and Clyde canal
- 2 Built bridges and constructed third Eddystone light house

3. There was soon 3000 miles of canal and only 18 1/2 miles of railway

Mc Adam

4. Showed England proper way to make roads by using a foundation of large stones with small stones on top
5. Until Mc Adam roads were in a terrible state
6. In wet months they were a mass of mud
7. Coaches began to carry mail. (1804) were called mail coaches. 7  
20
8. Parish had to keep these portions of road in good condition so made people pay toll.

STEAMSHIP

&

RAILWAYS

## EARLY STEAM BOATS

- 1 1815 First steam boat to trade with regularity appeared on Clyde
- 2 1825 Two boats 700 and 1,200 crossed Atlantic in 19 days by steam power alone

### GUGLIEMO

- 1 Was a ~~French~~ man, made a locomotive in 1769

### MURDOCK

- 1 A Cornishman Murdock made one in 1786
- 2 Could travel and carry steam fire shovel, poles and tongs

### TREVITHICK

- 1 Made a great advance by using

steam at high pressure.

- 1804, Made first engine to run on a track

### STEPHENSON

- 1 Made a travelling engine for a colliery, drew a load of 50 tons
- 1825, one of his engines took 3 1/2 trichol the speed of 15 m.p.h.

### FIRST LOCOMOTIVE

- 1 To Stephenson engine a coach was added which carried 26 passengers

- 2 Was the first line to carry passengers

### WHY RAILWAYS WERE NECESSARY

- 1 It relieved the pressure on the

## Liverpool - Manchester canal

2. Was quicker by rail, and it increased trade

### WHY CONSTRUCTION WAS DELAYED?

1. Companies to make new lines were formed

2. Many companies failed before their lines were finished

### FOR BRITISH RAILWAYS

1. First British railway was from London to Birmingham.

2. Soon England became covered with railway

### FINANCIAL RESULTS OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION

1. When different companies failed, people

who had borrowed money to buy shares were ruined

## RAILWAYS FARES

1. 1840, Parliament made a law that third class passengers must be carried at the rate of penny a mile

## Results of Railways

1. Meant a vast increase in iron finances and engineering work.
2. Towns like Manchester, Birmingham grew into large cities.
3. Railway required more coal so coal mines grew bigger

7  
10

THE

ADVANCE

OF

SCIENCE