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(WILLIAM III. to EDWARD VII.)

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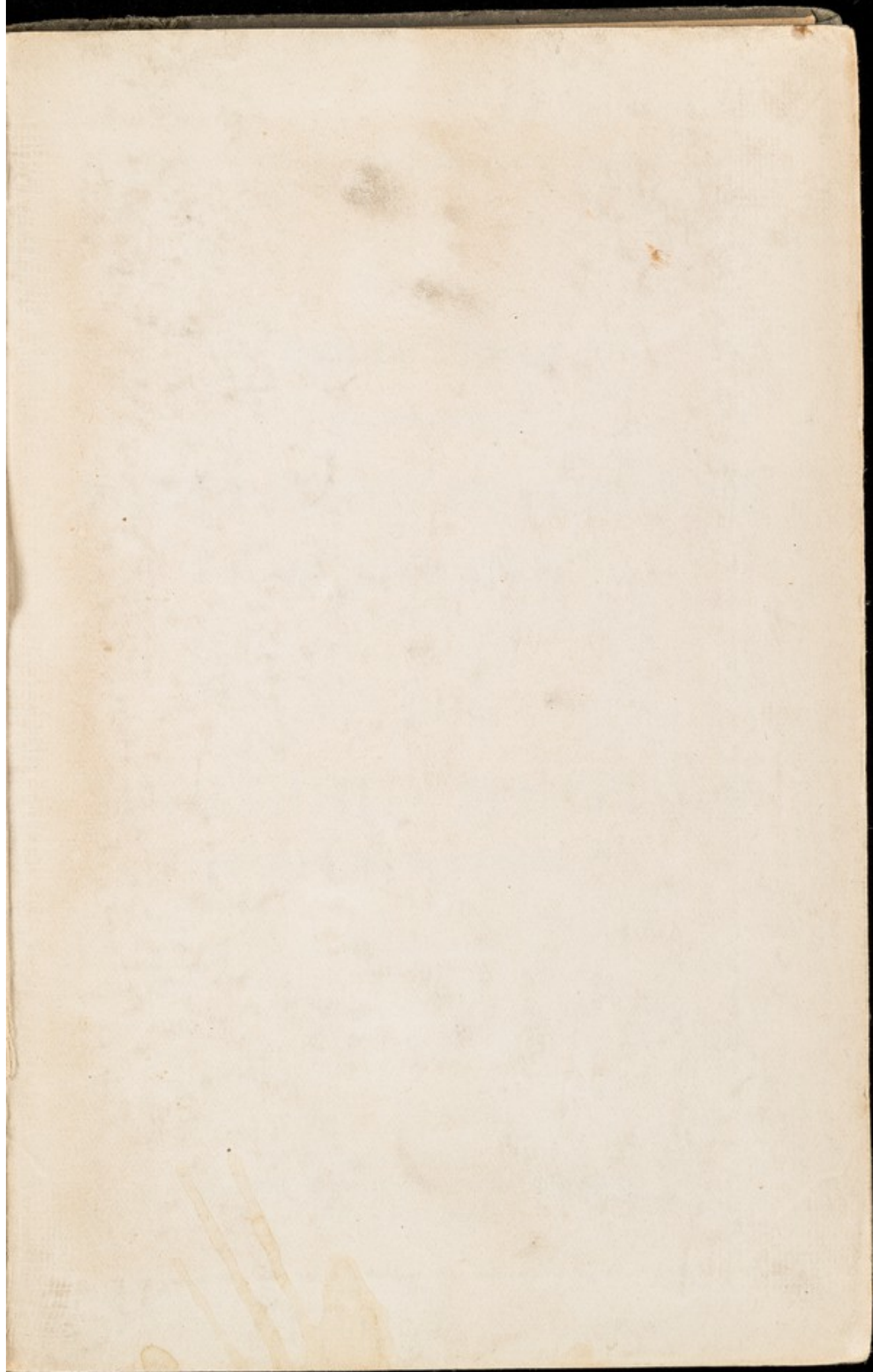
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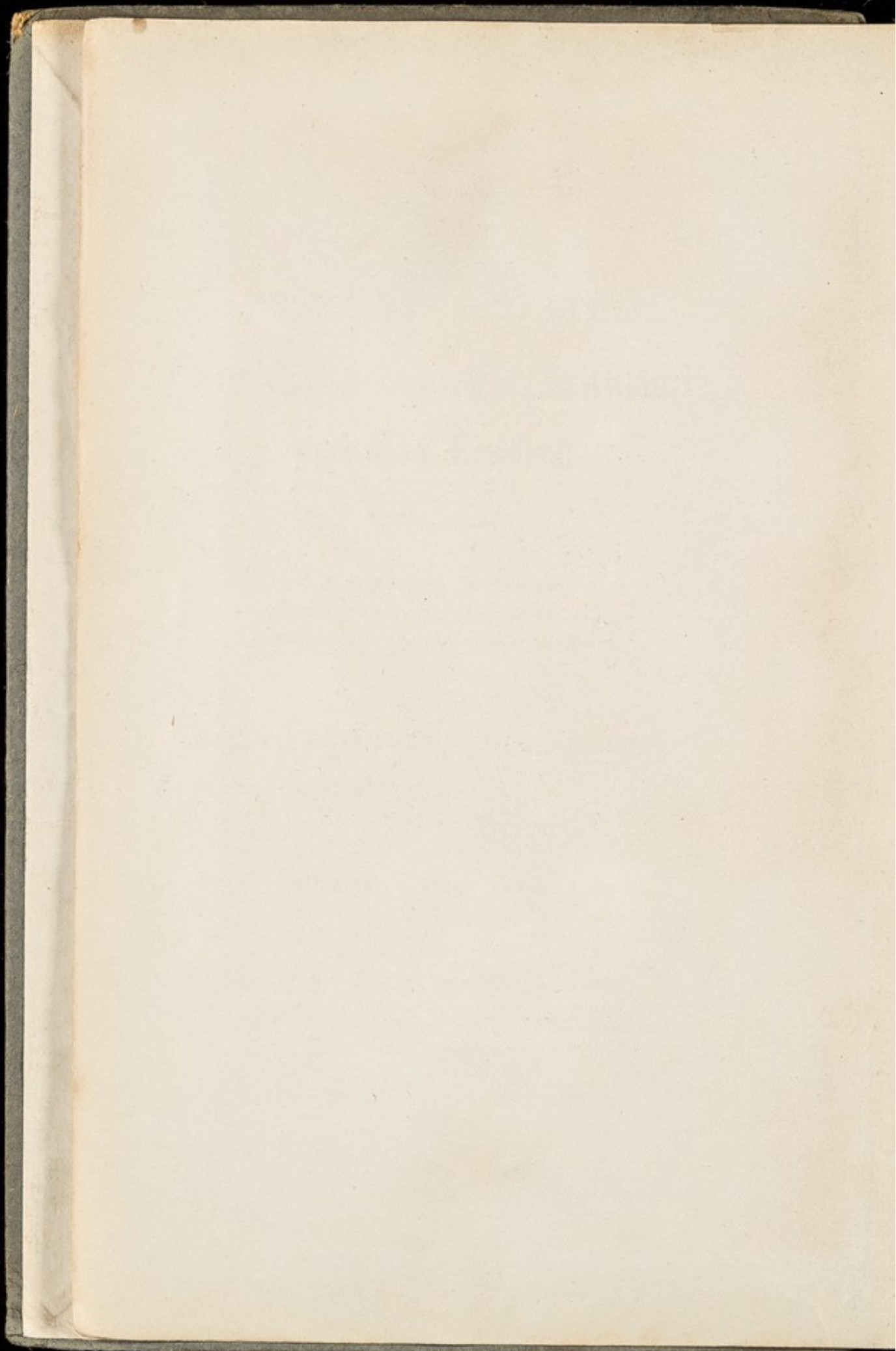
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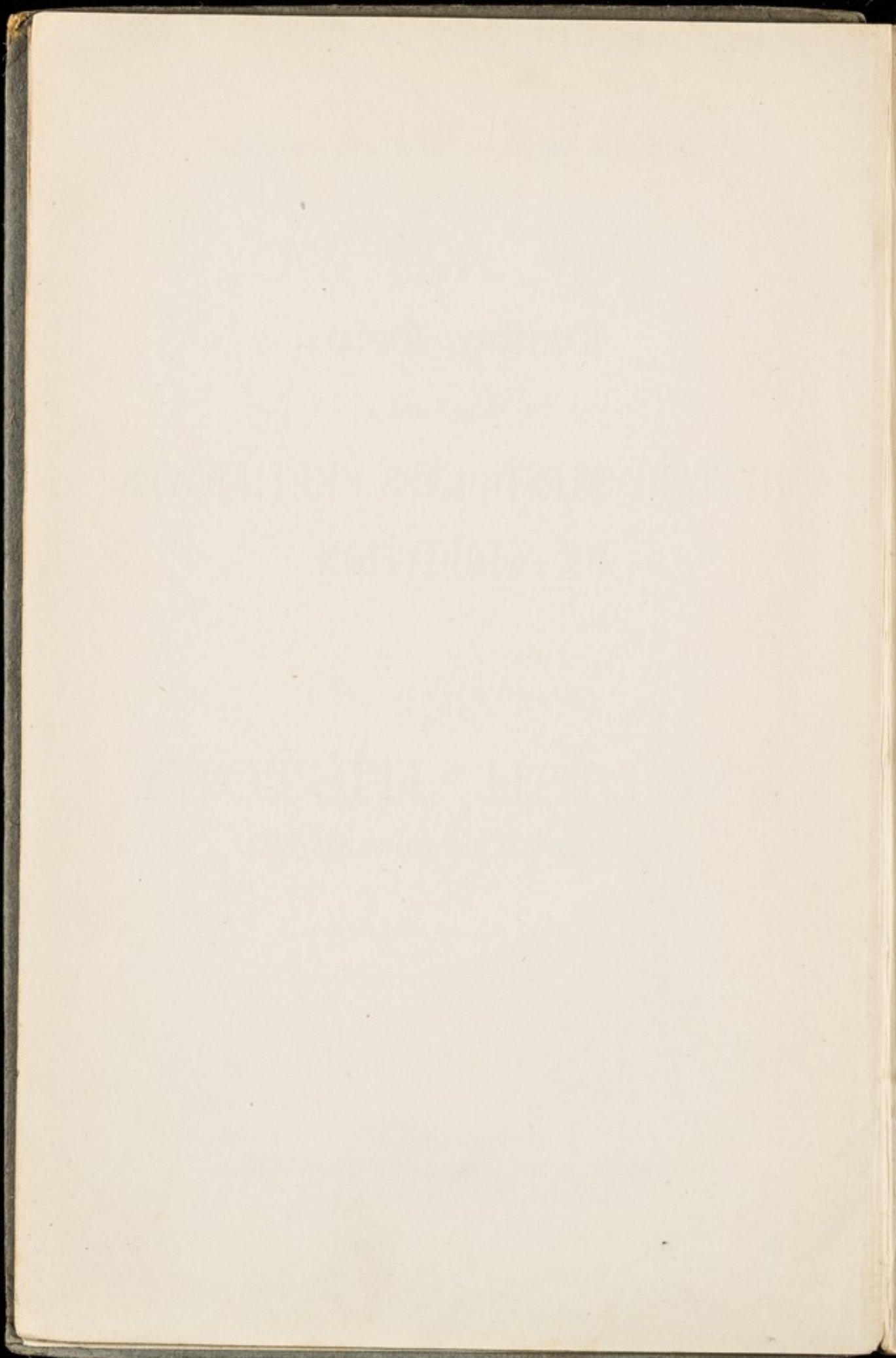
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PREFACE.

THE publishers issue this "Handy Help" to meet the requirements in English History, which is the chief subject in Group II., First-Class Certificate.

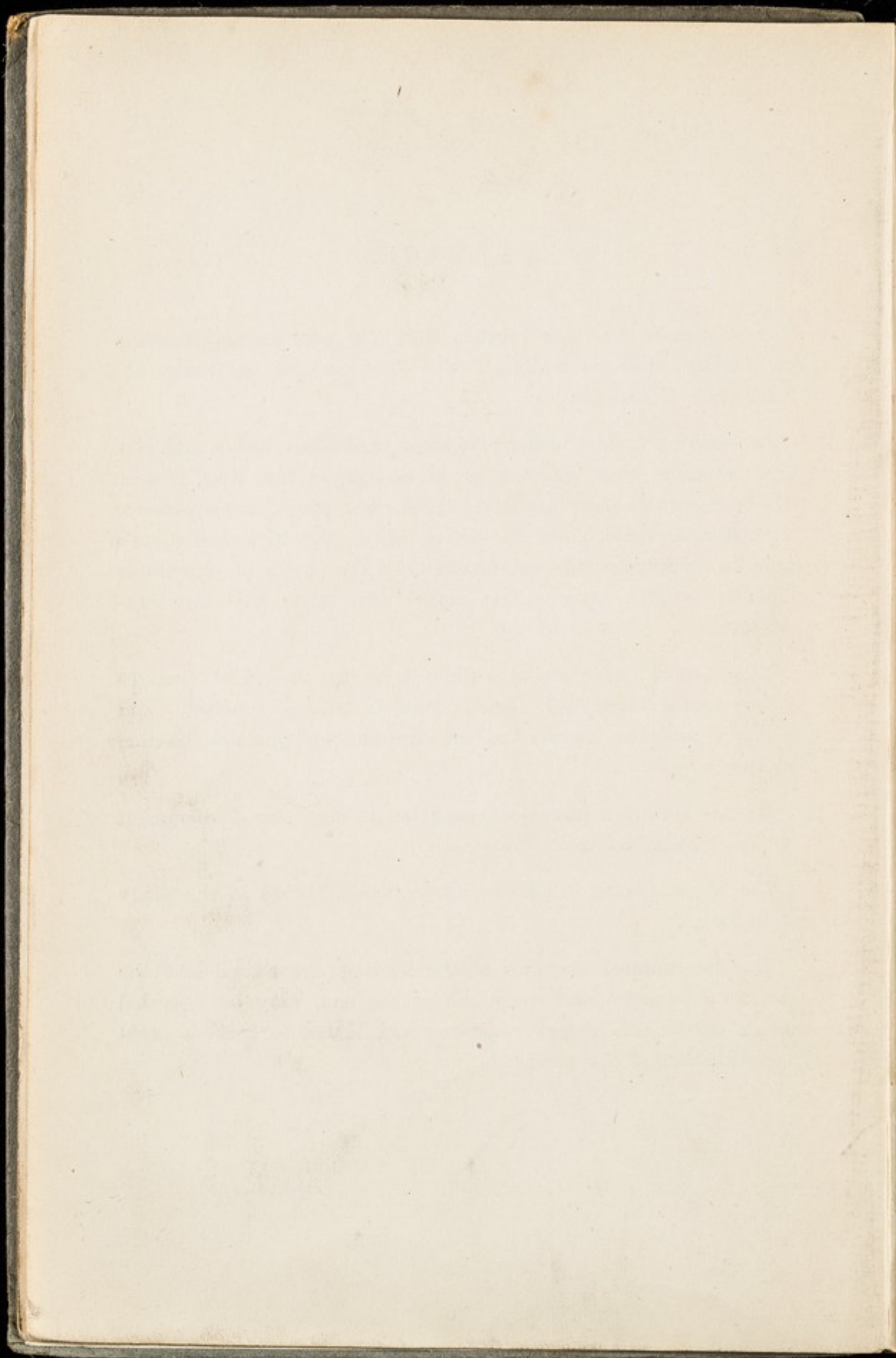
In studying from a larger text-book, candidates find a difficulty in condensing their answers so as to include the chief events. The composition and style are good, but there is an absence of historical facts. On the other hand, the historical details may be known, but the candidate lacks the power of expressing them in graphic style. The author has taken this into consideration.

The history under each heading contains the chief features of the period 1688-1907. Each event is treated concisely, and forms a suitable answer to an examination question bearing on the subject.

Special attention has also been given to show the development of the British Empire.

The Sketch Maps will be found an invaluable aid in the study of history.

The biographical sketches of the leading characters, and the various summaries and questions at the end, may be regarded as an outline of history, enabling candidates to make a rapid recapitulation of the period.



ENGLISH HISTORY.

JAMES II., 1685-88.

The Revolution, 1688.

James II. had openly declared himself a Roman Catholic. He had also usurped the power of Parliament by suspending the *Test and Corporation Acts*, admitting Roman Catholics and Nonconformists to various offices under the Crown. In 1688 he issued a *Declaration of Indulgence*, giving toleration to all creeds, and ordered the clergy to read it from their pulpits on two successive Sundays. Thereupon seven of the bishops, with *Sancroft* as their leader, drew up a petition praying that they might be excused from reading it. James declared their petition to be a libel, and they were committed to the Tower; but being brought to trial, they were acquitted, to the great joy of the nation. The leading ministers of the country bore all this with patience, knowing that James would be succeeded by one of his daughters, Mary or Anne, who were of the Protestant faith. But the king had married a Spanish princess, *Mary of Modena*, and it was reported now that a son had been born to him. This roused the ministers to action, and an invitation was sent to *William, Prince of Orange*, who had married Mary, to come and defend their freedom and religion.

He landed at *Torbay*, and was joined by all the leading Whigs. An army under Lord Churchill was sent to oppose him, but went over to his side. James finding himself thus deserted—even his own daughter Anne leaving him—fled to France, and took refuge with Louis XIV. (11th December, 1688).

A *Convention Parliament* now assembled for the purpose of settling the succession to the throne, which they declared had become vacant by the abdication of James. They drew up the famous *Declaration of Rights*. It contained provisions which limited the power of the sovereign, asserted the liberties of the subject, and settled the succession. The Crown was offered to William and Mary jointly, and they were proclaimed on 13th February, 1689, after an interregnum of two months.

WILLIAM III. MARY II.	1689 to	{ 1702 1694.
1689 <i>Bill of Rights</i> passed. Battle of <i>Killiecrankie</i> . Siege of <i>Londonderry</i> .		1694 <i>Bank of England</i> founded. <i>Triennial Act</i> passed.
1690 Battle of the <i>Boyne</i> .		1695 Siege of <i>Namur</i> .
1691 Battle of <i>Aughrim</i> . Siege and Treaty of <i>Limerick</i> .		1697 Treaty of <i>Ryswick</i> .
1692 Battle off <i>La Hogue</i> . Massacre of <i>Glencoe</i> . Battle of <i>Steinkirk</i> .		1698 Failure of the <i>Darien Scheme</i> .
1693 Battle of <i>Landen</i> .		1698 } <i>Partition Treaties</i> formed. 1700 }
1694 Death of <i>Queen Mary</i> .		1701 <i>Grand Alliance</i> with Germany and Holland. <i>Act of Settlement</i> passed.

CHARACTER.—William was a silent, melancholy man, being always in bad health. He was only happy when in camp, where he showed courage and determination. He was always unlucky as a general. He was suspicious of the English, and placed more confidence in his Dutch friends.

Mary was a pious and good-natured woman, and being English was much beloved by her subjects. Her universal popularity tended to raise her husband in the public esteem.

The Bill of Rights.

1. The king was not to (a) suspend laws, (b) raise taxes, (c) or keep a standing army without consent of Parliament.
2. Subjects to have a right to petition the king.
3. There should be frequent parliaments, and freedom of speech in parliament.
4. No excessive fines or bails should be levied.
5. The Crown was to go to William and Mary jointly, then to their issue. Failing any children, the Princess Anne was to succeed.
6. No Roman Catholic was to fill the throne.

Rebellion in Scotland.

The Revolution did not meet with any favour in Scotland. *The Jacobites*, as the followers of James II. were called, under the leadership of *Viscount Dundee*, defeated the Royalists under *General Mackay* at *Killiecrankie*, in Perthshire. Dundee was slain in the moment of victory, and the
 1689 Highlanders were dispersed. Large sums of money were distributed in Scotland to purchase the submission of the clans.

Massacre of Glencoe.

The clans had to submit by the 31st December, 1691. All had done so with the exception of the *Macdonalds*, who resided at *Glencoe*, a lonely glen in Argyleshire. The chief seems to have shaken off his obstinacy, and proceeded in December to *Fort William* to hand in his submission. He was referred to the sheriff at *Inverary*. This necessitated a long journey over mountain roads rendered almost impassable by the great depth of snow, so that it was early in January before he reached that place.
 1692 Macdonald was assured that all would be well. But *Dalrymple*, the *Secretary of Scotland*, from motives of revenge, obtained an order from William for the extermination of the clan.

Early in February an armed party marched into the glen, and having given assurances of peace, they were hospitably entertained for a fortnight. Suddenly, one dark night, the soldiers rose and attacked the clan. A vague suspicion that some evil was intended had crossed the minds of some, and several escaped. But many were butchered, and others died of cold and starvation on the mountains. It was not till 1695 that public opinion in Scotland forced William to appoint commissioners to ascertain and report on the facts. The result led to the dismissal of *Dalrymple*.

Rebellion in Ireland.

James II., assisted by a French force, made an attempt in Ireland to regain his crown. Being joined by *Tyrconnel*, the Lord Lieutenant, he
 1689 laid siege to the Protestant town of *Londonderry*, in Ulster. The town stands on the River Foyle, and to prevent any assistance coming by water, James placed a boom across the river. The garrison,

encouraged by Major Baker and the Rev. Walker, made a gallant resistance for three months, when *General Kirke* with three ships forced the boom, and brought food to the starving inhabitants. About the same time a force of Protestants won a victory at *Newtown Butler*, which made *Enniskillen* secure.

James then raised the siege and retired to the *River Boyne*. Meanwhile, William arrived and personally conducted the attack, assisted by *Schomberg*.

1690 In the face of a heavy fire William crossed the river and succeeded in driving James from his position, although the brave *Schomberg* was mortally wounded. James, thereupon, again fled to France.

The war was carried on in the west by *Marlborough* and *General Ginkle*. At the *Battle of Aughrim* the latter defeated a combined force of French and Irish, *St. Ruth*, the French general, being killed. The *siege of Limerick* followed, which surrendered after six weeks. By the *Treaty of Limerick*

1691 the Irish were to receive the privileges which had been granted to them by *Charles II.*, and any who wished to emigrate were allowed to do so. Many Irish, under *Sarsfield*, left for France, and entered into the service of *Louis XIV.*, and were known as the *Irish Brigade*. The rebellion caused severe penal laws to be passed against the Roman Catholics.



War with France.

William's foreign policy was to humble *Louis XIV of France*, who was the most powerful Roman Catholic sovereign on the Continent, while William was regarded as the champion of Protestantism. Another cause of the war was the support given by Louis to James II. in Ireland.

The first event was the defeat of the English and Dutch fleets under *Torrington*, off *Beachy Head*, by *Admiral Tourville*, 1690, which placed the country in danger of invasion. William was not supported as loyally as he should have been, for many of the Tory ministers were intriguing with James II., and it was known that *Marlborough* and *Admiral Russell* were also in correspondence with Louis. The latter, however, evidently having returned to his allegiance, won a great naval victory off *La Hogue* in 1692. In the Spanish Netherlands William was defeated at *Steinkirk*, 1692, and *Landen*, 1693, but he succeeded in taking the important town of *Namur*, 1695. The war was closed by the *Treaty of Ryswick*, 1697, by which Louis agreed to acknowledge William as King of England, and to refrain from assisting the Stuarts.

The Partition Treaties.

These were secret treaties entered into by *Louis XIV.* and *William III.*

for the purpose of partitioning the extensive dominions of Charles, the king of Spain, who was then in a dying condition. William's object was to preserve the "*Balance of Power*" in Europe, by preventing the union of France and Spain, which would tend to make a kingdom that would be the most formidable in Europe. There were three claimants, the Dauphin (son of Louis XIV.), the Archduke Charles of Austria, and Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria. By the first treaty, 1698, Spain was to go to the latter; but he died in 1699, and another was drawn up in 1700, by which it was agreed that Charles of Austria should take the Spanish crown. But when the Spanish king died, it was found that he had bequeathed all his dominions to *Philip*, grandson of Louis XIV. The latter was determined to support his grandson, and William, to uphold the claims of the Archduke Charles, formed in 1701 the *Grand Alliance* with Germany and Holland. The war that followed is known as the *War of the Spanish Succession*.

The Darien Scheme.

This was an attempt made by William Paterson to form a Scotch colony on the Isthmus of Darien, or Panama, which would monopolise the commerce of the Atlantic and Pacific, and outrival the East India Company. England, from commercial jealousy, refused to give any assistance to the undertaking. It came to a miserable end, owing to disease, unsuitability of the soil and climate, hostility of the Spaniards, and internal quarrels.

Constitutional History.

William may be regarded as the first of our constitutional monarchs, for the doctrine of Divine Right was now considered as dead. The Government was no longer to be carried on solely by the king, but by *King, Lords* and *Commons*. By the Bill of Rights, 1689, William had promised to rule by the advice of his parliament. Parliament, too, was to meet every year to vote the supplies for the naval, military, and civil services of the country; and by the *Triennial Bill*, 1694, there was to be a new parliament every three years.

The reign is important, too, as marking the commencement of *Party Government* and the *Responsibility of Ministers*. There were two parties in the country, *Whigs* and *Tories*, and William chose his ministers from that party which had the majority in the House of Commons. As the party in majority was likely to change from time to time, it was found impossible to make the king answerable for the success or failure of the Government. Hence the responsibility of governing the country fell on the king's ministers. The body of ministers who carried on the government of the country was known as the *Cabinet*.

Act of Settlement.

As William had no issue, and Anne's children were now all dead, another act was drawn up to settle the succession to the throne. By the *Act of Settlement*, 1701, the Crown on the death of Anne was to go to *Sophia, Electress of Hanover* (granddaughter of James I.) and her heirs, so long as they were Protestants. Thus James, the Old Pretender, was excluded.

Death of the King.

William III. was busily preparing for war with Louis XIV. when, riding to Kensington Palace, his horse stumbled and threw him. It was found

he had broken his collar bone, and fever setting in, he died in 1702, at the age of fifty-two.

Other Events.

The *Bank of England* was established in 1694 by William Paterson. It had the support of the Government, and in return took over the management of the National Debt.

The *National Debt* was established in this reign. Previous kings had borrowed money to carry on their wars, and parliaments were often called upon to pay their debts. But William found a difficulty in borrowing money to carry on his war with France; so ministers proposed that an appeal should be made to the wealthy people to lend the Government money, on the security of the whole nation, in return for a regular interest, until the money was repaid. The scheme at once met with success.

The *Mutiny Bill*, passed in 1689, made provision for a standing army in the country, and placed the existing troops under martial law for military offences. As the presence of a standing army was thought to be a source of danger, provision was only made for one year. Thus the annual need for money and supplies for the troops, necessitates Parliament assembling every year.

ANNE, 1702-1714.

1702 The War of the Spanish Succession began.	1708 Battle of <i>Oudenarde</i> .
1704 Sir Geo. Rooke took <i>Gibraltar</i> . Battle of <i>Blenheim</i> .	1709 Battle of <i>Malplaquet</i> .
1706 Battle of <i>Ramillies</i> .	1710 Fall of Marlborough and the Whig Ministry.
1707 Union of the English and Scottish Parliaments.	1713 Treaty of <i>Utrecht</i> .
1708 Capture of <i>Minorca</i> .	1714 Death of the Electress Sophia. Death of Queen Anne. Accession of George I.

CHARACTER.—Anne was a simple, narrow-minded woman, but very religious. She was easily dominated by favourites. Anne was a strong supporter of the Tories and High Church party. Her husband, Prince George of Denmark, was a mere nonentity.

The War of the Spanish Succession.

The war was carried on to prevent the crowns of France and Spain being united under Philip, grandson of Louis XIV., and to support the claim of the Archduke Charles of Austria (see *Partition Treaties*). England allied herself with Austria, Holland, and Savoy. France received assistance from Spain and Bavaria. The war was carried on in Spain and the Netherlands, Marlborough being appointed Captain-General of the allied forces.

Battle of Blenheim.—The French, with the assistance of the Bavarians, were advancing on Vienna, when *Marlborough* marched rapidly from Flanders over the Rhine, and, assisted by *Prince Eugene of Savoy*, struck in between the French and that city. *Marshal Tallard*, who commanded the right wing, concentrated his force near the village of *Blenheim*, at the confluence of the *Nebel* and *Danube*. But his centre was very weak, and Marlborough by a series of brilliant attacks succeeded in cutting the French line in two, and forcing Tallard towards the Danube. Tallard, thus cut off, was compelled after a desperate resistance to surrender, or be forced into the

Danube. Over 10,000 men laid down their arms, and many were drowned in the river. Eugene having defeated the left wing, the victory was complete, and Austria was saved. The French were forced to leave Germany, and the war was confined to the frontiers of Holland and Belgium. For this victory Marlborough was rewarded with Blenheim Palace and a pension of £10,000 a year.

The same year is noted for the capture of *Gibraltar* by *Sir George Rooke*.



Marlborough next essayed to attack the French fortress of Namur, but *Villeroi*, the French general, marched out, and attacked him at *Ramillies*.
 1706 But he was badly beaten, and the result was that nearly all Flanders fell into Marlborough's hands. The war was now bringing many reverses to Louis XIV. and Philip, and on the occupation of Madrid by an

English army, Louis was willing to sue for peace. But the English Government, under *Godolphin*, refused to acquiesce.

The fortune of war changed next year, when the English were defeated at *Almanza* by the Duke of Berwick.

Marlborough was again victorious in Flanders, when he defeated *Marshal Vendome* at *Oudenarde*, and crossing the frontier of France, occupied the important town of *Lille*. *Minorca*, in the Mediterranean, was also captured, and became a strong naval base.

Louis made a final effort to overthrow Marlborough. The latter was investing *Mons*, when the French under *Marshal Villars* marched to its relief. A fearful battle followed at *Malplaquet*, and although successful, yet the loss sustained by the English and their allies was greater than that of the French.

The war now slackened, for the Whigs had gone out of office, and were succeeded by the Tories, who were anxious for peace, and gave Marlborough no assistance whatever. They terminated the war by the *Treaty of Utrecht* :—

- (1) Philip to retain Spain, but the crowns of France and Spain never to be united.
- (2) *Nova Scotia*, *Newfoundland*, *Hudson's Bay Territory*, *Gibraltar*, and *Minorca* were ceded to England.
- (3) Louis agreed to acknowledge the Hanoverian succession.
- (4) The right of importing slaves to Spanish America was transferred from France to England.

The Act of Union.

Lord Godolphin, with the Earl of Sunderland, was in power from 1702 to 1710. It was during this ministry that the Parliaments of England and Scotland were united.

The relations between the two countries had been in a critical state since the Revolution. The atrocities at *Glencoe* were not forgotten, and the greatest bitterness had been produced by the failure of the *Darien Scheme*, which was attributed to the English Government. In 1704 the Scotch, by the *Act of Security*, declared they would not have a sovereign of England to rule over them, but would choose their own. Civil war seemed inevitable, but commissioners were appointed who saw the only way out of the difficulty was to unite the two parliaments.

The *Act of Union* was passed in 1707 :

- (1) The Parliaments of England and Scotland were to be united.
- (2) The two kingdoms also to be united under the name of Great Britain.
- (3) Scotland was to be represented by sixteen peers and forty-five commoners.
- (4) She was to retain her own laws, courts and religion, and to have the same privileges of trade as England.
- (5) The sum of £395,000 was to be paid to Scotland to clear off her debt.

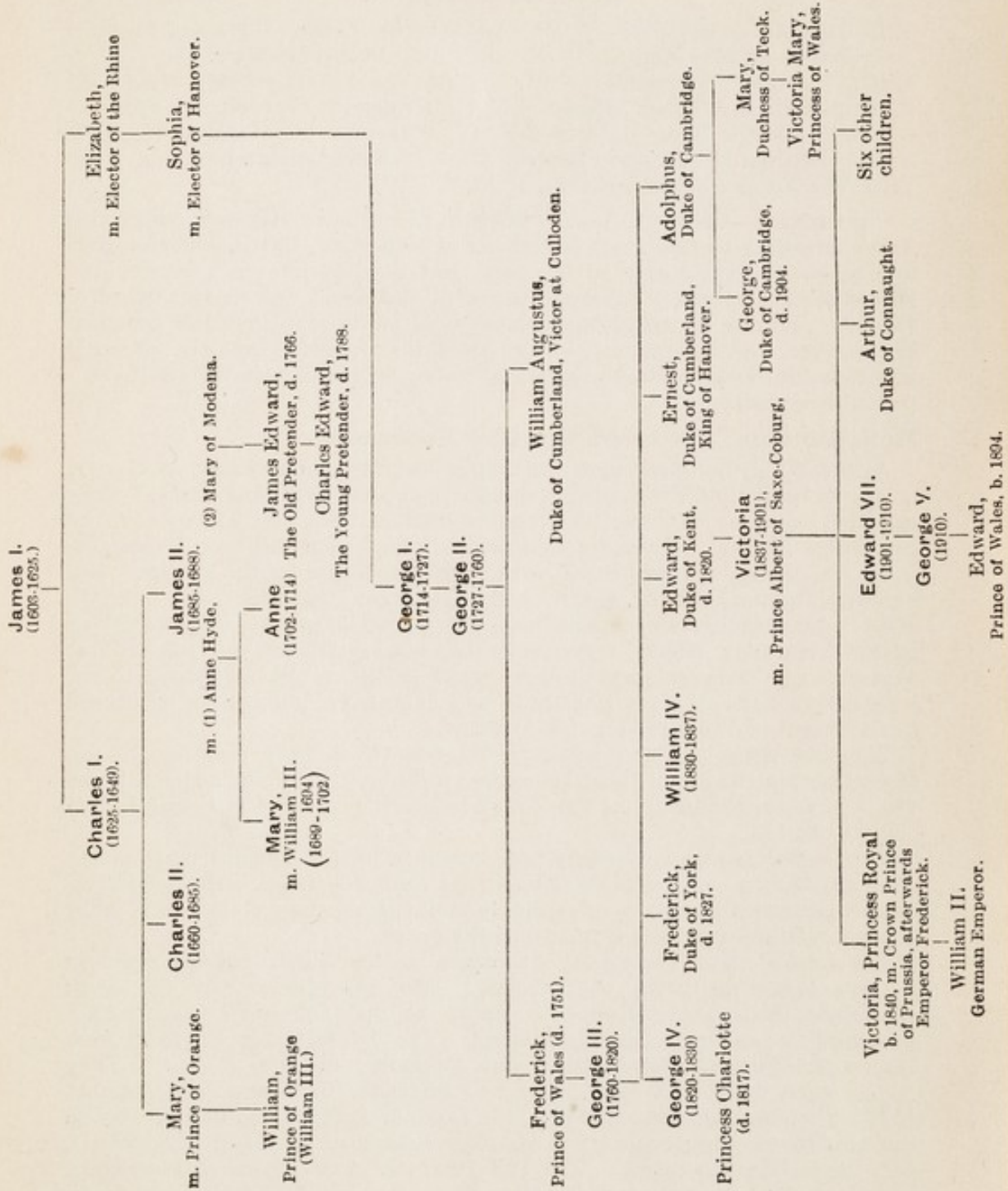
Political Changes.

The affair of *Sacheverell*, and the transfer of the Queen's affections from the *Duchess of Marlborough* to *Mrs. Masham*, led to the fall of the Whig Ministry under *Godolphin*.

Dr. Sacheverell was a Tory and belonged to the Established Church. He preached a sermon at St. Paul's attacking the Queen's ministers, and upholding the doctrine of Divine Right. The Whigs were so annoyed that they impeached him, and he was forbidden to preach for three years. The Tories regarded his impeachment as an attack upon the Church, and so great was the agitation, that riots occurred all over the country, and the Whigs were driven out of office, 1710.

Harley, Earl of Oxford, formed a ministry. The Tories, who had been opposed to the war, now sought to bring it to a close. Marlborough, receiving no support, returned to England, when various charges of dishonesty were brought against him, and being dismissed from all his offices, he retired to the Continent. Peace was then secured by the *Treaty of Utrecht*, 1713. A split next occurred between Harley and his colleague, *St. John*, Earl of Bolingbroke. The latter brought forward the *Schism Act*, which the former refused to support, and retired from office. Bolingbroke succeeded him, and finding the Queen's health was failing fast, at once began to make overtures with the Pretender for the restoration of the Stuarts. This alarmed the Whigs, who decided to act at once. The *Dukes of Argyle* and *Shrewsbury* made their way to the Queen's chamber, and pointed out to her the grave danger to the country should the Pretender be recalled. Acting on their advice, Bolingbroke was forced to retire, and the *Duke of Shrewsbury* became Lord Treasurer. Thus the Whig ministers were restored to power before the plans of Bolingbroke could be executed. The Queen died suddenly of apoplexy, and the Whigs at once proclaimed George I. as king.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE.



THE HANOVERIAN LINE.

GEORGE I., 1714-27.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1715 <i>Riot Act</i> passed.
Battle of <i>Sheriffmuir</i>.
1716 <i>Septennial Act</i> passed.
1718 <i>Quadruple Alliance</i> formed.
Sir George Byng defeats the
Spaniards off <i>Cape Passaro</i>.
1720 The <i>South Sea Scheme</i> fails.</p> | <p>1721 <i>Sir Robert Walpole</i> becomes
Prime Minister.
1724 Wood's halfpence withdrawn.
1727 Siege of <i>Gibraltar</i> by Spain.
Death of George I. while
visiting Hanover.</p> |
|--|--|

CHARACTER.—George I., son of Sophia, Electress of Hanover, succeeded Anne according to the terms of the *Act of Settlement*, 1701. He was fifty-four years of age, coarse in features, and unattractive in manners and appearance. He was a thorough German, and could not speak a word of English. During his reign he spent most of his time in his little kingdom of Hanover, and he was not slow to show his ministers that he had more affection for Hanover than England, where he considered he was only a political necessity.

Rebellion in favour of the Old Pretender.

As the Whigs had been instrumental in securing the accession of George, it was natural that his ministers should be chosen from that party. They included such powerful men as *Lords Sunderland, Stanhope, Townshend*, and *Sir Robert Walpole*. Though the plans of Bolingbroke had been frustrated, there were many who wished to see the old Pretender on the throne. But he was a Roman Catholic, and refused to embrace any other faith. On the other hand there were others in the country who knew that the restoration of the Pretender would revive all the misgovernment of past Stuart sovereigns. Civil war would follow, which would prove disastrous to the prosperity of the country, for trade and commerce had greatly increased in the reigns of William III. and Anne.

The first thing the new ministry did was to impeach *Bolingbroke* and *Oxford* for high treason. The former fled to France, while the latter suffered two years' imprisonment in the Tower before the proceedings against him came to an end.

The Jacobites arranged many seditious meetings in various parts of the country, and to cope with the danger the *Riot Act* was passed, forbidding more than twelve persons to assemble and disturb the public peace, after the act had been read by a justice of the peace.

The *Earl of Mar* raised the Jacobites in the north, and at *Braemar* he was joined by many of the clans. He was opposed by the *Duke of Argyle* (McCallum More) the head of the Campbell clan, which increased the anger of the Highlanders. The Jacobites in England were led by the *Earls of Derwentwater* and *Kenmure*, and *Mr. Forster*. They were, with 1,000 men, forced to surrender to *General Carpenter* at **1715** *Preston*. On the same day, the Duke of Argyle (who had prevented the two forces from uniting) fought the indecisive battle of *Sheriffmuir*, and forced Mar to retire. The *Old Pretender* now landed at Peterhead, but he lacked energy, and failed to rally the Highlanders in his cause. Finding little chance of gaining the crown, he returned to France. The rebel lords, with many others, were put to death.

Later, in 1719, the Spaniards sent a force to Scotland on behalf of the Pretender, but it was easily defeated by General Carpenter at *Glenshiels*.

The Septennial Act, 1716.

According to the terms of the Triennial Bill, a general election was now due; but the Government, knowing that an election would tend to increase the present excited state of the country, passed the *Septennial Act*, which extended the duration of a parliament to seven years. Some of the advantages of this Act are, that members are less dependent on their constituents, and ministers can carry out a more extensive policy. On the other hand, a Government, with a majority in the House, may cling to office when it has no longer the confidence of the country.

War with Spain.

Spain, under the ambitious Cardinal Alberoni, was seeking to break her promises in the *Treaty of Utrecht*, and wished to reconquer Naples and Sicily. His schemes led to the formation of the *Quadruple Alliance* between England, France, Austria, and Holland. An English fleet, under Sir George Byng, was sent to the Mediterranean, and defeated the Spaniards off *Cape Passaro* in Sicily. In retaliation, Alberoni despatched a force to Scotland to aid the Pretender. Finding the opposition too strong for him, the king of Spain gave way, and undertaking to dismiss Alberoni, peace was signed in 1720. In 1727, Spain made an attempt to regain *Gibraltar*, which proved unsuccessful.

South Sea Bubble.

A company was formed in 1710 for the purpose of trading with South America and the islands in the Pacific Ocean. In 1720 the directors induced the Government to transfer the National Debt to them, in return for a payment of £7,000,000. They hoped to persuade the shareholders to sell out and purchase South Sea stock. The venture was successful; but the directors, elated with their success, turned their business into one of stock-broking. So great was the demand for stock that the price of a share rose to £1,000. Company promoting, to carry out the most ridiculous projects, now became the craze, and the people, maddened with the desire to make money easily, were only too ready to invest in them. Naturally these concerns had a short life, which produced quite a paric. Soon the South Sea Company suffered. The trade in South America did not produce anything like the profit required to pay the dividends which had been promised, and when it was known that some of the directors were selling out, the shareholders began to doubt the security of the company. All were now as eager to sell as they were to buy, and the price of stock fell to 135, and thousands who had bought at higher prices were ruined. Blame fell upon the ministry, who had extended their support to the Company, and several ministers were disgraced, when it was discovered that they had been induced to give their patronage by corruption and bribery. It was left to Sir Robert Walpole to restore the credit of the nation. The estates of the directors were confiscated and the money paid to those who had suffered.

Wood's Halfpence.

A mine proprietor named William Wood secured the contract for supplying Ireland with farthings and halfpence, 1722. Though the coins were better

than Ireland had, they were much poorer in quality than those of England. The Irish Parliament objected to the contract, and the agitation was increased among the people by *Dean Swift*, who, in a series of letters, known as the "Drapier's Letters," bitterly assailed the English Government. Walpole, with his usual prudence, withdrew the contract, 1724, and Wood received £3,000 compensation.

Walpole and Peace

After the fall of the Sunderland-Stanhope ministry, due to the failure of the South Sea Scheme, Walpole became the leader of the Cabinet, 1721. By means of bribery and other corrupt methods he retained office for the long period of twenty-one years, during which time the peace of the country was undisturbed. Walpole was not concerned in passing great political measures, but in avoiding any question that would disturb politics, religion, and the peace of Europe. He was a great lover of peace, and during his long term of office the nation prospered. The National Debt was reduced, and our trade and commerce extended to all parts of the world.

The king left the government of the country solely in his hands. George could not speak English, and being entirely ignorant of our Parliamentary system, withdrew from the meetings of his ministers. Walpole was left to direct the Cabinet, and was called First or *Prime Minister*.

GEORGE II., 1727-60.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1727 Accession of George II.
Walpole, Prime Minister. | The <i>Black Hole</i> of Calcutta.
The Loss of <i>Minorca</i> . |
| 1736 <i>Porteous Riots</i> in Edinburgh. | 1757 Clive won the Battle of <i>Plassey</i> . |
| 1739-41 <i>War with Spain</i> .
Admiral Vernon took <i>Portobello</i> . | 1758 <i>Louisberg</i> and <i>Fort Duquesne</i> taken from the French. |
| 1740 <i>War of the Austrian Succession</i> began. | 1759 The French defeated at <i>Minden</i> .
Wolfe took <i>Quebec</i> . |
| 1743 George II. won the Battle of <i>Dettingen</i> . | French Fleet defeated by <i>Boscawen</i> off <i>Lagos</i> (Portugal). |
| 1745 Battle of <i>Fontenoy</i> .
Rebellion of the <i>Young Pretender</i> .
Battle of <i>Preston Pans</i> . | Hawke defeated the French in <i>Quiberon Bay</i> (France). |
| 1746 Battles of <i>Falkirk</i> and <i>Culloden</i> .
The French take <i>Madras</i> . | 1760 Fall of <i>Montreal</i> . <i>Conquest of Canada</i> .
Sir <i>Eyre Coote</i> defeated the French in India at <i>Wandewash</i> . |
| 1748 Peace of <i>Aix-la-Chapelle</i> . | Death of George II. |
| 1751 Capture of <i>Arcot</i> by Clive. | |
| 1756 <i>Seven Years' War</i> began. | |

CHARACTER.—George II. was forty-five when he ascended the throne. He could speak a little English, but with a strong German accent. He was regular in his habits, selfish and greedy, but just in his dealings. He was a keen soldier, having fought with the allies under Marlborough. He detested Walpole, and sought to dispense with him, but no one was willing to form a cabinet, and Walpole was recalled. He found a patroness in Caroline of Anspach, wife of the king. She was a woman of sense and

ability, and she succeeded in forcing the king to accept Walpole and his policy of peace.

Excise Scheme.

It was on a question of trade that the first great blow was aimed at Walpole's power. He brought forward an Excise Bill, removing tobacco, wines, and spirits from the list of imports on which custom duties were paid, and placing them on the excise list. Duty was not to be paid when these articles came into the country, but only when they were removed from the warehouses for sale. By this he hoped to check smuggling and increase the revenue. The scheme met with violent opposition. It was thought that many excise officers would be created who would influence elections by casting their votes for the Government. Walpole bowed to the storm of opposition and withdrew his proposals.

Porteous Riots.

A smuggler who had excited the public of Edinburgh by assisting a fellow prisoner to escape, was sentenced to be hanged. After his execution the mob threw stones at the hangman and the guard. Porteous, the captain of the city guard, ordered his men to fire, and several persons were shot dead. He was tried for murder, convicted, and sentenced to death, but at the last moment a reprieve came from London. The mob were now enraged, and four days later they broke into the Tolbooth prison, dragged out the unhappy Porteous, and hanged him on a dyer's pole. For this outrage the city of Edinburgh was fined £2,000 and the provost deprived of his office.

War with Spain.

On the death of Caroline of Anspach Walpole lost a firm friend, and his opponents now expected his resignation. Disappointed, they determined to force him into a war with Spain. By the Assiento, Spain had permitted a shipload of merchandise to be sent annually to her colonies in South America. But more than this was smuggled in, and the Spaniards sought to check this smuggling. The result was that acts of violence were committed on both sides. The angry feeling against Spain was intensified when the opposition brought up in Parliament the story of "Jenkins' ear." Jenkins was a sea-captain who, according to his story, while trading in South America, was captured by the Spaniards, who tore his ear from his head. This ear he preserved in a box, which he displayed to various audiences in England. The cry now was all for war, and Walpole, much against his will, declared war against Spain. *Admiral Vernon* took *Portobello* on the *Isthmus of Darien*, but with the assistance of the navy he failed to take *Carthagena*, 1741. *Admiral Anson* sailed round Cape Horn and attacked the Spanish colonies on the west coast. He captured a large treasure ship after a severe fight, and with the booty returned to England by the Cape of Good Hope, having sailed round the world during an absence of nearly four years.

Thus commenced a long period of war, during which time our colonial empire was greatly extended. It had long been observed that a great struggle was inevitable between England and the Continental powers. Our merchants had extended their trade to all parts of the world, and had entered into competition with France, Spain, Holland, and Portugal. In India the East India Company, and our colonists in North America, had

opposed the French. We have seen, too, that there was a general desire to share with Spain the trade of Spanish America, while the Dutch and Portuguese were losing much of the commerce in the Far East. Hence it was obvious that if England wanted to hold her own in the markets of the world, she would have to fight.

War of the Austrian Succession.

Charles VI. of Austria (the old claimant to the throne of Spain), before he died, drew up a will called the *Pragmatic Sanction*, bequeathing his extensive dominions to his daughter, *Maria Theresa*. The leading powers in Europe had given their assent to his proposals, but on his death they broke their promises. Frederick the Great of Prussia seized

1740 *Silesia*, while the Elector of Bavaria, on behalf of his wife, claimed the throne, and was assisted by France and Spain. George II., as Elector of Hanover, was drawn into the struggle, and with an allied force of English, Hanoverian, and Dutch troops, supported Maria Theresa.

The French were preparing to invade Austria, when George II. marched into Germany, and opposed the Duc de Noailles at *Dettingen*. The king's army was outnumbered, but the bravery of the troops not

1743 only averted defeat, but secured a brilliant victory. The French were driven out of Bavaria, and the Elector sued for peace.

1744 A French force was then sent to Scotland to aid the cause of the Pretender, but the fleet was wrecked by a storm.

The Netherlands were invaded by France, under Marshal Saxe, who defeated the Duke of Cumberland at *Fontenoy* in Belgium, owing to friction between the English and Dutch commanders. The Young

1745 Pretender having invaded England, many of the English troops had to be recalled.

The remaining years of the war passed without any great event, peace being signed at *Aix-la-Chapelle*. This treaty brought peace in general to the whole of Europe.

1748 All conquests had to be restored, but Prussia still retained *Silesia*. *Madras*, which had been taken in 1746 by the French, was restored to the East India Company. *Maria Theresa* succeeded to the throne of Austria.

The Rebellion of the Young Pretender.

Charles Edward, the "Young Chevalier," grandson of James II., determined to make an effort to regain the crown for his father. He landed at *Moidart*, on the west coast of Scotland, with only seven companions. He immediately called upon all the Highland clans to help him. He was only twenty-five, and



was endowed with such winning manners that he was soon joined by many of the Highland chieftains. *General Cope*, the royalist general, marched to oppose him. The Pretender passed him by, and when
 1745 Cope arrived at Inverness, the Pretender was in Edinburgh. Fearing the loss of the capital, he took ship and landed at *Dunbar*. Charles moved out to meet him, and the two forces opposed each other at *Preston Pans*, where the Royalists were routed by the wild charge of the Highlanders.

Elated with success, Charles prepared for an invasion of England. He marched through *Carlisle*, *Lancaster*, and *Manchester* to *Derby*, hoping all the way the English Jacobites would flock to his side. But he was disappointed, as the people refused to take arms on his behalf. British troops recalled from the Continent were now gathering on all sides, and giving way to the entreaties of his officers, he reluctantly ordered a retreat.

The retreat was as successful as the advance. His army, now raised to 9,000, had become formidable. Glasgow was safely entered,
 1746 and upon the Highlanders proceeding to invest *Stirling*, *General Hawley* marched to its relief, but was beaten off at *Falkirk*, 1746. The *Duke of Cumberland* had now reached Scotland, and the Pretender retreated north. The two forces eventually met at *Culloden Moor*, near Inverness. The result was a complete defeat of the rebels, who fled from the field. Special precautions had been taken by the Duke to check the wild charge of the Highlanders, who were received with murderous volleys. There was also dissension in the Scottish ranks, for the Macdonald clan refused to fight. Charles fled, and concealed himself for six months, and although a large reward was offered, he evaded arrest and managed to escape to France.

Many of the rebels were put to death, including Lords *Kilmarnock* and *Balmerino*. Severe laws were made to destroy the power of the Highlanders. They were forbidden to wear the national dress, and the clans were broken up. A few years later Pitt raised the Highland regiments, which not only conciliated the chiefs, but also changed a source of danger into a means of defence.

The Seven Years' War, 1756-63.

This war against the French arose originally out of a dispute over the boundaries of the English and French colonies in North America. It was carried on in Europe, India, and America. The English were assisted by Frederick of Prussia; while William Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham, was its chief political director. The war is noted for the rise of the English power in India and America, which is treated separately.

IN EUROPE.—The war went badly for us at first, for the French captured *Minorca*, 1756. The loss of this island greatly troubled the Newcastle ministry, and to save themselves from disgrace they laid the blame on Admiral Byng, who was tried by court-martial and shot. The Duke of Cumberland, assisting Frederick the Great, was also forced to accept the *Convention of Closter-Seven*, and disband his army of 30,000 men. Pitt now joined the ministry, and ill-fortune turned to success. In 1759 the French were defeated at the great battle of *Minden*, in Hanover, while the French fleets were destroyed at *Lagos* and *Quiberon Bay*.

IN ASIA.—The French power in Southern India was completely destroyed by *Robert Clive*. In 1756 occurred the Black Hole of Calcutta, which led

to the *Battle of Plassey*, 1757, and laid the foundation of our Indian Empire, and the conquest of *Bengal*.

IN AMERICA.—In 1758 the capture of *Louisburg* and *Cape Breton* island opened to the British the mouth of the *St. Lawrence*, and Pitt now ordered *General Wolfe* to sail up the river and take *Quebec*, and thus Canada was added to the British Empire.

The war was continued during the reign of *George III.*, when, according to the terms of the *Family Compact*, Spain joined France. The Spanish colonies were attacked, and *Havanna* and *Manilla* were taken. Pitt had gone out of office, and was succeeded by *Lord Bute*, who brought the war to a close by the—

Treaty of Paris, 1763.

(1) England secured *Canada*, *Tobago*, *Dominica*, *St. Vincent* and *Grenada*, but gave up *Martinique* and *Pondicherry* to the French. (2) We restored *Havanna* and *Manilla* to Spain, who gave us *Florida*. (3) The French were given the right of fishing off *Newfoundland*, with the isles of *Pierre* and *Miquelon*.

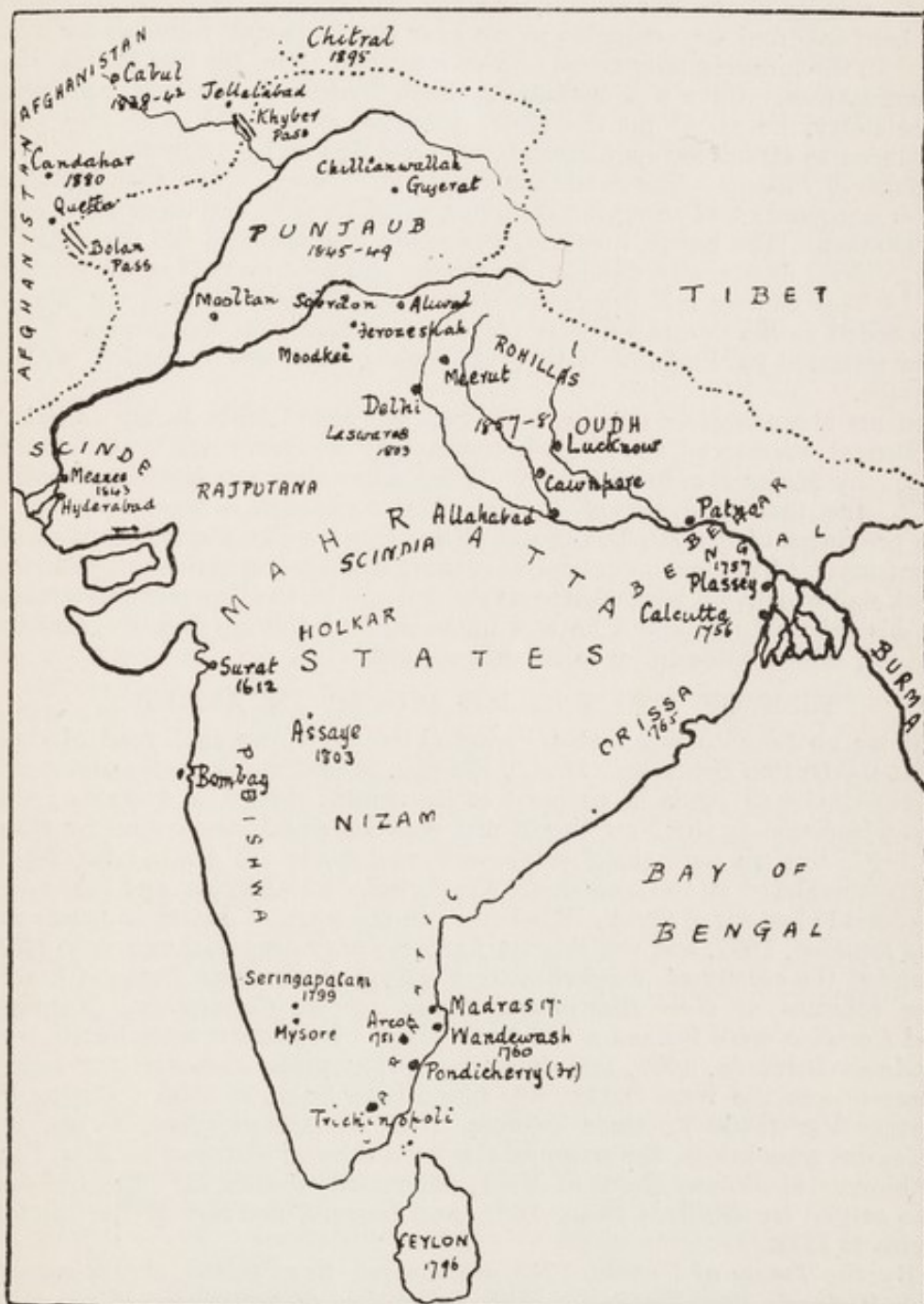
HISTORY OF INDIA.—PART I.

The *East India Company* received their charter from *Queen Elizabeth* in 1600. They made their first settlement in India at *Surat* in 1612. Later they also established factories at *Madras* (Fort *St. George*), 1639, *Bombay*, 1668, and *Calcutta* (Fort *William*), 1696. The French, following their example, formed a company which made a settlement at *Pondicherry*, south of *Madras*.

At this time the *Moguls* held the supreme authority in India, and they extended their rule till the whole country was united under *Aurungzebe* (1666–1707). After his death many of the native princes threw off the *Mogul* yoke and entered into a fierce struggle with each other for the right to rule India. It was now that *Dupleix*, the French governor, thought that by taking advantage of the quarrels between the various native princes, France might become possessed of a great empire in India. In Southern India, there were rival claimants for the thrones of *Hyderabad* and the *Carnatic*, who sought assistance from the French. *Dupleix* was successful in placing in power native princes whom he had patronised, and seemed likely to realize his ambition. So powerful had the French become, that in 1746, when England was at war with France, they took possession of *Madras*, and held it till the peace of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, 1748. The English, in dismay, took up the cause of the defeated claimants as a means of establishing their supremacy in India.

Fortunately *Robert Clive* came forward, and soon changed the whole aspect of affairs. He had been employed as a clerk, but tiring of office work had entered the army as an ensign. He persuaded the Company to send help instantly to one of the native princes besieged by the French in *Trichinopoly*, while he with only 500 men seized *Arcot*. This saved the former town, for the French withdrew, and with a large force laid siege to *Arcot*, but Clive's daring spirit encouraged his small force to resist these overwhelming numbers. The *sepoys* bravely repelled all attacks on the fort, and *Arcot* was saved. This victory raised British prestige, while the French power declined, and *Dupleix* was recalled, leaving the English masters of the situation. This rivalry between the

English and French in Southern India was ultimately decided by the battle of Wandewash, 1760, when Sir Eyre Coote defeated Lally, the French general, and next year took Pondicherry.



Black Hole of Calcutta.

Meanwhile Clive was called away to another scene of strife. Surajah Dowlah, the nabob of Bengal, jealous of the increasing power of the

Company, and instigated by the French, descended upon Fort William, seized it, and thrust the 146 English residents into a small room 18 feet long and 14 feet broad, since called the Black Hole. It was the middle of the hot season, and the unfortunate captives, stifled by the heat and foul air, struggled to get near the two small windows for fresh air. In the morning only twenty-three remained alive, the rest having died of suffocation. Clive was despatched from Madras to Calcutta, and after some delay, he sailed up the river Hooghly, retook Calcutta, and then advanced to attack Surajah Dowlah, who had fled on his approach.

Battle of Plassey.—The battle was fought at *Plassey*. Clive, with less than 1,000 Europeans and about 2,300 sepoys, gallantly attacked an army of over 50,000 men. The battle, however, was easily won through the treachery of *Meer Jaffier*, who deserted his master and took no part in the contest. This victory laid the foundation of our Indian Empire, for Bengal was ceded to the Company, who placed Meer Jaffier on the throne. Clive then returned to England with great riches, and was rewarded with a peerage.

In his absence *Meer Cossim*, who had succeeded Meer Jaffier as nabob of Bengal, massacred the English community at *Patna*, but was defeated by *Major Munro at Buxar*. Lord Clive then returned, and became the first *Governor of Bengal*. He concluded a treaty by which the provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa came under the influence of the Company. Clive next commenced a campaign against the corruption and blackmail which had been carried on extensively by the Company's servants. On his return to England he was impeached for having illegally enriched himself, which caused him to commit suicide, 1774.

RISE OF THE ENGLISH POWER IN AMERICA.

If we go back to the Tudor Period (1485–1603), we shall read of those great navigators Columbus, Drake, Raleigh, Magellan, etc., who discovered or explored new lands in all parts of the world, chiefly in America. Our first possession in the New World was *Newfoundland*, discovered by *Cabot* in 1497, but no permanent settlement was made till 1621. *Sir Walter Raleigh* explored all the coast from *Newfoundland* to *Florida*, and christened *Virginia* in honour of Queen Elizabeth. In the reign of James I. *Jamestown* was founded, 1607, and the Pilgrim Fathers emigrating to America in 1620, founded the colony of *Massachusetts*, the first of the New England States. The colonies of *New Hampshire*, *Rhode Island*, *Connecticut*, *Maryland* and *Carolina* were formed a few years later. Important settlements were made at *Bermuda*, 1609, and *Barbados*, 1625, while *Jamaica*, our largest possession in the West Indies, was taken from Spain in 1655. During the Dutch War (1664–7), their colonies, *New Amsterdam*, *New Jersey*, and *Delaware* were taken, the name of the former being changed to *New York*, in honour of James, Duke of York, afterwards James II. *Pennsylvania* was settled by *William Penn*, 1681, and *Georgia*, the last of the thirteen states in 1732.

By the *Treaty of Utrecht*, 1713, we secured *Nova Scotia*, *Newfoundland*, and *Hudson's Bay Territory*. This expansion of territory led to a like increase in trade and commerce, and, as we have already seen, brought us into collision with France and Spain, who also had extensive possessions in America. France owned the southern province of *Louisiana*, and in the north the *Basin of the St. Lawrence*.

We now arrive at the outbreak of the Seven Years War, which was chiefly due to the rivalry between the English and French in America and India. The French hoped to connect their southern and northern possessions by erecting a line of forts along the Mississippi and Ohio, which would, at the same time, prevent the English from extending their territory inland, and also debar them from trading with the Indians in the interior. These forts were erected quite close to the English boundaries, and the colonists fearing a French invasion, made several attempts to dismantle them. Two attacks, under *Major Washington* and *General Braddock* respectively, were made upon *Fort Duquesne* in *Pennsylvania* in 1754 and 1755, but they were unsuccessful, General Braddock being killed. Reinforcements were sent out by both countries, and war began in earnest.

When Pitt entered office in 1757, he formed a plan for the extension of our colonial empire by crushing the power of France in America. In 1758 *Louisburg*, on Cape Breton Island, was captured by Generals Amherst and Wolfe, while to the great joy of the colonists *Fort Duquesne* was also taken by Washington, and its name changed to *Pittsburg*. In 1759 the forts at *Ticonderoga* and *Niagara* were captured.

Capture of Quebec, 1759.

But the crowning exploit of the war was the capture of Quebec, which led to the Conquest of Canada. For this achievement Pitt selected *General Wolfe*, a capable officer, who had distinguished himself at Culloden and Louisberg. He was to attack Quebec, while *General Amherst* operated against *Montreal*. The fortress of Quebec stands on a high rock which overhangs the River St. Lawrence. The French batteries extended along the northern bank, to the *Montmorency River*. Wolfe pitched his camp on the opposite bank of this river. The first attack was made here, but it failed, and Wolfe then moved to the *Isle of Orleans*. Finding no hope of success by attacking Quebec from the front, Wolfe resolved to sail down the river and scale the heights on the other side of the town. Under cover of the night, he moved his troops and landed at a small creek, now known as *Wolfe's Cove*. The soldiers then climbed in the darkness to the *Heights of Abraham*, and in the morning the French under *Montcalm* were surprised to see the English drawn up on the tableland. Montcalm at once decided to give battle. In the end the French were routed and Montcalm slain. The gallant Wolfe also died in the moment of victory. Next year *Montreal* fell, and the Conquest of Canada was complete, 1760, the supremacy of the English in North America being established.

GEORGE III., 1760-1820.

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| 1760-3 <i>Seven Years' War</i> continued. | 1778 Death of <i>Pitt, Earl of Chatham</i> . |
| 1763 <i>Treaty of Paris</i> . | 1779-82 <i>Siege of Gibraltar</i> . |
| 1765 The <i>Stamp Act</i> passed. | 1781 Lord Cornwallis surrendered at <i>Yorktown</i> . |
| 1773 The <i>Boston Tea</i> affair. | <i>Hyder Ali</i> defeated at <i>Porto Novo</i> . |
| 1775 Battles of <i>Lexington</i> and <i>Bunker's Hill</i> . | 1783 <i>Treaty of Versailles</i> . |
| 1776 The Colonists issued a <i>Declaration of Independence</i> . | 1784 <i>William Pitt</i> became Prime Minister. |
| 1777 Surrender of <i>Burgoyne</i> at <i>Saratoga</i> . | 1786 <i>Impeachment of Warren Hastings</i> began. |

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| <p>1789 <i>French Revolution</i> commenced.</p> <p>1793 <i>Louis XVI.</i> and his queen executed.</p> <p>1797 Battles of <i>St. Vincent</i> and <i>Camperdown</i>.
Mutiny of Seamen.</p> <p>1798 Napoleon's expedition to <i>Egypt</i>.
Battle of the <i>Nile</i>.
Rebellion in <i>Ireland</i> quelled.</p> <p>1799 Defence of <i>Acre</i> by Sir Sidney Smith.
Storming of <i>Seringapatam</i>.</p> <p>1800 <i>Malta</i> taken from the French.
Austrians defeated at <i>Marengo</i> and <i>Hohenlinden</i>.</p> <p>1801 Nelson defeated the Danes at <i>Copenhagen</i>.
Battle of <i>Alexandria</i>.</p> <p>1802 Peace of <i>Amiens</i>.</p> <p>1803 <i>Mahrattas</i> defeated at <i>Assaye</i>.</p> <p>1804 Napoleon prepared to invade <i>England</i>.</p> <p>1805 Nelson destroyed the French and Spanish fleets at <i>Trafalgar</i>.
Austrians defeated at <i>Ulm</i> and <i>Austerlitz</i>.</p> <p>1806 Prussians defeated at <i>Jena</i>.
<i>Berlin Decrees</i> issued.</p> | <p>1807 <i>Milan Decrees</i> issued.</p> <p>1808-14 <i>Peninsular War</i>.</p> <p>1808 Battle of <i>Vimiera</i>.
Convention of <i>Cintra</i>.</p> <p>1809 Sir John Moore killed at <i>Corunna</i>.
Battle of <i>Talavera</i>.
Failure of the <i>Walcheren</i> expedition.</p> <p>1810 Wellington at <i>Torres Vedras</i>.</p> <p>1811 Battles of <i>Albuera</i> and <i>Fuentes d'Onoro</i>.</p> <p>1812 Storming of <i>Ciudad Rodrigo</i> and <i>Badajos</i>.
Battle of <i>Salamanca</i>.
Wellington occupied <i>Madrid</i>.
War with the <i>United States</i>.</p> <p>1813 Battle of <i>Vittoria</i>.
Napoleon defeated at <i>Leipsic</i>.</p> <p>1814 Battles of <i>Orthes</i> and <i>Toulouse</i>.
Napoleon abdicates.</p> <p>1815 Return of Napoleon.
Battles of <i>Ligny</i>, <i>Quatre Bras</i> and <i>Waterloo</i>.
<i>Peace of Paris</i>.
Corn Laws passed.</p> <p>1816 Bombardment of <i>Algiers</i> by Lord Exmouth.</p> <p>1819 The "Battle" of Peterloo.</p> <p>1820 Death of George III.</p> |
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CHARACTER.—George III. was the grandson of George II., his father Frederick having died in 1751. He was the first of the Hanoverian line that could be regarded as an Englishman. In his speech to Parliament he said, "Born and educated in this country, I glory in the name of Briton." In the previous reign the Whigs were in power, but George, who had been tutored by Lord Bute, a Tory, showed a preference for that party throughout his reign, and sought to break down the power of the Whigs. He was vigorous and self-willed, and in the early part of his reign he tried to direct the policy of his ministers, with disastrous results. He called to power only those who would serve his aims. Though some of his methods were corrupt, yet his intentions were honest, and his popularity did not wane. His private life was pure, and his tastes were simple.

Seven Years' War.—Continued.

France had secretly formed a union with Spain, known as the *Family Compact*, to co-operate against Britain. Pitt thereupon desired to commence war against Spain, but his colleagues would not acquiesce, and the great minister resigned, and was followed by the Duke of Newcastle. He was succeeded by Lord Bute, who before long was forced to go to war with Spain, as Pitt had foreseen. But as Bute had no interest in the war, he soon brought it to a close and accepted terms by the *Treaty of Paris*, 1763.

The Affair of John Wilkes.

The peace, which was condemned by the Whigs, became very unpopular, and Bute was forced to resign. He was succeeded by *George Grenville*, and the king in opening Parliament referred to the peace as an honourable one for the country. John Wilkes, M.P., editor of the "North Briton," made an attack on the king in No. 45 of his paper, declaring he had uttered a lie in his speech. Everyone knows that the king's speech is written by his ministers, but George considered Wilkes's accusation a personal insult, and insisted on a prosecution. Wilkes was arrested on a *general warrant*, i.e., one not specifying the names of the person or persons to be arrested. But Wilkes claimed exemption from arrest, being a member of Parliament, and was set free. He then proceeded against the Secretary of State for his illegal arrest, and received £1,000 damages, and obtained the declaration that general warrants were illegal. The House of Commons voted his paper to be a libel, ordered it to be burned by the public executioner, and expelled him from the House. He then went to France, 1764. Returning in 1768, he was four times elected for *Middlesex*, but the Commons refused to allow him to take his seat. He was now the hero of the country, and the country regarded him as the champion of liberty, and the cry of "Wilkes and Liberty" rang through the land. At last, having given a bond for his good behaviour, he was allowed to take his seat. Afterwards he was elected Sheriff for Middlesex, and eventually became Lord Mayor of London.

The American War of Independence, 1773-83.

The Seven Years' War, as we have seen, was carried on chiefly for the protection of the colonists in America, and *Grenville*, seeking to increase the revenue, thought that they should pay their share of the expense of the war. Therefore he passed the *American Stamp Act*, a tax levied on money receipts, legal documents, etc. But the colonists refused to pay, declaring that they should not be taxed so long as they were unrepresented in the British Parliament.

Grenville, who was never a strong man, now retired, and the king, failing to induce Pitt to take office, had to rely on the *Marquis of Rockingham*.

1766 He only held office for a year, but in that time repealed the Stamp Act, chiefly owing to the efforts of *Edmund Burke*.

The next ministry was formed by the *Duke of Grafton*. Pitt, now Earl of Chatham, also took office, but owing to ill-health he was unable to give the Government much support.

1767 Fresh taxes on tea, glass, paper, and painters' colours, were levied on the colonists, which caused bitter resentment in America.

1770 *Lord North*, a Tory, succeeded Grafton, and repealed all the duties with the exception of tea, which was allowed to remain to assert the right of the mother country to tax her colonies if she chose.

War.

The struggle now began. Three ships laden with tea had entered *Boston*, when they were suddenly boarded by twenty men, disguised as Indians. They broke open over 300 chests and threw the contents into the sea. As a punishment the port was closed, the custom-house being removed to *Salem*. The House of Assembly in *Massachusetts* was

1774 also dissolved. Thereupon that colony and others sent delegates to a congress that was to assemble at *Philadelphia*. They drew up the *Declaration of Right*, in which they claimed the privileges of British subjects, and resolved to resist any encroachments on their liberty. The ministry was strongly appealed to, by Pitt and Fox, not to incense the colonists, but in vain. Meanwhile troops were being poured into the country



The first shot was fired at *Lexington*. General Gage had sent a force to destroy stores and munitions which had been collected at *Concord*. They had to pass through *Lexington*. On their return they were suddenly attacked and driven out of the town by the inhabitants with great loss.

1775 The Congress appointed *Washington* as their Commander-in-Chief, and with a large force of colonists he occupied *Bunker's Hill*, which commanded the town of Boston. After a series of advances, General

Gage succeeded in driving the Americans from their position, but not without sacrificing many of his troops.

This year the American generals, *Montgomery* and *Arnold*, entered Canada, confidently expecting the late French colonists to join them. But they were disappointed. *Montreal* was taken, but an attack on *Quebec* failed, and *Montgomery* was slain. The colonists made a final appeal to Lord North to conciliate matters, in a petition known as the *Olive Branch*, but no heed was given to it.

The Congress at *Philadelphia*, therefore, on July 4th, issued their famous *Declaration of Independence*, declaring themselves independent of England.

1776 The British having evacuated Boston and sailed to Halifax, enabled Washington to take *New York*. *General Howe* now left Halifax, and co-operating with the fleet under his brother Admiral Lord Howe, they defeated Washington at *Brooklyn*, drove him from *Long Island*, and took possession of *New York*.

Philadelphia was the next point of attack, and to that place Howe removed the greater part of his force. He beat Washington at *Brandywine*, and *Philadelphia* fell into his hands. But the withdrawal of troops 1777 had weakened the garrison at *New York*, and led to the disaster to *General Burgoyne*. He was marching with 10,000 men from Canada to *New York* along the *Hudson River*, when he was suddenly hemmed in by the Americans at *Saratoga*, and after a gallant resistance for ten days, during which time he hoped for assistance from *New York*, he was compelled to surrender to *General Gates* with all his guns and stores.

France now joined the colonists, and sent them money and troops. The British ministry was much troubled, and many members of Parliament, 1778 alarmed at the state of affairs, were ready to give the colonies their independence rather than wage war with France. It was to oppose such a motion for peace that led the *Earl of Chatham* to leave his sick-bed, and speak in the House. During his speech, the veteran statesman fell to the floor, and a month later passed away.

This year Spain joined in the struggle, and commenced the siege of 1779 *Gibraltar*, which lasted three years; but the fortress was successfully defended by *General Elliott*, who burnt the enemy's batteries with red-hot shot. The fortress was finally relieved by Lord Howe.

Holland becoming hostile, war was declared against her, and a Dutch fleet was destroyed near the *Doggerbank* by *Admiral Parker*. The neutral 1780 countries, *Russia*, *Sweden*, and *Denmark*, formed the *Armed Neutrality*, to protect their commerce and to prevent England searching neutral vessels for contraband of war. In this year *Major Andre*, in negotiating with the American general *Arnold* (who had offered to desert the colonials), was captured in the American lines, and hanged as a spy.

A great disaster next befel the British. *Lord Cornwallis*, who had been operating in the southern states of *Georgia* and *Carolina*, was waiting at 1781 *Yorktown*, in *Virginia*, to proceed to *New York*, when a French force under *Lafayette* landed, and co-operating with Washington, they soon surrounded him and forced him to surrender with 5,000 men. This was the deciding event of the war.

1782 On sea, however, we were more successful, for *Rodney* gained a great naval victory over *De Grasse* at *Guadaloupe*; but a combined French and Spanish fleet took *Minorca*.

The war was closed by the *Treaty of Versailles* :

- 1783 (1) The independence of the United States was acknowledged, with the right of fishing off Newfoundland.
 (2) We gave France *St. Lucia, Tobago, and Pondicherry*, and received *Dominica and Grenada*.
 (?) To Spain we ceded *Minorca*.

Many of the American colonists remained loyal and went to Canada. They were known as the *United Empire Loyalists*.

Gordon Riots.

Several of the penal laws against Roman Catholics had been repealed, which caused great dismay among the various Protestant Associations. A monster meeting was held by *Lord George Gordon*, and they then marched in procession to the House of Commons to present a petition in 1780 which they desired the re-enactment of the laws which had been repealed. Their petition being rejected, the mob got out of hand and resorted to violence, and for five days they did great damage in London. The troops were called out, and about five hundred were killed or wounded. Gordon and others were brought to trial for treason. Some suffered death, but Gordon managed to secure an acquittal.

The French Revolution, 1789.

In France the people had been much oppressed by the heavy taxation, while the extravagance of the Court and nobility only served to increase the discontent of the poorer classes. They were also influenced by the infidel writings of *Voltaire, Rousseau*, and others, who preached a doctrine of liberty and equality, declaring that all should be free and equal. Many, too, had fought in America on behalf of the colonists, and came back imbued with republican ideas.

Matters came to a crisis in 1789, when the mob destroyed the *Bastille*, the state prison of Paris. *Louis XVI.* and his queen, *Marie Antoinette*, were driven to Paris and forced to seek foreign assistance, while many of the nobility fled from the country. In 1792 a revolutionary sect arose, known as the *Jacobins*, who inaugurated a "*Reign of Terror*." The king and queen were executed 1793, the aristocracy were hunted down, and the Christian religion was abolished.

At first sympathy was expressed in England for the French people, who were known to have suffered much, and were now making a bold bid for freedom. The working classes in England were also agitated, and Pitt was forced to adopt severe measures to check the discontent. But when the revolutionists commenced an era of bloodshed and declared war against us, we find the people were ready to sink their grievances to support Pitt in the long wars that ensued. The excesses of the French were sternly denounced by Edmund Burke.

The War of the French Revolution, 1793-1805.

The French having executed their king and queen, and expressed their intention of assisting any other nation desirous of gaining their freedom, declared war against England. *Toulon*, in the South of France, surrendered to *Lord Hood*, but on the arrival of a large French force, including 1793 Napoleon Buonaparte, then a young officer, Hood was forced to withdraw.

1794 Lord Howe, on June 1st, won a great victory over the French fleet off *Brest*. This event is known as "*The Glorious First of June.*"

1795 Holland having thrown in her lot with France, the English attacked the Dutch possessions, and succeeded in taking the *Cape of Good Hope*, and in 1796 *Ceylon* and *Malacca*.

Spain having joined France, *Admiral Jervis*, assisted by Nelson, gained a brilliant victory over the Spanish fleet off *St. Vincent* in Portugal.

1797 Disaffection, which was rife throughout the country, now spread to the Navy. A *Mutiny of Seamen* broke out in the Channel Fleet at *Spithead*, and spread to the fleet at the *Nore*. The men complained of bad pay, bad food, improper distribution of prize money, and the severe discipline. The mutiny was soon quelled, and *Parker*, the ringleader, hanged. *Admiral Duncan* then succeeded in defeating off *Camperdown* in Holland a Dutch fleet that was preparing to sail to Ireland. This year, too, *Trinidad* was captured by Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

Napoleon's Expedition to Egypt, 1798-1801.

Napoleon left France for Egypt, hoping, after he had conquered that country, to advance to India, and by imitating the policy of Dupleix, make

1798 a French empire in India. On his way he captured *Malta*, and successfully evading Nelson, landed at Alexandria, and advancing to Cairo, defeated the Mamelukes at the foot of the Pyramids. Meanwhile Nelson arrived at *Aboukir Bay*, and at once attacked the French fleet. The event is known as the *Battle of the Nile*. He succeeded in getting part of his fleet between the French and the shore, thus exposing the enemy to two fires. The battle lasted all night; the French flagship *L'Orient* was blown up, and by morning the French had lost thirteen vessels out of seventeen. This victory completely frustrated Napoleon's designs on India, and Nelson was rewarded with a peerage.

Finding himself isolated from France, Napoleon resolved to attack *Acre*, the stronghold of Syria; but the place was gallantly defended by Sir 1799 *Sidney Smith* with a small body of Turks. Reinforcements arriving by sea, Napoleon was forced to abandon the siege. He now returned secretly to France, and was appointed First Consul. The remnant of his army returned to Egypt, and were again defeated at *Alexandria*, by Sir *Ralph Abercrombie*, 1801, although the gallant general was mortally wounded. The French remained in Egypt until peace was signed in 1802.

In this year *Malta* was taken from the French. The neutral countries 1800 Russia, Sweden and Denmark again formed the *Armed Neutrality*, to prevent Britain seizing their vessels. Denmark had assembled a formidable fleet at *Copenhagen*, when Lord Nelson sailed to the Baltic, 1801 destroyed the fleet, and forced the Danes to submit. This defeat broke up the Northern League.

William Pitt having gone out of office, was succeeded by *Addington*, who arranged the *Peace of Amiens*. England agreed to restore all her

1802 conquests except *Ceylon* and *Trinidad*, and to give back *Malta* to the Knights of St. John. France was to withdraw from *Naples*, and *Egypt* was to be restored to the Porte. But it was seen that Napoleon was only using the peace as an armistice, to enable him to prepare for another campaign. Thus war broke out again, and the public demanded that Pitt should be recalled. Thereupon *Addington* resigned in his favour, 1804.

Napoleon's Invasion Scheme.

Napoleon's plans becoming known, England refused to give up Malta. He complained of our breach of faith, and also of the bitter attacks made upon him by the English press, and unable to get any satisfaction, he renewed the war, and prepared a great scheme for the invasion of England. For this purpose he assembled a great army at *Boulogne*, and collected a large number of boats to convey them to England. But the French flotilla was being carefully watched by Nelson. "Let us be masters of the Channel for six hours," said Napoleon, "and we are masters of the world." England was fully alive to the danger, and large numbers of volunteers were raised by Pitt to resist the invader should he land. He also formed a coalition with Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

1804 With a view to getting possession of the Channel, Napoleon ordered his admiral *Villeneuve* to sail to the West Indies, to allure Nelson in that direction, then return unobserved and escort the Boulogne force across to England. The plan was partially successful. Nelson followed Villeneuve, and the latter succeeded in evading him on returning to Europe; but on arriving off *Cape Finisterre* he was met by *Sir Robert Calder*, who with a much inferior fleet boldly attacked the French and took two ships. Villeneuve, finding his fleet quite disabled, put into *Cadiz* for repairs. Napoleon, on hearing this, knew that his designs had failed, and marched his army against Austria and Prussia, securing victories over our allies at *Austerlitz* (1805), and *Jena* (1806).

The Battle of Trafalgar.

Meanwhile Nelson had returned to England. Hearing that Villeneuve had put into Cadiz, he once more set out with twenty-seven ships, to tackle the combined fleets of France and Spain, numbering thirty-three vessels. He came up with them in the Bay of Trafalgar. The English fleet attacked in two columns under *Nelson* and *Collingwood*, and the enemy's 1805 fleet was cut in two, and nineteen vessels were taken or sunk. During the fight, the *Victory*, Nelson's flagship, became entangled with the *Redoubtable*, from whose mizzen-top Nelson received a ball in the spine, and fell mortally wounded. But he lived long enough to know that victory had been secured, and that the navies of France and Spain were entirely destroyed. This victory put an end to all fear of invasion, and Napoleon's campaigns were now confined to the Continent, and naval warfare ceased.

The Continental System.

Napoleon then formed a plan to ruin English trade. He declared the British Islands to be in a state of blockade, and forbade any of the nations 1806 he had conquered, or who were his allies, trading with England. All English vessels and goods, if captured, were to be confiscated.

England retaliated by the *Orders in Council*, forbidding all trade with France and the countries under her yoke, and orders were given to seize 1807 all vessels entering their ports, unless they had previously touched at an English port. Napoleon then issued the *Milan Decrees*, which declared that even *neutral* vessels were lawful prizes if they had come from an English port.

England, however, was supreme on the sea, and had taken many of the French and Dutch colonies, the produce of which and her own colonies

she carried to all parts of the world. All continental ports being closed to our ships, there was quite a famine in tea, sugar, coffee, spices, and manufactured goods, so that to get these articles they had to be smuggled into Europe, and we even find Napoleon forced to clothe his soldiers in English cloth. Thus his plan proved a failure. The Continental System caused the War between England and the United States in 1812.

Peninsular War, 1808-14.

Napoleon had dethroned the King of Spain, and appointed his brother Joseph to rule in his place. He then turned his attention to Portugal. That country had ignored his decrees, and refused to give up trading with England. Thereupon he sent *Marshal Junot* to take Lisbon. The Spaniards and Portuguese arose to repel the invader, and appealed to England for assistance, and a force under *Sir Arthur Wellesley* was sent to Portugal.

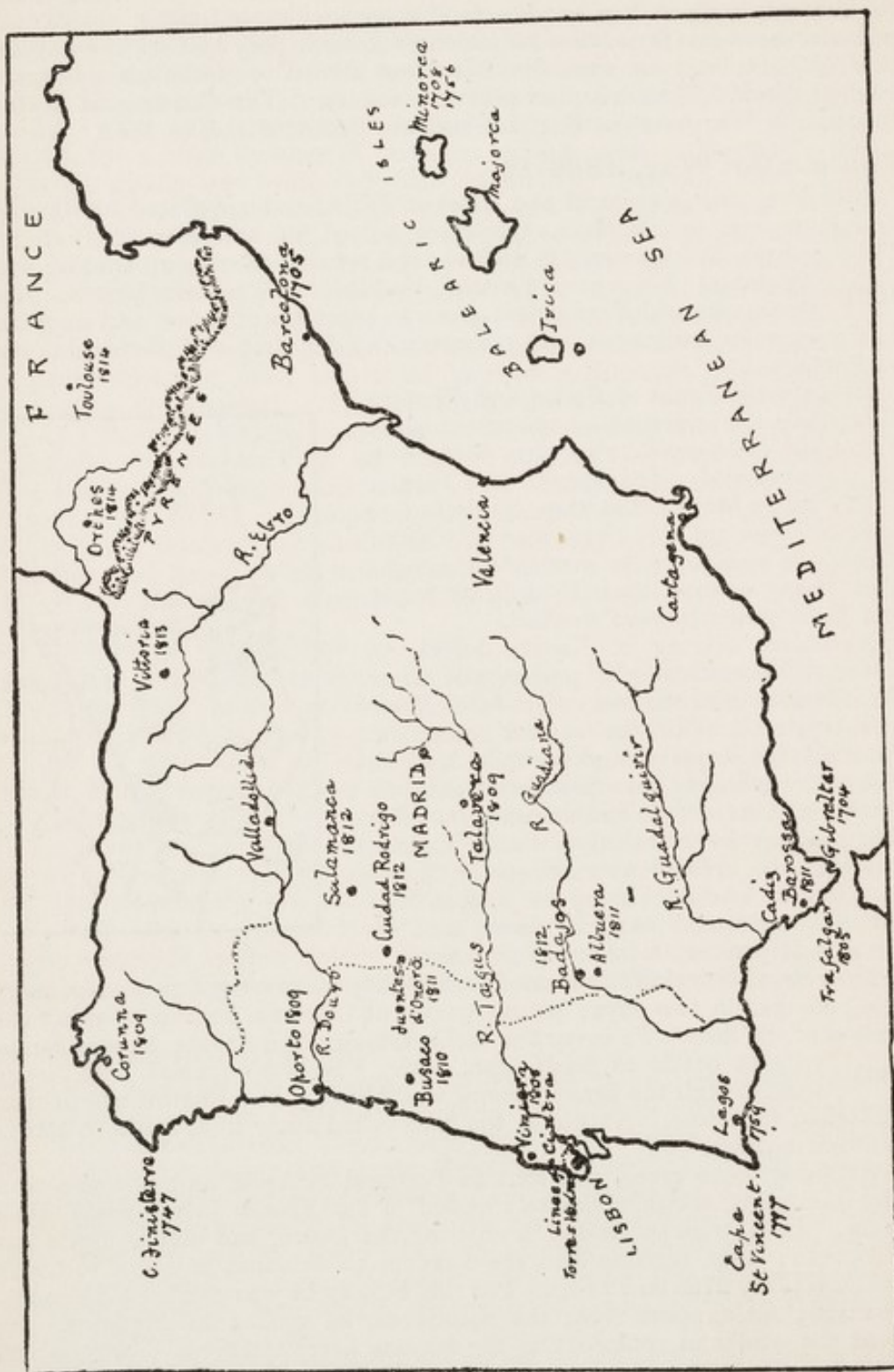
He defeated Junot at *Roliça* and *Vimiera*. Meanwhile reinforcements had arrived under *Sir Hew Dalrymple*, who also took over command. The French had been so badly beaten that they gladly agreed to the terms of the *Convention of Cintra*, which allowed them to evacuate Portugal. This treaty caused dissatisfaction at home, and both generals were recalled.

Napoleon, hearing of Junot's defeat, resolved to enter Spain in person and drive the English into the sea. *Sir John Moore* was entrusted with the second campaign. Hearing that Napoleon had occupied Madrid, and was advancing into Southern Spain, he determined to attack him in his rear. For this purpose he marched towards Madrid, but when he arrived near *Burgos* he heard that *Soult* was advancing to oppose him with a larger and superior force, and he thought it prudent to retire to *Corunna*.

The retreat was skilfully carried out, eighty miles over a rugged country being covered in two days; but on arrival at *Corunna*, he had to await the arrival of the fleet. To cover the embarkation of his troops, he was forced to give battle to *Soult* (Jan. 16th), who was repulsed with heavy loss, though the brave general was killed. The English troops then embarked for home. Napoleon, too, was called away from Spain to attend to other matters.

Wellesley, once more, was sent to Portugal in April, and commenced a long campaign, which ultimately ended in the French being driven from Spain. In May he succeeded in crossing the *Douro*, and driving *Soult* out of *Oporto*; then pushing into the interior, he defeated *Marshal Victor* at *Talavera* (July 27th and 28th). For this victory he was created a Viscount. Receiving no support from the Spaniards, he retired to Portugal. He spent the winter in constructing the famous *Lines of Torres Vedras*, which extended across the Lisbon peninsula. The outer line was 29 miles long, while the inner one, the stronger of the two, enclosed an entrenched camp.





Both lines were armed with several hundred pieces of artillery. Provisions had also been stored up, and as there was free access to the sea, anything that was needed could be procured from the fleet.

Napoleon, having made peace with Austria, was able to send fresh troops to Portugal under *Marshal Massena*. The fortresses of *Ciudad Rodrigo* and *Almeida* fell to him, but Wellington checked his advance at *Busaco* (Sept. 27th), and then retired to *Torres Vedras*, wasting the country as he went. Massena, unaware of the preparations that had been made, stayed in front of the lines for several months, hoping to starve Wellington out. But his army, unable to procure food, suffered great privations, and he was forced to raise the siege. While wintering in *Torres Vedras*, Wellington heard, to his great dismay, that *Badajoz* had fallen into the hands of *Soult*.

Issuing from his stronghold in April, he once more repulsed Massena at *Feuentes d'Onoro* (May 3-5), and the French marshal was recalled in disgrace. In the same month an attempt by *Marshal Beresford* to recapture *Badajoz*, brought on the battle of *Albuera*. Though victory rested with the English, there was an enormous loss of life. In March of this year *General Graham* beat *Victor* in the south at *Barossa*.

The next year was one of misfortune for Napoleon. The Czar had resolved to throw off the French yoke, and Napoleon, invading Russia, marched to *Moscow*, only to find the Russians had burnt the city. Then commenced that disastrous retreat in the depth of winter, which led to the destruction of his once magnificent army.

Wellington now commenced his offensive campaign. He made determined attacks on the fortresses of *Ciudad Rodrigo* (Jan. 8th) and *Badajoz* (April 6th), and notwithstanding the great loss of life, succeeded in taking them after a few weeks' siege. He next beat *Marmont* at *Salamanca* (July 22nd). This gave him possession of *Madrid*, and when he entered the capital he was received with great joy by the Spaniards, who hailed him as their deliverer. Many titles were conferred on him, including that of Marquis.

The entry of Wellington into Madrid caused *Soult* to evacuate Andalusia, and he joined *Joseph*. This forced Wellington to return to Portugal once more. During the winter of 1812-13 he formed those final plans which resulted in the retreat of the French over the Pyrenees.

Advancing north to meet *Joseph*, who had fled from Madrid and Burgos, he defeated *Marshal Jourdan* at *Vittoria* (June 21st). *Soult*, who had been recalled, was once more sent to Spain to prevent Wellington from crossing the Pyrenees, and several battles were fought at the rivers *Bidassoa*, *Nive*, and *Nivelle*, which, however, did not prevent the English from entering France.

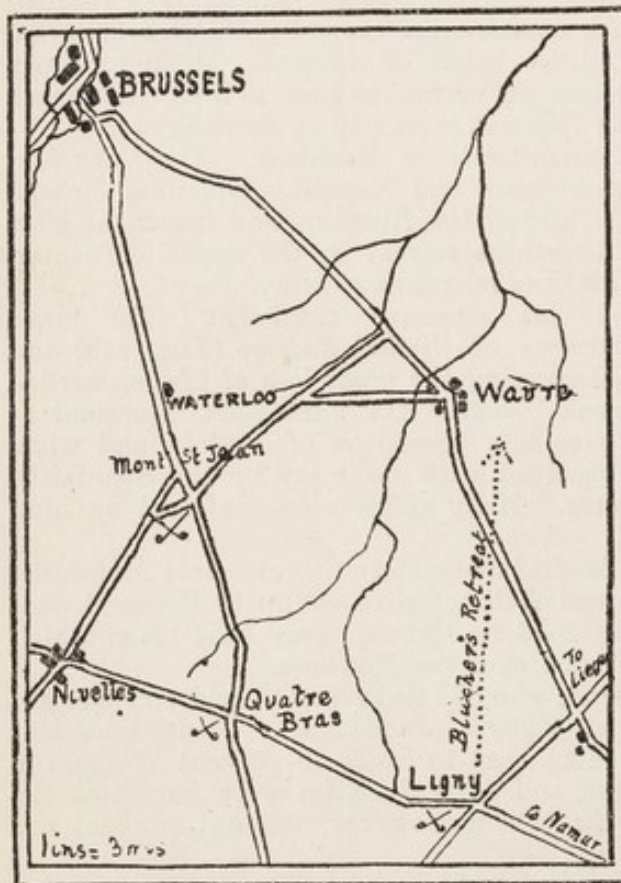
They followed up their series of victories by defeating *Soult* at *Orthes* and *Toulouse*. The war was then brought to a close, Napoleon having surrendered to the Allied forces of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, who after their great victory at *Leipsic*, 1813, had marched to Paris, forced Napoleon to abdicate, and sent him to *Elba*.

War of The Hundred Days.

While the Congress was assembled at Vienna settling the affairs of Europe, news came of the flight of Napoleon from *Elba* and his triumphant entry into Paris. The powers of Europe again mobilised their troops

1815 and prepared to resist him. The English and Prussians were the first in the field, and were marching to unite their forces. Napoleon hurried to the Belgian frontier for the purpose of attacking each force before they could form a union. He divided his army into two, despatching *Ney* to oppose Wellington while he attacked the *Prussians* under *Blucher*. At *Ligny* (June 16th), the Prussians were repulsed and forced to retreat, but on the same day Wellington overcame *Ney* at *Quatre Bras*. Wellington, hearing the Prussians had fallen back on *Wavre*, also retired to *Waterloo*, June 17th. Napoleon left *Marshal Grouchy* to watch the Prussians while he hurried forward to co-operate with *Ney* for the purpose of crushing Wellington. He lost no time, and the next day, June 18th, the two armies faced each other near the village of *Waterloo*.

The Battle of Waterloo.



1815, (June 16th, 17th, 18th)

not yield an inch. Then Wellington ordered his cavalry to attack, and the cuirassiers found themselves between two fires, and they were forced to flee in all directions.

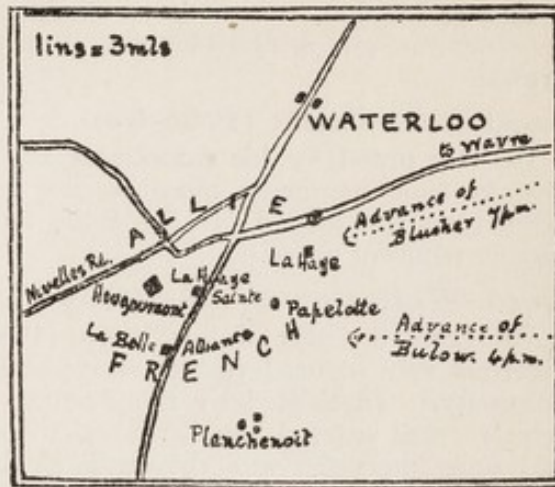
Meanwhile Blucher had been hurrying to join the Duke, and about four o'clock Napoleon saw a Prussian force under *Bulow* coming up on his right, and he was forced to weaken his main body to check their advance. Wellington then brought forward his reserve, and Napoleon saw that the time had come for a final effort. He drew up his *Old Guard*, and advancing in two columns they tried once more to carry *Hougoumont*. They were received with a withering fire from the English guards concealed behind the ridge. "Up, guards, and at them!" cried Wellington. Blucher having arrived with the remainder

Wellington had 60,000 men, of whom only 24,000 were British, the remainder consisting of Hanoverian, Dutch, and Belgian troops. Napoleon had nearly 80,000 men, many of whom were well-seasoned veterans. Wellington's object was to keep the French occupied until the arrival of the Prussians, which event never occurred to Napoleon, as he thought they had retreated to the east over the Rhine.

The French and English were drawn up on two ridges with a valley between, where stood the farm house of *La Haye Sainte*, with *Hougoumont* on the English right, both of which were occupied by the English. The battle commenced by the advance of the French line to attack *Hougoumont*, but they were repulsed. At 1.30 p.m. *Ney* ordered an infantry attack on the English left and centre, but it was repelled by a brilliant cavalry movement. Wellington then ordered a retirement, and Napoleon seeing them disappear over the crest of the ridge, was now confident of success. He ordered his cavalry to complete the retreat by a crushing charge. But behind the crest Wellington had drawn up his infantry into thirteen squares, all waiting eagerly for the approach of the coming host. Arrived at the crest of the hill a fearful sight was seen. The cuirassiers hurled themselves upon the English battalions, who did

of the Prussians, Wellington ordered the general advance of the whole line, and the French, utterly routed, were thrown into the greatest confusion. The Prussians commanding the line of retreat wrought fearful havoc among the panic-stricken fugitives.

Napoleon, finding the day lost, fled to Paris, and thence to the coast. All the ports were closely watched, and he was compelled to surrender at *Rocheport* to the captain of the *Bellerophon*. Finally he was exiled to *St. Helena*, where he died, 1821. Thus ended the career of the great soldier and emperor, and Europe then had peace for over forty years.



INDIAN HISTORY.—PART II.

Warren Hastings (1773-85).

In 1773 *Lord North* passed the *Regulating Act*, which appointed a Governor-General and a Council to carry on the government in India. The first Governor-General was Warren Hastings, a resolute man who ruled firmly in spite of the opposition of even his own Council. The directors of the Company were always pestering him for increased dividends, and so to satisfy them, and to carry on the various wars, he had to resort to various questionable methods of obtaining money. He hired out English troops to the *Nawab of Oude*, who used them to conquer the *Rohillas*, a warlike and troublesome race in Northern India. Hastings was also bitterly attacked over the execution of *Nunkomar*, a rich Calcutta banker, who was sentenced to death by Sir *Elijah Impey*, the Chief Justice of Bengal.

In 1778 the *First Mahratta War* broke out. The Mahrattas were a fierce race, addicted to plundering, who inhabited the territory lying between Bombay and Delhi, known as Central India. Their stronghold, *Gwalior*, was taken.

When France declared war in 1778 Hastings captured *Pondicherry*, and the French in return stirred up *Hyder Ali*, the paramount chief in Southern India, who overran the *Carnatic*, carrying all before him. Hastings, to carry on the war, extorted large sums of money from the *Rajah of Benares*, and the *Begums of Oude*. The war now favoured the English, for *Sir Eyre Coote* defeated *Hyder* at *Porto-Novo*, 1781, which saved Madras. The next year *Hyder Ali* died, and was succeeded by *Tippoo Sahib*, who made peace.

Hastings returned to England in 1785. He had extended our conquests in India at a time when England was getting the worst of a struggle with America. He was much astonished to find his good work was to go unrewarded. His enemies, chiefly *Edmund Burke*, *Fox*, and *Sir Philip Francis*, brought charges of cruelty and extortion against him, and the Whigs demanded his impeachment. The trial lasted seven years, and although acquitted in the end, yet the expenses of the trial left him penniless. He retired from public life on a pension granted by the Company. In 1784 *Pitt's India Bill* was passed. It appointed a *Board of Control*, which,

sitting in London, was to have supreme power over the Company. The members, as well as the Governor General, were to be nominated by the Crown.

Lord Cornwallis (1786-93).

He was noted for his reforms in administration, and his endeavour to abstain from acquiring more territory. Before leaving India, Cornwallis carried on the second Mysore War, and forced Tippoo Sahib to accept further terms of peace.

Lord Wellesley (1798-1805).

He succeeded Sir John Shore (1793-98), and during seven years of vigorous rule secured results the most important in the history of the Company. Instigated by the French, *Tippoo*, Sultan of Mysore, again rebelled, and entered the Carnatic. Stern measures were now adopted, and once more he was driven back into Mysore, and his stronghold, *Seringapatam*, besieged by General Harris. The fortress was taken in 1799, *Tippoo* being among the slain. The whole of Southern India was now subjugated, and the *Carnatic* annexed. Sir Arthur Wellesley, who was present at *Seringapatam*, was made Governor.

The *Second Mahratta War* then broke out. In the north *Lord Lake* beat them at *Laswaree*, 1803, and occupied *Delhi*. In the south *Sir A. Wellesley* successfully opposed them at *Assaye* and *Argaum*, 1803.

Lord Minto (1807-13).

By treaties with *Holkar* and *Scindia*, two Mahratta chiefs, large portions of territory between Allahabad and Delhi were handed over to the Company, and by 1808 the British had extended their authority as far as the *Sutlej*.

Marquis of Hastings (1813-23).

He found it necessary to drive back the *Ghoorkas* into *Nepaul*, and to punish them for invading the territories lately acquired. During his rule, Bombay in its present state was brought under English rule. The *Third Mahratta War*, in which the *Pindarees* joined, occurred in 1817, but they were defeated at *Poona*, and then peace was secured for the whole of Western and Central India.

Lord Amherst (1823-28).

He extended British territory to Further India. The Burmese had been encroaching on the eastern frontier, and a force sent to Burma succeeded in defeating the Burmese, after a long struggle, when the provinces of *Assam*, *Aracan* and *Tenasserim* were handed over to the Company.

Lord William Bentinck (1828-35).

He was not disposed to annexation of territory, but gave his attention to matters of reform. He rooted out the *Thugs*—bands of dacoits, who first strangled their victims, and then robbed them. *Suttee*, or widow-burning, was also stamped out.

Other Events.—Walcheren Expedition.

A large army under *Lord Chatham* was sent to operate against *Antwerp*,

but the expedition wasted its time on the *Walcheren Island*, a fever-stricken marsh. About 7,000 men died, and many more were sent home sick. The delay gave the French time to make Antwerp impregnable, and nothing was done, the expedition resulting in a waste of troops and money.

War with United States, 1812-14.

The effect of the Orders in Council issued by the English Government in 1807, was keenly felt in America on account of the diminution of trade. American vessels were also boarded by the British to look for deserters. This was resented, and war broke out. Canada was invaded, but once more the colonists remained loyal, and the invasion met with no success. The American army was defeated at *Bladensburg*, and their capital, *Washington*, burnt. The British were repulsed on *Lake Champlain*, and also at *New Orleans*. The chief incident of the war was the duel between the British vessel the *Shannon* and the American *Chesapeake*. It was fought outside *Boston* harbour, the latter being sunk in fifteen minutes. The war was closed by the Treaty of Ghent, 1814.

Events in Ireland. Irish Rebellion. Act of Union.

Although Ireland had her own Parliament, yet it did not fairly represent the country, as only Protestants could be elected members of it. Further, any new laws that were passed, could (according to *Poyning's Law*, passed in the reign of Henry VII.) be vetoed or disallowed by the English Parliament. An agitation was begun in Ireland by *Grattan* for the repeal of this Act, which was granted by Lord Rockingham in 1782, and the first Parliament that assembled under these conditions was known as *Grattan's Parliament*. But this did not give Ireland the peace and prosperity she desired. When the *French Revolution* broke out its influence was felt in Ireland. A secret society was formed by *Wolfe Tone* and others called the "*United Irishmen*," and its members wished to win freedom for Ireland as France had done. They sought assistance from that country, and a French force under *General Hoche* arrived at *Bantry Bay* in 1796, but a storm dispersed his ships and he returned. A rebellion then started in the south of Ireland, and a force was despatched there under *General Lake*, who defeated the rebels at *Vinegar Hill*, 1798.

Act of Union.

Pitt saw that the time had come to put an end to *Grattan's Parliament*, and to bring the Irish members to Westminster, thus uniting the Parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland. The scheme was opposed by the Irish Parliament, but they were bribed into giving their assent, and the *Act of Union* became law, 1st January, 1801. It enacted that:—

1. The Parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland should be united, and the flag of St. Patrick added to the Union Jack.

2. Ireland was to be represented by 32 peers and 100 commoners.

3. That the Church in Ireland should be the Established Church.

Later, when Pitt proposed to admit Roman Catholics to Parliament as promised, the king would not consent, and Pitt resigned. The Union has never given satisfaction to the Irish, and various agitations for its repeal have disturbed the country ever since it became law.

Last years of George III.'s Reign.

The close of the war with Napoleon marked the commencement of a time of great distress in England. There were various reasons for this. Food was dear on account of the heavy taxes that had been imposed to reduce the National Debt. There was also a lack of employment, for while the war was in progress England was the chief manufacturing country in Europe, and British goods were in great demand. But when peace was signed, the Continental countries again turned their attention to their industries, and there was thus less demand for British goods, and many hands were therefore discharged from the various factories.

Owing to the introduction of machinery, England was fast changing from an agricultural country to a manufacturing one. People now left the farms and rural districts and sought employment in the factories of Yorkshire and Lancashire. Many large towns rose rapidly, which, of course, were not represented in Parliament. Hence, there was also an agitation for political reform.

To foster the agricultural industry and to protect the British farmer, the famous *Corn Laws* were passed 1815, prohibiting the importation of foreign corn until the price of home-grown corn had reached 80 shillings a quarter. But the farmers, finding themselves free from
1815 foreign competition, kept the price of corn so high that bread became very dear, and the labouring classes suffered accordingly. Soon the distress caused the discontented people to become violent, and encouraged by the language of such agitators as *Sir Francis Burdett* and *Wm. Cobbett*, riots occurred in many places, and Parliament, forced to adopt severe measures, suspended the Habeas Corpus Act, 1817.

Seditious meetings became very common, and one that was held in St. Peter's Fields, Manchester, had been forbidden by the authorities. The mob, however, assembled, and the troops were ordered to disperse
1819 them. The result was that four or five persons were killed and many injured. The affair was derisively called the "*Battle of Peterloo*." Lord Liverpool's Government then passed further measures known as the "*Six Acts*," dealing with public meetings and inflammatory speeches; but some years passed before the country became more prosperous and the people less discontented.

George, who for the past ten years had been insane, died in 1820 at the age of eighty, and was succeeded by his son George IV., who had been ruling as regent since 1810.

GEORGE IV., 1820-30.

1820 <i>Cato Street</i> Conspiracy.	1827 Death of George Canning.
Trial of Queen Caroline.	1828 <i>Duke of Wellington</i> Prime Minister.
1823-25 First <i>Burmese</i> War.	<i>Test and Corporation</i> Acts repealed.
1825 The Railway from <i>Stockton</i> to <i>Darlington</i> opened.	1829 <i>Roman Catholic Relief</i> Bill passed.
1827 Independence of Greece secured by the Powers.	1830 Death of George IV.
Battle of <i>Navarino</i> .	

CHARACTER.—He was noted for his extravagant and dissolute habits, and for his unnatural treatment of his father and his queen. His polished manners and appearance caused his flatterers to style him "the first gentleman in Europe."

Cato Street Conspiracy.

This was a plot formed by *Thistlewood* and others to murder the king's ministers when they were attending a State dinner. The plot was betrayed, and the conspirators were surprised by the police at their meeting place in *Cato Street*, off Edgware Road. There was a fierce resistance, but they were eventually overpowered and arrested, *Thistlewood* and four others suffering the extreme penalty of the law.

Queen Caroline.

The king was greatly disliked on account of his cruel treatment of his wife, from whom he had lived apart for many years. On his accession, she came to England and demanded to be recognized at the Coronation, but she was refused admittance to the Abbey. A "Bill of Pains and Penalties" was introduced into Parliament, with the object of obtaining a divorce, but she was nobly defended by Lord Brougham, and Lord Liverpool was forced to withdraw the Bill. Caroline died next year, 1821, and her funeral caused a riot. The king had refused to allow the body to be taken through London, but the public assembled and escorted it through the city. The troops were called out, and several lives were lost.

Battle of Navarino.

All during the reign Greece had been fighting with *Turkey* for her independence. Her cause was taken up by *Canning*, and she had the sympathy and support of the British public. *Lord Byron* went to Greece to give assistance, and died there of fever. The powers of England, France and Russia agreed to compel Turkey to give way. The Sultan sought assistance from his vassal, the ruler of Egypt, who brought over troops and a strong fleet. *Admiral Codrington*, finding the combined Turkish and Egyptian fleets in the Bay of *Navarino*, attacked and destroyed them, and ultimately Greece gained her independence.

Roman Catholic Emancipation.

Daniel O'Connell commenced an agitation in Ireland demanding the removal of the disabilities under which Roman Catholics laboured. It will be remembered that Pitt had promised to admit them to Parliament, but his proposal was opposed by George III., and he resigned. In 1828 O'Connell had himself elected for Clare, which was contrary to the law. The Duke of Wellington, who was prime minister, rather than cause a civil war, declared himself in favour of putting Roman Catholics and Dissenters on an equal footing with others, and for this purpose repealed the *Test and Corporation Acts*. Next year the Roman Catholic Relief Bill was passed, which enacted that Roman Catholics could fill any office under the Crown with the exception of Regent, Lord Chancellor, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

WILLIAM IV., 1830-1837.

1830 Revolutions in <i>France</i> , <i>Holland</i> and <i>Poland</i> .	1834 <i>Factory Act</i> and <i>Poor Law Bill</i> passed.
1830 The <i>Liverpool to Manchester Railway</i> opened.	1835 <i>Municipal Corporations</i> created.
1832 The <i>Reform Bill</i> passed.	1836 <i>Registration Acts</i> passed.
1833 <i>Abolition of Slavery</i> .	1837 Death of William IV.

CHARACTER.—He was a kind-hearted and good-natured man, but in his later years he became most eccentric in his ways.

The Year of Revolutions, 1830.

Throughout Europe the people were clamouring for freedom and extensive reforms, and continental sovereigns sought to crush them by their formidable armies. In France, Charles X. interfered with the press, and was driven from his throne in favour of his cousin Louis Philippe. In 1815 Belgium was united to Holland, but in 1831 she asserted her independence, and Prince Leopold, husband of the late Princess Charlotte, became the first king of the Belgians. An attempt was also made to effect a revolution in Poland, which led to that country being incorporated with Russia, 1832.

The Reform Bill.

It was natural that this discontent should spread to England. The inhabitants of the large industrial centres put forth a strenuous demand for representation, and the Duke of Wellington, who was opposed to any change, resigned, and was succeeded by Earl Grey.

The subject of reform had been constantly brought forward during the last twenty years. Owing to the introduction of machinery many large towns, such as Leeds, Birmingham, Sheffield, Manchester, etc., had sprung into existence, and had no representation in Parliament, whereas in many villages, known as rotten-boroughs, the population had decreased considerably, and yet they still continued to return members to Parliament. The Reform Bill was passed to alter this state of affairs, and also to extend the franchise to the middle classes.

Accordingly, Lord John Russell, the leader of the Commons, introduced the Bill, but as the majority in its favour was not very great, an appeal was made to the country. At the general election which followed the Whigs were returned with an increased majority. The Bill was brought in a second time and passed the Commons, only to be thrown out by the Lords, the opposition being led by the Duke of Wellington. The rejection of the Bill caused riots in all the large industrial centres, chiefly at Bristol and Nottingham, where there was much destruction of property. The Duke, too, became so unpopular that the mob besieged his London residence.

When Parliament again assembled the Bill was introduced again and passed the Commons, but as the king refused to create more peers, Earl Grey resigned. The Duke was then asked to form a ministry, but failed, and Earl Grey came back to office. The king having given sanction for the creation of more peers the Duke and 100 Tory peers gave way, and allowed the Bill to become law by abstaining from voting. The changes made were:—

56 boroughs having less than 2,000 inhabitants ceased to return members.

30 boroughs having less than 4000 inhabitants sent only one member instead of two.

22 newly-created boroughs, including Manchester, Leeds, etc., sent two members.

20 newly-created boroughs sent one member.

The remaining vacant seats were distributed among the counties. The franchise was given to householders in towns paying a rental of £10 a year or more, and in the counties to those who held land worth £10 a year or who paid a rental of £50 a year. Reform Bills for Scotland and Ireland were also passed.

Abolition of Slavery.

The agitation for the abolition of slavery was started by Granville Sharpe, who obtained from the Lord Chief Justice the important decision that slaves landing in this country became free, 1772. The movement was taken up by Fox, Clarkson and Wilberforce. The first bill introduced by Wilberforce was lost, 1791. The subject came to the front again in 1806, and in 1807 a resolution which had been moved by Fox was passed, making the trade in slaves illegal. Wilberforce lived long enough to see the abolition of all slavery in the British dominions. All slaves were to be freed after five years, and in the meantime were to be treated as apprentices, £20,000,000 being voted as compensation to the slave-owners.

Poor Law Bill, 1834.

This Act established poor-houses. Parishes were allowed to co-operate and build one common to all, hence the name "unions." Outdoor relief was stopped, and those in need were forced to enter the unions. One result of this bill was that the farmers had to increase the wages of their labourers, most of whom had been in receipt of relief from their parish. The poor rate also declined.

The Municipal Act, 1835.

Ratepayers received the privilege of electing councillors who were to form a municipal authority in boroughs, responsible for its welfare. From the councillors was chosen the mayor or chief magistrate of the borough.

Registration Acts, 1836.

The registration of births, deaths, and marriages was made compulsory.

Factory Acts.

The earliest factory laws were directed to the improvement of the conditions of child labour. A Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the matter found a deplorable state of affairs, young children being employed in arduous work in the underground passages of mines and in evil-smelling factories for many hours in the day. *Lord Shaftesbury* and other philanthropists worked hard to put an end to such cruelty. In 1833 an act was passed prohibiting mill-owners from employing children for more than half time. Another act was passed in 1842 to prevent women and children from working underground. Further legislation in 1844 and 1850 placed factories and mines under Government inspection.

VICTORIA, 1837-1901.

1837 Rebellion in <i>Canada</i> .	1846 Repeal of the <i>Corn Laws</i> .
1839-42 First <i>Afghan War</i> .	1848 Second <i>Chartist Agitation</i> .
1839 The <i>Chartist</i> rising.	1850 Death of <i>Sir Robert Peel</i> .
1840 Marriage of the Queen.	1851 The <i>Great Exhibition</i> .
Penny Postage introduced.	1852 Death of the <i>Duke of Wellington</i> .
War with <i>China</i> .	
1841 Capture of <i>Hongkong</i> .	1854-55 The <i>Crimean War</i> .
1842 The Retreat from <i>Cabul</i> .	1857-8 The <i>Indian Mutiny</i> .
1843 <i>Daniel O'Connell's</i> agitation	1859 <i>Volunteer Movement</i> began.
in Ireland.	1861 Death of the <i>Prince Consort</i> .
1845-9 The <i>Sikh Wars</i> .	1863 Marriage of the <i>Prince of Wales</i> .
1845 Potato Famine in <i>Ireland</i> .	

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| 1861-4 Civil War in <i>America</i> . | 1884 Third <i>Reform Bill</i> passed. |
| Cotton Famine in <i>Lancashire</i> . | 1886 <i>Home Rule Bill</i> thrown out. |
| 1867 Second <i>Reform Bill</i> passed. | 1887 <i>Jubilee</i> of Queen Victoria. |
| 1868 War in <i>Abyssinia</i> . | 1888 <i>Local Government Bill</i> passed. |
| 1869 <i>Irish Church</i> Disestablished. | 1891 Bill for <i>Free Education</i> passed. |
| 1870 <i>Elementary Education Act</i>
passed. | 1893 Second <i>Home Rule Bill</i> thrown
out by the Lords. |
| 1872 <i>Ballot Act</i> passed. | 1895 <i>Chitral</i> expedition. |
| 1873 War in <i>Ashantee</i> . | 1896 War in <i>Ashantee</i> . |
| 1877 Queen proclaimed <i>Empress of</i>
<i>India</i> at Delhi. | <i>Dr. Jameson's Raid</i> . |
| 1878 Treaty of <i>Berlin</i> . | 1897 <i>Diamond Jubilee</i> of Queen
Victoria. |
| Second <i>Afghan War</i> . | 1898 Re-conquest of the <i>Soudan</i> . |
| 1879 <i>Zulu War</i> . | 1899-1902 Second <i>Boer War</i> . |
| 1880 First <i>Boer War</i> . | 1900 <i>Boxer Rising</i> in China. |
| 1882 War in <i>Egypt</i> . | 1901 Death of Queen Victoria. |
| 1884-6 War in the <i>Soudan</i> . | |

William IV. was succeeded by his niece *Victoria*, daughter of *Edward, Duke of Kent*, his brother Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, becoming King of Hanover, which kingdom the Queen forfeited according to the Salic Law. In 1840 she married her cousin, *Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg Gotha*.

Free Trade Movement.

The early part of the reign was distinguished by agitations for further reform and for the abolition of the *Corn Laws* of 1815. The condition of the poorer classes was one of great hardship and poverty. Wages were low, and the price of bread very dear, owing to the high prices demanded for corn by the British farmer. As England became a manufacturing country, the population increased, and a demand for the free importation of foreign corn was put forward. *Richard Cobden* and *John Bright* formed
1838 at Manchester the *Anti-Corn Law League* for the purpose of securing the repeal of the *Corn Laws*. The Free Trade movement now received an impetus. In 1841 *Sir Robert Peel* came into office, and although a Tory, showed his sympathy with the movement. In his first budget he removed the duties from raw materials and many articles of import, and to make up the deficit in revenue, he introduced the Income Tax.

In Ireland occurred the terrible famine caused by the failure of the potato crop. Every effort was made by the Government and the public
1845 to relieve the distress. Peel, to ameliorate the condition of the Irish people, proposed to suspend the *Corn Laws*. This caused a split in the party, and *Benjamin Disraeli* and many others deserted him and formed the *Protectionist* party. But Peel proceeded with the bill,
1846 which was passed after fierce opposition, 1846. The duties on all corn were abolished, as well as those on meat and live cattle.

In 1849 the restrictions upon foreign vessels trading with England, enforced by the *Navigation Laws* of 1651, were removed, and British ports were thrown open to all countries.

The Chartists.

The Chartist movement was a democratic agitation to bring about social reforms for the working classes by political means. Their demands were

embodied in a charter, called the "People's Charter." They agitated for (1) Universal suffrage; (2) Vote by ballot; (3) Annual Parliaments; (4) Payment of members; (5) Equal electoral districts; (6) Abolition of property qualification. The agitation disturbed the country for about twenty years. Matters were very serious in 1839, when Chartist risings occurred at *Birmingham*, *Sheffield*, and *Newport*. At the latter place an attack was made on the town, the troops fired on the mob, and many lives were lost. The leader, *John Frost*, was brought to trial and transported.

In 1848 another disturbance took place. A revolution had occurred in France, and the Chartists, influenced by this event, again put forth their demands, and marched to London for the purpose of presenting a monster petition to Parliament. They were led by an Irish member named *Feargus O'Connor*. The citizens of London were filled with fear, lest the mob should resort to violence, and careful preparations were made by the *Duke of Wellington*, as Commander-in-Chief, for the safety of the city, special constables being enrolled to guard the public buildings, while troops were hidden at various points. The Chartists on reaching London were completely overawed by the measures adopted, and they quietly dispersed, the whole affair ending in ridicule, and bringing the Chartist movement into contempt. As commerce and industry increased, the condition of the working classes improved, and the agitation gradually disappeared.

Agitation for the Repeal of the Union.

After the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill in 1829, O'Connell laboured to obtain an independent parliament for Ireland by urging the repeal of the Act of Union of 1801. A monster meeting was held at Clontarf, and 1843 O'Connell promised that by the end of the year Ireland would have its own parliament. As methods of force were hinted at, O'Connell was arrested for treason and sedition, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine. On appeal, however, he was released, but his influence with the Irish having declined, he retired to the Continent, and died at *Genoa*, 1847. The agitation, fanned by the misery caused by the famine, was continued by the Young Ireland Party, and Smith O'Brien attempted to raise an insurrection, but failed, 1848.

The Great Exhibition.

As an instance of the commercial and industrial progress of the country, 1851 a great exhibition of arts and industries was held in *Hyde Park*, and, owing to the energy displayed by the Prince Consort, proved a great success. It was held in the building now known as the *Crystal Palace*, which was designed by *Sir Joseph Paxton*.

Crimean War, 1854-56.

Russia quarrelled with Turkey over the possession of the *Holy Places* in Palestine, but this was only regarded as a pretext for making war with a view to the occupation of *Constantinople*. England had always viewed with disfavour any attempt of Russia in that direction. Turkey refusing to admit Russia's claim, the latter seized the Turkish dominions north of the Danube and destroyed a Turkish fleet at *Sinope*, on the Black Sea. War followed, England, France, and Sardinia agreeing to assist the Sultan.

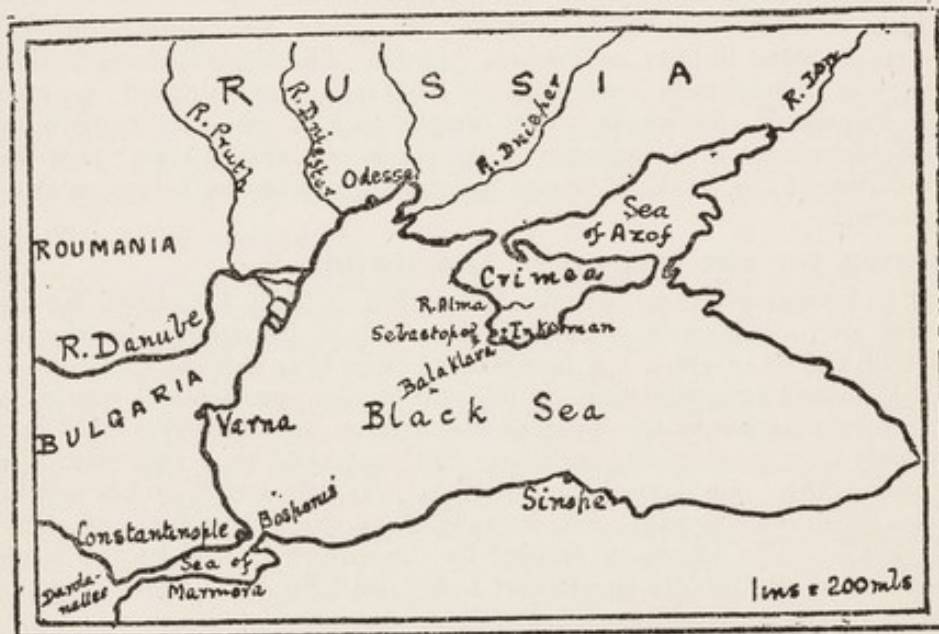
Troops were at once despatched, and the allied forces, after entering the Black Sea (Jan., 1854), waited three months at *Varna* before they could

decide on a plan of action. The English were led by *Lord Raglan*, while the French leader was *Marshal St. Arnaud*. It was decided to cross over to the *Crimea*, the troops landing at *Eupatoria*.

The first battle was fought at the river *Alma* (Sept. 20th), where the
 1854 allies, marching on to *Sebastopol*, crossed the river in the face of a heavy fire, and drove the Russians from the heights on the other side. The latter then retired to *Sebastopol* and made preparations for the siege.

Two battles were fought during the siege. On the 25th October the Russians attacked the British camp at *Balaklava*. Here occurred the famous *Charge of the Light Brigade*, one of the bravest examples of British valour.

The *Battle of Inkerman* followed on the 5th November. This was known as the "Soldiers' Battle." The battle was fought in a fog, and



The Crimean War

thus no generalship was displayed, every regiment fighting doggedly to maintain the position it had taken up. The result was a fearful loss on the Russian side.

The troops then entrenched themselves for the winter and began the siege in earnest. The weather, however, was bitterly cold, and the men suffered fearful hardships. Famine and disease swept away thousands. Lord Palmerston coming into office, measures were at once
 1855 adopted to mitigate the awful distress. Stores of all kinds, clothing, medicine, etc., were rapidly despatched, and as the spring came, the outlook became more cheerful.

The siege of *Sebastopol* lasted nearly twelve months, and was only terminated (Sept. 8th) by the capture of the *Redan* and *Malakoff* forts.

An English fleet was also sent to the *Baltic*, but the Russians declined battle and retired to their forts. *Bomarsund* was bombarded 1854 and *Sveaborg* partially destroyed 1855.

1856 The *Peace of Paris* followed, Russia agreeing not to fortify Sebastopol. The Black Sea was to be neutral and its ports opened to all nations. Russia also withdrew from the Turkish territory occupied by her at the beginning of the war.

Wars with China.

The first Chinese War was caused by England compelling China to admit opium to foster our trade, 1840. *Hong Kong* was captured, 1841, and China was forced to open the ports of *Canton*, *Shanghai*, *Amoy*, *Foochow*, and *Ningpo*, and pay an indemnity.

The second war occurred in 1857, when the Chinese seized the *Arrow*, a smuggling vessel carrying the British flag, and refused to give it up. *Canton* was bombarded, and by the *Treaty of Tientsin* more ports were opened, and the Chinese agreed to receive a British ambassador at Peking.

The violation of this treaty caused the war to be renewed, 1860. A united English and French force sailed up the *Peiho* river and stormed the *Taku Forts*. This gave them possession of Tientsin, where the previous treaty was confirmed. *Kowloon*, a strip of territory opposite Hong Kong, was also ceded to England.

In 1900 occurred the *Boxer* risings, when the Chinese organised a campaign to expel all foreigners. The leading powers (England, France, Russia, Germany, and America), to protect their respective legations, made a combined advance on *Pekin*, which city was eventually entered after severe fighting (Aug. 14th, 1900). Peace was signed a year after, when the troops were withdrawn.

The Volunteer Movement.

The first force of volunteers was raised between 1803-15, when there was grave danger of invasion, but after the fall of Napoleon it was disbanded.

In 1858 an Italian named *Orsini* attempted to assassinate the French Emperor. The plot had been arranged in London, and the French were indignant that England should afford asylum to foreign offenders. Lord Palmerston then introduced his "Conspiracy to Murder Bill," the object of which was to bring to justice those who plotted in England against foreign governments. The Bill, however, was rejected, which caused intense anger in France, and so strained were our relations with
1859 the French, that war seemed imminent. Lord Palmerston then revived the Volunteer movement, which became a popular organization, the number of volunteers reaching 180,000.

The American Civil War.

Abraham Lincoln, the newly-elected President of the United States, had pledged himself to abolish slavery in the Southern States, but the latter were not in favour of this, and they formed a Confederate Government to oppose the Northern States, known as the Federal Government.

1861 Victory ultimately rested with the Federals. England on two occasions was nearly drawn into the struggle. Ill-feeling was created over the *Trent* and *Alabama* affairs. Two Confederate envoys were taken by force from the British mail steamer *Trent*. England protested against this flagrant breach of international law, and demanded that the two men should be given up. After some delay the Federal Government gave way, the two men were released, and an apology offered.

The *Alabama* had been constructed in England, and leaving the Mersey under the pretence of undergoing steam trials, proceeded to join the Confederate navy, and during the war wrought great havoc among the Federal shipping. When the war was brought to a close compensation was demanded from England. The matter was referred to arbitration, and a court sitting at Geneva awarded the United States damages to the amount of over £3,000,000, which was paid 1872.

The war also caused great distress in Lancashire, where the mills were forced to close on account of the cotton supply being cut off. The workers endured great hardships, although money was subscribed throughout the country to mitigate their distress. To obviate such an occurrence, an association has been formed for the purpose of securing the cultivation of the cotton plant in various parts of the British Empire.

Second Reform Bill.

This Bill was introduced by Lord Derby. It extended the franchise to lodgers paying a rental of £10 a year in towns, and to occupiers in the counties paying £12 a year, which was regarded as a great advance towards democratic government. There was also a redistribution of seats, 1867 several places losing members, while the large industrial towns, Leeds, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, and Glasgow, each got a third member.

Mr. Gladstone's Ministry, 1868-74.

Lord Derby was succeeded by Mr. Gladstone, who held office for seven years, during which time several important political changes took place.

In Ireland the Established Church, which had received large endowments from the State, being Protestant, was only attended by a minority; so in 1869, after much opposition, a Bill was passed disestablishing the *Church in Ireland*, the endowments being chiefly used to relieve the distress in that country. This was followed by a *Land Act*, 1870, which prevented a tenant being turned out of his holding at the mere desire of the landlord. The latter was also to pay compensation for improvements made by an outgoing tenant.

The same year Mr. Forster introduced his *Elementary Education Act*, which gave permission to boroughs to levy a rate to erect and maintain schools, and also enforced compulsory education.

In 1871 the purchase of commissions in the army was abolished.

In 1872 the Government passed the *Ballot Act*, making voting for members of Parliament a secret. This tended to check corruption and intimidation. The *Alabama Claims* were paid this year.

Meanwhile the *Franco-German War*, 1870-71, absorbed the attention of all Europe. The war ended in disaster for the French, and created German unity in the formation of the German Empire.

Mr. Disraeli's Second Ministry, 1874-80.

Mr. Disraeli, who had led the Conservative party for many years, succeeded Mr. Gladstone in 1874. In 1875 he purchased from the Khedive his 400,000 shares in the Suez Canal, and thus secured control of this important waterway to India. In 1876 the *Prince of Wales* visited India, and on the 1st January, 1877, the Queen was proclaimed Empress of India at Delhi.

Treaty of Berlin.

This year Russia and Turkey were at war, the former taking up the cause of the persecuted Christians, and having the sympathy of most European nations. But when Russia was advancing upon Constantinople an agitation sprang up in England to prevent Russia from seizing that port. The result was a *Conference of the Great Powers* at Berlin. England was represented by *Mr. Disraeli* and *Lord Salisbury*. In the end the Turkish Empire was preserved, but *Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro* were declared independent kingdoms. Russia extended her frontier to the mouth of the Danube. England, agreeing to support Turkey in Asia Minor, received the island of *Cyprus*.

The closing years of the ministry saw troubles in Afghanistan and Zulu-land.

Mr. Gladstone's Second Ministry, 1880-85.

In 1880 occurred the *First Boer War*, which the Government brought to a close by evacuating the *Transvaal*. Its attention was then directed to wars in Egypt and the Soudan, the troops being withdrawn from the latter place after the fall of *Khartoum* and the death of *General Gordon*, 1885.

The Irish, under *Mr. Parnell*, commenced an agitation for Home Rule, which was accompanied by crime; cattle and property were destroyed, dynamite outrages were common, and even murder was resorted to. A *Coercion Bill* was passed to check agrarian crime, but it was followed by the *Phoenix Park Murders*, Lord Frederick Cavendish, Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Burke, his Under-Secretary, being foully stabbed in Dublin (May, 1882).

Third Reform Bill, 1884-5.

(1) The franchise in the counties was made the same as in the towns, thus giving the agricultural labourer a vote.

(2) All boroughs with a population less than 15,000 were disfranchised.

(3) London received 62 members instead of 22, and increased representation was given to Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow and Birmingham.

(4) An attempt was made to form equal electoral districts in the counties, one member being given for every 50,000 inhabitants.

Mr. Gladstone resigned 1885, and Lord Salisbury held office with a minority till Jan. 1886.

Mr. Gladstone's Third Ministry, 1886.—Home Rule.

Mr. Gladstone, on returning to power, and finding that Coercion Acts did not tend to decrease the disorder in Ireland, became convinced that it would be better to grant *Home Rule*. This caused great consternation in the country and a split in the Liberal party—those that seceded styling themselves *Liberal Unionists*. A Home Rule Bill was introduced 1886, but it was rejected, and on the Government appealing to the country, they were decisively beaten.

Lord Salisbury's Second Ministry, 1886-92.

Lord Salisbury then took office. The disturbances in Ireland continued, but *Mr. Balfour*, the Chief Secretary, ruled with vigour and resolution, and did much to restore order. It was not till the death of Mr. Parnell in 1891, that the Irish Party, divided into two factions, bitterly assailed each other, and thus the Home Rule cause was much weakened.

In 1888 the *Local Government Bill* was passed, which created County Councils, having control over the administration and finance of the districts they represent.

This was followed by the *Education Act* of 1891, which gave free education to all who desired it.

Mr. Gladstone's Fourth Ministry, 1892-95.

On assuming office Mr. Gladstone again introduced his Home Rule Bill, but although it passed the Commons, it was thrown out by the Lords by a majority of 419-41. The veteran statesman then retired, through ill-health, into private life, dying at *Hawarden* 19th May, 1898, at the great age of eighty-eight years. *Lord Rosebery* became Prime Minister.

Lord Salisbury's Third Ministry, 1895-1900.

This Ministry was destined to outlive the reign of Queen Victoria. Ministers were much perturbed by the state of affairs in the Transvaal, where the Outlanders were seeking to obtain the franchise.

In 1897 was celebrated the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria.

HISTORY OF INDIA.—PART III.

Lord Auckland, 1836-42. First Afghan War.

Fearing Russian encroachments on India, the Government resolved to depose the Ameer, *Dost Mahommed*, who had usurped the throne, and was known to be intriguing with Russia. A British force entered Afghanistan through the Bolan Pass, and captured *Candahar* and *Cabul*, 1839. *Dost Mahommed* then surrendered, and his rival *Shah Sujah* was reinstated as Ameer.

But in 1841 the Afghans were stirred up by *Akbar Khan*, son of *Dost Mahommed*, who, seizing the Khyber Pass, cut off the English army from India. A conference was then arranged, on which occasion *Akbar Khan* shot down *Sir William Macnaghten*, the British political agent. General *Elphinstone*, who was too old and infirm to adopt resolute methods, made terms with the Afghans, and agreed to evacuate the country. An army of 5,000 men, hampered by 12,000 followers, as well as women and children, left *Cabul* for *Peshawur*. They had a long and dangerous march before them. The roads were covered with snow; the cold was intense; and although a safe retreat had been promised, yet the treacherous Afghans lined the hillsides and shot down the panic-stricken soldiers, butchering them with their long knives. The women and children were taken back to *Cabul* as hostages, and of the 17,000 men, only one, *Dr. Brydon*, succeeded in reaching *Jellalabad* (Jan. 13th, 1842).

Sir Robert Sale held *Jellalabad* for five months, when the garrison made a sortie and drove off the Afghan army. *General Pollock* then fought his way up the Khyber Pass, and uniting with *Sale* and *General Nott*, who had held *Candahar*, succeeding in capturing *Cabul*, burning the bazaar, and rescuing the women and children. The English troops then left Afghanistan, and *Shah Sujah* having been murdered, *Dost Mahommed* once more became Ameer.

In 1839 *Aden* was taken and included in the Bombay Presidency.

Lord Ellenborough (1842-44). War with Scinde.

The Ameers of Scinde, a district around the mouths of the Indus,

influenced by the Afghan disaster, became troublesome in 1843. *Sir Charles Napier*, with 2,500 men, succeeded in beating 30,000 natives at *Meanee*, on the Indus. *Hyderabad*, the capital, was then occupied, and *Scinde* annexed to the British dominions.

Lord Hardinge, 1844-48. First Sikh War.

On the death of *Runjit Singh*, the ruler of the *Punjaub*, the great Sikh army which he had formed got out of hand, and crossing the *Sutlej*, invaded British territory. A force under *Sir Hugh Gough* defeated the Sikhs at *Moodkee* (Dec. 18th, 1845), and three days after he advanced against the huge camp they had formed at *Ferozeshah*. After two days' severe fighting the Sikhs were decisively beaten with heavy loss. *Sir Harry Smith* next successfully encountered them at *Aliwal* (Jan. 28th, 1846) and then uniting with *Gough*, a combined attack was made on the enemy at *Sobraon*, which, defending the passage of the river, was strongly fortified. A sanguinary battle followed, the Sikhs offering the most stubborn resistance. At last they were driven over the river, and the English marching on *Lahore*, the capital, the Sikhs sued for peace, and consented to a British Resident being appointed.

Lord Dalhousie, 1848-56. Second Sikh War.

Two British officers being murdered at *Mooltan* was the reason for the outbreak of the war. On Jan. 30th, 1849, *Lord Gough* fought the indecisive battle of *Chillianwallah*, where the Sikhs had strongly entrenched themselves. The British loss in men and guns was so great that *Sir Charles Napier* was sent from home to take command, but before his arrival *Gough* retrieved himself by a splendid victory at *Gujerat* (Feb. 21st, 1849). This brought the war to a close, and the *Punjaub* was annexed.

Second Burmese War, 1852.

The Burmese having ill-treated some British merchants, reparation was demanded, but as it was not forthcoming, a British force invaded *Burma* and captured *Rangoon* and other ports. The result was that *Pegu* or *Lower Burma* was ceded to us.

Lord Dalhousie's policy was one of continued annexation of territory, the *Punjaub*, *Burma*, *Central Provinces*, and *Oudh* all being added to the British dominions. Yet the country was also rapidly being developed. A *Public Works Department* was established, and roads, railways, telegraphs and irrigation works were constructed.

Earl Canning, 1856-62. Indian Mutiny, 1857-8.

Several reasons have been assigned as to the cause of the Mutiny. Much of the unrest was fomented by the issue of the new *Enfield rifle*, in which greased cartridges were used, the ends of which had to be bitten off before loading. The *Hindoos* thought that the cartridges were greased with cow's fat, an animal which they considered sacred, while the *Mahommedans* believed it was the fat of the pig, the use of which would defile them; and thus in both cases the idea originated that the Government intended to destroy their caste system. It was also thought that the centenary of *Plassey* would see them freed from the British yoke.

Unfortunately *India* had been somewhat denuded of troops, which had been despatched to take part in the wars in the *Crimea* (1854) and in *Persia* (1856). The mutiny was chiefly confined to the *North Western Provinces*

and *Central India*, the chief incidents occurring at *Delhi*, *Cawnpore* and *Lucknow*.

The Mutiny broke out at Meerut on Sunday evening, May 10th, 1857, the sepoys murdering their officers. This was the signal for a general rising of the Bengal army. The mutineers marched to *Delhi*, the old Mogul capital, and took possession of it. *Sir Henry Lawrence* collected the English garrison at *Lucknow*, and housed them in the Residency, where they were besieged by 8,000 sepoys. At *Cawnpore* the garrison under General Wheeler, consisting of about 1,000 men, women and children, surrendered to *Nana Sahib* (June 27th), who promised them a safe passage down the river to Allahabad. But as the men entered the boats they were treacherously shot down by order of *Tantia Topi*, one of *Nana's* subordinates. The women and children were dragged back to *Cawnpore*, and on the approach of *General Havelock* two days after, orders were given for their massacre, the mangled remains being thrown into a well. *Nana Sahib* escaped and was never heard of again.

Meanwhile the garrison at *Lucknow* were in sore straits. *Sir Henry Lawrence* had been killed early in the siege, but still the little garrison gallantly held out for eighty-eight days, until *Havelock* brought relief (Sept. 25th). But his force had been considerably weakened by incessant fighting, and he determined to hold the Residency until further assistance came. *Sir Colin Campbell*, who had just arrived from England, at once marched to *Lucknow*, and by November the garrison was relieved. *Havelock*, though, had succumbed to fever.

Chiefly through the efforts of *Sir John Lawrence* the Sikhs remained loyal, and he was enabled to send a combined force of British and Sikhs to capture *Delhi*, which was held by 30,000 rebels. After a siege lasting three months, the city was taken by storm (Sept. 21st).

By June, 1858, *Sir Colin Campbell* had restored order, and in the same month *Sir Hugh Rose*, by the capture of *Jhansi*, and the execution of *Tantia Topi*, subdued the rebellion in *Central India*.

The Mutiny sealed the fate of the *East India Company*, which was abolished, 1858, the government being transferred to the Crown, and placed in the care of a Secretary of State and a Council of fifteen. In *India* the government was vested in a Viceroy and Council. The *Company's* army was amalgamated with the home army.

India has been blessed with peace since the Mutiny, the various Viceroys (see page 61) having done their utmost to improve the country. The visit of the *Prince of Wales* in 1876 had a beneficial influence on the native rulers and their subjects, which was increased by the proclamation of the Queen as *Empress of India* at *Delhi* (Jan. 1st, 1877). The result is that industries have been promoted, education extended, and efficacious means adopted to cope with famine and plague. The wars that have occurred have been confined to the frontiers, and they have given the native princes an opportunity to display their loyalty to the Crown, by offerings of money and troops. The native army, too, has proved itself efficient, and taken part in various wars in other parts of the Empire.

Second Afghan War, 1878-80.

The defence of *India* has always been a question of the greatest difficulty to statesmen on account of the expansion of Russian territory in *Central Asia*. Invasion will only come from the north, through the buffer state

of Afghanistan. Thus it has always been the policy of the Indian Government to keep on good terms with the Ameer for the purpose of preventing Russia from extending her influence to that country.

In 1878 it was known that *Shere Ali*, the Ameer, had received Russian envoys at Cabul; thereupon *Lord Lytton*, the Viceroy, also sent a mission, but it was turned back. Three armies then entered Afghanistan through the Khyber, Kurum and Bolan Passes and fought their way to Cabul. *Shere Ali* having died, his son, *Yakub Khan*, consented to receive a British Resident at his court. Accordingly, *Sir Louis Cavignari*, at the head of a mission, arrived at Cabul, but not long after the whole party was murdered (Sept. 3rd, 1878). *General Roberts* advanced upon Cabul, and after much opposition took possession of the city; *Yakub Khan* was sent as a prisoner to India, and *Abdurrahman* appointed in his place.

But the throne was now claimed by *Ayoub Khan*, who with 12,000 men made a desperate attack on *General Burrows* at *Maiwand*, his small force being overwhelmed and almost destroyed. The remnant retreated to *Candahar*, which place was then besieged. Then it was that *General Roberts*, with a force of 18,000 persons, made his famous march from Cabul to *Candahar*, through an unknown and difficult country, accomplishing 300 miles in twenty days. On Sept. 1st, 1880, he finally defeated *Ayoub Khan*, capturing all his guns. *Abdurrahman* then succeeded quietly to the throne, and since that time there has been no important disturbance, the Indian Government having agreed to guarantee the independence of the country, and to pay the Ameer an annual tribute. The present Ameer, *Habibullah Khan*, by his recent visit to India (1907), has shown himself to be favourable to the English Government.

Other Wars. Third Burmese War, 1886.

The cruelties of *King Theebaw* led the Viceroy, *Lord Dufferin*, to interfere in Burma. *Mandalay* was occupied and *Theebaw* deposed, the whole of *Upper Burma* being annexed.

Chitral Campaign, 1895.

On the death of the native ruler of Chitral, disturbances arose, and the British Resident was besieged in *Chitral Fort*. *Sir Robert Lowe* was sent to his assistance, and advanced through the *Malakand Pass*; but the place was relieved by *Colonel Kelly*, who made a brilliant forced march from *Gilgit*.

War with the Afridis.

The whole of the Afridi tribes along the North-West frontier were up in arms in 1897, which led to the *Tirah Campaign*. A large force was sent north under *Sir Wm. Lockhart*. The chief event in the war was the storming of *Dargai*, when the Gordon Highlanders under *Colonel Mathias* distinguished themselves (20th Oct., 1897). The passage of the Khyber Pass was made secure by the construction of forts at *Jamrud* and *Lundi Kotal*. In 1899 a new province beyond the Indus was formed by *Lord Curzon*, known as the *North West Frontier Province*, with headquarters at *Peshawur*.

Recent Events.

The coronation of *King Edward VII.* was celebrated with great pomp at *Delhi* in 1903.

A successful expedition was sent to *Tibet* in 1904, to counteract Russian

influence, and to enforce the right to enter Tibet. After many hardships the British force entered *Lassa*, the "Forbidden City," and withdrew after having accomplished its mission.

The *Partition of Bengal* in 1905 caused considerable ill-feeling in that province. That part of Bengal east of the Ganges is now included in the province of *Eastern Bengal and Assam*.

During the winter of 1905-6, the *Prince and Princess of Wales* made an extended tour through India and Burma.

THE PROGRESS OF EGYPT.

War in Egypt, 1882.

Since the construction of the Suez Canal, 1869, the affairs in Egypt have always been closely watched by Europe, especially England and France. In 1876 Egypt was in a state of bankruptcy, and England and France undertook to control Egyptian finance, thus establishing the "*Dual Control*." In 1879 Tewfik Pasha became Khedive, his father *Ismail* having been deposed for his extravagance, and there sprang up an agitation, fomented by a national party, to prevent foreign interference, their leader being *Arabi Pasha*, a colonel in the Egyptian army. Becoming Minister of War, he strengthened the fortifications of Alexandria, and made preparations for a general rising against the Khedive. England and France, to protect their interests, sent a fleet to bombard *Alexandria*, but the French withdrew. The bombardment took place in July, 1882. General Wolseley was also sent with a force of 30,000 men, and he succeeded in defeating Arabi at *Tel-el-Kebir* (Sept. 12th, 1882). Cairo was then occupied, and Arabi became a prisoner. The Khedive was restored to his throne, and Arabi sent to *Ceylon*. He has recently been permitted to return to Egypt. In 1883 the dual control came to an end, the pacification of the country being left to Great Britain.

Soudan War.

It was intended to evacuate the country when order had been restored, but there arose a new danger. The attempts made to suppress the slave trade in the Upper Nile regions had roused the anger of the slave dealers, and the Mahdi was enabled to raise a large force, which threatened to undermine the authority of the Khedive, so that the evacuation had to be postponed. In October, 1883, the Mahdi totally destroyed the Egyptian Army under *Hicks Pasha* at *El-Obeid*. The Egyptian Government were advised to withdraw all the garrisons from the Soudan, and *General Gordon* was sent to carry out the withdrawal (Jan., 1884). He hastened to *Khartoum*, but in the meantime *Osman Digna* appeared on the Red Sea coast and threatened *Suakim*. *General Graham* landed with troops at that port, and defeated Osman at *El Teb* (March 29th) and *Tamai*. In May the Mahdi captured *Berber*, and finding Gordon thus cut off, began the siege of *Khartoum*. *General Wolseley* was then sent with a flying column, which moved up the Nile to the relief of *Khartoum*. *General Stewart* made a cut across the desert that lies between Korti and Metemneh, to avoid the great bend in the Nile, and so hasten on and assist Gordon till the main body arrived. He arrived at *Abu Klea*, where he was attacked by the Mahdi's troops on the 17th Jan., 1885; but pushing on, he arrived near the Nile, but found his progress barred by the Arabs at *Metemneh*. Another

battle followed, in which the gallant general was mortally wounded. *Sir Charles Wilson* took command, and without losing any time, proceeded with two steamers up the river, and arrived at Khartoum on Jan. 28th, 1885, only to find that the place had fallen two days before, and that Gordon was slain after holding out for ten months.

The whole expedition returned, and the Soudan was evacuated, the war being confined to the defence of *Suakim*. Fresh troops were despatched, which included contingents from India and Australia, but the death of the Mahdi brought the rebellion to a close.

Re-conquest of the Soudan.

This was entrusted to *Sir Herbert Kitchener*, who had been appointed Sirdar of the Egyptian Army in 1892. Preparations had been made for the advance, a railway being constructed to *Berber*. Here at the river *Atbara* the first engagement occurred (April 8th, 1898), the dervishes being routed. An advance was then made on Khartoum, and on Sept. 2nd the Sirdar was again successful at *Omdurman*. This victory gave him possession of Khartoum, and the *Khalifa* (who had succeeded the Mahdi) having been killed, all opposition was ended. The slave trade was now abolished, and order was established.

While at Khartoum the Sirdar learned that a French expedition under *Major Marchand* had established itself at *Fashoda*, which was deemed to be within the British sphere of influence. Lord Kitchener proceeded personally to the spot and requested the Major to withdraw. The Fashoda question almost caused a rupture between England and France, but ultimately the matter was settled, Major Marchand being ordered to withdraw (Nov., 1898).

The progress of Egypt since has been wonderful, chiefly due to the strong will, patience, and sagacity of the late British representative, *Sir Evelyn Baring* (*Lord Cromer*), who has been rightly termed the "*Maker of Modern Egypt*."

Egypt has now a settled Government; her finances are in a sound condition; forced labour, the system of "backsheesh," and other forms of corruption have all disappeared; the native army has been placed on an



efficient footing; railways and irrigation works have revived the agricultural industry; and the construction of the great dam at *Assouan* has put an end to all fear of famine. The Soudan, too, is being rapidly developed, Cairo now being connected with Khartoum by rail. On Jan. 19th, 1906, a new railway was opened from *Berber* to *Port Soudan* on the Red Sea.

By the Anglo-French agreement (signed 8th April, 1904) the French Government have recognized the British occupation of Egypt, and declared that it would not obstruct the action of Great Britain by asking for a time-limit.

COLONIAL HISTORY.

AFRICA.

The Dutch East India Company first took possession of *Cape Colony* in 1652. It was occupied by the British in 1795, but restored to Holland at the peace of 1802. On the outbreak of the war it was again seized in 1806, and ratified to us by the *Peace of Paris*, 1815. The abolition of slavery in 1833 caused ill-feeling among the Boers, who trekked to the east and formed a new colony in *Natal*, but their cruel treatment of the natives caused the English Government to take possession of Natal, 1843. The Boers then crossed the Drakenbergs and formed the republics of the *Transvaal* and *Orange River Free State*. Since then the country has been developed by many trading companies. We are indebted to many fearless explorers for the important discoveries they have made. *Speke*, *Grant*, and *Baker* explored the upper waters of the Nile. *Livingstone* traversed Central Africa, discovered *Lakes Nyassa* and *Tanganyika*, and explored the *Zambesi* and *Congo* regions, the knowledge of which was extended in later years by *Stanley*, *Emin Pasha*, and others.

War in Abyssinia.

We have had various little wars in Africa. In 1868 *King Theodore* of Abyssinia had imprisoned our Consul, Mr. Cameron, and some British merchants, and had refused to set them free. An expedition was organised and entrusted to *Sir Robert Napier*. After surmounting many difficulties, he captured his stronghold at *Magdala*, and released the captives. Theodore, in despair, committed suicide.

Wars in Ashantee.

Away on the west coast are several British possessions, one of the most important being the *Gold Coast*, which was bounded on the north by Ashantee, the natives of which were quite savage, and were constantly at war with the surrounding tribes. In 1873 they invaded the colony, and *Sir Garnet Wolseley* was sent with a force which succeeded in capturing *Coomassie*, the capital. The king fled, and having burned his palace and restored order the troops withdrew.

In 1896 the Ashantees became troublesome again, and *Coomassie* was once more occupied without opposition. *King Prempeh* was dethroned and sent to Sierra Leone. It was on this expedition that *Prince Henry of Battenberg* contracted fever, from which he died while on his way home.

While the Boer war was in progress, *Sir F. Hodgson*, the governor, was besieged in *Coomassie* by the natives, but he was gallantly relieved by *Colonel Willcocks* (1900).

In 1897 occurred the *Benin Expedition* to revenge a massacre of British officials in *Nigeria*. This colony has now passed from the Royal Niger Company to the Crown.

The Zulu War.

In South Africa there were in the early years several wars with the *Kaffirs*, and later, the *Zulus*, a fierce warlike race, have given trouble to Boer and Briton. Owing to the discovery of gold, many English flocked to the Transvaal, and as it seemed likely that that country was in danger of being invaded by the *Zulus*, it was annexed by the British Government in 1877.

Cetewayo, the Zulu chief, had massed his forces on the Natal frontier, and as this was regarded as dangerous to that colony, *Sir Bartle Frere* demanded that his army should be disbanded. No reply being received, *Lord Chelmsford* entered Zululand. The British camp was formed at *Isandhlwana*, and Lord Chelmsford moved forward to reconnoitre the country. No precaution had been taken to ensure the safety of those left behind. On June 22nd the camp was attacked by a large Zulu force, and after a fierce encounter the small British reserve was annihilated. The same afternoon a camp at *Rorke's Drift* was attacked. The force consisted of 100 men of the 24th regiment under *Lieutenants Bromhead* and *Chard*. They were warned of the disaster that had just occurred, and just had time to make a defence with the stores at hand, taking refuge in two buildings—a hospital and a storehouse. The former fell into the hands of the *Zulus*, and was burned, but all attempts failed to take the storehouse, the little band of heroes holding out for twelve hours, until the *Zulus* withdrew after suffering much loss.

Reinforcements were sent, and Lord Chelmsford once more took the offensive, and defeated the *Zulus* with much slaughter at *Ulundi* (July 4th, 1879). The country was subdued, and *Cetewayo* taken prisoner. In 1897 Zululand was annexed to Natal.

The First Boer War.

The subjugation of the *Zulus* led the *Boers*, now freed from danger of invasion, to make a bid for their independence, and they attacked the various small garrisons we had formed in the Transvaal. The British troops were powerless before the *Boers*, who were splendid marksmen and clever at guerilla warfare. *Sir George Colley* was sent from Natal, and took up a position at *Laing's Nek*, but he was defeated by *Joubert* (Jan. 28th, 1881). A month after he occupied *Majuba Hill*, which commanded the Boer position. The *Boers*, however, crept stealthily up the slopes, and succeeded in reaching the top, the English troops offering only a feeble resistance. General Colley was among those that were slain. Reinforcements were despatched from England, but before they could arrive *Mr. Gladstone* changed his policy and agreed to give the *Boers* their independence under the suzerainty of England.

Second Boer War.

In 1885 the discovery of gold in the Transvaal attracted thousands of English miners, who soon outnumbered the *Boers*. They established themselves on the *Rand*, and formed the town of *Johannesburg*. The English, or *Outlanders* as they were called, though contributing largely to the revenue of the country, were not allowed any of the privileges of

free citizenship, which caused great discontent. Failing to get redress by peaceful means, they resorted to force, *Dr. Jameson* in 1895 making a raid into the Transvaal, but being met by a superior force of Boers at *Kroogersdorp* he was compelled to surrender. The result of this was to cause great bitterness between the two races, and the Boers thinking that England intended to invade the Transvaal, made extensive preparations for war.

Negotiations were opened at Bloemfontein by *Mr. Chamberlain* with *President Kruger* for the purpose of obtaining the franchise for the Outlanders; but in October, 1899, the proceedings were brought to a close by the despatch of a Boer ultimatum demanding the immediate withdrawal of the British forces from the Dutch frontiers.

Events in Natal.

The ultimatum being rejected, the Boers invaded Natal (Oct. 11th, 1899), and succeeded, after engagements at *Talana Hill* and *Elandsplaagte*, in forcing *Sir George White* with an army of 12,000 men to retire to *Ladysmith*. General Buller made an attempt to relieve the place, but was defeated at *Colenso* (Dec. 15th, 1899) on the Tugela. This caused the Boers to make a desperate attempt to capture Ladysmith by an attack on *Wagon Hill* (Jan. 6th, 1900), but the brave defenders succeeded in repelling the attack. On the Jan. 22nd Buller crossed the river and captured the Boer position on *Spion Kop*, but was unable to retain it, and retired again over the Tugela. It was not until the advance of Lord Roberts towards Pretoria that the Boers fell back, and on Feb. 27th Buller was able to take *Colenso*, and by the capture of *Pieter's Hill* open the road to Ladysmith, *Lord Dundonald* entering the town on Feb. 28th, relieving the place after a four months' siege. General Buller then cleared northern Natal and occupied *Laing's Nek*, afterwards co-operating with Lord Roberts in the Transvaal.

Relief of Kimberley.

The enemy had also come south and west and invested *Mafeking* and *Kimberley*. The former was defended by *Colonel Baden-Powell* and the latter by *Colonel Kekewich*. An army under *Lord Methuen* was despatched to the relief of Kimberley, and fought their first engagements at *Belmont* (Nov. 23rd) and *Graspan* (Nov. 25th), forcing the Boers to retire to the *Modder River*, where they strongly entrenched themselves. Here an indecisive action was fought (Nov. 28), although Methuen succeeded in crossing the river. The Boers next took up a position on a kopje at *Magersfontein*, but an attack on the place on December 11th met with a disastrous reverse. The day previous General Gatacre received defeat at *Stormberg*, when many of his troops were taken prisoners. Thus three great disasters occurred in the one week, and the nation at home was much depressed by the misfortunes that had befallen it.

Lord Roberts was then appointed to command, with *Lord Kitchener* as his Chief of Staff. Reinforcements were sent out, and contingents from all the colonies were offered and gladly received. For a month Lord Roberts remained at *Cape Town* reorganising the army and making a new plan of campaign. At last a move was made in February, 1900, for the relief of Kimberley. An infantry force was sent to make a feint attack on the Boer right, while *General French* made a brilliant dash for Kimberley by crossing

the Modder River, and entered the town on Feb. 11th. General Cronje, finding himself likely to be cut off, moved eastwards for Bloemfontein, but was surrounded at *Paardeberg*, and forced to surrender with 4,000 men on *Majuba Day* (Feb. 27th, 1900).

Advance on Pretoria.

Bloemfontein was next occupied (March 13th), where Lord Roberts remained for six weeks collecting stores for the advance on *Pretoria*, which he entered without much opposition on June 5th, *Johannesburg* having been taken on May 30th. In the meantime the little garrison at *Mafeking* was relieved by Colonel Mahon (May 17th).

All this time De Wet, the fearless Boer leader, carried out a most effective guerilla warfare upon the lines of communication, and always managed to evade capture. In Dec., 1900, Lord Roberts returned to England, and Lord Kitchener was left to complete the conquest.

During 1901 and 1902 there was repeated fighting, with many disasters to the various weak garrisons that had to occupy such a vast tract of country. Lord Kitchener introduced the blockhouse system, and the Boers became more confined, but all efforts to capture De Wet failed.

At last in 1902 the long struggle came to a close, and terms of peace were drawn up at *Vereeniging* and signed at Pretoria (May 31st):—

1. The burghers to lay down their arms and acknowledge Edward VII. as their sovereign.

2. Civil government was to replace martial law at the earliest possible date, and self-government to be granted as soon as circumstances would permit.

3. Three million pounds to be given by England to assist the Boers in the restoration of their homes.

Responsible government was given to the Transvaal in 1907, General Botha, who had fought against us in the war, being elected Prime Minister of the Colony.

Rhodesia.—Beyond the Transvaal the country has been developed by the *British South Africa Company*, the moving spirit being the late *Cecil Rhodes*. Rhodesia consists of *Mashonaland* and *Matabeleland*. The occupation of the former was carried out without any opposition in 1890. The latter, however, made war upon the Mashonas, and in 1893 an expedition was organised against *Lobengula*, the king, his capital *Bulawayo* being captured. This town is now the capital of Rhodesia.

CANADA.

After the loss of our American colonies, many of the colonists passed over into Canada. Many emigrants, too, came from England and settled around Lake Ontario, in *Upper Canada*, whilst the French remained in *Quebec* or *Lower Canada*. Soon there was strife between the two races, and a rebellion broke out in 1837, which, however, was soon quelled. Lord *Durham* had been sent out to restore order, and his suggestion that the two provinces should be united and given responsible government was adopted. In 1867 the colonies of *Canada*, *New Brunswick*, and *Nova Scotia* formed the Federation known as the *Dominion of Canada*, with a Federal Government at *Ottawa*. *Manitoba* was admitted in 1870, *British Columbia* 1871, and *Prince Edward Island* 1873. The only colony that has held aloof is *Newfoundland*, which received responsible government in 1855.

In 1870 there was a rebellion of the half-breeds in *Manitoba*, but on the arrival of *Colonel Wolseley* with the *Red River Expedition* the rebellion speedily collapsed. The instigator, *Louis Riel*, fled, but returning in 1885 caused another outbreak. He was afterwards captured and executed.

In 1885 the *Canadian Pacific Railway* was constructed, which led to the development of Western Canada. The farmers proceeded to the rich prairie lands, and now this extensive region is entirely cultivated, the wheat crop being a prolific one. The recent discovery of gold at *Klondike* has added to the wealth of Canada. The constant stream of emigration has resulted in the formation of the new colonies of *Saskatchewan* and *Alberta*, Sept., 1905, which has extended the Dominion from seven to nine provinces.

AUSTRALIA.

Some of the early discoverers of Australia were *Torres*, who sailed through the strait which he named; *Tasman*, a Dutchman who discovered *Tasmania*, then thought to be the mainland; and *Bass*, who proved it to be an island. The Dutch, however, claimed the continent and called it *New Holland*.

In 1770 Captain Cook circumnavigated New Zealand, and also explored the east coast of Australia, which he called *New South Wales*. The first English settlement was made in 1788, when Captain Philip was sent out with a shipload of convicts. He landed at *Botany Bay*, and a convict settlement was founded and called *Sydney*. Soon emigrants began to arrive, and were known as free settlers. Colonies were formed in Tasmania, 1824, Western Australia, 1829, and South Australia, 1836. As the number of emigrants increased, they objected to convicts being sent out, and so transportation ceased, 1853.

In 1851 the discovery of gold made a great change. Thousands of emigrants flocked to the south, and the population increased so much that this part of New South Wales was formed into a separate colony, and named *Victoria*. In 1859 the northern part became a new colony, called *Queensland*.

New Zealand was made a separate colony in 1840, and given self-government in 1852, and since has become one of the most prosperous of the colonies. The native *Maories* were troublesome in 1861 and 1868, but have since lived peaceably with the English settlers. In 1890 Western Australia received responsible government. On the 1st January, 1901, was formed the *Commonwealth of Australia*, a Federation of all the colonies, except New Zealand, the first *Federal Parliament* being opened at *Melbourne* by the *Duke of York* (May 9th, 1901).

Lately, all the colonies have shown an increasing loyalty to the mother country, and expressed a willingness to take part in moulding the policy of the Empire. There have been several conferences of colonial ministers in London, in which matters were discussed affecting the general welfare of the British Empire. Arrangements have been made to have these *Imperial Conferences* every four years.

EDWARD VII., 1901.

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| <p>1901 Colonial Tour by the Duke and Duchess of York.
Opening of the Australian Federal Parliament (May).</p> <p>1902 Close of the South African War by the <i>Peace of Pretoria</i> (May)
Resignation of <i>Lord Salisbury</i> (July).
Mr. Balfour's <i>Education Bill</i> passed.</p> <p>1903 The King visited France, Portugal, Spain, Malta, and Italy.</p> <p>1904 The <i>Russo-Japanese War</i> began (February).</p> <p>1904 The <i>Dogger Bank Affair</i> (Oct.).</p> | <p>1905 <i>Aliens Bill</i> passed.
<i>Anglo-Japanese Treaty</i> renewed (August).
Resignation of <i>Mr. Balfour</i> (December).
Prince of Wales visits India.</p> <p>1906 General Election. Return of the <i>Liberal Party</i> (January).
Mr. Birrell's <i>Education Bill</i> thrown out by the House of Lords.</p> <p>1907 Responsible government given to the Transvaal.
<i>Anglo-Russian Convention</i> signed.</p> |
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The serious loss of life among her brave officers and soldiers was a great sorrow to the aged *Queen Victoria*. This affected her health, which had been failing for some time, and to the great regret of the nation she expired on January 22nd, 1901, having reigned longer than any previous sovereign. She was succeeded by her son, *Edward VII.*

The nation was much concerned in 1902 by the postponement of the *Coronation*, owing to the sudden illness of the King, and the serious operation that was performed upon him. Fortunately, he quickly recovered, and the coronation ceremony was performed on Aug. 9th, 1902.

The King has travelled extensively, and his visits to France, Spain, and Italy have all tended to promote peace between Great Britain and those countries, which has earned for him the title of "*Edward the Peace-maker.*"

In March, 1901, the *Duke and Duchess of York* toured throughout the British Empire, and were received everywhere with enthusiasm. The first "*Federal Parliament*" in Australia was opened by the Duke on May 9th, 1901. On his return he was created Prince of Wales. In Oct., 1905, the Prince and Princess started on a tour through the *Indian Empire*.

War in Somaliland.

Between 1901-5 many expeditions were sent against the "Mad Mullah," a hostile Somali leader. *General Egerton* defeated the dervishes in 1903, and *General Manning* in 1905.

Education Bill, 1902.

Lord Salisbury having resigned in 1902, Mr. Balfour became Prime Minister. In 1902 the *Education Bill* was passed. By this Bill, *School Boards* were abolished, and both elementary and secondary education were placed under the control of the county councils. Assistance was also given out of the rates to voluntary church schools. This has caused much discontent among *Nonconformists*.

Anglo-French Agreement, 1904.

England promised France her diplomatic support in Morocco. France gave England a free hand in Egypt.

An "*entente cordiale*," promoted between the two countries, was approved of by the French Chamber (Nov. 12th, 1904).

Russo-Japanese War, 1904-05.

War broke out between Russia and Japan in Feb., 1904. The latter won a series of brilliant victories on land, culminating with the capture of *Port Arthur* (Jan. 1st, 1905), while the Russian navy was totally destroyed by Admiral Togo in the battle of the *Sea of Japan* (May 27th, 1905). In the middle of October, 1904, *Admiral Rodjesventsky* was escorting the *Baltic Fleet* to Japan, and when crossing the North Sea at night, the ships saw what they imagined to be Japanese torpedo boats off the Dogger Bank. They opened fire, and sank some of the vessels, which proved to be harmless fishing boats. The excitement in England was intense, and the British Government at once demanded explanation and reparation. It was agreed that the affair should be enquired into by an international commission of admirals, which met in Paris. The commissioners found for Britain (Feb., 1905), and Russia paid £65,000 compensation.

Aliens Bill, 1905.

This was passed to exclude undesirable aliens from coming to England, as it was thought that aliens displaced British labour, and were also a great expense on account of their destitution or crime. Immigrants can only land at certain ports, and are considered undesirables if they cannot show that they are in a position to support themselves; though immigrants who are seeking admission to avoid persecution or punishment on religious or political grounds are not to be refused if they show lack of means.

Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

In Aug., 1905, *Lord Lansdowne* renewed the *Anglo-Japanese Agreement*. The object of this Alliance is:—

1. To maintain peace by mutual assistance in Eastern Asia and India, and to defend the special interests of the parties in those regions respectively.
2. It is agreed that should the rights and interests referred to be in jeopardy, the two powers will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard them.
3. The present agreement to remain in force for ten years.

The General Election.

As there was insufficient native labour to work the mines in South Africa, the Government introduced *Chinese Labour*, which caused considerable ill-feeling in the country. The Ministry, too, became divided over *Mr. Chamberlain's* fiscal policy, whereupon *Mr. Balfour* resigned office (Dec. 4th, 1905).

At the general election held in January, 1906, the Liberals were returned with a huge majority, *Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman* becoming Prime Minister. The Government was pledged to amend the *Education Bill*, abolish *Chinese Labour*, solve the Irish problem by *Devolution*, and reduce expenditure all round. An Education Bill was introduced, but was thrown out by the House of Lords, which is now to be reformed. The Chinese still remain in South Africa, and the Devolution Scheme has been rejected by the Irish National Convention. Self-government has been given to the Transvaal, and a *Territorial Army* formed (1907).

Anglo-Russian Convention, 1907.

The leading features of this important agreement are :—

- (1) The division of *Persia* into three spheres of commercial influence, a northern (Russia's), a middle (neutral), and a southern sphere (Britain's).
- (2) Britain's predominance in *Afghanistan* recognised.
- (3) Neither country to interfere in *Tibet*.

VICEROYS OF INDIA.

Earl Canning (1858-62).	Marquis of Ripon (1880-84).
Lord Elgin (1862-64).	Lord Dufferin (1884-88).
Sir John Lawrence (1864-69).	Lord Lansdowne (1888-93).
Lord Mayo * (1869-72).	Lord Elgin (1893-98).
Lord Northbrook (1872-76).	Lord Curzon (1898-1906).
Lord Lytton (1876-80).	Lord Minto (1906-

* Assassinated in the Andaman Islands.

PRIME MINISTERS.

GEORGE I.

Lord Townshend, 1714-17 (Whig).
 Lord Stanhope, 1717-1720 (W.)
 Sir Robert Walpole, 1720-27 (W.)

GEORGE II.

Sir Robert Walpole, 1727-42 (W.)
 Lord Wilmington, 1742-44 (W.)
 * Henry Pelham, 1744-54 (W.)
 Duke of Newcastle, 1754-56 (W.)
 Duke of Devonshire, 1756 (W.)
 Duke of Newcastle and Wm. Pitt,
 1756-60 (W.)

GEORGE III.

Duke of Newcastle, 1760-61 (W.)
 Lord Bute, 1761-63 (Tory).
 George Grenville, 1763-65 (W.)
 Marquis of Rockingham, 1765-66
 (W.)
 Duke of Grafton with Wm. Pitt,
 E. of Chatham, 1766-70 (W. & T.)
 Lord North, 1770-82 (T.)
 Marquis of Rockingham, 1782, died
 (W.)
 Lord Shelburne, 1782-83 (King's
 Friends).
 † Duke of Portland, 1783 (W. & T.)
 William Pitt, 1783-1801 (T.)
 Mr. Addington, 1801-04 (T.)
 Wm. Pitt, 1804-06, died (T.)
 † Lord Grenville and Fox, 1806-7
 (W. and T.)
 Duke of Portland, 1807-09 (T.)
 Mr. Perceval, 1809-12, murdered
 (T.)
 Lord Liverpool, 1812-20 (T.)

GEORGE IV.

Lord Liverpool, 1820-27 (T.)
 George Canning, 1827, died (W.)
 Lord Goderich, 1827-8 (W.)
 Duke of Wellington, 1828-30 (T.)

WILLIAM IV.

Earl Grey, 1830-34 (W.)
 Lord Melbourne, 1834 (W.)
 Sir Robert Peel, 1834-35 (T.)
 Lord Melbourne, 1835-37 (W.)

VICTORIA.

Lord Melbourne, 1837-41 (W.)
 Sir Robt. Peel, 1841-6 (Conservative)
 Lord John Russell, 1846-52 (W.)
 Lord Derby, 1852 (C.)
 Lord Aberdeen, 1852-55 (Whigs and
 Peelites) [(W.)
 Lord Palmerston, 1855-8, 1859-65
 Lord Derby, 1858-59 (C.)
 Earl Russell (Lord John), 1865-66 (L.)
 Lord Derby, 1866-68 (C.)
 Mr. Disraeli, 1868.
 Mr. Gladstone, 1868-74 (L.)
 Mr. Disraeli, 1874-80 (C.)
 Mr. Gladstone, 1880-85 (L.)
 Lord Salisbury, 1885-86 (C.)
 Mr. Gladstone, 1886, six months (L.)
 Lord Salisbury, 1886-92 (Unionist).
 Mr. Gladstone, 1892-94 (L.)
 Lord Rosebery, 1894-95 (L.)
 Lord Salisbury, 1895-1902 (U.)

EDWARD VII.

Mr. Balfour, 1902-05 (U.)
 Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman,
 1906-8 (L.)

* Broad Bottom Ministry. † Coalition Ministry (Fox and North). ‡ All the Talents.

LEADING WRITERS AND POETS.

NAME.	PERIOD.	LEADING WORKS.
Daniel Defoe ..	1661-1731	"Robinson Crusoe," "The Great Plague."
Sir R. Steele ..	1671-1729	Essays in the "Spectator" and "Tatler."
Alexander Pope ..	1688-1744	Translated Homer, "Essay on Man."
Dean Swift ..	1667-1745	"Gulliver's Travels," "Tale of a Tub."
Joseph Addison	1672-1749	Essays in the "Spectator" and "Tatler."
Oliver Goldsmith	1728-1774	"Vicar of Wakefield," "The Deserted Village."
Robert Burns ..	1759-1796	Famous Scotch Songs.
Edmund Burke ..	1730-1797	"Reflections on the French Revolution," "Sublime and Beautiful."
Sir Walter Scott..	1771-1832	The Waverley Novels.
Robert Southey ..	1774-1843	"Life of Nelson," "The Curse of Kehama."
Thomas Campbell	1777-1844	"Hohenlinden," "Ye Mariners of England."
Wm. Wordsworth	1770-1850	"The Excursion" and other poems.
Thomas Moore ..	1779-1852	"Irish Melodies," "Lallah Rookh."
Lord Macaulay ..	1800-1859	"Lays of Ancient Rome," Essays.
Charles Dickens ..	1812-1870	"Pickwick Papers," "Oliver Twist," etc.
W. M. Thackeray	1811-1863	"The Newcomes," "Vanity Fair."
Thomas Carlyle ..	1795-1881	"French Revolution," "Frederick II. of Prussia."
Lord Lytton ..	1803-1873	"Pelham," "The Last of the Barons."
Lord Tennyson ..	1809-1892	"The Princess," "Maud," "In Memoriam."
John Ruskin ..	1819-1900	"Modern Painters," "Seven Lamps of Architecture."
Rudyard Kipling	1865-	"Barrack Room Ballads," "The Seven Seas."

FAMOUS INVENTORS.

Sir R. Arkwright	1732-1792	Invented the Spinning Frame.
Samuel Crompton	1753-1827	" " Spinning Mule.
Josiah Wedgwood	1730-1793	" " Wedgwood Pottery.
James Brindley ..	1716-1772	Constructed the Bridgwater Canal.
James Watt ..	1736-1819	Invented the Steam Condenser.
Sir I. Brunel ..	1759-1849	Constructed the Thames Tunnel.
I. Brunel (son) ..	1806-1859	" " Great Western and Great Eastern Steamships.
George Stephenson	1781-1848	Built the first locomotive—The Rocket, and the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 1830.
Robert Stephenson	1803-1859	Built bridges over the Menai Strait and River St. Lawrence.
Sir H. Bessemer	1813-1898	Invented the process of making steel.

FAMOUS ARTISTS.

NAME.	PERIOD	LEADING WORKS
Hogarth	1697-1764	Caricature artist, depicting the vices of his day.
Sir J. Reynolds ..	1723-1792	Famous Portrait Painter.
J. W. Turner ..	1775-1851	„ Landscape Painter.
Sir E. Landseer ..	1802-1873	„ Animal Painter.
Sir J. Millais ..	1829-1896	Simple Scenes—"The Minuet," "The Gamblers."
Sir F. Leighton ..	1830-1897	Classic Painter and Sculptor.
Holman Hunt ..	1827-	Sacred Subjects—"The Light of the World."

NOTABLE PERSONS.

Abercrombie, Sir Ralph (1731-1801).—Fought during the Seven Years' War in Germany. He captured Trinidad, 1797, and defeated the French at Alexandria, 1801, but was mortally wounded.

Aberdeen, Fourth Earl of (1784-1860).—Foreign Secretary under Peel (1841). He was Prime Minister during the Crimean War, 1854, the mismanagement of which caused his retirement.

Addington, Lord Sidmouth (1757-1844). An English statesman who supported William Pitt, and succeeded him as Prime Minister in 1801. He concluded the Peace of Amiens, 1802, but on the war breaking out again he retired in favour of Pitt, 1804.

Alberoni, Cardinal (1664-1752).—A Spanish statesman who sought to annul the Treaty of Utrecht and secure the possessions which Spain had lost by that Treaty. The Quadruple Alliance was formed against him, 1718, and his object was prevented by the defeat of the Spanish Fleet at Passaro, 1718. He was finally dismissed from office.

Albert, Prince Consort (1819-61).—The younger of the two sons of Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and first cousin to Queen Victoria. Married 10th February, 1840. He was a great patron of art and education. He died from fever, Dec. 14th, 1861.

Anson, Lord (1697-1762). A British admiral who attacked the Spanish colonies in America, and returned to England with much booty after sailing round the world, 1744. He defeated the French off Belleisle 1747, and became Commander-in-Chief of the Navy.

Beaconsfield, Earl, Benjamin Disraeli (1804-81).—He was of Jewish extraction, and first came into notice as a novelist, his first work being "Vivian Grey," which was followed by "Coningsby," "Tancred," and "Lothair." He entered Parliament for Maidstone, and at first met with several rebuffs from the Commons, but later came to be feared and respected. He separated from Peel over the question of Free Trade, 1846, and became the leader of the Tories. He was three times Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Prime Minister in 1868 and 1874-80. During the latter period the Queen was proclaimed Empress of India and the Suez Canal shares were bought. He represented England at the Berlin Conference, 1878, and brought back "Peace with Honour." On his resignation he was created an Earl. He was brilliant in debate and a skilful leader of the Conservative Party.

Beresford, Wm. Carr, Viscount (1770-1854).—An English general who served in the Spanish army, and defeated Soult at the bloody battle of Albuera, 1811.

Blucher (1742-1819).—Prussian Field-Marshal. He commanded the allied forces at Leipsic, 1813, and was defeated by Napoleon at Ligny, June 16th, 1815, but two days later arrived at Waterloo to assist Wellington to overthrow Napoleon.

Bolingbroke, St. John, Earl of (1678-1751).—Prime Minister of Queen Anne after her dismissal of Marlborough. He intrigued to restore the Stuart dynasty, but his project failing, he fled to France, 1714, and was afterwards impeached.

Boscawen, Admiral (1711-61).—British admiral who assisted at Porto Bello, 1741, and defeated the French off Finisterre, 1747, and Lagos, 1759. He also took part in the reduction of Louisburg, Cape Breton Island, 1758.

Bright, John (1811-89).—Famous orator and statesman. He formed with Cobden the Anti-Corn Law League at Manchester, 1838, and was successful in inducing Peel to repeal the Corn Laws, 1846. He opposed the Crimean War and fell into disfavour. He seceded from the Liberal party in 1882 over the Egyptian War, and again in 1886, when he differed on the question of Home Rule. He was a man of untarnished character, a lover of peace, and a fearless and eloquent speaker.

Burke, Edmund (1730-97).—Orator, philosopher, and statesman. He is noted for his eloquent speeches during the American War of Independence, when he opposed the war and also the recognition of independence to the colonists. He denounced the French Revolution in his book, "Reflections on the French Revolution." His greatest display of oratory was his impeachment of Warren Hastings.

Byng, George, Viscount (1663-1733).—English Admiral, who took part in the capture of Gibraltar, 1704, and defeated the Spaniards at Passaro, 1718. Afterwards First Lord of the Admiralty.

Byng, John (1704-57).—Fourth son of preceding. Allowed the French to take Minorca, 1756, for which he was tried by court martial and shot at Portsmouth.

Byron, George Gordon, Lord (1788-1824).—English poet. His most famous work was "Childe Harold." Assisted the Greeks in their struggle for independence, and died there.

Canning, George (1770-1827).—Statesman and supporter of Pitt. Was Foreign Secretary in the Portland ministry, 1807, and blaming Lord Castlereagh for the failure of the Walcheren expedition, a duel followed, and Canning was wounded. He was Foreign Secretary under Lord Liverpool, and when the latter died he became Prime Minister, 1827, but died the same year. His son, Viscount Canning, was Governor-General at the time of the Mutiny, 1857, and became the first Viceroy of India, 1858.

Caroline of Anspach.—The clever wife of George II. and patroness of Walpole.

Carteret, John, Earl Granville (1690-1763).—Noted for his opposition to Walpole. Was Foreign Secretary during the War of the Austrian Succession, 1743-44, and his foreign policy was afterwards adopted by the elder Pitt.

Castlereagh, Lord (1769-1822).—Assisted Pitt to carry out the Union, 1801. Fought a duel with Canning, 1809. Was Foreign Secretary to Lord Liverpool. Committed suicide, 1822.

Churchill, John, Duke of Marlborough (1650-1722).—He entered the army as an ensign in the Guards, and soon gained promotion. In the reign of James II. he was present at Sedgemoor, 1685, and was also sent to oppose William, Prince of Orange, but went over to his side. William III. made him an earl, but throughout his reign he was in disfavour owing to intriguing with the exiled James II. In Anne's reign he was appointed Captain General of the Forces during the War of the Spanish Succession. He gained the brilliant victories of Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet, which have made his name famous. Many honours were bestowed on him. He was made a duke, and given an estate at Woodstock, on which was erected Blenheim Palace. He married Sarah Jennings, who had great influence over the Queen. They quarrelled in 1710, and the Duke and Duchess were thrown over. Marlborough returned to England, and charges of peculation were brought against him, which caused him to retire to the Continent. He was received favourably by George I., and died 1722. Marlborough was a great tactician and one of England's greatest generals, but his love of money was the most distinctive fault in his character.

Clive, Lord (1725-1774).—He entered the service of the East India Company as a clerk, and later joined the Company's army. He succeeded in taking Arcot in 1751, and restored English prestige. Called away to Calcutta, he revenged the "Black Hole" tragedy by his victory at Plassey, 1757, and laid the foundation of our Indian Empire. For his services he was created a peer. Returning to India, he became the first Governor of Bengal. He returned to England with much wealth, which caused his enemies to bring charges of dishonesty against him. This so preyed on his mind that he committed suicide.

Clyde, Lord, Sir Colin Campbell (1792-1863).—He commanded the Highland Brigade in the Crimean War, and was despatched to India on the outbreak of the Mutiny, and relieved Lucknow 1857. Was made a field-marshal and given a peerage.

Cobden, Richard (1804-65).—Political economist. The pioneer of the Free Trade movement. Formed with Bright the Anti-Corn Law League, 1838.

Cook, Captain (1728-79).—English navigator. He made three voyages of discovery to the Pacific, and explored the coasts of New Zealand, 1769, and New South Wales, 1770. He was killed by natives in the Sandwich Islands, 1779.

Coote, Sir Eyre (1726-1783).—English general who saw much service in India. He was present at Plassey, and defeated the French at Wandewash, 1760, and Hyder Ali at Porto Novo, 1781.

Cornwallis, Lord (1738-1805).—General and statesman. He was forced to surrender to the American colonists at Yorktown, 1781. Became Governor General of India (1785-93), and forced Tippoo Sahib to accept terms of peace. He was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland during the Irish Rebellion, and served again in India, where he died, 1805.

Duncan (1731-1804).—British admiral who defeated the Dutch fleet off Camperdown in 1797, and was created Earl Camperdown.

Dupleix (1697-1763).—French Governor of Pondicherry, who sought to make French interests supreme in India, until Robert Clive came forward and increased the power of the East India Company. Dupleix was then recalled.

Fox, Charles James (1749-1806).—A famous Whig minister. He held

office under Lord North, but they disagreed, and Fox then joined Burke in opposing the American War. Later, in 1782, he formed with Lord North a Coalition Ministry, which had a brief career. Fox showed sympathy with the French revolutionists, which caused a rupture between him and Burke. In 1806, on the death of his rival, Pitt, he formed a ministry with Lord Grenville, and brought forward resolutions for the abolition of slavery. His death followed within a few months of William Pitt.

Gladstone,* William Ewart (1809-1898).—Famous statesman, scholar, and orator. He entered Parliament as Tory member for Newark in 1832, and held office under Sir Robert Peel and Lord Aberdeen. Lord Palmerston made him Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1852 and 1859. In 1865, when Lord John Russell was Premier, he led the House of Commons. He was four times Prime Minister, and passed many important measures. In later years he advocated Home Rule in Ireland, which ruptured the Liberal party. His death took place at Hawarden, and he received a public funeral in Westminster Abbey. He was a man of high moral character, and his strong will and consummate abilities placed him far ahead of any of his contemporaries.

Gordon, General Charles George (1833-1885).—Belonged to the Royal Engineers. He took part in the Crimean War, and in China he entered the Chinese Imperial Army, and subdued the Tai-Ping rebellion (1860-1864). In 1874 he became Governor of the Soudan for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade, returning to England in 1879. When the Mahdi's rebellion broke out he was again sent to Khartoum to arrange for the withdrawal of the various garrisons in the Soudan. Khartoum, however, fell into the rebels' hands, and Gordon was murdered. He was a brave, generous, and pious soldier.

Gough, Hugh, Viscount (1779-1869).—Fought in the Peninsular War. He was Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, and conducted the Sikh War (1845-1849), which added the Punjab to the British dominions. He became a field-marshal in 1862.

Harley, Earl of Oxford (1661-1724).—He was associated with the Earl of Bolingbroke in the Tory ministry in Anne's reign, being Secretary of State. As an opponent of Marlborough, he brought about his downfall. In 1715 he was impeached for intriguing with the Jacobites and sent to the Tower, where he remained for two years.

Hastings, Warren (1732-1818).—He entered the service of the East India Company at the age of seventeen, and soon gained promotion. In 1772 he was President of the Bengal Council, and took the title of Governor-General in 1773. For fifteen years his able administration built up the empire founded by Clive, and laid it on a firmer basis. His rule was, however, marred by many acts of tyranny and corrupt practices. On leaving India, 1788, he was impeached by his enemies, and after a trial lasting seven years was acquitted. He then lived in retirement on a pension given him by the directors of the Company.

Havelock, Sir Henry (1795-1857).—He first saw service in the early Afghan and Sikh Wars. During the Mutiny he was sent to the relief of Cawnpore and Lucknow. He fought his way into the latter place (Sept. 25th) and held the Residency until the arrival of Sir Colin Campbell in November. He, however, died from fever on the 22nd of that month.

Hyder Ali (1728-1782).—The ruler of Mysore, who, instigated by the French, waged war against the English in Southern India. He was

defeated at Porto Novo by Sir Eyre Coote in 1781. On his death he was succeeded by his son, Tippoo Sahib.

Jervis, Earl St. Vincent (1734-1823).—The British admiral who defeated the Spanish fleet off St. Vincent, 1797, for which he received a peerage. He was Commander-in-Chief of the navy during Napoleon's threatened invasion.

Lawrence, John, Lord (1811-1879).—He was appointed Lieutenant Governor of the Punjaub after the Sikh War, and ruled so wisely that he was able to command the loyalty of the Sikhs during the Mutiny, and send troops to capture Delhi. In 1863 he was Viceroy of India, and during his six years of office much was done for the improvement of the country. He was raised to the peerage in 1869.

Livingstone, David (1815-1873).—Famous African traveller and missionary, and noted for his discoveries in Central Africa, in the region of Lake Nyassa and the Zambesi. He died in Africa, but his body was brought to England and interred in Westminster Abbey.

Montcalm, Marquis de (1712-1759).—Commander of the French in America during the Seven Years' War. He was defeated in the Battle of Quebec, 1759, in which he was killed.

Nelson, Horatio, Lord (1758-1805).—He was born at Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk, his father being the vicar. He entered the navy at thirteen years of age and served with his uncle in the West Indies and the Arctic. His promotion was very rapid. During the War of the French Revolution he lost an eye at Calvi, in Corsica, and his arm at Santa Cruz. He assisted Admiral Jervis at the Battle of St. Vincent, 1797, and destroyed the French fleet at the Battle of the Nile, 1798, and was given a peerage. In 1801 he defeated the Danes at Copenhagen, for which he was created a Viscount. By his great victory at Trafalgar (Oct. 21st, 1805) he saved England from invasion. He was, however, killed in action, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

North, Frederick, Lord (1732-1792).—The Tory Prime Minister in the reign of George III. (1770-1782), to whom he was entirely subservient. He levied further taxes in America, and is responsible for the loss of the American Colonies. He formed a coalition ministry in 1783 with his old opponent Fox, which was viewed with disgust by the public, but it only lasted a few months. Before his death he became blind.

O'Connell, Daniel (1775-1847).—An Irish barrister. He first interested himself in the removal of Catholic disabilities, which he secured by his election for Clare. He then turned his attention to the Repeal of the Union. Monster meetings were held in 1843, in which the speeches were of an inflammatory nature. He was brought to trial for sedition, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment, but the sentence was quashed on appeal. The Irish now deserted him, and he went abroad for the benefit of his health, but died at Genoa, 1847.

Palmerston, Henry Temple, Lord (1784-1865).—He entered Parliament in 1807. In 1809 he became Secretary of State for War, an office he held in five ministries. In 1830 he deserted the Tory party, and was appointed Foreign Secretary by Earl Grey. He remained at the Foreign Office for eleven years. He was twice Prime Minister (1855-58 and 1859-65). He was noted for his vigorous foreign policy, his ambition being to make England feared and respected abroad.

Peel, Sir Robert (1788-1850).—Became Member of Parliament in 1809,

and from 1812 to 1818 was Chief Secretary for Ireland, and organised the Constabulary. In 1822 he was appointed Home Secretary and introduced the police force, hence the name "Peelers." He puzzled his supporters by his change of opinions on Catholic Emancipation and the Repeal of the Corn Laws, both of which he carried out successfully. He was Prime Minister from 1834-5, and again from 1841-46, when he introduced many fiscal changes. His conversion to Free Trade caused a split in the Tory Party, those who differed from him forming a Conservative party known as "Protectionists." Sir Robert Peel was not a vigorous statesman, but by his concessions he maintained peace in England at a time when Europe was disturbed by revolutions. His death was the result of a fall from his horse.

Pitt, William, Earl of Chatham (1708-1778).—He commenced his career in the army as a cornet of dragoons, but in 1735 he was elected member for Old Sarum, and became a determined opponent of Sir Robert Walpole, whom he succeeded in driving from office. But he was disliked by the king, because he opposed ministers for their attention to Hanoverian interests. The disasters during the early part of the Seven Years' War brought him into power, and as Secretary of State under the Duke of Newcastle he carried on the war successfully, defeating the French in India and America, and extending the British Empire by the acquisition of Bengal and Canada. He retired from office in 1761, but formed another ministry with the Duke of Grafton in 1766, when he was created Earl of Chatham. He did little on account of ill health. He strongly opposed the American War, and made efforts to bring about a reconciliation, but in vain. His last speech in the House was against a motion to give the Colonists their independence. In the midst of an eloquent and passionate speech he fell to the floor in a fit, and died five weeks later. He was a statesman of matchless eloquence and commanding ability, his marvellous power over the Commons earning for him the title of the "Great Commoner."

Pitt, William (1759-1806).—He was the second son of the Earl of Chatham, and took his seat in the Commons as member for Appleby at the age of twenty-one. In 1782 he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer by Shelburne, and in 1784, to the amazement of all, became Prime Minister. But the young statesman ruled with courage and ability for eighteen years. He stamped out corruption and put the finances in a flourishing condition. He modelled the government of India, and sought to settle the Irish agitation by the Act of Union. By his numerous coalitions he carried on the war with Napoleon with energy, and the efficiency of the navy made England secure from invasion. He retired from office in 1801 because the king would not grant Catholic Emancipation. Recalled to office in 1804, he saw Napoleon's invasion scheme frustrated by the victory of Trafalgar, but the defeat of our allies at Austerlitz was a great blow to him. He died in 1806, and was buried by the side of his father in Westminster Abbey. In eloquence and dignity he resembled his father. He also showed considerable skill in dealing with financial and commercial questions.

Roberts, Frederick, Lord.—Born at Cawnpore, 1832. He entered the Bengal Artillery in 1851, and first saw active service in the Indian Mutiny, and gained the Victoria Cross at Delhi. On the outbreak of the Afghan War he commanded the expedition which captured Cabul. Then followed his celebrated march to Kandahar to relieve the garrison, for which he was

rewarded with a baronetcy. He was Commander-in-Chief in India 1885-1893, and in Ireland 1895, when he was created a field-marshal. In 1899, at a most critical time, he was appointed to command the troops in South Africa, and succeeded in annexing the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. He was given an Earldom and a grant of £100,000. He has since devoted himself to urging upon the nation the necessity for universal military training.

Russell, John, Lord (1792-1878).—He took his seat in the Commons in 1813, but first came into notice in Earl Grey's ministry, when in 1831 he framed and carried through the Reform Bill of 1832. He led the Commons under Melbourne 1835-41, and on the fall of the Peel ministry became Prime Minister, 1846-52, dealing chiefly with Chartism. He was Foreign Secretary during the Crimean War, the mismanagement of which led to the resignation of Lord Aberdeen, the Premier. In 1861 he was created an Earl, and formed a second ministry in 1865-66.

Salisbury, Robert Cecil, Third Marquis of (1830-1903).—He was descended from Lord Burleigh, the chief minister of Queen Elizabeth. In 1853 he was elected for Stamford, and was noted for his independence of action, distrusting both parties. In Lord Derby's Cabinet, 1866, he was Secretary of State for India, but resigned, as he was opposed to the Reform Bill of 1867. He filled the same office under Disraeli, 1874. At the Berlin Conference he was one of the British representatives. On the death of Lord Beaconsfield he became leader of the Conservative party, and was Premier and Foreign Secretary in 1885. The split in the Liberal Party gave him large majorities at the elections of 1895 and 1900. During his last term of office the South African War broke out, and on its termination he resigned, 1902. He is noted as being a very successful Foreign Minister, settling many grave questions by arbitration.

Stephenson, George (1781-1848).—He was the son of a poor colliery engineman of Wylam, near Newcastle. He received no early education. At fifteen he was working in a colliery. In 1812 he became engine-wright at Killingworth Colliery, and devoted his leisure time to the study of the steam engine, the result of which was the invention of the first locomotive engine. He was appointed engineer during the construction of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, 1821-25, and also for the Liverpool to Manchester railway, 1826-30, over which he ran his famous locomotive, the "Rocket." His services were in requisition all over the country as engineer for the various railways that were constructed at that period. His work was carried on by his son Robert, who also turned his attention to bridge-building.

Walpole, Robert, Earl of Orford (1677-1745).—Elected member for King's Lynn in 1702, he was soon promoted to Cabinet rank by the Whig leaders. On the Tories coming into office they expelled him for corruption. In 1720 he showed his abilities as a financier by restoring confidence after the bursting of the South Sea Bubble, and the next year became Prime Minister. He was a great lover of power, and held office for twenty-one years, chiefly by means of bribery and corruption. He is known as the "Peace" minister. He held aloof from Continental quarrels; nor did he ever persevere with any legislation that would tend to weaken his power. So long as there was peace, the Hanoverian Succession was made more secure, and at the same time the trade and commerce of the country increased. Towards the end of his career he was confronted by such powerful opponents as Pitt,

Carteret, Pulteney, etc., who succeeded in forcing him to declare war with Spain, 1739, and eventually to retire. In 1741 he went to the House of Lords as Earl of Orford.

Washington, George (1732-1799).—He was first noted for his defence of the American Colonies against the French during the Seven Years' War. In the American War he was appointed Commander-in-Chief, and conducted the war with great skill. He was conspicuous at Bunker's Hill and Yorktown, where he compelled Lord Cornwallis to surrender, 1781. After securing their independence the colonists elected him as their first President, to which office he was re-elected in 1793.

Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of (1769-1852).—The third son of the Earl of Mornington. He entered the 73rd Regiment in 1787, and six years later had risen to the command of the 33rd Regiment. He first distinguished himself in India, being present at the storming of Seringapatam, 1799. He then commanded a force against the Mahrattas, repulsing them at Assaye, 1803, for which he was knighted. He returned home in 1805, and was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1807. On the outbreak of the Peninsular War he was sent to Portugal, and defeated the French at Vimiera, 1808, but was then superseded, and eventually recalled. In 1809 he was again in Portugal as Commander-in-Chief, and fought a succession of engagements at Talavera, Busaco, Salamanca, Vittoria, etc., which ultimately resulted in the French being driven out of Spain. On his return to England many honours were heaped upon him. When Napoleon returned from Elba, Wellington was given the command of the Allied forces in the Netherlands, where he crowned all his military successes by the victories of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, 1815. For his services he received a Dukedom and an estate at Strathfieldsaye. He now entered on a political career. In 1828 he was Prime Minister, and passed the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, 1829. He was opposed to Reform, and his attitude towards the Reform Bill of 1832 made him unpopular for a time. He next became Commander-in-Chief of the army, which he held up to his death in 1852. He was a man of iron will and strength of character. Although he possessed military capacity of a high order, yet his indomitable firmness secured victory for him on many occasions.

Wesley, John (1703-1791).—The founder of Methodism. He entered the Church in 1728, and at first belonged to the High Church party. While in America, to which country he was sent as a missionary, his opinions changed, and in 1738 he commenced the Evangelical Revival. In conjunction with his brother and George Whitfield, Wesley travelled through England, preaching in the open air, as the pulpits of the Established Church were closed to him. He also devoted himself to literature, and was the author of many famous hymns.

BATTLES, TREATIES, ETC.

NAME.	DATE.	LOCALITY.	REMARKS.
Killiecrankie	1689	Perthshire ..	WILLIAM III. Viscount Dundee defeated the English under Mackay.
<i>War in Ireland.</i>			
Londonderry	1689	Ulster ..	Besieged by James II., relieved by General Kirke.
Boyne ..	1690	Leinster ..	William III. defeated James II.
Aughrim ..	1691	Near Athlone ..	General Ginkle beat the Irish under St. Ruth.
Limerick ..	1691	W. of Ireland ..	Captured by the English under Ginkle.
<i>War with France.</i>			
La Hogue ..	1692	N. of France ..	Admiral Russell defeated the French fleet under Tourville.
Steinkirk ..	1692	Belgium ..	William III. defeated by the French under M. Luxembourg.
Landen ..	1693	" ..	} Captured by William III. French defeated under Boufflers.
Namur ..	1695	" ..	
<i>War of Spanish Succession.</i>			
Blenheim ..	1704	Bavaria ..	ANNE. Marlborough defeated Marshal Tallard.
Gibraltar ..	1704	S. of Spain ..	Captured by Sir George Rooke.
Ramillies ..	1706	Belgium ..	Marlborough defeated Marshal Villeroi.
Almanza ..	1707	Spain ..	English defeated by the French and Spaniards.
Oudenarde ..	1708	Belgium ..	Marlborough defeated Vendome.
Malplaquet ..	1709	Belgium ..	Villars.
Utrecht ..	1713	Holland ..	Treaty which closed the War.
<i>Rebellion of Old Pretender.</i>			
Sheriffmuir	1715	Perthshire ..	GEORGE I. Royalists under Argyle defeated Scotch under E. of Mar.
Preston ..	1715	Lancashire ..	Captured by Royalists under General Carpenter.
<i>War with Spain.</i>			
Passaro ..	1718	Sicily ..	Admiral Byng defeated the Spanish fleet.
Glenshiels ..	1719	W. of Scotland ..	General Carpenter defeated a Spanish force.

BATTLES, TREATIES, ETC.—Continued.

NAME	DATE	LOCALITY	REMARKS
<i>War with Spain.</i>			
Portobello ..	1739	Isthmus of Darien	GEORGE II. Captured from Spain by Admiral Vernon.
Carthage ..	1741	Near ..	Admiral Vernon fails to take it.
<i>War of Austrian Succession.</i>			
Dettingen ..	1743	Bavaria ..	George II. defeated the French under Duc de Noailles.
Fontenoy ..	1745	Belgium ..	Marshal Saxe dftd; the English under Duke of Cumberland.
Aix-la-Chapelle ..	1748	Germany ..	Peace signed here.
<i>Rebellion of Young Pretender.</i>			
Preston Pans ..	1745	Near Edinburgh	The Pretender defeated Royalists under Sir J. Cope.
Falkirk ..	1746	„ Stirling	The Pretender defeated Royalists under General Hawley.
Culloden ..	1746	„ Inverness	The Pretender defeated by the Duke of Cumberland.
<i>Seven Years' War.</i>			
Minorca ..	1756	E. of Spain	Admiral Byng fails to defend it against the French.
Minden ..	1759	Hanover ..	English and Prussian allies defeat the French.
Arcot ..	1751	Carnatic ..	Captured and defended by Clive against the French.
Plassey ..	1757	Bengal ..	Clive defeated Surajah Dowlah.
Wandewash ..	1760	Carnatic ..	Sir Eyre Coote defeated the French under Count Lally.
Louisburg ..	1758	C. Breton Island	Captured from the French by Wolfe.
Fort Duquesne ..	1758	On the Ohio	Captured from the French by Washington.
Quebec ..	1759	On the St. Lawrence	English under Wolfe defeated the French under Montcalm.
			GEORGE III.
Havanna ..	1762	Cuba ..	Taken from Spain.
Manilla ..	1762	Philippine Islands	Taken from Spain.
Paris ..	1763	France ..	Treaty which closed the War.
<i>War of American Independence.</i>			
Lexington ..	1775	Near Boston	English defeated by the Americans.

Bunker's Hill	1775	"	General Gage defeated the Americans under Washington.
Brandywine	1777	Philadelphia ..	Howe defeated Washington and occupied Philadelphia.
Saratoga ..	1777	New York State ..	Burgoyne surrendered to General Gates.
Yorktown ..	1781	Virginia ..	Lord Cornwallis surrendered to General Washington.
Versailles ..	1783	Near Paris ..	Treaty, giving Americans independence.
<i>War of the French Revolution.</i>			
Brest ..	1794	N.W. of France ..	Lord Howe's victory over the French fleet (1st June)
St. Vincent	1797	S.W. of Portugal ..	Sir John Jervis defeated the Spanish fleet.
Camperdown	1797	Holland ..	Admiral Duncan defeated the Dutch.
Nile ..	1798	Egypt ..	Nelson destroyed the French fleet in Aboukir Bay.
Acre ..	1799	Syria ..	Sir S. Smith defended the town against Napoleon.
Copenhagen	1801	Denmark ..	Nelson defeated the Danish fleet.
Alexandria	1801	Egypt ..	Sir Ralph Abercrombie defeated the French.
Amiens ..	1802	France ..	Treaty which temporarily closed the War.
Trafalgar ..	1805	S. Spain ..	Nelson shattered the fleets of France and Spain.
Maida ..	1806	S. Italy ..	Sir John Stuart defeated the French.
<i>Wars in India.</i>			
Buxar ..	1764	Near Patna ..	Major Munro defeated the Nawab of Bengal.
Porto Novo	1781	Carnatic ..	Sir Eyre Coote defeated Hyder Ali.
Seringapatam	1799	Mysore ..	Tippo Sahib defeated by General Harris.
Assaye ..	1803	Hyderabad ..	Sir Arthur Wellesley defeated the Mahrattas.
Laswaree ..	1803	Near Delhi ..	Lord Lake defeated the Mahrattas.
<i>Peninsula War.</i>			
Vimiera ..	1808	Portugal ..	Wellesley defeated Junot.
Cintra ..	1808	"	Treaty, French evacuate Portugal.
Corunna ..	1809	N. W. Spain ..	Sir John Moore defeats Soult.
Douro ..	1809	River in Portugal	Wellesley puts Soult to flight.
Talavera ..	1809	On the Tagus ..	Marshal Victor defeated. Wellesley created Viscount.
Busaco ..	1810	Portugal ..	Massena defeated by Wellington.
Torres Vedras	1810	Near Lisbon	Massena compelled to retreat.
Fuentes D'Onoro	1811	Portugal ..	Massena again beaten by Wellington.
Barrosa ..	1811	S. Spain ..	General Graham defeated Marshal Victor.
Albuera ..	1811	Near Badajoz	Marshal Beresford defeated Soult.

BATTLES, TREATIES, ETC.—Continued.

NAME	DATE	LOCALITY	REMARKS
Ciudad Rodrigo	1812	Spain	Retaken by Wellington from the French.
Badajos	1812	Near Madrid	Marshal Marmont defeated by Wellington, Madrid occupied.
Salamanca	1813	N. Spain	Jourdan and King Joseph were routed here.
Vittoria	1814	S. France	Wellington crossed the Pyrenees, and defeated Soult.
Orthes	1814	France	Treaty signed after Napoleon's abdication.
Toulouse	1814	France	
Paris	1814	France	
War of the Hundred Days.	1815		
Ligny	June 16	Belgium	Napoleon defeated the Prussians under Blucher.
Quatre Bras	" "	"	Marshal Ney defeated by Wellington.
Waterloo	June 18	"	Final overthrow of Napoleon by Wellington and Blucher.
Paris	1815	France	Treaty which concluded the War.
Navarino	1827	Greece	GEORGE IV. Turkish and Egyptian fleets destroyed by Codrington.
Acre	1840	Syria	VICTORIA. Mehemet Ali, the Khedive, defeated.
Cabul	1842	Afghanistan	The disastrous retreat of a British force.
Meanee	1843	Scinde	Sir Charles Napier defeated the Ameer of Scinde.
Sikh War.	1845		
Moodkee	1845		Lord Gough's victories over the Sikhs who had invaded British territory. Aliwal was won by Sir Harry Smith.
Ferozeshah	"	Near the R. Sutlej	The war was renewed in 1849, when the British received a check at Chillianwallah, but retrieved their honour at
Aliwal	1846		Gujerat. The Punjaub was then annexed.
Sobraon	"		
Chillianwallah	1849	In the Punjaub	
Gujerat			

<i>Crimean War, 1854.</i>						
Alma ..	Sep. 20	Crimea ..	The Allies crossed the river Alma.			
Balaklava ..	Oct. 25	" ..	The Russians defeated. Charge of the Light Brigade.			
Inkerman ..	Nov. 5	" ..	Russians again defeated. "The soldiers' battle."			
Sebastopol ..	1855	" ..	The Malakoff and Redan forts captured by the Allies.			
Paris ..	1856	France ..	Treaty which closed the War.			
<i>Indian Mutiny, 1857.</i>						
Meerut ..	May 10	N.W. Province ..	Here the Mutiny broke out.			
Cawnpore ..	July 15	On the river Ganges ..	Massacre of Europeans by the infamous Nana Sahib.			
Lucknow ..	Nov. 9	Oude ..	Havelock marched to its relief in July, but was not strong enough to leave the place. The garrison was finally relieved by Sir Colin Campbell.			
Delhi ..	Sep. 14-20	On the Jumna ..	The rebels seized Delhi. It was retaken after desperate fighting.			
Magdala ..	1867	Abyssinia ..	Theodore's capital taken by Sir Robert Napier.			
Coomassie ..	1873	Ashantee ..	Burnt by Sir Garnet Wolseley.			
<i>Second Afghan War,</i>	1878-80.					
Cabul ..	1879	Afghanistan ..	Sir Frederick Roberts captured Cabul, defeating Yakub Khan.			
Maiwand ..	1880	" ..	General Burrows defeated by Ayoub Khan.			
Candahar ..	"	" ..	General Roberts' forced march, ending in the capture of Candahar.			
<i>Zulu War, 1879.</i>						
Isandhula ..	Jan. 22	Zululand ..	A force of 800 men destroyed by Cetewayo.			
Rorke's Drift ..	Jan. 22	" ..	A small camp guarded by 100 men succeeded in holding back 3000 Zulus.			
Ulundi ..	July 4	" ..	Lord Chelmsford finally defeated Cetewayo.			
<i>First Boer War.</i>	1881					
Majuba ..	Feb. 27	Transvaal ..	General Colley defeated by the Boers.			
<i>Egyptian War, 1882.</i>						
Alexandria ..	July 11 and 12	Egypt ..	Bombarded by Sir Beauchamp Seymour.			
Kassassin ..	Aug. 29	Egypt ..	Victories of Sir Garnet Wolseley over Arabi Pasha.			
Tel-el-Kebir ..	Sep. 13	Egypt ..				

BATTLES, TREATIES, ETC.—Continued.

NAME	DATE	LOCALITY	REMARKS
<i>First Soudan War.</i>	1883	Soudan	Destruction of Hicks Pasha's army by the Mahdi.
El Obeid	1884	..	General Graham defeated Osman Digna.
El Teb	Mar. 29	} Near Suakim	
Tamai	1885	..	
Abu Klea	Jan. 17	..	General Stewart defeated the Mahdists.
	1885	On the Nile	
Metemneh	Jan. 19	..	General Stewart killed.
Khartoum	Jan. 26	..	Fall of Khartoum, and death of Gordon.
<i>Second Soudan War.</i>	1898	..	
Atbara	April 8	..	The Arabs were defeated by Lord Kitchener.
Omdurman	Sep. 2	..	Fall of Khartoum and the conquest of the Soudan.
<i>Boer War, 1899-1903</i>	1899	..	
Elandslaagte	Oct. 21	Natal	General French defeats the Boers.
Colenso	Dec. 15	..	Sir Redvers Buller repulsed.
	1900	..	
Spion Kop	Jan. 17-24	..	Captured after heavy fighting, but could not be held.
Pieter's Hill	Feb. 27	..	The road opened to Ladysmith.
Relief of Ladysmith	Feb. 28	..	Lord Dundonald entered the town.
	1899	..	
Modder River	Nov. 28	Orange River F. S.	Lord Methuen's advance on Kimberley.
Magersfontein	Dec. 11	..	Lord Methuen receives a check.
Stormberg	Dec. 10	" Colony	General Gatacre defeated.
	1900	..	
Relief of Kimberley	Feb. 15	"	General French's dash on the town.
Paardeburg	Feb. 27	Orange River F.S...	Surrender of Cronje with 4,000 men.

HISTORICAL TERMS.

Armed Neutrality.—A Northern League formed by the powers of Russia, Sweden and Denmark, for the purpose of protecting their commerce during the wars between England and France in 1780 and 1800. They asserted the right that neutral vessels should be free to carry goods to or from the countries at war, so long as the goods were not contraband. England refused to agree to this. The fleet of the Armed Neutrality was defeated at Copenhagen, 1801.

Asiento.—The right given to England by Spain in the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, to furnish the Spanish colonies with slaves, and to take one ship-load of merchandise to South America annually.

Alliance, Grand.—This was formed by William III., between England, Austria and Holland, to prevent the crowns of France and Spain being united, and to preserve the balance of power in Europe, 1702.

Alliance, Quadruple.—Formed by England, France, Germany, and Holland, to force Spain to carry out the provisions of the Treaty of Utrecht, 1718.

Attainder, Act of.—An Act of Parliament sentencing persons accused of treason or any other serious offence against the state, without judicial trial.

Broad Bottom Ministry.—A coalition ministry formed by Henry Pelham and his brother the Duke of Newcastle, 1744. It was so called from the powerful parties represented in it.

Carnatic.—An old native province in Southern India, extending along the Eastern coast.

Cabinet.—A body of ministers of the Crown, composed of the heads of the chief executive departments, who are jointly responsible for the government of the country. (See p. 8).

Coalition.—A union of two nations or parties, generally opposed to each other, who resolve to sink differences between them, for the purpose of carrying out some object in which all are interested. A coalition was formed between Fox and North in 1782.

Consols.—An abbreviation for Consolidated Annuities, forming the greater part of the National Debt.

Continental System.—Napoleon's plan for destroying the trade and commerce of Great Britain, embodied in his Berlin and Milan Decrees. (See p. 30).

Convention.—An assembly of Parliament which has not been convened by the king's writ. A Convention Parliament proclaimed William III. king.

Corporation Act, 1661, which enacted that all members of a Corporation were to belong to the Established Church. Repealed, 1828.

Customs.—Duties paid on goods going in or out of the country.

Declaration of Independence.—Issued by the Congress of Philadelphia, July 4th, 1776, declaring themselves independent of England.

Declaration of Rights.—A charter of liberties, etc., drawn up by the Convention Parliament and signed by William III. Passed through Parliament as the Bill of Rights.

Declaration of Indulgence.—Issued by James II., granting toleration to Roman Catholics and Nonconformists, which led to the trial of the Seven Bishops, 1688.

Excise.—A tax on commodities levied within the country, and also various licences.

Family Compact.—A union of the powers France and Spain, whose royal families were related, for mutual assistance against England, 1761.

Fenians.—A revolutionary association of Irishmen formed in Ireland and America in 1865 for the purpose of overthrowing the English government in Ireland.

Federation.—The system under which various independent states or colonies join for national purposes, e.g., the United States, Commonwealth of Australia, etc.

Fifteen, The.—The Rebellion of the Old Pretender, 1715.

Forty-five, The.—The Rebellion of the Young Pretender.

Franchise.—The right of voting for a member of Parliament.

Free Trade.—The equal treatment of home and foreign productions, the goods sent in or out of the country not being taxed.

Habeas Corpus.—A writ to a jailer to produce in court the body of one detained in prison. The court would order immediate release or speedy trial. The Habeas Corpus Act may be suspended to check systematic crime.

Holy Alliance.—Formed by the sovereigns of Prussia, Russia, and Austria, on the fall of Napoleon. Their object was to obtain absolute power by the suppression of political liberty.

Impeachment.—A trial of a public offender by the House of Lords, the House of Commons being the accusers.

Jacobins.—The extreme revolutionists headed by Robespierre, who secured the death of the king Louis XVI. and caused the Reign of Terror.

Jacobites.—The adherents of James II. and the Pretenders. They made two attempts to restore the Stuart dynasty, 1715 and 1745.

Junius, Letters of.—A series of letters by an anonymous writer called Junius, which appeared in the *Public Advertiser*, 1769. They were malignant attacks on the Government. Their authorship is unknown, but they have been ascribed to Sir Philip Francis.

Junto.—The name given to the Whig faction in the reign of William III., the chief members of which were Russell, Somers, and Montague.

King's Friends.—The dependents of George III., who without belonging to either party, always secretly supported the king, and enabled him to break down the powerful Whig party.

Land League.—Formed in Ireland, 1879, by Mr. Parnell. Its object was to bring about a reduction of rents, and a reform of the land laws. The league was proclaimed an illegal association.

Luddites.—Rioters, who, incensed by the introduction of machinery, took to breaking-up machines in the various factories, chiefly in Nottingham, 1812. So named from Ned Ludd, who some years previously had destroyed many stocking-frames in Leicester.

Navigation Laws.—A series of laws passed from time to time to increase our commerce by excluding foreign competitors. That of 1651 declared that no goods were to be imported into England in other than English vessels. Repealed 1849.

Non-jurors.—Those bishops and clergy, headed by Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, who refused to take the oath of allegiance to William III., 1689, and were deprived of their livings.

Patriots.—The ministers who had been displaced by Sir Robert Walpole,

and who then vigorously opposed him and brought charges of corruption against him. Three of the members were Carteret, Pulteney, and William Pitt.

Pocket Boroughs.—A borough, the power of electing a member of parliament for which was in the hands of one or, at the most, of a few persons.

Pragmatic Sanction.—An ordinance drawn up by Charles VI. of Austria, 1713, to secure on his decease the succession of his daughter Maria Theresa.

Protectionists.—The opponents of Free Trade. They believe that the industries of a country should be protected and supported against foreign competition, by the imposition of taxes on foreign goods.

Rebecca Riots.—An agitation in Wales against turnpike tolls carried out by gangs of peasants dressed as women, 1843.

Salic Law.—A law in force in most Continental States, which excludes females from succession to the throne.

Talents, All the.—A Coalition Ministry formed by Lord Grenville, which included many Whig ministers, among them being Fox. As it included all shades of opinion it was called as above.

Test Act.—Passed in 1673, preventing Roman Catholics from holding any office under the Crown. Repealed 1828.

Tory.—Originally an Irish robber. It was used in the reign of Charles II. to designate the Court party. Later it was used to indicate an opponent of the Whigs.

Whig.—A name first applied to the Covenanters in the west of Scotland, who were persecuted in the reign of Charles II. It is now used to describe the party opposed to the Tories.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

William III.

- 1689 Limited Monarchy established.
- „ Provision made for a Standing Army.
- 1694 Triennial Bill.
- 1695 "Cabinet" system introduced.

Anne.

- 1707 Union of the English and Scottish Parliaments.

George I.

- 1715 Riot Act passed.
- 1716 Septennial Act passed.

George III.

- 1801 Union of Great Britain and Ireland.

George IV.

- 1828 Test and Corporation Acts repealed.
- 1829 Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill.

William IV.

- 1832 First Reform Bill.
- 1834 Poor Law Bill.
- 1835 Municipal Act passed.

Victoria.

- 1846 Corn Laws repealed.
- 1858 East India Co. abolished.
- 1859 Jews admitted to Parliament.
- 1867 Second Reform Bill.
- 1869 Irish Church Disestablished.
- 1870 First Elementary Education Bill.
- 1872 Voting by Ballot.
- 1884 Third Reform Bill.
- 1888 Local Government Bill.
- 1891 Free Education Act.

Edward VII.

- 1902 The New Education Act.
- 1905 The Aliens Bill.

MARKS OF PROGRESS.

By Rail.—Extension of Railway System; Railway Facilities, Express Trains, Workmen's Trains, Luxurious Cars, Cheap Excursions. Electrification of Railways and Tramways. Trans-Continental railways (Cape to Cairo, Trans-Siberian, etc.).

By Sea.—Steamships, Ocean Liners, Armoured Cruisers, Gun Turrets, Torpedo Boats, Torpedo Destroyers, Submarines, Huge Battleships with turbine engines (Dreadnought type).

The Press.—Telegraphs, Cables, Telephones, Wireless Telegraphy, Typewriters, Abolition of Paper Duties, Cheap Postage for Books and Newspapers, Improved Printing Presses, Press Agencies, Weekly and Monthly Magazines, the Halfpenny Daily Paper, Cheap Reprints of Books, Free Libraries, Photography.

Engineering.—Railways, Tunnels (Thames, Simplon), Suez Canal, Huge Bridges (Forth and Zambezi), The Nile Dams, Application of Electricity Tube Railways, Dirigible Balloons.

Medical.—Vaccination, Anæsthetics, Antiseptic Treatment; Discovery of Bacilli causing Consumption, Hydrophobia, and Diphtheria; Röntgen Rays, Radium, Improvements in Sanitation, Open Spaces, Edward VII. Hospital Fund.

Individual Benefits.—Extension of Franchise, Savings Banks, Insurance Companies, Co-operative Societies, Free Education, Technical and Art Schools, New Universities, Factory Acts, Trade Unions, Arbitration and Conciliation Boards, Compensation for Workers, Bank Holidays, Early Closing Movement.

QUESTIONS.

(Any six of each set should be answered in *two* hours.)

A.

1. What events led to the accession of William III? How did the power of William differ from that of previous Stuart sovereigns?
- 2.—Give, in order, the Administrations of George II.'s reign, noticing the chief events connected with each.
- 3.—State briefly the principal causes of the American Revolution. How far was the personal character of George III. responsible for the loss of the Colonies?
- 4.—Write short notes on (a) Massacre of Glencoe; (b) Mutiny of Seamen; (c) Berlin Decrees.
- 5.—Compare the war policy of the two Pitts.
- 6.—When was the centenary of Plassey? What events occurred in India in that year? To what do you attribute the cause?
- 7.—At what period did the following live, and for what are they noted—Bolingbroke, Grattan, Coote, Wilberforce, Livingstone, Stephenson, Kruger?
- 8.—What are the principal reforms since 1820 which have taken place regarding education and freedom of trade? Name the persons to whose advocacy they were chiefly due.

B.

- 1.—How came George I. to rule in England? Being king of Hanover, what effect had it on the foreign relations of this country?
- 2.—State the provisions of the Bill of Rights. What great measures of financial reform were passed in the reign of William III?
- 3.—Trace the events that have led to the formation of one Parliament for the United Kingdom.
- 4.—Write short notes on (a) The Middlesex Election; (b) Napoleon's expedition to Egypt; (c) The Fashoda incident.
- 5.—What events brought about the Peninsula campaign? Narrate the progress of events up to the occupation of Madrid by Wellington.
- 6.—Give a brief account of any two of the following: Walpole, Palmerston, Peel, Warren Hastings.
- 7.—Give the history of the British occupation of Egypt. What important reforms have been carried out during Lord Cromer's régime?
- 8.—What wars have occurred in Africa? Give the chief incident in each campaign.

C.

- 1.—Show by genealogical tables the claims of William III., George I., and Victoria to the throne.
- 2.—Narrate the events in Ireland from the flight of James II. to the Pacification of Limerick.
- 3.—What were the causes of the French Revolution? What effect had it on the leading English statesmen of the time—Pitt, Burke, and Fox?
- 4.—Trace the progress of events in India which led (1) to the conquest of Mysore, and (2) to the subjugation of the Mahrattas.
- 5.—What was the policy of Mr. Gladstone in regard to the settlement of Irish differences?

6.—Write short notes on (a) The Septennial Act ; (b) The Repeal of the Corn Laws ; (c) Relief of Kimberley.

7.—What were Nelson's three most important victories. Give dates, and briefly describe the events which led to the battle in each case.

8.—How have the following possessions been acquired ?—Bengal, Hong Kong, New Zealand, Newfoundland.

D.

1.—Name the sovereigns of the Hanoverian line. Give the character of the fourth sovereign and the chief events in his reign.

2.—What do you know of the genius of Marlborough (1) as a soldier, (2) as a statesman ?

3.—Write an account of the origin, progress, and results of the wars with Spain in the reigns of George I. and II.

4.—Write short notes on (a) the Darien Scheme, (b) Rebellion of the Old Pretender, (c) The Chartists.

5.—What events are connected with La Hogue, Culloden, Saratoga, Ligny, Meanee, Candahar, Paardeburg ?

6.—Give the cause of the Crimean War. Who were the Allies ? State the chief events and results of the war.

7.—Explain the terms Jacobite, Jacobin, Whig, Tory, King's Friends, Coalition Ministry.

8.—What events in Indian History are connected with Meer Cossim, Sir Chas. Napier, Lord Bentinck, Lord Dalhousie, Lord John Lawrence, Tantia Topi.

E.

1.—What do you know of the state of parties and of political feeling at the beginning of George I's reign ? Who were the chief leaders of the respective sections in Parliament ?

2.—Describe the career of Clive (1) in Southern India, (2) in Bengal.

3.—Give an account of the operations that occurred after the return of Napoleon from Elba.

4.—What do you understand by parliamentary reform ? Sketch briefly the various Reform Bills that have been passed, showing the growth of democratic government.

5.—For what are the following persons noted—Sacheverell, Charles James Fox, Canning, Havelock, Cobden, Rhodes ?

6.—Write short notes on (1) The Abolition of Slavery ; (2) The Alabama affair ; (3) The Opium War ; (4) Riot Act.

7.—To what causes was the discontent of the working classes due, after the close of the Wars with Napoleon ?

8.—What caused the Second Boer War ? Describe the operations in Natal.

F.

1.—Describe shortly how the Revolution settlement was effected in England and Ireland respectively.

2.—What was the cause of the War of the Spanish Succession ? Why did England interfere ? Give the chief events, and state what England gained by the treaty which followed.

3.—Locate and state for what the following places are noted : Sheriffmuir, Dettingen, Minden, Camperdown, Navarino, Laswaree, Omdurman, Coomassie.

4.—Write short notes on (a) The Walcheren Expedition, (b) The Volunteer System, (c) The Berlin Conference.

5.—Sketch the history of Canada or Australia.

6.—Name the chief Prime Ministers of Victoria, and state the most notable features in their career.

7.—What do you consider to have been the chief objects of Walpole's policy, and in what respects did he do his country service ?

8.—Describe briefly the various wars that have occurred in China.

G.

1.—Describe the various alterations in our Parliamentary system that took place in the reigns of William III. and George I.

2.—Give the cause of the War of the Austrian Succession ? Give the chief events and the treaty which closed the war. What contest was taking place in India at this time ?

3.—What course in regard to the American colonists was adopted by Lord North ? Describe the events that occurred in 1773, 1775, 1777, and 1781.

4.—What do you know concerning Robert Harley, Lord Anson, Edmund Burke, Marshal Soult, Daniel O'Connell, Lord Raglan, James Watt, Macaulay ?

5.—Briefly state under what circumstances the following places have been annexed : Burma, Punjaub, Orange River Free State.

6.—Write short notes on (a) The South Sea Bubble, (b) The Municipal Act, (c) The Ballot Act, (d) The Jameson Raid.

7.—Describe the wars that have occurred in the Soudan.

8.—Name some of the chief events that have occurred since the accession of Edward VII. What are our present relations with France, Spain, Japan, Russia, and Afghanistan ?

H.

1.—Sketch the character of William III. What do you know concerning his foreign policy ?

2.—Who were the Jacobites ? How many attempts were made to restore the Stuart dynasty ? Describe the "Forty-five."

3.—Write a few facts concerning John Wilkes, Wm. Cobbett, Lord John Russell, John Bright, John Wesley, General Gordon.

4.—What was the state of the Navy in George III.'s reign ? How was Napoleon's invasion scheme frustrated ?

5.—Describe the career of Wellington (1) as a general ; (2) as a statesman.

6.—Sketch the wars that have occurred in Afghanistan. Why is it necessary that England should be on friendly terms with the Ameer ?

7.—Give the terms of the Act of Union, 1707. What events led up to this Union ?

8.—Name some important marks of progress during the nineteenth century.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

OCTOBER, 1908.

A.

- 1.—Before the coronation of William III. and Mary II., what safeguards were laid down to prevent a recurrence of the unconstitutional acts of James II. ?
- 2.—What were the principal stipulations made in the treaty of Utrecht, and when was it signed ?
- 3.—What events in English history are associated with Londonderry, Preston, Calcutta, Bantry Bay, Corunna, Khartoum, Ladysmith ?
- 4.—Enumerate the leading events in the growth of the British power in India.
- 5.—What do you know of the following :—Reform of the Calendar, Orders in Council, Factory Acts, Trades Unions, Chartist Agitation, The Ballot Act, Imperial Federation.
- 6.—Give an account, with dates, of the Parliamentary Reform Bills passed during the last century.
- 7.—State of each of the following—(a) when he lived, and (b) with what political or social question his name is associated :—Burke, Peel, Cobden, Wilkes, O'Connor (Feargus), Goschen, Milner.
- 8.—Name, with dates, what you consider Nelson's three most important victories. Briefly describe, in each case, the events which led up to the battle.
- 9.—What is said to be the cause of the Indian Mutiny ? Give a few of the principal events connected with it, and state what changes were made in the government of the country in consequence of it.
- 10.—What brought about our occupation of Egypt ? What events have since occurred to strengthen that country, and what have we done for its inhabitants ?

OCTOBER, 1908.

B.

- 1.—Show, by genealogical tables, how William III., George I., and Victoria had claims to the throne. What pretenders contested the crown with the first two ? State briefly how they were beaten.
- 2.—Give some account of the state of political parties near the close of the reign of Queen Anne, and explain the attitude of the Queen towards each party.
- 3.—Describe Marlborough's character as a general, a diplomatist, and an administrator. Give an account of his campaign which ended in the Battle of Blenheim.
- 4.—When were the parliaments of (a) Scotland, and (b) Ireland united to that of England ? In each case give some of the most important terms of the union.
- 5.—State briefly, with dates if you can, some of the most important historical facts in connection with :—The Bank of England, the East India Company, Negro Slavery, the Volunteer Movement, Canadian Federation, Jameson's Raid, the "Black Week."

6.—What caused the wars that brought about the following battles, and what were the results:—Culloden, Minden, Plassey, Seringapatam, Assaye, Navarino, Ghuznee?

7.—Give a short history of any one of the following:—Washington, Lord Palmerston, or Disraeli.

8.—When and under what circumstances did the following become British possessions:—Gibraltar, Malta, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Scinde, Burmah, The Transvaal?

9.—To what causes do you mainly attribute the outbreak of the French Revolution? What was Pitt's attitude in regard to it?

10.—Describe the relations between England and France from 1850 to 1870.

MARCH, 1909.

A.

1.—What fresh troubles were brought about in (i) England, (ii) Ireland and (iii) Scotland by the accession of William III.? (iv) Give details of the struggle that ensued in Scotland.

2.—(i) Locate any five of these places, and (ii) associate each with some event of historical importance:—

Newtown Butler; St. Germain's; Bunker's Hill; Fort Duquesne; Wandewash; Navarino; Fashoda; Buxar.

3.—(i) At what period of our history did these people flourish, and (ii) with what leading event in our history is each name associated:—

Archbishop Sancroft; Prince Eugène of Savoy; Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke; Admiral John Byng; Warren Hastings; Sir Ralph Abercrombie; Arabi Pasha; Dr. Jameson?

4.—(i) Why did England engage in the war of Austrian Succession; (ii) what were the chief warlike operations in which she took part; and (iii) in what year and by what Treaty of Peace was the war closed?

5.—On two occasions since the fall of James II. foreign princes have been placed on the throne of England. Contrast (i) the characters and (ii) the ambitions of these two princes.

6.—Explain the reference in any five of the following expressions:—

"No. 45, North Briton"; "Bobbing John"; "The Reign of Terror"; "The Hundred Days"; "Reform of the Calendar"; "The Soldiers' Battle"; "Pocket Boroughs"; "The Black Week."

7.—Write a brief outline of the public life of either Lord Nelson or William Pitt (the younger).

8.—Give (i) the cause and (ii) the chief incidents of any three of these minor wars:—

The first Sikh war; the war in Scinde; the Zulu war; the second Afghan war; the second war in the Soudan.

9.—State (i) when and (ii) under what circumstances England became possessed of each of these colonies or dependencies:—

Malta, Mauritius, Natal, Cyprus, Nova Scotia.

10.—Since the date of the accession of the late Queen Victoria, (i) what Acts of Parliament have been passed bearing on (a) the working of our factories and mines, (b) the sale of corn, (c) church matters in Ireland; and (ii) what was the intention of the legislature in passing such acts?

MARCH, 1909.

B.

1.—(i) What were the chief stipulations of the compact entered into by the Parliament of England and Prince William of Orange, before he was placed on the English throne?

(ii) Give details of the struggle that immediately ensued in Ireland.

2.—(i) Locate any five of these places, and (ii) associate each with some event of historical importance:—

La Hogue, the Fortress of Schellenberg, Utrecht, Fontenoy, Lexington, Tilsit, Maiwand, Isandula.

3.—(i) At what period of our history did these persons flourish, and (ii) what historical association is connected with each:—

John Graham of Claverhouse (Viscount Dundee), Mrs. Masham, General Lord George Sackville, John Wilkes, Arthur Thistlewood, Feargus O'Connor, Lord Palmerston, Cecil Rhodes?

4.—(i) For what reasons, (a) European and (b) colonial, did England engage in the Seven Years' War; (ii) what were the chief warlike operations in which she took part—in Europe; (iii) what treaty of peace closed the war; and (iv) what increase of territory accrued to England?

5.—(i) Show how England gained her Colonies along the Atlantic coast of North America (New England, etc.), and without going into details, (ii) explain how they were wrested from her.

6.—Explain the reference in any five of these expressions:—

"The Seven Men of Moidart," "Rotten Boroughs," "The Gordon Riots," "Give us back our eleven days," "United Irishmen," "The Chartists," "The Trent Affair," "Peace with Honour."

7.—Write a brief outline of the public life of either the great Duke of Marlborough or Sir Robert Walpole.

8.—Give (i) the causes, and (ii) the chief incidents that occurred in any three of these minor wars:—

The second China War, the first Afghan War, the first Soudan War, the Persian War, the war with the United States of America in 1812.

9.—State (i) when, and (ii) under what circumstances, England became possessed of each of these colonies or dependencies:—

Gibraltar, Hong Kong, The Cape of Good Hope, New Zealand, Burmah.

10.—Since the date of the accession of the late Queen Victoria, (i) what Acts of Parliament have been passed bearing on (a) the exercise of the Franchise, (b) public Elementary Education, (c) the acquisition of land in Ireland, and (ii) what was the intention of the legislature in passing each of these Acts?

SEPTEMBER, 1909.

A.

1.—State clearly England's reasons for joining in the War of the Spanish Succession.

What were the chief battles (with dates and results) fought during that struggle, and the terms of the treaty by which it was ended? Note especially any territory ceded to England at this time.

- 2.—Give particulars in connection with *any five* of the following :—
Act of Settlement, Darien Scheme, Massacre of Glencoe, Gordon Riots, Cato Street Conspiracy, Repeal of the Corn Laws, Berlin Decrees, Alabama Claims.
- 3.—What circumstances led up to the legislative union between England and Scotland? When did this take place, and what were the chief provisions of the Act of Union?
- 4.—What were the leading incidents in the public life of the elder Pitt or William Ewart Gladstone?
- 5.—Give as full particulars as you can of the cause, chief battles, and general results of the Sikh Wars or the Crimean War.
- 6.—Write what you know concerning *any five* of the following persons :—
General Ginckel, Earl of Mar, Lord Godolphin, Doctor Sacheverell, Tippoo Sahib, Richard Cobden, Robert Emmet, Sir Eyre Coote.
- 7.—Give some account of the Reform agitation and the passing of the first Reform Bill.
Mention some important measures enacted by the first Parliament elected under this Bill.
- 8.—In connection with *any three* of the following peace settlements, say of each (i) what war it ended, (ii) between what countries it was concluded, and (iii) what were its principal clauses, especially in regard to any territory accruing to England :— (a) Pacification of Limerick; (b) Peace of Ryswick; (c) Treaty of Amiens; (d) Treaty of Aix la Chapelle; (e) Treaty of Versailles.
- 9.—Write an account of the principal military exploits in India of Robert (afterwards Lord) Clive.
- 10.—What historical event or events does each of the following names bring to memory?—Derry, Fontenoy, Falkirk, Porto Novo, Minden, Yorktown, Acre, Cintra, Meeanee, Kimberley.

SEPTEMBER, 1909.

B.

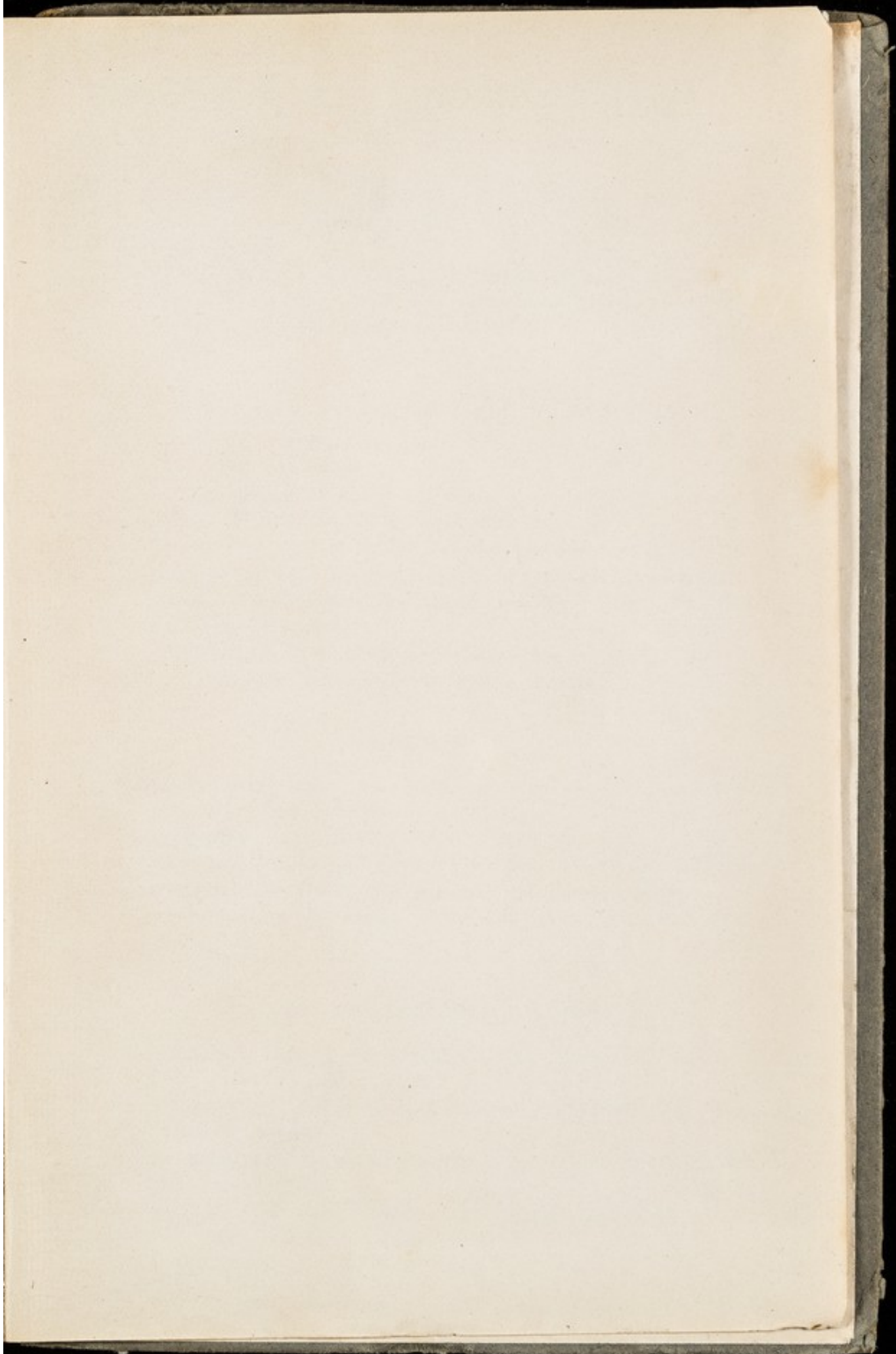
- 1.—What were the chief incidents connected with the Jacobite insurrections in "The Fifteen" and "The Forty-five" respectively?
- 2.—Give particulars in connection with *any five* of the following :—
South Sea Scheme, Pragmatic Sanction, Porteous Riot, Walcheren Expedition, Origin of the National Debt, the Wilkes Affair, the Chartists, the Jameson Raid.
- 3.—What circumstances led to the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland? When was this effected? Give the conditions of the union and the names of any statesmen specially associated with this event.
- 4.—What were the leading incidents in the public life of the younger Pitt or of Lord Palmerston?
- 5.—Give as full particulars as you can of the cause, chief battles, and general results of the American War of Independence or the Indian Mutiny.
- 6.—What do you know concerning *any five* of the following persons :—
Viscount Bolingbroke, Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Dupleix, Lord Clive, Nana Sahib, Lord George Gordon, Smith O'Brien, Paul Kruger.

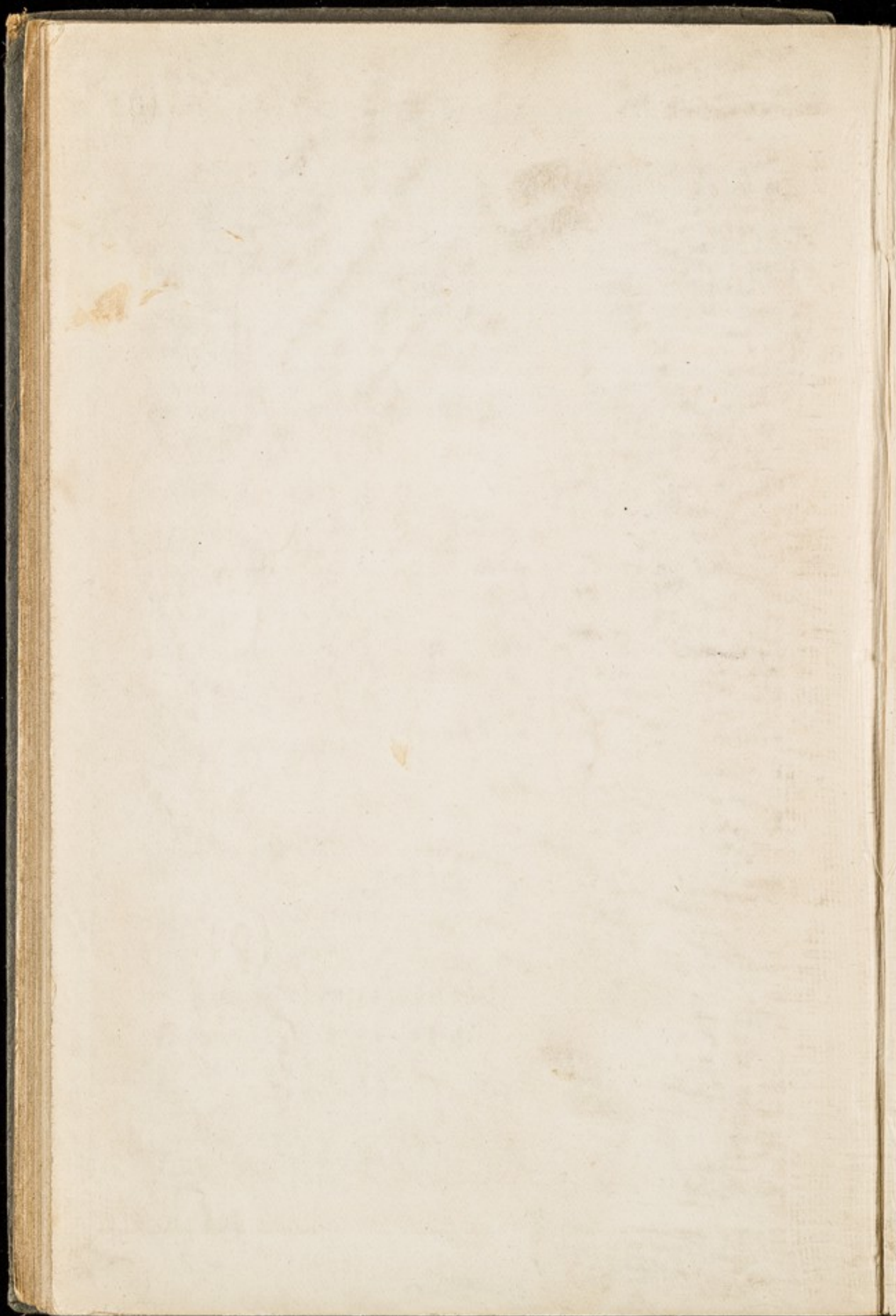
7.—Write briefly what you know concerning *any five* of the following enactments:—Act of Settlement, Septennial Act, First Reform Bill, Riot Act, Ballot Act, Irish Church Bill, Mutiny Bill.

8.—Mention three distinct occasions when a Treaty of Peace was drawn up at Paris, and in each case state (i) the war which the treaty ended, (ii) the countries between which it was concluded, and (iii) what were its chief provisions, especially in regard to territory accruing to England?

9.—Name a great British General and a great British Admiral who died in the hour of victory. Give particulars in each case, and state clearly what good each of these victories brought to England.

10.—What historical event or events does each of the following names call to memory? — Bladensburg, Almanza, Enniskillen, Sheriffmuir, Dettingen, La Hogue, Vinegar Hill, Cato Street, Navarino, Majuba.





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