

HISTORY

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Form 23.
History

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Two history exercise books 1965-66

1968-69

Two A level exam papers June 1970

12-2-65

The life of Drake up to the time of the Spanish Armada



Francis Drake was born in the West country in 1547 but a fight broke out and he went to live in Chatham. His first voyage was with his cousin John Hawkins in a slave ship. Just before this England has lost some ships to the Spanish and Drake and Hawkins decided to get revenge. Hawkins was made keeper of English ships. Drake went on a journey round the world. He intended to capture Spanish ships, this would mean war. The Queen did not want war so she sent a message saying not to go, but Drake had expected this, so he sailed before he was due to, and so did not get the message. He had 5 ships the biggest was called Pelican, he lost 3 small ones. He captured a few small ships, then heard about a treasure ship and captured this

The Quarrel between England and Spain

- 1) There were two main reasons that England and Spain quarrelled about ^{they} were 1) The religion Spain was a Roman Catholic country. England used to be a Roman Catholic country but a lot of the people were now Roman Protestants. 2) Drake. When Drake had been on voyages he had raided a lot of the Spanish treasure ships and took them home to England. This angered Philip a lot. When Drake got home, Philip expected Mary to be angry with Drake, but instead she knighted him for bringing so much money home.
- 2) Another reason why Spain was not friendly with England was because Spain was trying to capture Holland. Elizabeth sent troops to the Dutch to help them to keep off the Spanish.
- 3) When Mary was plotting to get the Throne of England, Spain helped her in this because England would be a Roman Catholic country if Mary ruled. After Mary was executed in 1587, Philip being a relative said he should have the English throne but he

✓ did not get it.

and took it home. Spain did not like this and prepared for war. Drake went to Spain and sunk a lot of the ships, and patrolled from Cadiz to Cape Vincent for 3 weeks. He captured another Spanish ship, and then went home to a grateful Queen who knighted him. Then started the war for the Spanish Armada to come.

✓
19-2-04

Spanish Armada

In 1588 after Santa Cruz died Medina ^{Sevilla} ~~Sevilla~~ was made admiral of the fleet. When the Spanish Armada set sail it was given orders by Philip to sail up the English Channel where it should meet up with the Duke of Parma's fleet. His fleet had come from Holland where the Spanish were fighting, and from there to go to England where it was to wreck the English fleet. The Spanish were also told to look out for the English fleet. The Spanish first sighted them near Plymouth where the battle started. Drake took some fire ships with him, which when it got very hot with all the firing the gunpowder would go off even though

there were no people on board. Drake used these when the Armada was just off Calais. After the Armada was defeated the ships went right round the top of England past Ireland, where a lot of ships were wrecked, and the home to Cadiz with no water and only a few ships.

3-3-65

James I st

When James the VI of Scotland became King of England the religious question ^{was} one of the first things with which he had to deal. The R.C.'s hoped he would favour them because his mother had been a Roman Catholic. The protestants thought he would favour them because he had been brought up as a protestant in Scotland.

When James ruled, although he did not do anything ^{against} the Roman Catholics, they wanted to do something to try and get a Roman Catholic King on the throne. They tried to blow up parliament. The leader of this band was Robert Catesby, but Guy Fawkes tried to blow it up underground. But this plan did not work because somebody gave it away.

parliament

A plotter wrote to his brother-in-law, this is what he wrote

"My lord out of the love I beare to some of your friends I have a care of your preservation (persecution) therefore I would advise you as your lordes your lff to devys (^{devise} ~~deduce~~) some excuse to shift of your attendance at the parlement" After this people feared and hated the Roman Catholics and James never granted them anything.

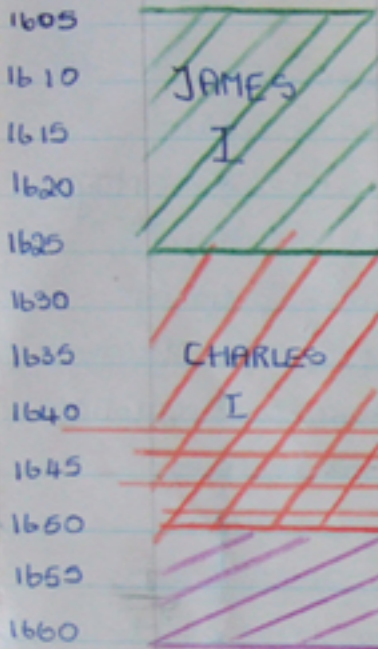
B.

26-3-65

Ponlefract Castle during the Civil War

When King Charles was on the throne there was a young man called Morris who joined the Royalists but he found they were not for him ambition enough, so he joined the Roundheads. Soon the war finished and he was very sorry he had joined the Roundheads. He decided to do something to please the Royalists. Near where he lived was a castle called Ponlefract (Pomfret) which was held for the Roundheads. He got very friendly with the soldiers and governor and one night attacked the castle and

The Stuart Kings and Queens of England & Scotland



1649 Battle of Edgehill
Cromwell collected new model army
1649 Battle of Marston Moor
1649 2nd Civil war siege of Portofact
King Charles executed 1649

A Map of England and Wales and the People who supported the King and those for Parliament

The King | Parliament



The universities

Nobility and house hold



Large Land owned.

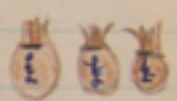


Church of England



Those appointed to high positions by the King

The Scottish Church



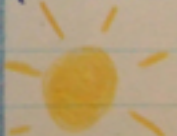
The Traders



The Navy



The yeomen farmers



The Peasants



The House of Commons

Held for parliament

Held for the King

Wales should be green.

Pontefract Castle (n.k.)

fort for the Royalists.

Cromwell heard about this and was furious. Many rebellions were being ~~subdued~~ ^{started} for the King but these were soon subdued, only one remained under the leadership of Sir Marmaduke Langdale. Morris heard that Langdale had been captured so he went to Doncaster to kidnap Colonel Rainsborough as a hostage in exchange for Langdale. But they have to kill ^{him}. They then go back to Pontefract castle. Cromwell hears about this and sends General Lambert to capture the castle by means of starving the people inside. They have to live in earth works outside the castle because the people would not let them in the castle. General Lambert got fed up with waiting for the 6 people he wanted to come out so he said

'Give up the 6 I want and the rest of you will go free'. But the people in the castle would not betray their friends and they said

Give us 6 days in which to get the 6 people out, if we do not get them out you may have them. They got 4 out by battles. Then on the 6th day they put the last two in the walls of the castle. When the days were the armies went into the castle and asked the 6 men to own up. When told they were not in the castle, the castle was searched.

So once again the castle went back to the Roundheads. The other two escaped later.

Pr.

4-5-65

Cromwell's problems after the execution of Charles 1st

Ireland

Ireland was a nuisance to Cromwell because they were Catholics. This meant they supported the King. He sent an army to Ireland. This went to different parts of the country including the town of Drogheda. Here he killed and slaughtered many of the people, also destroying the towns.

Scotland

The Presbyterians had already proclaimed Charles the second King, on one condition that Charles killed the Duke of Montrose a staunch Catholic (who had supported the late King). This was awful as he had supported Charles's father. Charles decided to try and conquer

England. First of all he tried to conquer Edinburgh but did not succeed. Then he met Cromwell's army in Worcester, they fought in the streets, Charles escaped and fled to France.

The Parliaments

1) The Rump.

Cromwell got rid of this straight away. This was just the last few people of the Long Parliament.

2) The Barmoke. This was not chosen by the country but by the Independent Congregation. But this was no good as it tried to get more power

3) The next was a Parliament of Army led by Cromwell as Lord Protector, but this too was no good

4) Next the country was split up in districts ruled by Major Generals. They made themselves hated by the people.

5) The next offered him title of King but he refused this. These too tried to get too much power.

6) The last few years of his life he ruled the country himself.

7.5-65

War with Holland and Spain

Holland

1) Navigation acts.

Cromwell said that any imports coming into Britain must come on a boat from England or a boat from the port where the goods come from. e.g. France. The goods had to come on a French or English boat no other kind of boat. This left Holland very mad because they had been bringing the goods from other countries to England. Also the British said that the Dutch ships should curtesy to English ships, this made the Dutch declare war against England. The two admirals were Blake and Van Tromp. The English ships kept destroying the Dutch merchant ships in the Channel. So the Dutch made peace in 1654.

b) Spain.

The Spanish didn't agree to what the English were doing to the Dutch, lowering their flags to curtesy etc. Another reason was that the English were stealing the treasure ships of the Spanish. At this time Spain and Holland were at war with France. France asked England for the help of the Royal army, they said they would help. All the armies met at Dunkirk where a great battle took place. Because the Royal army had been so well trained they won, and this battle is normally known

as the Battle of the Dunes.

His Successor

When Cromwell was dying he was almost allowed to choose his own successor. He chose his eldest son Richard. Richard liked the country better than a high position but he had to accept it because he needed the money. Cromwell died on the 3rd September 1658. After Richard left the position of Lord Protector, the land was in confusion, leader followed leader and at one time the Rump came back.

1625-65

A summary of the struggle between the King and Parliament

1625. Parliament only granted tithings and tonnage for one year Charles short of money
1629. Petition of Right presented to Charles by Parliament (pg 14)
- 1629-40 Charles ruled without a parliament. Made peace with France and Spain, he was careful with money
- 1638 Laud and Charles tried to impose the English Prayer Book on the Scots. The Scots were ready to fight.
- 1640 Stafford recalled from Ireland, advised Charles to summons Parliament. Parliament refused King money, so he dissolved it. Charles had to get money to fight Scotland so he had to call Parliament (The Long Parliament)

John Pym leader of the House of Commons, aimed at making the commons the ruler of England in place of the King. They feared Strafford and charged him with Treason. Charles gave him up when the Puritan Mob threatened his wife and children, he was executed on Tower Hill

The Puritans introduced the 'Root and Branch Bill' which would abolish the Bishops from those who supported it and those who opposed it grew up the two parties the Roundheads and the cavaliers.

The Grand Remonstrance

The Grand Remonstrance Bill was when Parliament drew up a bill against what they thought were the wrong things of the King. The King thought this very rude and rejected it straight away. Next day almost John Pym drew up the Militia Bill which gave the Parliament charge of the army instead of the King. The King went into the Parliament but couldn't find the members who had drawn up the bill. He tried to arrest five members. They escaped and the speaker would not reveal their whereabouts. The commons went to the Guild Hall where they were protected by the London Trained Band (army). Charles came to York and each side started to raise an army.

Advantage for the King and Parliament

The King

The wealthy families provided the King with cavalry, they also provided him with skilled horsemen. The universities melted down their silver and gold to pay the King's men and to buy them food. The King's army was best prepared for a short war.

The Parliament

The Navy was on Parliament's side. It captured many of the most important ports e.g. Hull, Plymouth. If Charles was to get any help it would come from ^{France} but of course the French Navy couldn't land. Parliament held London which had $\frac{1}{3}$ of the population, the people had quite a bit of money left so Parliament raised taxes to buy food etc. Parliament got a greater advantage as the war went off.

The Main Events of The Civil War.

- 1642 At the battle of Edgehill neither side won a victory but the Earl of Essex (for Parliament) could not prevent Charles continuing towards London. At the battle of Turnham Green the London Militia forced Rupert to turn back.
- 1643 From his h.q. at Oxford Charles planned a combined attack on London from the North, the

West country and Oxford. The Royalist armies were however unable to capture the fortresses of Hull, Plymouth and Gloucester so the plan failed. In the same year Pym treated with the Scots they were to provide 20,000 thousand men to help the Roundheads if Parliament promised a Presbyterian Church in England

1644 Cromwell had seen the need for trained soldiers and had raised his own army. The Scots invaded the North. Prince Rupert was sent to join the Duke of Newcastle at York at the battle of Marston Moor. They were defeated by Cromwell and the Scots then lost the North for the King

1645 Parliament decided to raise a New Model Army on the lines of Cromwell's horses. It was well trained and well disciplined. By Summer the King was in the Midlands hesitating between marching North to Montrose or South to defend Oxford. He met the New Model army at Naseby and was defeated after a heroic struggle. June 1646 by this date Oxford had surrendered, Charles had surrendered to the Scots who had demanded £300,000 for him and had returned to Scotland. This was the end of the first civil war.

1648 The King refused to accept Parliament's terms for his peaceful return to the throne. In Kent, Essex and Wales there were Royalist uprisings planned to co-incide with an invasion from Scotland (The Scots R.C. supported the King) The New Model Army defeated the Royalists all over the country (siege of Portefract took place at this time)

The King was brought to ^{trial} ~~trial~~ for making war on his people and executed on the 30th of January 1649. Oliver Cromwell was responsible for his death, seeing it as the only way to achieve peace in the country.

2-7-66.

Charles the IInd

The Restoration 1660

Following the death of Cromwell there was such confusion as to who should rule, that General ^{Stoddard} ~~Stoddard~~ summoned the convention Parliament which sent an invitation to Charles to reclaim the throne of England. Parliament made him agree to several conditions before he left Holland these left him with much less power than his father had had

Parliament told Charles, he had to allow the people freedom of worship. Also the King could not impose taxes on the people of England without Parliament's permission.

He also had to pardon all the poor people who had fought against his father, but those that had executed his father would be executed.

The getting rid of the army and the giving back to the cavaliers their land was to be left to Parliament to deal with not to be dealt by by the King.

Also the Acts of the Long Parliament to remain in force.

The courts of Star Chamber and High Commission to be abolished.

Work of the Convention Parliament

- 1) The army was payed off and the soldiers returned to civilian life.
- 2) The act of Indemnity and Oblivion was passed which pardoned all those who had fought against the King except the Regicides.
- 3) The convention settled the King's income at £1,200,000. This was not enough to cover Charles's expenses and it meant that as he was always short of money and could not raise any without the consent of Parliament that Parliament was in a very strong position.

'The Shoemakers'
West Street

London

13-7-1665

Dear Harry,

You've not heard from me for a long time. The last time I wrote to you London was quiet peaceful, this time as you will have heard London is not a peaceful city at all.

It all started like this As you know mosquitos are very common, and when they have bitten you the bitten part swells up slightly. Well we were just walking along a street and suddenly we heard a great deal of weeping and wailing, we went into the house and on all the occupant's arms were great purple swellings just like mosquito bits but on a much larger scale. We realized this was the plague and after trying to help we left the house. As we went down the street weeping and wailing was still coming from different houses but we didn't enter any

more. This was a few weeks ago.

Now many of the rich people have left London seeking houses in the country as to get away from this terrible disease. People hardly go out now as most of them have either contracted the disease or stay indoors hoping to keep all omens away. Nearly everyday we can see bonfires being burnt to the Goddess of disease hoping that she will take this terrible disease away. If you do go out all you see is in big red letters on the doors is 'Lord have mercy upon us' and a big red cross. This shows that at least one member of the family has contracted this disease. If only one member has got the disease all the house is boarded up and all the people locked inside it. People called the searchers wear white clothes and if they think any person has got the disease that is what happens to them. Many people have their ^{own} cures for the disease even the King! but none seem to do any good.

The Lord Mayor has given many orders out telling the people what they

Christian
Country

must do. Our family has been lucky enough not to have contracted the disease. Nearly one third of the population of London has died from this terrible disease. Very soon we hope to be moving out of London then there is only a slight chance of us catching the disease, so in the near future we may be seeing you, hoping you are keeping well,

Charles.

A dress of the year 1642.



10-9-05.

3rd Year James II

James came to the throne after his brother, he was a Roman Catholic, He was not as clever as his brother but he was very obstinate. When James came he was married, his eldest daughter was Mary who married William of Orange, Mary was James's heir to the throne, unless a son was born.

The Monmouth Rebellion June ¹⁶⁸⁵ ~~1705~~

Monmouth was the illegitimate son of Charles, he hoped when he landed in England to secure the throne from his Uncle James. Monmouth landed around the Dorset coast, while he was there he started gathering an army mostly farm hands with hoes etc as weapons. He met the King's army at the battle of Sedgemoor where he was defeated, he was captured by the King's army and later executed as an example to the people. Later on the King sent Judge Jefferys down south to try all the people who had fought against him, most of the people were executed or sent abroad as slaves to the West Indies etc.

How James lost his throne

The Test Act was really the reason why he lost his throne, it said no Catholics could be appointed

to an official position e.g. Mayor, but James started to appoint people to official positions. Also his second wife gave birth to a son and the English could see a long succession of Roman Catholic Kings. He also favoured the R.C.'s a great deal.

The Glorious Revolution 1688.

Eight of the most important people in England sent a letter to William of Orange asking him to be King of England and pledging their support. William accepted because he needed the English army and navy to help him in his fight with Louis XIV of France. He was expected to land at Yorkshire where a rebellion was planned but he landed at Brixham in Dorset. The English army was much bigger than William's but one of the leading officers John Churchill changed sides and went to join William, because of this the other officers followed and there was nobody left to lead the army. James and his family fled to France where they lived in exile, it is called the glorious revolution because there was hardly any blood shed.

The Revolution Settlement

A convention parliament was summoned to establish who was to be King and how they were to rule, they decided to offer the crown to William.

and Mary as joint King and Queen, and the new position of the crown was worked out over the next few years.

- 1) No Roman Catholic or anybody married to a Roman Catholic could be married ^{King of England} to a Roman Catholic.
- 2) A list of the fundamental laws of the country, many of which had been broken by James II, was drawn up, this was called the Declaration of Rights and became law as the Bill of Rights. 1689.
- 3) All office holders in Church and State were called upon to take an oath of allegiance to the new Sovereigns.
- 4) The power of the crown was limited in four important ways.
 - 1) The army was only kept together one year at a time, but the ~~mutiny~~ ^{mutiny} act had to be passed this meant the soldiers had to ^{be} ~~maintain~~ ^{disciplined}.
 - 2) The King and Queen were allotted a certain amount of money every year this was called the Civil list.
 - 3) [If the King ^{The King had no power to get rid of any} sacked a ^{number} member of parliament he had to recall them every three years because] there had to be an election every three years.
 - 4) If the King didn't agree with a verdict of a judge he could not get rid of this judge unless both houses of parliament agreed.
- 5) The Toleration act. This removed some of restrictions on

non-conformists. They could hold their own services
teach in their own schools and vote but they
could not hold civil or military posts
Roman Catholics were still restricted because of
possible rebellion.

- 7) The last important part of the Revolution settlement
was not passed until 1701. It was designed to in-
sure that on the death of William there was no
chance of James III coming to the throne

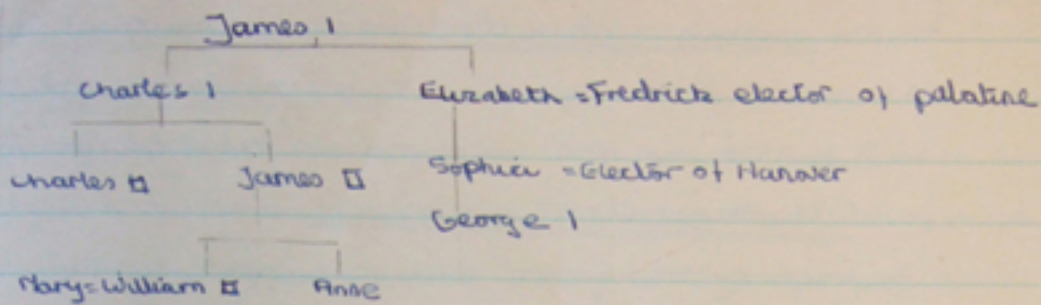
The Act of Settlement 1701

William was succeeded by Anne who had had 17
children who all died under the age of 11. When Mary
died William was without heirs he would be
succeeded by Anne who was most unlikely to have
any more children, so the Act of Settlement was
passed in 1701. This settled that Anne should succeed
William and that she should be succeeded by
her nearest protestant relation. This was Sophia
a cousin of James II who was married to Elector
of Hanover. Either she or her son would come to
✓ the throne on the death of Anne.

The Defence of the Settlement

Scotland

The Scots offered the throne of Scotland to William



and Mary because at that moment they were a very poor country, and they needed help.

The Claim of Rights

- The Scottish would agree to the claim of rights if the English would restore the Presbyterian Church to Scotland and get rid of the the English Bishops.
- Scotland wanted an independent Parliament ruled by William but by no English men.

William readily agreed to this because in Ireland James had landed and because most of the Irish were Roman Catholic's they were likely to support James, therefore William needed all the help he could get.

The Massacre of Glencoe

William was not at all sure the Scottish clans were loyal to him so he made them take an oath of loyalty to him, they had to take it by a certain day. By mistake the chief of the clan of Glencoe arrived late. The English soldiers then went back to Scotland with

them to the valley of Glencoe where they stayed with the men for a gear week, on the last night the English soldiers got up and murdered all the Scottish men.

The Settlement in Ireland.

James got a great deal of support in Ireland because he was a Roman Catholic and so were the people of Ireland. The Protestants were forced to flee, and they all lived together in two Ulster towns Londonderry and Enniskillen. The Protestants had to hold out a hundred days against James's army before the English could get through to them. William met his father in law James at the Battle of Boyne ^{which} in William defeated James.

The Peace of Limerick.

This act said the Irish could have two things

- 1) Freedom of worship and that if the Irish soldiers wanted to they could go and join the French, which many did.

Once the Irish had been subdued England didn't see any need to keep this promise and no Irish man ^(Catholic) could vote, teach or join the navy etc.

The Defence of the Settlement in Europe

① King William's War

King William's war was with Louis XIV of France. Louis wanted to conquer the Netherlands which William ruled. It was a very long and tedious war going on for about nine years. The English agreed to fight because if they didn't Louis would conquer Europe and the Stuarts would come back to England. But the English and Dutch eventually captured two important garrison towns and Louis had to ask for peace.

The Treaty of Ryswick

Peace was on these points.

- ① That Louis would accept William III as King of England, and not any Stuarts
- ② That Louis would not fight in the Netherlands again, but if did armies would be there to stop them advancing

The War of the Spanish Succession

Before the death of Charles II of Spain who had no heirs, France, England and Holland had agreed on a partition of the Spanish Empire. The Spanish people wanted to keep their empire intact and just before his death, ^(Charles II) he made a will leaving his whole empire to Louis 14th grandson who with his grandfather's approval became Philip 5th of Spain. The nations

of Europe were not anxious for war, but for three reasons Louis made them

- 1) He moved his troops into towns granted to the Dutch.
- 2) He excluded England and Holland from Spanish trade.
- 3) Louis recognized James's II and sons as true King of England.

Grand Alliance

These countries were Holland, England, Austria, Prussia, Portugal and Denmark.

Alliance of France: France, Spain and Bavaria

John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough

Character

John Churchill was a very good soldier, he was very greedy for money. He easily told lies and he was very ambitious. He spoke very well in public and was very good looking. He appeared to be frank and outspoken and he knew a lot about people.

In his early life he was a soldier in James II's army but when William arrived in England he changed sides. William appointed him to commander of the Grand Alliance although he did not trust him. This was justified because Churchill kept in touch with James II's army in case the Stuarts came to the throne again.

Marlborough's March to the Danube 1704



➔ The route of the Grand Alliance armies

✂ Marlborough's victories.

When France and Spain declared war on the countries of the Grand Alliance they set out to conquer Vienna. The army didn't want this (Army of Grand Alliance) so Churchill set out to put a stop to this. It was over 200 miles and he had only 6 weeks in which to cover it. His army was very well behaved and before they reached any town some men would go ahead and order food and clothes for them. He had an army of 50,000 men. They eventually reached the Danube in line and met the other army at a village called Blenheim. Churchill had victory of the others.

Churchill had three other great victories over the French and Spanish armies, Ramelles and Oudenarde in which he pushed them out of the Netherlands and Malplaquet which pushed them over the border. These were the most important battles in his life.

The Peace of Utrecht 1713

- 1) Philip of Anjou was recognized as King of Spain
- 2) Austria gained Italy and the Netherlands with the exception of Sicily. These had originally been Spanish possessions.
- 3) Britain gained a foundation on which her empire rested in 1800.

4) The 'Asiento' allowed Britain to import slaves which were needed in Spanish America and a ship was sent annually to Porto Bello to trade.

Political Parties at the beginning of the 18th century

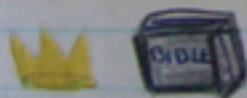
The Tory

The Whig

Tory is believed to derive from 'Tairidhe' the word used to describe the Irish supporters of the House of Stuart

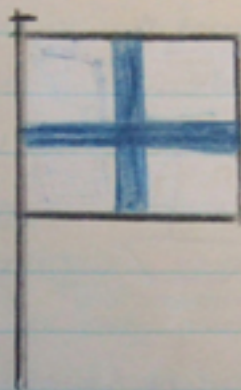


Tory principals originated with the Cavaliers. The church of



England and the crown were the

'Whiggamore' was a contemptuous nickname given to the Scots Presbyterians of the seventeenth century.



Whig beliefs were founded by the Puritans. They upheld Parliament

MP

and free church. Support was drawn mainly from



Tory

man by allies and the
the



manor and the Parsonage provided the main adherents.



Tory government favoured insularity and the avoidance of continental war

Whigs

the exchange and counting house.



Whig government favoured expansion of Trade and empire at the risk of war.

Both Parties were aristocratic in leadership

B. Some of your symbols are rather meaningless. i.e. The manor looks like a cottage - and the world like ?

Aspects of Early 18th Century Life

In the eighteenth century coffee houses were very popular. They sold coffee, tea and chocolate mainly

Sometimes beer etc was sold. These were places where political news was talked about a great deal. Newspapers were bought, read, and discussed. Here many business deals were made. Until 1717 only men were allowed into the coffee houses. All types of people used to go in these. These were a sign of a free country. They first started in the reign of Charles II. The coffee houses were usually on the ground floor. Sometimes they were not very well furnished and not very clean.

An entry in my diary

17-11-65 Never Never never shall I take another long ride in a coach. I was going on a long journey from my home town of Knottingley to Hull. I had heard how terrible these coaches were but I never imagined they would be anything like they were. As I stepped into the coach I sat down expecting a nice comfortable seat but! It was wooden covered with a little material but the thing was it had no springs in! As we set off, we were going pretty quickly and it was quite comfortable when suddenly I could hardly keep my seat we were jogging up and down madly. My fellow passengers and I grabbed things that might help us not to shake so much. I felt as

though every bone in my body was shaking. I wondered how long we would have to stick this!

Two hours later we were still going. I knew if we kept going much longer I would have to complain to the driver. But then suddenly it stopped, we had arrived at an inn called 'The Jolly clown'. It had heard all about this bus and I hoped it would live up to my expectations after my ride.

It did, I nearly forgot about the remainder of the journey that lay ahead. We stayed here over night and when I woke up in the morning the road hardly looked passable because it had rained so much during the night. After breakfast the driver told us we were going on as he had an important package to deliver. If yesterday's journey was bad it was heaven compared with today's. We passengers seemed to spend half the journey pushing the coach out of holes which it got stuck in.

When I arrived at my destination I vowed I would walk home rather than suffer that again.

Year	Monarch	Events at home	Events abroad
1710			
1715	GEORGE I	1st Jacobite Rebellion	Peace of Utrecht 1713
1720			
1725	1714-1727		
1730			
1735	GEORGE II	John Wesley began preaching (1738)	
1740	IIrd		
1745		2nd Jacobite Rebellion	
1750	1727-1760		
1755			
1760		7 years war began in 1756	
1765		Peace of Paris 1763	
1770	George III		American War of Independence (17)
1775	1760-1820		
1780			Treaty of Versailles (1783)
1785			
1790			
1795			
1800			
1805			
1810			
1815	1811-1820		
1820			
1825	George IV		
1830	1820-1830		

The Jacobite Rebellions 1715 and 1745.

The '15

The Jacobites wanted the Stuarts back on the throne. The new King was to be James III. They hoped for support in 1715 because the English didn't like their new King, King George. He would not learn the English language and he had favourites all of whom were German. But the English preferred George to a Stuart King who would most likely support the few Roman Catholic's.

The Leaders

Earl of Mar The Earl of Mar collected his army in the highlands of Scotland. He met the English at Sheriffmuir but he failed to win. His nick name was 'Bobbing John' because he kept changing sides.

Thomas Forster

Thomas Forster gathered his army in the North. He started towards London. But was defeated by a small force at Preston. This was because he could not get his army away from the petty girls of Preston.

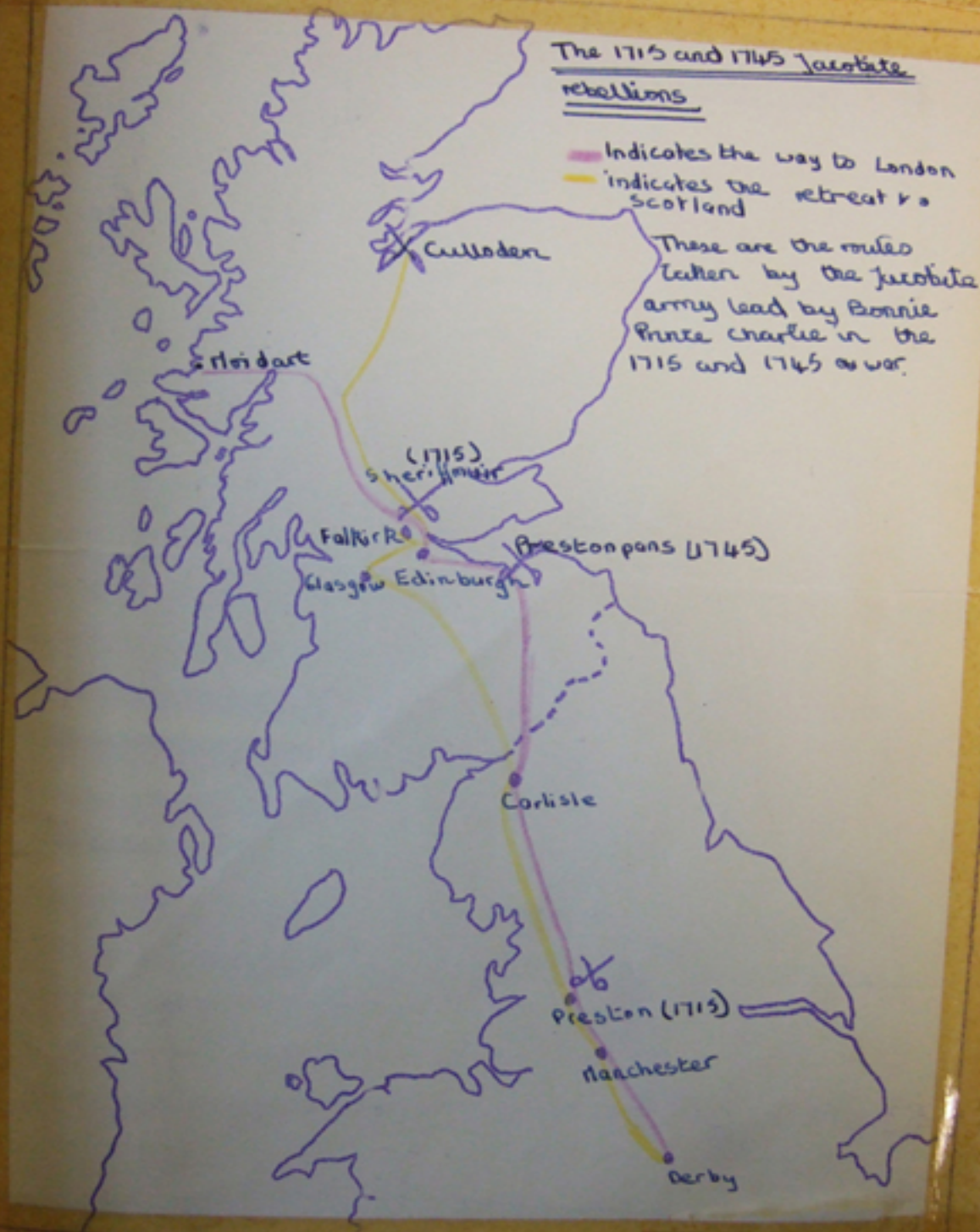
Earl of Ormonde

The Earl of Ormonde lived in Ireland. When

The 1715 and 1745 Jacobite rebellions

— Indicates the way to London
— indicates the retreat to Scotland

These are the routes taken by the Jacobite army lead by Bonnie Prince Charles in the 1715 and 1745 war.



heard that a possible rebellion was planned for around a small army and landed in the south where he hoped to raise an army but he could not so he then went back to Ireland.

Why the '15 failed.

- 1) James was not a good leader, he was very shy and very learned
- 2) He would not change his religion of being a Roman Catholic
- 3) There was not enough support for the Stuarts in England.

1-12-65 An imaginary report by one of the King's spies in 1745

- 1) From Edinburgh after Bonnie Prince Charlie landed.

Today July 23 1745 Bonnie Prince Charlie has landed at Embsay and he has raised his standard. Many of the Highlanders flock to support him, looks a typical Stuart leader

Edinburgh immediately after John Cope's defeat.

When he raised a big army he marched on Edinburgh where he met John Cope's army, their main weapon was a cut-gel, easily defeated Cope's army; just one garrison held out.

Reply from London.

The Highlanders must be stopped! London is in chaos.

All the people are leaving and everybody is turning against us the government. They must all be stopped at all costs.

Scottish army turning back

After nearing London they turned back because they knew a large army was waiting for him after London. They made a quick retreat and after the battle of Culloden with Duke of Cumberland his army left him and went home. But Bonnie Prince Charlie is not to be found.

I shall be returning to London in ^{ten} two days.

It will take you longer than that to get to London!

B

8-12-65

The Reasons the '45 failed

By this point the English people were set in their ways and they did not want to make a civil war by joining Bonnie Prince Charlie, however much a good leader he was.

The Seven Years War 1756-1763

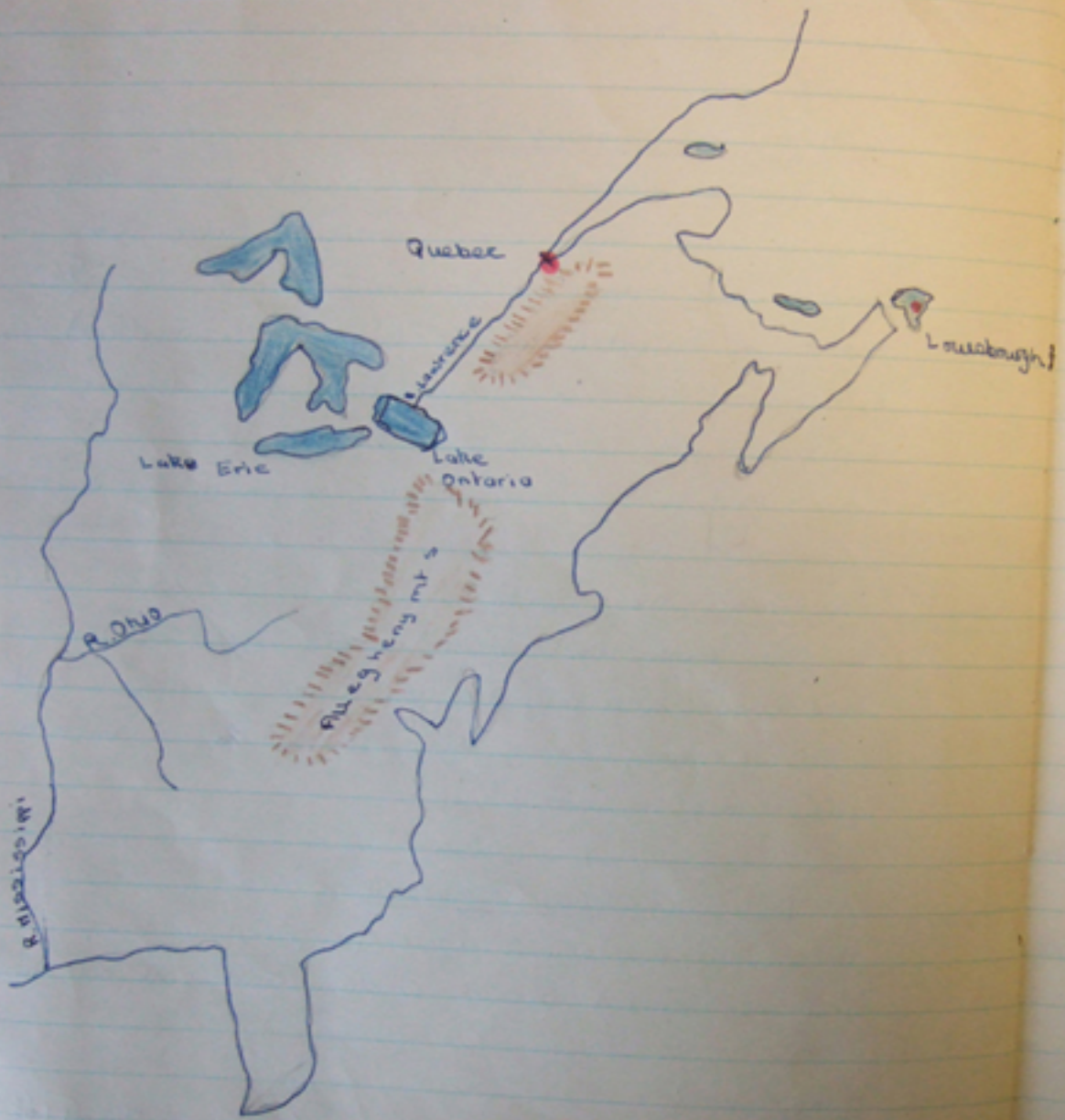
Britain and France were rivals for power in Europe and for colonial possessions and trade all over the world

Europe

Britain had one great ally in Europe in the (1718)

10-1-66

The American colonies



but in the year 1756 Austria changed sides and became an ally with France. This made most all of Europe with one exception Prussia, allies with France, England then had not one big ally in Europe.

America (an area of conflict)

Britain had thirteen colonies around the Eastern seaboard of America. The French had colonies in Canada around the St Lawrence river, they also had some round Louisiana near the Mississippi. The French hoped to join these two settlements up so that England could not get any more land than that of the Eastern seaboard.

India.

In India, both England and France had trading interests and both wanted all the trade to make goods cheaper. This then was an area of conflict.

West Indies.

This was an area of conflict again both wanted monopoly of trade. The trade was that of sugar.

The Mediterranean

Here was an area of conflict because both wanted Naval power. England had a great advantage because she held Gibraltar the entrance

to the Mediterranean, England also held Minorca. But the French held Toulon which was an important port.

War eventually broke out in America because of the colonies in Canada, England. The seven year war was England and Prussia against France, Spain and Austria.

William Pitt 1709-1778

Early Career

William Pitt was born in 1709. He came from a wealthy Dorsetshire family. William Pitt was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Oxford. His father made their name famous because he went to East India and became a very rich merchant trader. Pitt entered Parliament as a member for Old Sarum. He became very famous for his speeches, at first these were against Walpole and his leaders. In 1746 Pitt was appointed Paymaster General of the forces. He was a great success from the start. He married Lady Hester Grenville. He tried to manage with Newcastle a leader in the House, but could not. In 1756 George II appointed him secretary of state, in 1757 he was dismissed he also became a partner with Newcastle. He was greatly liked by the public. In 1766 became the leader of House of Commons.

Pitt's plan for the seven Year War

He saw the war as a world wide and planned it accordingly.

① Supremacy at sea.

a) He planned to built up the navy, he spend a lot of money building big ships with the best ammunitions and good leaders for the men.

b) He blockaded the French fleets in at their two main bases, Brest and Toulon. This meant the French could not get ammunition to the colonies

② He planned to prevent the French winning victories in Europe

① Frederick II leader of Prussia was an ally of England, this was an up and coming nation with a very good army. Pitt build up the English army so they could support Prussia's army.

b) He sent a few little ships to land on the French coast and intervals, sometimes a week interval, this meant the french had to patrol the coast all the time in case two ships suddenly developed into the whole navy.

Choosing the best men to command the army.

Usually the leader of the government chose people for their leaders who had rich families, but Pitt was different he chose people regardless of rank or money

14-1-66

James Wolfe and the capture of Quebec

Pitt planned to capture Quebec by sending troops in two different ^{directions} sections. One to be commanded by Wolfe, these were to land and capture Louisbourg and then by boat he was to go down the St. Lawrence and capture Quebec. Amhurst was to lead the other section straight to Quebec and meet Wolfe. <sup>up the Androm
River</sup>

Wolfe was a very weak man, he had always some kind of illness, when he arrived at Quebec he was nearly dying of some illness.

Wolfe successfully captured Louisbourg and then set off down the St. Lawrence, this a diagram of his plan.



- Town of Quebec
- French troops
- French troops after the English had landed
- × marshy ground
- ||| English fleet
- × cliffs.

The French did not guard here as did not think possible to get up cliffs

He (Wolfe) sent off groups in longboats and landed climbed up a very steep cliff. When they got to the top they assembled in battle order, by this time it was daylight and the French had assembled. A battle took place, the English won but with loss of their leader Wolfe, the French also lost their leader and they then captured Quebec. They waited a year for the other section to arrive because he had hit a lot of opposition. The navigator for the English was Captain Cook.

✓

Some careless mistakes

21-1-66

The life of Robert Clive up to the Battle of Plassey

Clive lived in the small town of Market ^{Oxley} ~~Shropshire~~,
He was only young but he was always getting into trouble he used to bribe the shopkeepers so that he would not break their windows. When he was about ~~fourteen~~ ^{fifteen} he became a clerk but he found this work very boring. His family got so fed up with him he was sent off to India to work for the East India company, but at this time there was a lot of trouble in India. He arrived in 1742 when the French and English were fighting for supremacy in trade. Clive was the leader of the French forces he was a very wily man, he eventually tried to take Madras which

British Possessions in India by 1769.

British Possessions in

India by 1759.



Clive as administrator was a British strong hold, Clive was working here but he managed to escape he fled a few 120 miles to the next British stronghold. Madras was later handed back to the British. The French then tried to capture Trichinopoly which was a former English fort. Clive decided to try and attack first, this was very brave as this was the french capital, he only had a small force but by selling salt he managed to capture it and the French had to leave Trichinopoly to go to Arcot. Duplex was sent home an ally of Oudh, in disgrace in the year 1754, during this year Clive went home and spent a lot of money, he tried to buy himself into Parliament, but he couldn't. The war started when Clive got again and Clive was recalled because Siraj-ud-Daula had put 120 people in ^{the black hole of Calcutta} a small hole and in the morning he was very only a few came out alive. When Clive went to fight much hated him at the Battle of Plassey Clive was the winner.

Life became Clive as an administrator

The people that went out to India as agents of the East India Company were going for one main reason to make their fortunes quickly. Clive changed this in the ways 1774.

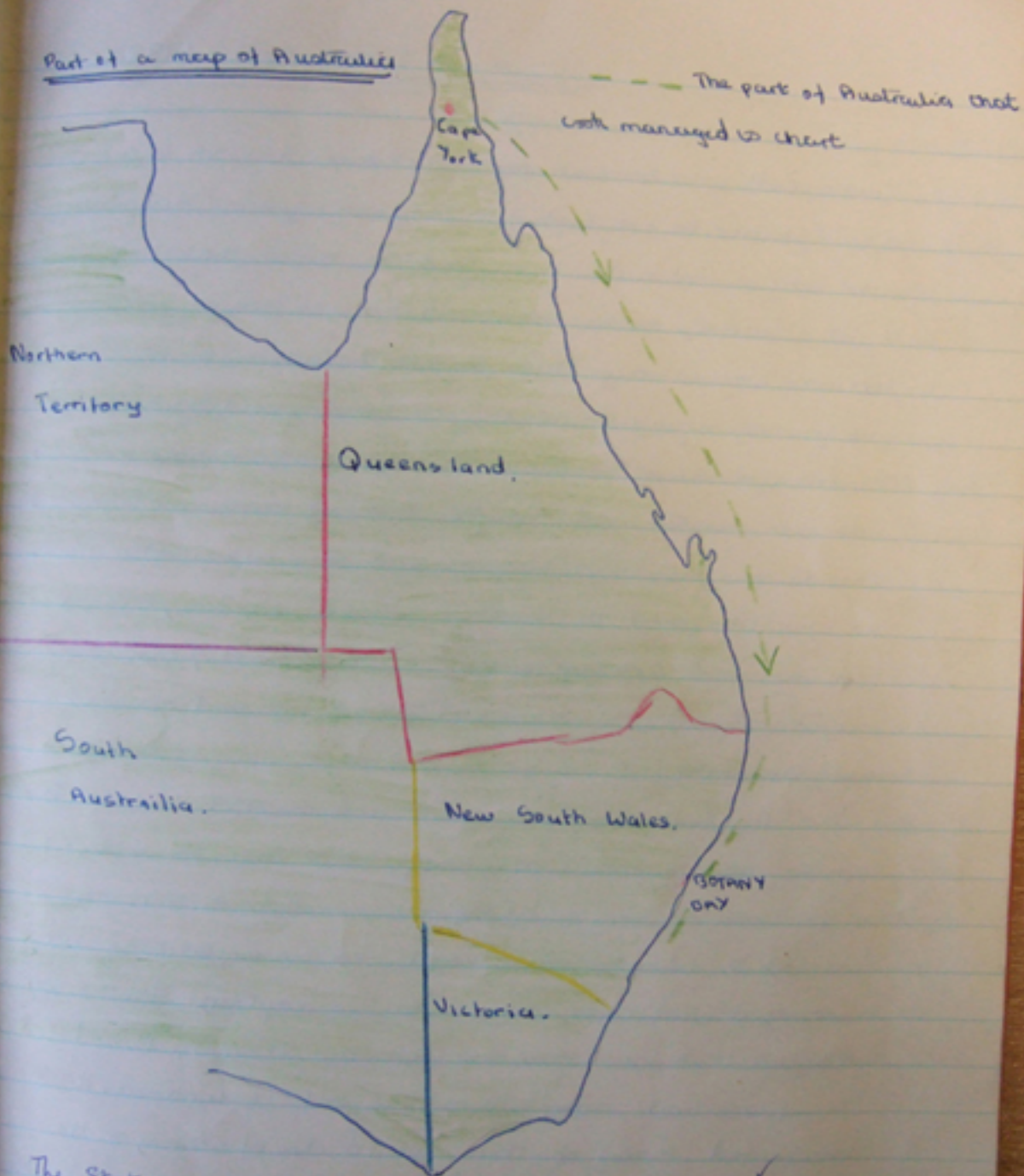
Warren Hastings

Warren Hastings was the governor of Bengal, but Britain wanted to rule Bengal not just have a say in matters

He was soon made Governor General after his good service with the East India company which he had served from 1750. He was a good leader of Bengal as he was interested in their language and character. Hastings had the job of trying to help the British take over Bengal, Philip Francis ^{was} appointed to help him, but these two were bitter enemies, Francis also tried to turn his other members away from him, this was sometimes easy as Hastings often hurt people's feelings, apart from this he had a very high opinion of himself.

When he was given the job of being Governor of Bengal in 1772 the government was loaded down by debts, but in 1776 they had more money than ever before. In 1779 Britain went to war against France and it was Hastings job to help defend India. This was hard as often he could not control Bombay and Madras. In 1779 Bombay interfered with a neighbouring state, this could have been disastrous, but Hastings sent in an army and the west was saved. In 1785 he was sent back to England, he never went back to India because, although he was a rich man he had offended many powerful people and was put on trial but he was acquitted but he lost his fortune and he became powerless.

Part of a map of Australia



The States did not exist when Cook charted the coast.

James Cook 1728 to 1779

James Cook was born in North Yorkshire in 1728 to the son of a labourer. He first worked in a green grocers. His employer was very pleased with him, but he knew that Cook wanted to be a sailor, so he introduced him to one of his friends. It was at Whitby that he first became a sailor, his first journey was from Whitby to London and back. He got a good grounding, because in the winter months he lived with his master and taught himself maths and navigation. The Seven years war began and this was Cook's chance. He was transferred to another coastal division, but at first he had nothing really to do at all, then people began to notice his skill and knowledge and he was soon promoted.

He became a navigator and in 1759 sailed to Quebec up the St Lawrence with Wolf, after this he went on a few more journeys to different countries. Britain now wanted to discover more land, so an expedition was arranged and Cook was chosen as captain. On the 26th August 1768 the Endeavour left the Thames, it had 71 officers and sailors 12 marines and 12 landmen. It was feared many of them would die of scurvy on the way there, but Cook had thought up a new way of helping

He discovered Quintilles for the British.

sailors, he landed at different countries on the way to Australia and bought fresh vegetables and lime juice. He also made his crew clean out their living quarters, this they hated but only one man died on the journey and this was not through scurvy. They rounded Cape Horn and then landed at Tahiti. They were welcomed there and stayed there three months. When they set off again they came to New Zealand they made a map of New Zealand, they set off and landed at Australia and charted part of the coast line. But a little later the ship ran aground on the coral reef, they managed to get off and arrived home in July 1771.

A second journey was planned and this time the ship went between Asia and America into the Arctic Sea but they had to turn back because of ice. They eventually landed at Hawaii, the natives were very friendly and gave them gifts. They set off again but a storm drove them back, this time the natives were not friendly and they tried to steal a boat, so Cook took a small party on to the island to capture the native chief but the natives fought them and Cook was killed. He was only forty when he died and had been sailing twenty three years, he died at the height of his career.

Bt

11-2-06

The American War of Independence, 1775-1783

a) The background to the war.

There were thirteen colonies in America. There were two main states, the North and the South. It was very hot in the South and only black workers were employed down there not so much as workers but as slaves. The people that owned the estates that the black people worked on were the upper class type of people that lived in Britain. In the North the white people lived there were equal to the middle class type of people in Britain.

They had two common enemies, the Indians and the French. The French were always prodding the Indians to fight the colonists, but the English troops stayed in America to protect them until the Peace of Paris was signed in 1763. In this it stated that the French had handed over their colonies to the British it was then decided the British troops were not needed any more. The settlers came from all walks of life. Some were ship builders, traders but mostly they were mostly small farmers with a little land.

The British attitude to the colonists annoyed them very much because the British looked on the colony's as somewhere to get cheaper trade from but

they would not let the people sell goods that the English sold in case they exports lowered. Also any thing they wanted to trade abroad had to be sent to England first and so trade was greatly limited.

Events leading to the war.

The British Government's policy of imposing taxes on the colonists made them increasingly unpopular.

1764 the Sugar Act imposed a duty of three pence a gallon on raw molasses (thick black substance like treacle) because they needed money to pay for the upkeep of British garrisons in the colonies.

1765. The Stamp Act. Imposed a duty on all legal documents licenses, wills and newspapers. This was violently attacked and the newspapers appeared carrying skulls and cross bones. The Stamp Act Congress met at New York and the representatives of nine colonies passed a resolution that the British Government had no right to tax them without their consent.

The Boston Tea Party 1773

Lord North allowed the East India Company to send their tea directly to the colonies, it therefore was very cheap. This made the colonists angry because they smuggled Dutch tea into the colonies and it was

Cheaper than the tea that the English sent. The colonists then decided they must do something about this. At night a lot of the colonists dressed up as Indians, boarded the English ships that had the tea on board. They broke into the chests and threw all the tea in to the harbour, making sure they did not throw any other kinds of goods into the harbour. This was in reply to what Lord North had done. Also, the merchants that had been making a good profit on the Dutch tea could not now.

The Start of the American War of Independence

The Intolerable Acts 1774

This stated that the port of Boston would be closed until all the tea that the Americans had thrown into the harbour was paid for. Boston was one of the most important ports for the colonists so this struck them hard. Also in the state of Massachusetts the government was changed so the British could rule this (and some other) states more easily. The thing the Americans really disagreed with was that the state of Quebec, was extended into America and the land which the Protestants had developed was handed over to the Catholics.

Paul Pevere.

Two small villages had in them a great deal of ammunition, this ammunition was going to be used by the colonists to fight against the British. The British found out about this and decided to go one night and attack the two small villages of Concord and Lexington, and to try and get the ammunition.

This plan would have been alright but the colonists found out about and set up a special for many nights until the British attacked, this was their system,

Between the villages and the place where the British were was a stretch of water. The quickest way to the villages was across the water. The colonists had to make sure that they got to the village to warn the men to get armed to fight the British. On the night the British were going to try to get the arms the colonists were ready. They flashed a light from the church tower which was flashed to Paul Pevere. When he saw this light he rushed to Concord and the arms were quickly rushed away. By the time the British arrived at Lexington all the villagers from both the villages were hidden and ready to attack the British. The British eventually had to retire.

because they had been taken by surprise. It was there at Lexington that the first shots of the American Civil war took place.

George Washington

George Washington came from a very rich family that lived in Virginia. When he joined the army he took of all fought abroad for his country in such places as India. But he also fought for his ^{own} colony and while he was fighting here against the British, he realized who stupid they were in fighting battles and their lack of good leaders. He was quite a good soldier, but many were better. He excelled in such things as being able to keep himself and his soldiers calm in battles and when things were going wrong, and it was mainly because of this and his other qualities that all the other colonies appointed him leader of their army.

When he first arrived at Boston he was not at all impressed with his soldiers because none of them were trained, many were farmers. They would join the army and be kept by the country the when it came to wars they would desert the army. Washington had to manage as best he could. At first the British won all their battles including

one at New York. Then Washington's soldiers became much better and ^{won} many battles after their defeats. Incidents which decided the course of the war.

- 1) The second continental congress chose George Washington as their leader (1775). If they had not chosen him and got a worst leader they may have lost the war.
- 2) The Americans declared independence in 1776. Jefferson spoke to the colonists telling them exactly what they were fighting for e.g. their own independence, this speech inspired the colonists a great deal.
- 3) In 1777 Burgoyne a general of the British army was defeated at the Battle of Saratoga. This brought the French into the war because they could see the Americans were going to win and they wanted to be on the winning side, also they had a chance of beating the English whom they hated.
- 4) At York Town the French managed to cut off the British army by land and by sea. This meant the British could not get supplies through and they had to surrender. This was the last real important battle of the American Independence War, although the war continued, the English had no much power left.

The Treaty of Versailles

This stated that the thirteen colonies had got their independence and it was recognised by the rest of the world. The British gave the Americans land westward to the Mississippi but Britain still kept Canada.

The Classical Movement and Social Distinction

Wealth and leisure was increasing for the rich, many famous houses of today were erected during this period e.g. 'Harewood House'. These usually contained good paintings, sculpture and china. There were not many industries and this period was called 'The golden age of Craftsmen'.

The gulf between the poor and the rich people is now greatly on the increase. Schools were now not so popular, but with the wealthy everybody took a course in classics. Because of this people believed the home of culture was Rome. Many young men with wealthy parents were sent to Italy and round the world for a year with a tutor, this was to see 'the home of culture' and it was supposed to give them valuable background for when they were older.

Life in 18th Century ENGLAND

Dr Samuel Johnson

Dr Johnson was born in 1709 and he died in 1784. He was the son of Michael Johnson who was a bookseller and a magistrate at Lichfield. He is reputed to have had a bad temper but a good heart. When he was sixteen he went to court and was introduced to Queen Anne who gave him a gold sovereign. He was very interested in Latin and he made up many poems in Latin, some of these he sold.

His family was a poor one, but because he was very clever at Latin and other lessons he was sent to Pembroke College Oxford, he was supported by a rich neighbour who thought a great deal of him.

But he was not a success at college and stayed for only two years. Not long after his father died, and left him only twenty pounds. During most of the next thirty year he lived in great poverty.

He then became very ill, he was a little insane and he nearly died. Many times he would have killed himself but he was frightened of death. When he had recovered he became an usher at Leiceshirshire at a grammar school. It was here that he met Elizabeth Porter a small, fat, rich woman who later

became his wife.

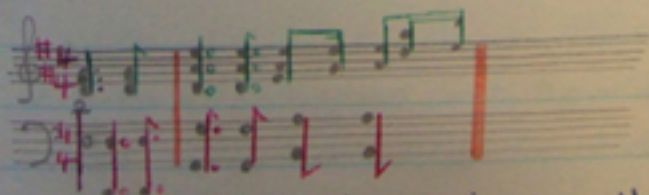
When Johnson was twenty eight he went to London and was engaged on a London magazine called 'The Gentleman's Magazine'. Because of many of the writings he did in this magazine he became quite famous. But the book that really made him famous was 'Dictionary of the English Language'. This was published in 1755. He then bought control of a magazine called 'The Rambler'. This was very popular, but soon after his wife died. This distressed him a great deal and he began to work even harder. He went to the wild parts of Scotland in 1773 and wrote a book about it, this impressed many people.

He wrote many more famous things including 'Lives of the poets'. When he reached the age of 72 he became very ill, many of his friends wanted him to go abroad but he would not. 1794 was his last winter and he died on December 13th. He was laid to rest in Westminster Abbey with many other famous people including Addison and Prior.

Music

As the standard of living was raised, music became a great deal more popular. But England was lacking in musicians in this time, Purcell had died and no one had filled in the gap, until Handel came to England from Germany. At this time Germany was leading in the field of music and Handel was not too popular.

At the early part of the eighteenth century public concerts were on the increase, these resembled those of today. Musicians that did not make the grade met at taverns and coffee houses, which were coming increasingly popular. In 1713 a dancing master called Thomas Hitchford opened a music room which mostly held formal concerts, these proved very popular, but in 18th century London Italian opera was very popular although some English opera's were well liked especially those by Purcell. By now reports were appearing in newspapers about concerts that were being put on in London.



Two bars from 'The Firework' music by Handel

At first only nobility and gentry attended these functions, but gradually people from lower classes started to attend.

Handel became popular in this country by the opera's which he wrote. His opera's were popular because they were not too highbrow and every one could understand them. Most of his opera's were about legends, and he wrote a lot of oratorio's. The best work Handel ever did was 'The Messiah'. This was first heard at Dublin where it was extremely popular. In 1742 a new pleasure appeared orchestra's used to play in pleasure gardens in London, all classes of people attended these. This gradually spread to other big cities.

Until the late 18th century music was very expensive at about two guinea's. Piano's becoming popular. Ballad opera's were on the way in especially in 1750 'The Beggar's Opera' by Gay. This was first heard in Lincoln's Inn Fields theatre. Music concerts ^(sacred) in churches began to be heard in churches to raise money for some fund. The biggest of these was Handel's Commemorative service held at Westminster Abbey. Another famous English composer of these days was Dr Arne.

Pottery

English Staffordshire salt glazed stoneware in the form of a house



Pottery was quite popular in some parts of the country, it depended how good the craftsmen were. In the early eighteenth century there were hardly any industries and it therefore depended how good the local craftsmen were to how much

pottery was produced in this country. This was very different from continental countries who had potteries, in these countries the government financed the building of potteries. Because of this England tended to follow all the designs of these continental countries so when Wedgwood started using creamware and doing intricate designs on the pottery it was something revolutionary.

The first English pottery ever found was from barrows and grave mounds.

One of the first famous potters of England was Dwight, who built a factory in approximately the 16th century. It fell down in 1864 and behind wall was a great deal of his pottery was found.

Another famous potter of this time was Thomas Whieldon who was born in 1719, he started a factory and made ornaments out of two popular materials of this time 'agate' and 'tortoise shell ware'. In 1754 he entered partnership with undoubtedly the most famous potter of these times Josiah Wedgwood. This soon dissolved (1759) because both had totally different ideas about designs.

Derby porcelain was now well known, they now had a new idea, using water power to help grind substances. e.g. flint.

When Wedgwood was born his family had always been potters and he carried on the family traditions. Creamware was still very popular, soon Wedgwood built a new factory called 'ETURIA' after the Italian Etruscan pottery.

'WEDGWOOD'
'ETURIA'
WEDGWOOD
ETURIA
Wedgwood
ETURIA

The trade mark that appeared on pottery of Wedgwood.

Jasper was now becoming a popular metal to make things out of, medallions, cameos and small plaques were very popular now. Some of these are still in existence today. Sculpting was becoming very popular, the man who was good at this was John Flaxman, he sold a lot of his works to royalty. Doulton stoneware manufacturing was now very popular, as well as copper.

A few potteries were now beginning to appear in Leeds, Newcastle and Sunderland. The biggest of these was 'Dixon's' Pottery Co 18th century. Pottery is still as popular nowadays as it was in the 18th century.

Art

Art at this time was more popular in France than anywhere else, this is why the few English painters there were at this time copied the French style of things. Even if English gentry wanted anything doing they commissioned French artists to do it until St Paul's cathedral was built. They asked James Thornhill to do the decorations for the interior of the cathedral. He was a great success and from now on in England art became very popular, they even began to open art schools.

The most famous painter of this time was William Hogarth (1697-1764). Sport was one of the most popular aspect of painting, horse racing and fox hunting were extremely popular. Hogarth came from the North, most of the painters of these days came from the South. In Hogarth's paintings you could still see signs of French influence.

The rich people of this time were always having their portraits painted, some of these paintings by Hogarth can now be seen in the Tate Galleries. Nobody bothered about the middle class of people until Another Davis (1711-87) began to draw them, he also liked doing outdoor paintings which

were becoming more popular. Thomas Gainsborough was another famous painter of his time, he was perhaps the most famous portrait painter of these times.

Thomas Chippendale

Thomas Sheraton, Adams and Thomas Chippendale were the most important designers of furniture of this time, but Chippendale was perhaps the best.

He was born in **Otley** Yorkshire in 1718 but soon went to London where there was more scope for him. He first set up shop in Conduit Lane Long Acre, but from 1753 until his death he had premises in **St Martin's Lane** which made the most important part of London for designers. He had a great many influential clients, but he never managed to make anything for the Queen, he was beaten by two people in this field **William Vile** and **John Cobb**.

Chippendale wrote many books on furniture, he became especially famous after writing '**A Gentleman's and Cabinet Maker's Director**', this was devoted entirely to furniture, he did the drawings and everything else in it himself. Curved patterns on furniture was becoming very popular, it was called **Rooco**, a little later Chinese traditions became very popular

Chippendale followed this a lot in his later designs. He could design anything, but especially cabinets, though now a new idea was formed a fire screen on tripod legs with a movable screen to keep the heat away. He married Catherine Redshaw but she died and in 1777 he married Elizabeth Davis. Chippendale's trade sign was a chair. At one time he owned three houses, he loved publicity. Before he made the actual furniture he made models. He furnished many big houses including Harewood House. In April 5th 1765 he was asked to join the Society for the encouragement of Arts, manufacture and commerce. This is still in existence but it is now called The Royal Society of Arts. He died in 1789.

Lancelot (Capability) Brown

Brown was born in 1716 and he died in 1783. He got his nickname 'Capability' because whenever he was asked to plan a garden for a big house he would say, 'I see great capability here.'

He was born in Northumberland. He first began as a gardener on the

Kirkhorte estate of Sir William Lorraine. He went South in 1739 and he was employed at Wotton in Buckinghamshire, he later moved to Stowe where the big grounds were being changed. This was supposed to be under supervision of William Kent, but he only visited the gardens infrequently and the responsibility fell more and more on Brown's shoulders. Kent died in 1748, the garden was uncompleted so he had to finish designing it.

He began to get a good local reputation and his next job was designing a lake for Wakefield Lodge, Northamptonshire. He soon moved to London, he was very popular and was soon classed as the leading landscape gardener of his time, as well as being quite a good architect.

His usual plan for gardens were, a generous plantation, a serpentine river or lake, beach rides following the park, and a group of oak or chestnut trees near the house. He was very good at creating valleys that were not put there by nature.

His greatest achievements were at **Combe Court** Warwickshire, a picture gallery and other rooms at **Corsham Court** Wiltshire as well as parks for all these.

Perhaps his best known works were at Stokenham Oxford (belongs to Churchill family) where he dammed a stream to form some great and beautiful lakes.

He also did the lay outs for 'Castle Ashby' Northhamptonshire, 'Longleat' Wiltshire, and one nearer home 'Harewood House' Yorkshire.

In 1769 he designed a new home for Lord Aile at 'Clarmont' Surrey, he was assisted by Henry Holland. He was appointed surveyor to his majesty's Gardens and Waters at 'Hampton Court', here he supervised the planting of great vines which still flourish today.

BT BT Well done - you have obviously tried hard.

29.3.66

The Early life of John Wesley

John Wesley was the son of Samuel, who was a clergyman. Samuel Wesley was a poor man, but he was related to an Irish land-owning family, who later on became very well known.

Susanna Wesley was the mother of John Wesley, she had much more influence of the family than did the rector. Susanna Wesley was a woman of deep religious mind and she had a stern

character, she was also a woman who believed in disciplining her family.

John Wesley's later education was at Oxford, and he later became a clergyman. John's younger brother Charles also went to Oxford at this time, and these two boys became well known in the university town for their loose living.

While at Oxford the two Wesley boys formed a society for members who wanted to lead a life of work, prayer and doing good deeds for others. Other members of the college gave this society several different names including Methodists. This was because they lived methodical lives.

John Wesley went to America for two years, but he was a failure and he returned to London. In 1738 John Wesley was said to have heard God's call and he knew exactly what he must try to do.

Society and the Church of England.

The chief evils in society at the time of John Wesley were drinking, gambling, cruelty and violence and being able to buy yourselves high positions in the government etc.

At this time in British History drinking

was one of the worst evils of society, especially the drinking of gin, which was at this time very cheap. one doctor was even supposed to have said,

'If drinking in such quantities did not stop soon there would not be many common folk in England left to drink'

A great deal of money was wasted away in gambling. This would not have been too bad if only the rich people who could afford to gamble did it, but the people who did, were mostly the common people whose families were left in poverty because of the waste of money.

Games played at this time were often cruel e.g. bear hugging, cock fighting. There was a great deal of fighting going on in the streets, usually because of drunkenness. People that had plenty of money could get anything they wanted, even if they were not particularly clever they could buy high positions.

When Wesley began his real work, he travelled thousands of miles preaching